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THE
EUROPA
YEAR BOOK
1978
A WORLD SURVEY

VOLUME I

Part I International Organizations

Part II Europe

Part III Afghanistan - Brazil



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Foreword

THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK was first published in 1926. Since 1960 it has appeared in annual two-volume editions, and has become established as an authoritative reference work, providing a wealth of detailed information on the political, economic and commercial institutions of the world.

Volume I deals with international organizations and the countries of Europe, as well as providing the first part of the alphabetical survey of the rest of the world. This third section, which lists countries from Afghanistan to Brazil, has been moved to Volume I for the 1978 edition so that the two volumes are of a uniform and manageable size. Volume II now lists the rest of the countries of the world from the British Dependent Territories to Zambia.

The information is revised annually by a variety of methods, including direct mailing to the institutions listed. Many other sources are used, such as national statistical offices, government departments and diplomatic missions. The editor thanks the innumerable individuals and organizations throughout the world whose generous co-operation in providing current information for this edition is invaluable in presenting the most accurate and up-to-date materials available, and acknowledges particular indebtedness for materials from the following publications: the United Nations' *Demographic Yearbook*, *Statistical Yearbook* and *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' *Production Yearbook*; and *The Military Balance 1977-1978*, published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies, 18 Adam Street, London, WC2N 6AL. Gross National Product figures are taken from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development estimates.

January 1978.

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Abbreviations

.. Aktiebolag (joint stock company)	Commdr.	.. Commander
.. Academician, Academy	Commr.	.. Commissioner
.. accredited	Confed.	.. Confederation
.. Australian Capital Territory	Conn.	.. Connecticut
.. administration	Cons.-Gen.	.. Consul-General
.. agency(ies)	Corr.	.. Correspondent
.. Aktiengesellschaft (joint stock company)	corresp.	.. corresponding
.. ad interim	ČSA	.. Československé aeroline (Czechoslovak Airlines)
.. Aleja (alley, avenue)	Cttee.	.. Committee
.. Alabama	cu.	.. cubic
.. Antillaanse Luchtvaart Maatschappij (Dutch Antillean Airlines)	cwt	.. hundredweight
.. Alberta	D.C.	.. District of Columbia
.. amplitude modulation	D.D.R.	.. Deutsche Demokratische Republik (German Democratic Republic)
.. amalgamated	Dec.	.. December
.. Andhra Pradesh	Del.	.. Delaware
.. apartado (Post Box)	Dem.	.. Democratic
.. approximately	dep.	.. deposits
.. Arizona	Dept.	.. Department
.. Arkansas	Dir.	.. Director
.. Aktieselskab (joint stock company)	Div.	.. Division(al)
.. association	D.M.	.. Deutsche Mark
.. assistant	Doc.	.. Decent
.. August	Dott.	.. Dottore
.. authorized	Dr.	.. Doctor
.. Avenue	dr.(c)	.. drachma(c)
.. Avenida (Avenue)	d.w.t.	.. dead weight tons
.. British Columbia	E.	.. East, Eastern, Embassy
Bld., Boulevard	EAA	.. East African Airways
.. Building	ECA	.. Economic Commission for Africa
.. Boite postale (Post Box)	Econ.	.. Economist, Economics
.. branch(es)	EEC	.. European Economic Community
.. Brigadier	EFTA	.. European Free Trade Association
.. Baronet	e.g.	.. exempli gratia (for example)
.. bulvar (boulevard)	eKv.	.. electron kilovolt
.. centigrade, central	eMv.	.. electron megavolt
.. circa	Eng	.. Engineer, Engineering
.. Central American Common Market	Erc	.. Escuela, Escudos
.. California	est.	.. established, estimate, estimated
.. capital	etc	.. etcetera
.. Captain	excl.	.. excluding
.. Caribbean Community	exec.	.. executive
.. Cavaliere	E. I.	.. Embarked, Embarked
.. Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire	FAO	.. Food and Agriculture Organization
.. Central Treaty Organization	Feb.	.. February
.. Communauté Financière Africaine, Coopération Financière en Afrique centrale	Fed	.. Federation
.. Companion of Honour	Fla	.. Florida
	FM	.. frequency modulation
	fully	.. fully
	to b	.. from to and
	Fr	.. France

ABBREVIATIONS

GeV	giga electron volts	MALÉV	Magyar Légiközlekedési Vállalat (Hungarian Airlines)
G.m.b.H.	Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (limited liability company)	Man.	Manager, managing, Manitoba
G.N.P.	Gross National Product	March.	Marchese
g.r.t.	gross registered tons	Mass.	Massachusetts
GWh	gigawatt hours	M.B.E.	Member of (the Order of) the British Empire
ha.	hectares	m.b.H.	mit beschränkter Haftung (with limited liability)
HC	High Commission	Mc/s	megacycles per second
H.E.	His Eminence, His Excellency	Md.	Maryland
h.f.	hlutafelag (company limited)	Me.	Maine
hl.	hectolitre	MEA	Middle East Airlines
H.M.	His (or Her) Majesty	mem.	member
Hon.	Honorary (or Honourable)	MEV	mega electron volts
H.R.H.	His (or Her) Royal Highness	mfrs.	manufacturers
H.S.H.	His Serene Highness	Mgr.	Monseigneur; Monsignor
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)	MHz	megahertz
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce	Mich.	Michigan
ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	Minn.	Minnesota
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions	Miss.	Mississippi
Ill.	Illinois	Mlle	Mademoiselle
IMF	International Monetary Fund	Mme	Madame
in. (ins.)	inch (inches)	Mo.	Missouri
Inc., Incomp., Incd.	Incorporated	Mont.	Montana
incl.	including	M.P.	Member of Parliament; Madhya Pradesh
Ind.	Indiana	MSS	Manuscripts
Ing.	Engineer	m.t.	metric tons
Insp.	Inspector	MW	megawatt(s)
Int.	International	N.	North, Northern
Inž.	Engineer	n.a.	not available
Is.	Islands	nab.	naberezhnaya (embankment, quai)
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification	nám.	námešť (square)
JAL	Japan Airlines	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
Jan.	January	N.C.	North Carolina
JAT	Jugoslovenski Aerotransport (Yugoslav Air Transport)	N.D.	North Dakota
Jnr.	Junior	Neb.	Nebraska
Jr.	Jonkheer (Netherlands), Junior	n.e.s	not elsewhere specified
Kans.	Kansas	Nev.	Nevada
K.B.E.	Knight Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire	Nfld.	Newfoundland
K.C.M.G.	Knight Commander of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George	N.H.	New Hampshire
kg.	kilogramme	N.J.	New Jersey
K.G.	Knight of (the Order of) the Garter Kommandit Gesellschaft	N.M.	New Mexico
kHz	kilohertz	no.	number
K.K.	Kaiei Kaisha (Limited Company)	Nov.	November
KLM	Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij (Royal Dutch Airlines)	nr.	near
km.	kilometre(s)	n.r.t.	net registered tons
kv.	kvartal (apartment block)	N.S.W.	New South Wales
kWh.	kilowatt hours	N.V.	Naamloze Vennootschap (limited company)
kW.	kilowatt(s)	N.Y.	New York
Ky.	Kentucky	N.Z.	New Zealand
L.a.	Louisiana	OAPEC	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
LAFTA	Latin American Free Trade Association	OAS	Organization of American States
lb.	pound(s)	OAU	Organization of African Unity
LOT	Polskie Linie Lotnicze (Polish Airlines)	O.B.E.	Officer of (the Order of) the British Empire
L.P.G.	liquefied petroleum gas	Oct.	October
Lt., Lieut.	Lieutenant	Okla.	Oklahoma
Ltd.	Limited	On.	Onorevole (Honourable)
m.	million	Ont.	Ontario
		OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
		Ore.	Oregon
		p.a.	per annum
		Pa.	Pennsylvania
		P.C.	Privy Counsellor
		P.E.I.	Prince Edward Island

ABBREVIATIONS

.. pereulok (lane, alley)	S.S.R. ..	.. Soviet Socialist Republic
.. Pakistan International Airlines	St. ..	.. Saint; Street
.. Post Box (Turkish)	Sta. ..	.. Santa
.. platz, place, ploschad (square)	Ste. ..	.. Sainte
.. Post Office Box	subs. ..	.. subscriptions; subscribed
.. prospekt (avenue)	Supt. ..	.. Superintendent
.. President		
.. Professor	TAP ..	.. Transportes Aéreos Portugueses (Portuguese Air Transport)
.. Proprietor		
.. Provisional, Provinciale (Dutch)	TAROM ..	.. Transporturile Aeriene Române (Romanian Air Transport)
.. paid up	Tas. ..	.. Tasmania
.. publication	TASS ..	.. Telegrafnoye Agenstvo Sovetskovo Soyuz (Soviet News Agency)
.. Queen's Counsel	T.D. ..	.. Teachta Dála (Member of Parliament)
.. Queensland	tech., techn. ..	.. technical
.. Quebec	Tenn. ..	.. Tennessee
.. quod vide (to which refer)	Tex. ..	.. Texas
	THY ..	.. Türk Hava Yollari (Turkish Airlines)
.. rupee(s)	Tit. ..	.. Titular
.. register, registered	Treas. ..	.. Treasurer
.. reorganized	TV ..	.. Television
ub. .. Republic	TWA ..	.. Trans World Airways
.. representative		
.. reserve(s)	u/a ..	.. unit of account
.. retired	U.A.R. ..	.. United Arab Republic
.. Reverend	UIC ..	.. Union Internationale des Chemins de Fer (International Union of Railways)
.. Rhode Island		
.. Rio de Janeiro	ul. ..	.. ulitsa (street)
.. rupiah(s)	UN ..	.. United Nations
.. Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic	UNDP ..	.. United Nations Development Programme
.. Republica Socialistă România (Socialist Republic of Romania)	UNESCO ..	.. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
.. Right	U.K. ..	.. United Kingdom
	U.P. ..	.. Uttar Pradesh
.. South, Southern, San	UPI ..	.. United Press International
.. Société Anonyme, Sociedad Anónima (limited company); South Australia	U.S.A. ..	.. United States of America
.. South African Airways	U.S.S.R. ..	.. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
.. Honduras Air Service	UTA ..	.. Union des Transports Aériens
.. Scandinavian Airlines System		
.. Saskatchewan	Va. ..	.. Virginia
.. South Carolina	VEB ..	.. Volkseigener Betrieb (public company)
.. South Dakota	VHF ..	.. Very High Frequency
.. Special Drawing Right(s)	Vic. ..	.. Victoria
.. South-East Asia Treaty Organization	vol.(s) ..	.. volume(s)
.. Secretary	Vt. ..	.. Vermont
.. Senior		
.. September	W. ..	.. West, Western
.. Sua Eccellenza Reverendissima (His Eminence)	W.A. ..	.. West Australia
.. Signore	Wash. ..	.. Washington (state)
.. Standard International Trade Classification	WCL ..	.. World Confederation of Labour
.. São Paulo	WFTU ..	.. World Federation of Trade Unions
.. Società per Azioni (joint stock company)	WHO ..	.. World Health Organization
.. square	Wis. ..	.. Wisconsin
.. Senior, Señor	WMO ..	.. World Meteorological Organization
	W.Va. ..	.. West Virginia
	Wy. ..	.. Wyoming
	yr. ..	.. year

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

The following tables provide a general comparison of population and economic statistics for every independent state (excluding the Vatican City) and every other territory with more than 25,000 inhabitants (excluding the Gaza Strip). An attempt has been made to provide comparable information under each heading and the figures presented refer to the latest period for which uniform data are available in each category.

Area figures refer to total area, including inland water. Unless otherwise indicated, population figures are mid-year estimates. Most of the data refer to *de facto* population (persons actually present in the area); though some are estimates of *de jure* population (persons normally resident). Figures for life expectancy are estimates, prepared in the Population Division of the United Nations, of the average number of years of life remaining to a new-born child if subject to the mortality conditions (recorded or assumed) of the period 1970-75. It should be stressed that the figures refer to the average life expectancy *at birth* for both sexes. In many developing countries mortality rates are high during the first few years of life, but those who survive infancy have a life expectancy much greater than the average at birth. It is also noteworthy that in all developed countries the life expectancy of females is greater than that of males.

Gross National Product figures can be taken as indicators of the comparative sizes of the various national economies, and Gross National Product per capita figures provide an index of the comparative wealth and poverty of the countries. Owing to unequal distribution of wealth a G.N.P. per capita figure can by no means be taken as an average income. Sources are quoted at the end of the tables, but it must be stressed that the G.N.P. and G.N.P. per capita figures are approximations and may be used only as a general index. In particular, a wide margin of error may be expected in estimates for socialist economies, and in G.N.P. per capita figures under \$100, where the subsistence sector is unusually important and the degree of precision tends to decrease as the ratio of subsistence production to total G.N.P. increases. Figures refer to G.N.P. in U.S. dollars at market prices (based on a weighted average for 1973-75), with totals rounded to the nearest ten of the unit employed. Data on G.N.P. per head are based on World Bank figures for population, some of which differ from the estimates shown elsewhere in the table.

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	AREA (sq. km.)	MID-1975 POPULATION ('000)	MID-1975 POPULATION DENSITY (per sq. km.)	AVERAGE POPULATION INCREASE, 1970-75 (% per year)	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, 1970-75 (years)	1975 GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (\$ million)	1975 G.N.P. PER HEAD (\$)
Albania	28,748	2,482*	86	3.0	68.6	1,450	600
Andorra	453	27	60	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Austria	83,853	7,520	90	0.3	71.2	35,320	4,720
Belgium	30,513	9,801	321	0.2	72.9	59,440	6,070
Bulgaria	110,912	8,722	79	0.5	71.8	17,770	2,040
Channel Islands ¹	195	126	646	n.a.	n.a.	360	2,810
Cyprus ^{2,3}	9,251	639	69	1.0	71.4	740	1,180
Czechoslovakia	127,877	14,802	116	0.6	69.3	55,040	3,710
Denmark	43,075	5,059	117	0.5	73.9	35,030	6,920
Faeroe Islands ^{1,4}	1,399	41	29	1.1	73.9	190	4,720
Finland	337,032	4,707	14	0.4	70.4	24,000	5,100
France	547,026	52,786	96	0.8	72.6	304,600	5,760
German Democratic Rep.	108,178	16,850	156	-0.2	72.6	71,250	4,230
Germany, Federal Rep. ⁵	248,577	61,832	249	0.4	70.6	408,750	6,610
Gibraltar ¹	5.5	30	5,439	n.a.	n.a.	70	2,470
Greece	131,944	9,047	69	0.6	71.8	21,500	2,360
Greenland ^{1,6}	2,175,600	50	0.02	1.5	n.a.	140	2,960
Hungary	93,032	10,541	113	0.4	69.5	26,070	2,480
Iceland	103,000	218	2.1	1.1	73.9	1,250	5,620
Ireland	70,283	3,127	44	1.2	71.8	7,560	2,420
Isle of Man ¹	588	59	101	3.6	n.a.	110	1,840
Italy	301,225	55,810	185	0.8	72.0	164,110	2,940
Liechtenstein	157	24	153	2.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	2,586	358	138	1.0	70.8	2,200	6,050
Malta ^{1,2,3}	316	323	1,024	-0.2	70.8	390	1,220
Monaco	1.5	25	16,779	1.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Netherlands	40,844	13,653	334	0.8	73.8	76,340	5,590
Norway	324,219	4,007	12	0.7	74.5	26,240	6,540
Poland	312,677	34,020	109	0.9	70.1	98,970	2,910
Portugal	92,082	9,449	103	n.a.	68.0	15,040	1,610
Romania	237,500	21,245	89	1.0	67.2	27,650	1,300
San Marino	61	20	324	0.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Spain ⁷	504,782	35,472	70	1.0	72.1	95,630	2,700
Sweden	449,964	8,193	18	0.4	73.3	64,580	7,880
Switzerland	41,288	6,403	155	0.7	72.4	51,510	8,050
Turkey ⁸	780,576	40,198	51	n.a.	56.9	34,590	860
U.S.S.R.	22,402,200	254,382	11	0.9	70.4	665,910	2,620
United Kingdom	244,108	55,962	229	0.2	72.3	214,940	3,840
Yugoslavia	255,804	21,352	83	0.9	67.6	31,640	1,480

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

OTHER COUNTRIES

COUNTRY	AREA (sq. km.)	MID-1975 POPULATION ('000)	MID-1975 POPULATION DENSITY (per sq. km.)	AVERAGE POPULATION INCREASE, 1970-75 (% per year)	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, 1970-75 (years)	1975 GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (\$ million)	1975 G.N.P. PER HEAD (\$)
Afghanistan	647,497	19,280*	30	2.4	40.3	2,160	130
Algeria	2,381,741	16,776	7.0	3.2	53.2	12,290	780
American Samoa ^{1,6}	197	29	148	n.a.	n.a.	30	1,100
Angola ⁹	1,246,700	6,761	5.4	n.a.	38.5	3,710	680
Antigua ^{1,6}	442	70	158	1.2	n.a.	40	540
Argentina	2,776,889	25,383	9.1	1.3	68.2	39,810	1,590
Australia	7,686,848	13,502	1.8	1.5	72.4	76,190	5,640
Bahamas ⁶	13,935	204	15	3.6	n.a.	530	2,600
Bahrain ¹⁰	622	256	412	3.5	47.0	630	2,440
Bangladesh	143,998	76,815	533	2.4	35.8	8,820	110
Barbados	431	245*	568	0.6	69.1	310	1,260
Belize ^{1,6}	22,965	140*	6.1	3.1	n.a.	90	690
Benin	112,622	3,112	28	2.7	41.0	420	140
Bermuda ^{1,6}	53	56	1,053	1.6	n.a.	300	5,300
Bhutan	47,000	1,173*	25	2.1	43.6	90	70
Bolivia ¹¹	1,098,581	4,688	4.3	n.a.	46.8	1,770	320
Botswana	600,372	691	1.2	3.6	43.5	220	330
Brazil ¹²	8,511,965	107,145	13	3.0	61.4	107,870	1,010
Brunei ¹	5,765	162	28	n.a.	n.a.	990	6,630
Burma	676,552	30,335	45	n.a.	50.0	3,270	110
Burundi	27,834	3,763	135	n.a.	39.0	370	100
Cambodia (Kampuchea) ^{1,13}	181,035	8,110*	45	2.8	45.4	570	70
Cameroon	475,442	6,398*	13	1.9	41.0	1,940	270
Canada	9,976,139	22,831	2.3	1.4	72.4	151,730	6,650
Cape Verde ¹	4,033	294	73	1.9	50.0	140	470
Central African Emp. ^{14,15}	622,984	1,637	2.6	2.2	41.0	410	230
Chad	1,284,000	4,030	3.1	2.1	38.5	490	120
Chile	756,945	10,253	14	1.8	62.6	8,050	760
China, People's Rep. ¹⁶	9,561,000	822,800*	86	1.7	61.6	285,960	350
China (Taiwan) ¹⁷	35,961	15,991	445	n.a.	68.2	14,210	890
Colombia ¹⁸	1,138,914	20,721	18	n.a.	60.9	13,170	550
Comoros (incl. Mayotte)	2,171	306*	141	2.5	42.5	70	260
Congo	342,000	1,345*	3.9	2.5	43.5	660	500
Costa Rica	50,700	1,968	39	2.6	68.2	1,790	910
Cuba	114,524	9,332	81	n.a.	69.8	7,430	800
Djibouti ¹	22,000	106*	4.8	2.2	n.a.	180	1,720
Dominica ^{1,19}	751	75*	100	1.1	65.5	30	410
Dominican Republic	48,734	4,697	96	3.0	57.8	3,380	720
East Timor ^{1,20}	14,925	672*	45	2.2	40.0	100	150
Ecuador ²¹	283,561	6,733	24	n.a.	59.6	3,890	550
Egypt	1,001,449	37,233	37	2.2	52.4	11,550	310
El Salvador	21,041	4,007	190	n.a.	57.8	1,820	450
Equatorial Guinea	28,051	310*	11	1.7	43.5	100	320
Ethiopia	1,221,900	27,946	23	2.6	38.0	2,860	100
Fiji	18,272	569	31	1.9	70.0	520	920
French Guinea ^{1,22,23}	91,000	52	0.6	1.0	n.a.	90	1,470
French Polynesia ^{1,9,24}	4,000	135	34	n.a.	56.7	340	2,530
Gabon	267,667	526*	2.0	1.0	41.0	1,200	2,240
Gambia	11,295	524	46	2.5	40.0	100	190
Ghana	238,537	9,866	41	2.7	43.5	4,580	460
Gilbert Islands ^{1,6,25,26,27}	886	58	66	n.a.	61.7	40	730
Grenada ¹⁹	344	105	305	n.a.	65.5	40	370
Guadeloupe ¹	1,779	354*	199	1.6	69.4	430	1,240
Guam ^{1,27}	549	104	189	3.4	61.7	460	4,420
Guatemala ²⁸	108,889	6,256	57	n.a.	52.9	3,530	650
Guinea	245,857	4,416*	18	2.4	41.0	710	130
Guinea-Bissau ¹	36,125	525*	15	1.5	38.5	210	390
Guyana ²⁸	214,969	783	3.6	n.a.	67.9	450	560
Haiti ²⁹	27,750	4,584	165	1.6	50.0	810	180
Honduras ²⁸	112,088	2,831	25	n.a.	53.5	1,010	350

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INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

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COUNTRY	AREA (sq. km.)	MID-1975 POPULATION ('000)	MID-1975 POPULATION DENSITY (per sq. km.)	AVERAGE POPULATION INCREASE, 1970-75 (% per year)	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, 1970-75 (years)	1975 GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (\$ million)	1975 G.N.P. PER HEAD (\$)
Hong Kong	1,045	4,367	4,179	2.0	70.0	7,520	1,720
India ³⁰	3,287,590	598,097	182	2.1	49.5	91,810	150
Indonesia ²⁰	1,904,345	130,597	69	n.a.	47.5	24,180	180
Iran ³¹	1,648,000	32,200	20	n.a.	51.0	48,820	1,440
Iraq ³²	434,924	11,124	26	3.3	52.7	14,260	1,280
Israel	20,770	3,371	162	3.1	71.0	12,400	3,580
Ivory Coast ³³	322,462	6,671	21	n.a.	43.5	3,350	500
Jamaica	10,991	2,029*	185	1.7	69.5	2,630	1,290
Japan	372,313	110,566	297	1.2	73.3	495,180	4,460
Jordan	97,740	2,702	28	3.3	53.2	1,240	460
Kenya	582,646	13,399	23	3.6	50.0	2,900	220
Korea, Dem. People's Rep.	120,538	15,852*	132	2.7	60.6	6,790	430
Korea, Republic ³⁴	98,484	34,688	352	n.a.	60.6	18,650	550
Kuwait	17,818	996	56	6.0	67.2	11,280	11,510
Laos ^{1,13}	236,800	3,303*	14	2.2	40.4	220	70
Lebanon ^{1,13,35}	10,400	2,126	204	n.a.	63.2	3,290	1,070
Lesotho ³⁶	30,355	1,039	34	2.2	46.0	210	180
Liberia ³⁷	111,369	1,503	13	n.a.	43.5	630	410
Libya	1,759,540	2,444	1.4	4.2	52.9	12,400	5,080
Macao ¹	16	271*	16,938	1.8	n.a.	80	310
Madagascar ^{38,39}	587,041	6,750	11	2.3	43.5	1,730	200
Malawi	118,484	5,044	43	2.6	41.0	760	150
Malaysia	329,749	11,900	36	2.8	59.4	8,690	720
Maldives ^{1,40}	298	129	432	n.a.	n.a.	10	100
Mali ⁴¹	1,240,000	6,035	4.9	n.a.	38.0	540	90
Martinique ¹	1,102	363*	329	1.5	69.4	550	1,540
Mauritania ⁴²	1,030,700	1,318	1.3	2.6	38.5	410	310
Mauritius	2,045	883	432	n.a.	65.5	510	580
Mexico	1,972,547	60,145	30	3.5	63.2	71,170	1,190
Mongolia	1,565,000	1,444	0.9	3.0	60.7	1,000	700
Morocco ⁴²	446,550	17,305	39	n.a.	52.9	7,890	470
Mozambique	783,030	9,239*	12	2.3	43.5	2,850	310
Namibia ^{1,43}	824,292	883*	1.1	2.9	41.0	690	800
Nauru ^{44,45}	21	7	333	4.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Nepal	140,797	12,572*	89	2.3	43.6	1,390	110
Netherlands Antilles ^{1,6}	961	242*	252	1.7	n.a.	380	1,590
New Caledonia ^{1,24,46}	19,058	133	7.0	n.a.	65.9	550	4,170
New Hebrides ^{1,24}	14,763	95	6.4	2.9	44.6	40	480
New Zealand	268,676	3,070	11	1.9	72.0	14,460	4,680
Nicaragua	130,000	2,155	17	3.3	52.9	1,510	720
Niger	1,267,000	4,600	3.6	2.7	38.5	600	130
Nigeria ⁴⁷	923,768	62,925*	68	2.7	41.0	23,080	310
Oman ^{10,44}	212,457	600	2.8	n.a.	47.0	1,600	2,070
Pacific Islands							
(U.S. Trust Terr.) ^{1,27,48}	1,779	115	65	n.a.	61.7	50	500
Pakistan ⁴⁹	803,943	70,260	87	3.0	49.8	9,830	140
Panama	75,650	1,668	22	3.1	66.5	1,770	1,060
Panama Canal Zone ¹	1,432	44	31	-0.3	n.a.	210	4,620
Papua New Guinea	461,691	2,756	6.0	2.0	47.7	1,220	450
Paraguay	406,752	2,647	6.5	2.8	61.9	1,460	570
Peru	1,285,216	15,615	12	3.0	55.7	12,520	810
Philippines	300,000	42,517	142	2.9	58.4	15,730	370
Puerto Rico	8,897	3,087	347	2.6	72.1	7,100	2,300
Qatar ^{10,50,51}	11,000	100	9.1	10.5	47.0	1,680	8,320
Réunion ¹	2,510	501*	200	2.4	63.0	760	1,550
Rhodesia	390,580	6,310	16	3.5	51.5	3,430	540
Rwanda	26,338	4,198	159	2.7	41.0	360	90
St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla ^{1,6,52}	357	66*	185	0.6	n.a.	20	500
St. Lucia ^{1,19}	616	108*	175	1.3	65.5	60	530

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INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

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COUNTRY	AREA (sq. km.)	MID-1975 POPULATION (¹ 000)	MID-1975 POPULATION DENSITY (per sq. km.)	AVERAGE POPULATION INCREASE, 1970-75 (% per year)	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH, 1970-75 (years)	1975 GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (\$ million)	1975 G.N.P. PER HEAD (\$)
St. Vincent ^{1,18,63}	388	100	258	n.a.	65.5	30	340
São Tomé and Príncipe ¹	964	80*	83	1.7	n.a.	40	570
Saudi Arabia ⁵⁴	2,149,690	7,013	3.3	n.a.	45.3	24,960	3,010
Senegal ⁶⁵	196,192	5,085	26	n.a.	40.0	1,850	370
Seychelles ^{1,6}	280	58	207	2.2	n.a.	30	520
Sierra Leone ²⁸	71,740	3,111	43	n.a.	43.5	590	200
Singapore	581	2,250	3,872	1.6	69.5	5,640	2,510
Solomon Islands ^{1,24}	28,446	190	6.7	3.1	41.1	60	310
Somalia	637,657	3,170*	5.0	2.6	41.0	320	100
South Africa ⁴³	1,221,037	25,471	20	2.6	51.5	33,540	1,320
Spanish North Africa ^{1,7,44}	32	129	4,030	n.a.	n.a.	90	720
Sri Lanka	65,610	13,986*	213	2.2	67.8	1,980	150
Sudan ⁵⁶	2,505,813	14,172	5.7	n.a.	48.6	4,510	290
Surinam ¹	163,265	422*	2.6	2.6	65.5	460	1,180
Swaziland ⁵⁷	17,363	499	29	n.a.	43.5	230	570
Syria	185,180	7,355	40	3.3	54.0	4,870	660
Tanzania ⁵⁸	945,087	15,312	16	2.9	44.5	2,560	170
Thailand	514,000	41,869	81	2.9	58.0	14,540	350
Togo	56,000	2,222	40	2.5	41.0	590	270
Tonga ^{1,24,59}	699	90	129	n.a.	55.2	30	300
Trinidad and Tobago	5,128	1,067	208	n.a.	69.5	2,050	1,900
Tunisia	163,610	5,772	35	2.4	54.1	4,230	760
Uganda ⁶⁰	236,036	11,549	49	3.3	50.0	2,880	250
United Arab Emirates ^{10,61}	83,600	222*	2.7	3.2	47.0	6,870	10,480
U.S.A.	9,363,123	213,540	23	0.8	71.3	1,508,680	7,060
U.S. Virgin Is. ¹	344	92	267	7.0	n.a.	450	5,080
Upper Volta ⁶²	274,200	6,144	22	n.a.	38.0	560	90
Uruguay ⁶³	177,508	2,782	16	n.a.	69.8	3,670	1,330
Venezuela ¹²	912,050	11,993	13	2.9	64.7	26,670	2,220
Viet-Nam	332,559	45,211	136	2.9	44.6	7,100	160
Western Sahara ⁴²	266,000	117	0.4	8.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Western Samoa ^{6,64}	2,842	151	55	n.a.	n.a.	50	320
Yemen Arab Rep. ⁶⁵	195,000	5,238	27	n.a.	44.8	1,380	210
Yemen, People's Dem. Rep.	332,968	1,690	5.1	n.a.	44.8	410	240
Zaire	2,345,409	24,902	11	2.8	43.5	3,740	150
Zambia	752,614	4,896	6.5	3.2	44.5	2,650	540

* United Nations estimate.

¹ Figures for G.N.P. refer to 1974.² Figures for population and density refer to mid-1974.³ The population increase rate refers to 1970-74.⁴ The figure for life expectancy is the 1965-70 average for the Faeroe Islands and Iceland.⁵ Figures include data for West Berlin.⁶ Although no estimates are available of 1970-75 life expectancy for both sexes, the UN *Demographic Yearbook* includes separate figures of life expectancy for males and females at another date.⁷ The area and population of Spanish North Africa (Ceuta and Melilla) are also included with the figures for Spain.⁸ Figures for population and density refer to the census of October 26th, 1975.⁹ Figures for population and density refer to December 31st, 1975.¹⁰ The figure for life expectancy is the average for Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.¹¹ Figures for population and density refer to the census of September 29th, 1976.¹² Population figures exclude Indian jungle inhabitants.¹³ G.N.P. per head is estimated on a 1972-74 base period.¹⁴ Figures for population and density refer to mid-1971.¹⁵ The population increase rate refers to 1963-71.¹⁶ Figure for life expectancy refers to the whole of China, including Taiwan.¹⁷ The estimate of life expectancy refers to 1965-70.¹⁸ Figures for population and density refer to the census of October 24th, 1973.¹⁹ The figure for life expectancy is the average for the Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent).²⁰ East (formerly Portuguese) Timor, listed separately, was incorporated into Indonesia on July 17th, 1976. Figures listed here for Indonesia exclude East Timor.²¹ Population figures exclude nomadic Indian tribes.²² Figures for population and density refer to mid-1973.²³ The population increase rate refers to 1970-73.

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INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- ²⁴ The estimate of life expectancy refers to 1965.
- ²⁵ Including the Ellice Islands, which were separated from the territory, and renamed Tuvalu, on October 1st, 1975.
- ²⁶ Figures for population and density refer to the census of December 8th, 1973.
- ²⁷ The figure for life expectancy is the average for Micronesia.
- ²⁸ Figures for population and density refer to mid-1976.
- ²⁹ Figures for population and density refer to August 30th, 1975.
- ³⁰ Figures include the Indian-held part of Jammu and Kashmir.
- ³¹ Figures for population and density refer to the census of November 1976.
- ³² Figures for population and density refer to October 14th, 1975.
- ³³ Figures for population and density refer to the census of April-May 1975.
- ³⁴ Figures for population and density refer to the census of October 1st, 1975.
- ³⁵ Figures for population and density refer to the sample survey of November 15th, 1970, covering Lebanese nationals only. The data exclude registered Palestinian refugees, numbering 187,529 at June 30th, 1973.
- ³⁶ Population figures exclude absentee workers, amounting to 12 per cent of the total population in 1966, but figures for G.N.P. take absentees into account.
- ³⁷ Figures for population and density refer to the census of February 1st, 1974.
- ³⁸ Figures for population and density refer to mid-1970.
- ³⁹ The population increase rate refers to 1963-70.
- ⁴⁰ Figures for population and density refer to the 1974 census.
- ⁴¹ Figures for population and density refer to the census of December 1976.
- ⁴² Western (formerly Spanish) Sahara, listed separately, was partitioned in 1976 between Mauritania and Morocco. Figures listed here for these countries exclude their respective portions of the territory.
- ⁴³ The area and population of Walvis Bay, an integral part of South Africa, are included with Namibia.
- ⁴⁴ Figures for population and density refer to mid-1972.
- ⁴⁵ The population increase rate refers to 1963-72.
- ⁴⁶ Figures for population and density refer to the census of April 23rd, 1976.

- ⁴⁷ Population estimates are UN projections which assume stable growth since 1965 and take no account of the effect of civil disturbances.
- ⁴⁸ Figures for population and density refer to the census of September 18th, 1973.
- ⁴⁹ Figures exclude the disputed territory of Jammu and Kashmir (total area 222,802 sq. km., of which 83,807 sq. km. is held by Pakistan).
- ⁵⁰ Figures for population and density refer to mid-1969.
- ⁵¹ The population increase rate refers to 1963-69.
- ⁵² Figures for G.N.P. exclude Anguilla.
- ⁵³ Figures for population and density refer to December 31st, 1973.
- ⁵⁴ Figures for population and density refer to the September 1974 census.
- ⁵⁵ Figures for population and density refer to the census of April 16th, 1976.
- ⁵⁶ Figures for population and density refer to the census of April 3rd, 1973.
- ⁵⁷ Figures for population and density refer to the census of August 25th, 1976.
- ⁵⁸ Figures for G.N.P. refer to mainland Tanzania only, excluding Zanzibar (population 421,000 at mid-1975).
- ⁵⁹ Figures for population and density refer to the census of December 1st, 1976.
- ⁶⁰ Figures for population and increase rate assume stable growth and take no account of emigration.
- ⁶¹ G.N.P. per head is based on a 1975 population of 656,000.
- ⁶² Figures for population and density refer to the census of December 1975.
- ⁶³ Figures for population and density refer to the census of May 21st, 1975.
- ⁶⁴ Figures for population and density refer to the census of November 3rd, 1976.
- ⁶⁵ Figures for population and density refer to the census of January 13th, 1975.

Principal Sources: Population estimates taken from the United Nations *Population and Vital Statistics Report*; figures for area, density and rate of population increase taken from the United Nations *Statistical Yearbook 1976*; data on life expectancy taken mainly from *Selected World Demographic Indicators by Countries, 1950-2000* (UN Population Division Working Paper No. 55); estimates of Gross National Product and G.N.P. per head taken from *World Bank Atlas* (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1976).

LATE INFORMATION

UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, retired on December 31st, 1977, and was replaced by Poul Hartling (Denmark).

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Spain became the 20th member of the Council of Europe on November 24th, 1977.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

The U.S.A. withdrew from the ILO on November 5th, 1977, and it was announced on November 8th that Chinese membership was suspended.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

On January 13th, 1978, Maldives became a member of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which brought the total membership of the Fund to 133 and of the Bank to 131.

ARGENTINA

It was announced in late 1977 that the Secretariat of Commerce would be incorporated into the Secretariat of Foreign Trade and International Economic Negotiations, to be headed by Lic. ALEJANDRO MANUEL ESTRADA.

BOLIVIA

On December 2nd, 1977, President Hugo Nanzer Suárez stated that he would not stand for President in the forthcoming elections. The Chief of Staff of the Air Force, Gen. JUAN PEREDA ASBÚN, is to be a presidential candidate.

Minister of Defence: Gen. HUGO BRETEL.

BULGARIA

(December 1977)

Gen. DOBRI DJOUROV and PETER MLADENOV were promoted from candidate to full members of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party. OGNJAN DOINOV also became a full member.

GEORGI ATANASOV and NIKOLA PAPASOV were appointed to the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

CYPRUS

In the Presidential elections of January 26th, 1978, the incumbent President, SPYROS KYPRIANOU, was the only candidate. He will serve a further term of five years.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(December 1977)

MILOŠ JAKES replaced the late JAN BARYL as alternate member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and secretary of the Central Committee.

JINDŘICH POLEDNIK and MIKULAS BENO were appointed to the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, bringing the total number of secretaries to seven.

PORTUGAL

On December 8th, 1977, the Socialist Government resigned following a defeat in a motion of confidence regarding the proposed economic measures. On January 26th, 1978, Dr. Soares announced the formation of a new Government, composed of ten Socialists, three Centre Democrats and two independents.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(January 1978)

Prime Minister: Dr. MÁRIO ALBERTO NOBRE LOPES SOARES.

Deputy Prime Minister: Dr. ANTÓNIO DE ALMEIDA SANTOS.

Minister of Defence: Col. MÁRIO FIRMINO MIGUEL.

Minister of Finance and Planning: VÍTOR CÔNSTÂNCIO.

Minister of Internal Affairs: ALBERTO OLIVEIRA E SILVA.

Minister of Justice: ANTÓNIO SANTOS PAIS.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: VÍCTOR DE SÁ MACHADO.

Minister of Administrative Reform: RUI PENA.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: LUÍS SAIAS.

Minister of Industry and Technology: CARLOS MELANCIA.

Minister of Trade and Tourism: BASÍLIO HORTA.

Minister of Labour: ANTÓNIO MANUEL MALDONADO GONELHA.

Minister of Education and Culture: Dr. MÁRIO AUGUSTO SOTTOMAYOR CARDIA.

Minister of Social Affairs: ANTÓNIO ARNAUT.

Minister of Transport and Communications: MANUEL FERREIRA LIMA.

Minister of Housing and Public Works: Eng. ANTÓNIO FRANCISCO BARROSO DE SOUSA GOMES.

PART I

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

THE UNITED NATIONS

First Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Founded in 1945 to maintain international peace and security and to develop international co-operation in economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems.

ORIGIN

The United Nations was a name devised by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. It was first used in the Declaration by United Nations of January 1st, 1942, when representatives of twenty-six nations pledged their governments to continue fighting together against the Axis powers.

The United Nations Charter was drawn up by the representatives of fifty countries at the United Nations Conference on International Organization, which met at San Francisco from April 25th to June 26th, 1945. The representatives deliberated on the basis of proposals worked out by representatives of China, the U.S.S.R., the

United Kingdom and the United States at Dumbarton Oaks in August-October 1944. The Charter was signed on June 26th, 1945. Poland, not represented at the Conference, signed it later but nevertheless became one of the original fifty-one members.

The United Nations officially came into existence on October 24th, 1945, when the Charter had been ratified by China, France, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States, and by a majority of other signatories. October 24th is now universally celebrated as United Nations Day.

PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

The purposes of the United Nations are:

- To maintain international peace and security;
- To develop friendly relations among nations;
- To co-operate internationally in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

The United Nations acts in accordance with these principles:

- It is based on the sovereign equality of all its members.
- All members are to fulfil in good faith their Charter obligations.
- They are to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and without endangering peace, security and justice.
- They are to refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against other states.
- They are to give the United Nations every assistance in action it takes in accordance with the Charter, and not to assist states against which preventive or enforcement action is being taken.

The United Nations is to ensure that states which are not members act in accordance with these principles in so far as it is necessary to maintain international peace and security.

Nothing in the Charter is to authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are purely the national concern of any state.

The official languages of the United Nations are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. Its working languages are Chinese, English and French. Spanish is also a working language of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council.

Membership of the United Nations is open to all peace-loving nations which accept the obligations of the United Nations Charter and, in the judgment of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

The original members of the United Nations are those countries which signed the Declaration by United Nations of January 1st, 1942, or took part in the San Francisco Conference, and which signed and ratified the Charter.

Other countries can be admitted by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. A two-thirds majority vote by the Assembly is required.

Members may be suspended or expelled by the General Assembly on recommendation of the Security Council. They may be suspended if the Security Council is taking enforcement action against them or expelled if they persistently violate the principles of the Charter. The Security Council can restore its rights to a suspended member.

MEMBERS

(with assessments for per cent contributions to the budget for the financial years 1978 and 1979, and year of admission)

Afghanistan	0.01	1946	Hungary	0.33	1955
Albania	0.01	1955	Iceland	0.02	1946
Algeria	0.10	1962	India	0.68	1945
Angola	0.02	1976	Indonesia	0.14	1950
Argentina	0.84	1945	Iran	0.40	1945
Australia	1.54	1945	Iraq	0.08	1945
Austria	0.64	1955	Ireland	0.15	1955
Bahamas	0.01	1973	Israel	0.23	1949
Bahrain	0.01	1971	Italy	3.38	1955
Bangladesh	0.04	1974	Ivory Coast	0.02	1960
Barbados	0.01	1966	Jamaica	0.02	1962
Belgium	1.08	1945	Japan	8.64	1956
Benin	0.01	1960	Jordan	0.01	1955
Bhutan	0.01	1971	Kenya	0.01	1963
Bolivia	0.01	1945	Kuwait	0.15	1963
Botswana	0.01	1966	Laos	0.01	1955
Brazil	1.04	1945	Lebanon	0.03	1945
Bulgaria	0.14	1955	Lesotho	0.01	1966
Burma	0.01	1948	Liberia	0.01	1945
Burundi	0.01	1962	Libya	0.16	1955
Byelorussian S.S.R. ¹	0.41	1945	Luxembourg	0.04	1945
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	0.01	1955	Madagascar	0.01	1960
Cameroon	0.01	1960	Malawi	0.01	1964
Canada	3.04	1945	Malaysia	0.09	1957
Cape Verde	0.01	1975	Maldives	0.01	1965
Central African Empire	0.01	1960	Mali	0.01	1960
Chad	0.01	1960	Malta	0.01	1964
Chile	0.09	1945	Mauritania	0.01	1961
China ²	5.50	1945	Mauritius	0.01	1968
Colombia	0.11	1945	Mexico	0.79	1945
Comoros	0.01	1975	Mongolia	0.01	1961
Congo	0.01	1960	Morocco	0.05	1956
Costa Rica	0.02	1945	Mozambique	0.02	1975
Cuba	0.11	1945	Nepal	0.01	1955
Cyprus	0.01	1960	Netherlands	1.42	1945
Czechoslovakia	0.84	1945	New Zealand	0.26	1945
Denmark	0.64	1945	Nicaragua	0.01	1945
Djibouti	n.a. ⁴	1977	Niger	0.01	1960
Dominican Republic	0.02	1945	Nigeria	0.13	1960
Ecuador	0.02	1945	Norway	0.45	1945
Egypt	0.08	1945	Oman	0.01	1971
El Salvador	0.01	1945	Pakistan	0.07	1947
Equatorial Guinea	0.01	1968	Panama	0.02	1945
Ethiopia	0.01	1945	Papua New Guinea	0.01	1975
Fiji	0.01	1970	Paraguay	0.01	1945
Finland	0.44	1955	Peru	0.06	1945
France	5.82	1945	Philippines	0.10	1945
Gabon	0.01	1960	Poland	1.39	1945
Gambia	0.01	1965	Portugal	0.19	1955
German Democratic Republic	1.33	1973	Qatar	0.02	1971
Germany, Federal Republic	7.70	1973	Romania	0.24	1955
Ghana	0.02	1957	Rwanda	0.01	1962
Greece	0.35	1945	São Tomé and Príncipe	0.01	1975
Grenada	0.01	1974	Saudi Arabia	0.23	1945
Guatemala	0.02	1945	Senegal	0.01	1960
Guinea	0.01	1958	Seychelles	0.01	1976
Guinea-Bissau	0.01	1974	Sierra Leone	0.01	1961
Guyana	0.01	1966	Singapore	0.08	1965
Haiti	0.01	1945	Somalia	0.01	1960
Honduras	0.01	1945	South Africa	0.42	1945

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations

Spain	1.53	1955
Sri Lanka	0.02	1955
Sudan	0.01	1956
Surinam	0.01	1975
Swaziland	0.01	1968
Sweden	1.24	1946
Syria	0.02	1945
Tanzania ³	0.01	1961
Thailand	0.10	1946
Togo	0.01	1960
Trinidad and Tobago	0.03	1962
Tunisia	0.02	1956
Turkey	0.30	1945
Uganda	0.01	1962
Ukrainian S.S.R. ¹	1.53	1945
U.S.S.R.	11.60	1945

United Arab Emirates	0.07	1971
United Kingdom	4.52	1945
U.S.A.	25.00	1945
Upper Volta	0.01	1960
Uruguay	0.04	1945
Venezuela	0.39	1945
Viet-Nam	n.a. ⁴	1977
Western Samoa	0.01	1976
Yemen Arab Republic	0.01	1947
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic	0.01	1967
Yugoslavia	0.39	1945
Zaire	0.02	1960
Zambia	0.02	1964

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP 149 (October 1977)

¹ The Byelorussian S.S.R. and the Ukrainian S.S.R. are integral parts of the U.S.S.R. and not independent countries, but they have separate UN membership.

² From 1945 until 1971 the Chinese seat was occupied by the Republic of China (confined to Taiwan since 1949).

³ Tanganyika was a member of the United Nations from December 1961 and Zanzibar was a member from December 1963. From April 1964, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar continued as a single member, changing its name to United Republic of Tanzania in November 1964.

⁴ As at October 1977, budgetary contributions for members admitted in 1977 had not yet been determined.

SOVEREIGN COUNTRIES NOT IN THE UNITED NATIONS

(October 1977)

Andorra	Republic of Korea	San Marino
China (Taiwan)	Liechtenstein	Switzerland
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Monaco	Tonga
	Nauru	Vatican City (Holy See)

Rhodesia, whose government declared independence unilaterally in 1965, is also not a member of the United Nations.

SECRETARIAT

New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Telephone: 754-1234.

Performs the administrative functions of the United Nations.

SECRETARY-GENERAL

Secretary-General: Dr. KURT WALDHEIM (Austria) (January 1st, 1972–December 31st, 1981).

The Secretary-General is UN's chief administrative officer, appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. He acts in that capacity at all meetings of the General Assembly, the Security

Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the Trusteeship Council, and performs such other functions as are entrusted to him by those organs. He is required to submit an annual report to the General Assembly and may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten international peace.

HEADQUARTERS STAFF

Executive Office of the Secretary General: RAFFEUDIN AHMED (Pakistan), Executive Asst. to the Sec.-Gen.

Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs: WILLIAM BUFFUM (U.S.A.), Under-Sec.-Gen.

Offices of the Under-Secretaries-General for Special Political Affairs: ROBERTO E. GUYER (Argentina), BRIAN E. URQUHART (United Kingdom), Under-Secs.-Gen.

Office of the Assistant Secretary-General for Special Political

Questions: ABDULRAHIM A. FARAH (Somalia), Asst. Sec.-Gen.

Office of Legal Affairs: E. SUY (Belgium), Under-Sec.-Gen., The Legal Counsel.

Department of Administration and Management: G. F. DAVIDSON (United Kingdom), Under-Sec.-Gen.

Office of Financial Services: HELMUT DEBATIN (Federal Republic of Germany), Assistant Sec.-Gen., Controller.

Offices of Personnel Services: MOHAMED HABIB GHERAB (Tunisia), Assistant Sec.-Gen.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations

Office for Inter-Agency Affairs and Co-ordination: C. V. NARASIMHAN (India), Under-Sec.-Gen.

Department of Political and Security Council Affairs: ARKADY N. SCHEVCHENKO (U.S.S.R.), Under-Sec.-Gen.

Department of Economic and Social Affairs: GABRIEL VAN LAETHEM (France), Under-Sec.-Gen.; ISSOUFOU S. DJERMAKOYE (Niger), Under-Sec.-Gen., Commissioner for Technical Co-operation; HELVI SIPILÄ (Finland), Asst. Sec.-Gen. for Social and Humanitarian Matters.

Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization: TANG MING-CHAO (China), Under-Sec.-Gen.

Office of Public Information: G. AKATANI (Japan), Assistant Sec.-Gen.

Department of Conference Services: B. LEWANDOWSKI (Poland), Under-Sec.-Gen.

Office of General Services: CLAYTON C. TIMBRELL (U.S.A.), Assistant Sec.-Gen.

The chief administrative staff of the UN Regional Commissions and of all the subsidiary organs of the UN (not including the International Atomic Energy Agency) are also members of the Secretariat staff and are listed in the appropriate chapters on pages 16-25 and 71-95.

The Secretariat staff also includes a number of special missions and special appointments, including some of senior rank.

As of December 31st, 1976, the total number of staff of the Secretariat holding appointments continuing for a year or more was 18,465, including those serving away from the headquarters. This comprised 6,082 professional and higher-level staff and 12,383 in the General Service, Field Service and other categories.

CONFERENCES IN 1978

March	Hamburg	Conference on the carriage of goods by sea.
March or May	Geneva	Third UN conference on the law of the sea, seventh session.
May-June	Manila	Fifth UN conference on trade and development (UNCTAD V).
August	Geneva	World conference to combat racism and racial discrimination.
August-Sept.	Buenos Aires	Conference on technical co-operation among developing countries.
Date not fixed		Conference on transfer of technology.
		Conference on space applications.

GENEVA OFFICE

Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva, 10 Switzerland

Telephone: 31 02 11

The Office of the UN at Geneva is responsible, through its Director-General, to the Secretary-General in New York.

SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Under-Sec.-Gen. VITTORIO WINSPEARE GUICCIARDI.

Assistant Director-General: (vacant).

Director, External Relations and Inter-Agency Affairs: S. QUIJANO-CABALLERO.

Chief, Liaison and Protocol: FRANCIS COOK.

Chef de Cabinet: ERIK JENSEN.

Senior Legal Officer: PIERRE RATON.

Director, Administrative and Financial Services: PATRICIO RUEDAS (acting).

Director, Conference and General Services: V. K. LOBATCHEV.

Director, Information Service: C. E. BOURBONNIÈRE.

Executive Director, UN Fund for Drug Abuse Control: J. G. DE BEUS.

Director, Division of Narcotic Drugs: Dr. G. M. LING.

Director, Division of Human Rights: THEODOOR C. VAN BOVEN.

Secretary, International Narcotics Control Board: S. STEPČYŃSKI.

Chief, Division of Social Affairs: JEAN ILIOVICI.

PERMANENT MISSIONS

(with Permanent Representatives)

- Afghanistan:** 866 United Nations Plaza, 4th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
- Albania:** 250 East 87th St., 21st Floor, New York, N.Y. 10028; ABDI BALETA.
- Algeria:** 750 Third Ave., 14th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
- Angola:** 747 Third Ave., 18th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; ELISIO DE FIGUEIREDO.
- Argentina:** One United Nations Plaza, 25th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; Dr. ENRIQUE JORGE ROS.
- Australia:** One Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, 885 Second Ave., 16th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; RALPH L. HARRY, C.B.E.
- Austria:** 809 United Nations Plaza, 7th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; Dr. PETER JANKOWITSCH.
- Bahamas:** One Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, 17th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; LIVINGSTON BASIL JOHNSON.
- Bahrain:** 747 Third Ave., 19th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; SALMAN MOHAMED AL SAFFAR.
- Bangladesh:** 130 East 40th St., 5th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10016; KHWAJA MOHAMMED KAISER.
- Barbados:** 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 527, New York, N.Y. 10017; Dr. DONALD GEORGE BLACKMAN.
- Belgium:** 809 United Nations Plaza, 2nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; ANDRÉ ERNEMANN.
- Benin:** 4 East 73rd St., New York, N.Y. 10021; THOMAS S. BOYA.
- Bhutan:** 866 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; DAGO TSHERING.
- Bolivia:** 211 East 43rd St., 11th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; Dr. MARIO R. GUTIÉRREZ.
- Botswana:** 2 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, 866 Second Ave., 15th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; Dr. THOMAS TLOU.
- Brazil:** 747 Third Ave., 9th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; SÉRGIO CORRÊA DA COSTA.
- Bulgaria:** 11 East 84th St., New York, N.Y. 10028; Dr. ALEXANDER YANKOV.
- Burma:** 10 East 77th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; U MAUNG MAUNG GYEE.
- Burundi:** 201 East 42nd St., 28th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; ARTÉMON SIMBANAYE.
- Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic:** 136 East 67th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; LEONID ALEKSANDROVICH DOLGUCHITS.
- Cameroon:** 22 East 73rd St., New York, N.Y. 10021; FERDINAND LÉOPOLD OYONO.
- Canada:** 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 250, New York, N.Y. 10017; WILLIAM HICKSON BARTON.
- Cape Verde:** (temporary) c/o Permanent Mission of Guinea-Bissau to the UN, Dr. AMARO ALEXANDRE DA LUIZ.
- Central African Empire:** 480 Park Ave. South, Room 1614, New York, N.Y. 10016; JEAN-ARTHUR BARDIC.
- Chad:** 211 East 43rd St., Suite 1703, New York, N.Y. 10017; BEADENGAR DESSANDE.
- Chile:** 809 United Nations Plaza, 4th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; SERGIO DIEZ URTUA.
- China:** 155 West 66th St., New York, N.Y. 10023; CHEN CHU.
- Colombia:** 140 East 57th St., 5th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; GERMÁN ZEA.
- Congo:** 14 East 65th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; NICOLAS MONDJO.
- Costa Rica:** 211 East 43rd St., Room 1002, New York, N.Y. 10017; FERNANDO SALAZAR.
- Cuba:** 6 East 67th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; Dr. RICARDO ALARCON QUESADA.
- Cyprus:** 820 Second Ave., 12th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; ZENON ROSSIDES.
- Czechoslovakia:** 1100-1111 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10028; Dr. LADISLAV SMID.
- Democratic Yemen:** (see Yemen, People's Democratic Republic.)
- Denmark:** 235 East 42nd St., 32nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; WILHELM ULRICHSEN.
- Dominican Republic:** 144 East 44th St., 4th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; Dr. ALONSO MORENO-MARTÍNEZ.
- Ecuador:** 820 Second Ave., 15th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; MIGUEL A. ALBORNOZ.
- Egypt:** 36 East 67th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; Dr. AHMED ESMAT ABDEL MEGUID.
- El Salvador:** 211 East 43rd St., Suites 1302-1303, New York, N.Y. 10017; Dr. MIGUEL RAFAEL URGULA.
- Equatorial Guinea:** 440 East 62nd St., Apt. 6D, New York, N.Y. 10022.
- Ethiopia:** 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 500, New York, N.Y. 10017; MOHAMED HAMID IBRAHIM.
- Fiji:** One United Nations Plaza, 20th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; BERENADO VUNIBOLO.
- Finland:** 866 United Nations Plaza, 2nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; ILKKA OLVI PASTINEN.
- France:** One Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, 245 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; JACQUES LAFRÉTTÉ.
- Gabon:** 820 Second Ave., Room 602, New York, N.Y. 10017; LÉON N'DONG.
- German Democratic Republic:** 58 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; PETER FLORIN.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** 600 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; Baron RUDIGER VON WECHMAR.
- Ghana:** 150 East 58th St., 27th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; FRANK EDWARD BOATEN.
- Greece:** 60 East 70th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; GEORGE PAPADOLAS.
- Grenada:** 2 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, Suite 502, 866 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; JACQUES O'HEN & DOLLAND.
- Guatemala:** 405 Lexington Ave., Suite 3112, New York, N.Y. 10017; JUAN ANTONIO WENDRELLER.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations

- Guinea:** 820 Second Ave., 16th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; MOUSSA SANGUINA CAMARA.
- Guinea-Bissau:** 211 East 43rd St., Room 604, New York, N.Y. 10017; GIL FERNANDES.
- Guyana:** 622 Third Ave., 35th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; RASHLEIGH EDMOND JACKSON.
- Haiti:** 801 Second Ave., Room 300, New York, N.Y. 10017; SERGE ELIE CHARLES.
- Honduras:** 415 Lexington Ave., Room 1310, New York, N.Y. 10017; Dr. MARIO CARLAS.
- Hungary:** 10 East 75th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; IMRE HOLLAI.
- Iceland:** 370 Lexington Ave., 5th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; TÓMAS A. TÓMASSON.
- India:** 750 Third Ave., 21st Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; RIKHI JAIPAL.
- Indonesia:** 733 Third Ave., 11th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; CHAIDIR ANWAR SANI.
- Iran:** 622 Third Ave., 34th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; FEREYDOUN HOVEYDA.
- Iraq:** 14 East 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.
- Ireland:** One Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, 885 Second Ave., 19th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; Dr. EAMONN KENNEDY.
- Israel:** 800 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; CHAIM HERZOG.
- Italy:** 747 Third Ave., 35th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; PIERO VINCI.
- Ivory Coast:** 46 East 74th St., New York, N.Y. 10021.
- Jamaica:** 747 Third Ave., 15th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; DONALD O. MILLS.
- Japan:** 866 United Nations Plaza, 2nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; ISAO ABE.
- Jordan:** 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 550-552, New York, N.Y. 10017; Dr. HAZEM NUSEIBEH.
- Kenya:** 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 486, New York, N.Y. 10017; CHARLES GATERE MAINA.
- Kuwait:** 801 Second Ave., 5th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; ABDALLA YACCOUB BISHARA.
- Laos:** 321 East 45th St., Apartment 7G, New York, N.Y. 10017.
- Lebanon:** 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 533-535, New York, N.Y. 10017; GASSAN TUENI.
- Lesotho:** 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 580, New York, N.Y. 10017; MOOKI V. MOLAPO.
- Liberia:** 866 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; DAVID M. THOMAS.
- Libya:** 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017; MANSUR RASHID KIKHYA.
- Luxembourg:** One Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, 17th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; PAUL PETERS.
- Madagascar:** 801 Second Ave., Suite 404, New York, N.Y. 10017; BLAISE RABETAFIKA.
- Malawi:** 777 Third Ave., 24th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; T. J. X. MUWAMBA.
- Malaysia:** 666 Third Ave., 30th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; Tan Sri ZAITON IBRAHIM.
- Maldives:** 137 East 36th St., Apt. 16-H, New York, N.Y. 10016; FATHULLA JAMEEL.
- Mali:** 111 East 69th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; MAMADOU BOUBACAR KANTE.
- Malta:** 249 East 35th St., New York, N.Y. 10016.
- Mauritania:** 600 Third Ave., 37th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10016; MOULAYE EL HASSEN.
- Mauritius:** 301 East 47th St., Suite 3C, New York, N.Y. 10017; RADHA KRISHNA RAMPHUL.
- Mexico:** 8 East 41st St., New York, N.Y. 10017; ROBERTO DE ROSENZWEIG-DIAZ.
- Mongolia:** 6 East 77th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; TSEVEGZHAVYN PUNTSAGNOROV.
- Morocco:** One Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, 245 East 47th St., 28th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.
- Mozambique:** 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 523-526, New York, N.Y. 10017; JOSÉ CARLOS LOBO.
- Nepal:** 711 Third Ave., Room 1806, New York, N.Y. 10017; SHAILENDRA KUMAR UPADHYAY.
- Netherlands:** 711 Third Ave., 9th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; JOHAN KAUFMANN.
- New Zealand:** One United Nations Plaza, 25th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; MALCOLM J. C. TEMPLETON.
- Nicaragua:** Rockefeller Center, 1270 Ave. of the Americas, Suite 2111, New York, N.Y. 10020; Dr. GUILLERMO SEVILLA-SACASA.
- Niger:** 417 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; JEAN POISSON.
- Nigeria:** 757 Third Ave., 20th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; LESLIE O. HARRIMAN.
- Norway:** 825 Third Ave., 18th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; OLE ALGÅRD.
- Oman:** 605 Third Ave., Room 3304, New York, N.Y. 10016; MAHMOUD ABOUL-NASR.
- Pakistan:** Pakistan House, 8 East 65th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; IQBAL AHMAD AKHUND.
- Panama:** 866 United Nations Plaza, Room 544-545, New York, N.Y. 10017; JORGE E. ILLUECA.
- Papua New Guinea:** 801 Second Ave., 12th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; PAULIAS NGUNA MATANE.
- Paraguay:** 211 East 43rd St., 11th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; Dr. FRANCISCO M. BARREIRO.
- Peru:** 301 East 47th St., Room 16A, New York, N.Y. 10017; CARLOS T. ALZAMORA.
- Philippines:** 556 Fifth Ave., Fifth Floor, New York, N.Y. 10036.
- Poland:** 9 East 66th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; HENRYK JAROSZEK.
- Portugal:** 777 Third Ave., 27th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; VASCO FUTSCHA PEREIRA.
- Qatar:** 747 Third Ave., 22nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; JASIM YOUSIF JAMAL.
- Romania:** 573-577 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; ION DATCU.
- Rwanda:** 120 East 56th St., Room 1010, New York, N.Y. 10022; IGNACE KARUHIJE.
- São Tomé and Príncipe:** (temporary) c/o Permanent Mission of Guinea-Bissau to the UN.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations

Saudi Arabia: 6 East 43rd St., 26th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Senegal: 51 East 42nd St., 17th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; MÉDOUNE FALL.

Sierra Leone: 919 Third Ave., 22nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; SHIRLEY YEMA GBUJAMA.

Singapore: One United Nations Plaza, 26th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; T. T. B. KOH.

Somalia: 747 Third Ave., 22nd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; ABDIRIZAK HAJI HUSSEN.

South Africa: 300 East 42nd St., 17th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Spain: 809 United Nations Plaza, 6th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; DON JAIME DE PINIÉS.

Sri Lanka: 630 Third Ave., 20th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; HAMILTON SHIRLEY AMERASINGHE.

Sudan: 757 Third Ave., 14th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; MUSTAFA MEDANI.

Surinam: One United Nations Plaza, 26th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; HENRICUS A. F. HEIDWEILLER.

Swaziland: 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 420, New York, N.Y. 10017; N. M. MALINGA.

Sweden: 825 Third Ave., 39th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; ANDERS I. THUNBORG.

Syria: 150 East 58th St., Room 1500, New York, N.Y. 10022; MOWAFFAK ALLAF.

Tanzania: 201 East 42nd Street, 8th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; SALIM AHMED SALIM.

Thailand: 20 East 82nd St., New York, N.Y. 10028; DR. PRACHA GUNA-KASEM.

Togo: 112 East 40th Street, New York, N.Y. 10016; AKANYI-AWUNYO KODJOVI.

Trinidad and Tobago: 801 Second Ave., 8th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; FRANK OWEN ABDULAH.

Tunisia: 40 East 71st St., New York, N.Y. 10021; MAHMOUD MESTIRI.

Turkey: 821 United Nations Plaza, 11th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; ILTER TÜRKMEN.

Uganda: 801 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; KHALID YOUNIS KINENE.

Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic: 136 East 67th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; VLADIMIR NIKIPHOROVICH MARTYNENKO.

U.S.S.R.: 136 East 67th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; OLEG ALEKSANDROVICH TROYANOVSKY.

United Arab Emirates: 747 Third Ave., 36th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; DR. ALI HUMAIDAN.

United Kingdom: 845 Third Ave., 10th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10022; IVOR RICHARD.

United Republic of Cameroon: (*see* Cameroon).

United Republic of Tanzania: (*see* Tanzania).

U.S.A.: 799 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017; ANDREW YOUNG.

Upper Volta: 115 East 73rd St., New York, N.Y. 10021; AISSÉ MENSAH.

Uruguay: 301 East 47th St., Room 16-J, New York, N.Y. 10017; DR. CARLOS GIAMBRUNO.

Venezuela: 231 East 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Viet-Nam: 20 Waterside Plaza, Apt. 29E, New York, N.Y. 10010; DINH BA THI.

Western Samoa: (temporary) c/o Permanent Mission of New Zealand to the UN; MAIAVA IULAI TOMA.

Yemen Arab Republic: 211 East 43rd St., Room 2402, New York, N.Y. 10017; MOHAMED A. SALLAM.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: 413 East 51st St., New York, N.Y. 10022; ABDALLA SALEH ASHTAL.

Yugoslavia: 854 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021; JAKŠA PETRIĆ.

Zaire: 866 Second Ave., 7th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Zambia: 150 East 58th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; GWENDOLEN C. KONIE.

As of October 1977 no information was available regarding missions from Cambodia (Kampuchea), the Comoros, Djibouti, the Gambia and the Seychelles.

OBSERVERS

(with Permanent Observers)

European Community: Delegation of the Commission of the EEC to the UN, One Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, 20th Floor, 245 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; the Observer is the Permanent Representative to the UN of the country currently exercising the Presidency of the Council of Ministers of the Community: Jan.-June 1978: Denmark; July-Dec. 1978: France.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 40 East 80th St., 25th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10021; KWON MIN JUN.

Korea, Republic: 866 United Nations Plaza, Suite 300, New York, N.Y. 10017; DUK CHOO MOON.

League of Arab States: 747 Third Ave., 25th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017; AMIN HELMY II.

Monaco: 115 East 64th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; JOHN DUBE.

Organization of African Unity: 211 East 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; DRAMANE OUATTARA (Exec. Sec.).

Palestine Liberation Organization: 103 Park Ave., Room 701-702, New York, N.Y. 10017; ZEHDİ LABİB TERZİ.

Switzerland: 757 Third Ave., Room 2120, New York, N.Y. 10017; SIGISMOND MARCUARD.

Vatican City (Holy See): 20 East 72nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; The Rt. Rev. Mgr. GIOVANNI CHELI.

INFORMATION CENTRES

- Afghanistan*: Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Watt, Kabul; P.O. Box 5.
- Algeria*: 19 Avenue Chahid el-Waly Mustapha Sayed, Algiers; P.O.B. 823.
- Argentina*: Marcelo T. de Alvear 684, 3er piso, Buenos Aires (also covers Uruguay).
- Australia*: London Assurance Bldg., 20 Bridge St., Sydney; P.O.B. R.226, G.P.O., Sydney 2000 (also covers New Zealand and Fiji).
- Austria*: Lerchenfelderstrasse 1, A-1070 Vienna; P.O.B. 707.
- Belgium*: 11A rue Van Eyck, 1050 Brussels (sub-office; also covers Luxembourg).
- Bolivia*: Avenida Arce No. 2419, La Paz; P.O.B. 686.
- Brazil*: Rua Cruz Lima 19, Group 201, Flamengo, Rio de Janeiro; P.O.B. 1750.
- Burma*: 132 University Ave., Rangoon.
- Burundi*: Avenue de la Poste et Place Jungers, Bujumbura; P.O.B. 1490 (also covers Rwanda).
- Cameroon*: Immeuble Kamden, rue Joseph Clere, Yaoundé; P.O.B. 836.
- Chile*: Edificio Naciones Unidas, Avenida Dag Hammarskjöld, Santiago.
- Colombia*: Calle 10 No. 3-61, Bogotá; P.O.B. 6567 (also covers Ecuador and Venezuela).
- Czechoslovakia*: Panská 5, 110 00 Prague 1 (also covers German Democratic Republic).
- Denmark*: 37 H. C. Andersen's Blvd., DK 1553 Copenhagen V (also covers Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden).
- Egypt*: Sh. Osiris, Tagher Building, Garden City, Cairo; P.O.B. 262 (also covers Saudi Arabia and Yemen).
- El Salvador*: 6a-10a Calle Poniente 1833, San Salvador; Aptdo. 2157 (also covers Belize, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama).
- Ethiopia*: Africa Hall, Addis Ababa; P.O.B. 3001.
- France*: 1 rue Miollis, 75732 Paris Cédex 15.
- Ghana*: Maxwell Rd. and Liberia Rd., Accra; P.O.B. 2339 (also covers Guinea and Sierra Leone).
- Greece*: 36 Amalia Ave., Athens 119 (also covers Cyprus and Israel).
- India*: 55 Lodhi Estate, New Delhi-110003 (also covers Bhutan).
- Iran*: Off Takhte Jamshid, 12 Kh. Bandar Pahlavi, Teheran; P.O.B. 1555.
- Iraq*: House 167/1 Abu Nouwas St., Bataween, Baghdad; P.O.B. 2398, Alwiyah.
- Italy*: Palazzetto Venezia, Piazza San Marco 50, Rome (also covers Malta).
- Japan*: Shin Ohtemachi Building, Room 450, 2-1 Ohtemachi 2-Chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.
- Kenya*: P.O.B. 30218, Nairobi.
- Lebanon*: Fakhoury Building, Montée Bain Militaire (P.O.B. 4656), Beirut (also covers Jordan, Kuwait and Syria).
- Liberia*: Latco Building, Borad St., Monrovia; P.O.B. 274.
- Madagascar*: 26 rue de Liège, Antananarivo; P.O.B. 1348.
- Mexico*: Presidente Mazaryk No. 29, 7th Floor, México 5, D.F. (Colonia Polanco), (also covers Cuba and Dominican Republic).
- Morocco*: "Casier ONU", Angle Charia Moulay Hassan et Zankat Assafi, Rabat.
- Nepal*: Lainchaur, Lazimpat, Kathmandu; P.O.B. 107.
- Nigeria*: 17 Kingsway Rd., Ikoyi, Lagos; P.O.B. 1068.
- Pakistan*: Bungalow No. 24, Ramna 6/3, 88th St., Islamabad; P.O.B. 1107.
- Papua New Guinea*: Granville House, 3rd Floor, Cuthbertson St., Port Moresby; P.O.B. 472 (also covers Solomon Islands).
- Paraguay*: Calle Coronel Bogado 871, Asunción; P.O.B. 1107.
- Peru*: Avenida Arenales 815, Lima; P.O.B. 4480.
- Philippines*: Metropolitan Bank Building (ground floor), 6813 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal D-711, Manila; P.O.B. 2149.
- Romania*: 16 rue Aurel Vlaicu, Bucharest.
- Senegal*: 2 Avenue Roume, Dakar; P.O.B. 154 (also covers Gambia, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania and Upper Volta).
- Sri Lanka*: 204 Buller's Rd., Colombo 7; P.O.B. 1505.
- Sudan*: House No. 9, Block 6.5.D.E., Nejumi St., Khartoum; P.O.B. 1992.
- Switzerland*: Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10 (also covers Bulgaria, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Spain and Vatican City).
- Tanzania*: Matasalamat Bldg., Dar es Salaam; P.O.B. 9224 (also covers Malawi and Uganda).
- Thailand*: Sala Santitham, Bangkok (also covers Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Singapore and Viet-Nam).
- Togo*: Rue Albert Sarraut, Coin Ave. de Gaulle, Lomé; P.O.B. 911.
- Trinidad and Tobago*: 15 Keate St., Port of Spain; P.O.B. 130 (also covers Bahamas, Barbados, Grenada, Guyana and Jamaica).
- Tunisia*: 61 Boulevard Bab Benat, Tunis; P.O.B. 863 (also covers Libya).
- Turkey*: 197 Ataturk Bulvari, Ankara; P.K. 407.
- U.S.S.R.*: No. 4/16 Ulitsa Lunacharskogo Moscow 1 (also covers Byelorussian S.S.R. and Ukrainian S.S.R.).
- United Kingdom*: 14-15 Stratford Place, London, W1N 9AF (also covers Ireland and Netherlands).
- U.S.A.*: Suite 714, 1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.
- Yugoslavia*: Svetozara Markovica 58, Belgrade; P.O. Box 157 (also covers Albania).
- Zaire*: Building Deuxième République, Kinshasa; P.O.B. 7248.
- Zambia*: P.O.B. 1966, Lusaka.

1976-77 BUDGET

(for the two financial years; in U.S. dollars)

<i>Overall policy-making, direction and co-ordination</i>	20,674,800
<i>Political and peace-keeping activities</i>	41,730,600
<i>Economic, social and humanitarian activities</i>	258,923,100
Policy-making organs (economic and social)	1,816,200
Department of Economic and Social Affairs	41,728,100
Economic Commission for Europe	1,215,500
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	14,855,800
Economic Commission for Latin America	15,478,900
Economic Commission for Africa	17,979,300
Economic Commission for Western Asia	18,243,000
UN Conference of Trade and Development	8,674,800
UN Industrial Development Organization	45,211,900
UN Environment Programme	7,080,500
International narcotics control	4,137,100
Regular programme of technical assistance	20,092,100
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees	15,509,100
Office of the UN Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	1,163,000
<i>Human rights</i>	5,943,600
<i>International Court of Justice</i>	5,229,100
<i>Legal activities</i>	7,866,500
<i>Common services</i>	266,401,500
Public information	30,619,400
Administration, management and general services	128,534,400
Conference and library services	107,247,700
<i>UN bond issue</i>	17,297,000
<i>Staff assessment</i>	99,173,500
<i>Construction and maintenance of premises</i>	13,717,500
GRAND TOTAL	745,813,800

An increase to this budget was approved by the General Assembly in 1976, bringing the total appropriations to U.S. \$783,932,900. However, the final details of the re-allocations would have to be fixed at a later stage.

THE MAIN ORGANS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly was established as a principal organ under the United Nations Charter; first met January 10th, 1946. It is the main deliberative organ of the United Nations.

MEMBERS

All members of the UN. Each delegation consists of not more than five representatives and five alternates with as

many advisers, technical advisers and experts as may be required.

ORGANIZATION

President for 32nd Session (September–December 1977):
LAZAR MOJSOV (Yugoslavia).

Vice-Presidents: Chairmen of the delegations of the People's Republic of China, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Gabon, Guatemala, Indonesia, Lesotho, Madagascar, the Netherlands, Peru, Sierra Leone, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the U.S.A. and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The Assembly meets regularly for three months each year, but special sessions may also be held. It has the power to adopt recommendations only, not binding decisions. Important questions are decided by a two-thirds majority. Each nation has one vote and each vote is equal.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONS

MAIN COMMITTEES

There are seven Main Committees, on which all members have a right to be represented. The First to Sixth were appointed on January 11th, 1946. An *ad hoc* Political Committee was first established in November 1948 and re-established annually until November 1956, when it was made permanent and renamed Special Political Committee.

First Committee: Political and Security.

Special Political Committee.

Second Committee: Economic and Financial.

Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian and Cultural.

Fourth Committee: Decolonization.

Fifth Committee: Administrative and Budgetary.

Sixth Committee: Legal.

OTHER SESSIONAL COMMITTEES

General Committee: f. 1946; composed of twenty-five members, including the Assembly President, the seventeen Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees.

Credentials Committee: f. 1946; composed of nine members elected at each Assembly session.

POLITICAL AND SECURITY

Special Committee on Peace-Keeping Operations: f. 1965; thirty-three members, appointed by the Assembly President.

Disarmament Commission: f. 1952; composed of all UN Members.

UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: f. 1955; maximum of twenty members.

UN Scientific Advisory Committee: f. 1954 under different title; seven members.

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: f. 1959; thirty-seven members; has a Legal Sub-Committee, a Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee and three Working Groups.

Special Committee against Apartheid: f. 1962; not more than eighteen members.

Committee of Trustees of the UN Trust Fund for South Africa: f. 1965; five members.

Committee on Sanctions for Southern Rhodesia: f. 1968; in 1970 enlarged from seven members to include all members of the Security Council.

Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: f. 1972; 18 members.

TRUST TERRITORIES AND COLONIAL QUESTIONS

UN Council for Namibia: f. 1967 as UN Council for South West Africa; changed name in 1968; eleven members: Chile, Colombia, Egypt, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Special Committee on the Ending of Colonialism: f. 1961; twenty-four members.

Advisory Committee on the UN Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa: f. 1968; seven members.

LEGAL QUESTIONS

International Law Commission: f. 1947; twenty-five members elected for a five-year term; originally established

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

in 1946 as the Committee on the Progressive Development of International Law and its Codification. The present Commission, whose term is from 1976 to the end of 1981, has the following members:

ROBERTO AGO (Italy)	PAUL REUTER (France)
MOHAMMED BEDJAOU (Algeria)	WILLEM RIPHAGEN (Netherlands)
JUAN JOSÉ CALLE Y CALLE (Peru)	MILAN ŠAHOVIĆ (Yugoslavia)
JORGE CASTAÑEDA (Mexico)	STEPHEN M. SCHWEBEL (U.S.A.)
EMMANUEL KODJOE DADZIE (Ghana)	JOSÉ SETTE CAMARA (Brazil)
LEONARDO DÍAZ GONZÁLEZ (Venezuela)	SOMPONG SUCHARITKUL (Thailand)
ABDULLAH ALI AL-ERIAN (Egypt)	ABDUL HAKIM TABIBI (Afghanistan)
LAUREL B. FRANCIS (Jamaica)	DOUDOU THIAM (Senegal)
S. P. JAGOTA (India)	SENJIN TSURUOKA (Japan)
FRANK X. J. C. NJENGA (Kenya)	N. A. USHAKOV (U.S.S.R.)
CHRISTOPHER WALTER PINTO (Sri Lanka)	Sir FRANCIS VALLAT, K.C.M.G. (U.K.)
R. Q. QUENTIN-BAXTER (New Zealand)	STEPHEN VEROSTA (Austria)
	ALEXANDER YANKOV (Bulgaria)

United Nations (Main Organs)

Advisory Committee on the UN Programme of Assistance in Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law: f. 1965; 13 members.

UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL): f. 1966; 36 members.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ): f. 1946; 13 members appointed for three-year terms.

Committee on Contributions: f. 1946; 13 members appointed for three-year terms.

International Civil Service Commission: f. 1948.

There is also a Board of Auditors, Investments Committee, UN Administrative Tribunal, Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgments, UN Joint Staff Pension Board, UN Staff Pension Committee and Committee on Conferences.

HIGHER EDUCATION

United Nations University Council.

SECURITY COUNCIL

Established as a principal organ under the United Nations Charter; first met January 17th, 1946. The task of the Security Council is to promote international peace and security in all parts of the world.

MEMBERS

Permanent members:

China France U.S.S.R. United Kingdom U.S.A

The remaining ten members are normally elected by the General Assembly for two-year periods:

Until December 1978: Canada, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Mauritius, Venezuela.

Until December 1979: Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Gabon, Kuwait, Nigeria.

FUNCTIONS

The Security Council has the right to investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to friction between two or more countries, and such disputes or situations may be brought to the Council's attention either by one of its members, by any member state, by the General Assembly, by the Secretary-General or even, under certain conditions, by a state which is not a member of the United Nations.

The Council has the right to recommend ways and means of peaceful settlement and, in certain circumstances, the actual terms of settlement.

In the event of a threat to or breach of international peace or an act of aggression, the Council has powers to take "enforcement" measures in order to restore international peace and security. These include severance of communications and of economic and diplomatic relations and, if required, action by air, land and sea forces.

All members of the United Nations are pledged by the Charter to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with special agreements, the armed forces, assistance and facilities necessary to maintain international peace and security. These agreements, however, have not yet been concluded.

The Council is organized to be able to function continuously. The Presidency of the Council is held monthly in turn by the member states in English alphabetical order.

Each member of the Council has one vote. On procedural matters decisions are made by the affirmative vote of any nine members. For decisions on other matters the required nine affirmative votes must include the votes of the five permanent members. This is the rule of "great power unanimity" popularly known as the "veto" privilege.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

In practice, an abstention by one of the permanent members is not regarded as a veto. Any member, whether permanent or non-permanent, must abstain from voting in any decision concerning the pacific settlement of a dispute to which it is a party.

United Nations (Main Organs)

SUBSIDIARY BODY

Military Staff Committee: Consists of the Chiefs of Staff (or their representatives) of the five permanent members of the Security Council and assists the Council on all military questions.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—ECOSOC

Promotes world co-operation on economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems.

MEMBERS

Fifty-four members are elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms: eighteen are elected each year. Current membership:

Until December 1977: Argentina, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Gabon, Japan, Kenya, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, Yemen Arab Republic, Zaire.

Until December 1978: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Cuba, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Malaysia, Nigeria, Portugal, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Until December 1979: Colombia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Jamaica, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Poland, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Ukrainian S.S.R., U.S.A., Upper Volta.

ORGANIZATION

The Council, normally meeting twice a year in New York and Geneva, is mainly a central policy-making and co-ordinating organ. It has a co-ordinating function between UN and the specialized agencies, and also makes consultative arrangements with approved voluntary or non-governmental organizations which work within the sphere of its activities. The Council has functional and regional commissions to carry out much of its detailed work.

President (1977): LADISLAV ŠMÍD (Czechoslovakia).

Vice-Presidents (1977): MEHDI EHSASSI (Iran), OLE ÅLGÅRD (Norway), ABDALLA MAHGOUB (Sudan), RAFAEL RIVAS (Colombia).

FUNCTIONAL COMMISSIONS

Statistical Commission: Standardizes terminology and procedure in statistics and promotes the development of national statistics.

Population Commission: advises the Council on population matters and their relation to socio-economic conditions.

Commission for Social Development: Plans social development programmes.

Commission on Human Rights: Seeks greater respect for the basic rights of man, the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities. (*Sub-commission:* on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.)

Commission on the Status of Women: Aims at equality of political, economic and social rights for women.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs: Mainly concerned in combating illicit traffic. (*Sub-commission:* on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East.)

COMMITTEES AND SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC): f. 1962.

Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations: f. 1946.

Committee on Negotiations with Intergovernmental Agencies.

Committee on Review and Appraisal.

Committee for Development Planning: f. 1965.

Committee on Natural Resources: f. 1970.

Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development: f. 1963.

Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

Committee on Crime Prevention and Control: f. 1972.

Committee on Science and Technology for Development.

Commission on Transnational Corporations.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

Economic Commission for Europe—ECE.

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific—ESCAP.

Economic Commission for Latin America—ECLA.

Economic Commission for Africa—ECA.

Economic Commission for Western Asia—ECWA.

RELATED BODIES

UNICEF Executive Board: members are elected by ECOSOC.

UNHCR Executive Committee: members are elected by ECOSOC.

UNDP Governing Council: members are elected by ECOSOC.

UN/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the WFP: one-half of members elected by ECOSOC, one-half by FAO.

International Narcotics Control Board: f. 1964.

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The Trusteeship Council has supervised United Nations' Trust Territories through the administering authorities to promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants towards self-government or independence.

MEMBERS

The Council consists of member states administering Trust Territories, permanent members of the Security Council which do not administer Trust Territories, and enough other non-administering countries elected by the Assembly for three-year terms to ensure that the membership is equally divided between administering and non-administering members.

<i>Administering Country:</i>	<i>Other Countries:</i>
United States	China, People's Republic
	France
	U.S.S.R.
	United Kingdom

Since 1968 there have been fewer administering members than non-administering members on the Council, and therefore the parity mentioned above could not be maintained.

ORGANIZATION

The Council meets once a year, generally in June. Each member has one vote, and decisions are made by a simple

majority of the members present and voting. A new President is elected at the beginning of the Council's regular session each year.

The only territory remaining under United Nations trusteeship is the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Micronesia). This has been designated a strategic area, and the supervisory functions of the United Nations are, in its case, exercised by the Trusteeship Council under the authority of the Security Council.

The United States reported to the Trusteeship Council in June 1977 that work was in hand to bring the Trust Territory to full independence. One of the island groups, the Northern Marianas, had approved a Covenant to establish a Commonwealth in full political union with the United States; and this had been accepted by the Trusteeship Council.

The future status of the remaining island groups, the Marshall and Caroline Islands, had yet to be determined; the Administering Authority was working with the Micronesians for a resumption of formal negotiations to that end. The United States looked to termination of the Trusteeship Agreement by 1981.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Peace Palace, The Hague 2517 KJ, Netherlands

Set up in 1945, the Court is the principal judicial organ of the UN. All members of the UN, Switzerland, Liechtenstein and San Marino are parties to the Statute of the Court.

THE JUDGES

	<i>Term Ends*</i>		<i>Term Ends*</i>
<i>President:</i> EDUARDO JIMÉNEZ DE ARÉCHAGA (Uruguay)	1979	PLATON D. MOROZOV (U.S.S.R.)	1979
<i>Vice-President:</i> NAGENDRA SINGH (India)	1982	Sir HUMPHREY WALDOCK (United Kingdom)	1982
ISAAC FORSTER (Senegal)	1982	JOSÉ-MARÍA RUDA (Argentina)	1982
ANDRÉ GROS (France)	1982	HERMANN MOSLER (Federal Republic of Germany)	1985
MANFRED LACHS (Poland)	1985	TASLIM OLAWALE ELIAS (Nigeria)	1985
HARDY C. DILLARD (U.S.A.)	1979	SALAH EL DINE TARAZI (Syria)	1985
LOUIS IGNACIO-PINTO (Benin)	1979	SHIGERU ODA (Japan)	1985

* Each term ends on February 5th of the year in question.

Registrar: STANISLAS AQUARONE.

The court is composed of fifteen leading judges, each of a different nationality, elected with an absolute majority by both the General Assembly and the Security Council. Representation of the main forms of civilization and the different legal systems of the world are borne in mind in their election. Candidates are nominated by national panels of jurists.

The judges are elected for nine years and may be re-elected; elections for five seats are held every three years. The Court elects its President and Vice-President for each three-year period. Members may not have any political, administrative, or other professional occupation, and may not sit in any case with which they have been otherwise connected than as a judge of the Court. For the

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

purposes of a case, each side—consisting of one or more States—may, unless the Bench already includes a judge with a corresponding nationality, choose a person from outside the Court to sit as a judge on terms of equality

FUNCTIONS

The International Court of Justice operates in accordance with a Statute which is an integral part of the UN Charter. Only States may be parties in cases before the Court; those not parties to the Statute may have access in certain circumstances and under conditions laid down by the Security Council.

The Jurisdiction of the Court comprises:

1. All cases which the parties refer to it jointly by special agreement (there have been five such).
2. All matters concerning which a treaty or convention in force provides for reference to the Court. About 700 bilateral or multilateral agreements make such provision. Among the more noteworthy: *Treaty of Peace with Japan* (1951), *European Convention for Peaceful Settlement of Disputes* (1957), *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs* (1961), *Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees* (1967), *Hague Convention on the Suppression of the Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft* (1970).
3. Legal disputes between States which have recognized the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory for specified classes of dispute. Declarations by the following 45 States accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court are in

with the Members. Judicial decisions are taken by a majority of the judges present, subject to a quorum of nine Members. The President has a casting vote.

force: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Cambodia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, the Gambia, Haiti, Honduras, India, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Portugal, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda, the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., and Uruguay.

Disputes as to whether the Court has jurisdiction are settled by the Court.

Judgments are without appeal, but are binding only for the particular case and between the parties.

Compliance with Judgments. States appearing before the Court undertake to comply with its Judgment. If a party to a case fails to do so, the other party may apply to the Security Council, which may make recommendations or decide upon measures to give effect to the Judgment.

Advisory opinions on legal questions may be requested by the General Assembly, the Security Council or, if so authorized by the Assembly, other United Nations organs or specialized agencies.

CONSIDERED CASES

(to December 1977)

JUDGMENTS

Forty-six cases have been referred to the Court by States. Some were removed from the list as a result of settlement or discontinuance, or on the grounds of a lack of basis for jurisdiction. Cases which have been the subject of a Judgment by the Court include:

Corfu Channel (United Kingdom v. Albania), *Fisheries* (United Kingdom v. Norway), *Asylum* (Colombia/Peru), *Haya de la Torre* (Colombia v. Peru), *Rights of Nationals of the United States of America in Morocco* (France v. United States), *Ambatielos* (Greece v. United Kingdom), *Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.* (United Kingdom v. Iran), *Minquiers and Ecrehos* (France/United Kingdom), *Nottebohm* (Liechtenstein v. Guatemala), *Monetary Gold Removed from Rome in 1943* (Italy v. France, United Kingdom and United States), *Certain Norwegian Loans* (France v. Norway), *Right of Passage over Indian Territory* (Portugal v. India), *Application of the Convention of 1902 Governing the Guardianship of Infants* (Netherlands v. Sweden), *Interhandel* (Switzerland v. United States), *Sovereignty over Certain Frontier Land* (Belgium/Netherlands), *Arbitral Award made by the King of Spain on 23 December 1906* (Honduras v. Nicaragua), *Temple of Preah Vihear* (Cambodia v. Thailand), *South West Africa* (Ethiopia and Liberia v. South Africa), *Northern Cameroons* (Cameroon

v. United Kingdom), *Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Co., Ltd.* (New Application: 1962) (Belgium v. Spain), *North Sea Continental Shelf* (Federal Republic of Germany/Denmark and Netherlands), *Appeal relating to the Jurisdiction of the ICAC Council* (India v. Pakistan); *Fisheries Jurisdiction* (United Kingdom v. Iceland; Federal Republic of Germany v. Iceland); *Nuclear Tests* (Australia v. France; New Zealand v. France). In 1976 Greece instituted proceedings against Turkey in a dispute over the *Aegean Continental Shelf*. In July 1977 Greece filed a Memorial on the question of jurisdiction, which is to be decided before the merits are considered.

ADVISORY OPINIONS

Advisory Opinions on the following matters have been given by the Court at the request of the United Nations General Assembly:

Condition of Admission of a State to Membership in the United Nations; *Competence of the General Assembly for the Admission of a State to the United Nations*; *Reparation for Injuries Suffered in the Service of the United Nations*; *Interpretation of the Peace Treaties with Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania*; *International Status of South West Africa*; *Voting Procedure on Questions relating to Reports and Petitions concerning the Territory of South West Africa*;

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United Nations (Main Organs)

Admissibility of Hearings of Petitioners by the Committee on South West Africa; Reservations to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; Effect of Awards of Compensation Made by the United Nations Administrative Tribunal; Certain Expenses of the United Nations; Western Sahara.

One Advisory Opinion has been given at the request of the Security Council: *Legal Consequences for States of the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council resolution 276 (1970).*

One United Nations Committee has been given an Advisory Opinion on *Application for Review of Judgment no. 158*, concerning a judgment of the UN Administrative Tribunal.

The Court has also, at the request of Unesco, given an Advisory Opinion on *Judgments of the Administrative Tribunal of the ILO upon Complaints made against Unesco* and, at the request of IMCO, on the *Constitution of the Maritime Safety Committee of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization*.

BUDGET

(for the two years 1976-77, in U.S. dollars)

Financed entirely by the United Nations.

Salaries and Expenses of Members of the Court	2,542,000
Salaries, Wages and Expenses of the Registry	2,161,700
Common Services of the Court	545,000
TOTAL	5,248,700

PUBLICATIONS

Reports (Judgments, Opinions and Orders): series.
Pleadings (Written Pleadings and Statements, Oral Proceedings, Correspondence): series.
Yearbook (published in 3rd quarter each year).
Bibliography (annual).

Catalogue (irregular).

Acts and Documents, No. 3 (contains Statute and 1972 Rules of the Court as well as the Resolution concerning its internal judicial practice).

REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE—ECE

Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

ECE was established in 1947. Representatives of all European countries and of the United States and Canada study the economic and technological problems of the region and recommend courses of action.

MEMBERS

Albania	Federal Republic of	Portugal
Austria	Germany	Romania
Belgium	Greece	Spain
Bulgaria	Hungary	Sweden
Byelorussian S.S.R.	Iceland	Switzerland
Canada	Ireland	Turkey
Cyprus	Italy	Ukrainian S.S.R.
Czechoslovakia	Luxembourg	U.S.S.R.
Denmark	Malta	United Kingdom
Finland	Netherlands	U.S.A.
France	Norway	Yugoslavia
German Democratic Republic	Poland	

ORGANIZATION

(as of September 1977)

COMMISSION

ECE is one of the five regional economic commissions set up by the UN Economic and Social Council. The Commission holds an annual plenary session and brief meetings of subsidiary bodies are convened throughout the year. Specialists seek agreements for later government approval, collect statistics and exchange technical information, both at meetings and through distribution of reports and special papers.

SECRETARIAT

Executive Secretary: JANEZ STANOVNIK (Yugoslavia).

The Secretariat services the meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies and publishes periodic surveys and reviews, including a number of specialized statistical bulletins on coal, timber, steel, chemicals, housing and building, electric power, gas, general energy and transport.

COMMITTEES

Committee on Agricultural Problems. Keeps under review the market conditions, follows developments under the protocol on the Standardization of Fruit and Vegetables, examines problems arising from mechanization and rationalization of agriculture, and drafts standard clauses for the international sale of certain agricultural products (cereals and citrus fruits). Chair. J. HAMMER (Hungary).

Timber Committee. Regularly reviews the market in sawn softwood, small-sized roundwood and hardwood, studies forest working techniques, compiles statistics, watches trends in the use of wood and its products and of wood waste, and drafts standard clauses for the international sale of certain categories of timber. Chair. F. PALMER (U.K.).

Coal Committee. Concentrates on problems of production and trade, makes recommendations on the use of solid fuel. With agreements reached on the international classification

of brown coals and lignites, ECE has completed the classification by type of all existing coals. Drafts general conditions of sale for solid fuels. Chair. R. SCHEID (Federal Republic of Germany).

Committee on Electric Power. Analyses electric power situation and its prospects, studies planning and operation of large power systems, as well as particular aspects of hydro-electric, thermal and nuclear generation, international interconnections, rural electrification, financing of projects, legal questions, and the relation between electricity and the environment. Chair. G. COLAMARINO (Italy).

Committee on Gas. Deals with the economic and technical aspects of the production, transport and utilization of gas, natural and manufactured as well as liquefied petroleum gases, and forecasts demand. Chair. G. ROBERT (France).

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. Reviews trends and progress, with special reference to industrialization of construction, building costs and standardization. Studies land use and prices, urban renewal and physical planning. Housing problems of less industrialized countries receive special consideration. Chair. B. P. SAPUNOV (U.S.S.R.).

Inland Transport Committee. Covers road, rail and inland water transport, customs, contracts, transport of dangerous and perishable goods, equipment, statistics, tariffs, river law, road transport régime and road traffic accidents, construction of vehicles and passenger transport services by road. A number of international agreements are in force following their adoption through ECE. Chair. B. KOZIN (U.S.S.R.).

Steel Committee. Annually reviews trends in the European and world markets, changes in price policy, growth of capacity supply factors and future prospects. Also studies long-term economic and technological problems. Chair. S. SOBczyk (Poland).

Committee on the Development of Trade. Examines intra-European trade, especially east/west trade. Organizes facilities in arbitration, trade fairs and technical shows, standardization of general conditions of sale of goods, insurance, simplification and standardization of export documents, payments arrangements, including multilateral compensation procedures, and consultations. Chair. Z. KRZYSZTOFOWICZ (Poland).

Conference of European Statisticians. Promotes improvement of national statistics and their international comparability in economic, social and demographic fields; facilitates exchange of information between European countries. Chair D. LATIFIC (Yugoslavia).

Senior Economic Advisers to ECE Governments. Brings together high-calibre governmental experts for an exchange of views and experience on selected problems of governmental economic policy. Also, organizes—under its auspices—groups of experts, joint research projects and seminars

United Nations (Regional Economic Commissions)

on methodological problems relating to medium- and long-term planning and projections. Chair. O. THUR (Canada).

Committee on Water Problems. Reviews major trends and policies with regard to water resources use and developments. Studies problems relating to the methodology of surveying water resources and needs including the establishment of relevant balances and statistics. Also studies selected problems of water pollution control and of governmental policy related to the formulation and administration of water management plans. Chair. I. KREMPFELS (Hungary).

Chemical Industry Committee. Regularly reviews the market of chemical products and their raw materials in Europe, U.S.A. and Japan. Compiles annual statistics on production of and trade in chemical products. Carries out studies on special problems arising in connection with the development of the chemical industry. Chair. A. CRYSTAL (U.K.).

Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Science and Technology. Keeps under review developments in the sphere of science and technology in the ECE region and makes proposals to promote international co-operation. Priority activities are: review and analysis of problems of scientific and technological policy; technological forecasting; transfer of technology; dissemination of scientific and technological information; co-operative research; co-operation with other subsidiary bodies of the Commission and other international organizations. Chair. K. V. ANANICHEV (U.S.S.R.).

Senior Advisers to ECE Governments on Environmental Problems. Exchanges experience and information on environmental problems of common concern; surveys and assesses the state of the environment in the ECE countries; considers national policies, institutions, and legislation and the international implications of environmental policies, with emphasis on socio-economic questions. Chair. E. LYKKE (Norway).

BUDGET

ECE's budget for the biennium 1976-77 was U.S. \$13,477,000.

PUBLICATIONS

Economic Survey of Europe (annual); *Economic Bulletin for Europe*; frequent statistical and technical studies and bulletins.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC—ESCAP

Sala Santitham, Bangkok, Thailand

Telephone: 813544.

Founded in 1947 to encourage the economic and social development of Asia and the Far East. The title ESCAP, which replaced ECAFE, was adopted after a re-organization in 1974.

MEMBERS

Afghanistan	Fiji	Maldives	Singapore
Australia	France	Mongolia	Sri Lanka
Bangladesh	India	Nauru	Thailand
Bhutan	Indonesia	Nepal	Tonga
Burma	Iran	Netherlands	U.S.S.R.
Cambodia	Japan	New Zealand	United Kingdom
(Kampuchea)	Korea, Republic	Pakistan	U.S.A.
China, People's	Laos	Papua New Guinea	Viet-Nam
Republic	Malaysia	Philippines	Western Samoa

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Brunei	Cook Islands	Gilbert Islands	Hong Kong
Solomon Islands	Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	Tuvalu	

ORGANIZATION

(as of June 1977)

The work of the Commission is conducted through its annual sessions and, under the direction which it gives in its new conference structure, through the meetings of its main committees, *ad hoc* conferences and *ad hoc* working groups of government officials or experts. Other activity includes field missions, training courses and seminars. Technical assistance is provided for governments, while the secretariat continually provides its services at headquarters in Bangkok.

The nine main legislative committees are:

- Agricultural development;
- Development planning;
- Industry, housing and technology;

- Natural resources;
- Population;
- Social development;
- Statistics;
- Trade;
- Transport and communications.

A Staff Service on Shipping and Ports was maintained at the Secretariat; during 1976 its work was taken over by a new wing of the Committee on Transport and Communications.

Executive Secretary: J. B. P. MARAMIS (Indonesia).

Deputy Executive Secretary: PRINCY H. SIRIWARDENE (Sri Lanka).

FUNCTIONS

ESCAP's three fields of activity are as follows: promoting regional co-operation on social and economic problems, with increasing attention to sub-regional approaches as well as assistance to individual governments in planning and carrying out balanced development programmes. The emphasis is on activities which aim to increase food production, reduce mass poverty, and reduce population pressures and unemployment in Asia; and together with a new emphasis on agricultural problems, more attention is being paid to the application of science and technology to development.

Another new priority is the direct involvement of

society at all levels, and of women especially, in the process of development.

Although ESCAP does not itself distribute capital aid, it has helped to set up and attract funds for regional and sub-regional projects that, in turn, provide development assistance. It is also increasingly becoming the executing agency for regional projects.

ANNUAL SESSIONS

At its yearly sessions the Commission examines the region's problems, reviews progress, sets new goals and priorities and may launch new projects.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

33rd Session, Bangkok, April 1977: priorities for the continued work of the organization were as follows:

1. integrated rural development;
2. intensified efforts in economic and technical co-operation among developing countries;
3. preparation for establishment of a regional centre for developing production of coarse grains, pulses, root and tuber crops;
4. increased co-operation in trade between member countries;
5. the expressed desire of island countries in the Pacific to play a more active role in the work of ESCAP;
6. greater integration of the work programmes of the four research and training institutions under the supervision of ESCAP (*see below*);
7. a governing council of 10 representatives of member countries was elected to provide policy guidance for these four institutions;
8. free access to and from the sea for land-locked countries;
9. the shipping wing of the former shipping and ports service of ESCAP is to be made the sole competent forum for shipping within ESCAP.

BUDGET

For 1976/77, ESCAP's regular budget, an appropriation from the UN Budget, was U.S. \$14,855,800. The regular budget is supplemented each year by funds from various technical assistance sources which can amount to several million dollars in a year.

Regional advisers and supporting personnel are paid from technical assistance funds. In addition, a UN Development Advisory Team (UNDAT) whose work is co-ordinated by UN Headquarters, in close consultation with ESCAP, is stationed in Fiji to serve the South Pacific area.

REGIONAL PROJECTS

Set up by ESCAP or with its aid.

ECONOMICS AND FINANCE

Asian Clearing Union (ACU): c/o Bank Markazi, Teheran, Iran; f. 1974 to provide clearing arrangements to save foreign exchange and promote the use of domestic currencies in trade transactions among developing countries; part of ESCAP's Asian trade expansion programme; the Bank Markazi, Teheran, is the Union's agent; mems.: Bangladesh, Burma, India, Iran, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka; Chair: H. E. TENNEKON, Governor, Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

Asian Development Bank: *see page 120.*

Asian Reinsurance Corporation: intended to provide backing for local insurance companies who, during 1976, paid an estimated U.S. \$200 million in reinsurance premiums to foreign countries; the corporation would thus be of great value in conserving foreign exchange; the agreement for its establishment was drawn up in December 1976 and was open for signature until September 1977; by May 1977 India and Iran had signed. It is to become effective when ratified by eight countries.

United Nations (Regional Economic Commissions)

NATURAL RESOURCES

Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in Asian Offshore Areas (CCOP/East Asia): The White Inn, No. 41, Sukhumvit Soi 4, Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1966 to reduce the cost of advanced mineral surveying and prospecting to member nations by a co-ordinated regional approach involving the pooling of expertise and resources such as ships, aircraft and expensive scientific equipment; works in partnership with developed nations which have provided geologists and geophysicists as technical advisers; has received aid from UNDP and other sources since 1972; mems.: Cambodia, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand; Project Manager/Co-ordinator Dr. C. Y. Li.

Committee for Co-ordination of Joint Prospecting for Mineral Resources in the South Pacific Area (CCOP/SOPAC): c/o Mineral Resources Division, Private Mailbag, G.P.O., Suva, Fiji; has received support from UNDP since 1974; mems.: Cook Islands, Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Western Samoa; Head of Office Dr. L. W. KROENKE, UNDP Marine Geologist.

Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre: temporary address: c/o ESCAP, Sala Santitham, Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1974 to achieve rapid discovery and use of the region's deposits of minerals, and to make use of research capacity; the centre was expected to move to the Mining and Metallurgical Research Centre, Directorate of Mines, Bandung, Indonesia.

South-East Asia Tin Research and Development Centre: Ipoh, Malaysia; established in April 1977 by Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand, who currently produce about two-thirds of the world's output of tin. Part of the work of the centre will be research into hard-rock mining techniques, which are likely to be of interest increasingly as the alluvial deposits become exhausted. Staff for the centre were being recruited during 1977. The UNDP provided U.S. \$150,000 for the first year; the participating countries agreed to provide about U.S. \$9 million in cash and kind for the first three years.

RESEARCH AND TRAINING

Asian and Pacific Development Administration Centre: 3, Jalan Spooner, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; f. 1973 to assist countries of the region to speed their advancement from the planning stage to implementation of projects by means of development management training, problem-solving, research and consultancy services; Dir. S. MAHADEVA.

Asian and Pacific Development Institute: P.O.B. 2-136, Sri Ayudhya Rd., Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1964 as a regional staff college to raise the technical competence of development planners and administrators through training, research and advisory services; Dir. Dr. VINYU VICHIT-VADAKAN.

Social Welfare and Development Centre for Asia and the Pacific: c/o UNDP, P.O.B. 1864, Manila, Philippines; operations started in July 1976; to assist member governments in formulating and carrying out new welfare and development strategies designed for the particular needs of Asia and the Pacific so as to encourage self-reliance and

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

help eliminate social injustice and poverty; Dir. AHMAD FATAHIPOUR (Iran).

Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific: Economic Co-operation Centre Bldg. Annexe, 42 Honmuracho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1970; trains professional statisticians; prepares teaching materials, provides facilities for special studies and research of a statistical nature, assists in the development of statistical education and training at all levels in national and sub-regional centres; Dir. A. G. MILLER (Australia).

TECHNOLOGY

Regional Centre for Agricultural Machinery: Los Baños, Philippines; it was expected that the centre would be operating in late 1977; will be used to supplement and co-ordinate the efforts of national institutes to design, develop and manufacture simple farm machinery to meet the needs of small farmers.

Regional Centre for the Transfer of Technology: Bangalore, India; to function as a clearing house of information on technology and machinery suitable for the countries of the ESCAP region; the largest of several donations, from the UNDP, was U.S. \$100,000 for 1977; it was hoped that the centre would begin activities as soon as possible.

TRADE

Asian Coconut Community: P.O.B. 343, Jakarta, Indonesia; f. 1969 to promote, co-ordinate, and harmonize all activities of the coconut industry towards better production, processing, marketing and research; mems.: India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand; Dir. GODFREDO P. REYES, Jr.

Asian Free Trade Zone: f. 1975; provides for the reduction and eventual elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers in trade; co-operation in commodities, industrial and other goods; and preferences for the least developed countries; offers tariff cuts of an average of 36 per cent, on 146 products; mems.: Bangladesh, India, Republic of Korea, Laos and Sri Lanka; the agreement on which it is based is known as the Bangkok Agreement.

Pepper Community: c/o ESCAP, Sala Santitham, Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1972 for joint action among world

United Nations (Regional Economic Commissions)

producing countries on the standards, supplies, marketing and promotion of pepper; the three members supply 80 per cent of world exports in pepper; latest session: India, early 1977; mems.: India, Indonesia and Malaysia; Dir. LAKSHMI NARAIN SAKLANI (India).

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Asia-Pacific Telecommunity: intended to create telecommunications networks linking the countries of the region, and to serve as a forum for technical questions. The constitution was opened for signature in April 1976 and by April 1977 13 countries had signed; it will come into force after a minimum of 7 countries, including Thailand, have ratified or accepted it.

Asian Highway Network Project: Asian Highway Transport Technical Bureau, ESCAP Secretariat, Sala Santitham, Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1959 to form a network of over 60,000 kilometres in 15 Asian countries; more than four-fifths of the network is open to motor vehicles in all weather; Officer-in-Charge S. MASOOD HUSAIN.

MISCELLANEOUS

Asia and Pacific Centre for Women and Development: Teheran, Iran; established in February 1977 to help governments in promoting greater involvement of women in the process of development. The largest donation, from Iran, was about U.S. \$2 million. Mems.: India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Nepal, Netherlands, Pakistan, the Philippines and the U.S.A.

Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin (Mekong Committee): see page 247.

Typhoon Committee: Secretariat, Water Bureau, Quezon City Development Bank, Quezon City, Philippines; f. 1968, an intergovernmental committee to mitigate typhoon damage through improved hydrological and meteorological observation, and telecommunication facilities. It also aims at establishing pilot flood forecasting and warning systems in river basins prone to flooding; and to initiate and promote complementary preventive and protective measures. Mems.: Cambodia, Hong Kong, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, the Philippines and Thailand; Chief of Typhoon Committee Secretariat Dr. S. N. SEN.

PUBLICATIONS

Economic and Social Survey for Asia and the Pacific.
Economic Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific.
Asian Industrial Development News.
Small Industry Bulletin.
Electric Power in Asia and the Pacific.
Water Resources Journal.
Oil and Natural Gas Map of Asia.
Mineral Distribution.
Asian Population Programme News.

Asia Population Studies Series.
Social Work Education and Development Newsletter.
Statistical Yearbook for Asia and the Pacific.
Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Pacific.
Statistical Indicators in ESCAP Countries.
Foreign Trade Statistics of Asia and the Pacific.
Regional Economic Co-operation Series.
Transport and Communication Bulletin for Asia and the Pacific.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA—ECLA**Santiago, Chile**

Founded 1948 to co-ordinate policies for the promotion of economic development in the Latin American region.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Costa Rica	Guyana	Paraguay
Bahamas	Cuba	Haiti	Peru
Barbados	Dominican Republic	Honduras	Surinam
Bolivia	Ecuador	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago
Brazil	El Salvador	Mexico	United Kingdom
Canada	France	Netherlands	U.S.A.
Chile	Grenada	Nicaragua	Uruguay
Colombia	Guatemala	Panama	Venezuela

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Belize

West Indies Associated States and Montserrat

ORGANIZATION

(as of October 1976)

The Commission normally meets every two years in one of the Latin American capitals. The Commission has established permanent bodies with various sub-committees:

Central American Economic Co-operation Committee:

Central American Trade Sub-Committee.

Central American Sub-Committee on Statistical Co-ordination.

Central American Sub-Committee on Transport.

Central American Sub-Committee on Housing, Building and Planning.

Central American Sub-Committee on Electric Power.

Central American Commission for Industrial Initiatives.

Central American Sub-Committee on Agricultural Development.

Trade Committee.**Caribbean Development and Co-operation Committee.**

Secretariat: Santiago de Chile; branch offices at Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Washington, D.C., Port-of-Spain, Buenos Aires and Bogotá. The Secretariat is organized into divisions of economic development and research, trade policy, industrial development, social development, agriculture (jointly with FAO), statistics, natural resources and environment, transport and economic projections.

Executive Secretary: ENRIQUE V. IGLESIAS (Uruguay).**LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PLANNING**

Santiago, Chile

The Institute was founded by ECLA in June 1962, with financial assistance from the United Nations Special Fund, the Inter-American Development Bank and sixteen Latin American governments, and with the co-operation of OAS, ILO, UNICEF and other international bodies. It operates under the aegis of ECLA to provide training and advisory services on request to member countries and to undertake research in planning techniques.

Acting Director-General: ENRIQUE V. IGLESIAS (Uruguay)**LATIN AMERICAN DEMOGRAPHIC CENTRE**

In accordance with a resolution adopted by ECLA in 1975, the Centre became an integral part of the Commission. It works in co-operation with a number of international organizations and is financed by the UNDP and the UNFPA. Its tasks are to undertake research and to provide training facilities in the region.

Acting Director: JUAN CARLOS ELIZAGA.**ACTIVITIES**

ECLA's present role is set within the framework of the programme for the Second United Nations Development Decade and its activities are directed to providing support to the regional and sub-regional integration movement which is an established feature of Latin American economic development. ECLA's programme, set by the member governments at the 16th session of the Commission (Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 1974) focuses on: development policy with the Secretariat undertaking a theoretical

analysis of economic problems and formulating policy proposals for economic development; foreign trade and external financing, particularly in view of the region's inadequate share in the growth of world trade and the low level and unfavourable terms of capital inflows; integration, including continental and sub-regional groupings; employment; population in relation to economic and social factors; the export of manufactures, particularly in relation to regional development policies; policies for reducing regional

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

imbalances within ECLA countries in order to achieve integrated and speedier development; and science and technology, mainly with regard to the transfer of expertise, the assimilation of techniques and the development of Latin America. Finally, there is the *Economic Survey of Latin America*, an annual stocktaking of the progress and problems in all sectors of the Latin American economy and of the economic evolution of selected countries.

United Nations (Regional Economic Commissions)

BUDGET

ECLA's budget for the biennium 1975-76 was U.S. \$6,500,000.

PUBLICATIONS

Economic Survey of Latin America, annually.
Economic Bulletin for Latin America, twice yearly.
Statistical Yearbook for Latin America.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA—ECA

Africa Hall, P.O.B. 3001, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Telephone: 447200.

Initiates and takes part in measures for facilitating Africa's economic development. Member countries must be independent, be members of the UN and within the geographical scope of the African continent and the islands bordering it. ECA was founded in 1958 by a resolution of ECOSOC as the fourth UN regional economic commission.

MEMBERS

Algeria	Equatorial Guinea	Madagascar	Sierra Leone
Angola	Ethiopia	Malawi	Somalia
Benin	Gabon	Mali	South Africa*
Botswana	The Gambia	Mauritania	Sudan
Burundi	Ghana	Mauritius	Swaziland
Cameroon	Guinea	Morocco	Tanzania
Cape Verde	Guinea-Bissau	Mozambique	Togo
Central African Empire	Ivory Coast	Niger	Tunisia
Chad	Kenya	Nigeria	Uganda
Comoros	Lesotho	Rwanda	Upper Volta
Congo	Liberia	São Tomé and Príncipe	Zaire
Egypt	Libya	Senegal	Zambia

* Suspended since 1963.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

France Namibia (South West Africa) United Kingdom

Djibouti became eligible for full membership on joining the United Nations in September 1977.

ORGANIZATION

(as of October 1977)

COMMISSION

Has responsibility to promote and facilitate concerted action for the economic and social development of Africa; to maintain and strengthen economic relations of African countries, both among themselves and with the other countries of the world; to undertake and sponsor investigations, research and studies of economic and technical matters; to encourage co-ordinated policies for the development of Africa. Thirteenth session, Kinshasa, Zaire, Feb.-March 1977.

Executive Secretary: ADEBAYO ADEDEJI (Nigeria).

CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN PLANNERS

Sixth session, October 1976.

CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN STATISTICIANS

Ninth session, Lomé, Togo, Oct. 1974.

CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN DEMOGRAPHERS

Second session, Addis Ababa, May 1974.

CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS

Has full powers to decide matters of general policy and priority to be assigned to the programme and other activities of the Commission. It reviews programme implementation and approves the proposed programme of work, and considers reports from the Executive Committee and the Technical Committee of Experts; meets every two years; first meeting 1971, fourth meeting, Kinshasa, Zaire, Feb.-March 1977.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS

Composed of senior officials of member states concerned with economic affairs; examines studies prepared by the ECA secretariat and assists in the formulation of the work programme. Sixth meeting, Kinshasa, Zaire, February 1977.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Composed of representatives of 16 member states; assists the Executive Secretary in implementing the work programme and resolutions of the Commission. Fifteenth meeting, February 1977.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

INSTITUT AFRICAIN DE DEVELOPPEMENT ECONOMIQUE ET DE PLANIFICATION—IDEP

B.P. 3186, Dakar, Senegal

An autonomous organ of the ECA; opened in 1963 to train senior officials in techniques of development planning and to serve as a clearing house and documentation centre on all African development questions.

Director: SAMIR AMIN (Egypt).

United Nations (Regional Economic Commissions)

CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The ECA co-operates closely with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and participates in the work of many UN bodies in Africa.

Two divisions of the ECA are operated jointly with the appropriate UN bodies: the Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division and the Joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division.

PUBLICATIONS

STATISTICS

African Statistical Yearbook.

Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa series.

Series A: Direction of Trade (quarterly).

Series B: Trade by Commodity (twice yearly).

Series C: Summary Tables (planned annual publication).

Statistical and Economic Information Bulletin for Africa (twice yearly).

Statistical Bulletin for Africa and Quarterly Statistical Bulletin for Africa: discontinued; replaced by *Statistical and Economic Information for Africa* above.

Statistical Newsletter (quarterly).

ECONOMIC

African Economic Indicators (every two years).

Agricultural Economics Bulletin for Africa (twice yearly).

Economic Bulletin for Africa (twice yearly).

Investment Africa (quarterly).

Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa (annual).

ECA LIBRARY SERIES

Series A: periodicals and serials, suspended.

Series B: New Acquisitions in the UN ECA Library (twice monthly).

Series C: subject bibliographies (irreg.).

Series D: directories, manuals, glossaries (irreg.).

Series E: Africa Index: Selected Articles on Socio-Economic Development (thrice yearly).

Series F: ECA Index: Bibliography of Selected ECA Documents (annual, issued since Dec. 1975).

PLANNING AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Planning Newsletter (twice monthly).

Rural Development Newsletter (quarterly).

Social Welfare Services in Africa (twice yearly).

POPULATION AND CENSUS

African Census Programme Newsletter (irreg.).

African Population Newsletter (quarterly).

African Population Studies Series (irreg.).

Demographic Handbook (irreg.).

TRADE

African Trade (quarterly).

See also *Statistics* above.

MAGAZINES

African Target (quarterly).

African Women, photo-spread poster folder (thrice yearly).

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR WESTERN ASIA—ECWA

P.O.B. 4656, Beirut, Lebanon

Established in 1974 by a resolution of ECOSOC to provide facilities of a wider scope for those countries previously served by the UN Economic and Social Office in Beirut (UNESOB).

MEMBERS

Bahrain
Egypt*
Iraq
Jordan
Kuwait

Lebanon
Oman
Palestine Liberation
Organization (PLO)*
Qatar

Saudi Arabia
Syria
Yemen Arab Republic
Yemen, People's Democratic
Republic

*Admitted July 1977.

ORGANIZATION

(as of October 1977)

COMMISSION

The fourth session of the Commission was held in April 1977 in Amman, Jordan. Fifth session: Beirut, Lebanon, 1978.

The Commission approved its programme of work and priorities for 1978/79 and decided to provide further assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon.

Chairman (Fourth Session): NAJMADDIN DAJANI (Jordan).

SECRETARIAT

In September 1974 it was decided at a special session of ECWA that the headquarters should be at Beirut until 1979. During the hostilities in Lebanon in 1976 the Commission took up temporary offices in Amman, Jordan, moving back to Beirut in 1977. It is expected to move to permanent headquarters in Baghdad, Iraq, in September 1979.

Executive Secretary: MOHAMMED SAID AL-ATTAR (Yemen Arab Republic).

WORK PROGRAMMES 1976-77

ECWA's work programme for 1975 concentrated on priority areas such as water resources, the food deficit, the petrochemical and fertilizer industry, manpower, tourism, public finance and administration, natural resources, population, transport, telecommunications and electricity.

The medium-term plan for 1976-79, and in particular the biennial programme of work for 1976-77, which were approved at the second session of the Commission, essen-

tially follow the same areas of priority. However, growing concern for an integrated development approach and the need to achieve greater regional co-operation have prompted ECWA to give due emphasis in the work programme to other important areas such as development planning policies, trade within the region as well as other regions, human settlements, science and technology and various social aspects of development efforts.

BUDGET

Budget approved by the General Assembly for the two-year period 1976-77: U.S. \$18,243,000.

United Nations (Membership)

2. 2. 2.

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations (Membership)

MEMBERSHIP OF UN ORGANIZATIONS—continued

	UN	IBRD	IDA	IFC	IMF	FAO	GATT	IMCO ³	ICAO	ILO ⁴	ITU ⁵	UNESCO ⁶	UPU ⁶	WHO	WMO ⁷	IAEA	UNCTAD	WIPO
Iceland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
India	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Indonesia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iran	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Iraq	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ireland	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Israel	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Italy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ivory Coast	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jamaica	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Japan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jordan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kenya	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Korea, Democratic People's Republic									X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Korea, Republic		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Kuwait	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Laos	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lebanon	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lesotho ¹	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Liberia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Libya	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Liechtenstein											X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Luxembourg	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Madagascar	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Malawi	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Malaysia	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Maldives ¹	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mali ¹	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Malta	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mauritania	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mauritius	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mexico	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Monaco																		
Mongolia	X					X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Morocco	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mozambique	X								X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Nauru									X		X		X					
Nepal	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Netherlands	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
New Zealand	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nicaragua	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Niger	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nigeria	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Norway	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Oman	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pakistan	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Panama	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Papua New Guinea ¹	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Paraguay	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Peru	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Philippines ²	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Poland	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Portugal	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Qatar ¹	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Romania	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rwanda	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
San Marino									X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X
São Tomé and Príncipe	X					X			X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Saudi Arabia	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Senegal	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Seychelles	X								X	X		X					X	X

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations (Membership)

MEMBERSHIP OF UN ORGANIZATIONS—continued

	UN	IBRD	IDA	IFC	IMF	FAO	GATT	IMCO ³	ICAO	ILO ⁴	ITU ⁵	UNESCO ⁶	UPU ⁶	WHO	WMO ⁷	IAEA	UNCTAD	WIPO
Sierra Leone	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Singapore	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Somalia	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
South Africa ⁹	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Spain	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sri Lanka	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sudan	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Surinam	x					x			x	x		x	x	x	x		x	
Swaziland ¹	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x			x	
Sweden	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Switzerland						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Syria	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Tanzania	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Thailand	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Togo	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
Tonga ¹							x				x		x	x				
Trinidad and Tobago	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Tunisia ²	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Turkey	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Uganda	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ukrainian S.S.R.	x									x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
U.S.S.R.	x							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
United Arab Emirates ¹	x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
United Kingdom	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
U.S.A.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Upper Volta	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Uruguay	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Vatican City											x		x			x	x	x
Venezuela	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Viet-Nam ¹⁰	x	x			x					x			x					
Western Samoa	x	x	x	x	x									x			x	
Yemen, Arab Republic	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic ¹	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	
Yugoslavia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Zaire	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Zambia ¹	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

¹ Countries to whose territories GATT has been applied and which now, as independent states, maintain a *de facto* application of the GATT pending final decisions as to their future commercial policy.

² Acceded provisionally to GATT. Rhodesia is also a contracting party to GATT.

³ Hong Kong is an associate member of IMCO.

⁴ An entry in the name of China, although not represented in the organization, is officially included in the list of members of ILO.

⁵ Members also include British Overseas Territories, French Overseas Territories, Macao and the United States Territories.

⁶ Members also include British Overseas Territories, French Overseas Territories, Macao, Netherland Antilles and United States Territories.

⁷ Members also include British Caribbean Territories, French Polynesia, Hong Kong, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia and Rhodesia, all of which maintain their own meteorological service. Djibouti, a member before independence, was considering the question of its continued membership during October 1977.

⁸ Namibia (South West Africa) is also a member of UNESCO. The British Eastern Caribbean Group is an associate member.

⁹ Suspended from WMO April 1975.

¹⁰ As of October 1977 it was not certain whether the Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam would maintain all memberships of UN bodies held by either of the two former Vietnamese Republics.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION—FAO

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy

Telephone: 5797.

FAO, the first specialized agency of the UN to be founded after World War II, was established in Quebec in October 1945. The Organization fights malnutrition and hunger and serves as a co-ordinating agency for development programmes in the whole range of food and agriculture, including forestry and fisheries. It helps developing countries to promote educational and training facilities and institution-building.

MEMBERS

136 members: *see* Table on pages 25–27.

ORGANIZATION

CONFERENCE

The governing body is the FAO Conference of member nations. It meets every two years, formulates policy, determines the Organization's programme and budget on a biennial basis, and elects new members. It also elects the Director-General of the Secretariat and the Independent Chairman of the Council.

COUNCIL

The FAO Council is composed of representatives of 42 member nations, elected by the Conference for staggered three-year terms. It is the interim governing body of FAO between sessions of the Conference. The most important standing Committees of the Council are: the Finance and Programme Committees, the Committee on Commodity Problems, the Committee on Fisheries, the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Forestry.

SECRETARIAT

Director-General (1976–81): ÉDOUARD SAOUMA (Lebanon).
Deputy Director-General: ROY I. JACKSON (U.S.A.).

The Director-General appoints and directs a staff which at the end of 1975 numbered about 3,600 professionally

qualified men and women with supporting general service staff. More than 2,500 of the professional staff work in regional offices and in field projects.

REGIONAL OFFICES

With Regional Representatives

Africa: UN Agency Building, North Maxwell Rd., P.O.B. 1628, Accra, Ghana; M. C. MENSAH.

Asia and the Pacific: Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Rd., Bangkok 2, Thailand; DIOSCURO L. UMALI.

Latin America: Avenida Providencia 871, Casilla 10095, Santiago, Chile; PEDRO MORAL LÓPEZ.

Near East: General Co-operative Society for Agrarian Reform Bldg., Box 2223, Dokki, Cairo, Egypt; M. A. NOUR.

LIAISON OFFICES

North America: 1776 F St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20437, U.S.A.; Dir. D. C. KIMMEL.

United Nations: Room 2258, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; Dir. CHARLES H. WEITZ.

ACTIVITIES

The FAO Conference. The 18th session was held in November 1975. It was generally agreed that the key to long-term solution of the world food problem lies in greatly increased production in the developing countries. The International Fund for Agricultural Development had the potential to alleviate some financial problems; however, lasting improvement in the world food situation also depended on political and social change.

The need for fertilizers, and the poorer countries' lack of foreign exchange with which to buy them, constituted another major problem.

The session reviewed the status of the International Undertaking on World Food Security, an FAO initiative aimed at achieving a co-ordinated system of national

food stock policies which would guarantee at least a safe minimum supply of basic foods. The Undertaking could open the way for an effective world food security policy under the World Food Council. In April of the following year the FAO set up a committee on world food security whose chief function is to evaluate the adequacy of current and prospective stocks.

Proposals were made to remedy the predicted shortage of pulp and paper in the 1980s and a current shortage of fuel wood in the developing countries. Although 55 per cent of the world's forests are in developing countries, these account for only 6.2 per cent of pulp and paper production capacity and these countries import virtually all their supplies of such products.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Industrialized countries were urged to assist the developing countries in setting up their own industries for the local manufacture of wood products. FAO urged the adoption of rational use of land to prevent stable forest land from turning into poor or degraded crop land.

The 19th session was scheduled for November 1977.

Field programmes. Nearly four-fifths of the funds received by FAO are spent on field activities. The largest single source of funds is the UNDP.

During 1976 the FAO increased its activities in the Sahel region of Africa. The FAO Sahel Unit, which organizes seminars, information support and technical consultation, took on some co-ordinating responsibilities for the Sahel Inter-State Committee for Drought Control (CILSS, see page 308). There was also an increase in activity under the FAO/Near East Co-operative Programme.

The FAO Government Co-operative Programme, whereby donor countries channel part of their development aid through FAO, continued to expand.

The Associate Experts Scheme finances the assignment to FAO of qualified young specialists from developed and developing countries, mainly for project work.

FAO's external group training activities include seminars, training courses and workshops.

FAO services to agro-industrial development. The development of industries based on agriculture, especially in heavily-populated areas, is necessary to provide new jobs, reduce imports and stem the exodus of population from the countryside. FAO has sponsored integrated projects for production of raw materials and the establishment of small-scale, labour-intensive processing industries. A World Agricultural Credit Conference was held at FAO headquarters to encourage lending to small farmers by all types of financial institutions.

During 1976 FAO operated 137 fishery projects employing over 200 experts. The FAO Committee on Fisheries warned that pressure on stocks is increasing and urged more rational harvesting.

FAO operates an international scheme for the co-ordination of dairy development and an international meat development scheme, designed to improve both livestock and pastures.

It also runs 27 field projects for soil fertility, management, conservation and reclamation in developing countries. FAO is the executing agency for a six-year applied research project on land and water development in 20 countries in the Near East region. There is also a fertilizer programme.

FAO COUNCILS AND COMMISSIONS

African Commission on Agricultural Statistics: c/o FAO Regional Office for Africa, UN Agency Building, North Maxwell Rd., Accra, Ghana; f. 1962 to advise member countries on the development and standardization of food and agricultural statistics. Mems.: 32 states.

African Forestry Commission: c/o FAO Regional Office for Africa, P.O.B. 1628, Accra, Ghana; f. 1959 to advise on the formulation of forest policy and to review and co-ordinate its implementation on a regional level; to exchange information and advise on technical problems. Mems.: 38 countries.

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

Natural resources and the environment. FAO and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) are jointly assisting governments to prevent desert encroachment and to develop production of food and other commodities on a large area of range lands across Africa, the Arabian peninsula and the highlands of Iran and Afghanistan. The International Board for Plant Genetic Resources, which started operations in 1975, aims to preserve primitive crop varieties needed in plant breeding.

Investment. FAO's Investment Centre helps member governments to draw up projects for multilateral, regional and national financing institutions. The FAO Bankers Programme provides advice and investment studies to national development banks.

Industry Co-operative Programme (ICP). The Programme aims to apply the experience and skills of the industries of the developed countries to the development of economic potentials in the Third World. It has a membership of over 100 industrial enterprises.

In 1976 the FAO/ICP Pesticides Working Group sponsored its first national training course, on the use of pesticides in agriculture. This took place in Pakistan, and concentrated on extension services for small farmers.

Freedom from Hunger/Action for Development. The FFH/AD programme aims to improve public awareness of development issues through local groups which encourage personal involvement. It provides facilities for study, research, discussion and action. Some one hundred FFH/AD National Committees concern themselves with the quality of aid and its effect on rural population, the need for institutional changes, innovations in education. Millions of dollars have been raised in both the Third World and in the industrialized countries to support self-help projects.

FAO BUDGET

Budget for 1976-77: U.S. \$167,000,000.

PUBLICATIONS

Annals: *The State of Food and Agriculture*; yearbooks on various subjects such as animal health, forest products, production, trade, fishery statistics.

Periodicals: *Ceres* (FAO review on development); *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*; *Cocoa Statistics*; *Food and Agricultural Legislation*; *World Animal Review*.

Reviews and statistics on grains, fertilizers, rice and other commodities. Studies and Manuals. *Husbandry and Health of the Domestic Buffalo*.

Chair. O. M. MBURU (Kenya); Sec. FAO Regional Forestry Officer, Accra.

Animal Production and Health Commission in the Near East: c/o FAO Regional Office for the Near East, P.O.B. 2223, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1967 to provide a means of initiating and promoting agricultural development with special reference to the field of animal production and health. Mems.: 14 states.

Asia and Far East Commission on Agricultural Statistics: c/o FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1966 to review

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

the state of food and agricultural statistics in the region and to advise member countries on the development and standardization of agricultural statistics. Mems.: 19 states.

Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission: c/o FAO Regional Office, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1949. Aims: to advise on the formulation of forest policy, and review and co-ordinate its implementation throughout the region; to exchange information and advise on technical problems. Mems.: 20 countries.

Chair. D. A. N. CROMER (Australia); Sec. FAO Regional Forestry Officer, Bangkok.

Caribbean Plant Commission: f. 1967 to preserve the existing plant resources of the area. Mems.: 12 states.

Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Eastern Region of its distribution area in South West Asia: f. 1964 to carry out all possible measures to control plagues of the desert locust in the region. Mems.: Afghanistan, India, Iran, Pakistan.

Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Near East: f. 1965 to carry out all possible measures to control plagues of the desert locust within the Middle East and to reduce crop damage. Mems.: 14 states.

Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in North-West Africa: f. 1971 to promote research on control of the desert locust in N.W. Africa. Mems.: 4 states.

East African Agricultural Economic Society: Department of Rural Economy and Extension, Makerere University, P.O.B. 7062, Kampala, Uganda; f. 1967 to promote the study and teaching of Economics, Statistics and related disciplines relevant to agriculture and rural development in Eastern Africa; holds meetings and publishes papers. Mems.: 125.

Pres. Prof. H. U. THIMM; Sec. B. FARMER and F. WILSON. Publ. *East African Journal of Rural Development* (twice yearly).

European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease: f. 1953 to promote national and international action for the control of the disease in Europe and its final eradication. Mems.: 22 states.

Chair. A. NABHOLZ.

European Commission on Agriculture: c/o FAO Regional Office for Europe, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy; f. 1949 to encourage and facilitate action and co-operation in technological agricultural problems among member states and between international organizations concerned with agricultural technology in Europe; to make recommendations on all matters within its technical and geographical competence. Mems.: 29 states.

Chair. G. ESCARDO PEINADOR.

European Forestry Commission: c/o FAO Regional Office for Europe, Palais des Nations, 1211 Genève 10, Switzerland; f. 1947 to advise on the formulation of forest policy and to review and co-ordinate its implementation on a regional level; to exchange information and to make recommendations. Mems.: 28 states.

Chair. K. OEDEKOVEN (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. the Director, Joint ECE/FAO Timber Division, Geneva.

European Inland Fisheries Advisory Commission: f. 1957 to promote improvements in inland fisheries and to advise member Governments and FAO on inland fishery matters. Mems.: 23 States.

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

FAO Commission on Horticultural Production in the Near East and North Africa: c/o FAO Regional Office for the Near East, P.O.B. 2223, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1964 to promote international collaboration in the study of technical problems and the establishment of a balanced programme of horticultural research at an inter-regional level. Mems.: 21 states.

Chair. D. ALLOUM; Sec. Y. SALAH.

FAO/ECE/Conference of European Statisticians Study Group on Food and Agricultural Statistics in Europe: c/o FAO, Statistics Division, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy; f. 1960 to review the state of food and agricultural statistics in Europe and to advise member countries on the development and standardization of agricultural statistical services; co-operates with the UN Economic Commission for Europe. Mems.: member countries of ECE and FAO European Region.

FAO Regional Commission on Farm Management for Asia and the Far East: c/o FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1959 to stimulate and co-ordinate Farm Management Research and Extension Activities and to serve as a clearing-house for the exchange of information and experience among the member countries in the region.

FAO Statistics Advisory Committee of Experts: c/o FAO Statistics Division, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy; f. 1963.

FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission: f. 1961 to make proposals for the co-ordination of all international food standards work and to publish a code of international food standards. Mems.: 101 states.

Sec.-Gen. G. O. KERMODE.

General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean—GFCM (*Conseil général des pêches pour la Méditerranée—CGPM*): Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy; an inter-governmental organization; f. 1952 as a result of a resolution passed by the FAO. Aims: to formulate oceanological and technical aspects of developing and utilizing aquatic resources, to encourage and co-ordinate research in the fishing and allied industries, to assemble and publish information, and to recommend the standardization of equipment, techniques and nomenclature. Mems.: 18 governments.

Chair. C. MAURIN (France). Publs. *Reports of the Sessions* (biennially), *GFCM Circulars* (irregularly), *Studies and Reviews* (irregularly).

Indian Ocean Fishery Commission: f. 1967 to promote national programmes, research and development activities, and to examine management problems. Mems.: 31 states.

Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council: c/o FAO Regional Office, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok 2, Thailand; f. 1948 to develop fisheries, encourage and co-ordinate research, disseminate information, recommend projects to governments, propose standards in technique and nomenclature. Mems.: 18 states.

Sec. D. D. TAPIADOR. Publs. *Proceedings, Regional Studies*.

International Poplar Commission: Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy; f. 1947 to study scientific, technical, social and economic aspects of poplar and willow cultivation; to promote the exchange of ideas and material between research workers, producers and users; to arrange joint research programmes, congresses, study tours; to make recommendations to the FAO Conference and to National Poplar Commissions. Mems.: 30 countries.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

International Rice Commission: FAO Headquarters, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy; f. 1948 to promote national and international action on production, conservation, distribution and consumption of rice, except matters relating to international trade. Meetings: Sessions of the IRC are held every four years and its three technical working parties every two years. Mems.: 46 countries.

Exec. Sec. Dr. S. V. S. SHASTRY. Publ. *IRC Newsletter* (2 or 3 a year).

Joint FAO/WHO/OAU Regional Food and Nutrition Commission for Africa: c/o FAO Regional Office for Africa, P.O.B. 1628, Accra, Ghana; f. 1962 to provide liaison in matters pertaining to food and nutrition, and to review food and nutrition problems in Africa.

Sec. and Coordinator Dr. E. O. INTSOGIE.

Latin American Forestry Commission: Oficina Regional de la FAO, Providencia 871, Casilla postal 10095, Santiago, Chile; f. 1948 to advise on formulation of forest policy and review and co-ordinate its implementation throughout the region; to exchange information and advise on technical problems. Mems.: 28 countries.

Sec. FAO Regional Forestry Officer, Santiago.

Near East Commission on Agricultural Planning: f. 1961 to review and exchange information and experience on agricultural plans and planning, and to make recommendations to members on means of improving their agricultural plans. Mems.: 17 states.

Near East Commission on Agricultural Statistics: c/o FAO Regional Office for the Near East, General Co-operative Society for Agrarian Reform Building, Dokki, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1962 to review the state of food and agricultural statistics in the region and advise member countries on the development and standardization of agricultural statistics. Mems.: 18 states.

Near East Forestry Commission: c/o Regional Office of FAO, P.O.B. 2223, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1952. Aims: to advise on formulation of forest policy and review and co-ordinate its implementation throughout the region; to exchange information and advise on technical problems. Mems.: 19 countries.

Chair. MAHMOUD AWAD AL-JABOURI (Iraq); Sec. FAO Regional Forestry Officer, Cairo.

Near East Plant Protection Commission: FAO Near East Regional Office, 110 Kasr El Ein, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1963 to advise members, through FAO Conference, on matters relating to the protection of plant resources in the region.

North American Forestry Commission: Forestry Dept., FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy; f. 1959 to advise on the formulation and co-ordination of national forest policies; to exchange information and

to advise on technical problems. Ninth session, U.S.A., March 1978. Mems.: Canada, Mexico, U.S.A.

Chair. J. R. MCGUIRE (U.S.A.).

Plant Protection Committee for the South East Asia and Pacific Region: FAO Regional Office, Maliwan Mansion, Phra Atit Road, Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1956 to act as an advisory body on the Plant Protection Agreement for the South East Asia and Pacific Region. Mems.: 18 countries.

Sec. D. B. REDDY. Publ. *Quarterly Newsletter, Technical Documents, Information Letter, Reports of Biennial Meetings*.

Regional Commission on Agricultural Extension for Asia and the Far East: c/o FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Far East, Phra Atit Rd., Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1966 to study and report on questions relating to the development of agricultural extension within the region with particular emphasis on rice production. Mems.: 10 states.

Regional Commission on Land and Water Use in the Near East: c/o FAO Regional Office for the Near East, P.O.B. 2223, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1967 to review the current situation with regard to land and water use in the region; to identify the main problems concerning the development of land and water resources which require research and study and to consider other related matters. Mems.: 16 states.

Chair. R. C. MICHAELIDES.

Regional Fisheries Advisory Commission for the Southwest Atlantic (*Comisión Asesora Regional de Pesca para el Atlántico suroccidental—CARPAS*): Oficina Regional de la FAO, Casilla de correo 10095, Santiago, Chile; f. 1961 to advise FAO on fisheries in the South-west Atlantic area, to advise member countries on the administration and rational exploitation of marine and inland resources; to assist in the collection and dissemination of data, in training, and to promote liaison and co-operation. Mems.: Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay.

Regional Project on the Improvement and Production of Field Food Crops in the Near East and North Africa: c/o FAO Regional Office for the Near East, P.O.B. 2223, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1971 (replacing Technical Committee on Cereal Improvement and Production in the Near East); aims to increase overall crop production (cereals, some food legumes and oil seed crops) through research, co-operative investigation and other forms of regional and international actions. Mems.: 22 states.

Sub-Committee on Agricultural Statistics: c/o Inter-American Statistical Institute, Organization of American States, Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.; service for Latin America in co-operation with FAO; f. 1965 to review the state of food and agricultural statistics in the region and to advise member countries on the development and standardization of agricultural statistical services. Mems.: selected each session.

GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE—GATT

Centre William Rappard, 154 rue de Lausanne, 1211 Geneva 21, Switzerland

Telephone: 31 02 31.

Established in 1948 to achieve a substantial reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade.

CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE GATT

83 states: see Table on pages 25–27.

ORGANIZATION

(as of September 1977)

SESSIONS**Chairman** (1976–77): GEORGE ALVARES MACIEL (Brazil).

The sessions of Contracting Parties are usually held annually, in Geneva.

The Session is the highest body of GATT. Decisions are generally arrived at by consensus, not by vote. On the rare occasions that voting takes place, each contracting party (member country) has one vote. Most decisions by vote are taken by simple majority; but a two-thirds majority, with the majority comprising more than half the member countries, is needed for "waivers", authorizations, in particular cases, to depart from specific obligations under the General Agreement. (When the members thus act collectively, they are referred to in GATT documents as Contracting Parties). Outside the Sessions, votes may be taken by postal ballot.

COUNCIL OF REPRESENTATIVES

Meets as necessary (generally about eight times a year) to deal with urgent and routine matters arising between sessions and to supervise the work of committees and working groups.

SECRETARIAT**Director-General:** OLIVIER LONG (Switzerland).

The secretariat, numbering about 200 persons, consists of experts in trade policy and intelligence and an administrative staff. It prepares and runs the Sessions and

services the work of the Council and the committees and working groups. It is also responsible for organizing the trade negotiations.

COMMITTEES AND WORKING PARTIES

A Trade Negotiations Committee was set up in September 1973 to direct the current "Tokyo Round" trade negotiations; it has established a number of subsidiary bodies.

Standing committees exist to direct GATT work on industrial products; on agriculture; on trade and development issues; to carry on trade negotiations among developing countries; to examine the situation of countries using trade restrictions to protect their balance of payments; and to study import restrictions. There are further standing committees on textiles and on anti-dumping practices as well as a committee to deal with budget, financial and administrative questions.

A consultative group of eighteen, consisting of high-level representatives with responsibility for trade policy in their countries, was established in 1975.

Working parties (*ad hoc* committees) are set up to deal with current questions, such as requests for accession to GATT; verification that agreements concluded by member countries are in conformity with GATT; or studies of issues on which the member countries will later wish to take a joint decision. Panels of Conciliation are sometimes set up to investigate disputes.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CENTRE UNCTAD/GATT

63 rue de Lausanne, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland

Director: V. E. SANTIAPILLAI.

Established by GATT in May 1964, the Centre has been jointly operated since January 1968 by GATT and UNCTAD.

It assists developing countries to formulate and imple-

ment trade promotion programmes; provides information and advice on export markets and marketing techniques, helps to develop export promotion and marketing institutions and services, and trains national personnel.

AIMS

GATT is a multilateral treaty which lays down agreed rules for the conduct and furtherance of world trade and is accepted by countries responsible for over four-fifths of that trade. GATT provides a forum in which governments can negotiate for the further liberalization of world trade

and in which differences on trade matters among the members can be settled. It is designed to achieve the objectives set out in the preamble to the Agreement where the Contracting Parties recognize that "their relations in the field of trade and economic endeavour should be

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

conducted with a view to raising standards of living, ensuring full employment and a large and steadily growing volume of real income and effective demand, developing the full use of the resources of the world and expanding

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

the production and exchange of goods, and promoting the progressive development of the economies of all the Contracting Parties."

THE AGREEMENT

GATT is based on a comparatively few fundamental principles. First, as directed in the famous "most-favoured-nation" clause, trade must be conducted on the basis of non-discrimination: all Contracting Parties are bound to grant to each other treatment as favourable as they give to any country in the application and administration of import and export duties and charges. Exceptions—principally for customs unions and free trade areas and for measures in favour of developing countries—are granted only subject to strict rules.

Second, protection should be given to domestic industry only through the customs tariff. The aim of this rule is to make the extent of protection clear and to make competition possible.

Third, a stable and predictable basis for trade is provided by the binding of the tariff levels negotiated among the Contracting Parties. These bound items are listed for each country in tariff schedules which form an integral part of the General Agreement. A return to higher tariffs is dis-

couraged by the requirement that any increases are compensated for; consequently this provision is invoked rarely.

Consultation, to avoid damage to the trading interests of Contracting Parties, is another fundamental principle of GATT. Members are able to call on GATT for a fair settlement of cases in which they think their rights under the General Agreement are being withheld or compromised by other members.

There are "waiver" procedures whereby a country may, when its economic or trade circumstances so warrant, seek a derogation from a particular GATT obligation or obligations. There are also escape provisions for emergency action in certain defined circumstances.

Finally, GATT offers a framework within which negotiations are held for the reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade and a structure for putting the results of such negotiations into a legal instrument.

ACTIVITIES

(to September 1977)

Much of GATT's regular work consists of consultations and negotiations on specific trade problems affecting individual commodities or member countries.

From time to time, major multilateral trade negotiations also take place under GATT auspices. Six such negotiations, directed mainly to tariff reduction, in 1947 (in Geneva), in 1949 (Annecy, France), 1951 (Torquay, England), 1956 (Geneva), 1960-61 (Geneva, the "Dillon Round") and 1964-67 (Geneva, the "Kennedy Round"), resulted in tariff rates on a high proportion of items entering into world commerce being reduced, or bound against increase. The Kennedy Round alone reduced the average level of world industrial tariffs by about one-third.

New multilateral trade negotiations of unprecedentedly wide scope were launched by ministers of 102 countries at a meeting in Tokyo in September 1973. It was agreed that these "Tokyo Round" negotiations should cover tariffs, non-tariff barriers and other measures which impede or distort international trade in both industrial and agricultural products, and should include, in particular, products of export interest to developing countries and measures affecting their exports. It was agreed that developing countries should participate on special terms,

and that the negotiations should aim to secure additional benefits for their international trade.

Nearly 100 countries, including 27 developing countries not members of GATT, were participating in the negotiations during 1977.

The trade problems of developing countries receive special attention in GATT. In 1965 a new chapter on Trade and Development was added to the General Agreement; a key provision is that developing countries should not be expected to offer reciprocity in negotiations with developed countries. GATT members have also relaxed the most-favoured-nation rule to accommodate the Generalized Scheme of Preferences by developed for developing countries and to allow an exchange of preferential tariff reductions among developing countries.

Much of world trade in textiles and clothing is regulated by an Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles that entered into force in January 1974 under GATT auspices. Negotiations were in progress during 1977 to decide whether the arrangement, which was due to expire at the end of 1977, should be extended, modified or discontinued.

BUDGET

Payments are based on each member's share of the total trade between members. The budget for 1977 totalled 36,633,000 Swiss francs.

PUBLICATIONS

(available in English, French and Spanish editions).

International Trade. Annual report on the main developments in international trade.

GATT Activities. Issued annually.

Basic Instruments and Selected Documents series. Annual

supplements record the formal decisions of the Members, important committee papers, etc. Volume IV gives the current text of the General Agreement.

GATT: What it is, What it does (also in German).

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL MARITIME CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATION—IMCO

101-104 Piccadilly, London, W1V 0AE, England.

Telephone: 01-499-9040.

IMCO began operations after an agreement of 1958, as a specialized agency of the UN to facilitate co-operation among governments on technical matters affecting international shipping. Its main functions are the achievement of safe and efficient navigation, and the control of pollution caused by ships and craft operating in the marine environment.

MEMBERS

103 members and one associate member: see Table on pages 25-27.

ORGANIZATION

THE ASSEMBLY

President (1976/77): Dr. PATRICK V. J. SOLOMON (Trinidad and Tobago).

The Assembly consists of delegates from all member countries, who each have one vote. Associate members and observers from other governments and the international agencies are also present. Regular sessions are held every two years. The Assembly is responsible for the election of members to the Council and to the Maritime Safety Committee. It considers reports from all subsidiary bodies and decides the action to be taken on them; it votes the agency's budget and determines the work programme and financial policy.

The Assembly also recommends to members measures to promote maritime safety and to prevent and control maritime pollution from ships.

THE COUNCIL

Chairman: R. Y. EDWARDS (U.S.A.).

MEMBERS

Algeria	Federal Republic	Nigeria
Argentina	of Germany	Norway
Brazil	Greece	Poland
Canada	India	U.S.S.R.
China, People's	Indonesia	United Kingdom
Republic	Italy	U.S.A.
France	Japan	

The Council is the governing body of the Organization between the biennial sessions of the Assembly. Its eighteen

members are elected by the Assembly for a term of two years. As from April 1978 it will be enlarged to twenty-four members. The Council appoints the Secretary-General; transmits reports by the subsidiary bodies, including the Maritime Safety Committee, to the Assembly and reports on the work of the Organization generally; submits budget estimates and financial statements with comments and recommendations to the Assembly. The Council normally meets twice a year.

LEGAL COMMITTEE

Established by the Council in June 1967 to deal initially with problems connected with the loss of the tanker *Torrey Canyon*, and subsequently with any legal problems laid before IMCO. Membership open to all IMCO Member States.

FACILITATION COMMITTEE

Constituted by the Council in May 1972 as a subsidiary body, this Committee was formerly an ad hoc Working Group. It deals with measures to facilitate maritime travel and transport and matters arising from the 1965 Facilitation Convention. Membership open to all IMCO member states.

COMMITTEE ON TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Constituted by the Council in May 1972 as a subsidiary body, this Committee was formerly a Working Group. It evaluates the implementation of UN Development Programme projects for which IMCO is executing agency and generally reviews IMCO's technical assistance programmes. Its membership is open to all IMCO member states.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

THE MARITIME SAFETY COMMITTEE

Chairman: L. SPINELLI (Italy).

MEMBERS

Argentina	Greece	Spain
Canada	Italy	U.S.S.R.
Egypt	Japan	United Kingdom
France	Liberia	U.S.A.
Germany, Federal Republic	Norway	Yugoslavia
	Pakistan	

The Maritime Safety Committee consists of sixteen members elected by the Assembly for a term of four years. As from April 1978 the Committee will be open to all IMCO members. The Committee meets at least once a year and submits proposals to the Assembly on technical matters affecting shipping, including prevention of marine pollution.

SUB-COMMITTEES

Bulk Chemicals.	Safety of Navigation.
Cargoes and Containers.	Standards of Training and
Carriage of Dangerous Goods.	Watchkeeping.
Fire Protection.	Ship Design and Equip-
Life-Saving Appliances.	ment.
Radiocommunications.	Subdivision and Stability.
Safety of Fishing Vessels.	

In addition to the work of its committees and sub-committees, the organization works in connection with the following Conventions, of which it is the depository:

International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, 1948, and Collision Regulations, 1948. IMCO has taken over administration from the United Kingdom.

International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, 1960, and Collision Regulations, 1960, effective from 1965.

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution of the Sea by Oil, 1954. IMCO has taken over administration from the United Kingdom.

Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, 1965. Came into force in March 1967.

International Convention on Load Lines, 1966. Will eventually replace the current Load Line Convention of 1930. The Convention came into force on July 21st, 1968.

International Convention on Tonnage Measurement of Ships, 1969. Convention embodies a universal system for measuring ships' tonnage. Will come into force two years after acceptance or accession by twenty-five governments of states, the combined fleets of which constitute not less than 65 per cent of gross tonnage of world merchant shipping.

International Convention relating to Intervention on the High Seas in Cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, 1969. Came into force in May 1975. Drawn up at a conference called by IMCO in Brussels in 1969.

International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969. Will come into force on the

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

MARINE ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION COMMITTEE

Established by the eighth Assembly (1973) to co-ordinate IMCO's work on the prevention and control of marine pollution from ships, and to assist IMCO in its consultations with other UN bodies, and with international organizations and expert bodies in the field of marine pollution.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: C. P. SRIVASTAVA (India).

The Secretariat consists of the Secretary-General, the Deputy Secretary-General, the Secretary of the Maritime Safety Committee, and a staff appointed by the Secretary-General and recruited on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

DIVISIONS OF THE SECRETARIAT

Marine safety	Conferences
Marine technology	Technical co-operation
Marine environment Administration	Legal Affairs and External Relations

ACTIVITIES

ninetieth day after the date on which eight countries, including five with not less than 1 million gross tons of tanker tonnage, have approved it.

International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971. Came into force in June 1975.

Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. Came into force on July 15th, 1977.

International Convention for Safe Containers, 1972. Came into force in September 1977.

International Convention on the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973. Will come into force twelve months after ratification by 15 countries whose combined merchant fleets constitute 50 per cent of the gross tonnage of world merchant shipping.

International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea, 1974. Will come into force 12 months after 25 states, with combined fleets totalling at least 50 per cent of world gross tonnage have become parties.

Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and their Luggage by Sea, 1974. Will come into force 90 days after 10 states have either signed it or have deposited the required instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

Convention on the International Maritime Satellite Organization, 1976. Will enter into force 60 days after States representing 95 per cent of initial investment shares have become parties to the Convention.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims, 1976. Will come into force one year after acceptance by 12 states.

BUDGET

Contributions are received from the member states. The budget for operations during 1976 was established at \$5,199,800 and during 1977 at \$5,929,600.

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

PUBLICATIONS

IMCO—What it is, What it does (English, French, Russian, Spanish).

Annual Report (English, French, Russian, Spanish).

Numerous specialized publications, including international conventions of which IMCO is depositary.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT—IBRD (WORLD BANK)

1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

Telephone: (202) 393-6360.

The World Bank was established on December 27th, 1945. Initially it was concerned with post-war reconstruction in Europe; since then its aim has been to assist the economic development of member nations by making loans where private capital is not available on reasonable terms to finance productive investments. Loans are made either direct to governments, or to private enterprise with the guarantee of their governments.

MEMBERS

129 members: see Table on pages 25-27.

Only members of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) (see page 51) may be considered for membership in the Bank; membership in the Bank is a prerequisite for membership in the IDA (see page 44).

Subscriptions to the capital stock of the Bank are based on each member's quota in the IMF, which is designed to reflect the country's relative economic strength. Voting rights are related to shareholdings.

ORGANIZATION

Officers and staff of the World Bank serve concurrently as officers and staff in the International Development Association (IDA) (see page 44). The World Bank and the IDA have six regional offices at their headquarters in Washington, each headed by a vice-president. In addition there is a vice-president, Projects Staff, who is responsible for general guidance and assistance to the regional offices. His staff consists of selected experts to provide the support necessary to assure uniform sectoral policies throughout the regional offices, and specialists who cannot be practically allocated to single region and

project units like population, tourism, urbanization and industry.

The vice-presidents report to the Senior Vice-President, Operations.

BOARDS OF GOVERNORS

All powers in each institution are vested in a Board of Governors, consisting of one Governor appointed by each member nation. Typically, a Governor is his country's finance minister, central bank governor, or a minister or an official of comparable rank. The Boards normally meet once a year.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Each Board of Governors has delegated most of its powers to twenty Executive Directors, who meet as often as required and approve all loans. The Executive Directors are responsible for matters of policy. Each of the five largest shareholders (France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A.) appoints a single Executive Director. The remaining 15

are elected for two-year terms by the Governors for other members, each Governor casting the number of votes to which he is entitled. Each Director appoints his own alternate. In the case of the Directors elected by more than one member, the alternate is normally the Governor from another of the countries in the electing group.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR (June 30th, 1977)	CASTING VOTES OF	TOTAL VOTES	
		Bank	IDA
<i>Appointed:</i>			
Edward R. Fried	U.S.A.	64,980	626,654
William Sinclair Ryrie	United Kingdom	26,250	213,176
Hans Janssen	Federal Republic of Germany	13,903	174,725
Jacques-Henri Wahl	France	13,042	112,817
Susumu Murayama	Japan	10,480	136,039
<i>Elected:</i>			
Earl G. Drake (Canada)	Bahamas*, Barbados*, Canada, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica*	12,849	120,727
S. R. Sen (India)	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka	11,644	122,627
Giorgio Rota (Italy)	Italy, Portugal*, Spain	13,446	50,985
Said E. el-Naggar (Egypt)	Bahrain*, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Pakistan, Qatar*, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates*, Yemen Arab Republic	10,123	87,684
Jacques de Groote (Belgium)	Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Turkey	10,335	73,550
Thavil Khutrakul (Thailand)	Burma, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore*, Thailand, Viet-Nam	10,269	103,478
Einar Magnussen (Norway)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden	10,087	141,577
R. A. Johnston (Australia)	Australia, New Zealand, Western Samoa	8,154	54,742
Timothy T. Thahane (Lesotho)	Botswana, Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Zambia	9,766	95,746
Anthony Ij. A. Looijen (Netherlands)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Romania*, Yugoslavia	11,302	84,900
Eduardo Pesqueira (Mexico)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Venezuela*	8,343	47,230
Armand Razafindrabe (Madagascar)	Benin, Cameroon, Central African Empire, Chad, Congo, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Togo, Upper Volta, Zaire	8,208	94,490
Yahia Khelif (Algeria)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Ghana, Greece, Iran, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	8,800	97,585
Ernesto Franco-Holguin (Colombia)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Philippines	7,562	85,081
Julio C. Gutiérrez (Paraguay)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay*	6,607	24,598

* Members of the Bank only.

OFFICERS

(October 1977)

President and Chairman of Executive Directors: ROBERT S. McNAMARA.

Senior Vice-President, Operations: J. BURKE KNAPP.

Vice-President and General Counsel: A. BROCHES.

Vice-President, Finance: I. P. M. CARGILL.

Vice-President, Administration, Organization and Personnel Management: BERNARD CHADENET.

Vice-President, Development Policy: HOLLIS B. CHENERY.

Vice-President, External Relations: WILLIAM D. CLARK.

Vice-President and Secretary: P. N. DAMRY.

Vice-President and Treasurer: EUGENE H. ROTBERG.

Director-General, Operations Evaluation: MERVYN L. WEINER.

Vice-President, Projects Staff: WARREN C. BAUM.

Regional Vice-President, East Asia and the Pacific: S. SHAHID HUSAIN.

Regional Vice-President, Western Africa: ROGER CHAUFOURNIER.

Regional Vice-President, Eastern Africa: WILLI WAPENHANS.

Regional Vice-President, Latin America and the Caribbean: ADALBERT KRIEGER.

Regional Vice-President, South Asia: ERNST STERN.

Regional Vice-President, Europe, Middle East and North Africa: MUNIR P. BENJENK.

Assistant to the Vice-President, Finance: JOHN H. ADLER.

Director, Programming and Budgeting Department: K. GEORG GABRIEL.

Controller: MASAYA HATTORI.

OFFICES

New York Office: Room 2435, United Nations Secretariat Building, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. (Telephone: 212 754-6008).

European Office: 66 ave. d'Iéna, 75116 Paris, France (Telephone: 720-2510); and London Office: New Zealand House, Haymarket, London, SW1Y 4TE, England (Telephone: 930-3886).

Tokyo Office: Kokusai Building, 1-1 Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan (Telephone: 03 214-5001).

There are also three regional missions, in Eastern and Western Africa and in Thailand, and offices in 21 developing member countries.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

The Bank's capital is derived from members' subscriptions to capital shares, the calculation of which is based on their quotas in the International Monetary Fund (see page 51). On June 30th, 1977, the total subscribed capital of the Bank was \$30,869 million. Of this amount, however, only the sum of about \$3,087 million had been paid in, partly in gold or dollars and partly in local currencies. The remainder is subject to call if required

to meet the Bank's obligations. Most of the Bank's lendable funds come from its borrowing in world capital markets. As of June 30th, 1977, the Bank's outstanding debt was \$14,478 million. The Bank also replenishes its funds through the sale of portions of its loans. These sales, the most part without the Bank guarantee, totalled \$2,742 million by June 30th, 1977.

ACTIVITIES

Financial operations: the World Bank approved development loans totalling \$5,759 million during the year ended June 30th, 1977. The figure was higher than any previous year. As in the previous year, special attention was given to the need to distribute the benefits of development more widely, with particular emphasis on the poorest countries. During the year, the World Bank made 161 loans to 54 countries.

The Bank's operations were supported by a record level of gross borrowings, which totalled \$4,721 million during the year. The estimated distribution of holdings of the Bank's debt by countries at the end of the fiscal year was about 24 per cent in the Federal Republic of Germany, 28 per cent in the United States, 9 per cent in Japan, 8 per cent in Saudi Arabia and 8 per cent in Switzerland. The remaining 24 per cent was held principally by central banks in over 80 countries.

Technical Assistance: The provision of technical assistance to member countries has become a major component of Bank activities. The economic, sector and project analysis undertaken by the Bank in the normal course of its operations is the vehicle for considerable technical assistance. In addition, project loans and credits may include funds earmarked specifically for feasibility studies, resource surveys, management or planning advice, and training. During the year ended June 30th, 1977, 162 lending operations made specific provision for technical assistance, for a total of approximately \$189 million; six loans and credits were also made exclusively for technical assistance.

Although the Bank finances technical assistance activities as part of a loan or credit or in the form of a grant, in most cases it urges the government requesting the assistance to approach the UNDP for funds. In 1976/77 the Bank served as executing agency for 10 new projects for which the UNDP committed \$11.4 million including a \$5.2 million grant to strengthen Malaysia's capacity for project identification, preparation and implementation.

The Bank also embarked on new projects in Egypt, Nepal and Paraguay. Other projects were in progress in Malaysia, the Philippines, Liberia, Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda and Zaire.

Reimbursable technical assistance was extended during the year to some oil-exporting developing countries which do not now borrow from the Bank. Most of this assistance—provision of advice especially and, in a few cases, secondment of staff to regional and national institutions—was related to investment decisions contemplated by the countries in the fields of industry, education, agriculture, transport and manpower planning. The assistance was comparable to the services the Bank provides its borrowers in the course of its lending operations.

Work carried out with UNDP financing led to an estimated \$1,600 million of Bank lending during the year. This brought to \$7,000 million the cumulative total of such follow-up investment.

Economic Development Institute: founded 1955. Training is provided for government officials at the middle and upper levels of responsibility who are concerned with development programmes and projects. Courses are in national economic management and project analysis.

The EDI has become one of the most important of the Bank's activities in technical assistance. In its overseas courses, the aim is to build up local capability to conduct projects courses in future. By the end of the 1970s as many as half of those taking part in the EDI's courses in Washington should be teaching staff from institutions overseas.

Each year about 300 Fellows participate in the Washington courses, of which eleven were offered in fiscal 1977; in addition, 24 courses were sponsored overseas for 621 officials from Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Latin America. The Institute is holding courses in Argentina, Brazil, Japan and the Philippines, and also contributes sessions to courses held by national or regional bodies.

Director: RAYMOND M. FROST.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR): founded 1971 under the sponsorship of the World Bank, FAO and UNDP. The Bank is chairman of the group and provides its secretariat.

The group was formed to raise financial support for international agricultural research work for improving crops and animal production in the developing countries. It has a Technical Advisory Committee of 13 experts.

Seven institutions doing fundamental research on crops are assisted by the group: the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) based in the Philippines; the International Wheat and Maize Improvement Centre (CIMMYT), based in Mexico; the International Potato Centre (CIP), based in Peru; the two International Institutes for Tropical Agriculture, based in Colombia (CIAT) and Nigeria (IITA); the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), based in India; and the International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA), based in Iran, Lebanon and Syria.

Additionally, two programmes to improve livestock production are being supported, at the International Laboratory for Research in Animal Diseases (ILRAD) in Nairobi, Kenya, and at the International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA) in Ethiopia. Support is also being given to the West African Rice Development Association, based in Liberia, the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources, based in Rome, and the Current Agricultural Research Information Service, also in Rome.

Annual contributions from members of the Consultative Group amounted to approximately \$79 million in 1977. Members: 36, including the sponsors, five governments representing the developing regions, 18 donor governments, and principal foundations and development banks.

Executive Secretary: MICHAEL LEJEUNE.

Consultative Group on Food Production and Investment in Developing Countries (CGFPI): sponsored by the World Bank, FAO and UNDP as a result of the World Food Conference of November 1974 to increase, co-ordinate and improve the efficiency of investment for food production in developing countries, from both bilateral and multi-lateral sources. Participants are governments and international bodies which have significant programmes of assistance to the food systems of developing countries.

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

CGFPI held one meeting in 1975, two in 1976 and one in 1977 to review the various issues connected with the current flow and future investment requirements for increasing food production in developing countries and their potential for rapid increase in food production. Headquarters at the World Bank.

Chairman: EDWIN M. MARTIN.

Vice-Chairman and Executive Secretary: MOISE C. MENSAH.

Aid Co-ordinating Groups: the Bank has taken the lead in forming groups to co-ordinate financial and technical assistance to developing countries. By 1977, it was chairman of 18 active aid co-ordination groups organized to assist Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burma, Colombia, East Africa, Egypt, India, the Republic of Korea, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia and Zaire.

More than two dozen donor countries have been associated with one or more of these groups. Where appropriate, various international agencies and regional development banks also participate.

During the fiscal year 1977 formal meetings of 12 of these groups were held; and the Bank participated in the Inter-Governmental Group for Indonesia.

International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID): f. 1966 under the Convention of the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States. The Convention was designed to encourage the growth of private foreign investment for economic development, by creating the possibility, always subject to the consent of both parties, for a Contracting State and a foreign investor who is a national of another Contracting State to settle any legal dispute that might arise out of such an investment by conciliation and/or arbitration before an impartial, international forum. The governing body of the Centre is its Administrative Council, composed of one representative of each Contracting State, all of whom have equal voting power. The President of the World Bank is *ex officio* the non-voting Chairman of the Administrative Council.

By the end of June 1977, ICSID had 67 States as members; five additional governments had signed but not yet ratified the Convention.

Secretary-General: ARON BROCHES.

WORLD BANK STATISTICS

TOTAL LOANS BY SECTOR

(\$ million—1947-77)

Agriculture	6,661.1
Development finance companies	3,969.7
Education	1,211.0
Electric power	7,658.2
Industry	2,922.7
Non-project	739.5
Population and nutrition	119.8
Technical assistance	30.6
Telecommunications	906.4
Tourism	246.9
Transportation	8,770.0
Urbanization	367.7
Water supply and sewerage	1,342.1
TOTAL (excl. terminations, refundings, loans to more developed countries and IFC)	35,345.7

TOTAL LOANS BY AREA

(\$ million—1947-77)

Eastern Africa	2,148.0
Western Africa	2,016.0
Europe, Middle East and North Africa	9,445.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	12,050.2
East Asia and Pacific	6,613.0
South Asia	3,073.0
TOTAL	35,345.7

WORLD BANK LOANS AND IDA CREDITS APPROVED IN FISCAL YEAR 1977, BY REGION
(July 1st, 1976-June 30th, 1977)

	BANK LOANS ¹		IDA CREDITS ¹		TOTAL ¹	
	Number ²	U.S. \$ million	Number ²	U.S. \$ million	Number ²	U.S. \$ million
<i>Eastern Africa:</i>						
Botswana	1	20.0	—	—	1	20.0
Burundi	—	—	1	10.0	1	10.0
Ethiopia	—	—	2	57.0	2	57.0
Kenya	7	115.0	—	40.0	7	155.0
Lesotho	—	—	1	2.5	1	2.5
Madagascar	—	—	1	14.0	1	14.0
Malawi	1	17.0	1	15.0	2	32.0
Mauritius	1	3.6	—	—	1	3.6
Rwanda	—	—	3	19.8	3	19.8
Somalia	—	—	2	12.0	2	12.0
Sudan	1	12.0	1	12.0	2	37.0
Swaziland	2	9.0	—	—	2	9.0
Tanzania	4	75.0	4	39.2	8	114.2
Zaire	—	—	3	26.0	3	26.0
Zambia	3	60.1	—	—	3	60.1
TOTAL	20	311.7	19	260.5	39	572.2
<i>Western Africa:</i>						
Benin	—	—	2	7.2	2	7.2
Cameroon	2	40.0	3	23.5	5	63.5
Chad	—	—	2	20.0	2	20.0
Congo	1	8.0	—	0.5	1	8.5
Ghana	2	48.0	—	9.0	2	57.0
Ivory Coast	2	64.0	—	—	2	64.0
Liberia	2	13.3	1	7.0	3	20.3
Mali	—	—	2	26.0	2	26.0
Mauritania	—	—	2	6.2	2	6.2
Nigeria	2	62.0	—	—	2	62.0
Senegal	3	23.8	—	—	3	23.8
Togo	—	—	1	10.0	1	10.0
Upper Volta	—	—	2	23.6	2	23.6
TOTAL	14	259.1	15	133.0	29	392.1

[continued on next page]

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

WORLD BANK LOANS AND IDA CREDITS—continued]

	BANK LOANS ¹		IDA CREDITS ¹		TOTAL ¹	
	Number ²	U.S. \$ million	Number ²	U.S. \$ million	Number ²	U.S. \$ million
<i>East Asia and Pacific:</i>						
Indonesia	11	440.0	—	—	11	440.0
Korea, Republic	7	443.5	—	—	7	443.5
Malaysia	4	131.0	—	—	4	131.0
Papua New Guinea	1	12.0	2	23.0	3	35.0
Philippines	8	317.5	—	—	8	317.5
Thailand	3	108.0	—	—	3	108.0
TOTAL	34	1,452.0	2	23.0	36	1,475.0
<i>South Asia:</i>						
Bangladesh	—	—	4	122.0	4	122.0
Burma	—	—	2	26.0	2	26.0
India	4	269.0	9	481.0	13	750.0
Nepal	—	—	4	28.0	4	28.0
Pakistan	4	125.0	2	80.0	6	205.0
Sri Lanka	—	—	3	33.2	3	33.2
TOTAL	8	394.0	24	770.2	32	1,164.2
<i>Europe, Middle East and North Africa:</i>						
Afghanistan	—	—	2	18.0	2	18.0
Algeria	3	170.0	—	—	3	170.0
Cyprus	1	10.0	—	—	1	10.0
Egypt	5	215.5	1	52.0	6	267.5
Greece	2	71.0	—	—	2	71.0
Morocco	4	166.0	—	—	4	166.0
Oman	2	16.5	—	—	2	16.5
Portugal	2	74.0	—	—	2	74.0
Romania	4	166.3	—	—	4	166.3
Spain	1	18.0	—	—	1	18.0
Syria	2	67.5	—	—	2	67.5
Tunisia	4	89.5	—	4.8	4	94.3
Turkey	3	170.0	—	—	3	170.0
Yemen Arab Republic	—	—	3	21.0	3	21.0
Yugoslavia	5	240.0	—	—	5	240.0
TOTAL	38	1,474.3	6	95.8	44	1,570.1
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean:</i>						
Argentina	3	320.0	—	—	3	320.0
Bahamas	1	10.0	—	—	1	10.0
Bolivia	5	98.5	—	—	5	98.5
Brazil	7	425.0	—	—	7	425.0
Chile	2	60.0	—	—	2	60.0
Colombia	5	281.0	—	—	5	281.0
Costa Rica	1	18.0	—	—	1	18.0
Dominican Republic	2	10.0	—	—	2	10.0
Ecuador	3	59.0	—	—	3	59.0
El Salvador	1	6.7	—	6.0	1	12.7
Guatemala	2	81.5	—	—	2	81.5
Haiti	—	—	1	10.0	1	10.0
Honduras	2	47.0	—	5.0	2	52.0
Jamaica	1	15.0	—	—	1	15.0
Mexico	3	257.0	—	—	3	257.0
Nicaragua	1	22.0	—	—	1	22.0
Panama	3	57.5	—	—	3	57.5
Paraguay	3	40.0	—	4.0	3	44.0
Peru	2	60.0	—	—	2	60.0
TOTAL	47	1,868.2	1	25.0	48	1,893.2
GRAND TOTAL	161	5,759.3³	67	1,307.5	228	7,066.8

¹ All supplements and amendments are included in amounts, but only those qualifying as separate lending operations are included in number.

² Joint Bank/IDA, Third Window/IDA, Bank/Third Window/IDA operations are counted only once, as Bank operations.

³ Includes \$222.6 million lent on Third Window terms.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(U.S. \$'000—Fiscal Year ended June 30th, 1977)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income from Loans:		Interest on Borrowings	1,251,922
Interest and Commissions	985,271	Administrative Expenses	140,802
Commitment Charges	87,458	Bond Issuance and Other Financial	
Income from Investments	536,054	Expenses	14,508
Other Income	8,593	Discount on Sales of Loans	694
		TOTAL	1,407,926
TOTAL INCOME	1,617,376	NET INCOME	209,450

THE RECORD FOR TEN YEARS, 1968-77

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Operations approved	44	82	69	78	72	73	105	122	141	161
Loan amounts*	847	1,399	1,580	1,921	1,966	2,051	3,218	4,320	4,977	5,759
Countries	31	44	39	42	40	42	49	51	51	54
Disbursements*	772	762	754	915	1,182	1,180	1,533	1,995	2,470	2,636
Total income*	356	410	504	578	646	758	929	1,157	1,330	1,617
Net income*	169	171	213	212	183	186	216	275	220	209
Total reserves*	1,160	1,254	1,329	1,444	1,597	1,750	1,772	1,902	1,916	2,026
Borrowings: total*	735	1,224	735	1,368	1,744	1,723	1,853	3,510	3,811	4,721
Borrowings: net*	222	698	299	819	1,136	955	990	2,483	2,530	3,258
Subscribed capital*	22,942	23,036	23,159	23,871	26,607	30,397	30,431	30,821	30,861	30,869
Member countries	107	110	113	116	117	122	124	125	127	129
Professional staff	767	961	1,170	1,348	1,516	1,654	1,752	1,883	2,066	2,203

* U.S. \$ million.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION—ICAO

International Aviation Square, 1000 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, P.Q. H3A 2R2, Canada

Founded in 1947 to develop the techniques of international air navigation and to help in the planning and improvement of international air transport. Based on the Convention of International Civil Aviation, signed in Chicago, 1944.

MEMBERS

141 members: see Table on pages 25-27.

AIMS

To ensure safe and orderly growth of civil aviation;
to encourage skills in aircraft design and operation;
to improve airways, airports and air navigation facilities;
to prevent the waste of resources in unreasonable competition;

to safeguard the rights of each contracting party to operate international air transport;
to prevent discriminatory practices.

ORGANIZATION

(as of October 1977)

ASSEMBLY

Composed of representatives of the member states, and is the organization's legislative body; approves the budget and determines members' contributions; meets every three years.

COUNCIL

Comprises representatives of thirty states elected by the Assembly. It is the executive body, and establishes and supervises subsidiary technical committees and makes recommendations to member governments; meets in virtually continuous session; elects the President, appoints the Secretary-General, and administers the finances of the organization.

The functions of the Council are:

to adopt international standards and recommended practices and incorporate them as annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation;

to arbitrate between member states on matters concerning aviation and implementation of the Convention;

to investigate any situation which presents avoidable obstacles to development of international air navigation;

to take whatever steps are necessary to maintain safety and regularity of operation of international air transport;

to provide technical assistance to the developing countries under the UN Development Programme and other assistance programmes.

President of the Council: Dr. ASSAD KOTAITE (Lebanon).

Secretary-General: YVES LAMBERT (France).

AIR NAVIGATION COMMISSION

Comprises 15 members and three observers.

President: E. E. GRAD.

STANDING COMMITTEES

These include the Air Transport Committee, the Committee on Joint Support of Air Navigation Services, the Finance Committee, the Legal Committee, the Committee on Unlawful Interference, and the Edward Warner Award Committee.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Europe: 3 bis, Villa Emile Bergerat, Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Far East and Pacific: P.O. Box 614, Bangkok, Thailand.

Middle East and Eastern African: 16 Hassan Sabri, Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt.

North American and Caribbean: Apartado Postal 5-377, México 5, D.F., Mexico.

South America: Apartado 4127, Lima, Peru.

Africa: P.O. Box 2356, Dakar, Senegal.

ACTIVITIES 1977

ICAO Specifications: these are contained in annexes to the Chicago Convention (*see below*), and in 3 sets of Procedures for Air Navigation Services (PANS Documents). The specifications are periodically revised in keeping with developments in technology and changing requirements. Amendments affected operation of aircraft, personnel licensing, aerodromes, aeronautical communications, rules of the air, air traffic services, information services, aircraft noise and aviation security. Technical Manuals and Circulars are issued to facilitate implementation.

ICAO Regional Plans: set out the technical requirements for air navigation facilities in the nine ICAO regions; Regional Offices offer assistance (*see addresses above*). Because of recent growth in air traffic and changes in the pattern of air routes, the Plans have been amended.

European Air Navigation Planning Group: reviews current problems and the need for changes in the air navigation facilities in the European Region.

ICAO Projects: studies of current problems aiming to apply new technology, including: airworthiness of aircraft, all-weather navigation, aircraft separation, obstacle clearances, operation of aircraft and carriage by air of dangerous goods, automated data interchange systems, visual aids.

Environment: studies were made on extending the requirements for noise certification of aircraft; another study is in progress on engine exhaust emissions.

Air Transport: continuing functions include preparation of regional air transport development studies; studies on international air transport fares and rates; review of the economic situation of airports and route facilities; development of guidance material on civil aviation forecasting and planning; collection and publication of statistics; facilitation of passenger and freight clearance formalities; and multilateral financing of certain air navigation facilities.

Technical Assistance Bureau: organizes assistance in the developing countries. In 1977 assistance was provided to 119 countries at a total cost of U.S. \$25.4 million.

Chicago Convention: the statutes of ICAO are contained in the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed in Chicago, 1944; 17 annexes contain the ICAO Specifications.

Legal Committee: is currently studying the problems of lease, charter and interchange of aircraft in international operations; also under study is the preparation of a new instrument on liability for damage caused by noise and sonic boom generated by aircraft.

ICAO BUDGET

(U.S. \$—1977)

Meetings	508,000
Secretariat	14,399,000
General Services	1,663,000
Equipment	125,000
Others	76,000
Contingencies	2,330,000
TOTAL	19,101,000
Miscellaneous Income	4,178,000
NET TOTAL	14,923,000

PUBLICATIONS

Convention on International Civil Aviation and its 17 annexes

International and Multilateral Agreements

ICAO Administrative Regulations

Annual Report

ICAO Bulletin

Technical, economic, statistical and legal publications relating to international civil aviation.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION—IDA

1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

Telephone: (202) 393-6360.

The International Development Association began operations in November 1960. Affiliated to the World Bank (see page 36), IDA advances capital to the poorer developing member countries on more flexible terms than those offered by the Bank.

MEMBERS

117 members: see Table on pages 25-27.

ORGANIZATION

President and Chairman of Executive Directors: Chairman of the World Bank (*ex-officio*).

Officers and staff of the World Bank serve concurrently as officers and staff of IDA.

FINANCE

IDA's total resources consisting of members' subscriptions and supplementary resources (additional subscriptions and contributions) as of June 30th, 1977, amounted to \$10,731 million in current U.S. dollars.

IDA is authorized to accept supplementary contributions from the more developed group among its members, known as the Part I countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, the United Kingdom and

the U.S.A. Switzerland has made loans to IDA, although it is not a member.

Voting rights of all members are in proportion to their subscriptions, while the supplementary contributions carry no voting rights.

These resources are replenished periodically by contributions from the more affluent member countries. The fifth replenishment of \$7,638 million was approved in March 1977 for the fiscal years 1978-81 by 26 donor member countries, subject to the approval of their legislatures.

ACTIVITIES

Principles similar to those of the World Bank are followed by IDA in appraising projects, negotiating its credits and in requirements for procurement, disbursement of funds and reports on the progress of constructions. However, the terms upon which IDA lends are far more favourable; almost all credits so far have been for a period of 50 years, with a 10-year initial grace period and no interest charge; only a service charge of 0.75 per cent per annum is made; credits can thus be extended to

countries which, for balance of payments reasons, could not assume the burden of repayment required for World Bank loans.

By June 30th, 1977, IDA had extended 666 credits totalling \$11,397 million to 66 member countries. This does not include joint loans and credits by the World Bank and IDA. These are counted instead as World Bank operations.

Lending operations, fiscal year 1977: IDA credits are listed in comparison with World Bank loans on page 40.

THE RECORD FOR TEN YEARS 1968-77

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Operations approved*	16	29	50	51	68	75	69	68	73	67
Credit amounts†	107	385	606	584	1,000	1,357	1,095	1,576	1,655	1,308
Countries	14	28	33	34	38	43	41	39	39	36
Disbursements†	319	256	143	235	261	493	711	1,026	1,252	1,298
Usable resources, cumulative†	1,807	2,176	3,182	3,343	4,204	7,019	7,433	11,608	11,514	11,789
Member countries.	98	102	105	107	108	112	113	114	116	117

* Joint World Bank/IDA operations are counted only once, as World Bank operations.

† U.S. \$ million.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATION—IFC

1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A.

Telephone: (202) 393-6360.

Founded in 1956 as an affiliate of the World Bank to encourage the growth of productive private enterprise in its member countries, particularly in the less-developed areas.

MEMBERS

105 members: see Table on pages 25-27.

ORGANIZATION

IFC is a separate legal entity in the World Bank Group. IFC's share capital, subscribed by member countries, amounted to \$108.3 million at June 30th, 1977.

Executive Directors of the World Bank also serve as Directors of IFC. The President of the World Bank is *ex-officio* Chairman of the IFC Board of Directors, which has appointed him President of IFC. Subject to his overall supervision, the day-to-day operations of IFC are conducted by its staff under the direction of the Executive Vice-President.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

President: ROBERT S. McNAMARA.

Executive Vice-President: MOEEN A. QURESHI.

Vice-Presidents: GORDON F. McCLURE, JUDHVIR PARMAR.

Regional Mission in Eastern Africa: MICHAEL DIXON.

Director of Investments, Latin America and Caribbean I:
KURT B. ECKRICH.

Director of Investments, Europe and Middle East: DOUGLAS GUSTAFSON.

Special Representative in the Middle East and North Africa:
CHERIF HASSAN.

Director of Investments, Africa: GUNTER H. KREUTER.

Special Representative in the Far East: NAOKADO NISHIHARA.

Director of Investments, Latin America and Caribbean II:
JOSÉ M. RUISANCHEZ.

Director of Investments, Asia: TORSTEIN STEPHANSEN.

Special Representative in Europe: J. W. STROBL.

Regional Mission in East Asia: GIOVANNI VACCHELLI.

FUNCTIONS

1. In association with private investors, invests without government guarantee in productive private enterprises of economic priority in member countries where sufficient private capital is not available on reasonable terms.
2. Stimulates the international flow of private capital to developing countries.
3. Encourages the development of local capital markets.
4. Invests in and gives technical help to development

finance companies, and assists other institutions which also support economic development and follow policies generally consistent with those of IFC.

5. Commits limited amounts of funds for promotional purposes, to help bring development enterprises into being.

6. Revolves its portfolio by sales of its investments to other investors.

ACTIVITIES

(Fiscal year ending June 30th, 1977)

The Board of Directors of the Corporation approved loan and equity investments totalling U.S. \$258.9 million in 34 enterprises in 20 developing countries during fiscal year 1977. Commitments of \$206.7 million were made to 33 enterprises during that period. The comparable figure of approved investments for fiscal 1976 was \$235.8 million in 33 enterprises.

The total cost of the projects to which IFC made commitments this year came to \$1,169 million. Concurrently with IFC others invested \$894 million in those same enterprises with the remaining \$68 million financed through cash generation. IFC's operations in fiscal 1977 brought the cumulative gross total of the Corporation's commitments since it was established in 1956 to \$1,712 million. These investments were made in 292 enterprises in 62 developing countries. Financing from other sources provided \$7,262 million and brought the total cost of the projects to which the Corporation made commitments in the past 21 years to \$8,974 million.

During the year the Corporation made its first investment in Madagascar. Of the \$206.7 million actually committed by IFC during the year, \$82.5 million went to eight projects in Latin America; \$62.5 million, including \$35 million being financed by participants, went to six projects in four developing countries in Europe; \$28.5 million to 11 projects in Asia and \$33.2 million to eight projects in Africa.

Investments were distributed over a wide range of sectors, with 29 per cent of total dollar volume of commitments in development finance companies and capital

market institutions; 23 per cent in agriculture and forestry industries; 21 per cent in heavy industry; 11 per cent in light industry and manufacturing; 9 per cent in mineral resource development, and 7 per cent in utilities and services. More specifically \$40.7 million was committed for development finance companies in Greece, Korea and Liberia while capital and money market institutions in Ecuador, Kenya, Korea and Thailand were supported with \$18.2 million. Commitments amounting to \$27.6 million were made in food production and processing projects in Argentina, Cameroon, Greece, Malawi, Thailand and Yugoslavia. Pulp and paper projects in Kenya and Yugoslavia received \$17.3 million and a Philippine plywood producer \$3.5 million. Twenty million dollars was invested in a Brazilian foundry; \$13.2 million in cement and construction material projects in Colombia, Cyprus, Guatemala and Morocco; \$11.2 million in iron and steel projects in Brazil and Turkey, and \$500,000 in a Philippine petrochemical company and a Korean manufacturer. A total of \$21.0 million was invested in textile companies in Argentina, Indonesia, the Ivory Coast and Madagascar. Mining enterprises in the Philippines and Brazil received \$18.5 million while \$15 million was invested in a Colombian natural gas pipeline.

Of the cumulative total of IFC's commitments since 1956, \$663 million (39 per cent) has been invested in Latin America and the Caribbean, \$411 million (24 per cent) in Asia, \$392 million (23 per cent) in Europe, \$180 million (10 per cent) in Africa, and \$65 million (4 per cent) in the Middle East.

FINANCIAL RECORD

(up to June 30th, 1977)

SALES OF INVESTMENTS

At June 30th, 1977, IFC had sold \$515.6 million, or almost one third of its cumulative gross commitments. This figure includes the acquisition by others of \$34

million of securities covered by standby and underwriting commitments. Sales in the year ending June 30th, 1977, amounted to \$67.7 million.

COMMITMENTS BY TYPE OF BUSINESS
(million U.S. \$, 1957-77)

Iron and steel	275.8
Textiles and fibres	205.3
Development finance companies	191.8
Construction materials	189.2
Pulp and paper products	144.8
Mining	136.6
General manufacturing	106.0
Chemical and petrochemical products	85.2
Food and food processing	71.4
Motor vehicles and accessories	67.7
Fertilizers	60.3
Tourism	52.4
Non-ferrous metals	38.9
Money and capital markets	33.2
Utilities	31.5
Machinery	14.8
Other	7.0
TOTAL	1,711.9

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Via del Serafico 107, EUR, Rome, Italy

Established by an agreement adopted in June 1976 to finance agricultural development projects primarily for food production in the developing countries.

MEMBERS

CATEGORY I

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany, Federal Republic
Ireland
Italy
Luxembourg
Japan
New Zealand
Norway
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
U.S.A.

CATEGORY II

Algeria
Gabon
Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Libya
Nigeria
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
United Arab Emirates
Venezuela

CATEGORY III

Argentina
Bangladesh
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Chad
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Ghana
Greece

Guatemala
Guinea
Haiti
Honduras
India
Israel
Jamaica
Kenya
Korea, Republic
Liberia
Mali
Malta
Mexico
Morocco
Nicaragua
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Peru

Philippines
Portugal
Romania
Rwanda
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Somalia
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Swaziland
Syria
Tanzania
Thailand
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
Uruguay
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zambia

ORGANIZATION

PREPARATORY COMMISSION

Consists of 18 members elected by all participating countries to establish the Fund. The Agreement was opened for signature and ratifications in December 1976 when the target of \$1,000 million in contributions was reached. Fourth session, July 1977.

Chairman: ABDELMUHSIN AL-SUDEARY (Saudi Arabia).

GOVERNING COUNCIL

One Governor represents each member state. All powers of the Fund are vested in the Governing Council, although it may delegate certain powers to the Executive Board. Sessions are held annually and special sessions may be called. It was expected that the first session would be held in December 1977.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Consists of 18 members, elected by the Governing Council, one third by each category of membership. Members serve for three years, after an initial period during which some are elected for terms of one and two years.

PRESIDENT

The Governing Council elects the President by a two-thirds majority for a term of three years. The President is eligible for re-election. Under the control and direction of the Governing Council and Executive Board, the President is responsible for conducting the business of the Fund. He is the Chairman of the Executive Board. He appoints and organizes the staff.

AIMS

To mobilize additional resources for concessional loans or grants for agricultural development. Projects shall be supported which introduce or improve methods of food production and strengthen related national policies and institutions. Priority is given to the poorest countries

that are in food deficit and to the potential for increasing food production in other developing countries, and to the importance of improving the nutritional level of the poorest countries.

VOTING RIGHTS

The total number of votes in the Governing Council and the Executive Board is 1,800, distributed equally between the three categories of membership.

Thus two-thirds of the votes lie with the developing countries who will therefore have a major influence on the investment decisions of the Fund, and at the same time two-thirds of the votes are held by donor countries. The Fund is also unusual in that it will be one of the first

major multilateral funds to be jointly financed by OPEC and OECD nations.

In the Governing Council votes are distributed among members of categories I and II on a scale partly reflecting relative contributions, and are shared evenly among members of Category III. In the Executive Board members are entitled to the number of votes of those countries who elect them, and may divide their vote.

ACTIVITIES

Disbursements will be made through existing organizations such as the World Bank, FAO, UNDP and regional development banks, but the Fund will set priorities for selecting projects and retain ultimate control over its

projects. It will also be able to undertake joint financing with other regional or national funds or with private organizations. Resources will be disbursed partly in grants and largely in concessional loans.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION—ILO

1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland

The ILO was founded in 1919 to work for social justice as a basis for lasting peace. It carries out this mandate by promoting decent living standards, satisfactory conditions of work and pay and adequate employment opportunities. Methods of action include the creation of international labour standards; the provision of technical co-operation services; and research and publications on social and labour matters. In 1946, the Organisation became a specialized agency associated with the UN. The ILO was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1969.

MEMBERS

135 members: *see* Table on pages 25–27.

ORGANIZATION

(as of October 1977)

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

President (June 1977): J. K. AMEDUME (Ghana)**Vice-Presidents** (June 1977):*Governmental*: MARIAN NASZKOWSKI (Poland)*Employer*: JOHN COATES (U.K.)*Worker*: IRVING BROWN (U.S.A.)

The supreme deliberative body of ILO. Normally meets annually in Geneva, with a session devoted to maritime questions when necessary. Attended by about 1,500 delegates, advisers and observers. National delegations are composed of two government delegates, one employers' delegate and one workers' delegate. Non-governmental delegates can speak and vote independently of the views of their government. Conference elects the Governing Body and adopts the Budget and International Labour Conventions and Recommendations.

The President and Vice-Presidents hold office for the term of the Conference only.

GOVERNING BODY

Chairman (1977-78): JOSEPH MORRIS (Canada)**Government Vice-Chairman**: ROBERTO AGO (Italy)**Employers' Vice-Chairman**: GULLMAR BERGENSTRÖM (Sweden)**Workers' Spokesman**: CYRIL PLANT (U.K.)

ILO's executive council. Normally meets three or four times a year in Geneva to decide policy and programmes. Composed of 28 Government members, 14 employers' members and 14 workers' members. Ten of the government members represent "states of chief industrial importance"—Canada, China, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Italy, Japan, the U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, the U.S.A. The remaining 18 are elected from other countries every three years. Employers' and workers' members are elected as individuals, not as national candidates.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

Director-General: FRANCIS BLANCHARD (France)**Deputy Directors-General:**

BERTIL BOLIN (Sweden)

JOHN WARLICK McDONALD (U.S.A.)

SURENDRA K. JAIN (India)

Assistant Directors-General:

PAVEL ASTAPENKO (U.S.S.R.)

Dr. SALIH BURGAN (Jordan)

FRANCIS WOLF (France)

Mrs. NOBUKO TAKAHASHI (Japan)

PATRICK M. C. DENBY (U.K.)

NICOLAS VALTICOS (Greece)

SKETCHLEY SACIKA (Zambia)

The International Labour Office is the Organisation's secretariat, operational headquarters and publishing house. It is staffed in Geneva and in the field by more than 3,000 people of some 100 nationalities. Operations are decentralized to regional, area and branch offices in nearly 40 countries.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR
LABOUR STUDIES

Established by ILO in March 1960. The Institute is an advanced educational and research institution dealing with social and labour policy, and brings together international experts representing employers, management, workers and government interests. Activities include international and regional study courses, and are financed by grants and an Endowment Fund to which governments and other bodies contribute.

Director: ALBERT TÉVOÉDJRÉ (Benin)INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR ADVANCED
TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Established by ILO in Turin, Italy, the Centre became operational in October 1965. It provides programmes for directors in charge of technical and vocational institutions, training officers, senior and middle-level managers in private and public enterprises, trade union leaders, and technicians, primarily from the developing regions of the world. The ILO Director-General is Chairman of the Board of the Centre.

Director: RAYMOND S. MILNE (New Zealand)

ACTIVITIES

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR STANDARDS

One of the ILO's primary functions is the adoption by the International Labour Conference of Conventions and Recommendations setting minimum labour standards. Through ratification by member states, Conventions create binding obligations to put their provisions into effect. Recommendations provide guidance as to policy and practice. A total of 149 Conventions and 157 Recommendations have been adopted, ranging over a wide field of social and labour matters, including basic human rights such as freedom of association, abolition of forced labour and elimination of discrimination in employment. Together

they form the International Labour Code. By September 1977 more than 4,000 ratifications of the Conventions had been registered by member states.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Technical co-operation continued to be a major ILO activity. Nearly \$52 million from all sources, including the United Nations Development Programme, was spent in 1976 for the promotion of employment, the development of human resources and social institutions, and the improvement of living and working conditions. Of the total figure, \$9.2 million was provided by bilateral

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

aid agencies, and \$3 million by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. Regional distribution of expenditure in 1976 was as follows: Africa, \$21 million; Latin America and the Caribbean, \$9.1 million; Asia, \$10.0 million; Europe, \$0.9 million; Middle East, \$5.8 million; inter-regional projects, \$5 million.

WORLD EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME

The employment objective has been incorporated by the United Nations as a key policy factor into the Second United Nations Development Decade. The ILO has the role of catalyst in bringing employment considerations to the fore in the activities of all agencies within the UN system, and for this purpose launched the World Employment Programme.

The aim of the programme is to assist decision makers in identifying and putting into effect specific employment-promoting development policies. This is accomplished through comprehensive employment strategy missions and exploratory country employment missions; through regional employment teams for Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean; and through country employment teams.

The programme also includes action oriented research activities which at this stage cover eight major project areas: technology and employment, income distribution and employment, population and employment, education and training and employment, rural employment promotion, urbanization and employment, trade expansion and employment, and emergency employment schemes.

International Labour Review (current developments and bibliography; six issues a year in English, French, Spanish).

Official Bulletin (information and documents relating to ILO activities; three issues a year in English, French, Spanish).

Legislative Series (selected labour and social security laws and regulations; bi-monthly in English, French, Spanish).

Bulletin of Labour Statistics (quarterly, trilingual).

Social and Labour Bulletin (quarterly, trilingual).

Year Book of Labour Statistics (trilingual).

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

MEETINGS

Among meetings held during 1977, in addition to the International Labour Conference and Governing Body sessions, were the Building, Civil Engineering and Public Works Committee; the Metal Trades Committee; the Tripartite Advisory Meeting on the Relationship of Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy (all in Geneva); and the Fifth African Regional Conference (in Abidjan).

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

61st Session: Geneva, June 1976. Adopted international standards on the establishment of tripartite machinery to improve the implementation of ILO standards; discussed the working environment; the employment and conditions of work and life of nursing personnel. The ILO also convened a Tripartite World Conference on Employment, Income Distribution and Social Progress and the International Division of Labour, in Geneva, in June 1976.

62nd Session: Maritime session.

63rd Session: Geneva, June 1977. Adopted international standards on the working environment, and on the employment and working conditions of nurses.

64th Session: Geneva, June 1978. Will hold final discussions on international standards concerning labour administration, and on freedom of association and procedures for determining conditions of employment in the public service.

FINANCE

Net Expenditure Budget 1978-79: U.S. \$169 million.

PUBLICATIONS

International studies, surveys, works of practical guidance or reference on questions of social policy, manpower, industrial relations, working conditions, social security, training, management development, etc. (in English, French, Spanish).

Training and Development Abstracts (a service providing digests of articles, laws, reports on vocational guidance and training and management development).

Reports for the annual sessions of the International Labour Conference, etc. (in English, French, German, Russian, Spanish).

ILO-Information (bulletin issued in Arabic, Danish, English, Finnish, French, German, Hindi, Japanese, Norwegian, Russian, Spanish, Swedish and Urdu).

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND—IMF

19th and H Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20431, U.S.A.

Telephone: (202) 393-6362.

The IMF was established at the same time as the World Bank in December 1945, to maintain stability in international currency rates. It has various arrangements for the sale of foreign exchange to countries in balance of payments deficit. The Special Drawing Account was introduced in 1970 as a means of strengthening national reserves.

MEMBERS

132 members: see Table on pages 25-27.

ORGANIZATION

(October 1977)

Managing Director (September 1973–August 1978): H. JOHANNES WITTEVEEN.

Deputy Managing Director: WILLIAM B. DALE.

BOARD OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

DIRECTOR	CASTING VOTES OF
<i>Appointed:</i>	
SAM Y. CROSS	United States
WILLIAM SINCLAIR RYRIE	United Kingdom
ECKARD PIESKE	Federal Republic of Germany
JACQUES HENRI WAHL	France
MASANAO MATSUNAGA	Japan
<i>Elected:</i>	
LAMBERTO DINI (Italy)	Italy, Malta, Portugal, Spain
BERNARD J. DRABBLE (Canada)	Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Ireland, Jamaica
H. O. RUDING (Netherlands)	Cyprus, Israel, Netherlands, Romania, Yugoslavia
MUHAMMAD AL-ATRASH (Syria)	Bahrain, Comoros, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait,* Lebanon,* Libya,* Pakistan, Qatar,* Saudi Arabia,* Somalia, Syria, United Arab Emirates,* Yemen Arab Republic
WILA D'ISRAELI MUNG'OMBA (Zambia)	Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia,* Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Zambia
ROBERTO GUARNIERI (Venezuela)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Venezuela
ALEXANDRE KAFKA (Brazil)	Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Haiti, Panama, Peru
S. D. DESHMUKH (India)	Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka
JACQUES DE GROOTE (Belgium)	Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Turkey
FREDE HOLLENSSEN (Denmark)	Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden
BYANTI KHARMAWAN (Indonesia)	Burma, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore,* Thailand, Viet-Nam
R. J. WHITELAW (Australia)	Australia, New Zealand, Philippines, Western Samoa
JAHANGIR AMUZEGAR (Iran)	Afghanistan, Algeria, Ghana, Greece, Iran, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
DANTE SIMONE (Argentina)	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay
SAMUEL NANA-SINKHAM (Cameroon)	Benin, Cameroon, Central African Empire, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta, Zaïre

* Not a participant in the Special Drawing Account.

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Senior Officers:

<i>General Counsel:</i>	JOSEPH GOLD
<i>Economic Counsellor:</i>	J. J. POLAK
<i>Director, Administration Department:</i>	KENNETH N. CLARK
<i>Director, African Department:</i>	J. B. ZULU
<i>Director, Asian Department:</i>	TUN THIN
<i>Director, Central Banking Service:</i>	SAN LIN (acting)
<i>Director, European Department:</i>	L. A. WHITTOME
<i>Director, Exchange and Trade Relations Department:</i>	ERNEST STURC
<i>Director, Fiscal Affairs Department:</i>	RICHARD GOODE
<i>Director, IMF Institute:</i>	GÉRARD M. TEYSSIER
<i>Director, Legal Department:</i>	JOSEPH GOLD
<i>Director, Middle Eastern Department:</i>	A. SHAKOUR SHAALAN
<i>Director, Research Department:</i>	J. J. POLAK
<i>Director, Western Hemisphere Department:</i>	E. WALTER ROBI-CHEK
<i>Director, Bureau of Language Services:</i>	BERNARDO T. RUTGERS
<i>Director, Bureau of Statistics:</i>	EARL HICKS
<i>Director, Europe Office (Paris):</i>	ALDO GUETTA
<i>Director, Geneva Office:</i>	FERNANDO A. VERA
<i>Director, Information Office:</i>	JAY H. REID
<i>Secretary:</i>	LEO VAN HOUTVEN
<i>Treasurer:</i>	W. O. HABERMEIER

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The highest authority of the Fund is exercised by the

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

Board of Governors, on which each member country is represented by a Governor and an Alternate Governor. Normally the Board of Governors meets once a year, but the Governors may take votes by mail or other means between annual meetings. The Board of Governors has delegated many of its powers to the Executive Directors. However, the conditions governing the admission of new members, adjustment of quotas, election of Executive Directors, as well as certain other important powers remain the sole responsibility of the Board of Governors. The voting power of each member in the Board of Governors is related to its quota in the Fund (*see below*).

BOARD OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

The twenty-member Board of Executive Directors, responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Fund, is in continuous session in Washington, under the chairmanship of the Fund's Managing Director. At present, five members (the U.S.A., the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Japan) each appoint one Executive Director, and the fifteen remaining Executive Directors are elected by groups of member countries with similar interests. As in the Board of Governors, the voting power of each member is related to its quota in the Fund, but in practice the Executive Directors operate by consensus.

The Managing Director of the Fund serves as head of its staff, which is organized into departments by function and area. As at April 30th, 1977, the Fund staff numbered 1,373 persons of 89 nationalities.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND DRAWING ARRANGEMENTS

Quotas. Each member is assigned a quota related to its national income, monetary reserves, trade balance and other economic indicators. A member's subscription is equal to its quota and is payable partly in gold (as a rule 25 per cent) and partly in its own currency. The quota approximately determines a member's voting power, the amount of foreign exchange it may purchase from the Fund, and its allocation of special drawing rights (SDRs) if the member is a participant in the Fund's Special Drawing Account.

The original quotas totalled some \$9,000 million, and on September 30th, 1977, total quotas stood at SDR29,219 million. Following a recommendation by the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors in January 1975, the Executive Directors proposed in February 1976 that the total of quotas should be increased by 32.5 per cent to SDR39,000 million. The new quotas, approved by the Board of Governors in March 1976, will become effective when the proposed second amendment to the Articles of Agreement (*see below*) is adopted.

Drawing Arrangements. Exchange transactions within the Fund take the form of members' purchases (i.e. drawings) from the Fund of the currencies of other members for the equivalent amounts of their own currencies. Fund resources are available to eligible members on an essentially short-term and revolving basis to provide members with temporary assistance to contribute to the solution of their payments problems. A member's entitlement to draw is determined after consideration of its

circumstances and its likely ability, with the help of Fund resources, to overcome its problems within a short time.

Drawings are limited by provisions governing both the rate of increase and the total amount of the Fund's holdings of a member's currency expressed as a percentage of its quota. Gold-tranche purchases (i.e. purchases that do not bring the Fund's holdings of the member's currency to a level above its quota) are permitted more or less automatically.

A member's purchases of currency from the Fund must be repaid by repurchases or by the purchase of that member's currency by another member. As a general rule members undertake to repay within a period not exceeding 3 to 5 years. The exceptions are in the case of extended arrangements or oil facility purchases. Repurchases are made in gold, in SDRs or in those convertible currencies that are held by the Fund in amounts below 75 per cent of the respective members' quotas.

The main devices for assisting members in temporary difficulties are examined below.

General Arrangements to Borrow. An agreement was approved by the Fund in 1962, and subsequently extended until 1980, whereby ten industrial members, the Group of Ten, undertook to lend the Fund up to \$5.5 thousand million in their own currencies, should this be necessary to forestall or cope with an impairment of the international monetary situation. These General Arrangements

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

to Borrow (GAB) may be used by any member, subject to the approval of the Group of Ten.

Stand-by Arrangements. Members may enter into Stand-by Arrangements (introduced in 1954) with the Fund to ensure that drawings up to specified limits may be made within an agreed period provided the conditions of the arrangement are observed. By enabling members to negotiate credit in advance of actual needs, stand-by arrangements have become a valuable instrument in forestalling speculative attacks which would exacerbate or increase impending difficulties.

Extended Arrangements. An extended facility was established in September 1974, to provide medium-term assistance for members in special circumstances of balance of payments difficulty. Whereas the usual duration of a stand-by arrangement does not exceed 12 months, with repayment within a period of 3 to 5 years, an extended arrangement provides assurance of support by the Fund for a period of up to 3 years, with repayment within a 4- to 8-year period. The extended facility is likely to be beneficial for developing countries in particular.

Special Drawing Rights. Facilities for the expansion of international reserves were created in January 1970 with the introduction of SDRs which have become established as usable and acceptable reserve assets and as a substitute for gold in international payments. The value of SDRs to a participant in the Special Drawing Account rests basically on the obligation of other participants to accept them from him up to a prescribed ceiling in exchange for convertible currency. Participants are allocated SDRs in proportion to their IMF quotas and may use them bilaterally, in agreement with other participants, to buy back from them equivalent amounts of their own currencies; or to obtain convertible currency from participants designated by the Fund. A participant may use SDRs in these ways when it

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has a balance of payments need or in the light of adverse developments in its total reserves; but it may make repurchases of its currency from, or pay charges to, the Fund without being subject to the requirement of need.

Reconstitution provisions—a participant's average holdings of SDRs must not fall below a given proportion of the average of its net cumulative allocation in a given period—are designed to preclude the possibility of excessive reliance on SDRs to finance large or persistent balance of payments deficits.

Compensatory Financing of Export Fluctuations. Under this scheme, a primary-producing member which experiences a fall in export revenue—generally as a result of adverse movements in the world price of a commodity upon which it is heavily dependent—may make drawings which are excluded from the calculation of its gold-tranche position.

Buffer Stock Financing Facility. Established in 1969, this facility permits members to make drawings in connection with the financing of international buffer stocks of primary products.

Oil Facility. An oil facility under which resources are made available to assist members in meeting the impact of increased costs of petroleum and petroleum products was established on a temporary basis in June 1974. Borrowing arrangements to finance the oil facility during 1974 were completed with nine lenders who agreed to lend the Fund up to the equivalent of SDR 3,046.9 million. For 1975 arrangements were made with 14 lenders to make available SDR 3,855.5 million. The facility was terminated in March 1976 and final purchases were made in May 1976. Altogether, between September 1974 and May 1976, 55 members purchased the equivalent of SDR 6,902.4 million in 156 transactions.

ACTIVITIES

PROPOSED SECOND AMENDMENT TO THE ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

Following the agreement reached in January 1976 by the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors (*see below*), the IMF's Executive Directors agreed in March on a set of comprehensive modifications to the Articles of Agreement. The changes envisaged, known as the "proposed second amendment", cover six main areas:

1. The establishment of exchange arrangements of each member's choice; the possible adoption of particular general arrangements; and the possible adoption of a system of par values in which members would have the option to participate; subject at all times to general obligations and firm surveillance by the Fund.
2. A reduction in the role of gold in the international monetary system, including the sale or restitution of the Fund's own holdings in gold and the abolition of the official price of gold.
3. Changes in the characteristics, and expansion of the possible uses, of the SDR so as to assist in establishing it as the principal reserve asset of the international monetary system.
4. Simplification and expansion of the types of the

Fund's financial operations and transactions, particularly those conducted through the General Department.

5. The possible establishment, as a new organ of the Fund, of a Council with decision-making powers to manage the operation of the international monetary system, i.e. as a successor to the Interim Committee (*see below*) but with not only advisory powers.
6. Certain improvements in organizational and administrative aspects of the Fund.

It was announced in May 1976 that the Board of Governors had approved the proposed amendment by the necessary two-thirds majority of voting strength. The amendment would consequently be submitted to the member countries for ratification and would become effective for all members from that date when three-fifths of the members, having four-fifths of the total voting power, had accepted it. By July 31st, 1977, the amendment had been accepted by 45 members having 51.46 per cent of the total voting power.

TRUST FUND

In January 1976 the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors agreed to the establishment of a Trust Fund

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to provide balance of payments assistance, in the form of low-interest loans, to low-income members. The Trust Fund's resources would be derived from the profits to be made on the sale, at market prices, of one-sixth of the IMF's gold (amounting to 25 million troy ounces), to be held by public auction over a period of four years. Eligible countries are initially those with a 1973 *per capita* income of no more than SDR 300. The Trust Fund was established in May 1976 and the gold auctions began in June. It was decided that in the first two years of operation 12.5 million ounces of gold would be sold by the IMF, as Trustee for the Trust Fund, in 16 auctions of about 780,000 ounces each, held at regular intervals. Beginning in March 1977, however, the schedule was changed to monthly sales of 525,000 ounces each. There were initially 61 countries eligible for assistance, the list to be reviewed before the end of 1977.

The Trust Fund's first loans to developing countries were approved in February 1977. By October 1977 the total amount accrued from gold auctions was about \$839 million.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

Interim Committee

In January 1976 the Interim Committee of the Board of Governors on the International Monetary System reached agreement on a range of issues embodying far-reaching changes. The new arrangements would enable the IMF to use its holdings of each member's currency in its operations and transactions and for promoting the previously agreed objectives of reducing the role of gold and making the SDR the principal reserve asset; currency "floating" would be legalized; and the IMF would exercise surveillance of exchange rate policies. These and other agreements on reform are the subject of the proposed second amendment of the Fund's Articles of Agreement (*see above*).

At its eighth meeting in Washington, D.C., in April 1977, the Committee continued work on the proposed supplementary financing facility, which the Managing Director had advocated. This facility was established in September 1977.

Chairman: DENIS HEALEY, M.B.E. (United Kingdom).

Development Committee

The Joint Fund-World Bank Committee on the Transfer of Real Resources to Developing Countries (Development Committee) meets generally at the same time as the Interim Committee. It has examined the current economic situation and prospects of developing countries. The Committee has been particularly concerned about the situation of developing countries which were not oil producers. Many such countries had incurred large balance of payments deficits on current account for three years in succession.

PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report.

Annual Report on Exchange Restrictions.

International Financial Statistics (monthly).

Direction of Trade (published jointly with the World Bank, monthly).

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Discussion at its eighth meeting, in April 1977, centred on access to capital markets for developing countries, and on development finance policy.

Chairman: CESAR VIRATA (Philippines).

Executive Secretary: Sir RICHARD KING, K.C.B., M.C. (United Kingdom).

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Drawings on the Fund's General Account during the year ending April 30th, 1977, totalled SDR 4,910.3 million, while repurchases totalled SDR 868.2 million. Total drawings since the beginning of Fund operations reached SDR 42,463 million at the end of April 1977, with repurchases totalling SDR 19,216 million. Stand-by arrangements for 19 countries, totalling SDR 4,679.6 million, became effective during 1976/77.

SPECIAL DRAWING ACCOUNT

Valuation

For an interim period, a revised method of determining the exchange rate in SDRs for a currency was adopted: one SDR being equal to a unit related to relative values of a "basket" of currencies. The currencies included in the "basket" are those of the 16 countries that had a share in world exports of goods and services in excess of one per cent on average over the 5-year period 1968-1972. The new valuation became effective on July 1st, 1974, and the Fund has since released daily the exchange rate for the SDR in terms of those currencies for whom a representative rate has been established with the Fund.

Transactions

In transactions between participants during the year ending April 30th, 1977, a total of SDR 317.1 million was transferred in transactions by agreement between the participants concerned. In other transactions between participants, members used a total of SDR 118.8 million to acquire currency through the designation process.

The General Account's holdings of SDRs as of April 30th, 1977, were SDR 771.1 million.

TRAINING FACILITIES

The IMF Institute offers training facilities to officials of member governments and their financial organizations. The major course is on financial analysis and policy. Two shorter courses are also given on balance of payments methodology and public finance. Training and technical assistance to member countries is also extended by the Central Banking service, the Fiscal Affairs Department and the Bureau of statistics. A number of other departments in the Fund also provide member governments with technical services in their areas of special competency, including the Exchange and Trade Relations Department, the Legal Department and the Treasurer's Department.

Balance of Payments Yearbook.

Staff Papers (three times a year).

Finance and Development (published jointly with the World Bank, quarterly).

IMF Survey (twice monthly).

STATISTICS

PROPOSED QUOTAS

(million SDRs; pending ratification by the member states)

Afghanistan	45	Ethiopia	36	Liberia	37	Somalia	23
Algeria	285	Fiji	18	Libya	185	South Africa	424
Argentina	535	Finland	262	Luxembourg	31	Spain	557
Australia	790	France	1,919	Madagascar	34	Sri Lanka	119
Austria	330	Gabon	30	Malawi	19	Sudan	88
Bahamas	33	Gambia	9	Malaysia	253	Swaziland	12
Bahrain	20	Germany, Federal		Mali	27	Sweden	450
Bangladesh	152	Republic	2,156	Malta	20	Syria	63
Barbados	17	Ghana	106	Mauritania	17	Tanzania	55
Belgium	890	Greece	185	Mauritius	27	Thailand	181
Benin	16	Grenada	3	Mexico	535	Togo	19
Bolivia	45	Guatemala	51	Morocco	150	Trinidad and	
Botswana	9	Guinea	30	Nepal	19	Tobago	82
Brazil	665	Guinea-Bissau	3	Netherlands	948	Tunisia	63
Burma	73	Guyana	25	New Zealand	232	Turkey	200
Burundi	23	Haiti	23	Nicaragua	34	Uganda	50
Cambodia	31	Honduras	34	Niger	16	United Arab	
Cameroon	45	Iceland	29	Nigeria	360	Emirates	120
Canada	1,357	India	1,145	Norway	295	United Kingdom	2,925
Central African		Indonesia	480	Oman	20	U.S.A.	8,405
Empire	16	Iran	660	Pakistan	285	Upper Volta	16
Chad	16	Iraq	141	Panama	45	Uruguay	84
Chile	217	Ireland	155	Papua New Guinea	30	Venezuela	660
China (Taiwan)	550	Israel	205	Paraguay	23	Viet-Nam	90
Colombia	193	Italy	1,240	Peru	164	Western Samoa	3
Comoros	2	Ivory Coast	76	Philippines	210	Yemen Arab	
Congo	17	Jamaica	74	Portugal	172	Republic	13
Costa Rica	41	Japan	1,659	Qatar	40	Yemen, People's	
Cyprus	34	Jordan	30	Romania	245	Democratic	
Denmark	310	Kenya	69	Rwanda	23	Republic	41
Dominican Republic	55	Korea, Republic	160	Saudi Arabia	600	Yugoslavia	277
Ecuador	70	Kuwait	235	Senegal	42	Zaire	152
Egypt	228	Laos	16	Seychelles	1	Zambia	141
El Salvador	43	Lebanon	12	Sierra Leone	31		
Equatorial Guinea	10	Lesotho	7	Singapore	110	TOTAL	39,039

Note: São Tomé and Príncipe became the IMF's 132nd member on September 30th, 1977.

As at April 30th, 1977, member countries had drawn from the Fund's resources the equivalent of SDR 42,463 million since transactions commenced in March 1947. Total repurchases from the beginning of Fund operations stood at SDR 19,216 million.

At the end of April 1977, the Fund's assets included SDR 4,959.0 million in gold, SDR 771.1 million in SDRs, SDR 23.5 million in subscriptions receivable, SDR 195.1 million in charges receivable, SDR 32,010.9 million in various national currencies, and SDR 17.5 million in other assets.

TOTAL ASSETS
(as at April 30th)

	Million U.S. \$
1960	14,391.7
1965	16,692.3
1970	23,165.9
	Million SDRs
1972	29,621.6
1973	29,958.6
1974	29,942.9
1975	32,501.0
1976	36,598.4
1977	37,977.1

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION—ITU

Place des Nations, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Founded in 1865, ITU became a Specialized Agency of the UN in 1947. It acts to encourage world co-operation in the use of telecommunication, to promote technical development and to harmonize national policies in the field.

MEMBERS

153 members: see Table on pages 25-27.

ORGANIZATION

(as of October 1977)

PLENIPOTENTIARY CONFERENCE

The supreme organ of ITU; meets about every five years. Each member has one vote at the Conference, whose main tasks are to approve budget policy and accounts, to negotiate with other international organizations, and generally direct policy. The latest conference was held at Torremolinos, Spain, in 1973.

WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCES

The Administrative Telegraph and Telephone Conference: revises telegraph and telephone regulations.

World Administrative Radio Conference: revises radio regulations and reviews the activities of the International Frequency Registration Board.

World Administrative Conferences meet at irregular intervals according to technical needs, and there may also be regional Administrative Conferences held *ad hoc*.

A Regional Administrative Conference for long and medium frequency broadcasting was held in Geneva in October 1974 and October–November 1975.

A World Administrative Radio Conference for the planning of the broadcasting-satellite service in the 12 GHz band was held during January–February 1977.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

The Administrative Council meets annually in Geneva; the 32nd session was held in June 1977. The Council is composed of 36 members elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference.

The Council helps the implementation of the Convention's provisions, and executes the decisions of the Plenipotentiary Conference and, where appropriate, the decisions of the conferences and meetings of the Union. It conducts relations with other international organizations, and approves the annual budget.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: MOHAMED MILI (Tunisia).

Deputy Secretary-General: RICHARD E. BUTLER (Australia).

Chief, Department of External Relations and Legal Adviser: M. IBNOU ZEKRI.

Chief, Department of Conferences and Common Services: R. PROVENCHER (U.S.A.).

The Secretary-General is elected by the Plenipotentiary Conference, and is responsible to it for the General Secretariat's work, and for the Union's administrative and financial services. The General Secretariat's staff totals 415; the working languages are English, French and Spanish.

INTERNATIONAL FREQUENCY REGISTRATION BOARD (IFRB)

Chairman: FRANCIS G. PERRIN (Canada); 5 mems.; number of staff 100.

IFRB records assignments of radio frequencies and provides technical advice to enable members of the Union to operate as many radio channels as possible in overcrowded parts of the radio spectrum. It also investigates cases of harmful interference and makes recommendations for their solution.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (CCITT)

Director: LÉON BURTZ (France); number of staff 42.

CCITT is currently organizing sixteen study groups and two special study groups covering transmission problems, operation and tariffs, maintenance, electromagnetic dangers, protection of equipment, definitions, vocabulary and symbols, apparatus, local connecting lines, facsimile- and photo-telegraphy, quality of transmission, specifications, telegraph and telex switching, telephone signalling and switching and planning the development of an international network. It has its own telephony laboratory.

INTERNATIONAL RADIO CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (CCIR)

Director: RICHARD C. KIRBY (U.S.A.); number of staff 29.

The work of CCIR is done by 11 study groups covering spectrum utilization and monitoring; space research and radioastronomy services; fixed services below about 30 MHz; fixed services using satellites; propagation in non-ionized media; ionospheric propagation; standard frequency and time-signal services; mobile services; fixed services using radio-relay systems; sound broadcasting service; television broadcasting service. The television study group is working on the following matters: television recording, television standards for both black and white and colour transmission, ratio of the wanted to unwanted

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

signal in television, reduction of band width, conversion of a television signal from one standard to another, estimates of the quality of television pictures, etc.

PLAN COMMITTEES

The Plan Committees are joint CCIR/CCITT committees responsible for preparing plans setting out circuit and routing requirements for international telecommunications

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

and for giving estimates of the growth of international traffic. They comprise a World Plan Committee and four regional committees, for Africa, for Latin America, for Asia and Oceania and for Europe and the Mediterranean Basin.

A meeting of the World Plan Committee was held in Geneva in September 1975, and the Regional Plan Committee for Africa met in Kinshasa, Zaire, in February 1975.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

ITU's programme of technical co-operation in developing countries is carried out within the framework of UNDP.

In 1976, 424 experts were on mission, 497 fellows were undergoing training abroad and \$4,812,154 worth of equipment was delivered. The total cost of this assistance amounted to \$20,241,527.

The three main objectives of ITU's activity in the field of technical co-operation continued to be: (a) promoting the development of regional telecommunication networks in Africa, Asia and Latin America; (b) strengthening telecommunications technical and administrative services in developing countries; and (c) developing the human resources required for telecommunications.

Sixty-five per cent of the Union's field experts were directly engaged in the training of telecommunication personnel in developing countries as organizers, advisers, lecturers or instructors.

The expenses incurred in connection with the training of telecommunication staff in 1976 represented approximately two-thirds of the total cost of the ITU field programme.

Considerable assistance was also provided by ITU in the specialized fields of telephony, telegraphy, radio-communications, frequency management, satellite communications, planning, organization, administration and management.

BUDGET

(1977-Swiss francs)

INCOME	
Contributions of Members and Private Operating Agencies	58,910,300
Contribution by UNDP for Technical Co-operation Administrative Expenses	7,847,000
Sale of Publications	7,246,000
Miscellaneous Income	30,700
TOTAL	74,034,000

EXPENDITURE	
Administrative Council	733,000
Headquarters' Expenses	45,640,000
Miscellaneous	4,460,000
Meetings:	
CCIs	3,159,000
Regional Administrative Conference	1,594,000
Other Expenses	3,355,000
GENERAL ITU BUDGET	58,941,000
Technical Co-operation	7,847,000
Publications	7,246,000
TOTAL	74,034,000

CONVENTION

The International Telecommunication Convention is the definitive convention of the Union, member countries being those who signed it in 1932 or acceded to it later. Since 1932 it has been superseded by new versions at successive plenipotentiary conferences.

The Convention deals with the structure of the Union, the application of its own provisions and regulations, relations with the United Nations and other organizations, and special rules for radio.

REGULATIONS ANNEXED TO THE CONVENTION

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE

The Telegraph and Telephone Regulations were adopted during the 1973 Geneva Telegraph and Telephone Conference. They deal with problems of telegraph and telephone rates and tariffs among ITU Member countries. These two Regulations lay down the general principles to be observed in the international telegraph and telephone service. Their provisions are applied to both wire

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and wireless telegraph and telephone communications so far as the Radio Regulations and the Additional Radio Regulations do not provide otherwise.

RADIO

The Radio Regulations include general rules for the assignment and use of frequencies and—the most important part of the Regulations—a Table of Frequency Allocations between 10 kHz and 275 GHz to the various radio services; broadcasting, television, radio astronomy, navigation aid, point-to-point service, maritime mobile, amateur, etc. Chapter III deals with the duties of the International Frequency Registration Board. The Regula-

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tions governing measures against interference follow. Subsequently, there are the administrative provisions for stations (secrecy, licences, identification, service documents, inspection of mobile stations).

Chapters VI and VII are concerned with personnel and working conditions in the mobile services, and Chapter VIII with radio assistance in life saving. The last two chapters deal with radiotelegrams and radiotelephone calls and miscellaneous stations and services. Partial revisions of the Radio Regulations are in force for Space Services (1965, 1973), the Aeronautical Mobile Services (1967), and the Maritime Mobile Service (1969, 1974).

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION—UNESCO

7 place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris

Telephone: 577-16-10

UNESCO was established in 1945 "for the purpose of advancing, through the educational, scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objectives of international peace and the common welfare of mankind"

FUNCTIONS

UNESCO's activities, which take three main forms as outlined below, are funded through a regular budget provided by member states and also through other sources, particularly the UNDP.

International Intellectual Co-operation

UNESCO assists the interchange of experience, knowledge and ideas through a world network of specialists. Apart from the work of its professional staff, UNESCO co-operates regularly with the national associations and international federations of scientists, artists, writers and educators, some of which it helped to establish.

UNESCO convenes conferences and meetings, and coordinates international scientific efforts; it helps to standardize procedures of documentation and provides clearing house services; it offers fellowships; and it publishes a wide range of specialized works, including source books and works of reference.

UNESCO promotes various international agreements, including the International Copyright Convention, which member states are invited to accept.

Operational Assistance

UNESCO has established missions which advise governments, particularly in the developing member countries, in the planning of projects; and it appoints experts to assist in carrying them out. The projects are concerned with the teaching of functional literacy to workers in development undertakings; teacher training; establishing of libraries and documentation centres; provision of training for journalists, radio, television and film workers; improvement of scientific and technical education; training of planners in cultural development; and the international exchange of persons and information.

Promotion of Peace

UNESCO organizes various research efforts on racial problems, and is particularly concerned with prevention of discrimination in education, and improving access for women to education. It has commissioned studies on various aspects of human rights and, through the associated schools which take part in its youth programme, has promoted activities to increase knowledge of international problems and improve mutual understanding.

MEMBERS

142 members and two associate members: see Tables on pages 25-27.

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL CONFERENCE

The supreme governing body of the Organization. Meets in ordinary session once in two years and is composed of representatives of the member states. Twentieth Session: Oct.-Nov. 1978, Paris.

President: TAAITTA TOWEETT (Kenya).

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Consists of 44 members. Prepares the programme to be submitted to the Conference and supervises its execution. Meets twice or sometimes three times a year.

Chairman: LEONARD C. J. MARTIN (U.K.).

SECRETARIAT

Director-General: AMADOU MAHTAR M'BOW (Senegal).

Deputy Director-General: JOHN E. FOBES (U.S.A.).

The Director-General has an international staff of 3,500 civil servants. Of the professional staff (specialists in various disciplines and administrators), about two-thirds are away from headquarters on technical assistance missions to member states.

Assistant Directors-General:

Programme Support and Administration: JACQUES RIGAUD (France).

Education: SIOMA TANGUIANE (U.S.S.R.).

Natural Sciences and their Application to Development: ABDUL-RAZZAK KADDOURA (Syria).

Social Sciences and their Applications: MARTHA HILDEBRANDT (Peru).

Culture and Communication: MAKAMINAN MAKAGIANSAR (Indonesia).

Co-operation for Development and External Relations: DRAGOLJUB NAJMAN (Yugoslavia).

CO-OPERATING BODIES

National Commissions and Co-operating Bodies have been set up in most member states. These help to integrate work within the member states and the work of UNESCO.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Office for Liaison with United Nations: Room 2201, UN Building, 42nd St. at First Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Regional Pilot Centre for the Training of African Museum Technicians: Jos Museum, Jos, Nigeria.

UNESCO EDUCATION OFFICES

Regional Office for Education in Latin America and the Caribbean: P.O.B. 3187, Santiago, Chile.

Regional Office for Education in Asia: P.O.B. 1425, Bangkok 11, Thailand.

Regional Office for Education in Africa: B.P. 3311, Dakar, Senegal.

Regional Office for Education in the Arab States: B.P. 5244, Beirut, Lebanon.

Arab States Regional Centre for Functional Literacy in Rural Areas (ASFEC): Sirs-El-Layan, Menoufia, Egypt.

Latin American Centre for Functional Literacy in Rural Areas (CREFAL): Patzcuaro, Michoacan, Mexico.

European Centre for Higher Education (CEPES): 39 rue Stirbei, Voda, Bucharest, Romania.

International Bureau of Education (see below).

UNESCO SCIENCE OFFICES

Field Science Office for Africa: P.O.B. 30592, Nairobi, Kenya.

Field Science Office for Latin America: 1320 Bulevar Artigas, Apartado de Correos 859, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Field Science Office for the Arab States: 8 Abdel Rahman Fahmy St., Garden City, Cairo, Egypt.

Field Science Office for Southern Asia: UNESCO House, 40B Lodhi Estate, New Delhi 3, India.

Field Science Office for South-Eastern Asia: Jalan Imam Bondjol, 30 Tromol Pos, 273/JKT, Jakarta, Indonesia.

UNESCO CULTURE OFFICES

Liaison Office for the International Campaign for Florence and Venice: Piazza del Popolo 18, 00187 Rome, Italy.

Regional Cultural Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean: Calzada 551, esq. a D, Vedado, Apdo. 1358, Havana, Cuba.

UNESCO COMMUNICATION OFFICES

UNESCO Regional Centre for Book Development in Asia: 21A, P.E.C.H.S., Karachi 29, Pakistan.

UNESCO Latin American Book Development Centre: Carrera 7A, No. 6-90 Piso 2, Apartado Aéreo 17438, Bogotá, Colombia.

ACTIVITIES

About 200 issues of periodicals and 100 new publications are produced annually, and about 80 meetings and conferences and 30 seminars are held; close relations are maintained with 402 non-governmental organizations, some carrying out projects for UNESCO programmes.

Education. This sector receives roughly a third of the combined budgetary allocation for UNESCO's programmes (see budget, below); during 1976 this sector also administered an estimated \$120,925,000 worth of educational projects, roughly equivalent to one third of the

allocation for all UNESCO's programmes, on behalf of other sources, largely the UNDP.

UNESCO has an overall policy of regarding education as a lifelong process. As an example, one implication is the increasing priority given to pre-primary training. This approach has been the guideline for many of the projects recently planned.

Each year expert missions are sent to member states, to advise on national education policies. They also help with programmes for training abroad, and UNESCO provides

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study fellowships; in these forms of assistance priority is given to the rural regions of developing member countries.

Natural Sciences. A network of regional offices was set up to spread the application of science and technology in the developing member states. Developing nations were the first to receive abstracts and information from a World Science Information System (UNISIST) which was started in 1973. It monitors scientific and technical publications throughout the world, estimated to number about two million each year.

A research programme, "Science in the 1970s: the human implications of scientific advance", gives guidelines for policy concerning the social changes assisted by scientific development.

The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (see page 366), established by UNESCO, carries out a global investigation of marine pollution and of the properties of the ocean.

An International Geological Correlation Programme is run jointly with the International Union of Geological Sciences (see page 364).

UNESCO also assists member states in planning, offering post-graduate training programmes in the basic sciences, and in research projects of particular relevance to the developing countries, such as the use of solar energy.

Culture and Communication.

Culture. A programme begun in 1973 seeks to speed the change in the role of culture, from the activity of an élite in society to a necessity claimed by all. This involves the training of specialists in cultural development, arts administration and the organization of cultural events.

The Secretariat also runs studies on the situation of the artist in society, various problems of artistic creation and various new possibilities in creative work which have been made by new technology. To widen the appreciation of painting, UNESCO publishes catalogues of colour reproductions and organizes travelling exhibitions of reproductions of famous paintings.

In another programme, translations of important literary works of the world are produced.

An established programme investigates cultures of Asia, Latin-America, Europe, Africa and the Arab world. A group of experts is working on an eight volume *General History of Africa*. There is also a ten-year programme to promote the study of African languages and oral traditions and to encourage the teaching of these subjects throughout the world.

There are also studies on problems involved in international exchanges of works of art, and on preservation of historic quarters or cities; and two expert committees are investigating insurance, and protection from theft, of works of art.

UNESCO is also concerned with efforts to preserve architectural monuments. It is taking part in a project to transfer to safety a group of temples that are threatened by rising water levels at Philae in Egypt; and in the inter-

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national campaigns to save the ancient buildings of Borobudur, Indonesia, the Parthenon, Greece, and Moenjodaro, Pakistan.

As part of a programme aiming to stimulate the production and reading of books, an international committee of publishers, authors, librarians and booksellers has been set up.

Communication. UNESCO advises member states on the development of libraries, and services for documentation and archives. Expert missions help to introduce mechanized methods.

UNESCO has its own computerized documentation service, and holds seminars on how to make use of it. There is also an International Information System for Research in Documentation, ISORID; member states are encouraged to set up their own information transfer centres to link up with this system.

Member states are assisted with research, planning and policy in the field of communication. There is also an international programme for research in communication, and seven centres have been established for the exchange of information and techniques.

UNESCO convened an international conference in 1974 which adopted a convention on the distribution of broadcasts transmitted via satellites.

UNESCO REGULAR BUDGET (for biennium 1977-78—U.S. \$)

<i>General Policy:</i>	
General Conference	1,616,000
Executive Board	4,097,000
Directorate	689,000
External Audit	211,000
Joint Inspection	195,000
Contribution to the International Civil Service Commission	335,000
<i>Programme Operations and Services:</i>	
Education	42,860,000
International Bureau of Education	2,839,000
Natural Sciences and their Application to Development	25,369,000
Social Sciences and their Applications	11,740,000
Culture and Communication	20,406,000
General Information Programme	5,256,000
Copyright, Statistics and Programme Services	19,333,000
Co-operation for Development and External Relations	16,753,000
General Provision for Operational Activities	125,000
Programme support and administration	23,169,500
Publications, conferences, languages and documents services	21,994,500
Common services	16,811,000
Appropriation reserve	13,286,000
Capital expenditure	5,646,000
Provision for currency fluctuation	(3,487,000)
TOTAL	236,218,000

PUBLICATIONS

UNESCO Courier: monthly illustrated journal devoted to the general interests of UNESCO; English, French, German, Spanish, Russian, Italian, Arabic, Japanese, Hindi, Tamil, Hebrew, Portuguese, Dutch, Turkish and Persian.

UNESCO Chronicle: monthly, giving official information, records of meetings, reports, and articles on UNESCO's programme, etc.; English, French, Arabic and Spanish.

Bulletin for Libraries: bi-monthly, containing information of use to libraries, scientific research institutes, etc.; chapters offering publications on exchange and for free distribution as well as lists of publications wanted by libraries; English, French, Spanish and Russian.

Copyright Bulletin: quarterly review of special studies and documentation on the legislation in different countries, and on UNESCO's work on behalf of the harmonization of the various copyright laws; trilingual (English-French-Spanish).

Museum: quarterly international review of museographical techniques intended for museum specialists; bilingual (English-French).

Impact of Science on Society: quarterly reports on science as a major force for social change. Describes and predicts the consequences of scientific development for the

individual, for nations and for mankind as a whole; English, French and Spanish.

International Social Science Journal: quarterly journal providing a forum for professional debate on important topics of timely significance by international panels of scholars. Other features provide regular documentation and professional services for social scientists; English and French.

Prospects: quarterly review aimed at giving decision-makers, administrators and planners in education in UNESCO member states an opportunity to exchange experiences; and at encouraging a spirit of creativity and concrete co-operative efforts. Also intended to serve specialists in curricula and teaching methods, directors of innovatory institutions, and young people preparing for careers in education; French and English.

Cultures: quarterly, exploring the concept and definition of the word culture, its development and the influence of cross-cultural contacts. Also examines varieties of cultural creativity, the emergence and role of cultural institutions and the problems involved in studying culture; English and French.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATIONAL PLANNING—IIEP

7-9 rue Eugène Delacroix, 75016 Paris, France

Established by UNESCO in 1963 to serve as a world centre for advanced training and research in educational planning. Its purpose is to help all member states of UNESCO in their social and economic development efforts, by enlarging the fund of knowledge about educational planning and the supply of competent experts in this field.

Legally and administratively a part of UNESCO, the Institute enjoys intellectual autonomy, and its policies and programme are controlled by its own Governing

Board, under special statutes voted by the General Conference of UNESCO.

Chairman of Governing Board: Prof. TORSTEN HUSÉN (Sweden).

Director: HANS N. WEILER.

Publications include *IIEP Bulletin* (quarterly) and a *Brochure* setting out the role and activities of the institute. A catalogue of publications, listing over 400 titles, is available on request.

Budget 1976: \$12,500,000.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION—IBE

Palais Wilson, 1211 Geneva 14, Switzerland

Founded in 1925, the IBE became an intergovernmental organization in July 1929 and was incorporated into UNESCO in January 1969.

COUNCIL

The Council of the IBE is composed of representatives of 24 member states designated by the General Conference of UNESCO. These are: Algeria, Bulgaria, Central African Empire, Colombia, Cuba, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Togo, U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Venezuela.

Director: J. B. CHANDLER (U.S.A.).

FUNCTIONS

International Conference on Education. 36th session, 1977: on the problem of information posed at national and international level by the improvement in education systems.

International Education Library: 60,000 volumes; some 800 journals received regularly.

International Educational Reporting Service: provides information on educational innovations.

International Exhibition on Education.

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BUDGET

Financed from the budget of UNESCO.

PUBLICATIONS

Studies and Surveys in Comparative Education, series.

Experiments and Innovations in Education, series.

Educational Documentation and Information, quarterly bulletin.

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

Co-operative Educational Abstracting Service, periodical issues of abstracts of educational policy documents and *Country Education Profiles*.

Innovation, newsletter, every two months in alternation with bibliographical *Awareness List*.

IBEDOC information, quarterly newsletter on educational documentation.

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION—UPU

3000 Berne 15, Switzerland

Telephone: (031) 43 22 11.

By the Treaty of Berne, 1874, the General Postal Union was founded, beginning operations in July 1875. Three years later its name was changed to the Universal Postal Union. In 1948 UPU became a Specialized Agency of the UN.

MEMBERS

158 members: see Table on pages 25–27.

ORGANIZATION

(as of August 1977)

CONGRESS

The Supreme body of the Union is Congress which meets every five years. Its duties are legislative and consist mainly of revision of the Acts. Seventeen Congresses have been held, and the eighteenth is to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1979.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Between Congresses, an Executive Council, created by the Paris Congress 1947, meets annually at Berne. It is composed of 40 member countries of the Union elected by Congress on the basis of an equitable geographical distribution. It ensures continuity of the Union's work in the interval between Congresses, supervises the activities of the International Bureau, undertakes studies, draws up proposals, and makes recommendations to the Congress. It is responsible for encouraging, supervising and co-ordinating international co-operation in the form of postal technical assistance and vocational training.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL FOR POSTAL STUDIES

At the Ottawa Congress 1957 a Consultative Committee for Postal Studies was established, which, at the Tokyo Congress 1969, became the Consultative Council for Postal Studies (CCPS), whose 35 member countries meet annually, in principle, at Berne. It is responsible for organizing studies of major problems affecting postal administrations in all UPU member countries, in the technical operations and economic fields and in the sphere of technical co-operation. The CCPS also provides information and opinions on these matters, and examines teaching and training problems arising in the new and developing

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

The day-to-day administrative work of UPU is executed through a permanent organ called the International Bureau stationed at Berne. It serves as an instrument of liaison, information and consultation for the postal administration of the member countries, provides secretarial services for UPU bodies and promotes technical assistance.

Director-General of the International Bureau: MOHAMED IBRAHIM SOBHI (Egypt).

AIMS AND FUNCTIONS

The essential principles of the Union are the following:

1. Formation of one single postal territory.
2. Unification of postal charges and weight steps.
3. Non-sharing of postage paid for ordinary letters between the sender country and the country of destination.
4. Guarantee of freedom of transit.
5. Settlement of disputes by arbitration.
6. Establishment of a central office under the name of the International Bureau paid for by all members.
7. Periodical meeting of Congresses.
8. Promotion of the development of international postal services and postal technical assistance to Union members.

The common rules applicable to the international postal service and to the letter-post provisions are contained in the Universal Postal Convention and its Detailed Regulations. Owing to their importance in the postal field and their historical value, these two Acts, together with the Constitution and the General Regulations, constitute the

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compulsory Acts of the Union. It is therefore not possible to be a member country of the Union without being a party to these Acts and applying their provisions.

The activities of the international postal service, other than letter mail, are governed by Special Agreements. These are binding only for the countries which have acceded to them. There are eight such Agreements:

1. Agreement concerning Insured Letters and Boxes.
2. Agreement concerning Postal Parcels.
3. Agreement concerning Postal Money Orders and postal Travellers' Cheques.
4. Agreement concerning Giro Transfers.
5. Agreement concerning Cash on Delivery items.
6. Agreement concerning the Collection of Bills.
7. Agreement concerning the International Savings Bank Service.

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8. Agreement concerning Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals.

BUDGET

The Executive Council fixed 16,160,000 Swiss francs (U.S. \$6,542,500 at August 31st, 1977) as the maximum figure for annual gross expenditure in the year 1978. This sum, and any extraordinary expenses, are borne by members. Members are listed in eight classes setting out the proportion they should pay.

PUBLICATIONS

UPU publications are listed in *Liste des publications du Bureau international*; all are in French, some also in English, Arabic and Spanish.

Union Postale (bi-monthly review): published simultaneously in French, German, English, Arabic, Chinese, Spanish and Russian.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION—WHO

Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland

Telephone: 34 60 61.

Established in 1948 as the central agency directing international health work. Of its many activities, the most important single aspect is technical co-operation with national health administrations, particularly in the developing countries.

MEMBERS

150 members: see Table on pages 25-27.

ORGANIZATION

(as of September 1977)

WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

President: Dr. SIONE TAPA (Tonga).

Vice-Presidents: Dr. I. HUSAIN (Iraq), Dr. E. SCHULTHEISZ (Hungary), H. K. M. KYEMBA (Uganda), Dr. C. L. ORTEGA (Argentina), S. OBEYSEKERA (Sri Lanka).

Generally meets in Geneva, once a year. Responsible for policy making, and the programme and budget for the year; appoints the Director-General, admits new members and reviews budget contributions.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Board is composed of thirty health experts designated by, but not representing, their governments. It meets at least twice a year to review the Director-General's programme, which it forwards to the Assembly with any recommendations that seem necessary. It also advises on questions referred to it by the Assembly.

Chairman: Dr. SIXTE BUTERA (Rwanda).

SECRETARIAT

Director-General: Dr. HALFDAN MAHLER (Denmark).

Deputy Director-General: Dr. ADEOYE T. LAMBO (Nigeria).

Assistant Directors-General: Dr. CH'EN WEN-CHIEH (People's Republic of China), Dr. STANISLAS FLACHE (France), WARREN W. FURTH (U.S.A.), Dr. IVAN D. LADNYI (U.S.S.R.), Dr. DAVID TEJADA-DE-RIVERO (Peru).

REGIONAL DIRECTORS

Africa: Dr. A. QUENUM, P.O.B. 6, Brazzaville, Congo.

Americas: Dr. HECTOR R. ACUÑA, Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, 525 23rd St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037, U.S.A.

Eastern Mediterranean: Dr. A. H. TABA, P.O.B. 1517, Alexandria, Egypt.

Europe: Dr. LEO KAPRIO, 8 Scherfigsvej, Copenhagen Ø, Denmark.

South-East Asia: Dr. V. T. HERAT GUNARATNE, Indraprastha Estate, Ring Rd., New Delhi 1, India.

Western Pacific: Dr. FRANCISCO J. DY, P.O.B. 2932, Manila, Philippines.

Each of WHO's six geographical regions has its own organization consisting of a regional committee composed of the member states and associate members in the region concerned, and a regional office staffed by experts in various fields of health.

FUNCTIONS

WHO's objective is stated in the constitution as "the attainment by all people's of the highest possible level of health".

It acts as the central authority directing international health work, and establishes relations with professional groups and government health authorities on that basis.

It supports, on request from member states, programmes to control or eradicate disease, train health workers best suited to local needs and strengthen national health systems. Aid is provided in emergencies and natural disasters.

A global programme of collaborative research and exchange of scientific information is carried out in co-operation with leading national institutions. Particular stress is laid on the widespread communicable diseases of the tropics, and the countries directly concerned are assisted in developing their research capabilities.

It keeps communicable diseases under constant surveillance, formulates health regulations for international travel, and sets standards for the quality control of drugs, vaccines and other substances affecting health.

It collects and disseminates health data and carries out

statistical analyses and comparative studies in such diseases as cancer, heart disease and mental illness.

It receives reports on drugs observed to have shown adverse reactions in any country, and transmits the information to other Member States. All available information on effects on human health of the pollutants in the environment is critically reviewed and published.

Co-operation among scientists and professional groups is encouraged, and the organization may propose international conventions and agreements. It assists in developing an informed public opinion on matters of health.

The Assembly organizes its own meetings, membership and budget and may establish committees, research institutions and the like. It acts by issuing instructions to the Executive Board and to the Director-General.

In external relations, it may bring specific matters of health to the attention of the members and of international organizations.

The Board is responsible for putting into effect the decisions and policies of the Assembly.

It is also empowered to take emergency measures in case of epidemics or disasters.

ACTIVITIES IN 1977

The campaign to eradicate smallpox made further progress during the year. Three countries in Asia (Bhutan, India and Nepal) and nine in Central Africa (Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Empire, Chad, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Rwanda and Zaire) were certified by WHO inquiry commissions to have eradicated the disease. In eastern Africa, however, the disease still maintained its foothold in Somalia. Special case search activities were carried out in Somalia and the two countries bordering it, Kenya and Ethiopia. By mid-September, a total of 3,132 cases of smallpox had been reported to WHO—3,127 of them from Somalia and five from northern Kenya.

The World Health Assembly met in May and adopted a budget of U.S. \$165 million for WHO's work in 1978. Other decisions taken by the Assembly included the following:

Social target: The Assembly decided that the main social target of WHO in the coming decades should be the attainment by all citizens of the world by the year 2000 of a level of health that will permit them to lead a socially and economically productive life.

Economies in budget: The Assembly approved proposals for the phased reduction of posts and of certain establishment and other costs, including the phasing out of projects that have outlived their utility, in order to make available \$41 million for new and expanded programmes during 1978-81.

Nutrition problems: The Assembly recognized that malnutrition was "one of the major health problems in the world" and that "dietary deficits in the developing countries and excesses and imbalances in developed countries" were affecting the health of populations in both

groups of countries. Governments were urged to give high priority to food and nutrition problems within their health programmes.

Primary health care teams: More effective use should be made of nursing and midwifery personnel by involving them, together with other members of the health team, in the planning and management of primary health care and vaccination programmes and as teachers and supervisors of primary health care workers.

Toxic effects of chemicals: WHO should accelerate and make more effective the evaluation of health risks from exposure to chemicals and promote the use of experimental and epidemiological methods that will produce internationally comparable results.

Tropical diseases: The Assembly noted with satisfaction the progress made towards the establishment of WHO's Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases, and the development of its initial activities in co-operation with the UNDP, the World Bank and member states.

Cancer: The Assembly requested the continuation of efforts on cancer control and research, training of qualified cancer specialists, and the establishment of favourable conditions for exchanges of experience on all aspects of the problem.

Traditional medicine: The Assembly approved WHO's efforts to initiate studies on the use of traditional systems of medicine in conjunction with modern medicine, and urged interested governments to give adequate importance to the utilization of their traditional systems of medicine with appropriate regulations as suited to their national health systems.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Health legislation: The Assembly requested the Director-General to strengthen WHO's programme in the field of health legislation with a view to assisting member states, upon their request, in the development of appropriate health legislation adapted to their needs.

INTERNATIONAL AGENCY FOR
RESEARCH ON CANCER

150 Cours Albert Thomas, 69008 Lyon, France

Members: Australia, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, U.S.A.

Director: Prof. JOHN HIGGINSON (U.S.A.).

Established in 1965 as a self-governing body within the framework of WHO, the Agency organizes international research on cancer. It has its own laboratories and runs a programme of research on the environmental factors causing cancer.

WORLD HEALTH FOUNDATIONS

The WHO has a formal agreement with each of the members of the Federation of World Health Foundations (see page 349).

- Full catalogue of publications supplied free on request.
- World Health* (monthly): illustrated magazine for the general public.
 - WHO Chronicle* (monthly): gives accounts of conferences, meetings of committees and field activities.
 - Technical Report Series*: reports of committees, study groups.
 - Public Health Papers*: contributions to the study of branches of public health.
 - Monograph Series*: technical guides on specific subjects serving as textbooks for the postgraduate worker.
 - Bulletin of WHO*: the scientific periodical of the Organization, published in two volumes annually, each consisting usually of 6 numbers.

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

Aid to strife-torn areas: In separate resolutions, the Assembly requested the Director-General to continue and intensify WHO's assistance to Lebanon, Cyprus, Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam, as well as to refugees and displaced persons in the Middle East.

FINANCE

The regular budget is provided by assessment of member states and associate members. An additional fund for specific projects is provided by voluntary contributions from members and other sources. Funds are received from the UN Development Programme for particular projects and from UNFPA for appropriate programmes.

Approved budget, 1977 (U.S. dollars)	
Policy organs	2,252,940
General management and co-ordination	7,887,441
Strengthening of health services	23,699,362
Health manpower development	19,693,803
Disease prevention and control	32,610,591
Promotion of environmental health	8,276,827
Health information and literature	15,728,280
General service and support programmes	20,695,055
Support to regional programmes	16,339,701
TOTAL	147,184,000

PUBLICATIONS

- Official Records*: give full accounts of the World Health Assembly, meetings of the Executive Board, Annual Report of the Director-General, programme and budget.
- Weekly Epidemiological Record*: gives details of the formulation and application of the International Health Regulations and notes on current incidence of certain diseases.
- World Health Statistics Report* (monthly).
- World Health Statistics Annual*.
- International Digest of Health Legislation* (quarterly).
- Reports on the World Health Situation*: issued every 4 years. The fifth report covers the period 1969-72.

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION—WIPO

32 Chemin des Colombettes, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

WIPO was established by a Convention signed in Stockholm in 1967, which came into force in 1970. It became a specialized agency of the UN in December 1974.

MEMBERS

78 members: see Table on pages 25-27.

AIMS

1. To promote the protection of intellectual property throughout the world through co-operation among states and, where appropriate, with other international organizations.
2. To centralize the administration of the 11 Unions which deal with legal and technical aspects of intellectual property. Each Union is founded on a multilateral treaty.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

while four more treaties were yet to come into force as at October 1976.

Intellectual property comprises two main branches:

ACTIVITIES

ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The industrial field has a high priority in development; industrial property helps to stimulate inventive activity and the use of more efficient methods of industrial production, and is therefore an important factor in promoting industrial development. It also assists the transfer of technology to the developing countries.

WIPO Permanent Legal-Technical Programme for the Acquisition by Developing Countries of Technology Related to Industrial Property: f. 1973; directed by a Permanent Committee composed of representatives of 47 states, both developing and industrialized. Its objective is to improve access to inventions, technology and trademarks for the developing countries.

The permanent committee plans and assists projects, which include seminars; publications; drafting of model laws; forming collections of foreign patent documents on recent inventions; training; assistance with development of government institutions administering industrial property and related laws.

WIPO Permanent Programme for Development Co-operation related to Copyright and Neighbouring Rights: f. 1976; directed by a Permanent Committee composed of 35 states, both developing and industrialized. Its objectives are to encourage in developing countries intellectual creation in the literary, scientific and artistic domains, to promote and facilitate the dissemination in developing countries, under fair and reasonable conditions, of intellectual creations, protected by the rights of authors (copyright) and by the rights of performing artists, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations (neighbouring rights) and to assist in the strengthening of national institutions in the fields of copyright and neighbouring rights.

WIPO grants fellowships to nationals of developing countries, and assigns experts to projects in their field. Regional seminars are held once or twice a year.

LEGAL AND TECHNICAL

Revision of treaties; revision of classifications of goods and services; preparation for entry into force of new treaties, and for other possible new international instruments.

Paris Union Committee for International Co-operation in Information Retrieval among Patent Offices (ICIREPAT): concerned mainly with countries whose patent offices carry out an examination of the novelty and other criteria for granting a patent to an invention.

International Patent Documentation Centre (INPADOC): Vienna, Austria; f. 1972; computer storage of bibliographic data on patent documents; access to the data is given to patent offices, industry and research and development institutions.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

The secretariat of WIPO and all the Unions. It is controlled by the member states assembled in the General

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

industrial property, chiefly in inventions, trademarks and designs, and copyright, chiefly in literary, musical, artistic, photographic and cinematographic works

Assembly and Conference of WIPO, and in the separate Assemblies and Conferences of Representatives held by its constituent Unions. The Paris and Berne Unions elect Executive Committees from among their members and the joint membership of these two Committees constitutes the Co-ordination Committee of WIPO.

The International Bureau prepares the meetings of the various bodies of WIPO and the Unions, mainly through the provision of reports and working documents. It organizes the meetings themselves, and sees that the decisions of the meetings are communicated to all concerned, and as far as they affect the Bureau, that they are carried out.

The International Bureau carries out projects and initiates new ones to promote international co-operation in the field of intellectual property. It acts as an information service and publishes reviews. It is also the depositary of most of the treaties administered by WIPO.

Director-General: Dr. ARPAD BOGSCH (U.S.A.).

Deputy Directors-General: KLAUS PFANNER, KETTY-LINA LIGUER-LAUBHOUET, FELIX SVIRIDOV.

SERVICES

International registration of trademarks: operating since 1893; by January 1977 over 450,000 registrations and renewals of trademarks had been made, of which 10,400 were made during 1976; publ. *Les Marques internationales* (monthly).

International deposit of industrial designs: operating since 1928; by January 1977 over 64,200 deposits had been made, of which 2,400 were made during 1976; publ. *Les Dessins et Modèles internationaux* (monthly).

International registration of appellations of origin: operating since 1966; by January 1977 over 600 appellations had been registered; publ. *Les Appellations d'origine* (irreg.).

THE UNIONS

International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris Union): the treaty was signed in Paris in 1883 and last revised in 1967; member states must accord the same protection to the inventions, trademarks and other subject matters of industrial property of the nationals of other member states as to their own.

It contains provisions concerning the conditions under which a state may license the use of a patent in its territory; for example, that the owner of the patent does not exploit it to unfair advantage in that country. Mems. 88 states.

International Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Union): the treaty was signed in Berne in 1886 and last revised in 1971; member states must accord the same protection to the copyright of the nationals of other member states as to its own. The treaty also prescribes minimum standards of protection, for example, that copyright protection generally continues

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

throughout the author's life and for 50 years after. It includes special provision for the developing countries. Mem. 71 states.

OTHER AGREEMENTS

Signatories of the agreements form unions similar to those described above.

International Protection of Industrial Property:

Madrid agreement, of April 14th, 1891, for the repression of false or deceptive indications of source of goods.

Madrid Agreement, of April 14th, 1891, concerning the international registration of marks.

The Hague Agreement, of November 6th, 1925, concerning the international deposit of industrial designs.

Nice Agreement, of June 15th, 1957, concerning the international classification of goods and services for the purposes of the registration of marks.

Lisbon Agreement, of October 31st, 1958, for the protection of appellations of origin and their international registration.

Locarno Agreement, of October 8th, 1968, establishing an international classification for industrial designs.

Patent Cooperation Treaty of June 19th, 1970 (PCT). Not yet in force.

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

International Patent Classification Agreement of March 24th, 1971 (IPC).

Trademark Registration Treaty of June 12th, 1973 (TRT). Not yet in force.

Vienna Agreement of June 12th 1973, establishing an international classification of the figurative elements of marks (not yet in force).

Vienna Agreement, of June 12th, 1973, for the protection of type faces and their international deposit. Not yet in force.

Budapest Treaty of April 28th, 1977, on the international recognition of the deposit of microorganisms for the purposes of patent procedure.

Convention for the protection of new varieties of plants, of December 2nd, 1961 (UPOV).

International Protection of Literary and Artistic Property (Copyright):

Rome convention, of October 26th, 1961, for the protection of performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations.

Geneva convention, of October 29th, 1971, for the protection of producers of phonograms against unauthorized duplication of their phonograms.

Brussels convention, of May 21st, 1974, relating to the distribution of programme-carrying signals transmitted by satellite. Not yet in force.

BUDGET

INCOME:	SWISS FRANCS		
Mandatory contributions WIPO	39,000	Fees Hague Union	715,000
Mandatory contributions Paris Union	5,155,000	Fees Lisbon Union	8,000
Mandatory contributions Berne Union	3,001,000	Other	1,285,000
Mandatory contributions Nice Union	402,000		
Mandatory contributions Locarno Union	118,000	TOTAL	23,092,000
Voluntary contributions IPC	1,590,000	EXPENDITURE	
Voluntary contributions PCT	1,495,000	Staff	16,167,000
Voluntary contributions JCIREPAT	1,140,000	Printing	1,494,000
Agreed contributions UPOV	313,000	Other	6,797,000
Fees Madrid Union	7,831,000	TOTAL	24,458,000

PUBLICATIONS

La Propriété industrielle (monthly).

Industrial Property (monthly).

Le Droit d'Auteur (monthly).

Copyright (monthly).

La propiedad intelectual (quarterly).

Les Marques internationales (monthly).

Les Dessins et Modèles internationaux (monthly).

Les Appellations d'origine (irreg.).

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION—WMO

41 ave. Giuseppe Motta, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Telephone: 34 64 00.

The WMO started activities and was recognized as a Specialized Agency of the UN in 1951, aiming to improve the exchange of weather information and its application.

MEMBERS

146 members, of which one is suspended; see Table on pages 25-27.

ORGANIZATION

(as at September 1977)

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL CONGRESS

Supreme organ of WMO; convened every four years; all members represented; adopts regulations, approves policy, programme and budget. Eighth meeting: April 1979.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Composed of twenty-four members; meets at least yearly to prepare studies and recommendations for the Congress; supervises the implementation of Congress resolutions and regulations; informs members on technical matters and offers advice.

President: M. F. TAHA (Egypt).

REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Members are grouped in six Regional Associations, whose task is to co-ordinate meteorological activity within their regions and to examine questions referred to them by the Executive Committee. Sessions are held at least once every four years.

Africa . . . *President:* C. A. ABAYOMI (Nigeria).

Asia . . . *Acting President:* ABDUL GHANI J. AL-SULTAN (Iraq).

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Dr. D. A. DAVIES (United Kingdom).
Deputy Secretary-General: R. SCHNEIDER (Switzerland).

The administrative, documentary and information centre; undertakes special technical studies; produces publications; organizes meetings of WMO constituent bodies; acts as a link between the meteorological services of the world, and provides information for the general public.

South America *President:* R. VENERANDO PEREIRA (Brazil).

North and Central America *President:* D. O. VICKERS (Jamaica).

South-West Pacific *President:* R. L. KINANTAR (Philippines).

Europe . . . *Acting President:* Dr. R. CZELNAI (Hungary).

TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

The Technical Commissions, composed of experts, nominate their own members. Sessions are held at least once every four years.

Commission for Basic Systems (CBS) *President:* O. LÖNNQVIST (Sweden).

Commission for Special Applications of Meteorology and Climatology (CoSAMC) *President:* H. E. LANDSBERG (U.S.A.).

Instruments and Methods of Observation (CIMO) *President:* H. TREUSSART (France).

Atmospheric Sciences (CAS) *Acting President:* A. VILLEVIEILLE (France).

Aeronautical Meteorology (CAeM) *President:* P. DUVERGÉ (France).

Agricultural Meteorology (CAGM) *President:* W. BAIER (Canada).

Hydrology (CHy) *President:* E. G. POPOV (U.S.S.R.).

Marine Meteorology (CMM) *President:* K. P. VASILIEV (U.S.S.R.).

ACTIVITIES

WORLD WEATHER WATCH PROGRAMME

Combining facilities and services provided by member states, its primary purpose is that all members may obtain meteorological information enabling them to maintain efficient meteorological services.

Global Observing System: simultaneous observations are made by 9,300 land stations, 3,000 aircraft and 7,500 ships, and information is received from meteorological satellites. About 100 members have equipment to receive picture transmissions from the satellites.

Global Data Processing System: consists of world meteorological centres at Melbourne (Australia), Moscow (U.S.S.R.) and Washington, D.C. (U.S.A.), 23 regional meteorological centres and the national centres. The analyses are designed to assist the members in making local and specialized forecasts.

Global Telecommunications System: consists of (a) the Main Trunk Circuit and its branches, (b) the regional telecommunications networks, and (c) the national telecommunications networks. The system operates through 149 national meteorological centres, 28 Regional Telecommunications Hubs and three World Meteorological Centres.

Services in the regions outside any national territory (outer space, ocean areas and Antarctica) are maintained on a voluntary basis by member countries.

Executive Committee Panel of Experts on Satellites: co-ordinates work on satellites; examines and records plans for new satellites and satellite operations in the member countries; compares plans in relation to WMO programmes, making recommendations to the WMO institutions; considers ways in which the processing and distribution of information from satellites may best meet the needs of member countries.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Research: The Commission for Atmospheric Sciences facilitates the exchange of research results and information, and organizes joint research projects between member countries.

WMO-sponsors two international research and monitoring projects, one on the stratospheric ozone layer and one on atmospheric carbon dioxide. An organized programme of research in tropical meteorology (including cyclones, monsoons and droughts) has been initiated, and intensive research efforts are being co-ordinated with a view to improving weather prediction. A World Climate Programme is being planned to improve knowledge of the natural variability of climate and the effects of human activities on climate to assist decision-makers in planning and co-ordinating climate-sensitive activities.

Global Atmospheric Research Programme (GARP): organized jointly with the International Council for Scientific Unions (ICSU, page 223) to study the physical and mathematical basis of weather prediction and climate variation. Following several successful regional experiments, preparations are being made for a world-wide experiment known as the First GARP Global Experiment, in 1978-79.

Weather Modification Programme: approved in 1975 by the Seventh World Meteorological Congress; an advisory service for member governments; a register of activities and experiments on weather modification is to be kept; a Precipitation Enhancement Project (PEP) is planned over several years, to examine the feasibility of artificially increasing rainfall.

METEOROLOGICAL APPLICATIONS AND ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

Principal aims are to increase the contribution made by meteorology to economic and social progress, to the protection of life and property and to environmental conservation. WMO engages in international projects or in joint action with other international organizations, and special bodies are set up for the purpose of this programme.

The applied meteorology projects often require consultation with a wider variety of fields of study, including agriculture, environmental studies, hydrology and oceanography.

Applications to agriculture: the study of weather and climate as they affect agriculture, the selection of crops and their protection from disease and deterioration in storage, soil conservation, phenology and physiology of crops and farm animals; the Commission for Agricultural Meteorology supervises the applications projects and also advises the Secretary-General in his efforts to co-ordinate activities in support of food production. Work is also in progress on a special activity in agrometeorology in support of food production.

Applications and services to ocean activities: to contribute to safety and efficiency of ocean activities; supervised by the Commission for Marine Meteorology; the Executive Committee is advised on meteorological aspects of ocean activities by a Panel of Experts for this purpose. WMO bodies collaborate with the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (page 366), particularly in ocean services, marine pollution and oceanic research.

United Nations (Specialized Agencies)

Applications to environmental conservation: (a) concern the effects of weather and climate on human ecology, human health and environmental pollution; (b) relate meteorology and climatology to town planning, land transport and the construction industry; supervised by the Commission for Special Applications of Meteorology and Climatology; also, the Executive Committee is advised by a Panel of Experts on Environmental Pollution.

The meteorological aspects of certain energy questions are also considered within this category: solar energy, wind energy, heat release into the atmosphere and the meteorological aspects of the siting of nuclear power plant and its operation.

HYDROLOGY AND WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Promotes international co-operation in evaluating water resources and assists in their development through systematic formation of hydrological services; supervised by the Commission for Hydrology.

WMO collaborates with other international efforts such as the International Hydrological Programme of UNESCO.

Operational Hydrology Programme: concerns standardization of all aspects of hydrological data, including instruments, methods of observation and transmission, systems of forecasting and their application to water resources projects.

National hydrological services of the world are co-ordinated by the WMO Regional Associations and by the Advisory Committee for Operational Hydrology.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMME

Activities include surveys of personnel requirements, the development of appropriate training programmes, the establishment of regional training centres, the organization of training courses, seminars and conferences and the preparation of training materials in the form of compendia of lecture, notes and problems workbooks. Other supporting activities are the provision of fellowships, of which some 400 are awarded each year, the provision of advice on the availability of suitable training facilities and access to a Library of Training Materials for meteorological and related instruction.

The focal point of WMO's education and training activities is the Panel of Experts on Education and Training set up by the Executive Committee.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROGRAMME

United Nations Development Programme: WMO provides assistance in the development of national meteorological and hydrological services, in the application of meteorological data to national economic development and in the training of personnel. Assistance in the form of expert missions, fellowships and equipment was provided to 75 countries in 1976 at a cost of \$6.8 million under the UNDP.

Voluntary Assistance Programme: WMO assists members in implementing the World Weather Watch Programme to

develop an integrated observing and forecasting system. Member governments contribute equipment, services and fellowships for training. In 1976, 62 projects were completed and a further 210 were in progress in this programme.

WHO also carries out assistance projects under Fund-in-Trust arrangements, financed by national governments, either for activities in their own country or in a beneficiary country. Four such projects, at a cost of half a million dollars, were in progress in 1976.

BUDGET

(1976-79)

WHO is financed by contributions from members on a proportional scale of assessment. Outside this budget, WHO is implementing a number of projects as executing agency for the UNDP or else under trust fund arrangements.

REVENUE	(U.S. \$'000)
Contributions	40,532
Miscellaneous Income	10
TOTAL	40,542

EXPENDITURE	(U.S. \$'000)
Policy-making organs	1,080
Executive management	2,100
Technical programmes:	
World Weather Watch	3,900
Research and development programme	5,200
Meteorological applications and environment programme	4,500
Hydrology and water resources development programme	1,900
Technical co-operation and regional training programmes	4,500
Programme supporting activities	9,152
Administration and common services	6,900
Other budgetary provisions	1,310
TOTAL	40,542

PUBLICATIONS

WMO Bulletin: quarterly in English, French, Russian and Spanish; reports of meetings and activities, and scientific and technical articles.

Basic Documents: WMO Convention and General Financial Regulations.

Final Reports of Meetings of WMO.

WMO Technical Notes.

WMO Guides and Nomenclatures are published in English, French and Spanish.

World Weather Watch Planning Reports.

GARP Publications: a joint WMO/ICSU series.

WMO/IHD Reports: information on the International Hydrological Decade.

Reports on Marine Science Affairs: aspects of the Global Ocean Research Programme.

Special Environmental Reports.

Operational Hydrology Reports.

Training publications.

OTHER BODIES

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND—UNICEF

6th Floor, 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Established in 1946 by the General Assembly primarily to carry out post-war relief in Europe, UNICEF is mainly concerned today with the welfare of children in the developing countries.

ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The governing body of UNICEF meets once a year to determine policy, review the work of the organization, consider requests and make commitments for aid.

Members: thirty governments, ten of which are elected each year for a three-year term by ECOSOC.

SECRETARIAT

The Executive Director of UNICEF is appointed by the UN Secretary-General in consultation with the Executive Board. The administration of UNICEF is the responsibility of the Executive Director, under policy directives laid down by the Executive Board, and under a broad authority delegated to the Executive Director by the Secretary-General. UNICEF has over 40 field offices in which about three quarters of its staff are located.

Executive Director: HENRY R. LABOUISSIE (U.S.A.).

REGIONAL OFFICES

Europe: Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

East Africa: P.O.B. 44145, Nairobi, Kenya.

Nigeria and Ghana: P.O.B. 1282, Lagos, Nigeria.

North Africa: P.O.B. 660, Alger-Gare, Algeria.

West Africa: P.O.B. 4443, Abidjan Plateau, Ivory Coast.

The Americas: Isidora Goyenechea 3322, Comuna de las Condes, Santiago, Chile.

East Asia and Pakistan: P.O.B. 2-154, Bangkok, Thailand.

Eastern Mediterranean: P.O.B. 5902, Beirut, Lebanon.

South Central Asia: 11 Jorbagh, New Delhi 11003, India.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

UNICEF's direct link with the public is through some 30 National Committees, almost all in industrialized countries.

ACTIVITIES

UNICEF co-operates with developing countries by assisting in the planning and design of services benefiting children; delivery of supplementary supplies, equipment and other aid for extending those services; and providing of funds to strengthen national training of personnel. UNICEF shares experience and information with other funding organizations on the need for greater support for services benefiting children as part of national development plans. UNICEF provides assistance on the basis of mutually agreed priorities for children; the governments concerned determine their own priority areas within the possibilities offered by UNICEF. Priority is given by UNICEF to aiding children in the lower income countries and the lower socio-economic groups.

The basic services approach adopted by UNICEF in 1976 emphasizes the importance of bringing to the under-

served areas of developing countries primary health care, formal and non-formal education, improved nutrition and family food supply, clean water and sanitation, responsible parenthood, and improvement in the lives of women and girls. Local leadership, community participation and good communications with government officials are key factors in accomplishing these objectives. UNICEF also provides emergency relief, whenever possible using its aid as a means of starting long-term improvements in services for mothers and children.

UNICEF has been designated by the United Nations General Assembly as the leading agency of the UN system responsible for co-ordinating the activities of the International Year of the Child to be observed in 1979. The main purpose of the Year is to generate far-reaching and sustained activities in all countries on behalf of children.

FINANCE

UNICEF is financed by voluntary contributions from governments, and from organizations and individuals. UNICEF aims to achieve an annual revenue of \$200 million by 1979, the International Year of the Child.

Revenue totalled approximately \$135 million in 1976.

Of that, \$106 million was for general resources and \$29 million for specific purposes. The revenue came from the following sources: 72.6 per cent directly from 133 governments and territories; 14.3 per cent from private sources (fund-raising campaigns, greeting card profits, and individual donations); and 13.1 per cent from the UN

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

system and from miscellaneous sources. UNICEF also administered contributions in kind in 1976, valued at \$29 million, mainly in the form of children's foods. Expen-

United Nations (Other Bodies)

diture in 1976 amounted to \$112.9 million consisting of \$100.3 million for assistance and \$11.7 million for administrative services (gross).

PUBLICATIONS

UNICEF Report 1977 (an annual report summarizing UNICEF policies and programmes—in English, French and Spanish).

A Strategy for Basic Services (a booklet describing the need for and organization of basic services; provides case illustrations and a bibliography).

UNICEF Current Policies and Working Methods (in English, French and Spanish).

UNICEF News (quarterly, in English and occasionally in French, Spanish and German).

Les Carnets d'Enfance/Assignment Children (quarterly in French, English and Spanish, with summaries in other languages); concerned with planning development for women, children and youth.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST—UNRWA

Permanent Headquarters: **Museitbeh Quarter, Beirut, Lebanon**

Began operations in 1950 to provide relief, health, education and welfare services for Palestine refugees in the Near East.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Gaza Strip: UNRWA Field Office, P.O.B. 61, Gaza.

East Jordan: UNRWA Field Office, P.O.B. 484, Amman.

West Bank: UNRWA Field Office, P.O.B. 19149, Jerusalem.

Lebanon: UNRWA Field Office, P.O.B. 947, Beirut.

Syria: UNRWA Field Office, 19 Salah Eddin el Ayoubi St., Abou Rummaneh, Damascus.

Egypt: UNRWA Liaison Office, 2 Dar el Shifa, Garden City, P.O.B. 277, Cairo.

Europe: UNRWA Liaison Office, Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

United States: UNRWA Liaison Office, Room 1801, United Nations, New York.

ORGANIZATION

Commissioner-General: THOMAS W. McELHINEY (U.S.A.).

Deputy Commissioner-General: ALAN J. BROWN (U.K.).

UNRWA is a subsidiary organ of the United Nations General Assembly, and began operations in May 1950; it employs an international staff of 120 and 16,351 local staff, mainly Palestine refugees. The Commissioner-General is

assisted by an Advisory Commission consisting of representatives of the governments of:

Belgium	Jordan	Turkey
Egypt	Lebanon	United Kingdom
France	Syria	U.S.A.
Japan		

ACTIVITIES

SERVICES FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES

Since 1950, UNRWA has provided relief (including food), health and education services for the needy among the Palestine refugees in Lebanon, Syria, east Jordan, the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. For UNRWA's purposes, a Palestine refugee is one whose normal residence was in Palestine for a minimum of two years before the 1948 conflict and who, as a result of the Arab-Israeli hostilities, lost his home and means of livelihood. To be eligible for assistance, a refugee must reside in one of the "host" countries in which UNRWA operates and be in need. A refugee's children and grandchildren who fulfil certain criteria are also eligible for UNRWA assistance. In June 1977, the registered refugee population numbered 1,706,484, including 597,491 registered in 61 refugee camps.

Whereas the vast majority (1.5 million) of the refugees are eligible for health services and, in the appropriate age-groups, for education, only 48.7 per cent receive rations. Over the years an effective community health service has been built up with technical guidance from WHO and there has never been a major epidemic among the refugees in UNRWA's care. An education system has been developed with technical guidance from UNESCO and in the 1976-77 school year there were 296,393 children in 595 elementary and preparatory schools operated by UNRWA. More than 26,000 refugees have already passed through UNRWA's eight vocational centres (capacity: 4,141 trainees) for training either as teachers or in a variety of industrial and semi-professional skills; UNRWA has become one of the most important channels for this type

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

of technical assistance in the Middle East. Since 1950 UNRWA has also served 333 million meals to young children and distributed about 35,000 tons of clothing.

AID TO DISPLACED PERSONS

After the renewal of Arab-Israeli hostilities in the Middle East in June 1967, hundreds of thousands of people fled from the fighting and Israeli-occupied areas to east Jordan, Syria and Egypt. UNRWA provided emergency relief for displaced refugees and was additionally empowered by a UN General Assembly resolution to provide "humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure" for those persons other than Palestine refugees who were newly displaced and in urgent need. In practice, UNRWA has lacked the funds to aid the other displaced persons and the main burden of supporting them has fallen on the Arab governments concerned. The Agency, as requested by the Government of Jordan in 1967 and on that Government's behalf, distributes rations to displaced persons in east Jordan who are not registered refugees of 1948. In June 1977, for example, 193,943 displaced persons in east Jordan were issued with rations.

With the agreement of the Israeli Government, UNRWA has continued to provide assistance for registered refugees

United Nations (Other Bodies)

living in the Israeli-occupied territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

DISTURBANCES IN THE LEBANON

After the ceasefire in October 1976, the Agency was able to restore most of its relief services in the Lebanon, although welfare assistance on an emergency basis continued to be provided for the 30,000 refugees. About 30 per cent of the repairs to Agency installations other than schools has been completed and plans were in hand in 1977 for the repair of damaged shelters. At the request of the Lebanese Government the Agency is planning to build a new camp in southern Lebanon to accommodate 1,700 families (about 8,500 refugees) at an estimated cost of \$6 million, of which \$3.3 million have been pledged. When more land is available, the camp will be expanded to accommodate an additional 1,300-2,300 families. The total need is for about \$12 million to house up to 4,000 families (two-thirds of the refugees). Damaged schools were quickly repaired and the majority were re-opened in 1976-77. UNRWA's curative and preventive medical programmes were fully restored. Its headquarters continued to operate temporarily in Amman and Vienna but it is intended to reunite the two in Beirut.

FINANCE

BUDGET

As at August, UNRWA's budget for 1977 was \$134 million.

For the most part, UNRWA's income is made up of voluntary contributions, almost entirely from governments, the remainder being provided by voluntary agencies, business corporations and private sources. However, the cost of the Agency's 120 international staff is funded by the UN, WHO and UNESCO.

In recent years financial crises have posed serious threats of cuts in services, and in 1977 the Agency faced a budget deficit of extraordinary magnitude. The rise in prices of all supplies, currency instability and local increases in the cost of living have all contributed to this effect. The agency was expected to have a deficit of \$17.6 million in 1977 and was obliged to reduce the basic ration in the last quarter of 1977 and to eliminate some school and health facility construction.

STATISTICS

REFUGEES REGISTERED WITH UNRWA (as at June 30th, 1977)

COUNTRY OR FIELD	IN CAMPS	NOT IN CAMPS	TOTAL
East Jordan . . .	172,102	491,671	663,773
West Bank . . .	77,940	228,535	306,475
Gaza	197,594	144,558	342,152
Lebanon	94,980	106,191	201,171
Syria	54,875	138,040	192,915
TOTAL	597,491	1,108,995	1,706,486

DISPLACED PERSONS

Apart from the Palestine refugees of 1948 who are registered with UNRWA and who are UNRWA's main concern (see table at left), considerable numbers of people have, since 1967, been displaced within the UNRWA areas of operations, and others have had to leave these areas. According to government estimates there are 210,000 displaced persons in East Jordan and 125,000 in Syria.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations (Other Bodies)

NUMBER OF REFUGEE PUPILS RECEIVING EDUCATION IN UNRWA/UNESCO SCHOOLS (May 1977)

FIELD	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	PUPILS IN ELEMENTARY CLASSES			PUPILS IN PREPARATORY CLASSES			TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS
		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
East Jordan	189	44,530	41,338	85,868	15,905	13,155	29,060	114,928
West Bank	94	12,304	13,551	25,855	4,714	4,059	8,774	34,629
Gaza	131	27,274	23,803	51,077	10,413	8,516	18,929	70,006
Lebanon	74	13,772	13,171	26,943	4,978	4,793	9,771	36,714
Syria	107	15,520	13,586	29,106	5,818	5,192	11,010	40,116
TOTAL	595	113,400	105,449	218,849	41,829	35,715	77,544	296,393*

* At the beginning of the 1976/77 school year there were 309,295 pupils enrolled in UNRWA/Unesco schools. Additionally; in the 1976/77 school year 69,568 refugee children received education in government schools and 7,411 in private schools in the host countries; partly with grants paid by UNRWA.

PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA.

UNRWA—a survey of United Nations Assistance to Palestine Refugees (every 2 years).

Palestine Refugees Today—the UNRWA Newsletter (quarterly).

UNITED NATIONS PEACE KEEPING MISSIONS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Headquarters at Government House, Jerusalem

Chief Co-ordinator: Lieut.-Gen. ENSIO P. H. SILASVUO (Finland).

UNITED NATIONS TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION—UNTSO

Set up in 1948 to supervise the truce called for by the Security Council in Palestine.

Chief of Staff: Maj.-Gen. E. A. ERSKINE (Ghana).

COMPOSITION

As at September 1977 there were 289 Military Observers from the following countries:

Argentina	Denmark	New Zealand
Australia	Finland	Norway
Austria	France	Sweden
Belgium	Ireland	U.S.S.R.
Canada	Italy	U.S.A.
Chile	Netherlands	

ACTIVITIES

Military observation duties have been carried out since 1948, and UNTSO has assisted in the application of the 1949 Armistice Agreements.

The military observers are deployed along the Israeli and Syrian Forward Defended Localities in the Golan Heights, where they now operate as part of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF), and in the Sinai peninsula in the area of the buffer zone, in conjunction with the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF).

Since April 1972 observers have been placed in southern Lebanon to carry out observation duties with regard to the cease-fire in the Israel-Lebanon sector.

UNTSO maintains field stations and liaison offices in Amman, Beirut, Cairo, Damascus, Gaza, Naqoura and Tiberias.

FINANCE

UNTSO expenditures are covered by the regular budget of the United Nations. For the biennial period 1976-77, a sum of \$20,218,700 was appropriated by the General Assembly.

UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE—UNEF
Headquarters at Ismailia, Egypt

Set up in October 1973 by Security Council resolution to supervise the ceasefire and troop withdrawals called for by the Council in the Egypt-Israel sector. The original mandate of the Force had effect for six months and has since been extended by Security Council resolutions until October 24th, 1977.

Commander: Maj.-Gen. RAIS ABIN (Indonesia).

Deputy Commander, Chief of Staff: Brig.-Gen. STIG NIHLÉN (Sweden).

COMPOSITION OF FORCE

(September 1976)

Australia	44
Canada	871
Finland	640
Ghana	597
Indonesia	510
Poland	865
Sweden	647
TOTAL	4,174

ACTIVITIES

Following the conclusion of the agreement of January 18th, 1974, and later of the agreement of September 4th, 1975, UNEF supervised the redeployment of Egyptian and Israeli forces and established buffer zones as provided in those agreements.

The Force continues to supervise the ceasefire and to man, patrol and control the zone of disengagement and, with the assistance of UNTSO Military Observers, it conducts regular and special inspections of the Israeli and Egyptian areas of limited armaments and forces, as well as inspections of other areas agreed by the parties.

FINANCE

In addition to previous expenditures totalling \$269.6 million up to October 24th, 1976, for UNEF, including UNDOF, the General Assembly appropriated \$76.3 million for UNEF for the period from October 25th, 1976, to October 24th, 1977, and \$9.8 million for UNDOF for the period from October 25th, 1976, to May 31st, 1977. It authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNDOF at a rate not to exceed \$1.36 million per month for the period from June 1st to October 24th, 1977, inclusive.

UNITED NATIONS
DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE—UNDOF
Headquarters at Damascus, Syria

Established for an initial period of six months by a Security Council resolution on May 31st, 1974, following the signature in Geneva of a disengagement agreement between Syrian and Israeli forces. The mandate has since been extended by the Security Council until November 30th, 1977.

Commander: Maj.-Gen. HANNES PHILIPP (Austria).

COMPOSITION OF FORCE

(May 1977)

Austria	522
Canada	164
Iran	388
Poland	88
UNDOF military observers (detailed from UNTSO)	86
	1,248

ACTIVITIES

The initial task of the Force was to take over territory evacuated in stages by the Israeli troops, in accordance with the disengagement agreement, to hand over territory to Syrian troops, and to establish an area of separation.

UNDOF continues to man the area of separation, from which Syrian and Israeli forces are excluded; it carries out inspections of the areas of limited armaments and forces, and it uses its best efforts to maintain the cease-fire. The area of separation has been placed under Syrian civil administration.

FINANCE

UNDOF finances are treated in conjunction with those of UNEF (*see above*).

UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN CYPRUS—UNFICYP

Headquarters at Nicosia, Cyprus

Set up in March 1964 by Security Council resolution, for a three-month period, subsequently extended to December 15th, 1977, by successive resolutions.

Special Representative of the Secretary-General: JAVIER PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR (Peru).

Commander: Maj.-Gen. J. J. QUINN (Ireland).

COMPOSITION OF FORCE

(June 1977)

	Military	Police
Australia	—	16
Austria	312	11
Canada	515	—
Denmark	360	—
Finland	220	—
Ireland	6	—
Sweden	425	20
United Kingdom	830	—
TOTAL	2,668	47

It was reported that the Finnish contingent was to be repatriated at the end of October 1977.

FUNCTIONS

The purpose of the Force has been to keep the peace between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities pending a resolution of outstanding issues between them, to help maintain law and order, and to promote a return to normal conditions. UNFICYP now also performs functions in relation to the supervision of the ceasefire between the armed forces of Turkey and Cyprus, and in providing humanitarian assistance to refugees and to villages isolated behind military lines. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees acts as Co-ordinator of UN humanitarian assistance for Cyprus.

FINANCE

The estimated cost to the United Nations for maintaining the Force during the period from June 15th, 1977, to December 15th, 1977, is \$12.7 million. The total costs from the beginning of the operation in March 1964 to June 15th, 1977, were \$262.3 million.

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES—
UNHCR

Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Telephone: 34 60 11, 33 10 00, 33 20 00, 33 40 00.

Set up in 1950, the Office of the High Commissioner aims chiefly to provide international protection for refugees and seek permanent solutions to their problems through voluntary repatriation, resettlement in other countries or integration into the country of present residence. The High Commissioner also undertakes special humanitarian tasks for which his Office has particular experience or expertise.

ORGANIZATION

HIGH COMMISSIONER

High Commissioner (1966–78): Prince SADRUDIN AGA KHAN (Iran).

Deputy High Commissioner: CHARLES H. MACE (U.S.A.).

The High Commissioner is elected by the United Nations General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General, and is responsible to the General Assembly and to ECOSOC.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, established by ECOSOC, gives the High Commissioner policy directives in respect of material

assistance programmes, and advice at his request in the field of international protection. It meets once a year, usually at Geneva. Special sessions may be called to consider urgent problems. Members: representatives of thirty-one states.

ADMINISTRATION

Consists of the following divisions: External Affairs (including Fund Raising, Public Information and Secretariat), Protection, Assistance (with five regional sections), Administration and Management. As at August 1st, 1977, there were 34 representatives and 12 correspondents, honorary representatives or consultants in 48 countries.

FUNCTIONS

COMPETENCE

The competence of the High Commissioner extends to any person who, owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear or for reasons other than personal convenience, remains unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear or for reasons other than personal convenience, is unwilling to return to it. Refugees meeting these conditions are entitled to the protection of the Office of the High Commissioner irrespective of their geographical location. Refugees who are assisted by other United Nations agencies, or who have the same rights or obligations as nationals of their country of residence, are outside the mandate of UNHCR.

INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

The main objective of international protection, the primary function of UNHCR, is to help refugees acquire the nationality of the country of residence when voluntary repatriation is not applicable, and in the meantime to safeguard their rights and interests and improve their status. UNHCR pursues these objectives through seeking to facilitate naturalization of refugees, promoting the conclusion of inter-governmental legal instruments in favour of refugees and encouraging governments to adopt legal provisions for their benefit.

The main legal instruments concerning refugees are the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, and the 1967 Protocol which extends provisions of the Convention to new groups of refugees. The application of these two instruments is supervised by UNHCR.

Other legal instruments directly or indirectly affecting the refugees include the 1954 Convention on the Status of Stateless Persons, the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, the 1957 Agreement and 1973 protocol relating to Refugee Seamen, the 1959 European Agreement on the Suppression of Visas for Refugees, and the 1969 Convention concerning the Specific Aspects of the Problems of Refugees in Africa.

MATERIAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES
EMERGENCY RELIEF AND SUPPLEMENTARY AID

Emergency relief is provided in the case of new refugee situations when food supplies and medical aid are required on a large scale at short notice. In recent years this has been the case many times in Africa where the World Food Programme has provided considerable food supplies for the refugees' subsistence pending their first harvest.

The UNHCR *material assistance programmes* are financed from voluntary contributions made by governments and also from non-governmental sources. The financial target of the UNHCR General Programme for 1978 amounts to \$35,209,000. The General Programme comprises the former UNHCR Annual Programme and the \$2,000,000 Emergency Fund.

Supplementary aid is provided for the neediest refugees and may take the form of supplementary feeding, medical aid, or clothing.

VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION

The Office assists refugees wherever possible to overcome difficulties in the way of their repatriation. In cases where no funds are available for their transportation to their homeland, arrangements for payment of the cost involved may be made by UNHCR under its material assistance programmes.

RESETTLEMENT

From its inception UNHCR has been actively engaged in the promotion of resettlement through emigration, in close co-operation with interested governments, the Inter-governmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM), the United States Refugee Program and voluntary agencies concerned with the resettlement of refugees. The task of UNHCR in this field is to negotiate with governments in an endeavour to obtain suitable resettlement opportunities for those refugees both able-bodied and handicapped who opt for this solution, to encourage governments to liberalize their criteria for the admission of refugees and to draw up special immigration schemes for them wherever possible.

INTEGRATION OF REFUGEES IN THEIR
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

The object of local integration is to assist refugees to become self-supporting in their country of residence. In Europe, this is done either by granting refugees loans for establishment in agriculture, or by assisting them through vocational training or in other ways to learn a skill, or to establish themselves in gainful occupations. One major form of assistance to help refugees leave camps is to provide them with housing.

The new groups of refugees in Africa and some of the refugees in Asia are mainly assisted through local settlement in agriculture. In Africa consolidation of the settlement of refugees is effected through close co-operation between UNHCR and other members of the UN system which provide development assistance to the areas concerned.

The problem of needy individual refugees seeking employment or educational opportunities in urban areas of Africa, and who are mainly without agricultural background, claims special attention. Efforts to help them are made by the OAU Bureau for the Placement and Education of Refugees, while increased support is being given to special refugee counselling services. These are mainly provided by voluntary agencies in Botswana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Senegal, the Sudan and Tanzania, with the assistance of the governments concerned, of UNHCR and of other UN agencies.

FINANCE

Essential complementary assistance outside the current programme, including the Education Account, is financed from *Special Trust Funds* donated to or channelled through UNHCR. The special tasks which may be undertaken by the High Commissioner are financed separately.

ACTIVITIES, 1975-77

International Protection

The extension of UNHCR's activities into new areas of the world which has characterized the period under review has inevitably led to more widespread responsibilities in the field of protection. Continued efforts have been made to promote accessions to various legal instruments affording protection to refugees, notably the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol, to which the numbers of parties stood respectively at 68 and 63 as of July 31st, 1977. The 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, which provides for the acquisition by operation of law of the nationality of the Contracting State by children born of stateless parents in its territory, entered into force on December 13th, 1975. The High Commissioner was entrusted by the General Assembly with temporary responsibility for supervising the implementation of this instrument which is designed to help eliminate the perpetuation of refugee status. As of December 1976, it had been ratified by six States. A Protocol extending the scope of the 1957 Agreement relating to Refugee Seamen entered into force on March 30th, 1975, duly ratified by 12 States. The 1957 Agreement was designed to regularize the status of refugee seamen having no country in which they might lawfully stay. Other developments with respect to international refugee law included the progress made towards the establishment of a Convention on Territorial Asylum, for which a plenipotentiary conference was convened by the General Assembly in early 1977.

Urgent action has again been called for in cases of violation of the principles of asylum and non-refoulement, in an effort to avoid the potentially dramatic consequences of such acts. The period has also been marked by successive and energetic interventions by the High Commissioner regarding cases of assassination, abduction and violence to which refugees have been subjected in some countries.

Assistance

Activities under UNHCR's General Programme in 1976-77 benefited some 350,000 refugees, the forms of assistance being those described above. Of total commitments, amounting to \$14 million, the largest share was for the local settlement of refugees in Africa, notably that of refugees from Burundj in the United Republic of Tanzania. Needs in Latin America were also very great in view of the onerous care and maintenance expenses incurred in assisting refugees from Chile, admitted temporarily to Argentina and Peru following the events of late 1973. Repeated appeals for resettlement opportunities for these refugees were made by the High Commissioner to governments throughout the world resulting in the departure between October 1973 and December 1975 of over 11,000 persons. Relief aid through the Emergency Fund for which allocations of \$1.4 million were made available helped meet urgent needs in Mozambique, Sudan and Zaire. Assistance from Trust Funds mainly included grants for post-primary courses totalling over \$1 million from the Refugee Education Account.

Besides the regular programme activities, the High Commissioner was also called upon to pursue or undertake

a number of special humanitarian operations in fields in which his Office has acquired particular expertise and experience.

These operations included the co-ordination of United Nations humanitarian assistance for Cyprus, a task assigned to the High Commissioner by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in August 1974, following the events which had resulted in the displacement of one-third of the island's population. By August 31st, 1976, contributions in cash and kind from the international community to help meet the humanitarian needs of both Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot populations, notably in respect of food, medicaments, shelter and equipment, totalled over \$57 million. Other United Nations agencies, especially the World Food Programme, World Health Organization and UNICEF also played an important role in the operation.

In Africa, UNHCR has been engaged in a special programme of large-scale assistance, at the request of the General Assembly, to refugees from the former Portuguese territories. The assistance provided has involved measures to facilitate the return home and initial resettlement of large numbers of persons having lived as refugees in neighbouring countries, or displaced within their country through the long years of conflict. Contributions to UNHCR for the programmes in Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique totalled respectively some \$4 million and \$6 million as of August 31st, 1976. As regards Angola, where assistance on a much larger scale is required, the High Commissioner was designated by the Secretary-General as Co-ordinator of United Nations Humanitarian Assistance. To meet the most immediate needs, the High Commissioner has issued an appeal for \$32.5 million in cash and for 48,000 tons of food.

The special operations which UNHCR was called upon to undertake in the Indo-Chinese peninsula included a large-scale resettlement and rehabilitation programme for displaced and uprooted persons in Laos and Viet-Nam, for which needs until the end of 1976 were estimated at \$20 million. In addition, UNHCR was called upon in the spring of 1975 to co-operate with UNICEF in a joint emergency relief operation in the southern part of Viet-Nam. Contributions of some \$14 million in cash and kind were made available to UNHCR by the international community for the provision of relief commodities.

In Thailand a large-scale programme of relief aid was begun in August 1975 to assist the authorities in meeting the needs of thousands of persons arriving from Cambodia, Laos and Viet-Nam, whose number rose to over 115,000 by the end of the year. Estimated needs for this programme until December 1977 amounted to \$6.5 million. A major programme of assistance has also been established for relief assistance to persons displaced from Indo-China arriving in other countries of South-East Asia pending permanent solutions to their situation through voluntary repatriation, resettlement or local settlement where feasible. Needs until the end of 1976 were estimated at \$10.2 million. By the end of June 1976, over 35,000 persons had been resettled, including 14,000 from Thailand.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY—IAEA

Kaerntnerring 11, 1010 Vienna, Austria

Telephone: 52 45 11.

Founded in 1957 as an autonomous intergovernmental agency, the IAEA has an agreement giving it responsibility in the United Nations system for international activities concerned with the peaceful uses of atomic energy. It seeks to develop the use of atomic energy, ensuring that it is not used for military purposes. See also the Nuclear Energy Agency of the OECD, EURATOM, and the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Agency.

MEMBERSHIP

110 members: see Table on pages 25-27.

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Consists of representatives of all member states. It convenes each year to participate in the general debate on the Agency's policy and programme. It elects members to the Board of Governors, and approves the appointment of the Director-General; it admits new member states.

President (1977): AKBAR ETEMAD (Iran).

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Consists of 34 member states, 12 designated by the Board of Governors and 22 elected by the General Conference. It is the executive body of the Agency and is responsible to the General Conference. It meets four or five times a year to consider matters proposed to it by member states or the Director-General. It submits the draft budget and programme to the General Conference. Every fourth year it appoints a Director-General subject to approval by the General Conference.

BOARD MEMBERS

(1977-78)

Argentina	Italy
Australia	Japan
Austria	Korea, Republic
Belgium	Kuwait
Brazil	Malaysia
Bulgaria	Mexico
Canada	Niger
Czechoslovakia	Nigeria
Ecuador	Norway
Egypt	Pakistan
France	Panama
Germany, Federal Republic	Peru
Ghana	Portugal
India	Romania
Iran	Senegal

Tunisia
U.S.S.R.

United Kingdom
U.S.A.

Chairman (1977-78): KHOR ENG HEE (Malaysia).

SECRETARIAT

Consists of approximately 460 professional staff and about 725 general service staff. It is headed by the Director-General who is assisted by four Deputy Directors-General and an Inspector-General. The Secretariat is divided into five departments: Technical Assistance and Publications; Technical Operations; Research and Isotopes; Safeguards and Inspection; Administration.

Director-General (reappointed 1977 for a term of four years): Dr. SIGVARD EKLUND (Sweden).

SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Committee was set up in 1958 to advise the Board of Governors and the Director-General upon scientific and technical matters. Appointments are generally for three years.

Prof. H. G. CARVALHO (Brazil)
Dr. FLOYD L. CULLER (U.S.A.)
Prof. I. DOSTROVSKY (Israel)
Dr. M. A. EL-GUEBEILY (Egypt)
Dr. B. GOLDSCHMIDT (France)
Prof. W. HÄFELE (Federal Republic of Germany)
Dr. T. IPPONMATSU (Japan)
Dr. W. B. LEWIS (Canada)
Dr. W. C. MARSHALL (United Kingdom)
Dr. IGOR D. MOROKHOV (U.S.S.R.)
Dr. H. N. SETHNA (India)
Prof. B. F. STRAUB (Hungary)

FUNCTIONS

The Agency is authorized:

1. To encourage and assist research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful uses throughout the world; and, if requested to do so, to act as an intermediary for the purposes of securing the performance of services or the supplying of materials,

equipment, or facilities by one member of the Agency for another; and to perform any operation or service useful in research on, or development or practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

2. To make provision, in accordance with his Statute for materials services, equipment, and facilities to meet

the needs of research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful purposes, including the production of electric power, with due consideration for the needs of the under-developed areas of the world.

3. To foster the exchange of scientific and technical information on peaceful uses of atomic energy.

4. To encourage the exchange and training of scientists and experts in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

5. To establish and administer safeguards designed to ensure that special fissionable and other materials, services, equipment, facilities, and information made available by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control are not used in such a way as to further any military purpose; and to apply safeguards, at the request of the parties, to any bilateral or multilateral arrangement or, at the request of a State, to any of that State's activities in the field of atomic energy.

6. To establish or adopt, in consultation and, where appropriate, in collaboration with the competent organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies concerned, standards of safety for protection of health and minimization of danger to life and property (including such standards for labour conditions), and to provide for the application of these standards to its own operations as well as to the operations making use of materials, services, equipment, facilities, and information made available by the Agency or at its request or under its control or supervision; and to provide for the application of these standards, at the request of the parties; to operations under any bilateral or multilateral arrangement, or, at the request of a State, to any of that State's activities in the field of atomic energy.

7. To acquire or establish any facilities, plant and equipment useful in carrying out its authorised functions, whenever the facilities, plant, and equipment otherwise available to it in the area concerned are inadequate or available only on terms it deems unsatisfactory.

Information and Materials. Each member should make

available such information as would, in the judgment of the member, be helpful to the Agency.

Members may make available to the Agency such quantities of special fissionable materials as they deem advisable and on such terms as shall be agreed with the Agency. On request of the Agency a member shall deliver to another member or group of members such quantities of such materials as the Agency may specify. The Agency shall be responsible for storing and protecting materials in its possession. It shall ensure that these materials shall be safeguarded against hazards of the weather, unauthorised removal or diversion, damage or destruction, including sabotage, and forcible seizure. In storing special fissionable materials in its possession, the Agency shall ensure the geographical distribution of these materials in such a way as not to allow concentration of large amounts of such materials in any one country or region of the world.

Projects and Safeguards. Any member or group of members of the Agency desiring to set up any research project for peaceful purposes may request the assistance of the Agency in securing special fissionable and other materials. For the purpose of considering the request, the Agency may send into the territory of the member or group persons qualified to examine the project.

With respect to any Agency project the Agency shall have the following rights and responsibilities:

1. To examine the design of specialised equipment and facilities, including nuclear reactors, and to approve it only from the viewpoint of assuring that it will not further any military purpose, that it complies with applicable health and safety standards.

2. To require the maintenance and production of operating records and progress reports.

3. To approve the means to be used for the chemical processing of irradiated materials solely to ensure that this chemical processing will not lend itself to diversion of materials for military purposes and will comply with applicable health and safety standards.

4. To send into the territory inspectors who shall have access at all times to all places and data and relevant persons.

ACTIVITIES

Technical Assistance and Training: Each year the IAEA provides 300 to 400 experts, lecturers and visiting professors to more than 50 developing countries; up to 800 fellowships for individual study and participation in short-term training projects; and supplies equipment up to \$3 million to over 50 countries and several regional projects. Regional and inter-regional training courses, demonstration projects and study tour-seminars are regularly held.

Food and Agriculture. In co-operation with FAO, the Agency programme covers research on the use of radiation and isotopes in six fields: plant improvement by induced mutation; control of destructive insects by the sterile-male technique; improvement of livestock nutrition; study of effects of chemical pollution in agriculture and food; preservation of food by irradiation; efficiency of the use of water and fertilizer. Over 200 research contracts and

agreements are carried out in over 20 co-ordinated research programmes. In addition, one or two open symposia, 6-8 expert panels and several research co-ordination meetings are held each year; the proceedings are usually published.

Life Sciences. The Agency's programme, in co-operation with WHO, includes projects in the fields of medical applications of radioisotopes and instrumentation, dosimetry for intentional radiation applications and radiation biology. The Agency provides experts and equipment in these fields to member states, awards fellowships for individual study and organizes training courses and study tours, and awards research contracts. Increasing emphasis is given to research and to a joint project with WHO which is concerned with setting up an international network of secondary-standard dosimetry laboratories in the member states.

Physical Sciences. The Agency's programme in physical sciences is designed specifically for practical problems in the use of atomic energy; particularly the introduction of nuclear power into developing countries. Assistance is given in the use of research reactors. Regular international conferences on fission physics, neutron inelastic scattering, and controlled nuclear fusion are held for this purpose. Panel meetings of experts are also frequently convened, usually on topics of special interest to the technical assistance programmes. In co-operation with UNESCO, FAO and other UN organizations, the Agency provides experts to member states in the application of nuclear techniques to water resource investigations. An Isotope Hydrology Laboratory is maintained. Applications of nuclear methods for raw materials exploration and for trace element analysis are being encouraged. Meetings concerned with homodynamics and analytical chemistry of nuclear materials are being sponsored. Analytical quality control programmes involving developing member states are being carried out.

Nuclear Power and Reactors. The Agency provides advice and assistance to member states on the technical feasibility, design, technology and economics of power reactor systems of proven types. It provides also for an exchange of information on advanced nuclear power systems, including advanced concept (fusion, MHD). In the framework of world energy needs and the expected future role to be played by nuclear power, economic studies relating to nuclear power are made.

On the basis of improved methodologies, developed in 1973 to conduct a nuclear market survey in the 14 developing countries, the Agency assists its member states in making long-range generation planning studies to define their nuclear power programmes. Member states can also be advised about nuclear power plant feasibility studies, and are assisted in the exploration and evaluation of uranium reserves.

To assist member states in meeting their nuclear fuel cycle requirement, the Agency has taken up a detailed evaluation of the question at Regional Nuclear Fuel Cycle Centres.

Intensive and repeated training courses are offered on preparation and implementation of nuclear power programmes, as well as on specific relevant techniques.

Information is collected, evaluated and then disseminated on world uranium resources, as well as on power reactor technology and operating experience.

The Agency initiates and co-ordinates research, circulates information and organizes international working groups, panels, training courses and regional study groups.

Nuclear Safety and Environmental Protection. Safety standards, recommendations, guidance, assistance and services to member states are provided with the aim of ensuring the protection of man, property and the environment against any possible harmful effects of radiation arising in the expanding nuclear industry.

Basic safety standards which take account of the recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection (*see* page 351) have been issued and revised periodically. Regulations for the safe transport

of radioactive materials have been formulated which now form the basis for the regulations of all international transport organizations and of member states that are engaged in such international transport.

A system has been established for facilitating the provision of emergency assistance to member states in the event of a serious radiation accident.

Much attention is given to the management of wastes arising in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy with particular emphasis on the nuclear fuel cycle and the problem of safe, long-term storage and disposal of wastes. A code of practice has been prepared for the management of wastes from the mining and milling of uranium and thorium ores and one is under preparation for the management of radioactive wastes from nuclear power plants. In addition, technical reports are being prepared for the storage, handling and on-site transportation of irradiated fuel and components at reactor plants and the factors to be considered in the selection of sites for geological repositories for solid radioactive wastes.

Member states are provided with advice and assistance for the safe siting, design, construction and operation of research reactors, nuclear power plants, and plants storing and processing nuclear materials, as well as with advice on licensing procedures and compliance controls. This objective is pursued simultaneously through advisory missions, the progressive establishment of a coherent and comprehensive set of internationally acceptable safety criteria and guides for nuclear power plants and reprocessing plants, the exchange of information and training.

Dissemination of Information. The International Nuclear Information System (INIS) provides a computerized indexing and abstracting service. Information is collected by member states and international organizations and sent to the IAEA for processing. It is then disseminated in the form of magnetic tapes and a printed abstracting journal, *INIS Atomindex*. The INIS Clearinghouse provides microfiche copies of many of the documents listed. IAEA also co-operates with the FAO in an information system for agriculture (AGRIS). The IAEA Library has a film lending service. At the Nuclear Data Section, which collaborates with other world centres, neutron data are collected, reviewed and distributed. Up to 15 conferences, symposia and seminars are held a year, and many smaller meetings. *Publs. Nuclear Fusion, Atomic Energy Review*.

Safeguards. The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) requires each of the signatories that has no nuclear weapons to conclude an agreement with the Agency. This agreement prohibits the diversion of nuclear fuels from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Of the 100 States not possessing nuclear weapons, who have ratified or accepted NPT, 51 have now safeguards agreements in force. The Agency has also signed a similar agreement with EUR-ATOM and its non-nuclear weapon member states, which came into effect in 1977.

Two parties to NPT possessing nuclear weapons have offered to permit the IAEA to apply its safeguards to their nuclear activities, although with certain reservations

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

on those with direct significance for national security. Of these a safeguards agreement with the United Kingdom was signed in 1976, and an agreement with the U.S.A. was expected to be approved by the Board of Governors of the IAEA shortly afterwards.

Twelve of the 21 states signatories to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Tlatelolco Treaty) have concluded a safeguards agreement; seven of these agreements are in force. IAEA safeguards are also presently applied in 18 other countries under agreements based on the Agency's Safeguards System.

Pursuant to the various NPT and non-NPT safeguards agreements in force the Agency is now applying safeguards to nuclear material in 87 nuclear power plants, 25 conversion and fabrication plants, 11 pilot fuel fabrication plants, 1 enrichment plant, 3 reprocessing plants, 3 pilot reprocessing plants, 169 research reactors and critical facilities, 12 sub-critical facilities, 43 research and development facilities and 196 separate storage facilities and other locations.

Laboratories. The IAEA operates three laboratories, one in Seibersdorf, Austria, one at the Agency's headquarters in Vienna and one in Monaco devoted to the study of marine radioactivity and other forms of marine pollution. The Seibersdorf and Headquarters Laboratories, working jointly, provide services for many of the Agency's programmes in physics, chemistry, hydrology, nuclear medicine, dosimetry and agriculture.

International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Trieste, Italy: brings together scientists from the developed and the developing countries. With support from the Italian government, the Centre has been operated jointly by the IAEA and UNESCO since 1970. Each year it offers one or more lengthy seminars followed by a research workshop, as well as short topical seminars, training courses, symposia and panels. Independent research is also carried out. The programme concentrates on high-energy and elementary particle physics, solid-state physics, low-energy physics and the theory of nuclear reactions, applicable mathematics, and to a lesser extent on low energy physics and plasma physics.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME—WFP

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy

WFP is a joint UN-FAO effort to stimulate economic and social development through aid in the form of food and to provide emergency relief. It became operational in January 1963 after parallel resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the FAO Conference to establish it in late 1961.

ORGANIZATION

Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes: 30 members, 15 elected by ECOSOC and 15 by FAO.

Joint UN-FAO Administrative Unit: carries out the day-to-day activities of the WFP.

Executive Director: GARSON NATHANIEL VOGEL (Canada).

United Nations (Other Bodies)

Supplying Fissionable Materials: The Agency is empowered by its Statute to serve as an intermediary in arranging the delivery of special fissionable materials, enriched uranium and plutonium, to member states. By June 1976, about 200 transfers of such material, some of them gifts, had been made to 38 recipient countries. Almost all transfers were for research reactors or other research purposes. Contracts have been concluded for the supply of enriched uranium for two power reactors in Mexico and one in Yugoslavia. Supplier states have been Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, the U.S.S.R., the U.K. and the U.S.A. The fund of special fissionable material still available to the Agency for supply to its members is almost 5,000 kilograms of uranium-235 contained in enriched uranium.

BUDGET

The agency is financed by regular and voluntary contributions from member states.

The regular budget for 1976, original appropriation, amounted to U.S. \$37,002,000; the regular budget for 1977 was \$43,501,000. The target for voluntary contributions to finance the IAEA programme of technical assistance was \$5.5 million for 1976 and was to be increased to \$6 million in 1977, subject to approval by the General Conference.

The regular budget for 1978 will be \$51,379,000.

PUBLICATIONS

Proceedings of Conferences, Symposia and Seminars.
IAEA Bulletin.

Science Features.

Atomic Energy Review.

Nuclear Fusion: Journal of Plasma Physics and Thermonuclear Fusion.

Technical Directories.

Panel Proceedings Series.

Safety Series.

Bibliographical Series.

Technical Reports Series.

INIS Atomindex.

INIS Reference Series.

ACTIVITIES

Member governments of the United Nations and FAO make voluntary contributions of commodities, cash, and services (particularly shipping) to WFP, which uses the food for emergency relief for victims of natural and man-made disasters and for support for economic and social development projects in the developing countries. The food

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

is supplied, for example, as an incentive in development self-help schemes, as part wages in labour-intensive projects of many kinds, particularly in the rural economy, but also in the industrial field, and in support of institutional feeding schemes where the emphasis is mainly on enabling the beneficiaries to have an adequate and balanced diet. Recipient governments are encouraged to take steps to replace the WFP aid as soon as each project, which may be for anything up to five years, comes to an end.

The steep rise in world commodity prices forced the Programme to make severe cuts in its activities during 1973-74. Following the World Food Conference in Rome in November 1974, however, a number of countries, principally Canada, increased their contributions. The pledging target figure of \$450 million has been exceeded by more than 50 per cent to \$664 million, allowing the Programme considerable expansion. A target of \$750 million was agreed for the 1977-78 biennium and a target of \$950 million is being asked for 1979-80. Following a new set of priorities the Programme is giving highest priority to Least Developed and Most Seriously Affected Countries and to projects for vulnerable groups and for agricultural development.

United Nations (Other Bodies)

As at June 30th, 1977, 853 development projects in 105 countries had been approved since the beginning of the Programme's operations at a total cost to WFP of \$2,917 million. Broken down by region: in Latin America and the Caribbean, 121 projects in 26 countries; in North Africa and the Near East, 161 projects in 11 countries; in West Africa, 177 projects in 26 countries; in Mediterranean Europe and East Africa, 144 projects in 19 countries; in Asia and the Far East, 250 projects in 23 countries. In addition, 309 emergency operations have been undertaken in 88 countries at a total cost to the Programme of \$278 million.

BUDGET

As at June 30th, 1977, the resources made available to the Programme through voluntary contributions by governments, including pledges for the period 1977-78, stood at a total of \$2,435 million; \$1,780 million were in commodities and \$655 million in cash and services. A further \$194 million worth of food grains was made available to the Programme by signatories of the Food Aid Convention.

WORLD FOOD COUNCIL—WFC

Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy

Created in December 1974, after efforts over more than thirty years to form a world authority for production and distribution of food supplies.

MEMBERS

The Council has a membership of 36 countries elected in rotation with one-third retiring each year. Serving during 1977:

Argentina	Guatemala	Madagascar	Sri Lanka*
Australia	Hungary*	Mauritania	Sweden*
Bangladesh	Indonesia	Mexico	Thailand
Canada	Iran*	Nigeria	Trinidad and Tobago*
Chad*	Italy*	Pakistan	U.S.S.R.
Cuba	Ivory Coast	Philippines	United Kingdom*
Egypt*	Jamaica	Poland	U.S.A.
France	Japan*	Rwanda	Venezuela*
Germany, Federal Republic	Kenya*	Somalia	Yugoslavia

President: ARTURO R. TANCO (Philippines).

* Countries whose term expired at the end of 1977.

SECRETARIAT

With the help of associated institutions, the Secretariat is to assist the Council in developing the world food strategy, and in keeping a review of the world food situation.

Executive Director (until end of 1977): Dr. JOHN A. HANNAH (U.S.A.).

AIMS

According to the definitive resolution of the 1974 World Food Conference, the Council should provide overall, integrated and continuing attention to co-ordinate policies on food production, nutrition, food security, food trade and food aid, as well as other related matters, among the agencies of the UN.

The Council is to review problems and proposed actions, and recommend actions; it will co-ordinate the activities of the UN in relation to food problems, and co-operate with regional bodies to formulate and follow up the approved policies.

ACTIVITIES

A detailed strategy for food policies was agreed at the World Food Conference in Rome, November 1974. The first and second Ministerial sessions were held in Rome and the third session was held in Manila, Philippines, in June 1977.

Following five days of discussions in Manila, the Council adopted on June 24th, 1977, a communiqué titled *A Programme of Action to Eradicate Hunger and Malnutri-*

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

tion. Drawing attention to the many failures in the campaign against hunger since the 1974 World Food Conference, the communiqué focused attention on urgent steps necessary to end hunger.

According to the World Food Council, the highest priority actions are: (1) increasing food production in developing countries, (2) creating an international grain reserve as part of a world food security system, (3) increasing and improving food aid, (4) improving nutrition in developing countries and (5) reducing barriers to trade in food between developing and developed countries.

Increasing Food Production. Food Priority Countries (FPCs) is a term by which the World Food Council has identified countries with extraordinarily severe food problems. Since the World Food Conference in 1974, per capita food production increased in developed countries and in a number of developing countries. However, per capita food production has remained the same or actually declined since 1974 in food priority countries.

In Manila, the WFC called for an increase in internal and external investment in food priority countries to increase food production by 4 per cent per year. To accomplish this, the WFC estimates that internal investment (from the FPCs themselves) will have to be increased substantially, and external concessional aid from other countries will have to triple from \$2,400 million to \$6,500 million per year, out of a global estimate of \$8,300 million in external resources needed annually for assistance to developing countries for food production. The current level of total external resources for food production is \$3,500 million—less than half the \$8,300 million called for.

International Grain Reserve. Delegates to the WFC meeting, including both grain exporters and grain importers, agreed that the current year was the best time to build an international system of grain reserves, as dangerously low stocks of grain have been replenished by good harvests in many parts of the world and stocks are abundant. According to the WFC, it is important that present stocks of grain go into a reserve system.

The final communiqué placed great emphasis in recommending that a new International Grains Agreement be negotiated as soon as possible. The present agreement expires in June 1978. An important feature of the new grains agreement should be an international system of nationally held reserves. The size of the international reserve, and the cost-sharing between grain exporting and importing countries are to be determined through negotiations, but it was agreed that prices would be an important factor in stock management.

International Emergency Reserve. The Seventh Special Session of the UN General Assembly recommended an international emergency food reserve of 500,000 tons. In 1976, allocations for such a reserve totalled only 92,500 tons. At Manila, the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture confirmed a recent U.S. decision to contribute 125,000 tons of grain to such a reserve. Other countries which have also

United Nations (Other Bodies)

indicated allocations to the International Emergency Reserve are: Sweden (40,000 tons), the Federal Republic of Germany (35,000 tons), Norway (10,000 tons) and the EEC (15,000 tons). Allocations total at present 225,000 tons and some other countries such as Australia, Canada, Denmark and the Netherlands are expected to announce their contribution soon.

Improving Food Aid. The 1974 World Food Conference goal for international food aid was 10 million tons per year. Food aid shipments for the year 1975-76 totalled 6.9 million tons and allocations for the year 1976-77 totalled 8.3 million tons.

Continuity of food aid is as important as its volume to recipient countries. Nevertheless, most food aid is still allocated on a year by year basis, preventing the use of food for long-range development projects in recipient countries. The World Food Council recommended that food aid be increased to the 10 million ton target, that aid be forward-planned for more than one year at a time, that an increasing proportion of aid to countries in serious economic difficulties be in grants rather than loans, and that steps be taken to ensure that food aid should not retard efforts to increase food production in recipient countries.

Improving Nutrition. According to the WFC Secretariat, nutrition—or its opposite, malnutrition—is the one aspect of hunger on which the least progress has been made since the World Food Conference. Malnutrition is a threat in the more prosperous developing countries as well as in the food priority countries.

The World Food Council considers that the waste of human potential involved in continued hunger and malnutrition makes it imperative that attacking those problems cannot await the slow process of overall development. Instead direct intervention, by governments or international agencies, focusing on specific target groups, is necessary. Far from accomplishing this goal, the WFC notes that many nations have not yet even drawn up plans to achieve this.

Reducing Trade Barriers. Developed nations are potentially very large markets for goods produced in developing countries. Unfortunately developed nations have erected many barriers to imports of foodstuffs in order to protect their domestic agriculture. To the chagrin of developing countries who would like to increase trade with developed countries, the domestic agricultural policies of developed countries are usually not negotiable at international conferences on improving trade. The Council recommended, in the context of a progressive expansion and liberalization of trade, that developing countries be provided with increased opportunities for access to the food and agriculture markets of the developed countries. It recommended an improved framework for trade which should, when feasible and appropriate, provide developing countries with a more favourable treatment and minimize import and export restrictions, particularly those which affect developing countries' food supplies and food exports.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT— UNCTAD

Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Telephone: 34 60 11, 31 02 11.

UNCTAD was set up as an organ of the UN General Assembly by a resolution of December 1964.

MEMBERS

155 members: see Table on pages 25-27.

ORGANIZATION

CONFERENCE

Held every four years in different capitals of member states. Fourth session, Nairobi, May 1976.

Secretary-General: GAMANI COREA (Sri Lanka).

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Between Conferences, the continuing work of the organization is carried out by the Trade and Development Board together with its various committees and subsidiary bodies. Eighth Special Session: April-May 1977; seventeenth regular session: August-September 1977.

MAIN COMMITTEES

The Board has six main committees: on commodities, manufactures, invisibles and financing related to trade,

shipping, transfer of technology, and economic co-operation and integration among developing countries; there is also a special committee on preferences.

COMMODITY CONFERENCES

As required UNCTAD convenes commodity conferences.

AIMS

UNCTAD aims to evolve a co-ordinated set of policies, to be adopted by all its member states, designed to accelerate the economic development of the developing countries. UNCTAD's concern covers the entire spectrum of policies in both developed and developing countries which influence the external trade and payments and economic development of developing countries.

ACTIVITIES

Currently, UNCTAD's major preoccupation is an integrated programme for commodities, designed to stabilize prices at remunerative and just levels while also ensuring supplies. Negotiations for commodity agreements for a large number of products are under way, as part of a single exercise, from September 1976 to the end of 1978. An UNCTAD conference for negotiations on a common fund for the financing of buffer stocks was convened in March 1977. No conclusion was reached and the conference was scheduled to resume in November 1977.

UNCTAD has adopted an inter-related set of measures and recommendations to expand and diversify the export trade of the developing countries in manufactures and semi-manufactures.

A ministerial session of the Board in 1978 will review action taken to relieve developing countries suffering from debt-service difficulties. UNCTAD examines also the long-term evolution of development assistance, suggests new financing techniques, and studies requirements for a reformed international monetary system consistent with the needs of development.

Work on a draft international code of conduct on transfer

of technology was expected to be completed during 1977 and a code adopted in 1978.

UNCTAD supports the programme of economic co-operation among developing countries, particularly through technical assistance in the promotion and implementation of economic co-operation programmes at the sub-regional, regional and inter-regional levels.

The expansion of trade and economic relations with socialist countries is also a specific concern of UNCTAD.

BUDGET

Budget approved by the UN General Assembly for the two-year period 1976-77: U.S. \$45,212,000.

PUBLICATIONS

Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its Fourth Session held at Nairobi, Kenya, from 5 to 31 May 1976.

New directions and new structures for trade and development, report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

UNITED NATIONS RESEARCH INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT—UNRISD

Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Established in 1964 as an autonomous UN activity to conduct research into problems and policies of social development and economic development during different phases of economic growth.

ORGANIZATION

(as at October 1977)

BOARD

Supervises the activities of the Institute. Members include representatives of the Secretary-General of UN, of two of the four Specialized Agencies directly concerned (ILO, UNESCO, FAO, WHO) in rotation, of the Economic Commission for Western Asia, and of the UN regional institutes for Asia, Latin America and Africa, as well as the Institute's Director and seven individuals nominated by the Commission for Social Development and elected by the Economic and Social Council.

Chairman: M. T. DIAWARA (Ivory Coast).

Members:

K. E. KNUTSSON (Sweden)
K. A. NAQVI (India)
H. M. A. ONITIRI (Nigeria)
J. RIPERT (France)
B. SEFER (Yugoslavia)
E. B. SHELDON (U.S.A.)
R. STAVENHAGEN (Mexico)

PROFESSIONAL STAFF

Director: S. L. BARRACLOUGH (U.S.A.).

Twelve research officers and assistants plus various experts and consultants.

FUNCTIONS

The Institute was created to conduct research into problems and policies of social development and relationships between various types of social development and economic development during different phases of economic

growth. It was intended that the studies of the Institute should contribute to the work of (a) the United Nations Secretariat; (b) regional planning institutes under the auspices of the United Nations; (c) national institutes.

ACTIVITIES

Current Projects:

- The improvement of development statistics and indicators;
- Social and economic implications of the large-scale introduction of new varieties of food-grain;
- Food systems and society;
- Attitudes and values concerning environment and development;
- The condition and role of women in social change and in development programmes.

PUBLICATIONS SINCE 1973

I. DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS AND PLANNING

- Methods of Estimation and Prediction in Socioeconomic Development: Regression and the Best-Fitting Line.*
- The Measurement of Real Progress at the Local Level: Examples from the Literature and a Pilot Study.*
- L'allocation des ressources dans les secteurs sociaux: étude sur les systèmes de décision.*
- The Improvement of Development Statistics.* Three Volumes of Development Indicators forming a Research Data Bank.

2. RURAL INSTITUTIONS AND PLANNED CHANGE

Rural Cooperatives as Agents of Change: A Research Report and a Debate.

3. THE GREEN REVOLUTION

The Green Revolution Project: A Summary of Conclusions. Growth with Justice in Asian Agriculture: An Exercise in Policy Formulation.

La alimentación y la nueva tecnología agrícola.

Ciencia y producción agrícola.

The New Rice in Asia: Conclusions from Four Country Studies.

Studies of the Green Revolution in Tunisia, Morocco, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Mexico, Malaysia and Indonesia:

4. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Vol. III *Regional Development: Experiences and Prospects in Latin America.*

Vol. VI *Regional Information and Regional Planning.*

Vol. VIII *Regional Disaggregation of National Policies and Plans.*

Vol. X *Urban-Regional Development in South America—A Process of Diffusion and Integration.*

Research Notes (in English, French and Spanish).

UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING AND RESEARCH— UNITAR

801 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Established 1965 as an autonomous body within the framework of the United Nations.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Composed of up to 24 members appointed by the UN Secretary-General to serve for three years. The UN Secretary-General and the Presidents of the General Assembly and ECOSOC, and the Executive Director of the Institute are ex-officio members. Specialized agencies are represented appropriately at meetings. The Board meets usually once a year and is responsible for determining basic policies of the Institute and for reviewing and adopting the annual budget.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Executive Director is appointed by the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Board, and is responsible for the overall organization, direction and administration of the Institute.

Executive Director: Dr. DAVIDSON S. H. W. NICOL (Sierra Leone).

AIMS

To improve, by means of training and research, the effectiveness of the United Nations, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development.

FUNCTIONS

TRAINING

The training programme is designed for members of permanent missions to the UN and other diplomats, staff members of the specialized agencies and for national officials of developing countries concerned with subjects related to the UN. Seminars, symposia and workshops are conducted at United Nations' headquarters in New York and in Geneva and in the field. The programme includes familiarization courses on current UN issues, seminars on the structure and organization of the UN, and training courses on some of the basic elements in multilateral diplomacy: negotiating procedures, the use of UN documentation, etc. Refresher courses in international law for developing country officials have been a long-standing part of UNITAR regional training programmes.

RESEARCH

UNITAR programme of research investigates such issues as the role of ad hoc global conferences in alleviating global problems, the changing nature of the international civil

service, relations between the UN and regional organizations, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the effects on the environment of development projects; the research programme also holds regular symposia for UN officials and outside experts and provides background papers to facilitate the work of the UN.

FUTURE STUDIES

In co-operation with other institutes, UNITAR publishes periodic reports on the state of future oriented studies, especially as it relates to the United Nations' activities and international co-operation in the field of development. It also undertakes specific studies to discover the long-term trends in such fields as energy, raw materials, population, food, environment, and technology. The intention is to carry out, for the United Nations, a continuous examination of major world problems and trends that may have implications for the future of mankind and to throw light on areas in which action is considered necessary.

PUBLICATIONS

Over 50 titles in English and some in Arabic, French, Spanish and Russian; *UNITAR News* and *Nouvelles de l'UNITAR* (several times a year).

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME—UNDP

New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Established in 1965 by the General Assembly to help the developing countries increase the wealth-producing capabilities of their natural and human resources.

ORGANIZATION

AGENCIES PARTICIPATING

The following act as executing agencies or otherwise participate in the work of the UNDP: the UN Office of Technical Co-operation, 21 of the UN agencies and organizations, 3 regional development banks and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

The UNDP is responsible to the General Assembly, to which it reports through ECOSOC.

Governing Council: representatives of 48 countries, both industrial and developing; the policy-making body of the UNDP. One-third of the membership changes each year.

President (1977): Dr. JOHAN KAUFMAN (Netherlands).

Administrator: F. BRADFORD MORSE (U.S.A.).

Inter-Agency Consultative Board (IACB): composed of the UN Secretary-General and the Executive Heads of the UNDP's participating and executing Agencies; provides guidance and advice.

Secretariat: composed of an international staff from nearly 90 countries.

REGIONAL BUREAUX

Headed by assistant administrators, the regional bureaux share the responsibility for implementing the programme with the administrator's office. A bureau for programme and policy co-ordination provides guidance and technical expertise for the bureaux. Within certain limitations, large-scale projects may be approved and funding allocated by the administrator, and smaller-scale projects by the resident representatives, based in over 100 countries.

The four regional bureaux, all at the Secretariat in New York, cover: Africa; Asia and the Pacific; the Mediterranean and the Middle East; and Latin America.

FIELD OFFICES

In each country receiving UNDP assistance there is a Country Office, headed by the UNDP resident representative, who co-ordinates all UN technical assistance. He advises the government on formulating the country programme, sees that the field activities are carried out, and acts as the leader of the UN team of experts working in the country.

ACTIVITIES

As the world's largest agency for technical co-operation, the UNDP works with over 140 governments and two dozen international agencies for faster economic growth and better standards of living throughout Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Middle East and parts of Europe. To this end, UNDP supports some 8,000 projects (with a total cost on completion of over U.S. \$5,000 million) in agriculture, industry, education, power production, transport, communications, health, public administration, housing, trade and related fields. Also included are activities designed to advance such important goals as the establishment of a new international economic order, technical co-operation among developing countries and increased involvement of women in development. During the next five years, around 55 per cent of UNDP's assistance will go to countries where per capita G.N.P.s are under \$200—and fully 80 per cent to countries with per capita G.N.P.s of less than \$600.

Backed by UNDP funding of some U.S. \$420 million in 1976, projects made available to the developing countries the knowledge and experience of nearly 8,600 international experts, provided 4,500 fellowships for advanced study abroad and supplied some \$44 million worth of equipment from computers to basic hand tools, and specialized technical services valued at approximately \$37 million.

Project work covers five main fields:

Surveying and assessing natural resources; industrial, commercial and export potentials; and other development assets.

Stimulating capital investments to help realize these possibilities.

Training in a wide range of vocational and professional skills.

Transferring appropriate technologies and stimulating the growth of local technological capabilities.

Economic and social planning, with particular emphasis on meeting the needs of the poorest sections of the population.

Most projects are designed to be "self-continuing", with national personnel taking over all operations as UNDP support phases out.

Nearly U.S. \$25,000 million of development investments have been directly or indirectly stimulated by UNDP-supported activities. Since 1972 alone, some \$5,900 million has been committed to transport and communications; \$3,700 million to natural resources, particularly hydro-power development; \$3,500 million to agriculture; \$2,700 million to industry; and \$1,200 million to health.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations (Other Bodies)

DEVELOPMENT WORK APPROVED FOR UNDP ASSISTANCE BY SECTOR AS OF JUNE 30TH, 1976

	PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST (U.S. \$ million equivalent)	PER CENT OF TOTAL
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1,578	618.2	28.0
Industry	1,840	347.1	16.0
Transport and communications	745	249.9	11.0
General economic and social policy and planning	1,040	251.4	11.0
Education	531	175.0	8.0
Science and technology	472	130.9	6.0
Natural resources	290	126.6	6.0
Health	524	137.6	6.0
Other	998	179.3	8.0
TOTAL	8,018	2,216.0	100.0

DEVELOPMENT WORK APPROVED FOR UNDP ASSISTANCE BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION AS OF JUNE 30TH, 1976

	PROJECTS	ESTIMATED COST (U.S. \$ million equivalent)	PER CENT OF TOTAL
Africa	2,316	689.1	31.0
Asia and the Pacific	2,177	564.5	26.0
Latin America	1,670	473.0	21.0
Europe, Mediterranean and the Middle East	1,718	434.8	20.0
Inter-Regional and global	137	54.6	2.0
TOTAL	8,018	2,216.0	100.0

FINANCE

The Development Programme is financed by the voluntary contributions of members of the United Nations and the Programme's participating Agencies. Contributions pledged for 1976 totalled U.S. \$451 million. The cumulative

total of contributions pledged by some 130 countries since activities began with the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance in 1950 to the end of 1975 was approximately \$3,605.3 million.

PUBLICATIONS

Annual Reports of the Administrator to the Governing Council.
Reports by the Governing Council to ECOSOC.

Action UNDP (every 2 months).
Commitment (twice yearly).
Business Bulletin (monthly).

UNITED NATIONS CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

c/o United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Established by the UN General Assembly in December 1966, the Capital Development Fund became fully operational in 1974 following a significant increase in its resources.

ORGANIZATION

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Composed of twenty-four members, elected by the General Assembly, with equitable representation of developed and developing countries. Decides on policy matters and approves loans and grants. The Board meets at least once a year; for the time being the Governing Council of UNDP acts in its place.

MANAGING DIRECTOR

Chief executive officer; approves requests for grants and loans.

Managing Director: The Administrator of UNDP (*pro tem.*).

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

United Nations (Other Bod

FUNCTIONS

Assists developing countries by supplementing existing sources of capital assistance by means of grants and loans on concessionary terms.

Assistance is directed towards the low-income groups in developing countries who have not benefited from earlier development efforts.

Assistance may be given to any of the member states of the UN system, and is not necessarily limited to specific projects. The Fund is mainly used for the benefit of the 25 least-developed countries.

FINANCE

Administrative Activities: financed by the regular budget of the UN.

Operational Activities: financed by voluntary contributions, in cash or kind, from governments or other sources.

PLEDGES

	TOTAL PLEDGED (U.S. \$ or equivalent)	COUNTRY PLEDGIN
1968	1,281,654	25
1969	1,265,934	35
1970	715,281	31
1971	868,574	30
1972	716,419	32
1973	724,249	27
1974	5,899,307	26
1975	7,438,327	31

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION- UNIDO

Lerchenfelderstrasse 1, A-1070 Vienna, Austria

Telephone: 43500.

Began operations in 1967, following a resolution of the General Assembly, to assist in the industrialization of developing countries through direct assistance and mobilization of national and international resources.

ORGANIZATION

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Composed of 45 members, 15 elected annually for three-year periods by the UN General Assembly from among the members of the UN or its related agencies. Meets annually; formulates principles and policies; co-ordinates all activities within the UN system in the field of industrial development. A subsidiary body, the Permanent Committee, holds two sessions a year.

President (1977): Dr. FERHANG JALAL (Iraq).

Secretary: A. MANECK (Federal Republic of Germany).

SECRETARIAT

Has overall responsibility for UNIDO's programme industrial development and co-operation. UNIDO is executing agency of the UNDP.

Executive Director: Dr. ABD-EL RAHMAN KHANE (Algeria)

FIELD ORGANIZATION

A network of Industrial Development Field Advisers attached to the office of the Resident Representatives UNDP maintains liaison with governments, regional organizations and other bodies.

FUNCTIONS

Activities cover macro-economic and micro-economic aspects of industrial development. At macro-economic level, questions are considered concerning the formulation of industrial development policies, planning, programming, surveys, infrastructure and structure, institutional services to industry, etc. At micro-economic level, assistance is provided in problems of pre-feasibility and feasibility of industry or plant, investment and financing, production and productivity, product development and design, technology and techniques, management, marketing, quality research, etc.

Operational Activities

Technical assistance is provided on request to developing countries or governments, industries or other bodies. Such assistance usually consists of expert services, but can also include supply of equipment or fellowships for training such as in management or production.

Promotional Activities

Consist mainly in action taken by the Secretariat in providing contacts between industrialized and developing countries and identifying possibilities for the solution of specific problems in developing countries. Examples of promotional activities are: investment promotion, international sub-contracting, information service and the partnership programme.

Supporting Activities

Activities carried out by the Secretariat include research and investigation, organization of seminars, working groups, and other specialist meetings on all subjects concerning industrial and technological development of developing countries. Special attention is given to such areas where research and analysis can lead to an improved performance such as transfer and adaptation of appropriate technology.

ACTIVITIES 1976

At the end of 1976 the value of technical assistance delivered by UNIDO to the developing countries was \$40 million, representing an increase of 9.5 per cent over the 1975 amount. Approved projects in progress by the end of 1976 totalled 2,504. The total value of assistance from 1967 to 1976 was \$188,345,000. In 1976 1,061 experts worked on UNIDO projects in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America. Actual delivery of equipment and consultant services for the year totalled \$10 million.

Fellowship Awards. During 1976, UNIDO awarded 430 fellowships. A total of 40 group training programmes were carried out, and training was provided to about 8,000 nationals of developing countries through fellowships, in-plant group training programmes and workshops, study tours and as counterparts attached to field projects.

GENERAL CONFERENCE

The second General Conference was held in Lima, Peru, in March 1975 with 114 governments represented, more than half of them at Minister of Industry level. The Conference adopted the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, mainly on a document drafted by the Group of 77 developing countries, and called for the share of developing countries in total world industrial production to be increased to at least 25 per cent by the year 2000. Recognizing that the autonomy and functions of UNIDO should be increased and expanded substantially, the Conference recommended that the organization should be converted into a specialized agency and that an industrial development fund should be established. These recommendations were accepted by the General Assembly in September 1975 and five sessions were held in 1976-77 to draft a constitution for UNIDO as a specialized agency of the UN. Other resolutions adopted by the conference related to the selection of appropriate industrial technology, the human aspects of industrial

development and the problems of the least-developed, land-locked and island countries.

The third General Conference is scheduled to take place in New Delhi, India, in 1979.

FINANCE

The six sources from which UNIDO derives its finance are: the UN Regular Budget, the UN Regular Programme of Technical Assistance, the UN Development Programme, the Special Industrial Services Programme, the UNIDO General Trust Fund, and the Special-purpose Trust Funds, formerly known as Funds-in-Trust. Approved appropriations for UNIDO's regular budget for the biennium 1976-77 amounted to U.S. \$46,087,100.

Regular programme of technical co-operation: In 1976 \$2.1 million was committed for financing 12 regional advisers attached to regional commissions, and 6 inter-regional advisers attached to the Industrial Operations Division at UNIDO Headquarters. The remainder of the funds was used to finance training programmes and special activities for the least developed countries.

UNIDO General Trust Fund: Derives its resources from voluntary contributions made to UNIDO by member states of the UN, members of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Pledges at the 9th Pledging Conference held in October 1976 totalled \$3.4 million.

PUBLICATIONS

UNIDO Newsletter (monthly).

Industrial Research and Development News (quarterly).

Industrialization and Productivity Bulletin (half-yearly).

Industrial Development Survey (yearly).

Guides to Information Sources (about 6 a year).

Transfer of Technology Series (6 to 8 a year).

Annual Report of the Executive Director.

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES—UNFPA**485 Lexington Avenue, 20th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.**

Created in 1967 as the Trust Fund for Population Activities. Became a Fund of the UN General Assembly in 1972, with the Governing Council of UNDP as its governing body, under policy supervision of the Economic and Social Council

ORGANIZATION**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

The Executive Director, who has the rank of Under-Secretary-General of the UN, is responsible for the overall direction of the Fund, working closely with governments, United Nations bodies and agencies, regional groups, and non-governmental organizations to ensure the most effective programming and use of resources in population activities.

Executive Director: RAFAEL M. SALAS (Philippines).

EXECUTING AGENCIES

In most projects assistance is extended through member organizations of the UN system; ultimate responsibility for

execution of projects lies with recipient governments, using the services of the UN organizations as required. The Fund may also call on the services of non-governmental organizations in this role and sometimes it acts as its own executing agency.

FIELD ORGANIZATION

UNFPA Co-ordinators, attached to the offices of the UNDP Resident Representatives, assist governments in formulating requests for aid and co-ordinate the work of the executing agencies in any given country or area. By mid-1976 there were 23 UNFPA Co-ordinators in the field.

FUNCTIONS

Projects supported by the Fund fall within six categories: (1) basic population data, (2) population dynamics, (3) population policy, (4) family planning, (5) communication and education, and (6) programme development. The Executive Director of the Fund was also assigned primary responsibility within the UN system for all information and education activities for the World Population Year, 1974. The World Population Conference was held in

Bucharest, Romania, in August 1974, at which a World Population Plan of Action was adopted by consensus of 136 states. During 1975 the UNFPA and the United Nations, in co-operation with the UN Regional Economic Commissions, held a series of meetings throughout the world with the main aim of determining the types of programme which developing countries need to establish or strengthen, in order to meet the objectives of the Plan.

ACTIVITIES 1976

By the end of 1976 the Fund was financing 1,000 projects, including those in 103 countries and regional, interregional and global projects. A major priority in recent years has been the negotiation of comprehensive country agreements under which the basic requirements are provided for national population programmes and for which long-term financial commitments by the UNFPA are made for periods ranging from 3 to 5 years. Such country agreements have been concluded with Bangladesh, Chile, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mauritius, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia and Turkey.

Assistance by the Fund is provided in a variety of areas:

1. collection and study of data on population trends and structure through censuses, vital statistics and civil registration and sample surveys and the analysis of their results;
2. improvement of knowledge of the implications of population trends and of the interrelationships between population and food demand and other aspects of economic and social development;

3. formulation of population policies in accordance with national development objectives;
4. direct support to national family planning activities by giving assistance with such matters as stipends for training, transport, supplies and equipment and operational studies;
5. development of information and education programmes;
6. training of personnel for research and operational activities;
7. improvement of the application of existing methods of fertility regulation and promotion of research in human reproduction, especially research which may lead to the introduction of new methods suitable for the developing countries;
8. exploration of social and economic policies and measures to accomplish population goals within the context of development;
9. study of motivation for the acceptance or otherwise of family planning, and the improvement of communication techniques and their application;

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10. establishment of demonstration and pilot projects to develop the most effective organization of family planning programmes at various levels.

Africa. During 1976 the UNFPA allocated \$11.7 million for 152 projects in 37 countries as well as 96 regional projects. A major project is the African Census Programme in 20 countries.

Asia and the Pacific. During 1976 the UNFPA allocated \$26.8 million for 294 projects in 24 countries and areas as well as 137 regional projects. Most of the projects in this geographical area support national family planning programmes.

Latin America and the Caribbean. During 1976 the UNFPA allocated \$18.2 million for 118 projects in 26 countries as well as 57 regional projects. Many of these projects are in the area of maternal and child health and demographic analysis as well as in the relationship between socio-economic development and population.

Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East. During 1976 the UNFPA allocated \$10.7 million for 48 projects in 10 countries as well as 50 regional projects. Many of these are in the nature of demographic studies and analysis of population data for economic and social development.

Interregional and Global. During 1976 the UNFPA allocated \$13.7 million for 176 projects, including assistance for the population activities of the UN Regional Economic Commissions for Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America, and Western Asia, for workers' population education programmes of the ILO, rural education and

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training programmes of the FAO, the Habitat Conference on Human Settlements, population education programmes of UNESCO, health and research activities of the WHO, procurement and stock-piling of contraceptives and family planning equipment by UNICEF, and for a variety of projects carried out by such non-governmental organizations as the International Statistical Institute (World Fertility Survey), International Planned Parenthood Federation, etc. The Fund also initiated a Contraceptives Study Project in collaboration with countries, UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, private groups and manufacturers, on the production and distribution of various types of contraceptive and the feasibility of establishing a monitoring system to produce reliable, continuing data on supply and demand.

PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report.

Population; newsletter, monthly.

Population Profiles.

Populi; journal, bi-monthly.

Inventory of Population Projects in Developing Countries Around the World; annual.

FINANCE

By the end of 1976 resources of the Fund had risen to \$318 million, representing contributions from 89 governments. The Fund's annual programme budget had grown to \$87.8 million in 1976.

UNITED NATIONS DISASTER RELIEF OFFICE—UNDRO

Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland

Established in 1971 to co-ordinate and mobilize the relief to disaster areas provided by other bodies, and to co-operate in promoting disaster preparedness and prevention.

ORGANIZATION

DISASTER RELIEF CO-ORDINATOR

A Disaster Relief Co-ordinator was appointed at Under-Secretary-General level, in March 1972, to report directly to the UN Secretary-General. UNDRO is thus a separate entity, a distinct element within the UN Secretariat.

Co-ordinator: FARUK N. BERKOL (Turkey).

FIELD ORGANIZATION

UNDRO is represented in some 100 developing countries by the Resident Representatives of the UNDP, part of whose task consists in encouraging advance measures to prepare for disasters and to prevent or mitigate them, to provide information on disasters and relief needs and to help co-ordinate relief and reconstruction.

FUNCTIONS

UNDRO's essential function is that of co-ordination and the mobilization of aid provided by other bodies. The responsibilities laid upon the Office by the General Assembly call upon it to take action in disaster-prone and disaster-stricken countries, both before and after disasters. It is concerned at all times with promoting the study, prevention, control and prediction of disasters and with preparedness and contingency planning. When disasters

strike it is, of course, concerned with disaster relief itself. To do its job effectively it must also work closely with donors so that by advance planning the most effective use can be made of their contributions. Its purpose is to act as a catalyst to stimulate others, and act as a link between the many governments and institutions active in disaster situations.

ACTIVITIES

As news of external aid requirements begins to flow into UNDR0's Geneva Office, it is recorded on a 24-hour basis in the co-ordination centre, which issues a series of disaster relief bulletins to governments and recognized institutions actively concerned with disaster relief. Thus UNDR0 is progressively becoming a world information and action centre on disaster situations and relief measures.

The Co-ordinator is also authorized to receive cash contributions for disaster relief assistance in particular emergency situations.

UNDR0 seeks to promote awareness of the need to adopt an international strategy for disaster prevention. Among the first steps in formulating the strategy, UNDR0 has undertaken studies which summarize current knowledge on techniques of preventing or reducing the harmful effects of different types of natural phenomena. UNESCO, WHO, WMO, UNEP and other institutions are collaborating with UNDR0 in these studies.

UNDR0 arranges fellowships for individual training and organizes and co-operates in seminars on pre-disaster planning and related subjects for officials and others involved in disaster activities from both donor and disaster-prone countries.

An International Advisory Committee on Earthquake Risk advises UNDR0 and UNESCO on the best application of relevant disciplines for the assessment and mitigation of earthquake risk and assists them in the promotion of a long-term programme of international research and co-operation in this field.

Special activities include the formulation of a programme for the application of satellite remote sensing to disaster damage assessment, preparedness and prevention, in co-operation with other units of the UN, and a study project on the provision of emergency shelter and related services in disaster situations.

Technical assistance. UNDR0 provides advice through technical missions to disaster-prone developing countries in the improvement of disaster preparedness and in disaster prevention, which may include the development of new methodologies. Thirty-one technical advisory missions have been completed as of September 1977. The broad objectives of the missions are to assist Governments in the improvement of disaster relief co-ordination and in disaster preparedness, and to make recommendations for long-term disaster prevention measures.

Budget. The amount allocated to UNDR0 in the regular budget of the UN for the biennium 1976-77 was U.S. \$1,551,000. UNDR0's activities are also financed from a voluntary trust fund established by the General Assembly in 1974.

PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report

Newsletter (quarterly).

UNDR0 Monthly.

Case Reports.

Disaster Prevention and Mitigation: a Compendium of Current Knowledge.

Guidelines for Disaster Prevention.

Ten Questions on UNDR0 (leaflet).

Technical papers.

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME—UNEP

P.O.B. 30552, Nairobi, Kenya

Telephone: 333930. Telex No. 22068

The United Nations Environment Programme was established in 1972 by the UN General Assembly following recommendations of the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment, in Stockholm, Sweden, to provide machinery for international co-operation in matters relating to the human environment.

ORGANIZATION

(as at August 1977)

GOVERNING COUNCIL

Fifty-eight states are members (16 African, 13 Asian, 10 Latin American, 6 Eastern European and 13 Western European and other states). The main function of the Governing Council is to provide general policy guidelines for the direction and co-ordination of environmental programmes within the UN system.

SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat serves as a focal point for environmental action and co-ordinates all environment activities within the UN system. Liaison and regional offices are in New York, Geneva, Bahrain (temporary) and Bangkok.

Executive Director: MOSTAFA K. TOLBA (Egypt).

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

THE ENVIRONMENT FUND

The Environment Fund, administered by the UNEP Secretariat, was established to provide voluntary additional financing for new environmental initiatives, including those envisaged in the Stockholm Conference Action Plan. As at April 30, 1976, voluntary contributions totalling between \$106.7 million and \$109.2 million for 1973-77 had been pledged by a total of 67 countries. The

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regular budget of the United Nations also finances part of the UNEP Secretariat.

ENVIRONMENT CO-ORDINATION BOARD

Under the Chairmanship of the UNEP Executive Director, the Board, composed of heads of organizations within the UN system, strives to ensure co-operation and co-ordination among all bodies concerned in the implementation of environmental programmes.

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES

UNEP aims to create new values and standards for exercising international responsibility in protecting and enhancing life-sustaining resources with priority given to human settlements and habitats, health of people and environment, terrestrial ecosystems, oceans, energy, natural disasters and environmental management.

Budget: The fourth session of the Governing Council in March 1976 allocated provisionally for Fund Programme activities:

\$34 million for 1976;

\$35 million for 1977.

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

We the peoples of the United Nations determined

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

And for these ends

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and

to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest; and

to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.

Accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

CHAPTER I

PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 1

The Purposes of the United Nations are:

1. To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace:

2. To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace;

3. To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion; and

4. To be a centre for harmonizing the accusations of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Article 2

The Organization and its Members, in pursuit of the Purposes stated in Article 1, shall act in accordance with the following Principles.

1. The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members.

2. All Members, in order to ensure to all of them the

rights and benefits resulting from membership, shall fulfil in good faith the obligations assumed by them in accordance with the present Charter.

3. All Members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security, and justice, are not endangered.

4. All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations.

5. All Members shall give the United Nations every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the present Charter, and shall refrain from giving assistance to any state against which the United Nations is taking preventive or enforcement action.

6. The Organization shall ensure that states which are not Members of the United Nations act in accordance with these Principles so far as may be necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

7. Nothing contained in the present Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter; but this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII.

CHAPTER II

MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

The original Members of the United Nations shall be the states which, having participated in the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, or having previously signed the Declaration by United Nations of January 1, 1942, sign the present Charter and ratify it in accordance with Article 110.

Article 4

1. Membership in the United Nations is open to all other peace-loving states which accept the obligations contained in the present Charter and, in the judgement of the Organization, are able and willing to carry out these obligations.

2. The admission of any such state to membership in the United Nations will be effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 5

A Member of the United Nations against which preventive or enforcement action has been taken by the Security Council may be suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. The exercise of these rights and privileges may be restored by the Security Council.

Article 6

A Member of the United Nations which has persistently violated the Principles contained in the present Charter may be expelled from the Organization by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

CHAPTER III ORGANS

Article 7

1. There are established as the principal organs of the United Nations: a General Assembly, a Security Council, an Economic and Social Council, a Trusteeship Council, an International Court of Justice, and a Secretariat.

2. Such subsidiary organs as may be found necessary may be established in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 8

The United Nations shall place no restrictions on the eligibility of men and women to participate in any capacity and under conditions of equality in its principal and subsidiary organs.

CHAPTER IV THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Composition

Article 9

1. The General Assembly shall consist of all the Members of the United Nations.

2. Each Member shall have not more than five representatives in the General Assembly.

Functions and Powers

Article 10

The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the present Charter or relating to the powers and functions of any organs provided for in the present Charter, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations to the Members of the United Nations or to the Security Council or to both on any such questions or matters.

Article 11

1. The General Assembly may consider the general principles of co-operation in the maintenance of international peace and security, including the principles governing disarmament and the regulation of armaments, and may make recommendations with regard to such principles to the Members or to the Security Council or to both.

2. The General Assembly may discuss any questions relating to the maintenance of international peace and security brought before it by any Member of the United Nations, or by the Security Council, or by a state which is not a Member of the United Nations in accordance with Article 35, paragraph 2, and, except as provided in Article 12, may make recommendations with regard to any such question to the state or states concerned or to the Security Council or both. Any such question on which action is necessary shall be referred to the Security Council by the General Assembly either before or after discussion.

3. The General Assembly may call the attention of the Security Council to situations which are likely to endanger international peace and security.

4. The powers of the General Assembly set forth in this Article shall not limit the general scope of Article 10.

Article 12

1. While the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the present Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendations with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Security Council so requests.

2. The Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security which are being dealt with

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by the Security Council and shall similarly notify the General Assembly, or the Members of the United Nations if the General Assembly is not in session, immediately the Security Council ceases to deal with such matters.

Article 13

1. The General Assembly shall initiate studies and make recommendations for the purpose of:

(a) promoting international co-operation in the political field and encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification;

(b) promoting international co-operation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in paragraph 1(b) above are set forth in Chapters IX and X.

Article 14

Subject to the provision of Article 12, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

Article 15

1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has decided upon or taken to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other organs of the United Nations.

Article 16

The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic.

Article 17

1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the Organization.

2. The expenses of the Organization shall be borne by the Members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

3. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

Voting

Article 18

1. Each Member of the General Assembly shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent Members of the Security Council, the election of the Members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of Members of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with paragraph 1(c) of Article 86 the admission of new Members to the United Nations, the suspension of the rights and privileges of membership, the expulsion of Members, questions relating to the operation of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

3. Decisions on other questions, including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority, shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Article 19

A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

Procedure

Article 20

The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary-General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the Members of the United Nations.

Article 21

The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its President for each session.

Article 22

The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

CHAPTER V

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Composition

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers

Article 24

1. In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its Members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII, and XII.

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3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25

The Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the present Charter.

Article 26

In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the Members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

Voting

Article 27

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

Procedure

Article 28

1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the Organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the Organization as in its judgment will best facilitate its work.

Article 29

The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 30

The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

Article 31

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate, without vote, in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that Member are specially affected.

Article 32

Any Member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any state which is not a Member of the United Nations, if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate, without vote, in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it deems just for the participation of a state which is not a Member of the United Nations.

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CHAPTER VI

PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33

1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their disputes by such means.

Article 34

The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35

1. Any Member of the United Nations may bring any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present Charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this Article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36

1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this Article the Security Council should also take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the Statute of the Court.

Article 37

1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that Article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38

Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33 to 37, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a pacific settlement of the dispute.

CHAPTER VII

ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE, AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION

Article 39

The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of

aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40

In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 39, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41

The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon the Members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42

Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations.

Article 43

1. All Members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and Members or between the Security Council and groups of Members and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

Article 44

When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a Member not represented on it to provide armed forces in fulfilment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that Member, if the Member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that Member's armed forces.

Article 45

In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, Members shall hold immediately available national air-force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement and agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46

Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47

1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any Member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the Committee shall be invited by the Committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the Committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that Member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible under the Security Council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional sub-committees.

Article 48

1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the Members of the United Nations or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the Members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49

The Members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50

If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a Member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51

Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence if an armed attack occurs against a Member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by Members in the exercise of this right of self-defence shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

CHAPTER VIII

REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52

1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace

and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations.

2. The Members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council shall encourage the development of pacific settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This Article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53

1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangements or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as defined in paragraph 2 of this Article, provided for pursuant to Article 107 or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the Organization may, on request of the Governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term enemy state as used in paragraph 1 of this Article applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present Charter.

Article 54

The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken or in contemplation under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

CHAPTER IX

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL
CO-OPERATION*Article 55*

With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, the United Nations shall promote:

- (a) higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;
- (b) solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems; and international cultural and educational co-operation; and
- (c) universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56

All Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in co-operation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57

1. The various specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health,

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and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Such agencies thus brought into relationship with the United Nations are hereinafter referred to as specialized agencies.

Article 58

The Organization shall make recommendations for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59

The Organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the states concerned for the creation of any new specialized agencies required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60

Responsibility for the discharge of the functions of the Organization set forth in this Chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

CHAPTER X

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Composition

Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of eighteen Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year, and of six other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

Functions and Powers

Article 62

1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the Members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63

1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations. Such agreements shall be subject to approval by the General Assembly.

2. It may co-ordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the Members of the United Nations.

Article 64

1. The Economic and Social Council may take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the Members of the United Nations and with specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and to recommendations on matters falling within its competence made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observations on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65

The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66

1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of Members of the United Nations and at the request of specialized agencies.

3. It shall perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter or as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

Voting

Article 67

1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 68

The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 69

The Economic and Social Council shall invite any Member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that Member.

Article 70

The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 71

The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the Member of the United Nations concerned.

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Article 72

1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

CHAPTER XI

NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73

Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

- (a) to ensure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;
- (b) to develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;
- (c) to further international peace and security;
- (d) to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to co-operate with one another and, when and where appropriate, with specialized international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this Article; and
- (e) to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General for information purposes, subject to such limitations as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information, of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74

Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principles of good-neighbourliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

CHAPTER XII

INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75

The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereinafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76

The basic objectives of the trusteeship system, in accordance with the Purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

- (a) to further international peace and security;

- (b) to promote the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development towards self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;
- (c) to encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and
- (d) to ensure equal treatment in social, economic, and commercial matters for all Members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77

1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

- (a) territories now held under mandate;
- (b) territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the Second World War; and
- (c) territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78

The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become Members of the United Nations, relationship among which shall be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79

The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned, including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a Member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80

1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements, made under Articles 77, 79, and 81, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which Members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81

The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which will exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereinafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states or the Organization itself.

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Article 82

There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without prejudice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83

1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84

It shall be the duty of the administering authority to ensure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations towards the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defence and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85

1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

CHAPTER XIII

THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

Composition

Article 86

1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following Members of the United Nations:

- those Members administering trust territories;
- such of those Members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and
- as many other Members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to ensure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those Members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

Functions and Powers

Article 87

The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

- consider reports submitted by the administering authority;
- accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;

- provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon with the administering authority; and
- take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88

The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

Voting

Article 89

1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

Procedure

Article 90

1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its President.

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91

The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

CHAPTER XIV

THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92

The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed Statute, which is based upon the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and forms an integral part of the present Charter.

Article 93

1. All Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A state which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on condition to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94

1. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95

Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent Members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

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Article 96

1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies, which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the Court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

CHAPTER XV THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97

The Secretariat shall comprise a Secretary-General and such staff as the Organization may require. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

Article 98

The Secretary-General shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council, and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The Secretary-General shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization.

Article 99

The Secretary-General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100

1. In the performance of their duties the Secretary-General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any other authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the Organization.

2. Each Member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101

1. The staff shall be appointed by the Secretary-General under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and, as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence, and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

CHAPTER XVI MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102

1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103

In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the present Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their obligations under the present Charter shall prevail.

Article 104

The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfillment of its purposes.

Article 105

1. The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfillment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article or may propose conventions to the Members of the United Nations for this purpose.

CHAPTER XVII TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106

Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43 as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the Four-Nation Declaration signed at Moscow, October 30, 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of that Declaration, consult with one another and as occasion requires with other Members of the United Nations with a view to such joint action on behalf of the Organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107

Nothing in the present Charter shall invalidate or preclude action, in relation to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present Charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the Governments having responsibility for such action.

CHAPTER XVIII AMENDMENTS

Article 108

Amendments to the present Charter shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds

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vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present Charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the Members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present Charter, the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

CHAPTER XIX

RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110

1. The present Charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify

all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the Secretary-General of the Organization when he has been appointed.

3. The present Charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states. A protocol of the ratifications deposited shall thereupon be drawn up by the Government of the United States of America which shall communicate copies thereof to all the signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present Charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original Members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article 111

The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

AMENDMENTS

The following amendments to Articles 23 and 27 of the Charter came into force in August 1965.

Article 23

1. The Security Council shall consist of fifteen Members of the United Nations. The Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect ten other Members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of Members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the Organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members after the increase of the membership of the Security Council from eleven to fifteen, two of the four additional members shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

Article 27

1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of nine members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI, and under

paragraph 3 of Article 52, a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

The following amendments to Article 61 of the Charter came into force in September 1973.

Article 61

1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of fifty-four Members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election after the increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council from twenty-seven to fifty-four members, in addition to the members elected in place of the nine members whose term of office expires at the end of that year, twenty-seven additional members shall be elected. Of these twenty-seven additional members, the term of office of nine members so elected shall expire at the end of one year, and of nine other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

The following amendment to Paragraph 1 of Article 109 of the Charter came into force in June 1968.

Article 109

1. A General Conference of the Members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present Charter may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any nine members of the Security Council. Each Member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK—AfDB

B.P. 1387, Abidjan, Ivory Coast

Established September 1964 under the aegis of the UN Economic Commission for Africa, the Bank began operations in July 1966.

MEMBERS

Algeria	Equatorial Guinea	Madagascar	Seychelles
Angola	Ethiopia	Malawi	Sierra Leone
Benin	Gabon	Mali	Somalia
Botswana	Gambia	Mauritania	Sudan
Burundi	Ghana	Mauritius	Swaziland
Cameroon	Guinea	Morocco	Tanzania
Cape Verde	Guinea-Bissau	Mozambique	Togo
Central African Empire	Ivory Coast	Niger	Tunisia
Chad	Kenya	Nigeria	Uganda
Comoros	Lesotho	Rwanda	Upper Volta
Congo	Liberia	São Tomé and Príncipe	Zaire
Egypt	Libya	Senegal	Zambia

ORGANIZATION

(as at September 1977)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The highest policy-making body of the Bank. Each member country nominates one Governor, usually its Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs. The Board meets once a year.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Consists of nine members elected by the Board of Governors for a term of three years; responsible for the general operations of the Bank. Holds ordinary meetings once a year.

PRESIDENT

Responsible for the organization and the day-to-day operations of the Bank under guidance of the Board of Directors, by whom he is elected for a five-year term and whom he serves as chairman. He is assisted by two or more Vice-Presidents elected by the Board of Directors on his recommendation for a three-year term.

President and Chairman of Board of Directors: Dr. KWAME DONKOH FORDWOR (Ghana).

Vice-President: LOUIS-PASCAL NÈGRE (Mali).

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

The Bank uses a unit of account (U.A.) which is equivalent to one United States dollar before the devaluation of 1971.

In contrast with practice in the other regional development banks, where countries outside the region participate, the capital stock of the Bank is exclusively open for subscription by African countries. Each member subscribes to its initial shares consisting of an equal number of paid-up and callable shares:

Payments of amounts subscribed to the paid-up capital are made in gold or convertible currency.

At June 30th, 1976, the position of subscriptions to the capital stock was as follows:

Authorized capital stock	U.A. 800,000,000
Subscribed capital	U.A. 408,460,000
Paid-up capital	U.A. 204,230,000

ACTIVITIES

Lending activities. By December 1975 the Bank had financed 99 projects, programmes and studies in 35 of its member countries. In financial terms this commitment exceeded U.S. \$317 million. In 1975 alone the Bank financed 28 projects or studies in 21 countries at a total cost of U.S. \$103 million, compared with 24 projects costing U.S. \$88.2 million in 1974.

For the future the Bank is to concentrate more on agriculture, while also giving priority to transport and telecommunications. The commencement of operations by the African Development Fund has enabled the Bank to extend its operations to new sectors whose development is necessary as a foundation for general economic growth in the member countries.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Co-operation with other institutions. The Bank maintains close relations with the other African regional and sub-regional organizations, as well as with various world bodies. It has signed formal co-operation agreements with the OAU, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the West African Rice Development Association and the following UN organizations: UNDP, UNESCO, FAO, ILO, WHO.

The Bank co-operated with the OAU and the UN Economic Commission for Africa in preparing the African Ministerial Conference on Trade, Development and Monetary Problems held in May 1973 at Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

African Development Fund—ADF. Established in June 1972 by the African Development Bank as a multinational fund to which the AfDB and 17 capital exporting countries subscribe: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the U.S.A. and Yugoslavia. Interest has since been expressed by Kuwait, Romania and France.

At June 30th, 1976, total pledges to the Fund amounted to U.A. 361 million (about U.S. \$401 million) of which U.A. 133 million (about U.S. \$148 million) had been paid in.

Loans by the Fund are granted on concessional terms, are interest free and repayable over 50 years.

The Fund began operations in August 1973 and by December 31st, 1975, had committed nearly \$140 million for 40 projects and studies, mainly in the drought affected areas.

SIFIDA (Investment Company, S.A.). Established in November 1970 on the initiative of, and with participation

African Development Bank

by, the Bank; Headquarters are in Geneva, Switzerland. SIFIDA is a holding company which aims to promote the establishment and growth of productive enterprises in Africa. Its shareholders include the IFC, and about 100 financial, industrial and commercial institutions in the U.S.A., Europe and Asia. Authorized capital is U.S. \$50 million, subscribed capital \$12.5 million.

Other resources. A Trust Fund was placed under the Bank's administration by the Government of Nigeria in February 1976. The Fund, initially amounting to 50 million naira (about U.S. \$80 million), is intended for the financing of development projects designed to foster economic growth and social progress in Africa, particularly in those member countries of the Bank which are relatively less developed or are seriously affected by disasters or international economic recession.

The Bank has also started to float short-, intermediate- and long-term bonds in African and international markets.

The Bank is active in numerous other fields, including co-operation with African regional and sub-regional development finance institutions, the joint financing of projects with other agencies, equity participation in national development banks and the granting of a wide variety of technical assistance facilities.

Co-operation with the Arab countries. The Bank has decided to put its capabilities at the disposal of the OAU and the Arab League in order to promote co-operation between Africa and the Arab countries. It participated in preparing the Dakar Declaration and Programme of Action on Afro-Arab Co-operation.

The Bank has also decided to offer its services to Arab countries willing to give aid and technical assistance to Africa.

DISTRIBUTION OF AfDB LOANS
(cumulative to December 31st, 1975)

	PROJECTS	MILLION U.S. \$	PERCENTAGE
Agriculture	13	36.13	11.4
Transport	30	108.49	34.1
Public service utilities (water, electricity, telecommunications)	32	112.57	35.4
Industry and participation in National Development Banks	24	60.66	19.1
TOTAL	99	317.85	100.0

DISTRIBUTION OF ADF CREDITS
(cumulative to December 31st, 1975)

	PROJECTS	MILLION U.S. \$	PERCENTAGE
Agriculture	16	58.92	42.2
Transport	14	37.44	26.8
Public utilities (water, electricity, tele- communications)	6	23.28	16.7
Health	3	14.44	10.3
Education	1	5.56	4.0
TOTAL	40	139.64	100.0

PRINCIPAL EVENTS

1961		Feasibility studies on the setting up of a regional development bank by multi-national panel of experts.	July	Inaugural meeting of the African Development Fund.
1964	Nov.	Inaugural meeting of Board of Governors, Lagos. Officials elected, Abidjan chosen as headquarters.	1974 June	Co-operation agreement between AfDB and WHO.
		Co-operative programme agreed with FAO.	July	Authorized capital of the Bank increased to U.A. 400 million.
1969	June	Co-operation agreed with UNESCO.	1975 Dec.	Contribution of \$25 million to African Development Fund by the U.S.A.
1971	March	Co-operation agreement with OAU.	1976 Feb.	Fund of equivalent of U.S. \$80 million placed in trust with the AfDB by Nigeria.
1973	May	First African Ministerial Conference on Trade, Development and Monetary Problems, organized jointly by AfDB, ECA and OAU, held in Abidjan.	July	Agreement for African Reinsurance Corporation signed.
				Authorized capital of the Bank increased to U.A. 800 million.

PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report.

Quarterly Statements.

ANDEAN GROUP

Esq. Avs. Paseo de la República y Andrés Aramburu, Casilla Postal 3237, Lima, Peru

Established by the Cartagena Agreement in 1969 with the aim of closer co-operation in the region. Venezuela joined in 1973.

MEMBERS

Bolivia

Colombia

Ecuador

Peru

Venezuela

Chile withdrew from the Group in January 1977.

ORGANIZATION

ANDEAN GROUP COMMISSION

This is the supreme authority of the Group consisting of a plenipotentiary representative from each member country. Each country has the presidency in turn.

Bolivia: CARLOS CALVO.

Colombia: DIEGO MORENO.

Ecuador: GALO MONTAÑO.

Peru: JORGE DU BOIS.

Venezuela: HECTOR HURTADO.

JUNTA

Technical body which formulates policy for the Commission and supervises the implementation of the Commission's decisions.

Members: RAFAEL GARCÍA VELASCO (Ecuador), Gen. LUIS BARANDIARÁN PAGADOR (Peru), JESÚS ALBERTO FERNÁNDEZ (Venezuela).

Co-ordinator: Gen. LUIS BARANDIARÁN PAGADOR (Peru).

COUNCILS

Foreign Trade Council: f. 1974 to examine the system of foreign trade and study ways to introduce the common external tariff. First meeting July 1974, Lima, Peru.

Fiscal Policy Council: first meeting November 1975, Lima, Peru.

Monetary and Exchange Council.

Health Council.

ANDEAN RESERVE FUND

(Fondo Andina de Reserva)

Established in January 1977 by representatives of the five governments as a Common Reserve Fund whose main

purpose will be to assist member countries in temporary balance of payments difficulties. It will be authorized to invest in the Andean Development Corporation, take over foreign debts of companies in the member countries and issued fully guaranteed securities.

Ratification was required by the member governments.

ANDEAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Corporación Andina de Fomento, Centro Comercial, Avenida Libertador, esquina Negrin, piso 2, P.O.B. 5086, Caracas, Venezuela.

Founded 1968; provides loans and technical assistance as the development-financing arm of the Andean Group. Aims to increase integration between the member countries; the priority is on industrial development and secondly on the construction of basic services; other activities: assistance in the formation of commercial enterprises; export trade financing; share subscription and other corporate investment; bonds, endorsements and guarantees; financial services; and capital acquisition.

Authorized capital (1976): U.S. \$400 million; total lending and other operations, cumulative to May 1976: U.S. \$174.5 million.

Executive President (1976-81): Ing. JULIO SANJINÉS GOITIA (Bolivia).

Vice-President (Project Promotion): HUMBERTO SUÁREZ.

Vice-President (Operations): MARIO CARACCOLI.

Vice-President (Planning and Integration): Dr. TERRY SUERO.

Vice-President (Finance): Dr. ANTONIO BARBARENA.

Secretary-General: GASTÓN ARAOZ.

Legal Adviser: DIEGO CHIRIBOGA.

ACTIVITIES

A Declaration calling for regional integration to facilitate the establishment of a Latin American Common Market was signed by Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela at Bogotá, Colombia, in August 1966.

A committee was set up to draft plans for a sub-regional

common market in June 1967 at the Conference of IA-ECOSOC (page 272) at Viña del Mar, Chile.

Cartagena Agreement: signed by the Commission in May 1969, authorizing a number of integration measures, starting in October 1969. Free trade is to be introduced

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Andean Group

under time schedules which are likely to be amended as follows: internal tariffs are to be removed and a common external tariff introduced in stages up to 1982 for the four larger members, and up to 1987 for Bolivia and Ecuador, except that each country may keep a reserve list of items for which liberalization may be delayed for a further five years. As at August 1976 these liberalization measures affected 3,470 items.

The pact also provides for a common policy on foreign capital and the multinational companies, on trademarks, patents, licences and royalties, on co-ordination of financial, industrial and agricultural policies including joint programmes, and for the creation of a Common Reserve Fund (above).

Tariffs: Colombia, Peru and Venezuela have made a partial reduction of their internal tariffs, by stages of 10 per cent. Bolivia and Ecuador are already allowed to export duty free to the three larger countries, and made their first internal tariff reduction of 10 per cent at the end of 1975.

The Junta presented its proposal for the definitive form of the common external tariff in December 1975, but negotiations on this were expected to continue for some time and had not been completed by October 1977.

Joint Programmes: negotiations began in 1970 for the formulation of joint industrial programmes. The deadline for conclusion of all the programmes was put forward to 1977, but negotiations during 1977 ran into difficulties over the allocation of products. The petrochemical and metal-working programmes were approved in 1970 and 1975 respectively. The others include motor vehicles, fertilizer industry, steel, chemicals, glass, electronics, pharmaceuticals and pulp and paper.

The motor vehicle programme is regarded as the most important of the series. An agreement for sharing the market for motor vehicles among the five countries was signed at Quito, Ecuador, in September 1977, which may enable further progress in regional integration.

Foreign Capital and the Multinationals: since 1971 in accordance with a Commission directive (Decision 24) foreign investors are required to transfer 51 per cent of their shares to local investors, in order to qualify for the preferential trade arrangements. Transfers must be completed within 15 years for Colombia, Peru and Venezuela, and 20 years for Bolivia and Ecuador. Foreign-owned companies may not repatriate dividends of more than 14 per cent, except with approval of the Commission, on pain of disqualification from preferential tariffs.

In October 1976 Chile decided to withdraw from the group, having failed to obtain a revision of this decision.

Social Policy: an extensive plan was adopted by ministers of labour, meeting in June 1976, for the integration of social and labour policies in two stages, to 1978 and to 1980. The plan covers harmonization of labour laws, harmonization and extension of systems of social security, the organization of co-operatives, the encouragement of agriculture and agricultural organizations and the distribution of income in society.

An arrangement for social security has been established, whereby workers may receive appropriate benefits when they move to other member countries.

The ministers called for increased assistance from the international organizations, particularly the ILO and the UNDP; they proposed to form an Andean Commission for Social Security at Lima, Peru; and to institute a common market in handicrafts.

External Relations: The Andean Group has established Joint Commissions with Argentina, Mexico and Spain. The Andean Development Corporation has a co-operation agreement with the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (page 131).

The Group opened multilateral negotiations with the EEC in 1977.

ANDEAN TRADE

(based on imports, c.i.f., in million U.S. \$)

		BOLIVIA	CHILE*	COLOMBIA	ECUADOR	PERU	VENEZUELA	PER CENT OF NATIONAL IMPORT TOTALS
<i>Importing Country:</i>								
Bolivia	1970	—	2.2	2.1	0.1	1.9	0.0	4.0
	1975	—	16.7	4.9	0.4	6.5	0.0	5.1
Chile*	1970	1.2	—	16.3	9.0	7.1	11.7	4.9
	1975	18.0	—	12.2	71.8	80.1	22.5	11.3
Colombia	1970	0.0	10.4	—	10.0	9.8	9.5	4.7
	1975	1.0	25.5	—	13.4	11.0	4.0	4.1
Ecuador	1970	0.0	13.3	3.6	—	4.4	8.2	10.7
	1975	0.0	20.4	38.8	—	11.6	4.9	8.0
Peru	1970	0.7	11.1	26.7	2.4	—	4.8	7.4
	1975	16.2	23.6	56.1	68.5	—	37.0	8.1
Venezuela	1970	0.0	7.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	—	1.1
	1975	0.0	28.7	71.8	4.8	11.3	—	2.4

* For the purpose of reference, Chile is included although it is no longer a member of the Group.

ANZUS TREATY

Department of Foreign Affairs, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600, Australia

The ANZUS Security Treaty was signed in San Francisco in 1951 to co-ordinate defence as the first step to a more comprehensive system of regional security in the Pacific. This system was developed further in 1954 by the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty (the Manila Treaty).

MEMBERS

Australia

New Zealand

U.S.A.

ORGANIZATION

ANZUS COUNCIL

The ANZUS Council is the main consultative organ of the ANZUS Pact, consisting of the Foreign Ministers, or their deputies, of the three signatory powers. Meetings are generally held once a year, in one of the three capitals. The 26th meeting was held in Wellington, New Zealand, in July 1977. Official talks, and other forms of practical co-operation, are held more frequently.

The organization has no permanent staff or secretariat, and costs are borne by the Government in whose territory the meeting is held.

The instruments of ratification are deposited with the Government of Australia in Canberra.

MILITARY REPRESENTATIVES

The Council meetings are attended also by a military officer representing each country. These officers also meet separately, and it is their function to advise the Council on military co-operation.

SECURITY TREATY

The treaty itself is brief, containing only 11 articles. Like the NATO treaty upon which it was based, the ANZUS treaty is largely a declaratory, constitutional document which is not drafted in precise and detailed legal terms.

In the words of the preamble to the treaty, the purposes of the signatory powers are: "to strengthen the fabric of peace in the Pacific Area"; "to declare publicly and formally their sense of unity, so that no potential aggressor could be under the illusion that any of them stand alone in the Pacific Area"; "to co-ordinate further their efforts for collective defence for the preservation of peace and security pending the development of a more comprehensive system of regional security in the Pacific Area".

The Parties to the treaty undertake to "consult together whenever in the opinion of any of them, the territorial integrity, political independence or security of any of the

parties is threatened in the Pacific" (Article 3). Each Party is bound to act to meet the common danger according to its constitutional processes, since each Party recognizes that an armed attack on any of the Parties would be dangerous to its own peace and safety (Article 4).

An armed attack in the terms of the treaty includes an armed attack on the metropolitan territory of any of the Parties, or on the island territories under its jurisdiction in the Pacific, or on its armed forces, public vessels or aircraft in the Pacific.

Any armed attack and all measures taken as a result thereof shall be immediately reported to the Security Council of the UN. These measures are to be terminated when the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to restore and maintain international peace and security (Article 4).

ARAB BANK FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA—BADEA

Sharaa el Baladia, P.O.B. 2640, Khartoum, Sudan

Created by the Arab League at the Sixth Arab Summit Conference in Algiers, November 1973.

MEMBERS

Subscribing countries: all members of the Arab League (*see* page 115) except Djibouti, Somalia, the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Beneficiary countries: all member countries of the Organization of African Unity except the Arab member countries.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

To define the mission and strategy of the Bank and to provide the resources required for the tasks assigned to the Bank.

Chairman: MOHAMED ALDABBAS (Jordan).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

To carry out the decisions of the Board of Governors and perform all executive functions of the Bank.

President of the Bank and Chairman: Dr. CHEDLY AYARI (Tunisia).

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CAPITAL STOCK

(as at end of 1976)

	U.S. \$ MILLION		U.S. \$ MILLION
Algeria	20	Morocco	10
Bahrain	1	Oman	4
Egypt	1	Palestine	1
Iraq	30	Qatar	20
Jordan	1	Saudi Arabia . . .	50
Kuwait	20	Sudan	1
Lebanon	5	Syria	1
Libya	40	Tunisia	5
Mauritania	1	United Arab Emirates	20

SUMMARY OF LOANS

(approved up to the end of 1976)

	U.S. \$ MILLION
West Africa	79.5
East Africa	44.0
Central Africa	20.0
Regional	0.1
TOTAL	143.6

SPECIAL ARAB ASSISTANCE FUND FOR AFRICA—SAafa

Established by a resolution of a meeting of Arab Oil Ministers in January 1974 under the title Arab Loan Fund for Africa. Objective: to provide urgent aid to African countries suffering from serious balance of payments deficits. Came to be referred to erroneously, as the Oil Fund. Acts in response to emergency situations in Africa, such as natural disasters, as well as difficulties caused by the increase in petroleum prices since 1973. Assistance has also been provided to newly independent African countries.

The Fund was integrated with BADEA, and subscriptions to the capital stock of the two organizations were merged, in accordance with a resolution at an extraordinary session of the Board of Governors of BADEA in December 1976.

By the end of 1976 the Fund had disbursed aid to the total of U.S. \$208.5 million to 32 African countries.

ARAB FUND FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

P.O.B. 21923, Kuwait City, Kuwait

Established in 1968, the Fund began its operations in 1973.

MEMBERSHIP

19 countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization (*see* table of subscriptions below)

FUNCTIONS

The Fund participates in the financing of economic and social development projects in the Arab states and countries by:

1. Financing economic projects of an investment character by means of loans granted on easy terms to governments, and to public or private organizations and institutions, giving preference to economic pro-

jects of interest specifically to Arab peoples, and to joint Arab projects.

2. Encouraging, directly or indirectly, the investment of public and private capital in such a manner as to ensure the development and growth of the Arab economy.
3. Providing technical expertise and assistance in the various fields of economic development.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Board of Governors consists of a Governor and an Alternate Governor appointed by each member of the Fund for a period of five years. The Board of Governors is considered as the General Assembly of the Fund, and has all powers.

President of the Fund and Chairman of the Board of Directors: SAEB JAROUDI (Lebanon).

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors is composed of six full-time Directors elected by the Board of Governors from among

Arab citizens of recognized experience and competence. They are elected for a renewable term of two years.

The Board of Directors is charged with all the activities of the Fund in a general manner, and exercises the powers delegated to it by the Board of Governors.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

The authorized capital at commencement of operations in April 1973 was 100 million Kuwaiti dinars. In 1975 the capital was increased to KD 400 million (one Kuwaiti dinar being equal to 2.48828 grammes of gold). The capital is divided into 40,000 shares having a value of 10,000 Kuwaiti dinars each.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

	MILLION KUWAITI DINARS
Algeria	30.0
Bahrain	1.0
Egypt	40.5
Iraq	29.4
Jordan	8.0
Kuwait	75.0
Lebanon	2.0
Libya	47.7
Morocco	8.0
Oman	8.0
Palestine Liberation Organization	0.25
Qatar	4.0
Saudi Arabia	74.0
Somalia	0.2
Sudan	5.8
Syria	12.0
Tunisia	2.0
United Arab Emirates	20.0
Yemen Arab Republic	2.0
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic	0.04
TOTAL	370.29

LOANS DISBURSED IN 1976

(million Kuwaiti dinars)

	PROJECT	FUND LOAN
Egypt	Talkha II	2.7
	Abu Khir Power Station extension	12.4
	Kafr el Dawar textile	10.0
Jordan	Electric power development	6.0
Mauritania	Noudhibou power station	5.2
	Nouakchott-Kiffa highway	7.0
Morocco	Beni-Amir irrigation	7.0
Oman	Gas utilization	6.0
Somalia	Inter-riverine settlements	6.4
Sudan	Sennar-Damazin highway	11.0
Syria	Damascus water supply	12.0
Yemen Arab Republic and Yemen, People's Democratic Republic (joint loan)	Aden-Taiz highway	10.3
Yemen, People's Democratic Re- public	Mukalla	2.6
	TOTAL	98.2

Cumulative total: total loans disbursed from inception in 1974 to April 1977: 229.4 million Kuwaiti dinars.

THE ARAB LEAGUE

Midan Al Tahrir, Cairo, Egypt

The League of Arab States is a voluntary association of sovereign Arab states designed to strengthen the close ties linking them and to co-ordinate their policies and activities and direct them towards the common good of all the Arab countries. It was founded in March 1945.

MEMBERS

Algeria	Kuwait	Palestine (<i>see below</i>)	Tunisia
Bahrain	Lebanon	Qatar	United Arab Emirates
Djibouti	Libya	Saudi Arabia	Yemen Arab Republic
Egypt	Mauritania	Somalia	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic
Iraq	Morocco	Sudan	
Jordan	Oman	Syria	

MEMBERSHIP AND FUNCTIONS

While it is a prerequisite that members must be Arab states that are fully independent, the activities of the League also often include Arab countries which are not independent. Palestine is considered an independent state, as explained in the Charter Annex on Palestine, and therefore a full member of the League.

The status of Palestine as a full member of the League was confirmed at a meeting of the Arab League Council in September 1976.

The Arab League itself is an international body with its own independent statutory powers and general objectives.

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

The supreme organ of the Arab League. Meets in March and September. Consists of representatives of the twenty member states, each of which has one vote, and a representative for Palestine. Unanimous decisions of the Council shall be binding upon all member states of the League; majority decisions shall be binding only on those states which have accepted them.

The Council may, if necessary, hold an extraordinary session at the request of two member states. Invitations to all sessions are extended by the Secretary-General. The ordinary sessions are presided over by representatives of the member states in turn.

Sixteen committees are attached to the Council:

Political Committee: studies political questions and reports to the Council meetings concerned with them. All member states are members of the Committee. It represents the Council in dealing with critical political matters when the Council is meeting. Usually composed of the Foreign Ministers.

Cultural Committee: in charge of following up the activities of the Cultural Department and the cultural affairs within the scope of the secretariat; co-ordinates the activities of the general secretariat and the various cultural bodies in member states.

Economic Committee: complemented by the Economic Council since 1953.

Communications Committee: supervises land, sea and air communications, together with weather forecasts and postal matters.

Social Committee: supports co-operation in such matters as family and child welfare.

Legal Committee: an extension of the Nationality and Passports Committee abolished in 1947; studies and legally formulates draft agreements, bills, regulations and official documents.

Arab Oil Experts Committee: for study of oil affairs; also investigates methods to prevent the smuggling of Arab oil into Israel; and for co-ordination of oil policies in general.

Information Committee: studies information projects, suggests plans and carries out the policies decided by the Council of Information Ministers.

Health Committee: for co-operation in health affairs.

Human Rights Committee: studies subjects concerning human rights, particularly violations by Israel; collaborates with the Information and Cultural Committees.

Permanent Committee for Administrative and Financial Affairs.

Permanent Committee for Meteorology.

Committee of Arab Experts on Co-operation.

Arab Women's Committee.

Organization of Youth Welfare.

Conference of Liaison Officers: co-ordinates trade activities among commercial attachés of various Arab embassies abroad.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

The administrative and financial offices of the League. The Secretariat carries out the decisions of the Council, and provides financial and administrative services for the personnel of the League. There are a number of departments: economic, political, legal, cultural, social and labour affairs, petroleum, finance, Palestine, health,

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Arab League

information, communications, protocol. The most recently formed department deals with African affairs.

The Secretary-General is appointed by the League Council by a two-thirds majority of the member states. He appoints the Assistant Secretaries and principal officials, with the approval of the Council. He has the rank of Ambassador, and the Assistant Secretaries have the rank of Ministers Plenipotentiary.

Secretary-General: MAHMOUD RIAD (Egypt).

Assistant Secretaries-General: Dr. SAIED NOFAL (Egypt), Dr. AHMED EL SAIED HAMAD (Sudan), ASSAAD EL ASSAAD (Lebanon), SELIM EL YAFI (Syria), Dr. MOHAMMED EL FARRA (Jordan).

Assistant Secretary-General for Military Affairs: Gen. MOHAMMED ALI FAHMY (Egypt).

DEFENCE AND ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

Groups established under the Treaty of Joint Defence and Economic Co-operation, concluded in 1950 to complement the Charter of the League:

Arab Unified Military Command: Cairo; f. 1964 to co-ordinate military policies for the liberation of Palestine.

Arab Economic Council: to compare and co-ordinate the economic policies of the member states; the Council is composed of Ministers of Economic Affairs or their deputies. Decisions are taken by majority vote. The first meeting was held in 1953.

Joint Defence Council: supervises implementation of those aspects of the treaty concerned with common defence. Composed of Foreign and Defence Ministers; decisions by a two-thirds majority vote of members are binding on all.

Military Advisory Organization.

Permanent Military Commission: Established 1950; composed of representatives of army General Staffs; main purpose: to draw up plans of joint defence for submission to the Joint Defence Council.

ARAB PEACEKEEPING FORCE

Set up in June 1976 by the Arab League Council to supervise successive attempts to cease hostilities in Lebanon, and afterwards to maintain the peace. In March 1977 the Council renewed the mandate of the force until September 1977. The Arab League Summit Conference in October 1976 agreed that costs were to be paid in the following percentage contributions:

Saudi Arabia	20
Kuwait	20
United Arab Emirates	15
Qatar	10
Other Arab States	35
	<hr/>
	100

Commanding Officer: Col. AHMAD AL-HAJ (Lebanon).

OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

Other bodies established by resolutions adopted by the Council of the League:

Academy of Arab Music.

Administrative Tribunal of the Arab League: Cairo; f. 1964; began operations 1966.

Arab Authority for Exhibitions: f. 1964 to co-ordinate the planning and holding of international exhibitions and fairs in the member states of the League; has a Council of representatives appointed by the member states.

Arab Centre for Industrial Development: 22 Dr. Taha Hussein St., Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt; created in 1968 in compliance with a decision of the League Economic Council; the Arab states are represented at the Centre by an official representative and an alternate; the secretariat includes departments for technical and economic studies and aid for the promotion of industrial information; began operations in 1970.

Arab Institute of Forestry: Latakia, Syria.

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

All member states of the Arab League are also members of the Specialized Agencies, which constitute an integral part of the Arab League.

Arab Centre for the Study of Dry Regions and Arid Territories: Damascus, Syria. Sixth session in April 1976, Tripoli, Libya.

Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO): 109 Tahrir St., Dokki, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1964; aims: to promote intellectual unity of the Arab countries by means of education; to raise cultural standards; to enable the Arab countries to participate in technical development; to establish specialized institutes; to train experts for research in Arab civilization. Each member submits an annual report on progress in education, cultural matters and science. The Arab League has a Permanent Delegation at UNESCO which may act on behalf of Arab states that are not members of the world body. The first session of the General Conference was held in Cairo in 1970. Dir.-Gen. MOHIEDDIN SABER (Sudan).

There are five institutions within the framework of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization:

Institute for Arab Studies and Research Work: f. 1953 for specialization by graduates of Arab universities; provides for studies in contemporary Arab affairs, including national and international affairs, economics, social studies, history, geography, law, literature and linguistics. A special department of the Institute is devoted to Palestinian affairs, to research into the Arab cause; the Institute aims to develop the understanding of Arab nationalism.

Arab Literacy and Adult Education Organization: 1 Shehab St., Dokki, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1966 to assist in the establishment and development of national institutions for literacy and adult education; to assist in formulation of national plans in these respects; to hold regional training courses, seminars and conferences; to co-ordinate

research work; to grant scholarships and provide technical assistance; and to provide information.

Institute of Arab Manuscripts.

Permanent Bureau for Arabization: Rabat, Morocco.

Museum of Arab Culture: Cairo, Egypt.

Arab Health Organization.

Arab Institute of Petroleum Research.

Arab Labour Organization: 7 Midan El Misaha, Cairo; established in 1965 for co-operation between member states in labour problems; unification of labour legislation and general conditions of work wherever possible; research; technical assistance; social insurance; training, etc.; the organization has a tripartite structure: governments, employers and workers; first meeting March 1971; Gen. Dir. Dr. TAYEB LAHDIRI. Publs. *Bulletin* (monthly), *Arab Labour Review* (quarterly).

Arab Organization of Administrative Science: 8 Salah el Din St., Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt; set up with the approval of the League Council in 1961, commencing activity in 1969 soon after ratification of the agreement by four Arab states (Egypt, Iraq, Syria, Kuwait); to ensure co-operation in promoting administrative science, to improve the standard of administrative staff in the Arab states; Dir.-Gen. Mr. KAMAL NOURALLAH. Publ. Research series in administrative science.

Arab Organization for Agricultural Development: Khartoum, Sudan; proposed in 1969 by a decision of Arab Ministers of Agriculture, which was approved by the Economic Council in 1970 and ratified by the League Council; to contribute to co-operation in agricultural activities, and in the development of natural and human resources for agriculture.

Arab Organization for Standardization and Metrology: 11 Mohamed Marashly Street, Zamalek, P.O.B. 690, Cairo, Egypt; created 1965 after the Economic Council had approved an agreement for its creation by twenty Arab states as a specialized institution in the field of economic, commercial and industrial co-operation; began activity in 1968 to unify technical terms and standard specifications for products such as food, cloth, fertilizers, building materials, oil, minerals, electrical products; also deals with technical drawing and packaging; assists in the establishment of national bodies and collaborates with international standards activities; Sec.-Gen. Dr. MAHMOUD MOHAMAD SALAMA (Egypt); publs. *Annual Report* (French and English), *Quarterly Bulletin* (Arabic and English), *Standard Specification* (Arabic, English and French) and information pamphlets.

Arab Postal Union: 28 Adly Street, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1954; Aims: to establish more strict postal relations between the Arab countries than those laid down by the Universal Postal Union, to pursue the development and modernization of postal services in member countries; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ANOUAR BAKIR. Publs. *Bulletin* (monthly), *Review* (quarterly), *News* (annual) and occasional studies.

Arab States Broadcasting Union: 22A Taha Hussein St., Zamalek, Cairo; f. 1969 to promote Arab fraternity, to acquaint the world with the Arab nations, co-ordinate and study broadcasting subjects, to exchange expertise and technical co-operation in broadcasting. Mems.: 21 Arab radio and TV stations and four foreign associates; Sec.-Gen. SALEH ABDEL KADER. Publs. *Arab Broadcasts* (monthly, in Arabic), *ASBU Review* (quarterly, in English), *Broadcasting Studies and Researches* (irregular), *Broadcasting Reports* (irregular).

Arab Telecommunications Union: 83 Ramses Street, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1958; to co-ordinate and develop telecommunications between member countries; to exchange technical aid and encourage research. Sec.-Gen. Dr. MAHMOUD MUHAMMAD RIAD. Publs. *Economic and Technical Studies*; *Arab Telecommunications Union Journal* (quarterly).

Civil Aviation Council of Arab States: 10 El Nil St., El Giza, Arab Republic of Egypt; created 1965, began operations 1967; aims to develop the principles, techniques and economics of air transport in the Arab World; to co-operate with the International Civil Aviation Organization and to attempt to standardize laws and technical terms; deals also with Arab air rates; Pres. M. S. EL-HAKIM. Publs. *Air Transport Activities in Arab Countries*, *Lexicon of Civil Aviation Terminology* (Arabic); *Unified Air Law for Arab States* (Arabic and English).

International Arab Organization for Social Defence against Crime: f. 1965 at League Headquarters by the League Council to study causes and remedies for crime and the treatment of criminals; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ABDEL-WAHAB EL-ASCHMAOUI; the organization consists of three bureaux:

International Arab Bureau for Narcotics: Cairo; Dir.-Gen. AHMAD ALHADIDAH (Egypt).

International Arab Bureau for Prevention of Crime: Baghdad; Dir.-Gen. AMER AL-MUKHTAR (Iraq).

International Arab Bureau of Criminal Police: Damascus; Dir.-Gen. Col. ASHDEK ALDEIRY (Syria).

Joint Arab Scientific Council for the Utilization of Atomic Energy.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Arab League Offices and Information Centres abroad.

Set up by the Arab League to co-ordinate work at all levels among Arab embassies abroad. The Arab League Office in New Delhi has been given full diplomatic status.

Argentina: Oficina de la Liga de los Estados Arabes, Calla o 1319, Buenos Aires.

Belgium: Bureau de la Ligue des Etats Arabes, 108 Ave. F. D. Roosevelt, Brussels 1050.

Brazil: Missao de Liga dos Estados Arabes, Sqs. 105, Bloco K, Apt. 201, 70000 Brasília, D.F.

Canada: Arab Information Centre, 170 Laurier Ave., West, Suite 709, Ottawa, Ontario.

Chile: Representación de la Liga de Los Estados Arabes, Gallard 2175, Santiago de Chile.

France: Bureau de la Ligue des Etats Arabes, 138 blvd. Haussman, Paris 8.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Federal Republic of Germany: Delegation von der Liga der Arabischen Staaten, Friedrich Wilhelm Strasse 2A, Bonn 53.

India: League of Arab States Mission, 62 Golf Links, New Delhi.

Italy: Arab League Office, Piazzale Belle Arti n. 6, Rome.

Japan: Office of the League of Arab States, 1-1-12 Moto Azabu, Minato-ku 106, Tokyo.

Spain: Oficina de la Liga de los Estados Arabes, c/Alcala 89-20 Derecha, Madrid 9.

Switzerland: Délégation de la Ligue des Etats Arabes, 7 Ave. Kreig, Geneva.

United Kingdom: Arab Information Office, 52 Green St., London, W.1.

U.S.A.: Arab Information Center, 747 Third Ave., 25th Floor, New York, N.Y. 10017.

The Arab League

Arab Information Center, 18 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60603.

Arab Information Center, Suite 1302, Hartford Bldg., Dallas, Texas.

Arab Information Center, World Trade Center, Ferry Bldg., San Francisco, California 94111.

Arab Information Center, 1875 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 1110, Washington, D.C. 20009.

Arab League Representatives:

Kenya: Arab League Representative, c/o The Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Total Bldg., Koinange St., Nairobi.

Nigeria: Arab League Representative, Post Box 6916, 55 Ademola St., Ikoyi, Lagos.

Senegal: Arab League Representative, c/o L'Ambassade du Liban, 18 Ave. de la République, Dakar.

RECORD OF EVENTS

- 1945 Pact of the Arab League signed, March.
- 1946 Cultural Treaty signed.
- 1950 Joint Defence and Economic Co-operation Treaty.
- 1952 Agreements on extradition, writs and letters of request, nationality of Arabs outside their country of origin.
- 1953 Formation of Arab Telecommunications Union. Agreements for facilitating trade between Arab countries. Formation of Economic Council. Convention on the privileges and immunities of the League. First Conference of Arab Education Ministers, Cairo, December.
- 1954 Formation of Arab Postal Union. Nationality Agreement.
- 1956 Agreement on the adoption of a Common Tariff Nomenclature. Sudan joins Arab League.
- 1957 Agreement on the creation of Arab Financial Institution for Economic Development, June. Cultural Agreement with UNESCO signed, November.
- 1958 Co-operation Agreement between the Arab League and the International Labour Organisation.
- 1959 First Arab Oil Congress, Cairo, April.
- 1960 Inauguration of new Arab League HQ at Midan Al Tahrir, Cairo, March.
- 1961 Kuwait joins League. Syrian Arab Republic rejoins League as independent member. Agreement on the establishment of the Arab Organization for Administrative Sciences. Agreement with WHO on exchange of medical information, May.
- 1962 Arab Economic Unity Agreement. U.A.R. announced intention of leaving Arab League.

- 1963 U.A.R. resumes active membership of League, March. Agreement on establishment of an Arab Organization for Social Defence against Crime.
- 1964 First Summit Conference of Arab Kings and Presidents, Cairo, January. First session of the Council of Arab Information Ministers, Cairo, March. First meeting of Economic Unity Council, June. Arab Common Market approved by Arab Economic Unity Council, August. Second Summit Conference welcomes establishment of Palestine Liberation Organization, September. First Conference of Arab Ministers of Communications, Beirut, November.
- 1965 Arab Common Market established, January. Third Summit Conference, May. Tunisia absent. Integrated plan approved to defend Palestine in the UN. Agreement on Arab Co-operation for the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.
- 1966 First session of Arab League Administrative Court, September.
- 1967 Meeting of Heads of State of Algeria, Iraq, Sudan, Syria, U.A.R., in Cairo, July. Meeting of Arab Foreign Ministers, Khartoum, August. Discussion of Arab oil embargo against the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom. Fourth Summit Conference in Khartoum, August. Decision to resume oil supplies to the West. Syria absent. Establishment of Civil Aviation Council of Arab States. Agreement to establish an Arab Tanker Company, December.
- 1968 First Conference of Arab Tourist Ministers, Cairo, February. Arab League approves Industrial Development Centre.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Arab League

- 1968 Economic Council approves establishment of Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.
- 1969 Permanent Council of Co-operation Experts established to promote co-operative movement in Arab States, January.
First Session of the Arab States Broadcasting Union (ASBU), Khartoum, February.
Fifth summit Conference, Rabat. Call for mobilization of all Arab Nations against Israel.
Industrial Development Centre for the Arab States starts activities.
First Conference of Arab Health Ministers, Cairo.
- 1970 Establishment of the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development.
Establishment of the Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization.
- 1971 First meeting of Arab Labour Organization.
Bahrain, Qatar and Oman admitted to Arab League, September.
- 1972 First Arab Traffic Conference, May.
Mahmoud Riad succeeds Abdel Khalek Hassouna as Secretary-General, June.
Conference on Arab Women and National Development, Cairo, September.
- 1973 Treaty for Technical Co-operation between the Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization (AARRO) and the Arab League signed, May.
Declaration issued defining Arab demands for settlement of the Middle East conflict.
Sixth summit conference in Algiers, November; approval of three institutions to help Africa in the oil crisis: Arab Loan Fund for Africa, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, and Arab Fund for Technical Assistance.
- Mauritania admitted to Arab League, December.
- 1974 Arab oil ministers endow Arab Loan Fund for Africa with \$200 million, January.
Somalia admitted to Arab League, February.
Agreement to establish a General Committee with the EEC to organize co-operation, July.
Joint Defence Council meeting, July. Decisions concerning political, financial and military assistance to ensure the defence of Lebanon.
Seventh summit conference in Rabat, October.
Replenishes Arab Loan Fund for Africa with further \$200 million.
- 1975 Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa established.
- 1976 Mediation mission sent to Algeria, Mauritania and Morocco to seek a peaceful solution to the dispute in the Western Sahara, February.
Session of Arab League Council, March; full support for independence of the French Territory of the Affairs and Issas; denunciation of the referendum held by France in Mayotte, Comoros, on the political status of the island.
Ministerial meeting in Dakar, Senegal in April as a preparatory meeting for the Afro-Arab Summit.
Arab peace-keeping force sent to Lebanon, June.
Summit conference attended by 16 member states to discuss the conflict in Lebanon, October.
- 1977 Afro-Arab Summit of member countries of the Arab League and the Organization of African Unity, Cairo, in March.
Djibouti admitted to membership, September.

PUBLICATIONS

Information Department: *Information Bulletin* (Arabic and English); also bulletins of treaties and agreements concluded among the member states.

New York Office: *Arab World* (monthly), and *News and Views*.

Geneva Office: *Le Monde Arabe* (monthly), and *Nouvelles du Monde Arabe* (weekly).

Buenos Aires Office: *Arabia Review* (monthly).

Paris Office: *Actualités Arabes* (fortnightly).

Brasília Office: *Oriente Arabe* (monthly).

Rome Office: *Rassegna del Mondo Arabo* (monthly).

London Office: *The Arab* (monthly).

New Delhi Office: *Al Arab* (monthly).

Bonn Office: *Arabische Korrespondenz* (fortnightly).

Ottawa Office: *Spotlight on the Arab World* (fortnightly),
The Arab Case (monthly).

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK—ADB

2330 Roxas Boulevard, Pasay City, Philippines (P.O.B. 789, Manila 2800).

Telephone: 80-72-51/61; 80-65-11/29; 80-26-31/69.

Sponsored by the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the Bank commenced operations in December 1966. Members: 28 countries within the ESCAP region and 14 other countries.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

All powers of the Bank are vested in the Board which may delegate its powers to the Board of Directors except in such matters as admission of new members, changes in the Bank's authorized capital stock, election of Directors and President, amendment of the Charter. One Governor and one Alternate Governor appointed by each member country. The Board meets at least once a year.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Responsible for general direction of operations and exercises all powers delegated by the Board of Governors. Composed of twelve Directors elected by the Board of Governors, eight representing member countries within the ESCAP region and four representing the rest of the mem-

ber countries. Each Director serves for two years and may be re-elected. The President of the Bank, though not a Director, is Chairman of the Board.

Chairman of Board of Directors and President: TAROICHI YOSHIDA (Japan).

Vice-President: C. S. KRISHNA MOORTHY (India).

ADMINISTRATION

Departments: Operations, Projects (I and II), Administration, Controller's, Treasurer's.

Offices: Secretary, General Counsel, Economic, Internal Auditor and Information.

Secretary: DOUGLAS C. GUNESKERA (Sri Lanka).

General Counsel: GRAEME F. REA (New Zealand).

AIMS

1. To raise funds from private and public sources for development purposes in the region. Two priorities are: promotion of regional and sub-regional projects in which member states co-operate; and the needs of the smaller and less developed countries.

2. To assist the Asian member states in co-ordinating their policies for development, trade and general economic affairs.

3. To give technical assistance in all phases of development projects. This includes the formulation of specific proposals, and the preparation, financing and implementation of projects. One priority is to assist regional and national institutions in sectors such as agriculture, industry and public administration, and to form new institutions.

4. To co-operate with the UN and its specialized agencies.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

CAPITAL

(as of December 31st, 1976)
(million U.S. \$)

Authorized	3,706.59
Subscribed	3,688.39
Callable	2,505.91
Paid-in	1,182.48

The Board of Governors approved an increase of 135 per cent in the Bank's subscribed capital, to \$8,711 million. This increase was expected to take effect by the end of 1977.

The Bank has also borrowed funds from the world capital markets. Total borrowings up to the end of 1976 were equivalent to \$1,142.5 million.

ORDINARY FUNDS

Composed of subscribed capital and borrowings. Subscriptions at the end of 1976 were:

	SUBSCRIPTIONS (million U.S. \$)
<i>Asia and the Pacific:</i>	
Afghanistan	14.42
Australia	256.35
Bangladesh	45.24
Burma	24.13
Cambodia	10.56
China (Taiwan)	48.25
Cook Islands	0.12
Fiji	3.02
Gilbert Islands	0.18

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Asian Development Bank

continued from previous page

SPECIAL FUNDS

These now consist of the Multi-Purpose Special Fund (MPSF), the Technical Assistance Special Fund and the Asian Development Fund (ADF).

By the end of 1976 all but two contributions to the MPSF had been transferred to the ADF. Contributions committed to the Technical Assistance Special Fund during 1976 amounted to U.S. \$4.45 million.

The ADF was opened in 1974 as the Bank's main facility for concessional lending. At the end of 1976 the status of the ADF was as follows:

CONTRIBUTED RESOURCES

(million U.S. \$)

Hong Kong	24.13
India	280.48
Indonesia	241.27
Japan	603.17
Korea, Republic	223.17
Laos	1.27
Malaysia	120.63
Nepal	6.51
New Zealand	68.04
Pakistan	96.51
Papua New Guinea	4.16
Philippines	105.56
Singapore	15.08
Solomon Islands	0.30
Sri Lanka	25.69
Thailand	60.32
Tonga	0.18
Viet-Nam	36.19
Western Samoa	0.07
	2,315.00
Other Countries:	
Austria	15.08
Belgium	15.08
Canada	231.74
Denmark	15.08
Finland	6.03
France	75.40
Germany, Federal Republic	191.65
Italy	60.32
Netherlands	33.17
Norway	15.08
Sweden	6.03
Switzerland	15.08
United Kingdom	90.48
U.S.A.	603.17
	1,373.39
TOTAL	3,688.39

Australia	30.85
Austria	2.26
Belgium	9.97
Canada	54.78
Denmark	8.64
Finland	3.60
Germany, Federal Republic	80.72
Italy	22.06
Japan	421.57
Netherlands	23.29
New Zealand	4.59
Norway	6.19
Switzerland	8.10
United Kingdom	40.26
U.S.A.	125.00
TOTAL	841.88
Set-aside resources	57.43
Other resources	3.32
GRAND TOTAL	902.63

ACTIVITIES

(to end of 1976)

ACTIVITIES BY SECTOR

(million U.S. \$)

	LOANS		TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE		REGIONAL	
	Cumulative*	1976	Cumulative*	1976	Cumulative*	1976
Agriculture and agro-industry	789.75	200.89	12.82	2.19	2.20	0.82
Industry (including development banks)	772.47	204.50	2.57	0.92	0.63	0.13
Public utilities	1,111.52	203.95	6.36	0.54	—†	
Transport and communications	658.13	166.56	5.41	0.87	3.15	
Education	27.60		0.29	0.10		
Others			0.85		0.55	0.03
TOTAL	3,359.47	775.90	28.30	4.62	6.53	0.98

* Cumulative totals to end of 1976.

† Assistance in mobilizing funds from other sources, and in implementing the project, which is in electric power.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Asian Development Bank

LENDING ACTIVITIES BY COUNTRY

(million U.S. \$)

	CUMULATIVE TO END OF 1976		LOANS APPROVED IN 1976	
	Ordinary Funds	Special Funds	Ordinary Funds	Special Funds
Afghanistan	—	58.85	—	24.80
Bangladesh	11.40	178.88	—	53.50
Burma	6.60	106.10	—	45.90
Cambodia	—	1.67	—	—
China (Taiwan)	99.99	—	—	—
Fiji	6.70	—	—	—
Gilbert Islands	—	1.75	—	1.75
Hong Kong	41.50	—	—	—
Indonesia	263.27	113.28	109.34	—
Korea, Republic	547.60	3.70	114.00	—
Laos	—	11.69	—	—
Malaysia	290.56	3.30	42.00	—
Nepal	2.00	99.84	—	44.30
Pakistan	297.97	132.85	62.80	32.80
Papua New Guinea	—	35.54	—	21.24
Philippines	448.85	15.30	116.20	—
Singapore	124.98	3.00	23.60	—
Solomon Islands	—	3.57	—	3.57
Sri Lanka	14.13	61.71	—	5.00
Thailand	305.30	8.10	72.10	—
Tonga	—	1.30	—	—
Viet-Nam*	3.93	40.67	—	—
Western Samoa	—	13.58	—	3.00
TOTAL	2,464.78	894.68	540.04	235.86

* The Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam has been substituted as the borrower of loans extended to the former Republic of Viet-Nam.

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH EAST ASIAN NATIONS— ASEAN

ASEAN Secretariat, Jakarta, Indonesia

Established August 1967 at Bangkok, Thailand, to accelerate economic progress and to increase the stability of the South-East Asian region.

MEMBERS

Indonesia
Malaysia

Philippines
Singapore

Thailand

ORGANIZATION

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE

Composed of the Foreign Ministers of member states; meets annually in each member country in turn.

STANDING COMMITTEE

Meets when necessary between Ministerial meetings for consultations in one of the five countries in annual rotation: Singapore in 1977, Thailand in 1978. Consists of the Foreign Minister of the host country and Ambassadors of the other four.

SECRETARIAT

A permanent secretariat was established in Jakarta, Indonesia, in 1976.

Secretary-General: Gen. HARTONO REKSO DHARSONO (Indonesia).

PERMANENT COMMITTEES

The seats of the Permanent Committees are distributed among the ASEAN capitals, and move in rotation at 2-3 year intervals.

There are nine Committees:

1. Trade and Tourism.
2. Industry, Minerals and Energy.
3. Food, Agriculture and Forestry.

4. Transportation and Communications.
5. Finance and Banking.
6. Science and Technology.
7. Social Development.
8. Culture and Information.
9. Budget.

There are eight Ad Hoc Committees:

1. Special Co-ordinating Committee of ASEAN Nations (SCCAN): responsible for negotiating for better trade terms with the European Economic Community.
2. ASEAN Brussels Committee (ABC): assists SCCAN and is composed of 5 ASEAN Ambassadors or Representatives accredited to the EEC.
3. Special Committee of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities.
4. ASEAN Co-ordinating Committee for the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Indochina States (ACCRIS).
5. Senior Officials on Sugar.
6. Senior Trade Officials on Multilateral Trade Negotiations (GATT).
7. ASEAN Geneva Committee: assists Senior Trade Officials.
8. Senior Officials on Synthetic Rubber.

AIMS

ASEAN was established in 1967 with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration, otherwise known as the Bangkok Declaration. This set out the objectives of the organization as follows:

To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of South-East Asian nations.

To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter.

To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields.

To provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional, technical and administrative spheres.

To collaborate more effectively for the greater utilization of their agriculture and industries, the expansion of their trade, including the study of the problems of international commodity trade, the improvement of their transportation and communication facilities and the raising of the living standards of their people.

To promote South-East Asian studies.

To maintain close and beneficial co-operation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes, and explore all avenues for even closer co-operation among themselves.

ACTIVITIES

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

GATT: The ASEAN-Geneva Committee was formed in 1973 to assist member countries in their participation in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations at the GATT Secretariat.

EEC: A Joint Study Group was set up by ASEAN and the EEC Commission in 1975. This group is to discuss the possibilities for economic co-operation between the two regions, and has been a forum for contacts with European officials and companies. A conference on industrial co-operation and trade was held in April 1977 in Brussels, under the co-sponsorship of the EEC Commission, the ASEAN Governments and the seven banks of the European Banks' International. Each ASEAN country sent a group of 20 government officials and senior businessmen, whilst the 260 European participants were Chairmen or Managing Directors of a cross-section of Europe's major companies.

The principal achievement in the ASEAN countries' negotiations with the EEC Commission has been a reduction of duties under the EEC's Generalized System of Preferences in favour of ASEAN countries.

Japan: discussions have mainly been concerned with the competition between South-East Asia's traditional exporting industry in natural rubber and Japan's new and growing synthetic rubber industry. In recent years discussions have taken a wider form, and there have been proposals for a formalized relationship between Japan and ASEAN. This would be more likely to entail a form of association agreement, rather than Japanese accession to ASEAN.

Indo-China: the question of relations with the new communist governments was prominent at the Bali summit in February 1976. The Government of Viet-Nam had issued statements warning that South-east Asian countries wishing to be on friendly terms with Viet-Nam must be free of foreign military influence, and particularly of foreign bases from which war could be launched once again.

The documents signed at the summit responded by making clear that ASEAN countries wished to form a zone of peace and neutrality, and would respect the independence and sovereignty of all nations. ASEAN was to be an economic and diplomatic forum, with no question of a military alliance.

Later during the year a Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister visited each of the ASEAN capitals and diplomatic relations were established.

Other countries: there have also been increased contacts with Australia, New Zealand and Canada. Discussions with the U.S.A. began in September 1977, with a meeting of officials in Manila.

INTERNAL RELATIONS

Whilst the policy of peace and neutrality was a major feature of the Treaty of Amity and Co-operation, the ASEAN countries recognized a common problem in

combating insurgency. It had been necessary during 1976 and 1977 for Thailand and Malaysia to co-ordinate their military activity against the communists in the area of their mutual border, and this was reflected in the section of the Declaration of Concord concerning the pursuit of political stability in the region.

There have been increased prospects of a closer relationship between the ASEAN countries since the alterations in the political balance in South-east Asia following the end of the war in Indochina.

The Bali summit and the joint industrial projects launched in 1976 were the first actions which gave expression to the new solidarity. A meeting of Economic Ministers in Kuala Lumpur in March 1976 agreed to set up five medium-sized industries by forming joint projects producing the following: diesel engines in Singapore, urea in Indonesia and Malaysia, superphosphates in the Philippines, and soda ash in Thailand.

Singapore and Indonesia had drawn up feasibility studies for the projects designated to them by January 1977, and in February 1977 the Asian Development Bank agreed to conduct the feasibility study for the soda ash project in Thailand.

Meeting in Manila in January 1977 the Economic Ministers concluded a Basic Agreement on the Establishment of ASEAN Preferential Trade Arrangements. This will not lead directly to the formation of a free trade zone. The Philippines, Thailand and Singapore have been in favour of trade liberalization, and early in 1977 they concluded bilateral agreements for 10 per cent tariff cuts on a wide range of items traded between themselves. Indonesia, on the other hand, has been opposed to trade liberalization, taking the view that its own economy is of a type that would be bound to suffer under free trade. The ASEAN agreement therefore provides for negotiations to lead to the introduction of preferences product by product.

The Economic Ministers next met in Singapore in June 1977. They put into effect a number of the decisions in the Basic Agreement, principally a list of trade concessions on 71 products, to come into effect between all five countries.

Joint research and technology. Experts from member countries have drawn up joint programmes to investigate problems of food technology.

Education. Exchanges of teachers and students are arranged, and facilities for teaching the languages, history and geography of member countries are increased. ASEAN scholarships are awarded.

Communications. The Malaysian and Thai national airlines have pooled some of their services. Telecommunications networks in the region have been improved.

Tourism. Visits of up to 7 days may be made to other member countries without a visa; tourists may also obtain ASEAN Common Collective Travel Documents for package tours and may use these in lieu of a passport within the member countries.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Cultural exchanges. Tours by theatrical and dance groups, holding of art exhibitions and exchange of radio and television programmes, films and visual aids. Cultural exchanges and social workers' exchange programmes are also arranged.

MEETINGS OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

ASEAN's first summit meeting was held at Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia, in February 1976. It was agreed that joint ventures would be established producing urea, superphosphates, potash, petrochemicals, steel, soda ash, newsprint and rubber products.

Two major documents were signed:

Treaty of Amity and Co-operation, laying down principles of mutual respect for the independence and sovereignty of all nations; non-interference in the internal affairs of one another; settlement of disputes by peaceful means; and effective co-operation among the five countries.

Differences would be settled through direct negotiations, and to facilitate this the five nations would constitute a High Council comprising a representative with the rank of Minister from each. Decisions of the Council must be unanimous.

Association of South East Asian Nations

Declaration of Concord, giving guidelines for action in economic, social and cultural relations. This included co-operation in the pursuit of political stability in the region; the members would give priority to the supply of one another's needs for commodities, particularly food and energy, in any emergency. This last aim would be approached by forming industrial projects in common.

The long-term objective of a preferential trade arrangement was acknowledged; the first priority in trade, however, was to develop joint action in the international markets.

The declaration called for assistance between member states in the event of a natural disaster.

The second summit meeting was held in August 1977, in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The five countries reaffirmed their intention to develop peaceful relations with the communist countries of the region, in spite of the many recent border incidents between Thailand and Cambodia.

Japan and Australia were also represented at part of the meeting, by their Prime Ministers. Japan announced its intention to give U.S. \$1,000 million in aid for the five industrial projects, subject to feasibility studies.

BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS—BIS

Centralbahnplatz 2, CH 4002 Basle, Switzerland

The Bank for International Settlements was founded in 1930. It aims to promote co-operation of central banks; to provide additional facilities for international financial operations; and to act as Trustee or Agent in regard to international financial settlements entrusted to it.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman of the Board and President of the Bank: Dr. JELLE ZIJLSTRA (Netherlands).

Vice-Chairman: HENRI DEROT (France).

Other Directors:

Baron ANSIAUX (Belgium)

Prof. PAOLO BAFFI (Italy)

BERNARD CLAPPIER (France)

Dr. OTMAR EMMINGER (Federal Republic of Germany)

Dr. FRITZ LEUTWILER (Switzerland)

The Rt. Hon. Lord O'BRIEN OF LOTHBURY, G.B.E. (United Kingdom)

The Rt. Hon. GORDON RICHARDSON, M.B.E. (United Kingdom)

CECIL DE STRYCKER (Belgium)

CARL-HENRIK NORDLANDER (Sweden)

Dr. ANTONINO OCCHIUTO (Italy)

Dr. JOHANN SCHOELLHORN (Federal Republic of Germany).

The administration of the Bank is vested in a Board which is at present composed of the Governors or Presidents of the central banks of Belgium, France, the German

Federal Republic, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, and five members nominated by certain of the Governors.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

General Manager: RENÉ LARRE (France).

Assistant General Manager: Dr. GÜNTHER SCHLEIMINGER (Federal Republic of Germany).

Head of the Banking Department: R. T. P. HALL (United Kingdom).

Secretary-General, Head of Department: Dr. GÜNTHER SCHLEIMINGER (Federal Republic of Germany).

Economic Adviser, Head of the Monetary and Economic Department: Prof. Dr. A. LAMFALUSSY (Belgium).

Manager: MAURICE TOUSSAINT (Belgium).

Legal Adviser: Prof. Dr. FRÉDÉRIC-ÉDOUARD KLEIN (France).

The authorized capital of the Bank is 1,500 million gold francs, divided into 600,000 shares of 2,500 gold francs each. At the end of the financial year 1976-77, 481,125 shares were in issue, paid up as to 25 per cent of nominal value.

FUNCTIONS

The operations of the Bank conform with the monetary policy of the member central banks.

The Bank may in particular:

1. Buy and sell gold coin or bullion for its own account or for the account of central banks.
2. Hold gold for its own account under earmark in central banks.
3. Accept the custody of gold for account of central banks.
4. Make advances to or borrow from central banks against gold and short-term obligations of prime liquidity or other approved securities.
5. Discount, rediscount, purchase or sell with or without its endorsement short-term obligations of prime liquidity, including Treasury bills and other such Government short-term securities as are currently marketable.
6. Buy and sell exchange for its own account or for the account of central banks.

7. Buy and sell negotiable securities other than shares for its own account or for the account of central banks.
8. Discount for central banks bills from their portfolio and rediscount with central banks bills taken from its own portfolio.
9. Open and maintain current or deposit accounts with central banks.
10. Accept deposits from central banks on current or deposit account.
11. Accept deposits in connection with trustee agreements that may be made between the Bank and governments in connection with international settlements.
12. Act as agent or correspondent of any central bank or arrange with any central bank for the latter to act as its agent or correspondent.
13. Enter into agreements to act as trustee or agent in connection with international settlements.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

14. Enter into special agreements with central banks to facilitate the settlement of international transactions between them.

The Bank shall be administered with particular regard to maintaining its liquidity, and for this purpose shall retain assets appropriate to the maturity and character of its liabilities. Its short-term liquid assets may include bank notes, cheques payable on sight drawn on first-class banks, claims in course of collection, deposits at sight or at short

Bank for International Settlements

notice in first-class banks, and prime bills of exchange of not more than ninety days' usance, of a kind usually accepted for rediscount by central banks.

NOTE: The Bank acts as Depositary under an Act of Pledge concluded with the European Coal and Steel Community, and as Agent for the European Monetary Co-operation Fund (since June 1973), set up by the member countries of the European Economic Community.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

(as at August 31st, 1977)

In gold francs (units of 0.29032258 . . . gramme fine gold—Art. 4 of the Statutes)

ASSETS		%
Gold	4,659,940,685	8.3
Cash on hand and on sight a/c with banks	49,075,307	0.1
Treasury bills	253,400,685	0.5
Time deposits and advances	47,799,871,101	85.6
Securities at term	2,404,705,553	4.2
Miscellaneous	708,834,674	1.3
TOTAL	55,875,828,705	100.0

LIABILITIES		%
Authorized cap.: 1,500,000,000		
Issued cap.: 1,202,812,500		
viz. 481,125 shares of which 25% paid up	300,703,125	0.5
Reserves	1,072,211,487	1.9
Deposits (gold)	3,871,729,830	7.0
Deposits (currencies)	50,030,685,450	89.6
Miscellaneous	579,146,404	1.0
Provision for building purposes	21,352,409	0.0
TOTAL	55,875,828,705	100.0

BENELUX

39 rue de la Régence, 1000 Brussels, Belgium

Telephone: 513.86.80.

The Treaty of Benelux Economic Union came into force on November 1st, 1960. Its aim is the economic union of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

MEMBERS

Belgium

The Netherlands

Luxembourg

ORGANIZATION

THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS OF THE ECONOMIC UNION

The Committee of Ministers consists of not less than three Ministers and generally speaking the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade, Economic Affairs, Agriculture, Finance and Social Affairs of the three countries. Resolutions in the Committee of Ministers must be carried unanimously, but an abstention will not be considered as a negative vote. It supervises the application of the Benelux Economic Union Treaty and ensures that the aims specified therein are pursued. The Committee of Ministers can take decisions, establish conventions, make recommendations and issue directives. The Committee may also set up Working Parties to which it may delegate certain of its powers.

THE CONSULTATIVE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY COUNCIL

Secretary-General: M. HONDEQUIN, Palais de la Nation, Brussels 1000.

The Consultative Inter-Parliamentary Council consists of forty-nine members, twenty-one each from the Netherlands and Belgian Parliaments and seven from Luxembourg Parliament. It was set up in 1956. This Council may deliberate and communicate to the three Governments its views on problems of direct concern to the Economic Union, including cultural relations, foreign policy and the standardization of laws. The Interparliamentary Council receives an annual report, jointly established by the three Governments, on each of the above problems.

THE COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC UNION

Chairmen: L. G. WANSINK (Netherlands), K. PEERENBOOM (Belgium), M. SCHLEICH (Luxembourg).

Consists of three chairmen, one from each member country, and of the presidents of Committees; presidents of the Special Committees may be co-opted on to the Council when their special fields are under discussion.

The Council is responsible for ensuring the execution of the decisions of the Committee of Ministers and for making proposals to the Committee of Ministers; for co-ordinating the work of the committees and special committees; for giving them directives and for transmitting their proposals to the Committee of Ministers.

COMMITTEES AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES

There are a number of committees: foreign economic relations; monetary and financial; industrial and commercial; agriculture, food and fisheries; customs and taxation; transport; social; movement and establishment of persons.

There are also special committees: co-ordination of statistics; comparison of government budgets; public tenders; public health; retail trade and handicrafts; movement of persons (control at external frontiers); territorial planning; tourism; administrative and judicial co-operation; environment.

THE SECRETARIAT-GENERAL

Secretary-General: Drs. E. D. J. KRUIJBOSCH.

The secretary-general is always of Netherlands nationality and is assisted by one Belgian and one Luxembourg deputy secretary-general. They are appointed by the Committee of Ministers and are directly responsible to this committee. The budget of the secretariat for 1977 was 89,981,000 Belgian francs, to which Belgium and the Netherlands each contributed 48.5% and Luxembourg 3%.

JOINT SERVICES

The Committee of Ministers may establish joint services to improve the functioning of the Economic Union, and determine their tasks, operational layout and working methods. Such services have executive powers in the sector in which they are active. Currently there are two joint services: the Benelux Office on trademarks and brands (for the registering and protection of trademarks within the Union), and the Joint Service for the Registration of Medicaments, which issues licences to sell medicaments in the Union.

THE ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL

The Arbitration Tribunal is composed of six people (two from each member country) appointed by the Committee of Ministers. Their function is to settle any disputes that may arise from the working of the Union.

COURT OF JUSTICE

President: G. J. WIARDGA.

Founded 1974; has judicial competence to give binding interpretations on judicial ruling common to the three

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Benelux

countries; consultative role for advising on interpretation of common judicial ruling on request from one of the three governments; supervises legal protection of those in the Union's service.

It is also competent (after taking advice of a special Consultative Committee) on matters of jurisdictional protection of persons working in the service of the Union.

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

President: C. A. Bos.

The Economic and Social Advisory Council consists of twenty-seven members and twenty-seven deputy members from representative economic and social organizations, each country supplying one third of the number. It may

offer advice on its own initiative or prepare considered opinions when requested to do so by the Committee of Ministers.

COLLEGE D'IMPULSION

Chairman: M. J. KEYZER.

Secretary: P. VAN DER MEIREN.

The *Collège d'Impulsion*, a body which is intended to provide an independent stimulus to the activities of the Union, was established in 1969 for one year and subsequently prolonged for the same period. It consists of six members (two from each member country) and is responsible for proposing the most appropriate measures for an integral achievement in the application of the Union Treaty.

IMPORTANT EVENTS

- 1921 Economic and Customs Union between Belgium and Luxembourg.
- 1943 London Monetary Agreement.
- 1944 London Customs Convention.
- 1948 Customs Union came into force; agreement on unifying customs formalities.
- 1949 Pre-Union Agreement.
- 1950 Agricultural Protocols.
- 1953 Hague Protocol on co-ordination of economic and social policy; Commercial Protocol.
- 1954 Agreement on liberalization of capital movements.
- 1955 Agreement on the setting-up of a Consultative Inter-Parliamentary Council.
- 1956 OEEC recognized Benelux as a single unit in inter-European trade; Labour Convention; Protocol on tenders and purchases.
- 1958 Treaty of the Benelux Economic Union signed.
- 1960 Benelux Treaty came into force, together with the Labour Treaty.
- 1962 Liberalization of road transport.
- 1963 Convention on free movement and establishment in the three countries came into force.

- 1965 Treaty on the establishment of the Benelux Court signed.
- 1966 Treaty on reciprocal assistance for the perception of the turnover tax came into force.
- 1967 Treaty on extradition and legal aid in criminal affairs came into force.
- 1969 Inter-governmental Conference which decided on the total abolition of border control between the three countries.
- 1970 The Committee of Ministers at the level of Heads of Government confirmed the above decision, to be implemented between January 1st, 1971, and January 1st, 1972.
- 1971 The almost-total implementation of the 1969 Inter-Governmental Convention on January 1st, and the implementation of the Convention regarding administrative and legal co-operation, together with an additional protocol concerning imports, administered by the Committee of Ministers.
- 1972 Convention unifying excise duties signed.
- 1974 Treaty establishing Benelux Court came into force.
- 1975 The Committee of Ministers at the level of Heads of Government took a series of decisions for co-ordination of economic and social policies.

PUBLICATIONS

Benelux Textes de Base.
Revue Benelux (quarterly).

Statistiques.
What is the Significance of Benelux?

CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY—CARICOM

Secretariat: Bank of Guyana Building, P.O.B. 607, Georgetown, Guyana

Telephone: 69281-4; Cable Address: CARIBSEC.

Formed by the Treaty of Chaguaramas in 1973 as a movement towards unity in the Caribbean.

MEMBERS

Antigua
Barbados
Belize
Dominica

Grenada
Guyana
Jamaica
Montserrat

St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla
St. Lucia
St. Vincent
Trinidad and Tobago

ORGANIZATION

CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY

The Community has three main areas of activity: economic integration, by means of the Common Market, replacing and extending the work of the former Caribbean Free Trade Association, CARIFTA; co-operation apart from the economic sphere, and the operation of certain common services; and the co-ordination of foreign policies of the member states.

CARIBBEAN COMMON MARKET

Provides for the establishment of a common external tariff and a common protective policy for the community's trade with outside countries; and the adoption of a scheme for the harmonization of fiscal incentives to industry; double taxation arrangements; co-ordination of economic policies and development planning; and a special régime for the less developed countries of the community.

HEADS OF GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE

The final authority of the Community and the Common Market, the Conference determines the policy of the Community. It is responsible for the conclusion of treaties on behalf of the Community and for entering into relationships between the Community and international organizations and states. The Conference also makes the financial arrangements to meet the expenses of the Community. Decisions are generally taken unanimously.

COMMON MARKET COUNCIL

Consists of a Minister of Government designated by each member state. Responsible for the development and smooth running of the Common Market, and for the settlement of any problems arising out of its functioning. However, the Conference may issue directives to the Council. The Council generally takes decisions unanimously.

SECRETARIAT

The two chief divisions are: Trade and Integration, and General Services and Administration. There is a trade and tariffs section, a health section, an accounts and administration section, a sectoral unit and an economic and statistical unit; other expert staff are: legal counsel, education adviser, tax administration adviser and industrial relations adviser.

Secretary-General: M. ALISTER McINTYRE (Grenada).

INSTITUTIONS

Conference of Ministers responsible for Health, Standing Committees of Ministers responsible for Education, Industry, Labour, Foreign Affairs, Finance, Agriculture, Mines and Transport.

ASSOCIATE INSTITUTIONS

Under the treaty, the following bodies are made into associate institutions of the Community, in collaboration with the principal ministerial committees of the Heads of Government Conference:

East Caribbean Common Market Council of Ministers
Caribbean Development Bank
Caribbean Examinations Council
Caribbean Investment Corporation
Caribbean Meteorological Council
Council of Legal Education
Regional Shipping Council
University of Guyana
University of the West Indies
West Indies Associated States Council of Ministers

CARIBBEAN FOOD CORPORATION

Established under an agreement signed at Basseterre, St. Christopher, by the second Heads of Government Conference in December 1975. The Corporation came into operation in September 1976 as a multinational food producing concern including all CARICOM members. It administers a livestock development programme involving investment of £242 million, and a scheme to establish large scale food farms in the member states. The Corporation has a nominal capital of £2 million. Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago each hold 25 per cent of the shares, with the remainder divided among other members.

MONETARY FUND

A reserve fund for assistance in case of balance of payments difficulties was established in April 1976 by Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. The fund is to amount to 200 million Trinidad and Tobago dollars.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET—CACM

4a Avenida 10-25 Zona 14, Apdo. postal 1237, Guatemala City, Guatemala

Established in 1960 under the aegis of the Organization of Central American States (ODECA).

MEMBERS

Costa Rica Guatemala El Salvador Honduras* Nicaragua

* Honduras still regards itself as a *de jure* member of CACM, although it suspended participation in the common market in December 1970 by imposing tariffs on all imports from the region.

ORGANIZATION

(as at May 1976)

PERMANENT SECRETARIAT

(Secretaría Permanente de Integración Económica Centroamericana—SIECA)

The Permanent Secretariat was set up as the administrative arm of the Economic Council and the Executive Council. It supervises the correct implementation of the legal instruments of economic integration, carries out relevant studies at the request of the Common Market authorities, and arranges the meetings of the main bodies.

Secretary-General: ROBERTO MAYORGA CORTÉS.

HIGH-LEVEL COMMITTEE

Comprises representatives of all five member countries. The first meeting was held in Antigua, Guatemala, on

August 13th, 1973, and sessions have been held frequently. The committee examines in detail procedures for improving and restructuring the Common Market and its institutions.

TRIPARTITE MEETING

Composed of Ministers of Economy and Finance and Directors of Central Banks. Generally meets more than once a year. The High-Level Committee was set up on the basis of agreement reached at the Tripartite Meeting of December 1972.

MINISTERIAL MEETINGS

Held as necessary by Ministers and Vice-Ministers of Economy. Replaces the Central American Economic Council and Executive Council.

FUNCTIONS

The Central American Common Market was established under the Tratado Multilateral de Libre Comercio e Integración Económica Centroamericana and the Tratado de Integración Económica Centroamericana. It visualizes the eventual elimination of all tariffs and barriers between members, and the establishment of a common external tariff for the rest of the world. So far practically all internal barriers have been removed and agreement has been reached on 98 per cent of the items in the regional customs classification; uniform tariffs now apply to 87 per cent of these items and the others are to be equalized over a five-year period. Intra-regional trade increased from \$34 million in 1960 to \$388.5 million in 1973.

It was intended that there would be a common customs administration, unified fiscal policy, a regional industrial policy and co-ordinated regional policies in public health, labour, education, transport and agriculture.

A draft Treaty for a Central American Economic and Social Community was drawn up and presented to the Presidents of the member countries in March 1976. It aims to achieve a full customs union among the contracting parties and greater equality in sharing the benefits of integrated development.

INSTITUTIONS

Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica (BCIE)
(Central American Bank for Economic Integration): P.O.B. 772, Tegucigalpa, Honduras; f. 1960, started operations 1961; capital \$60 million; to finance public and private development projects, particularly relating to industrialization and infrastructure. Pres. Dr. ENRIQUE ORTÉZ C. (Honduras); Vice-Pres. HECTOR VILLAGRAN (Guatemala); Exec. Vice-Pres. Ing. EDGAR JIMENEZ (Costa Rica); Sec. ANTONIO MEMBREÑO M. (Honduras); publ. *Annual Report, Revista de la Integración*.

Up to the end of December 1973 the BCIE had granted loans amounting to U.S. \$429,381,400, which were allocated as follows:

Country	U.S. \$
Guatemala . . .	81,589,600
El Salvador . . .	63,917,800
Honduras . . .	94,338,200
Nicaragua . . .	88,104,500
Costa Rica . . .	101,431,300

429,381,400

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Central American Common Market

Unión Monetaria Centroamericana (*Central American Monetary Union*): since 1952 the Central Banks of the five Republics had been meeting to discuss monetary, exchange and credit aspects of their respective economies. An agreement for the establishment of the Union became effective for the five Republics in March 1964.

Cámara de Compensación Centroamericana (*Central American Clearing House*): Tegucigalpa; f. 1961 and joined Central American Monetary Union in 1964; capital (credit lines) \$15 million; operations 1974 \$468 million.

Consejo Monetario Centroamericano (*Central American Monetary Council*): Composed of the Presidents of the Central Banks of the member states. Pres. MANUEL MENENDEZ ESCOBAR (Guatemala); Exec. Sec. JORGE GONZÁLEZ DEL VALLE (Guatemala).

Comités de Consulta o de Acción (*Consulting or Working Committees*):

Comité de Política Monetaria (Monetary Policy Committee).

Comité de Política Cambiaria y de Compensación (Exchange and Clearing Policy Committee).

Comité de Operaciones Financieras (Financial Committee).

Comité de Estudios Jurídicos (Juridical Studies Committee).

Secretaría Ejecutiva (*Executive Secretariat*): Its functions are to prepare the technical studies which may be necessary, to co-ordinate the activities of the different committees, and to supervise the Central American Clearing House and the Central American Stabilization Fund (see page 133). Offices are at present in San José, Costa Rica. Exec. Sec. Lic. JORGE GONZÁLEZ DEL VALLE.

Federación de Cámaras de Comercio del Istmo Centroamericano (*Federation of Central American Chambers of Commerce*): f. 1961; for planning and co-ordinating industrial and commercial interchanges. Offices are at present in Managua City, Nicaragua.

Federación de Cámaras y Asociaciones Industriales Centroamericanas (FECAIGA) (*Federation of Industrial Chambers and Associations in Central America*): Edificio Cámara de Industria de Guatemala, Ruta 6 No. 9-21, Zona 4, P.O. Box 214, Guatemala; established in 1959 by the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the CACM countries to promote commerce and industry, principally by interchange of information.

Federación de Asociaciones de Banqueros de Centroamérica y Panamá (*Federation of Bankers' Associations of Central America and Panama*): f. 1965, Offices are at present in Guatemala.

Instituto Centroamericano de Investigación y Tecnología Industrial (*Central American Institute of Research and Industrial Technology—ICAITI*): Avenida Reforma 4-47 Zona 10, Guatemala City, Guatemala; f. 1956 by the five Central American Republics, with assistance from the United Nations. Dir. Dr. GABRIEL DENGÓ (Costa Rica); Deputy Dir. FRANCISCO AGUIRRE BATRES (Guatemala).

Instituto Centroamericano de Administración de Empresas (*Central American Institute for Business Administration*): Apdo. Postal 2485, Managua, Nicaragua; f. 1964; post-graduate programme in business administration; executive training programmes; management research and consulting; library of 17,000 vols.; Rector Dr. ERNESTO CRUZ; Librarian THOMAS BLOCH.

Instituto Centroamericano de Administración Pública (*Central American Institute of Public Administration*) (formerly ESAPAC): San José, Costa Rica; f. 1954 by the five Central American Republics and the United Nations, with later participation by Panama. The Institute aims to provide more and better qualified staff for public administration. It is jointly run as a project of the UNDP and of the six governments.

Consejo Superior Universitario Centroamericano (CSUCA) (*Higher Council of Central American Universities*): Ciudad Universitaria Rodrigo Facio, San José, Costa Rica; f. 1949; concerned with the improvement of undergraduate teaching; member universities include Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua; Sec.-Gen. SERGIO RAMÍREZ MERCADO. Pubs. *Jornado* (monthly), *Repertorio Centroamericano* (quarterly).

Instituto de Nutrición de Centro América y Panamá (*Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama—INCAP*): Carretera Roosevelt, Zona 11, Guatemala City, Guatemala; f. 1949 to promote and encourage the development of nutritional science in member countries. Administered by the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). Mems. 6 countries; publs. scientific articles, annual reports; Dir. C. TEJADA, M.D.

Corporación Centroamericana de Servicios de Navegación Aérea (*Central American Air Navigation Service Corporation—COCESNA*): Apdo. Postal 660, Tegucigalpa, Honduras; f. 1960.

Secretaría de Integración Turística Centroamericana—SITCA (*Secretariat for the Integration of Tourism in Central America*): Edificio San Jorge, 4° Piso, Calle Arce y 11 Av. Sur, San Salvador, El Salvador; Sec.-Gen. (interim): Ing. ORLANDO CALDERÓN.

Comisión Técnica de las Telecomunicaciones de Centroamérica (COMTELCA) (*Technical Commission for Telecommunications in Central America*): Guatemala City, Guatemala.

TREATIES, AGREEMENTS AND FUNDS

TREATIES

TRATADO MULTILATERAL DE LIBRE COMERCIO
E INTEGRACIÓN ECONÓMICA
CENTROAMERICANA

Signed in Tegucigalpa in 1958 by all members of ODECA, except Costa Rica who joined in 1962. For the equalization of Customs duties between the members. All duties were removed from 237 groups of regionally produced commodities when the Treaty came into force and were to be removed from all regionally produced goods over a period of ten years.

TRATADO DE INTEGRACIÓN ECONÓMICA
CENTROAMERICANA

Signed in 1959 by all members of ODECA except Costa Rica who joined in 1962. In July 1962 the members signed agreements establishing uniform tariffs on more than 95 per cent of all products entering the area.

TRATADO DE ASOCIACIÓN ECONÓMICA

Signed in February 1960 by El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, and came into force in April 1960. Tariffs were then removed on 95 per cent of all goods traded between the members, and most remaining tariffs had been removed by June 1966. At a later stage restrictions on the movement of capital and labour will be removed.

TRATADO DE INTERCAMBIO PREFERENCIAL
Y DE LIBRE COMERCIO

Signed by Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Panama in 1961 and ratified in 1962, to speed economic integration through tariff reductions between members.

OTHER AGREEMENTS

Convention on Integrated Industries: signed June 1958; provides that special monopoly status be given to an individual enterprise in each industry, to be established in one member country with a view to exporting to the rest.

The operation of this convention has been limited and, to date, only two integration industries have been set up—a tyre factory in Guatemala and an insecticides plant in Nicaragua.

Special System of Promotion of Productive Industries: signed January 1963, this system uses tariff regulations to encourage projects requiring heavy investment, with the limitation that such projects must produce at least half the total of the regional demand.

Convention of Uniform Fiscal Incentives for Industrial Development: signed in July 1962, the Convention provides for a wide range of benefits to be applied to various categories of industries in Central America.

Agreement to establish the Central American Monetary Union: signed by the Governors of the Central Banks in 1964. The Monetary Union is not yet effective; it involves the alignment of foreign exchange and monetary policies, and the operation of a common currency (Central American peso at par with the U.S. dollar).

Treaty on Telecommunications: signed in April 1966 by Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, and by Costa Rica in January 1967.

FUNDS

Guarantee Fund: set up 1969 by the Governors of the Central American Bank for Economic Integration. Capital of \$40 million subscribed entirely by members of the Bank.

Fondo Centroamericano de Estabilización Monetaria (Central American Fund for Monetary Stabilization): agreement signed on October 1st, 1969, by Presidents of the five Central American Central Banks to provide short-term financial assistance to members facing temporary balance-of-payments difficulties. Capital to be subscribed equally by the five members: U.S. \$20 million. Initial shares of \$1 million each subscribed January 2nd, 1970. Additional funds will be sought from international sources. Memos.: Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica.

CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION—CENTO

Secretariat: Eski Büyük Millet Meclisi Binası, Ankara, Turkey

Scientific Secretariat: P.O.B. 1828, Teheran, Iran

Aims to provide mutual security and defence for member countries and seeks the peaceful economic development of the region through co-operative effort. CENTO replaced the Baghdad Pact Organization (formed in 1955) after the withdrawal of Iraq in March 1959.

MEMBERS

Iran

Pakistan

Turkey

United Kingdom

The United States is an Associate Member of CENTO and participates in the Military, Counter-Subversion, Liaison and Economic Committees, and signed bilateral agreements of military and economic co-operation with Iran, Pakistan and Turkey in Ankara in March 1959.

ORGANIZATION

THE COUNCIL

Ministerial Level: Meets normally once each year in rotation at CENTO country capitals. Attended by Foreign Ministers or senior Cabinet Ministers, and an observer from the U.S.A. The 24th Session was held in Teheran in April 1977.

Deputies Level: Meets frequently in Ankara under the Chairmanship of the Secretary-General. Attended by Ambassadors resident in Ankara, a senior representative from the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and an observer from U.S.A.

Committees of the Council: (1) Military Committee, (2) Counter-Subversion Committee, (3) Liaison Committee, (4) Economic Committee.

SECRETARIAT

There are four divisions: Political and Administration, Economic, Public Relations, and Security.

Secretary-General: UMIT HALUK BAYÜLKEN (Turkey).

PERMANENT MILITARY DEPUTIES GROUP

Composed of five senior officers who represent the Military Committee; advises the Military Committee on the current military problems in the area and provides direction to the Combined Military Planning Staff.

COMBINED MILITARY PLANNING STAFF

CENTO has an international staff of officers from the three services of the five member nations on the Military Committee. There are four divisions: Intelligence; Plans and Policy; Operations and Training; and Support Operations.

GROUPS REPORTING TO THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Sub-Committee on Agriculture: is concerned with increased agricultural and livestock production, crop and livestock marketing, forestry, fisheries, improved soil and water management, crop and livestock pest and disease control, agricultural research and agricultural economies and development policy.

Sub-Committee on Health: development of public health in the CENTO region; teaching of preventive medicine; environmental sanitation; hospital administration; health education; family planning; training of auxiliary health personnel for service in rural areas.

Sub-Committee on Communications and Public Works: development of improved communications by rail, sea, road and air in the region including research projects in Turkey on highway surfacing.

Advisory Group on Minerals Development: evaluates the

status of mineral development in the region, identifies phases in which the transfer of technology and experience is required, and recommends programmes best suited to achieve this purpose.

Council for Scientific Education and Research: development of science and technology through sponsorship of collaborative research in such fields as agriculture, geology, environmental sciences and rural health; undertakes research in all three countries of the region.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

Training fellowships in specialized subjects in all three countries, visits and tours of experts, working and travelling seminars and conferences of experts are financed by the Multilateral Technical Co-operation Fund (MTCF) and by the Multilateral Scientific Fund (MSF).

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

ROAD PROJECTS

Pakistan-Iran road linking Karachi, Lasbela, Quetta, Nok Kundi, Zahedan, Kerman and Kashan.

Pakistan-Iran road link joining Lasbela, Pishin and Chah Bahar.

Turkey-Iran road joining Iskenderun-Baglışi-Serow-Rezaiyeh and Tabriz-Teheran main road at Zanjani.

ROAD PROJECTS UNDER CONSIDERATION

Pakistan: new alignment of road to serve the Mekran Coast linking up with Karachi and the main Iranian network.

ROAD PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Iran: road linking Zahedan and Chah Bahar.

Turkey: road linking Trabzon with the main highway at Erzurum. This is a widening and straightening of an existing road.

COMPLETED PROJECTS

Turkey-Iran rail link (including a ferry across Lake Van) joining Muş, Tatvan, Van, Qotur and Tabriz.

Development of the ports of Trabzon and Iskenderun.

CENTO Airway: U.S.A. and the United Kingdom have contributed towards improved navigational and other aids for regional air traffic.

High-frequency radio telecommunication links between London and key regional stations, i.e. Istanbul, Ankara, Teheran and Karachi. First stage completed in 1964; in full operation 1968.

Ankara-Teheran-Karachi microwave links project, involving 88 relay stations and 13 air navigation stations, opened 1965, completed 1966. The network has been updated in Iran and work is nearing completion on the updating of the Turkish sector. The Pakistani sector will be improved later.

RECORD OF EVENTS

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1955 Baghdad pact signed; international secretariat established.</p> <p>1956 United States joined Economic and Counter-Subversion Committees of the Pact.</p> <p>1958 Pact's Headquarters and staff moved to Ankara.</p> <p>1959 Bilateral defence agreements signed between the United States, Turkey, Pakistan and Iran, March. Iraq withdrew from the Pact, March. Opening of Nuclear Centre in Teheran, June. Name of Organization changed to CENTO, August.</p> <p>1960 Permanent Military Deputies Group established. U.S.A. Development Loan Fund lent \$6 million to Turkey for Turkey-Iran railway.</p> <p>1963 Development of the port of Trabzon completed, aided by a grant of £181,000 from U.K.</p> <p>1964 U.S.A. Development Loan Fund lent over \$18 million for completion of Turkey-Iran railway. Permanent Military Telecommunication System linking Ankara, Teheran and Rawalpindi opened: cost of over \$2 million provided by U.S.A. British contribution to CENTO raised to £1 million annually. First section of Turkey-Iran railway, Muş to Tatvan (100 km.) opened.</p> | <p>1966 First section of Turkey-Iran road, Sirelan to Rezaiyeh, opened.</p> <p>1969 Decision to set up an Industrial Development Wing within the CENTO Secretariat.</p> <p>1971 Turkey-Iran railway link opened completely.</p> <p>1972 Development of Iskenderun harbour completed. U.S.-CENTO Scientific Fund inaugurated (July). U.S. Government transferred the responsibility for administering U.S.-sponsored seminars, conferences, etc. to the CENTO Secretariat (July).</p> <p>1974 First Annual Meeting of University Rectors and Vice-Chancellors from CENTO regional countries, Teheran (June). Appointment of Senior Industrial Development Adviser.</p> <p>1976 Second Meeting of University Rectors from CENTO member countries (August and September). Appointment of Senior Agricultural Adviser (September).</p> <p>1977 Economic Committee met in March to define priorities for the Economic Development Programme for 1977/78.</p> |
|---|---|

THE COLOMBO PLAN FOR CO-OPERATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

12 Melbourne Avenue, P.O. Box 596, Colombo 4, Sri Lanka

Founded by seven Commonwealth countries in 1950, the Colombo Plan was subsequently joined by more countries in Asia and the Pacific as well as the U.S.A. and Japan.

MEMBERS

(1977)

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Afghanistan	Indonesia	Papua New Guinea
Bangladesh	Korea, Republic	Philippines
Bhutan	Laos	Singapore
Burma	Malaysia	Sri Lanka
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	Maldives	Thailand
Fiji	Nepal	Viet-Nam
India	Pakistan	

DONOR COUNTRIES

Australia	Japan	United Kingdom
Canada	New Zealand	U.S.A.

OBSERVERS

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)
International Labour Organisation (ILO)
Commonwealth Secretariat

Asian Development Bank (ADB)
European Economic Community (EEC)
Federal Republic of Germany
Iraq

ORGANIZATION

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The highest deliberative body of the Colombo Plan, consisting of Ministers representing member governments. It normally meets every year in a different member country. The Ministers' Meeting is preceded by an Officials' Meeting, which is divided into a number of Committees and identifies issues for discussion by the ministers. The Committee considers the general principles of co-operation among member countries in the fields of capital aid and technical assistance and reviews the progress within the region.

COUNCIL FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH AND SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Maintains the continuity of the Colombo Plan and meets several times a year in Colombo. The Council is composed of heads of diplomatic missions of member governments in Colombo. It serves as a forum for consultation and co-ordination in the field of technical co-operation among member countries and information about the Colombo

Plan in general. Its executive arm is the Colombo Plan Bureau.

President: Justice ABDUL HAKIM (Bangladesh).

COLOMBO PLAN BUREAU

The only permanent institution of the Plan, the Bureau compiles statistics relating to the Technical Assistance Programme of the Colombo Plan, services the Council and disseminates information on the Colombo Plan as a whole. It also provides assistance to the host governments for the holding of Consultative Committee Meetings and attends these meetings in an advisory capacity. The Bureau represents the Colombo Plan at meetings where such representation is necessary.

The operating costs of the Bureau are met by equal contributions from member states.

Director: LEONORE E. T. STORAR (U.K.).

Principal Information Officer: P. R. CHONA (India).

Information Officer: U TIN MYA (Burma).

AID BETWEEN MEMBER COUNTRIES

CAPITAL AID

Capital aid takes the form of grants and loans for national projects mainly from six industrial countries outside the region to the developing member countries of the Plan. The capital aid covers almost all aspects of social and economic development.

From 1950 to 1975 total amounts of assistance from the major donors were as follows:

	million U.S. \$
Australia	1,138.95
Canada	1,834.12
Japan	5,591.91
New Zealand	88.36
United Kingdom	2,896.56
U.S.A.	33,325.50
TOTAL	44,875.40

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Under the Technical Co-operation programme experts are supplied, fellowships are awarded and equipment for training and research is supplied.

From 1950 to December 1975, 112,985 trainees and students had received technical training and 29,034 experts and 268 volunteers and equipment to the value of U.S. \$698.1 million had been provided.

During 1975, 6,804 trainees and students received training; 2,007 experts and 268 volunteers were sent out; value of equipment supplied was \$23 million; total value of co-operation activities from the inception of the Plan to December 1975 was over \$2,554.9 million, spent in the proportion of 18 per cent on trainees and students, 52 per cent on experts and volunteers and 30 per cent on technical equipment.

Of the 6,804 training and student places provided in 1975, the United Kingdom is the major donor country, providing 2,080 places, i.e. 30 per cent of the total. Australia (1,484) is the second largest donor, closely followed by Japan (1,331) and the United States (1,308).

Indonesia was the largest recipient of training and student awards during 1975 with 857 awards, followed by India (776), Thailand (746) and the Philippines (552).

Of the 2,007 experts provided in 1975, Japan is the major donor country, providing 955 assignments, i.e. 48 per cent of the total. Australia (517) is the second largest donor followed by the United Kingdom (269) and the United States (216). A total of 268 Volunteers was provided by three major donors i.e. the United Kingdom (149), Japan (60) and Australia (59) during the period 1975.

Papua New Guinea was the largest recipient of experts (89) during 1975 followed by Malaysia (41), Nepal (32) and the Philippines (25).

DISBURSEMENTS FOR BILATERAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

('000 U.S. \$)

BY SECTOR, 1950-75

	1950-73	1974	1975	1950-75
Students and trainees	374,646	46,831	47,807	469,284
Experts and volunteers	1,025,178	167,184	132,704	1,325,066
Equipment	632,408	42,731	23,001	698,140
Other	25,171	18,671	18,580	62,422
TOTAL	2,057,403	275,417	222,002	2,554,912

BY DONOR AND SECTOR, 1975

	STUDENTS AND TRAINEES	EXPERTS AND VOLUNTEERS	EQUIPMENT	OTHER	TOTAL
Australia	11,987	74,652	1,513	93	88,245
Burma	1.6	—	—	—	1.6
Canada	876	4,241	—	4,010	9,127
India	581	134	25	—	740
Japan	14,670	21,962	5,377	4,678	46,687
Korea, Republic	56	12	—	—	68
Malaysia	5.6	—	—	—	5.6
New Zealand	1,694	9,155	—	—	10,849
Pakistan	31	7.5	—	251	290
Philippines	6.2	—	—	—	6.2
Singapore	77	—	—	—	77
Thailand	17	32	18	1.7	68
United Kingdom	9,666	9,941	2,825	4,939	27,371
U.S.A.	8,139	12,568	13,243	4,608	38,558
TOTAL	47,807	132,704	23,001	18,581	222,092

Source: Report of the Colombo Plan Council for Technical Co-operation, 1975/76.

DRUG ADVISORY PROGRAMME

The programme was launched in 1973 to eliminate the causes and ameliorate the effects of drug abuse in member states. The programme acts as a supplement to national campaigns and is co-ordinated with the work of UN and other agencies concerned with drug problems. It has an advisory role and does not conduct any campaign operations.

Seminars are held in member countries to inform governments and the public and to help organize remedial measures. Assistance is given in training narcotics officials in all aspects of drug abuse prevention by means of exchanges, fellowships, study, training and observation. Bilateral and multilateral talks among member countries are held.

Member countries are helped in establishing narcotics control offices or boards, revising legislation on narcotics, improving law enforcement, treatment, rehabilitation and prevention education, and in improving public understanding of these matters by the use of mass media, workshops and seminars.

The programme is financed by the U.S.A.

Drug Adviser: Pío A. ABARRO (Philippines).

STAFF COLLEGE FOR TECHNICIAN TRAINING

Established in Singapore in 1974 as the first multilateral project of the Colombo Plan. All 26 member governments contribute to its operating costs.

The College is administered by a Governing Board consisting of a representative from each member government, the Director of the College and the Director of the Colombo Plan Bureau.

The main functions of the College are:

- (i) to undertake programmes in the development of staff and in the training of staff for technician education;
- (ii) to conduct study conferences and courses in technician education for senior administrators;
- (iii) to undertake research in any special problems in the training of technicians in the region;
- (iv) to give advice and other facilities for training of technicians within and outside the region.

Chairman of the Governing Board: R. K. THOMSON (Canada).

Director: Dr. L. S. CHANDRAKANT (India).

PUBLICATIONS

The Colombo Plan Newsletter (monthly).

Annual Report of the Consultative Committee.

Annual Report of the Council for Technical Co-operation.

A Compendium of Some Major Colombo Plan Assisted Projects in South and South-East Asia (rev. edition 1976).

Vision into Reality 1951-1976: A 25th Anniversary Year Publication.

Profiles of National Development—A 25th Anniversary Year Publication.

The Colombo Plan: Some Questions and Answers (folder).

THE COMMONWEALTH

Commonwealth Secretariat: Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5HX, England

The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of 36 independent states, comprising nearly a quarter of the world's population.

MEMBERS

Australia	Ghana	Malta	Sri Lanka
Bahamas	Grenada	Mauritius	Swaziland
Bangladesh	Guyana	Nauru*	Tanzania
Barbados	India	New Zealand	Tonga
Botswana	Jamaica	Nigeria	Trinidad and Tobago
Canada	Kenya	Papua New Guinea	Uganda
Cyprus	Lesotho	Seychelles	United Kingdom
Fiji	Malawi	Sierra Leone	Western Samoa
Gambia	Malaysia	Singapore	Zambia

* Nauru is a special member of the Commonwealth; it has the right to participate in functional activities but is not represented at Meetings of Commonwealth Heads of Government.

DEPENDENCIES AND ASSOCIATED STATES

<i>Australia:</i> Australian Antarctic Territory Christmas Island Cocos (Keeling) Islands Coral Sea Islands Territory Heard and McDonald Islands Norfolk Island	Falkland Islands Falkland Islands Dependencies Gibraltar Gilbert Islands Hong Kong Isle of Man Montserrat New Hebrides ² Pitcairn Islands St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla St. Helena Ascension Tristan da Cunha
<i>New Zealand:</i> Cook Islands Niue Island Ross Dependency Tokelau	St. Lucia St. Vincent Solomon Islands Turks and Caicos Islands Tuvalu
<i>United Kingdom:</i> Antigua Belize (British Honduras) Bermuda British Antarctic Territory British Indian Ocean Territory British Virgin Islands Brunei Canton and Enderbury Islands ¹ Cayman Islands Channel Islands Dominica	Rhodesia represents a special case. Sovereignty over Rhodesia is vested in the United Kingdom but Rhodesia has remained under the control of an illegal régime which unilaterally declared independence in 1965.

¹ United Kingdom-United States Condominium.

² Anglo-French Condominium.

MEMBERSHIP

The Commonwealth has no written constitution but members subscribe to the ideals set out in a Declaration of Commonwealth Principles (*see* page 150) unanimously approved by Heads of Government at their meeting in Singapore in 1971. The Commonwealth is not a federation, for there is no central government, nor are there any rigid contractual obligations such as bind the members of the United Nations. Membership is granted only by consent of all the members and the right of secession is implicit.

The Commonwealth includes the self-governing states and dependencies associated with Commonwealth members. These are also eligible for Commonwealth technical assistance and take part in a variety of Commonwealth activities. They enjoy varying and increasing degrees of self-government, and several are approaching independence.

HISTORY

The evolution of the Commonwealth began with the introduction of self-government in Canada in the 1840s; Australia, New Zealand and South Africa became independent before the first world war. At the Imperial Conference of 1926 the United Kingdom and the four Dominions, as they were then called, were described as "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status", and this change was enacted into law by the Statute of Westminster, in 1931.

The modern Commonwealth began with the entry of India and Pakistan in 1947, and of Sri Lanka (then Ceylon) in 1948. In 1950 India became a republic, and the Commonwealth Heads of Government then decided that allegiance to the same monarch need not be a condition of membership. This was a precedent for a number of other members (*see* Heads of State and Heads of Governments, below).

ORGANIZATION

MEETINGS OF HEADS OF GOVERNMENT

Meetings are private and informal, and operate not by voting but by consensus. The emphasis is on consultation and exchange of views for co-operation. A communiqué is issued at the end of every meeting. Meetings are held every two years in different capitals in the Commonwealth. Last meeting: London, June 1977. Next meeting: Lusaka, Zambia, 1979.

The 1977 London meeting considered the Commonwealth Group of Experts' Final Report entitled *Towards a New International Economic Order* and endorsed it as a constructive contribution towards the current world economic debate. They asked the Secretary-General to set up a Commonwealth team on the establishment and role of the Common Fund for Commodities, a key element in the Integrated Programme for Commodities. The team which was subsequently set up, finalized its report for submission to the Heads of Government to facilitate progress at the UNCTAD negotiations in November 1977. The meeting also approved a Commonwealth statement on apartheid in sport.

HEADS OF STATE AND HEADS OF GOVERNMENT

As of October 1977, 15 member countries were monarchies and 21 were republics. All Commonwealth countries accept Queen Elizabeth II as the symbol of the free association of the independent member nations and as such the Head of the Commonwealth. Of the 21 republics, the offices of Head of State and Head of Government were combined in 14: Bangladesh, Botswana, Cyprus, the Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Nauru, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. The two offices were separate in the remaining 7: Guyana, India, Malta, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago and Western Samoa.

Of the monarchies, the Queen is Head of State of the United Kingdom and of 10 others, in each of which she is represented by a Governor-General: Australia, the Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Fiji, Grenada, Jamaica, Mauritius, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea. Lesotho, Malaysia, Swaziland and Tonga are also monarchies, where the traditional monarch is Head of State.

The Governors-General are appointed by the Queen on the advice of the ministers of the country concerned. They are wholly independent of the Government of the United Kingdom.

HIGH COMMISSIONERS

Governments of member countries are represented in other Commonwealth countries by High Commissioners who have a status equivalent to that of Ambassadors.

WITHDRAWALS

Ireland withdrew from the Commonwealth on April 18th, 1949; South Africa withdrew on May 31st, 1961; and Pakistan withdrew on January 30th, 1972.

OTHER CONSULTATIONS

Cabinet secretaries, permanent secretaries to Heads of Government and other senior officials from member countries meet regularly between meetings of Heads of Government to provide continuity, to exchange views on various developments and to review the activities of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

In recent years, the meetings of Finance Ministers, Law Ministers and Health Ministers have become a fairly regular feature of Commonwealth consultations. Since 1959 Finance Ministers of the Commonwealth have met before the meetings of the IMF and the World Bank. The most recent were Barbados, September 1977, Hong Kong, September 1976 and Guyana, 1975. The 1977 meeting discussed plans for enlarging the capital of the World Bank (page 36 to enable it to increase its support for development. Ministers reviewed the working progress of the International Development Association, the World Bank affiliate which provides development loans on concessional terms to the least developed countries.

Discussions on the International Monetary Fund centred

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Commonwealth

on measures to improve its capability to assist countries, particularly developing countries that are not oil producers, the setting up of the new Witteveen Facility to assist deficit countries, the IMF's Compensatory Finance Facility to assist countries which have unexpected shortfalls in export income. A major focus of interest will be the seventh review of IMF quotas, and follow-up action to implement the agreements on economic issues reached by Heads of Government at their London meeting in June. They also considered other issues raised in the final report of the Commonwealth Group of Experts on the New International Economic Order, the progress of the North-South dialogue, and the implications of the Common Fund for Commodities.

COMMONWEALTH SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat, established by Commonwealth Heads of Government at their meeting in London in July 1965, operates as an international organization at the service of all Commonwealth countries, responsible to Commonwealth governments collectively and is the main agency for multilateral communication between them. It promotes consultation and disseminates information on matters of common concern to member governments, services the meetings of Commonwealth Heads of Government, Ministers and officials, and assists appropriate agencies in the fostering of Commonwealth links.

The cost of the Secretariat is borne by Commonwealth Governments in agreed shares based on the UN formula.

The Secretariat is staffed from member countries and the Secretary-General, appointed by the Heads of Government for a period of five years, is equivalent in rank to a senior High Commissioner. He is assisted by two Deputy Secretaries-General (one with general responsibilities, the other with responsibility for economic matters) and two Assistant Secretaries-General, one with responsibility for general matters and the other being the Managing Director of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC).

The Secretariat budget for 1976/77 was £2.15 million.

Secretary-General (1975-80): H.E. SHRIDATH RAMPHAL, K.B., C.M.G. (Guyana).

Deputy Secretaries-General: M. A. HUSAIN (India), R. P. DEANE (Australia).

Assistant Secretary-General (Managing Director, CFTC): A. G. TASKER (U.K.).

Assistant Secretary-General: E. C. ANYAOKU (Nigeria).

Administration Division

Director: H. LYNCH-SHYLLON (Sierra Leone).

Education Division

Director: R. E. O. AKPOFURE (Nigeria).

Food Production and Rural Development Division

Director: MOWBRAY S. O. NICHOLAS (Ghana).

Information Division

Director: CLYDE SANGER (Canada).

International Affairs Division

Director: M. M. MALHOUTRA (India).

Legal Division

Director: K. T. FUAD (Cyprus).

Advisers to the Secretary-General

Medical Adviser: Prof. Sir KENNETH STEWART (Barbados).

Scientific Adviser: CHRISTIAN DE LAET (Canada).

Programme for Applied Studies in Government

Director: (vacant).

Economic Affairs Division

Director: F. RAMPERSAD (Trinidad and Tobago).

Youth Division

Director: Dr. P. A. RENAUD (Canada).

Export Market Development Division

Director: B. D. JAYAL (India).

DEVELOPMENT CO-OPERATION

The Commonwealth's commitment to the removal of disparities in wealth and to the achievement of a more equitable world society was expressed in the Declaration of Commonwealth Principles adopted in 1971.

Commonwealth action in support of this commitment takes two forms. The Commonwealth seeks to advance the world community towards agreement on major economic issues that divide rich and poor. It benefits from the fact that it is a substantial section of the international community, comprising both developed and developing nations, a consensus among whom can assist agreement on the wider stage.

Deliberations among Commonwealth Finance Ministers, who meet annually on the eve of the World Bank and IMF meetings, have been guided by awareness of this Commonwealth potential. At the last meeting of Heads of Government, in Kingston in 1975, Commonwealth leaders gave priority to a discussion of world economic issues, and in particular to the question of trade in primary commodities, in which most Commonwealth countries have a deep interest. The meeting set up a Commonwealth Group of experts to make proposals for bridging the gap between rich and poor in the context of the world dialogue on a new international economic order. The group of ten experts was drawn from both developing and developed member countries, with Mr. Alister McIntyre, Secretary-General of the Caribbean Community, as its chairman.

The Group's first report was presented to the seventh special session of the UN General Assembly (New York, September 1975) and contributed to the consensus which emerged at that meeting. Its second report was similarly presented to the fourth UN Conference on Trade and Development (Nairobi, May 1976).

The Group's final and consolidated report was placed before Heads of Government in London, and provides a basis for a further Commonwealth contribution to the world debate on a more equitable system of economic relationships.

Meanwhile, another group of Commonwealth specialists has been commissioned to examine the possibilities for Commonwealth action in the specific area of industrial development. This team's mandate is to recommend measures for co-operative action, both among developing

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Commonwealth

countries and between them and developed countries, and it is expected that their proposals could be a guide to action within and outside the Commonwealth. A preliminary report by this team, headed by L. K. Jha, Governor of Kashmir in India, was considered in 1977 in London by Heads of Government, who asked the team to identify a programme of action.

A Commonwealth Technical Group, set up in 1977, produced a report on the Common Fund for Commodities to help discussions during UNCTAD negotiations in November 1977.

The Commonwealth has welcomed the membership of its members in the regional economic groupings to which many belong. Britain's membership of the EEC was welcomed by the Kingston Meeting. Twenty-four Commonwealth developing countries are signatories of the Lomé Convention which links them economically with the EEC, and other member countries have arrangements with the European Community. Concern has been expressed at the effects of EEC policies on Britain's traditional trading partners, particularly in South Asia and Australasia.

The study of policy issues in economic and financial affairs is an important part of the work of the Commonwealth Secretariat. Its Economic Affairs Division services such special bodies as the Commonwealth Group of Experts and the Team of Industrial Specialists. Studies are also undertaken to assist Governments in formulating national policy, in Commonwealth consultations like those of Finance Ministers, and in international negotiations.

Commonwealth nations also work together to give practical support to economic and social progress in developing member countries. The latter receive the major share of bilateral development aid provided by the developed nations within the association. Several of the developing nations themselves assist others, particularly by providing expertise and educational assistance.

COMMONWEALTH FUND FOR TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION (CFTC)

Managing Director: A. G. TASKER (U.K.).

General Technical Assistance Division

Director: A. SELVANATHAN (Malaysia).

Education and Training Division

Director: P. D. SNELSON (U.K.).

Finance and Personnel Services Division

Director: K. R. BAIN (New Zealand).

Technical Assistance Group

Directors: G. K. GOUNDREY (Canada), J. R. SYSON (U.K.).

All member countries, rich and poor, contribute to the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation, the Commonwealth's own mutual assistance agency which forms part of the Commonwealth Secretariat. From modest beginnings in 1971, the CFTC has grown vigorously, and is now a significant instrument of Commonwealth collaboration for development.

Every Commonwealth developing country benefits from the Fund's capacity to offer Commonwealth experts and

advisers, arrange training for nationals in other member countries, or provide assistance in improving export performance. Nearly 300 experts, almost half of them from developing countries, are now serving on CFTC assignments. About 500 training projects, many involving several students, are supported each year. Help for export promotion has helped several countries to win new markets or to improve production for export.

Heads of Government are likely to consider how the momentum of the CFTC's growth can be maintained as the demand for its services continues to grow. CFTC resources rose from £400,000 in its first year (1971/72) to £8 million in 1976/77, and its governing body has adopted a plan of expenditure of £11 million for the year beginning July 1977, subject to resources being available.

TRADE

Intra-Commonwealth trade declined as a share of the total trade of Commonwealth countries from two-fifths in the mid-1950s to one-fifth in 1973. In 1954 the Commonwealth took 48 per cent of United Kingdom exports, but by 1977 the proportion had fallen to 15 per cent. The withdrawal of South Africa, of course, was a major factor in this change. Meanwhile, United Kingdom exports to the EEC increased, exceeding exports to the Commonwealth for the first time in 1970. In percentage terms, they rose from 19.3 per cent (to the six plus Ireland and Denmark) in 1960 to 36 per cent in 1977.

The system of Commonwealth Preferences, under which members accorded a tariff lower than Most Favoured Nation rates to imports from Commonwealth and some other countries, was phased out, ending in January 1977.

A number of Commonwealth members are included in the African, Caribbean and Pacific group of developing countries which have associate status with the EEC under the Lomé Convention of 1975. This entails reciprocal trading preferences; guaranteed income for exporters of primary commodities; technical assistance; and certain joint institutions. The Commonwealth members concerned are:

AFRICA		CARIBBEAN	PACIFIC
Botswana	Nigeria	Bahamas	Fiji
Gambia	Seychelles	Barbados	Papua New
Ghana	Sierra Leone	Grenada	Guinea
Kenya	Swaziland	Guyana	Tonga
Lesotho	Tanzania	Jamaica	Western Samoa
Malawi	Uganda	Trinidad	
Mauritius	Zambia	and Tobago	

SECRETARIAT SERVICES

Statistical and other economic material is compiled by the Secretariat and distributed to member governments, and papers are prepared for meetings on financial and economic problems. The Secretariat prepares annual reports on Commonwealth trade and collects and issues statistics on certain commodities.

Consultative meetings of Commonwealth delegates to the main sessions of UNCTAD and such meetings as the World Food Conference and the FAO commission on fertilizers, have been organized.

A special representative of the Secretariat in Geneva provides member countries with advice in connection with the GATT multilateral trade negotiations.

SOME COMMONWEALTH PROGRAMMES

Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan: drawn up at the 1959 Education Conference; provides opportunities for students within the Commonwealth. The target figure of 1,000 award holders at any one time was met each year from 1965, and over 10,000 awards had been made by early 1977.

Book Development Programme: drawn up at the 1971 Education Conference to assist the development of national book industries, the training of national book publishing staff and to pass on information on new publications produced in the developing countries. A number of regional seminars and courses have been organized by the Secretariat under this programme.

Commonwealth Youth Programme: inaugurated 1973; seeks solutions to problems of young people, particularly in relation to employment. Three regional centres have been set up in Guyana, Zambia and India to provide training for youth workers, and to offer technical assistance with national youth programmes. The Asian-Pacific Regional Centre for Advanced Studies in Youth Work opened at Chandigarh, India, in September 1975.

The first All-Commonwealth meeting of youth leaders from member countries under the programme was held in May 1977.

Commonwealth Information Programme: opened 1971; the Information Division plans and conducts press arrangements for Commonwealth meetings in conjunction with

host governments, issues press releases, provides a feature service for Commonwealth newspapers and magazines, and maintains close liaison with the media. Monthly radio-tape programmes are distributed to all member countries and focus on political, social, economic and cultural news and events. The basis of the information programme is its publications, which are issued free of charge. (See Publications below.)

Special Commonwealth Programme for Zimbabwe: established 1966; member governments provide assistance for suitably qualified Zimbabweans (Rhodesians) who have left their country for political reasons or in order to seek opportunities for education or training or employment which are not available to them in their country. Over 2,800 students have been offered study places, scholarships and employment in Commonwealth countries.

Commonwealth Zimbabwe Scholarship Trust Fund: begun in 1972 with finance from Canada, now also from Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom; enables young Zimbabweans to take up places in Commonwealth developing countries.

Commonwealth Programme of Applied Studies in Government: set up in 1975 with the primary objective of providing senior administrators with opportunities for study and exchange of experience related to the practicalities of modern public administration within the framework of Commonwealth relations. Its recent activities have included meetings on problems facing public service commissions and the management of public enterprises.

OTHER COMMONWEALTH ORGANIZATIONS

(In England, unless otherwise stated)

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux: Farnham House, Farnham Royal, Slough, SL2 3BN, England; f. 1929; consists of four Institutes and ten Bureaux under the control of an Executive Council comprising representatives of the Commonwealth countries which contribute to its funds.

The functions of the CAB are to provide:

1. a scientific information service;
2. identification of pests;
3. biological control services.

Each Institute and Bureau is concerned with its own particular branch of agricultural science and acts as an effective clearing house for the collection, collation and dissemination of information of value to research workers. The information, compiled from worldwide literature, is published in 21 abstract journals which have a monthly circulation of 30,000 in 150 countries.

Fifteen new journals on specialized subjects, compiled from data included in the main journals, began publication in 1975.

Annotated bibliographies provide information on specific topics, and review articles, books, maps and monographs are also issued.

In addition, three Institutes provide identification

and taxonomic services and the fourth undertakes field work in biological control in several parts of the world. Chair. J. GEORGE (Trinidad and Tobago); Acting Exec. Dir. N. G. JONES, D.F.C.

Commonwealth Bureau of Agricultural Economics: Dartington House, Little Clarendon St., Oxford, OX1 2HH; f. 1966; abstracts the world literature on (1) Agricultural economics, including policy, supply, demand and prices, marketing and distribution, international trade, finance and credit, farm-level production and management; co-operatives and collectives; education, extension and research; rural sociology; (2) Rural development, including theory and policy, physical, human and economic resources; public services; projects and surveys; (3) Rural extension, education and training, including education theory, policy and planning, primary, secondary, tertiary and non-formal education; extension methods, adoption and case studies; (4) Rural recreation and tourism.

Dir. J. O. JONES, M.A. Publ. *World Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology Abstracts* (monthly), *Rural Development Abstracts* (quarterly), *Rural Extension, Education and Training Abstracts* (quarterly), *Rural Recreation and Tourism Abstracts* (quarterly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Breeding and Genetics: Animal Breeding Research Organisation, The King's Bldgs., West Mains Rd., Edinburgh, EH9 3JX, Scotland; f. 1929 for the collection and abstracting of the world's literature on the breeding and the genetics of animals, and for the dissemination of this information throughout the world.

Dir. J. D. TURTON, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., D.T.V.M. Publ. *Animal Breeding Abstracts* (monthly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Health: Central Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey; f. 1929; provides world-wide information service in veterinary science and closely related subjects.

Dir. R. MACK, F.R.C.V.S. Publs. *The Veterinary Bulletin* (monthly), *Index Veterinarius* (monthly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Dairy Science and Technology: National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, Reading, RG2 9AT, Berks.; f. 1938 for the collection, collation, and distribution of scientific and technological information on dairy husbandry, milk and milk products, and the economics, physiology, microbiology, chemistry and physics of dairying for the benefit of research workers, teachers, advisory officers, etc.

Dir. E. J. MANN, N.D.D., C.D.D. Publs. *Dairy Science Abstracts* (monthly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Horticulture and Plantation Crops: East Malling Research Station, near Maidstone, Kent, ME19 6BJ; f. 1929.

Dir. D. O'D. BOURKE, M.A., DIP.AGRIC., F.L.S. Publs. *Horticultural Abstracts*, *Ornamental Horticulture* (monthly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Nutrition: Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn, Aberdeen, AB2 9SB, Scotland; f. 1929 to collect and abstract the world's literature in the field of human and animal nutrition, and to disseminate this information throughout the world.

Dir. Miss D. L. DUNCAN, B.Sc., PH.D. Publ. *Nutrition Abstracts and Reviews: Series A—Human and Experimental* (monthly), *Series B—Livestock Feeds and Feeding* (monthly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Pastures and Field Crops: Hurley, Maidenhead, SL6 5LR; f. 1929; publishes abstracts compiled from the world's scientific literature on grasses and grasslands, herbage plants, rangelands and annual field crops, and produces annotated bibliographies on selected subjects within its scope.

Dir. P. J. BOYLE, M.A. Publs. *Herbage Abstracts*, *Field Crop Abstracts* (both monthly), and occasional publications.

Commonwealth Bureau of Plant Breeding and Genetics: Department of Applied Biology, Pembroke St., Cambridge, CB2 3BX; f. 1929 to abstract and review current literature on the breeding and genetics of plants of economic importance and relevant publications in allied fields, such as plant pathology, applied

statistics, and other sciences, and to maintain an information service on these subjects.

Dir. R. H. RICHENS, M.A., PH.D. Publ. *Plant Breeding Abstracts* (monthly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Soils: Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts., AL5 2JQ; f. 1929 for the collection and dissemination of information from the world scientific literature on all aspects of soils, the use of fertilizers, and the relationship between plants and soils, particularly plant nutrition.

Dir. B. BUTTERS. Publs. *Soils and Fertilizers* (monthly), *Irrigation and Drainage Abstracts* (quarterly), series of Annotated Bibliographies (continuous), series of Technical Communications (occasional).

Commonwealth Forestry Bureau: at Commonwealth Forestry Institute, South Parks Rd., Oxford, OX1 3RD; f. 1938 for the collection and abstracting of the world's literature on forestry, forest products and their utilization, and for the dissemination of this information throughout the world.

Dir. W. FINLAYSON, B.Sc. Publs. *Forestry Abstracts* (monthly), *Forest Products Abstracts* (monthly), *Card Title Service* (weekly).

Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control: Gordon St., Curepe, Trinidad, West Indies; f. 1927 as the Farnham House Laboratory of the Imperial Institute of Entomology; transferred to Canada 1940 and to Trinidad 1962; its purpose is the biological control of injurious insects and noxious weeds, and the collection and distribution throughout the Commonwealth of beneficial organisms with which to attack the pests.

Dir. F. D. BENNETT, B.S.A., PH.D. Publs. *A Catalogue of the Parasites and Predators of Insect Pests*, *Technical Bulletin of Biological Control*, *Technical Communications*.

Commonwealth Institute of Entomology: 56 Queen's Gate, London, SW7 5JR; f. 1913 for the collection, co-ordination and dissemination of all information bearing upon injurious and useful insects and other arthropods; undertakes identifications.

Dir. N. C. PANT, M.Sc.AGR., PH.D. Publs. *Bulletin of Entomological Research* (quarterly), *Review of Applied Entomology*; *Series A—Agriculture*; *Series B—Medical and Veterinary* (both monthly), *Distribution Maps of Pests* (18 yearly).

Commonwealth Institute of Helminthology: The White House, 103 St. Peter's Street, St. Albans, AL1 3EW, Herts.; f. 1929; collates world research literature on helminth parasites of animals, on nematode parasites of plants and on parasitic protozoans with reference particularly to those of economic importance.

Dir. SHEILA WILLMOTT, PH.D., F.I.BIOL. Publ. *Helminthological Abstracts: Series A—Animal and Human Helminthology* (monthly); *Series B—Plant Nematology* (quarterly); *Protozoological Abstracts* (monthly).

Commonwealth Mycological Institute: Ferry Lane, Kew, Richmond, Surrey, TW9 3AF; f. 1920 for the collection and dissemination of information on the fungal, bacterial, virus and physiological disorders of plants; on fungal diseases of man and animals; and on the taxonomy of fungi; undertakes identifications of micro-fungi and plant pathogenic bacteria.

Dir. A. JOHNSTON, B.Sc., A.I.C.T.A., F.I.BIOL. *Publs. Review of Plant Pathology* (monthly), *Distribution Maps of Plant Diseases* (42 each year), *Index of Fungi* (twice a year), *Review of Medical and Veterinary Mycology* (quarterly), *Mycological Papers* (irregular), *Phytopathological Papers* (irregular), *Descriptions of Pathogenic Fungi and Bacteria* (four sets a year), *Descriptions of Plant Viruses* (one set a year), *Bibliography of Systematic Mycology* (twice a year), books on mycology and plant pathology.

ORGANIZATIONS NOT AFFILIATED TO THE COMMONWEALTH AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX

Commonwealth Forestry Association: 11 Keble Rd., Oxford, OX1 3QG; f. 1921; collects and circulates information relating to forestry and the commercial utilization of forest products, and provides a means of communication between forestry organizations in the Commonwealth; Mems.: 1,100. Chair. JOHN WYATT SMITH; Editor and Sec. JOHN PITT. *Publ. Commonwealth Forestry Review.*

Standing Committee on Commonwealth Forestry: 231 Corstorphine Rd., Edinburgh, EH12 7AT, Scotland; f. 1923 to provide continuity between one Conference and another, and to provide a forum for discussion on any forestry matters of common interest to member governments which may be brought to the Committee's notice by any member country or organization; mems. about 50; Chair. G. D. HOLMES; Sec. A. WILSON. *Publs. reports and papers.*

COMMERCE

Commonwealth Industries Association Ltd.: 55 Park Lane, London, W1Y 3DH; f. 1926 as the Empire Industries Association, merged with the British Empire League in 1947; present title 1967; aims to strengthen the Commonwealth by means of mutual preferential trade, investment, migration and technical and scientific co-operation; Pres. Sir JOHN REISS, B.E.M.; Chair. NEIL MARTEN, M.P.; Dir. EDWARD HOLLOWAY; Sec. Miss H. PACKER; *publ. Britain and Overseas* (four a year).

COMMONWEALTH STUDIES

Institute of Commonwealth Studies: 27 Russell Square, London, WC1B 5DS, England; f. 1949 to promote advanced study of the Commonwealth; provides a library and meeting place for postgraduate students and academic staff engaged in research in this field. Dir. Prof. W. H. MORRIS-JONES, B.Sc. (ECON.); Sec. P. H. LYON, B.Sc. (ECON.), PH.D.; *publs. Annual Report, Commonwealth Papers* (series), *Collected Seminar Papers.*

Institute of Commonwealth Studies: University of Oxford; Queen Elizabeth House, 21 St. Giles, Oxford; a

research and senior teaching centre for administrators and foreign service officers from developing countries and for postgraduate students of Oxford University. Undertakes studies of new states.

Royal Institute of International Affairs: Chatham House, 10 St. James's Square, London, SW1Y 4LE; f. 1920; promotes research in all aspects of international affairs, maintains a library and a press cuttings library, organizes meetings, discussions and study groups; corporate and individual membership; Dir. ANDREW SHONFIELD; *publs. The World To-day* (monthly), *International Affairs* (quarterly), and books on various aspects of international affairs.

COMMUNICATIONS

A common-user system of cable, radio and satellite communications links most Commonwealth countries, with extensions providing a world-wide network. Besides broadband cables across the Atlantic and Pacific and from Australia to Singapore-Malaysia via New Guinea and Hong Kong, there are satellite services connecting Australia, Britain, Canada, East Africa, Hong Kong and Malaysia with various countries. In addition, HF radio systems, microwave and tropospheric scatter systems, provide communications in different parts of the network.

Commonwealth Telecommunications Organization: established in its present form in 1967. Consists of periodic conferences at government level. the Telecommunications Council and the Telecommunications Bureau (see below).

Commonwealth Telecommunications Council: f. 1967 to advise Partner Governments and the nationalized telecommunications organizations on matters relating to external telecommunications systems. Mems.: 23 representing 21 Partner Governments and 1 representing British Overseas Territories and Associated States.

Commonwealth Telecommunications Bureau: 28 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5LP; f. 1968 to serve the Commonwealth Telecommunications Organization under the direction of the Council; Gen. Sec. S. N. KALRA.

Commonwealth Air Transport Council: Shell-Mex House, Strand, London, WC2R 0DP, England; f. 1945 to keep under review the development of Commonwealth civil air transport. Meetings generally every three years; latest meeting in Ottawa, Canada, 1975. Mems.: governments of Commonwealth Countries and British Dependent Territories; Sec. P. BRAUNTON.

Conferences of Commonwealth Postal Administrations: Three Conferences have been held so far (London 1971, Trinidad and Tobago 1973 and Sri Lanka October 1976). Their purpose is to discuss international postal matters of common concern, especially those which touch upon the activities of the Universal Postal Union. There is no permanent secretariat. The Conferences are held on a purely *ad hoc* basis and are organized by the host administration.

EDUCATION

Association of Commonwealth Students (ACS): 29 Queen St., Edinburgh, EH2 1JX, Scotland; f. April 1967 at

meeting of National Unions of Students of 27 Commonwealth countries; aims "to assist participants to co-operate in promoting action on issues of common concern to their members and to assist in the exchange of students between these countries, provided that this will not limit the sovereignty of any participants; and to assist students in non-Commonwealth countries where appropriate"; activities devoted primarily to "issues of educational and welfare concern"; General Conference once every three years elects seven-member Consultative Committee and a President who is Executive Officer; Pres. A. K. P. KLUDZE (Ghana); Sec. WILLIAM ROE (U.K.).

Association of Commonwealth Universities: 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF; f. 1913 as the Universities Bureau of the British Empire; holds quinquennial Congresses and other meetings in the intervening years; publishes factual information about universities and access to them; acts as a general information centre and provides an advisory service for the filling of university teaching staff appointments overseas; supplies secretariats for the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom, the Marshall Aid Commemoration Commission and the Kennedy Memorial Trust; mems.: 209 Universities and University Colleges; Chair. (1976/77) Prof. E. J. BORG COSTANZI (Malta); Sec. Gen. Sir HUGH SPRINGER; publs. include *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*, *Higher Education in the United Kingdom: A Handbook for Students from Overseas* (jointly with the British Council), *A.C.U. Bulletin of Current Documentation*, and various other reference publications.

Commonwealth Association of Science and Mathematics Educators (CASME): c/o Office of the Scientific Adviser to the Secretary-General, Marlborough House; f. October 1974; special emphasis is given to the social significance of education in these subjects. Pres. MAURICE GOLDSMITH (U.K.); Hon. Sec. GWYN THOMAS.

Commonwealth Education Conference: held about every three years; the first was in Oxford in 1959. Ministers and senior officials attend. Seventh Conference: Accra, Ghana, February 1977.

Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee (CELC): f. 1959; all member governments represented; reviews developments and provides continuity between the Commonwealth Education Conferences; publ. *CELC Newsletter* (quarterly).

League for the Exchange of Commonwealth Teachers: 124 Belgrave Rd., London, SW1V 2BL; f. 1901; promotes educational exchanges for a period of one year between teachers in Australia, Bahamas, Barbados, Canada, Jamaica, Kenya, New Zealand, Singapore; Exec. Sec. P. SWAIN. Publ. *Exchange Teacher* (annual).

HEALTH

Commonwealth Medical Association: c/o BMA House, Tavistock Sq., London, WC1H 9JP; f. 1962 at the seventh British Commonwealth Medical Conference, to promote within the Commonwealth the interests of the

medical and allied sciences; meetings of its Council are held every two years; latest meeting: Jamaica, 1974; mems.: Medical Associations in 21 countries; Pres. Dr. M. A. C. BEAUBRUN (Jamaica); Dir. J. A. BYRNE (U.K.); Hon. Sec.-Treas. Dr. DEREK STEVENSON, C.B.E. (U.K.); publ. *Bulletin*.

Commonwealth Medical Conference: Delegations are normally headed by Ministers of Health. Mutual assistance in medical education, the planning and development of health services, the training of ancillary staff, the supply of medical equipment and the provision of research facilities are among the chief subjects discussed. Conferences are held about every three years; fifth conference, New Zealand, 1977.

Commonwealth Caribbean Health Ministers' Conference: seeks to harmonize health policies and hospital maintenance, and improve disaster preparedness.

Commonwealth Regional Health Secretariat for East, Central and Southern Africa: P.O.B. 1009, Arusha, Tanzania; f. 1974 to co-ordinate inter-governmental health activities; to implement decisions of the Commonwealth Medical Conference; to collaborate with the institutions of the East African Community and the WHO; to help establish training programmes and pool resources for medical work; Regional Sec. Dr. J. M. GEKONYO.

Commonwealth Society for the Deaf: 75 Kinnerton St., London, SW1X 8ED; promotes welfare, education and employment of the deaf; encourages the formation of schools for the deaf, training of teachers and provision of teachers abroad; arranges instruction for parents of deaf children; also promotes research into the causes of deafness; Sec. Mrs. N. FRIED (U.K.); publs. *Annual Report*, seminar reports.

Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind: Commonwealth House, Haywards Heath, Sussex, RH16 3AZ, England; f. 1950 to prevent blindness and to promote the education, employment and welfare of the six million blind people in the Commonwealth countries of Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, and the Pacific. The Society already conducts the largest international programme of its kind for the restoration of sight. In 1975, in medical projects sponsored in 14 Commonwealth countries, sight was restored to 80,863 blind people; in addition, the eyes of 1,003,232 people were examined and 789,001 of them received preventive treatment. Chair. Sir EDWIN ARROWSMITH, K.C.M.G.; Dir. Sir J. F. WILSON, C.B.E.; publ. *Annual Report*.

West African Health Secretariat: (see page 355).

Regional Health Bureau for East, Central and Southern Africa: Arusha, Tanzania; set up with assistance of the Commonwealth Secretariat; fourth regional health conference, Maseru, Lesotho, November 1976.

INFORMATION AND THE MEDIA

Commonwealth Broadcasting Association: Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA, England; f. 1945; mems.: 46 national public service broadcasting organizations in 43 Commonwealth countries; General Conferences

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Commonwealth

are held every two years; 1978 Conference, Mauritius, October; Sec.-Gen. ALVA CLARKE; publ. *COMBROAD* (quarterly); *CBA Handbook* (updated every two years).

Commonwealth Correspondents' Association: 46 Sandringham Rd., London, NW11 9BP; f. 1939 to safeguard rights and interests of Commonwealth press representatives in London.

Commonwealth Institute: Kensington High St., London, W8 6NQ; f. 1887 as the Imperial Institute; a centre for public information and educational services, the Institute houses a permanent exhibition designed to express the modern Commonwealth in visual terms, an art gallery showing contemporary works of art, a library and resource centre of more than 40,000 vols. and audiovisual materials; Dir. J. K. THOMPSON, C.M.G.

Commonwealth Institute, Scotland: 8 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, EH1 2AS, Scotland; Dir. C. G. CARROL.

Commonwealth Press Union: Studio House, 184 Fleet St., London, E.C.4, England; f. 1909 to promote the welfare of the Commonwealth press; to give effect to the opinion of members on all matters affecting the freedom and interests of the press, by opposing measures likely to affect the freedom of the press, by seeking improved reporting and telecommunications facilities, by promoting training measures; to organize conferences; to promote understanding; to preserve the principles of the Union. Mems.: over 600 newspapers, news agencies, periodicals in 32 countries; Pres. Lord ASTOR OF HEVER; Chair. of Council Lord BARNETSON; Sec. Lt.-Col. T. PIERCE-GOULDING, M.B.E., C.D.; publs. *Annual Report*, *The CPU Quarterly*.

Diplomatic and Commonwealth Writers' Association of Britain: 8 Plender Court, College Place, London, NW1 0DH.

LAW

The Secretariat facilitates the exchange of information among member governments on legislation in their respective countries, and keeps governments informed of developments in legal affairs.

Member governments preparing legislation on particular subjects are provided with information about similar legislation enacted in other Commonwealth countries.

The shortage of legislative draftsmen led to the formation of a training programme which began in 1974; this consists of courses in four Commonwealth regions, followed by practical work under supervision in government drafting departments.

The Secretariat has also provided technical assistance to countries negotiating agreements relating to mineral exploitation; and advisers have been provided for such matters as accession to treaties, merchant shipping legislation, law revision and taxation.

Committee on Legal Co-operation: f. November 1974 to investigate ways to improve the exchange of legal information, law reform, technical assistance, research, training, law enforcement and correctional policies. Chair. Sir ROY MARSHALL (U.K.); mems.: Prof. JOHN EDWARDS (Canada), Justice A. N. E. AMISSAH (Ghana).

Commonwealth Law Minister's Conference: held about every five years; last conference in Lagos, Nigeria, in February 1975.

Commonwealth Legal Advisory Service: c/o British Institute of International and Comparative Law, Charles Clore House, 17 Russell Square, London, WC1B 5DR; financed by contributions from the Commonwealth Governments; besides the advisory service, it prepares surveys and organizes lectures and conferences. Publ. *Annual Survey of Commonwealth Law* (jointly with the Faculty of Law of the University of Oxford).

Commonwealth Legal Bureau: Room 320, 90 Sparks St., Ottawa 4, Ontario K1P 5B4, Canada; seeks to strengthen professional links throughout the Commonwealth; to improve standards; to promote exchange of lawyers and students; to encourage the establishment of new bar associations and law societies. Assists in organizing the Commonwealth Law Conferences; helps to form new regional groups of Commonwealth lawyers.

Commonwealth Legal Education Association: Legal Division, Commonwealth Secretariat; f. 1971; to promote contacts and exchanges; to provide information; publ. *Commonwealth Legal Education Newsletter*, *List of Schools of Law in the Commonwealth* (every two years).

Commonwealth Magistrates' Association: 28 Fitzroy Square, London, W1P 6DD, England; helps to organize the Commonwealth Magistrates Conference; fourth conference, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, August 1975; corporate membership for associations of the judiciary or courts of limited jurisdiction; associate membership for individuals; Pres. Sir THOMAS SKYRME, K.C.V.O., C.B., T.D.; Sec. DOROTHY WINTON; publ. *Commonwealth Judicial Journal* (twice yearly).

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association: c/o Houses of Parliament, London, S.W.1; f. 1911 to promote understanding and co-operation between Commonwealth parliamentarians; organization: General Council of Members of Parliament from independent and dependent countries, over 80 Branches throughout the Commonwealth; holds annual Commonwealth Parliamentary Conferences and seminars, and also regional conferences and seminars; 23rd Conference, Ottawa, Canada, 1977; Sec.-Gen. Sir ROBIN VANDERFELT; Pres. R. GUJADHUR (Mauritius); publs. *The Parliamentarian* (quarterly), monographs on parliamentary subjects.

Conference of Speakers and Presiding Officers of Commonwealth Parliaments: c/o Director, Research Branch, Library of Parliament, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; held every two years to discuss such subjects as parliamentary procedure and the responsibilities of the Chair; first Conference 1969; fourth Conference, United Kingdom, 1976.

PROFESSIONS

Commonwealth Association of Architects: 18 Northumberland Ave., London, WC2N 5AP, England; f. 1964 as an association of twenty-four societies of architects in various Commonwealth countries, now with two

associate, non-Commonwealth members. Objects: to facilitate the reciprocal recognition of professional qualifications through a Commonwealth Board of Architectural Education; to provide a clearing house for information on architectural practice, and to encourage collaboration. Plenary Conferences every two years; last conference, York, England, in September 1976; regional Conferences have also been held; Pres. R. A. GILLING (Australia); Vice-Pres. O. OLUMUYIWA (Nigeria); Sec. T. N. WATSON, R.I.B.A.; publs. *Handbook* (every 2 years), *List of Recognised Schools of Architecture*, Conference Reports, *Low Cost Textbooks*.

Commonwealth Foundation: Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5HU; f. 1965 to administer a fund for promoting interchanges between Commonwealth organizations in professional fields; the Foundation is an autonomous body and aims at achieving fuller representation at professional conferences, facilitating new meetings and professional visits, stimulating the flow of professional information, helping to set up national institutions where these do not exist, and promoting Commonwealth-wide associations to reduce tendencies to centralize on the United Kingdom; 36 Commonwealth governments subscribe on an agreed scale to the fund, which is open to private contributions; the Commonwealth Foundation has an annual income of £700,000, and had disbursed nearly £4 million by June 1977; Chair. Sir ADETOKUNBO ADEGBOYEGA ADEMOLA (Nigeria); Dir. JOHN CHADWICK (United Kingdom).

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Commonwealth Advisory Aeronautical Research Council: National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex; f. 1946; encourages and co-ordinates aeronautical research throughout the Commonwealth; Sec. P. G. DOWNING.

Commonwealth Collections of Micro-organisms: Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; f. 1947; to foster maintenance and expansion of existing culture collections in the Commonwealth, to make more fully available for general use the cultures contained in them and to encourage the establishment of such new collections as may be necessary; Chair. Dr. S. P. LAPAGE; Sec. Dr. I. J. BOUSFIELD.

Commonwealth Committee on Mineral Resources and Geology: c/o Commonwealth Geological Liaison Office, Africa House, Kingsway, London, WC2B 6BD; f. 1948 to promote collaboration and the exchange of information; the Secretary is the Commonwealth Geological Liaison Officer; Chair. Dr. DAVID BLEACKLEY; Sec. Dr. M. M. J. W. HERATH; Publs. *CGLO Newsletter* (monthly), *CGLO Opportunities for Earth Scientists* (monthly), *CGLO Liaison Reports* (occasional).

Commonwealth Consultative Space Research Committee: c/o The Royal Society, 6 Carlton House Terrace, London, SW1Y 5AG; f. 1960 to foster co-operation in space research and serve as a centre for information exchange; Chair. Sir HARRIE MASSEY, F.R.S.; Exec. Sec. Dr. R. W. J. KEAY, C.B.E.

Commonwealth Engineers Council: c/o The Council of Engineering Institutions, 2 Little Smith St., London,

SW1P 3DL, England; f. 1946; the Conference meets periodically to provide an opportunity for Presidents and Secretaries of Engineering Institutions of Commonwealth countries to exchange views on collaboration; last meeting held in London, in June 1977; Sec. M. W. LEONARD.

Commonwealth Science Council: Africa House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; f. 1946 to ensure collaboration between the government civil science organizations of the Commonwealth in increasing the capabilities of its members to use science and technology for their economic and social development by facilitating joint projects by participating member countries on problems of common concern. The Council meets every two years. Mems.: nominees of 26 member governments who are usually senior officials in national science organizations or their equivalents. Chair. Dr. G. C. N. JAYASURIYA; Sec. and Scientific Adviser to the Commonwealth Secretary-General D. G. THOMAS.

Council of Commonwealth Mining and Metallurgical Institutions: 44 Portland Place, London, W1N 4BR; convenes successive Mining and Metallurgical Congresses within the Commonwealth, or in the country of any Constituent Body, as a means of promoting the development of the mineral resources of the Commonwealth and of fostering throughout the Commonwealth a high level of technical efficiency and professional status; to serve as an organ of intercommunication and co-operation between Constituent Bodies, and for the promotion and protection of their common interests; eleventh conference: Hong Kong, 1978; Chair. Prof. M. G. FLEMING; Sec. M. J. JONES.

SPORT

Commonwealth Games Federation: 12 Buckingham St., London, WC2N 6DJ; the Games were first held in 1930 and are now held every four years; participation is limited to amateur teams representing the member countries of the Commonwealth; held in Christchurch, New Zealand, in 1974, and scheduled for Edmonton, Canada, in 1978 and Brisbane, Australia in 1982.

YOUTH

Commonwealth Africa Regional Centre for Youth Work: P.O.B. 190, Lusaka, Zambia; f. 1974 to train personnel in youth work and social development programmes; to support research and documentation facilities; co-operates with Commonwealth Centres for Youth Work at Chandigarh, India, and Georgetown, Guyana; Dir. R. B. LUKUTATI.

Commonwealth Expedition (COMEX): 110 Old Brompton Rd., London, S.W.7; organizes international expeditions of 100 to 500 members, incorporating concerts and seminars and aiming to promote Commonwealth relations; publs. *Crying Drums, With a Song and not a Sword*, L.P. records.

Commonwealth Friendship Movement: 23 Arundel Rd., Brighton, BN2 5TE, Sussex, England; f. 1960 to disseminate among teachers and children a knowledge of the peoples of the Commonwealth and other countries through correspondence; age-group 9-18; Chair.

GEOFFREY JOHNSON SMITH; Dir. Miss STELLA MONK, M.B.E.

Commonwealth Youth Affairs Council: c/o Secretariat, Marlborough House; for general supervision of the Commonwealth Youth Programme (see p. 143). Third meeting April 1976. Chair. OMAR SEY (The Gambia).

Commonwealth Youth Exchange Council: 4 Park Place, St. James' St., London, S.W.1; f. 1970; promotes contact between young people of the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries, provides information and allocates grants; 160 member organizations; Pres. H.R.H. The Prince of WALES; Chair. Commdt. L. E. PEYTON JONES; publs. *Contact the Commonwealth*, *Commonwealth Travel and Exchange*.

Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme: 5 Prince of Wales Terrace, London, W8 5PG; offers opportunities to young people in Commonwealth countries to gain awards for a programme of activities. These include social service, expeditions, cultural interests and sport; publs. *Award Journal*, *Award News*, *Award Handbook*.

MISCELLANEOUS

British Commonwealth Ex-services League: 49 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5JG; links the ex-service organizations in the Commonwealth, assists ex-servicemen and particularly those who migrate; holds triennial conferences; publs. *Bulletin* (quarterly), *Diary* (annual).

Commonwealth Countries League: women's organization f. 1925 to secure equality of liberties, status and opportunities between women and men and to promote mutual understanding throughout the Commonwealth countries; Pres. ALICE HEMMING, O.B.E.; publs. *Triennial Newsletter*, *Annual Conference Report*.

Commonwealth War Graves Commission: 2 Marlow Rd., Maidenhead, Berks., SL6 7DX; f. 1917 (as Imperial War Graves Commission); provides for the marking and permanent care of the graves of members of the Commonwealth Forces who died during 1914-18 and 1939-45 wars; maintains over a million graves in some

140 countries and commemorates by name on memorials more than 750,000 who have no known grave or who were cremated; members: United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan; the Commission's work is directed from the Head Office in Maidenhead, to which Area Offices are responsible; a number of agencies have been established by agreement with the governments of certain Commonwealth countries and South Africa; Pres. H.R.H. The Duke of KENT, G.C.M.C., G.C.V.O.; Dir.-Gen. A. K. PALLOT, C.M.G.

Joint Commonwealth Societies' Council: c/o Royal Commonwealth Society, 18 Northumberland Ave., London, WC2N 5BJ; co-ordinates the activities of recognized societies promoting mutual understanding in the Commonwealth; mems.: 16 Commonwealth Societies and Representatives of several government organizations; Chair. The Rt. Hon. RICHARD WOOD, M.P.

Royal Commonwealth Society: 18 Northumberland Ave., London, WC2N 5BJ; to promote knowledge and understanding among the people of the Commonwealth; branches in principal Commonwealth countries; has full residential club facilities, lecture programmes and library; Pres. Rt. Hon. MALCOLM MACDONALD; Chair. Sir MICHAEL PARSONS; Sec.-Gen. A. S. H. KEMP, O.B.E.; publ. *Commonwealth* (6 times a year).

Royal Over-Seas League: Over-Seas House, Park Place, St. James's St., London, SW1A 1LR; f. 1910 to promote friendship and understanding in the Commonwealth; membership is open to all British subjects and Commonwealth citizens; Chair. Lord GREY of Naunton, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., O.B.E.; Dir.-Gen. PHILIP CRAWSHAW, C.B.E.; publ. *Overseas* (quarterly).

Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship: 18 Northumberland Ave., London, WC2N 5BJ; f. 1901 to further personal friendship among Commonwealth peoples; about 30,000 mems.; Pres. H.R.H. Princess MARGARET; Chair. The Earl of SELKIRK, P.C.; Sec. Mrs. CEDRIC BARNETT, O.B.E.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Secretariat publishes the following titles under the Commonwealth Information Programme. The booklets and reference papers are revised and reissued from time to time.

The Commonwealth Today.

The Commonwealth Secretariat.

Commonwealth Skills for Commonwealth Needs.

Commonwealth Organizations.

Commonwealth Record (quarterly).

Commonwealth Diary (quarterly).

Notes on the Commonwealth, a series of reference papers.

Commonwealth Heads of Government: the London Communiqué, 1977.

REPORTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH SECRETARY-GENERAL
Six reports have been published.

GOVERNMENT

The Commonwealth Programme for Applied Studies in Government, report and recommendations of a study group.

LAW

Commonwealth Law Bulletin (quarterly).

Commonwealth Legal Education Association Newsletter (quarterly)

FOOD PRODUCTION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Training for Agricultural Development: a directory of resources.

A bibliography, three reports on post-harvest losses, one report on rural development.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

International Activities in Science and Technology, a register of organizations of interest to Commonwealth countries.

Commonwealth Science Council Newsletter (quarterly).

Commonwealth Geological Liaison Office (CGLO) Newsletter.
CGLO Liaison Reports.

EDUCATION

A Handbook on In-service Teacher Training in Developing Countries of the Commonwealth.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Research Strengths of Universities in the Developing Countries (published in collaboration with the Association of Commonwealth Universities).

Commonwealth Education Liaison Committee Newsletter (quarterly).

Directory of Education and Training Resources in the Developing Countries of the Commonwealth.

Annual Reports of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan.

Reports of Commonwealth Education Conferences.

BOOK DEVELOPMENT

Commonwealth Specialist Periodicals, a directory of scientific, technical and professional journals.

Commonwealth National Bibliographies, a directory.

Commonwealth

YOUTH

Series of seminar reports, several other books and papers. *Youth News Service Bulletin* (twice monthly).

Course Handbook and Prospectus for each Regional Youth Development Centre.

ECONOMIC

Towards a New International Economic Order.

Commonwealth Economic Papers, reports on Commonwealth trade, aid and tourism (normally one a year).

COMMODITIES

Commodity surveys (at annual or less frequent intervals). Commodity Bulletins (monthly or quarterly).

Report of the Commonwealth Technical Group on the Common Fund for Commodities.

DECLARATION OF COMMONWEALTH PRINCIPLES

Agreed by the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting at Singapore, January 22nd, 1971.

The Commonwealth of Nations is a voluntary association of independent sovereign states, each responsible for its own policies, consulting and co-operating in the common interests of their peoples and in the promotion of international understanding and world peace.

Members of the Commonwealth come from territories in the six continents and five oceans, include peoples of different races, languages and religions, and display every stage of economic development from poor developing nations to wealthy industrialized nations. They encompass a rich variety of cultures, traditions and institutions.

Membership of the Commonwealth is compatible with the freedom of member-governments to be non-aligned or to belong to any other grouping, association or alliance. Within this diversity all members of the Commonwealth hold certain principles in common. It is by pursuing these principles that the Commonwealth can continue to influence international society for the benefit of mankind.

We believe that international peace and order are essential to the security and prosperity of mankind; we therefore support the United Nations and seek to strengthen its influence for peace in the world, and its efforts to remove the causes of tension between nations.

We believe in the liberty of the individual, in equal rights for all citizens regardless of race, colour, creed or political belief, and in their inalienable right to participate by means of free and democratic political processes in framing the society in which they live. We therefore strive to promote in each of our countries those representative institutions and guarantees for personal freedom under the law that are our common heritage.

We recognize racial prejudice as a dangerous sickness threatening the healthy development of the human race and racial discrimination as an unmitigated evil of society. Each of us will vigorously combat this evil within our own nation.

No country will afford to regimes which practice racial discrimination assistance which in its own judgment directly contributes to the pursuit or consolidation of this evil policy. We oppose all forms of colonial domination and racial oppression and are committed to the principles of human dignity and equality.

We will therefore use all our efforts to foster human

equality and dignity everywhere, and to further the principles of self-determination and non-racialism.

We believe that the wide disparities in wealth now existing between different sections of mankind are too great to be tolerated. They also create world tensions. Our aim is their progressive removal. We therefore seek to use our efforts to overcome poverty, ignorance and disease, in raising standards of life and achieving a more equitable international society.

To this end our aim is to achieve the freest possible flow of international trade on terms fair and equitable to all, taking into account the special requirements of the developing countries, and to encourage the flow of adequate resources, including governmental and private resources, to the developing countries, bearing in mind the importance of doing this in a true spirit of partnership and of establishing for this purpose in the developing countries conditions which are conducive to sustained investment and growth.

We believe that international co-operation is essential to remove the causes of war, promote tolerance, combat injustice, and secure development among the peoples of the world. We are convinced that the Commonwealth is one of the most fruitful associations for these purposes.

In pursuing these principles the members of the Commonwealth believe that they can provide a constructive example of the multi-national approach which is vital to peace and progress in the modern world. The association is based on consultation, discussion and co-operation.

In rejecting coercion as an instrument of policy they recognize that the security of each member state from external aggression is a matter of concern to all members. It provides many channels for continuing exchanges of knowledge and views on professional, cultural, economic, legal and political issues among member states.

These relationships we intend to foster and extend, for we believe that our multi-national association can expand human understanding and understanding among nations, assist in the elimination of discrimination based on differences of race, colour or creed, maintain and strengthen personal liberty, contribute to the enrichment of life for all, and provide a powerful influence for peace among nations.

COMMUNAUTÉ ÉCONOMIQUE DE L'AFRIQUE DE L'OUEST—CEAO

(West African Economic Community)

B.P. 643, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta

Telephone: 32233, 34, 35.

Replacing the West African Customs Union (UDEAO), the Economic Community came into effect in January 1974.
See also the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC), page 289.

MEMBERS

Ivory Coast
Mali

Mauritania
Niger

Senegal
Upper Volta

Observer: Togo.

ORGANIZATION

CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE

The Conference of Heads of State is the supreme organ of the Community. It is held at least once a year in one of the member states, and its President is the Head of State of the host country. Decisions of the Conference must be unanimous. It appoints the Secretary-General, accountant and financial controller of the Community. First conference, Niamey, Niger, in April 1975.

Chairman (1977): Col. MOUSSA TRAORÉ (Mali).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Council of Ministers will meet at least twice a year, usually at the seat of the Community. Each member state will be represented by its Minister of Finance or a member of government, according to the subject under discussion. Decisions are taken unanimously.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Responsible for carrying out decisions of the Conference of Heads of State and the Council of Ministers. Plans to set up an industrial development agency and a trade promotion agency. The Secretary-General is appointed for a four-year term.

Secretary-General: MOUSSA NGOM (Senegal).

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION TAX

Industrial products manufactured in the West African Economic Community may benefit from a special preferential system, when exported to the other member states. This system is particularized by the substitution of customs duties and taxes by a sole tax called Regional Co-operation tax.

The main purpose of the tax is to encourage exchanges within the Community; it will usually be lower than the ones now payable in the member states.

The Regional Co-operation tax came into force on January 1st, 1976.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND

The Fund will be financed by member states according to their respective shares in the trade of industrial products within the Community. It will be able to compensate for certain types of trade loss and to finance economic development projects. In September 1977 the Fund amounted to Frs. CFA 1,287.6 million.

COURT OF ARBITRATION

A Court of Arbitration is to be set up; its composition, competence and procedure are to be determined in a protocol which will be approved by the Conference of Heads of State.

FUNCTIONS

The West African Economic Community will go beyond the West African Customs Union in co-ordinating not only customs and trade measures but also the development of policies with regard to transport and communications, cattle and beef, industry, external trade, tourism, energy, research, etc.

It will develop trade between member states in agricultural and industrial products, through the establishment of an area of organized trade; and it will develop regional

economic co-operation policies, in particular as regards industry and transport.

Non-manufactured, crude products may be imported and exported within the Community without internal taxes.

Industrial products of member states, when exported to other member states, may benefit from the special preferential system based on a *Regional Co-operation Tax*, which replaces the import taxes of the separate states. Certain products remain subject to special agreements.

CONSEIL DE L'ENTENTE

(Entente Council)

Headquarters: Mutual Aid and Guarantee Fund, B.P. 20824, Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

A political and economic association of four states which were formerly part of French West Africa, and Togo, which joined in June 1966. The organization was founded in May 1959. In recent years it has given priority to economic co-ordination in member states.

MEMBERS

Benin Ivory Coast Niger Togo Upper Volta

ORGANIZATION

THE COUNCIL

The Council consists of the Heads of State and the ministers concerned with the items on the agenda of particular meetings.

The Council meets annually, the place rotating each year between the member states. Secretariat services

are provided by the Secretariat of the Mutual Aid and Guarantee Fund. Extraordinary meetings may be held at the request of two or more members.

Council meeting: Yamnougoukro, Ivory Coast, February 1976. No meeting was scheduled for 1977.

Chairman (1977): Gen. GNASSINGBÉ EYADÉMA (Togo).

MUTUAL AID AND GUARANTEE FUND

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Has the same membership as the Council above. Administrative and financial matters are delegated to a Management Committee which meets twice a year.

Chairman of the Management Committee: KPETIGO KWASSI.

SECRETARIAT

A small group of professional advisers assists development institutions in the preparation of projects, in analysis and presentation of requests for aid.

Administrative Secretary: PAUL KAYA.

FUNCTIONS

Aims to promote economic development in the region; to assist in preparing specific projects and to mobilize funds from other sources; to act as a guarantee fund to encourage investments in the region; to encourage trade and investment between the member states.

Since 1974 it has been empowered to finance the reduction of interest rates and the extension of maturity periods of foreign loans to member countries.

FINANCE

Consists of annual contributions from member states, subsidies and grants, and investment returns and commissions from its guarantee operations. In 1977 the capital of the Fund amounted to 7,250 million francs CFA. The 1976 budget amounted to 812 million francs CFA, of which about 60 per cent was allocated to the work of the secretariat and its development programmes.

PUBLICATIONS

Entente Africaine (quarterly).

Activity Reports (annual).

Bulletin d'Information (irregular).

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE —CMEA (COMECON)

Prospekt Kalinina 56, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

The Council was founded in 1949 to assist the economic development of its member states through joint utilization and co-ordination of efforts. The Mongolian People's Republic was admitted in 1962, and the Republic of Cuba in 1972.

MEMBERS

Bulgaria
Cuba
Czechoslovakia

German Democratic Republic
Hungary
Mongolia

Poland
Romania
U.S.S.R.

Albania ceased to participate in the activities of the Council at the end of 1961.

OBSERVERS

In accordance with Article X of the Charter, the Council may invite participation of non-member countries in the work of its organs, in spheres agreed by arrangement with the relevant countries. At the present time a number of socialist non-member countries, including Viet-Nam and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, participate in the work of the Council's organs in the role of observers.

In 1964 an agreement was concluded whereby Yugoslavia can participate in certain defined spheres of the Council's activity, where a mutual interest with member countries prevails, in the areas of foreign trade, finance and currency, and in a number of branches of national economy, to all intents and purposes on the same level as member countries. The agreement also envisaged Yugoslavia attending sittings of the Council's organs in the capacity of observer.

CO-OPERATING COUNTRIES

The CMEA has co-operation agreements with Finland (signed May 1973), Iraq (July 1975) and Mexico (August 1975).

AIMS

To unite and co-ordinate the efforts of the member countries in order to improve the development of socialist economic integration; to promote planned economic development; to achieve more rapid economic and technical progress in these countries, and particularly a higher level of industrialization in countries where this is lacking; to achieve a steady growth of labour productivity; to work gradually towards a balanced level of development in the different regions; and a steady increase in standards of living in the member states.

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

Supreme organ of CMEA. Meets at least once yearly, in the capital of each member state in turn, all members being represented. Discusses proposals from members, from the Executive Committee, CMEA Committee for Co-operative Planning, CMEA Committee for Scientific and Technical Co-operation, CMEA Committee for Materials and Technical Supply, Standing Commissions, the Secretariat and other bodies. Considers economic, scientific and technical collaboration. Lays down programme of action for CMEA.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Created at the 16th (Extraordinary) Session of the Council held in Moscow in June 1962 to take the place of the Conference of Members' Representatives and to form the chief executive organ of CMEA. Composed of the representatives of the member states at the level of Deputy Prime Minister, their deputies and advisers. Meets at least once every three months to examine proposals from member states, the Permanent Commissions and the Secretariat. Guides all co-ordinating work linked with the resolution of problems before the Council, in agreement with the decisions of the Session of the Council. The Chair is taken in turn by representatives of each country.

Chairman: KAZIMIERZ OLSZEWSKI (Poland).

Other Members:

ANDREI LUKANOV (Bulgaria)
Dr. CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ (Cuba)
RUDOLF ROHLÍČEK (Czechoslovakia)
Dr. GERHARD WEISS (German Democratic Republic)
GYULA SZEKÉR (Hungary)
DAMDINY GOMBOJAV (Mongolia)
MIHAI MARINESCU (Romania)
MIKHAIL LESECHKO (U.S.S.R.)

There is also a Bureau of the Executive Committee, for Common Questions of Economic Planning. Each member state is represented by the Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Organization.

COMMITTEES

CMEA Committee for Co-operative Planning.
CMEA Committee for Scientific and Technical Co-operation.
CMEA Committee on Co-operation in Material and Technical Supplies.

STANDING COMMISSIONS

The Commissions foster economic, scientific and technical co-operation between members. Each Commission has its own committee and sub-committees.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Commissions represent agriculture, power, coal industry, machine building, chemical industry, ferrous metals, non-ferrous metals, oil and gas, light industry, food industry, transport, construction, foreign trade, peaceful uses of atomic energy, post and telecommunications, standardization, statistics, finance and currency, radio and electronics industries, geology, health, civil aviation.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC BODIES

Set up by the member countries of CMEA.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Intermetall: Budapest; f. 1964; ferrous metallurgy; specialization and co-operation in production; assortment exchange; mems.: 6 countries.

Bearings: Warsaw; f. 1964; anti-friction bearing industry; specialization and co-operation in production; co-ordination of production plans; mems.: 7 countries.

Interchim: Halle, German Democratic Republic; f. 1970; branches of chemical industry. Specialization and co-operation in production; co-ordination of production plans; mems.: 8 countries.

Computers: Moscow; f. 1969; computer engineering, establishment of standardized computer technology; joint planning of international industrial complex; mems.: 8 countries.

Interatominstrument: Warsaw; f. 1972; nuclear-technical apparatus construction; co-operation in research, production and sales, industrial co-ordination; mems.: 6 countries.

Interatomenergo: Moscow; f. 1973; nuclear power plant construction; co-ordination of research, development and production; specialization and co-operation of production; mutual support in planning and training; mems.: 8 countries.

Intertextilmasch: Moscow; f. 1973; selected branches of textile machinery construction; co-ordination of research, development and production; specialization and co-operation of production, research, development, construction, production, sales and service; mems.: 7 countries.

Interelektro: Moscow; f. 1973; selected branches of electro-technology; joint planning and prognostics; specialization and co-operation of production; scientific and technical co-operation; co-ordination of mutual goods supplies; mems.: 6 countries.

Central Control Administration of the United Power Grids of European CMEA Member Countries (CCA): Prague; f. 1962; mems.: 7 countries.

Assofoto: Moscow; f. 1973; photochemical industry; joint planning; co-operation in all stages of the reproduction process; mems.: German Democratic Republic, U.S.S.R.

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance

SECRETARIAT

Secretary of Council: NIKOLAI V. FADDEYEV (U.S.S.R.).

Deputy Secretaries: A. BELKHOV (Bulgaria), R. GÓRBING (German Democratic Republic), I. PERPEGIEL (Romania), I. Kocsis (Hungary), E. SZOPA (Poland);

Interchimvolokno: Bucharest; f. 1974; organizes and co-ordinates research and production in the chemical fibres industry, promotes the development of trade and co-ordinates the supply of raw materials and equipment.

JOINT ENTERPRISES

Haldex: f. 1959; coal industry; introduction of new technology; mems.: Hungary, Poland.

GDR-Polish cotton mill: Zawiercie, Poland; f. 1972; production of cotton yarns; mems.: German Democratic Republic, Poland.

JOINT RESEARCH INSTITUTES AND ASSOCIATIONS

Interkosmos: Moscow; f. 1970; space research; mems.: 9 countries.

Interetalonpribor: Moscow; f. 1972; measurement technology; joint research, development and production of measuring apparatus; mems.: 8 countries.

International Centre for Scientific and Technological Information: Moscow; f. 1969; develops methods and technical aspects of information work, provides an information service for participating countries; mems.: 9 countries.

TRANSPORT ORGANIZATIONS

OPW: Prague; f. 1963; railway freight transport; mems.: 7 countries.

Office for Maritime Freight: Moscow; f. 1952; co-operation in rationalizing maritime freight; mems.: 7 countries.

INSA: Gdynia, Poland; f. 1970; maritime traffic, organization of joint services; mems.: 10 shipping companies.

Interport: Szczecin, Poland; f. 1973; co-ordination and rationalization of seaport capacities; mems.: German Democratic Republic, Poland.

CURRENCY AND CREDIT ORGANIZATIONS

See chapters on the International Bank for Economic Co-operation (IBEC, page 216) and the International Investment Bank (page 225).

SESSIONS OF THE COUNCIL SINCE 1959

1959	Tirana	Approved proposals to unify power systems and recommendations for specialization in ore mining, rolled steel, oil drilling, and equipment for the chemical industry.		
	Sofia	Charter of CMEA approved. Decided to carry out preparatory work on economic planning up to 1965.		
1960	Budapest	Considered proposals for increasing agricultural production and related problems. Approved recommendations regarding specialization in the production of engineering equipment and building materials.		
1961	Berlin	Discussed co-ordination of plans for the development of national economy between 1961-65. Long-term agreements drawn up between member states for exchange of goods between 1961-65.		
	Warsaw	Approved project entitled: Basic Principles for the International Socialist Division of Labour.		
1962	Moscow	Decision to set up an Executive Committee of CMEA (<i>see above</i>). CMEA Institute on Standardization established. Approved amendments to the Charter to allow the admission of non-European countries. Mongolian People's Republic accepted as a member.		
	Bucharest	Considered proposals to further the development of agriculture. Commission on finance and currency established.		
1963	Moscow	Work on the co-ordination of development plans for 1966-70. Decided to set up Commission on radio and electronics industries and on geology. Agreement made to set up an International Bank for Economic Co-operation as a result of recommendations by member states (<i>see page 216</i>).		
1965	Prague	Co-ordination of development plans for 1966-70. Ratification of agreement of September 17th, 1964 that Yugoslavia should participate in certain spheres of CMEA.		
1966	Sofia	Questions considered regarding the completion of the work on co-ordination of development plans for 1966-70 and long-term agreements made between member countries for exchange of goods during this period.		
1967	Budapest	Proposals adopted for increasing specialization and integration of production. Preparatory work on co-ordination of development plans for 1971-75.		
1969	Berlin	Report of the Secretary on the 20th anniversary of the Council was read, and also contributions from delegations		
				from member states and Yugoslavia. General examination of the main directions of work and the immediate future of CMEA.
			Moscow	Party leaders and Heads of Governments of member states participated in this Special Session. Stressed the necessity for strengthening bonds between member states, particularly those of economic relations. It was decided to draw up a plan entitled the <i>Complex Programme for further Deepening and Improvement of Co-operation and the Development of Socialist Economic Integration among CMEA Countries</i> .
			1970	Warsaw Heads of Governments of member states participated in this session. Establishment of the International Institute of Economic Problems of World Socialist System. Agreement reached on the necessity of creating an Investment Bank for member states and the need to improve the facilities of the International Bank for Economic Co-operation.
			1971	Bucharest Heads of Governments of member states participated in this session. Committees for co-operative planning and for scientific and technical co-operation, and Permanent CMEA Commission on posts and telecommunications formed. The <i>Complex Programme</i> was adopted.
			1972	Moscow Heads of Governments of member states participated in this session. Cuba admitted to membership. Signature of General Agreement for joint construction of a pulp and paper works at Ust-Ilim, U.S.S.R.
			1973	Prague Agreement was reached on the co-operation between the CMEA and the Republic of Finland, which was established on May 16th, 1973. The decision was taken to form a special fund to enable member countries to issue grants for the training of personnel working in their higher educational establishments.
			1974	Sofia Review of the results of the first 25 years of work. Signature of General Agreement on joint development of gas deposits at Orenburg, U.S.S.R., and on joint construction of a pipeline from Orenburg to the western frontier of the U.S.S.R. Establishment of Interatom-energo, Interelektro and Intertextil-mash.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance

1975 Budapest Heads of Governments of member states participated in this session.

Discussion of questions concerning the co-ordination of plans for 1976-80. Approval of a *Concerted Plan for Multilateral Integration of Measures Providing for the Joint Construction of Enterprises and the Creation of Additional Production Capacities*. This plan was estimated to cost 9,000 million transferable roubles. Discussion of scientific and technological questions.

1977 Warsaw

Heads of Governments of member states participated in this session. The joint development of energy and raw material supplies was discussed.

1976 Berlin

Heads of Governments of member states participated in this session. Review of the implementation of the *Complex Programme* for 1971-75. It was decided to extend the scope of the programme, and work was initiated to produce specific long-term programmes for a variety of sectors. These include fuel and power resources, raw materials, machine building, production of staple foods, production and delivery of consumer goods, development of transport between member countries.

CMEA TRADE

Foreign trade is one of the most important forms of economic co-operation between member states of CMEA. Trade between member states was planned by yearly agreements until 1951 and thereafter by long-term bilateral and multilateral trade agreements linked to the development plans of the member countries. In 1956 the standing Commission for Foreign Trade was set up. Trade between

member countries comprises more than 60 per cent of their foreign trade which is wholly conducted through state monopolies. Long-term trade agreements were concluded with Yugoslavia for 1966-70, 1971-75, and 1976-80. The amount of trade between member-countries and Yugoslavia increased by 150 per cent during the period 1971-75.

TRADE TOTALS WITHIN CMEA
(million roubles)

	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975
Bulgaria	382	872	1,547	2,569	5,490
Cuba	n.a.	192	855	1,355	3,070
Czechoslovakia	1,278	2,150	3,284	4,329	8,036
German Democratic Republic	1,425	2,679	3,672	5,709	10,550
Hungary	560	1,037	1,762	2,670	5,714
Mongolian People's Republic	89	127	151	172	335
Poland	988	1,437	2,489	4,067	8,440
Romania	631	821	1,189	1,689	3,022
U.S.S.R.	3,267	5,343	8,474	12,284	26,248
TOTAL¹	8,621	14,338	22,568	33,488	70,905

¹ Includes trade with Mongolia from 1962 and with Cuba from 1972. These were the years in which they joined the CMEA.

COUNCIL OF ARAB ECONOMIC UNITY

20 Sharia Aisha el Taymouria, Garden City, Cairo, Egypt

Formed under the 1957 Arab Economic Unity Agreement, the Council is an autonomous organization aiming to form an integrated economy of all member states of the Arab League.

MEMBERS

Djibouti	Kuwait	Somalia	Yemen, Arab Republic
Egypt	Libya	Sudan	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic
Iraq	Mauritania	Syria	
Jordan	Palestine Liberation Organization	United Arab Emirates	

Morocco signed the agreement in 1962 but had not completed ratification by October 1977; Djibouti signed the agreement in September 1977.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Entrusted with the implementation and follow-up of the Council's decisions. It has a number of permanent committees.

Secretary-General: ABDUL AAL AL-SAGBAN (Iraq).

COUNCIL

The first session was held in June 1964, and the 29th session was held in June 1977.

ACTIVITIES

ARAB COMMON MARKET

Based on a resolution passed by the Council in August 1964; its implementation is supervised by the Council and does not constitute a separate organization. Customs duties and other taxes on trade between the four member countries were eliminated in annual stages, the process being completed in 1971. The second stage is to be the adoption of a full customs union, and ultimately all restrictions on trade between the member countries, including quotas and other administrative restrictions, are to be abolished. *Mems.:* Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Sudan, Syria. Libya and Sudan joined in June 1977.

Investment and Movement of Capital: the Council approved five agreements facilitating capital movement, settlement of investment disputes, avoidance of double taxation and provision for a corporation to guarantee against non-commercial risks.

ARAB MONETARY FUND

Established at Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, in April 1977. First meeting of Executive Board, May 1977. Authorized capital: 250 Arab Accounting Dinars (an artificial unit equivalent to 3 SDRs as determined by the International Monetary Fund). This sum was equivalent to U.S. \$860 million in May 1977. The chief purpose of the Fund is to assist countries with their foreign exchange requirements when in difficulty with their balances of payments. Other aims are to help stabilize exchange rates, to formulate policies for monetary co-operation, to advise on foreign investment, to develop Arab capital markets, to settle current payments between member countries and to form a common approach to international problems related to these questions.

Managing Director: JAWAD HASHIM (Iraq).

JOINT VENTURES

A number of multilateral organizations in industry and agriculture have been formed on the principle that faster

development and economies of scale may be achieved by combining the efforts of member states. In industries that are new to the member countries, Arab Joint Companies are formed; existing industries are to be co-ordinated by the setting up of Arab Specialized Unions. The unions are for closer co-operation on problems of production and marketing, and to help companies deal as a group in international markets. The companies are intended to be self-supporting on a purely commercial basis; they may issue shares to citizens of the participating countries. The joint ventures are:

Arab Joint Companies (cap.=capital; figures in Kuwaiti dinars):

Arab Company for Mining, Amman, Jordan; cap. 120 million.

Arab Company for the Development of Animal Wealth: Damascus, Syria; cap. 66 million.

Arab Company for Pharmaceuticals and Medical Supplies: Cairo, Egypt: f. January 1976; cap. 50 million.

Arab Company for Agriculture and Food Production: f. June 1976; cap. 100 million.

Arab Company for Tourism: cap. 100 million.

Arab Company for Industrial Investments: Baghdad, Iraq; cap. 150 million.

Arab Specialized Unions:

Arab Union of Producers of Fertilizers: Kuwait.

Arab Union of Textile Industries: Cairo, Egypt.

Arab Union for Engineering and Electrical Industries: to be formed.

Arab Union for Paper Industries: to be formed.

Arab Union for Cement and Cement Products: to be formed.

Arab Union for Foodstuff Industries: to be formed.

THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Avenue de l'Europe, 67006 Strasbourg, France

Founded in May 1949 to achieve a greater unity between its members, to facilitate their economic and social progress and to uphold the principles of parliamentary democracy. Membership has risen from ten originally to twenty when Spain joined in November 1977.

MEMBERS

Austria	Iceland	Portugal
Belgium	Ireland	Spain
Cyprus	Italy	Sweden
Denmark	Luxembourg	Switzerland
France	Malta	Turkey
Federal Republic of Germany	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Greece	Norway	

ORGANIZATION

(as at September 1977)

COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS

Consists of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of each state.

Decides with binding effect all matters of internal organization, makes recommendations to governments and may also draw up conventions and agreements. Usually meets in May and December.

MINISTERS' DEPUTIES

Comprise senior diplomats accredited to the Council as permanent representatives of their governments, who deal with most of the routine work at monthly meetings. Any decision reached by the Deputies has the same force as one adopted by the Ministers.

Austria: OTTO MASCHKE.

Belgium: JEAN BOUHA.

Cyprus: CONSTANTINOS PILAVACHI.

Denmark: ARTHUR VAN DER HUDE.

France: ALBERT FEQUANT.

Federal Republic of Germany: CARL-HEINZ LÜDERS.

Iceland: NIELS P. SIGURDSSON.

Ireland: MICHAEL FLYNN.

Italy: GHERARDO CORNAGGIA MEDICI CASTIGLIONI.

Luxembourg: PAUL MERTZ.

Malta: CARMEL MALLIA.

Netherlands: BARON C. W. VAN BOETZELAER VAN ASPEREN.

Norway: KIRSTEN OHM.

Portugal: JOSÉ PIRES CUTILEIRO.

Sweden: BENGT ÅKERREN.

Switzerland: ALFRED WACKER.

Turkey: SEMİH GÜNVER.

United Kingdom: PETER MARTIN FOSTER.

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY

President: KARL CZERNETZ (Austria, Socialist).

Vice-Presidents:

RENÉ RADIUS (France, R.P.R.)

WALTER KÖNIG (Switzerland, Independent)

THOMAS URWIN (United Kingdom, Labour)

ANTONIO PECORARO (Italy, Christian Democrat)

KLANO RICHTER (Federal Republic of Germany, SPD)

STIG ALEMYR (Sweden, Social Democrat)

INGVAR GISLASON (Iceland, Independent)

FREDERIK PIKET (Netherlands, Christian Historical)

MUSTAFA ÜSTÜNDAG (Turkey, Republican People's Party)

EDWARD COLLINS (Ireland, Fine Gael)

Chairman of the Christian Democratic Group: ADOLFO SARTI (Italy).

Chairman of the Socialist Group: THOMAS URWIN (United Kingdom).

Chairman of the Liberal Group: FREDERICK PORTHEINE (Netherlands).

Chairman of the Independent (Conservative) Group: Sir JOHN RODGERS (U.K.).

Chairman of the Communist Group: PAUL CERMOLACCE (France).

Members are elected by their national parliaments or appointed. Members are also members of their own parliaments, and political parties in each delegation follow the proportion of their strength in the national parliament. Members do not represent their governments; they are spokesmen for public opinion.

The Assembly has 154 members:

France, Federal Republic of Germany,	
Italy, United Kingdom	18 each
Turkey	10
Belgium, Netherlands, Greece, Portugal	7 each
Austria, Sweden, Switzerland	6 each
Denmark, Norway	5 each
Ireland	4
Cyprus, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta	3 each

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Council of Europe

The Assembly meets in ordinary session once a year for not more than a month. The session is usually divided into three parts held in January–February, April–May and September–October. The Assembly may submit recommendations to the Committee of Ministers, pass resolutions, discuss reports and any matters of common European interest.

Standing Committee. Represents the Assembly when it is not in session. Consists of the President, Vice-Presidents, Chairmen of the Ordinary Committees and a number of ordinary members. Meets at least three times a year.

Ordinary Committees: political, economic and development, social and health, legal, education and culture, science and technology, regional planning and local authorities, rules of procedure, agriculture, European non-member countries, parliamentary and public relations, population and refugees, budget and intergovernmental work programme.

Joint Meetings: the Assembly holds joint sessions with the European Parliament of the EEC, generally for one day only. The 22nd was held in September 1976.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: GEORG KAHN-ACKERMANN (Federal Republic of Germany).

Deputy Secretary-General: SFORZA-GALEAZZO SFORZA (Italy).

Clerk of the Assembly: JOHN PRIESTMAN (United Kingdom).

Director-General of Administration and Finance: ARMAND DAUSSIN (Belgium).

Political Director: HENRI LELEU (France).

Director of Economic and Social Affairs: STEN RENBORG (Sweden).

Director of Press and Information: HUGH BEESLEY (U.K.).

Director of Education and of Cultural and Scientific Affairs: NIELS BORCH-JACOBSEN (Denmark).

Director of Legal Affairs: ROLAND MULLER (France).

Director of Environment and Local Authorities: EDMOND LUCAS (France).

Financial Controller: GEORGES LEROUX (France).

Director of Human Rights: HERIBERT GOLSONG (Federal Republic of Germany).

Secretary of the European Commission of Human Rights: HANS-CHRISTIAN KRÜGER (Federal Republic of Germany).

Registrar of the European Court of Human Rights: M.-A. EISSEN (France).

ACTIVITIES

HUMAN RIGHTS

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

President: JAMES E. S. FAWCETT (United Kingdom).

First Vice-President: GIUSEPPE SPERDUTI (Italy).

Second Vice-President: CARL AAGE NØRGAARD (Denmark).

Members:

FELIX ERMACORA (Austria)

MICHAEL A. TRIANTAFYLIDIS (Cyprus)

EDWIN BUSUTIL (Malta)

LOVE KELLBERG (Sweden)

BÜLENT DAVER (Turkey)

TORKEL OPSAHL (Norway)

JOZEF CUSTERS (Belgium)

C. H. F. POLAK (Netherlands)

JOCHEN A. FROWEIN (Federal Republic of Germany)

GAUKUR JÖRUNDSSON (Iceland)

RENÉ-JEAN DUPUY (France)

GEORGES TENEKIDES (Greece)

STEFAN TRÉCHSEL (Switzerland)

BRENDAN KIERNAN (Ireland)

NIC KLECKER (Luxembourg)

Secretary: HANS-CHRISTIAN KRÜGER (Federal Republic of Germany).

The commission is competent to examine complaints made either by a contracting party, or in certain cases, by an individual, non-governmental organization or group of individuals that the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms has been violated by one or more of the contracting parties. If the commission decides to admit the application, it then ascertains the full facts of the case and places itself

at the disposal of the parties in order to try and reach a friendly settlement. If no settlement is reached, the commission sends a report to the Committee of Ministers in which it states an opinion as to whether there has been a violation of the Convention. It is then for the Committee of Ministers or, if the case is referred to it, the Court to decide whether or not a violation has taken place.

EUROPEAN COURT

Judges:

GIORGIO BALLADORE PALLIERI, President (Italy)

GÉRARD J. WIARDA, Vice-President (Netherlands)

HERMANN MOSLER, Vice-President (Federal Republic of Germany)

PIERRE-HENRI TEITGEN (France)

FRANZ MATSCHER (Austria)

JEAN LIESCH (Luxembourg)

MEHMED ZEKIA (Cyprus)

JOHN CREMONA (Malta)

PHILIP O'DONOGHUE (Ireland)

HELGA PEDERSEN (Denmark)

THOR VILHJALMSSON (Iceland)

GUNNAR LAGERGREN (Sweden)

ROLV RYSSDAL (Norway)

FEYYAS GOLÇUKLU (Turkey)

WALTER J. GANSHOF VAN DER MEERSCH (Belgium)

Sir GERALD FITZMAURICE (United Kingdom)

DENISE BINDSCHIEDLER-ROBERT (Switzerland)

DIMITRIOS EVRIGENIS (Greece)

JOÃO DE DEUS PINHEIRO FARINHA (Portugal)

Registrar: MARC-ANDRÉ EISSEN (France).

The Court may deal with a case only after the Commission has acknowledged the failure of efforts for a friendly settlement within the prescribed period. The following may bring a case before the Court, provided that the High Contracting Party or Parties concerned have accepted its compulsory jurisdiction or, failing that, with the consent of the High Contracting Party or Parties concerned: the Commission, a High Contracting Party whose national is alleged to be a victim, a High Contracting Party which referred the case to the Commission, and a High Contracting Party against which the complaint has been lodged. In the event of dispute as to whether the Court has jurisdiction, the matter is settled by the decision of the Court. The judgment of the Court is final. The Court may, in certain circumstances, give advisory opinions at the request of the Committee of Ministers.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL WORK PROGRAMME

A medium-term plan for 1976-80 covers human rights, social problems, education and culture, youth, public health, nature conservation and regional planning, regional and municipal government, legal co-operation and crime prevention. Annual programmes of activities are adopted as part of the budget.

Observers from other international organizations and non-governmental organizations participate in many activities.

ECONOMIC

Particular attention is given to the protection of the socio-economic rights of the individual.

Recent examples of the Council's work in this field are: consumer education and information, consumer consultation and participation, provision of adequate after-sale service.

SOCIAL

European Social Charter: in force since 1965, now applying in Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom; lays down the rights and principles which are the basis of the Council's social policy, and guarantees a number of social and economic rights to the citizen; complements the European Convention of Human Rights, which guarantees certain civil and political rights (see Human Rights above).

European Code of Social Security: covers medical care and the following benefits: sickness, old-age, unemployment, employment injury, family, maternity, invalidity and survivor's benefit.

European Convention on Social Security: in force since March 1977 for Austria, Luxembourg and Turkey and since May 1977 for the Netherlands; most of the provisions apply automatically; others are subject to the conclusion of additional multilateral or bilateral agreements. The Convention is concerned with establishing equality of treatment for nationals of member states and with ensuring the granting and maintenance of social security rights by such means as the adding together of insurance periods completed in more than one state; two interim agreements are also in force, which will progressively be superseded by the Convention.

Recommendations to Governments: A number of resolutions passed by the Committee of Ministers give guidance

for intergovernmental action on particular aspects of social policy, welfare or labour law.

Legislation: Eight states are harmonizing their legislation on the protection of industrial safety and health.

Fellowships: The Council of Europe operates a fellowships scheme for the benefit of personnel in the social services drawn from the member countries, and an annual research fellowships programme, in which a group of specialists investigates a subject chosen by the Social Committee.

HEALTH

Professional Co-operation: the Council aims to increase the exchange of medical techniques and equipment between member states. A programme of medical fellowships enables members of the medical profession and personnel of public health departments to study new techniques and modern methods of treatment, and to participate in co-ordinated research programmes.

European Agreements provide for special facilities for a network of blood transfusion centres, and for common standards for the training of nurses.

Study projects: include the removal, grafting and transplantation of human biological substances, blood transfusion methods and standards, histocompatibility, treatment of alcoholism, causes of failure of family planning programmes, participation of the patient in his own treatment, activities of psychologists in hospitals, attitude of health profession members dealing with dying patients, drug dependence, comparison of costs of health care inside and outside hospitals, self-medication, role of school health services within the general health services, prevention of infection in hospitals.

Legislation: Eleven states are harmonizing their legislation on pharmaceuticals, health control of foodstuffs, the use of pesticides and cosmetic products.

Convention on the Elaboration of a European Pharmacopoeia: entered into force in May 1974. Thirteen states are parties to the Convention and four observer states participate in the meetings; Vol. I published 1969, Vol. II 1971, supplement to Vol. II 1973, Vol. III 1975, supplement to Vol. III 1977.

Rehabilitation of the Disabled: ten states co-operate in medical and functional treatment, educational training, occupational and vocational work.

POPULATION

Committee of Demographic Experts: f. 1973 to observe population trends and their implications; currently engaged on a five-year study of fertility trends, age structures, migration and stationary population.

MIGRANT WORKERS AND REFUGEES

In May 1977 the Committee of Ministers adopted the European Convention on the Legal Status of Migrant Workers. The Committee also made a number of recommendations to governments on the reunion of migrant workers' families; clandestine immigration; and social and economic repercussions on migrant workers of economic recessions and crises.

Language classes for migrant workers and special experimental classes for their children are sponsored.

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Vocational training grants are awarded to student-instructors and instructor-trainees.

European Resettlement Fund: created in 1956 to make loans to governments for the resettlement of refugees and to help in problems of over-population. Fourteen countries contribute to the Fund, which by the end of 1976 had granted loans totalling over \$329 million.

LEGAL

European Committee on Legal Co-operation: supervises the work programme for international, administrative, civil and commercial law. Most of the specialized committees of legal experts work under its direction. Its work has resulted in numerous conventions on matters which include: foreign liabilities; information on foreign law; consular functions; bearer securities; state immunity; motorists' liability; legal status of children of unmarried parents; product liability; mutual aid in administrative matters.

Conferences of Ministers of Justice of Member States: although not formally under the Council of Europe, these meetings make proposals for the Council's work programme. Eleventh conference, Copenhagen, June 1978.

CRIME

European Committee on Crime Problems: has prepared conventions on such matters as extradition, mutual assistance in procedural matters, the international validity of criminal judgements and the transfer of proceedings. A number of resolutions on various questions relating to suppression of terrorism, penal law, penology and criminology have been adopted by the Committee of Ministers.

Criminological Scientific Council: composed of specialists in law, psychology, sociology and related sciences. Advises the European Committee on Crime Problems and the conferences of directors of criminological research institutes.

Penological items are examined by the Directors of Prison Administrations whose resolutions and conclusions serve as guidelines to the member States for the penal policy to be adopted.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Council for Cultural Co-operation (CCC): implements the educational and cultural programme which is based on the concepts of permanent education and cultural development. It administers the Cultural Fund which was established to promote and finance educational and cultural activities in accordance with the statute of the Council of Europe. Mems.: member states and other signatories of the Cultural Convention, the latter including Finland, Spain and the Vatican City. The European Cultural Foundation and the Consultative Assembly also hold membership.

The CCC is assisted by various committees and expert groups. Its range of activities is as follows: improving of the educational systems; pre-school education as a step towards equality of opportunity; closing the gap between pre-primary and primary education; curricula reform; the 16-19 age group, including technical and vocational training and vocational mobility; evaluation of national pilot projects for permanent education; modern language learning related to the motivation and needs of learners in different situations of use of language; structure of

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tertiary education; structures of staff; mobility of students and staff; equivalence of qualifications; level of attainment in university curricula; access to higher education; organization, content and methods of adult education; educational research; development of a European system for computer exchange of information (EUDISED); provision of a forum of discussion of educational research; cultural development and the quality of life in towns; use of the mass media including cable television.

The Council also organizes:

- Council of Europe Higher Education scholarships
- Teacher training scheme
- Co-operation in learning resources
- European Art Exhibitions
- Cultural Identity Card

Standing Conference of European Ministers of Education: secretariat services are provided by the Council of Europe. Sessions are held every two years.

YOUTH

European Youth Centre: equipped with audio-visual workshops, reading and conference rooms; provides about 20 residential courses a year for youth leaders, on European affairs, problems of modern society, the role of youth, and techniques of leading and organizing youth movements. About 600 people can be accommodated annually.

European Youth Foundation: aims to provide financial assistance to European activities of non-governmental youth organizations; began operations in 1973; total endowment in 1976 was 5 million French francs.

ENVIRONMENT

European Committee for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources: f. 1962; prepares policy recommendations and promotes co-operation in all environmental questions; introduced a European Water Charter in 1968; and a Soil Charter in 1974; convened the European Conservation Conference in 1970.

European Convention for the protection of International Watercourses against Pollution: drawn up by a special committee.

European Ministerial Conference on the Environment: first held in Vienna, 1973; the second Conference, held in Brussels, March 1976, discussed reconciling economic development with the protection of the natural environment, the protection of wildlife (a convention will be drafted) and voluntary participation in nature conservation. Third Conference scheduled for 1979 in Switzerland.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND REGIONAL PLANNING

Conference of Local and Regional Authorities in Europe: created in 1956 as a representative assembly of regions and municipalities of the member States of the Council of Europe; since April 1976 annual sessions chiefly concerned with local government matters, regional planning, regional policy of the European Communities, protection of the environment, town planning and social and cultural affairs.

Steering Committee on Regional and Municipal Matters: f. 1970 as a forum for senior officials from ministries of local government, for the exchange of experience

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

between national governments, and for a common approach to the development of the national structures and legislature. The committee has stressed the value of strengthening local government, and adapting it to changing requirements, as well as to the increasing contacts between all European countries. *Publs. Information Bulletin, Local and Regional Study Series* on local and regional authorities.

European Conference of Ministers of Regional Planning: conferences were held in 1970, 1973 and 1976.

Conference of European Ministers responsible for Local Government: Secretariat services are provided by the Council of Europe. The first conference was held in 1975 in Paris, chiefly on the reorganization of local government. The second was held in Athens in 1976, to deal mainly with

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trans-frontier co-operation between local authorities. The third conference was scheduled for Lisbon in 1977.

MONUMENTS AND SITES

Steering Committee on Regional Planning and Architectural Heritage: helps to keep contacts between authorities in charge of historic buildings and town and country planning; it also aims to encourage public interest in architecture, working with the various authorities, the press and television, youth organizations and the like; and it carries out projects for local authorities or governments.

European Architectural Heritage Year 1975: this was part of a campaign started by the committee in 1973.

CONVENTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

In an effort to harmonize national laws, to put the citizens of member countries on an equal footing and to pool certain resources and facilities, the Council has concluded a large number of treaties covering particular aspects of European co-operation:

Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms.

European Convention on Social and Medical Assistance.

European Interim Agreement on Social Security other than Schemes for Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors.

European Interim Agreement on Social Security relating to Old Age, Invalidity and Survivors.

European Social Charter.

Convention on the Elaboration of a European Pharmacopoeia.

Agreement on the Exchange of War Cripples between Member States with a view to Medical Treatment.

European Convention on the Equivalence of Diplomas leading to Admission to Universities.

European Cultural Convention.

European Convention on the Academic Recognition of University Qualifications.

European Agreement on the Equivalence of Periods of University Study.

European Agreement on Travel by Young Persons on Collective Passports between Member Countries.

European Convention relating to the Formalities required for Patent Applications.

Convention on the Unification of certain points of Substantive Law on Patents for Invention (*not yet in force*).

European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees.

European Agreement on Regulations governing the Movement of Persons between Member States.

European Convention for the Peaceful Settlement of Disputes.

European Convention on Establishment.

European Convention on Extradition and Additional Protocol.

European Agreement on the Exchange of Therapeutic Substances of Human Origin.

Agreement on the Temporary Importation, free of duty, of Medical, Surgical and Laboratory Equipment for use on free loan in Hospitals and other Medical Institutions for purposes of Diagnosis or Treatment.

Agreement between the Member States of the Council of Europe on the issue to Military and Civilian War Disabled of an International Book of Vouchers for the repair of Prosthetic and Orthopaedic Appliances.

European Agreement on Mutual Assistance in the matter of Special Medical Treatments and Climatic Facilities.

European Agreement on the Exchange of Blood Grouping Reagents.

European Agreement on the Instruction and Education of Nurses.

European Agreement concerning Programme Exchange by means of Television Films.

European Agreement on the Protection of Television Broadcasts.

European Agreement for the Prevention of Broadcasts transmitted from Stations outside National Territories.

European Convention on Compulsory Insurance against Civil Liability in respect of Motor Vehicles.

European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters.

Convention on the Liability of Hotel-Keepers concerning the Property of their Guests.

European Convention on the Supervision of Conditionally Sentenced or Conditionally Released Offenders.

European Convention on the Punishment of Road Traffic Offences.

Convention on the Reduction of Cases of Multiple Nationality and on Military Obligations in Cases of Multiple Nationality.

Agreement relating to Application of the European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration.

European Convention providing a Uniform Law on Arbitration (*not yet in force*).

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European Code of Social Security.
European Convention on Establishment of Companies
(*not yet in force*).
European Convention on the Adoption of Children.
European Convention on Foreign Money Liabilities (*not yet in force*).
European Convention on Consular Functions (*not yet in force*).
European Convention on Information on Foreign Law.
European Convention on the Abolition of Legalization of Documents executed by Diplomatic Agents and Consular Officers.
European Agreement on the Restriction of the Use of Certain Detergents in Working and Cleaning Products.
European Convention for the Protection of Animals during International Transport.
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage.
European Agreement relating to Persons participating in Proceedings of the European Commission and Court of Human Rights.
European Agreement on "Au Pair" Placement.
European Agreement on Continued Payment of Scholarships to Students Studying Abroad.
European Convention on the International Validity of Criminal Judgments.
European Convention on the Repatriation of Minors (*not yet in force*).
Convention relating to Steps on Bearer Securities in International Circulation (*not yet in force*).
European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters (*not yet in force*).

European Convention on State Immunity and Additional Protocol (*Additional Protocol only in force*).
European Convention on the Place of Payment of Money Liabilities (*not yet in force*).
European Convention on the Calculation of Time-Limits (*not yet in force*).
Convention on the Establishment of a Scheme of Registration of Wills.
European Convention on Social Security (1977).
European Convention on Civil Liability Caused by Motor Vehicles (*not yet in force*).
Agreement on the Transfer of Corpses.
European Convention on the non-applicability of Statutory Limitation to crimes against Humanity and War Crimes (*not yet in force*).
European Convention on the Social Protection of Farmers (*not yet in force*).
European Agreement on the Exchange of Tissue-Typing Reagents and Additional Protocol (*not yet in force*).
European Convention on the Legal Status of Children born out of Wedlock.
European Convention for the Protection of Animals kept for farming purposes (1976).
European Convention on the International Effects of Deprivation of the Right to Drive a Motor Vehicle (1976).
European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (1977) (*not yet in force*).
European Convention on Products Liability in Regard to Personal Injury and Death (1977) (*not yet in force*).
European Agreement on the Transmission of Applications for Legal Aid (1977).

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Agreements providing for co-operation and exchange of documents and observers have been concluded with the United Nations and its Agencies, and with most of the European inter-governmental organizations. Particularly close relations exist with the European Communities, OECD, EFTA and Western European Union. Members of the European Parliament hold an annual joint meeting with members of the Consultative Assembly.

Israel is represented in the Consultative Assembly by

observers, and certain European non-member countries have been invited to participate in or send observers to certain meetings of technical committees and specialized conferences.

Relations with non-member states, other organizations and non-governmental organizations are co-ordinated within the Secretariat by the Directorate of Political Affairs inside which an external relations division was established in 1972.

BUDGET
(1977)

INCOME		%	EXPENDITURE
<i>Contributions of Member States:</i>			The expenses of the Secretariat and all other common expenses are shared by member states, who bear the cost of their own delegations.
France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, United Kingdom .	18.00 each		
Iceland, Malta, Cyprus	0.12 each		
Luxembourg	0.13		
Ireland	0.81		
Norway	1.37		
Denmark	2.27		
Switzerland	2.54		
Austria	2.19		
Sweden	3.93		
Belgium	3.37		
Netherlands	3.69		
Turkey	3.40		
Greece	2.08		
Portugal	1.86		
<hr/>			
Total	130.19m. French francs	100.00	

PUBLICATIONS

Euroforum: Quarterly bulletin for non-governmental organizations.

Forward in Europe: Quarterly, a regular account of Council activities (eight languages).

Legal Co-operation in Europe: Twice a year, an account of the legal activities of the Council.

Local and Regional Matters: Twice a year.

The Council of Europe: Booklet in nine languages.

The Europe of the 19: Booklet in English and French.

All other publications are listed in:

Council of Europe Catalogue of Publications (annual).

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

P.O.B. 1001, Arusha, Tanzania

The Community was established in 1967 to strengthen the common market in the former British territories of East Africa (Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda); its principal activities were the meetings of the East African Authority, Legislative Assembly, four Councils, Secretariat and other main institutions; and the work of four corporations, for Railways, Harbours, Posts and Telecommunications and Airways.

The Community also took over the functions of the former East African Common Services Organization, under which a number of scientific, technical, medical and agricultural institutions have been maintained.

In recent years little activity has been reported in the main institutions of the community. During 1976 and 1977 the border between Kenya and Tanzania was closed and the four corporations were under strain; by October 1977 they had all been replaced in effect by national services, and Kenya had announced that it had withdrawn from the Community.

The continued work of the Community services, which are described below, was in question during 1977, as the Community had become heavily indebted and further finance would be required.

EAST AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Kampala, Uganda

Established in 1967 to provide financial and technical assistance to promote the industrial development of the member states.

The Bank's members are the three governments together with such other non-governmental bodies, enterprises and institutions whose membership is approved by the govern-

ments. Initial subscriptions by the governments total Sh. 120 million and the total authorized capital is Sh. 400 million. The Bank is administered by a Board of Directors appointed by the members.

Director-General and Chairman: IDDI SIMBA.

Directors: N. NGANGA, G. F. MBOWE, S. Y. MUKASA.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Community Service Commission: P.O.B. 1000, Arusha; f. 1957 as the Public Service Commission; establishment organization of the Community; the Commission operates the services formerly controlled by the East African Common Services Organization, which are listed here; it has no responsibilities in relation to the four Corporations.

East African Community Information Office: P.O.B. 1001, Arusha; news and information service for press, radio, magazines, and for the public. Arranges visits, exhibitions, and lectures, and produces literature; Dir. ATEKER EJALU.

East African Industrial Council: P.O.B. 1003, Arusha; grants licences for the scheduled class of products included under the East African Industrial Licensing Act; Chair. E. D. U. SAWE.

East African Industrial Research Organization: P.O.B. 30650, Nairobi; f. 1942; research and advisory service in the technical problems of industrial development, serving the three countries of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. Dir. C. L. TARIMU.

East African Literature Bureau: P.O.B. 30022, Nairobi; European Office: Hans Zell (Publishers) Ltd., P.O.B. 56, Oxford, OX13 EL, England; f. 1948; to encourage the publication and sale of books. Publishes, prints and distributes books, including adult education books; promotes African authorship; Dir. N. G. NGULUKULU; Sales: A. R. MINJA.

East African Meteorological Department: P.O.B. 30259, Nairobi; Headquarters, Regional Meteorological Centre, Regional Telecommunications Hub and Central Services at Nairobi; Regional Headquarters and forecast offices at Dar es Salaam, Entebbe, Mombasa and Nairobi; Port Meteorological Offices at Mombasa and Dar es Salaam. Responsible for collection and study of meteorological and climatological data for East Africa, pure and applied meteorological research, provision of meteorological services to aviation, shipping, agriculture and the public; Dir.-Gen. S. TEWUNGWA; publ. *Annual Report, Memoirs, Technical Memoranda, Climatological Statistics, Observer's Handbook, Weather Messages*.

East African Natural Resources Research Council: P.O.B. 1002, Arusha; f. 1963; Sec. J. MIGUDA ALILA; responsible for the co-ordination of research relating to the natural resources of East Africa and determination of desirable regional research priorities as regards:

East African Fresh Water Fisheries Research Organization: Jinja, Uganda; f. 1946; exploitation of fisheries in Lake Victoria and all lakes and rivers in East Africa; Dir. Dr. J. OKEDI; publ. *Annual Report*.

East African Marine Fisheries Research Organization: Zanzibar; exploitation of marine fisheries in Indian Ocean; Dir. G. KITAKA.

The Tropical Pesticides Research Institute: Arusha, Tanzania; research in the application of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, acaricides and rodenticides, etc.; Chair. *East African Pesticides Control Organization*; Dir. Dr. M. E. A. MATERU; publ. *Annual Report*.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

East African Community

East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization: P.O.B. 30148, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1948; planning of research; soil science; plant genetics and breeding; forestry; systematic botany; animal industry; library of 20,000 vols.; Dir. Dr. B. N. MAJISU; publ. *Annual Report*.

The East African Veterinary Research Organization: Muguga, P.O. Kabete, Kenya; f. 1948; for research on diseases and conditions of importance to the East African territories and the production of vaccines against rinderpest and pleuropneumonia. Disease research includes virus infections of livestock with special emphasis on rinderpest and rinderpest-like diseases, tick-borne diseases, especially the Theilerias, Bovine pleuropneumonia and Helminthiasis. The physiology, metabolism and genetics of cattle, are aspects of animal production being studied; Dir. G. L. CORRY; publ. *Annual Report*.

East African Statistical Department: P.O.B. 30462, Nairobi; to provide statistical data on an East African basis; publ. *Economic and Statistical Review* (quarterly); Chief Statistician D. C. SINGH.

East African Tax Board: Includes representatives of the Customs and Excise Department (*see, below*), the Community and the three Governments. Tasks include correlation of the taxation systems of the three countries, keeping under review the work of the customs and Excise Department, and assisting in taxation planning.

East African Customs and Excise Department: P.O.B. 9061, Mombasa, Kenya; f. 1949; Commissioner-General G. M. WANDERA.

Office of the East African Medical Research Council: P.O.B. 1002, Arusha, Tanzania; f. 1949; directs and co-ordinates the activities of the institutes and centres listed below; Sec. Dr. F. KAMUNVI; publs. *East African Journal of Medical Research*, *Proceedings of Annual Scientific Conferences*, *Annual Reports*, papers.

East African Institute of Malaria and Vector-Borne Diseases: P.O., Amani, Tanzania; f. 1949; work is divided between fundamental research, the application of knowledge to East African problems and the dissemination of knowledge among those concerned

with antimalarial operations in East Africa and elsewhere; research concerns chiefly malaria and onchocerciasis and their vectors; Dir. P. WEGESA; publ. *Annual Report*.

East African Institute for Medical Research: P.O.B. 1462, Mwanza, Tanzania; formerly the East African Medical Survey and East African Filariasis Research Units; f. 1949; Dir. Dr. V. M. EYAKUZE; publs. *Annual Report*, scientific papers.

East African Leprosy Research Centre (The John Lowe Memorial), P.O.B. 44, Busia, Uganda; situated on the border of Kenya and Uganda, the Centre undertakes studies on problems of leprosy in East Africa and works out methods of satisfactory control of leprosy in the field without high costs. Scientists carry out study programmes by visits to rural areas and schools to find out how far the disease is spread and to set up small clinics for treatment and prevention of further infection. Research is undertaken into immunology and drug trials in leprosy; Dir. Dr. Y. OTSYULA; publ. *Annual Report*.

East African Trypanosomiasis Research Organization: P.O.B. 96, Tororo, Uganda; the laboratories study sleeping sickness in humans and nagana in animals; main lines of research: immunology, entomology, epidemiology, biochemistry, treatment and prevention of the disease; Dir. Dr. A. R. NJOGU (acting); publ. *Annual Report*.

East African Tuberculosis Investigation Centre: P.O.B. 47855, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1960; research on all aspects of tuberculosis, with special reference to (a) diagnostic and treatment procedures relevant to developing country situations and to (b) the epidemiology of the disease; operating in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia; Dir. Dr. PIERCE W. KENT; publs. annual report and some 2 to 5 scientific publications each year.

East African Virus Research Institute: P.O.B. 49, Entebbe, Uganda; f. 1936 by the Rockefeller Foundation as the Yellow Fever Research Institute. Work on yellow fever is now only one side of the general research on viruses, especially those carried by arthropods; Dir. Dr. PETER M. TUKEI; publ. *Annual Report*.

ECONOMIC COMMUNITY OF WEST AFRICAN STATES—ECOWAS

Lagos, Nigeria

The Treaty of Lagos was signed in May 1975 by 15 states, with the object of promoting trade, co-operation and self-reliance in West Africa. Outstanding protocols bringing certain key features of the Treaty into effect were ratified in November 1976. Cape Verde joined in 1977.

MEMBERS

Benin
Cape Verde
Gambia
Ghana

Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Ivory Coast
Liberia

Mali
Mauritania
Niger
Nigeria

Senegal
Sierra Leone
Togo
Upper Volta

ORGANIZATION

(as at August 1977)

AUTHORITY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

Meets once a year. The Chairman is drawn from the member states in turn. First session, Lomé, Togo, November 1976.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Consists of two representatives from each country; chairman is drawn from each country in turn. The first session was held in Accra, Ghana, in July 1976. The third session, in Lagos, Nigeria, in July 1977, approved the manpower requirements of the Secretariat, the staff regulations and an interim budget.

TRIBUNAL

To interpret the treaty and settle disputes that are referred to it.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT

Began operations in March 1977. The Executive Secretary is elected for a four-year term, which may be renewed once only.

Executive Secretary: BOUBACAR DIABY OUATTARA (Ivory Coast).

Deputy Executive Secretaries: JAMES NTI (Ghana); Dr. D. M. TRAORE (Guinea).

SPECIALIZED COMMISSIONS

There are four commissions:

- (a) Trade, Customs, Immigration, Monetary and Payments;
- (b) Industry, Agriculture and Natural Resources;
- (c) Transport, Telecommunications and Energy;
- (d) Social and Cultural Affairs.

AIMS

To promote co-operation and development in economic activity, particularly in the fields for which specialized commissions are appointed, to raise the standard of living of the people of the member countries, increase and maintain economic stability, improve relations among member countries and contribute to the progress and development of Africa.

ACTIVITIES

CUSTOMS UNION

Elimination of tariffs and some other obstructions to trade amongst member states is planned over a transitional period of 15 years. During the first two years import duties on intra-community trade are to be maintained as they are, and then eliminated in phases over the next eight years. Quotas and other restrictions of equivalent effect are to be abolished in the first 10 years. In the remaining five years all differences between external customs tariffs are to be abolished, leading to a common customs tariff.

SAFEGUARDS

The treaty provides for compensation for states whose import duties are reduced through trade liberalization and contains a clause permitting safeguard measures in favour of any country affected by economic disturbances through the application of the treaty.

COMMON POLICIES

The treaty also contains a commitment to abolish all obstacles to the free movement of people, services and capital; and to harmonization of agricultural policies; promotion of common projects in marketing, research and the agriculturally based industries; joint development of economic and industrial policies and elimination of disparities in levels of development; common monetary policies; the establishment of the fund for co-operation, compensation and development (see below).

FUND FOR CO-OPERATION, COMPENSATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Lomé, Togo

The Fund is administered by a Board of Directors.

The chief executive of the Fund is the Managing Director, who holds office for a term of four years and is eligible for reappointment for another term of four years only.

Managing Director: Dr. ROMEO HORTON (Liberia).

The Deputy Managing Director is to be nominated by Benin.

EUROPEAN BROADCASTING UNION—EBU

Chemin de l'Ancienne Route, 1218 Grand-Sacconex, Switzerland

Technical Centre: 32 avenue Albert Lancaster, B-1180 Brussels, Belgium

Founded 1950 in succession to the International Broadcasting Union to promote the development of radio and television, to assist the study of broadcasting and to exchange information.

ACTIVE MEMBERS*

Broadcasting organizations in:

Algeria	Greece	Luxembourg	Sweden
Austria	Iceland	Malta	Switzerland
Belgium	Ireland	Monaco	Tunisia
Cyprus	Israel	Morocco	Turkey
Denmark	Italy	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Finland	Jordan	Norway	Vatican City
France	Lebanon	Portugal	Yugoslavia
Federal Republic of Germany	Libya	Spain	

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Broadcasting organizations in:

Argentina	Gabon	Kuwait	Qatar
Australia	Ghana	Liberia	Rhodesia
Bahamas	Guyana	Malawi	Senegal
Bangladesh	Hong Kong	Malaysia	Sri Lanka
Barbados	Indonesia	Mexico	Sudan
Brazil	Iran	New Zealand	Tanzania
Canada	Iraq	Niger	United Arab Emirates
Chile	Ivory Coast	Nigeria	U.S.A.
Colombia	Jamaica	Oman	Upper Volta
Congo	Japan	Pakistan	Venezuela
Ecuador	Kenya	Papua New Guinea	Zaire
Egypt	Republic of Korea		

EBU membership in 1977 consisted of 107 active, supplementary active and associate members in 77 countries. Active membership is limited to the European Broadcasting Area, as defined by the International Telecommunication Union, and associate members are drawn

mainly from countries outside the area. The EBU, which includes the Eurovision news and programme exchange, is defined in its statutes as an association of organizations which operate broadcasting services. The EBU is non-commercial, non-governmental and non-political.

*Including supplementary active members.

ORGANIZATION

(as at October 1977)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The supreme body of the EBU. Composed of representatives of all member organizations. Meets annually; 28th session, Vienna, Austria, 1977.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

Elected by the General Assembly and is responsible for the general policy of EBU, meets twice a year. Fifteen members (1976): representatives of broadcasting organizations in Austria, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

President (1977-78): Sir CHARLES CURRAN (United Kingdom).

Vice-Presidents (1977-78): J. AUTIN (France), O. OBERHAMMER (Austria).

STANDING COMMITTEES

Legal Committee: Chair. A. SCHARF (German Federal Republic).

Technical Committee: Chair. C. TERZANI (Italy).

Television Programme Committee: Chair. O. NES (Norway).

Radio Programme Committee: Chair. R. WANGERMÉE (Belgium).

PERMANENT SERVICES

Secretary-General: Dr. R. DE KALBERMATTEN (Switzerland).

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Director, Legal Affairs Department: M. CAZE (France).

Director, Television Programme Department: M. VILCEK (Yugoslavia).

Director, Radio Programme Department: A. M. DEAN (U.K.).

European Broadcasting Union

TECHNICAL CENTRE

Comprises the Technical Directorate, the Eurovision Control Centre, the Receiving and Measuring Centre, and the Technical Committee Secretariat.

Director: R. GRESSMANN (Federal Republic of Germany).

AIMS

To represent the members and establish relations with other broadcasting organizations or groups; promote research and the exchange of information on broadcasting; assist the development of broadcasting; seek the solution, by means of international co-operation, of any differences that may arise; supervise international broadcasting agreements.

ACTIVITIES

Legal: The essential task of the EBU Legal Committee is to supervise international conventions dealing with the rights that those who collaborate in or provide services for programmes can claim, or the rights that broadcasting organizations themselves can claim for their programmes.

Technical: the main categories of technical work are:

- (a) Operations: includes the supervision and technical planning of international transmissions, and policy formulation on future trends in broadcasting practice.
- (b) Research and development: some of the research undertaken specifically requires a combined effort based internationally; attention is also given to problems posed by the introduction of new techniques.

Radio Programme Committee: f. 1964 to organize programme exchanges, which include music, drama, sports and educational programmes; the EBU concert seasons are broadcast live simultaneously in the member countries;

exchange of musical publications; exchange of new ideas on radio programming.

Television Programme Committee: organizes programme exchanges and news transmissions, within Eurovision and with other continents via satellite; exchanges recorded television material, including agricultural and educational programmes and films; organizes screening sessions and staff training courses.

Eurovision: f. 1954; a permanent sound and vision network covering Europe and North Africa; 33 television services in 26 countries are linked. Iran, Israel and Jordan are connected by satellite. The technical aspects are organized at the Technical Centre, in Brussels. Eurovision's most important application is in the exchange of television news.

In 1976 (last complete statistical year) 756 programmes (763 in 1975) of a duration of 1,235 hours (1,051 in 1975) were transmitted on the Eurovision Network and received by an average of 9.4 television services (5.9 in 1975). 6,353 news items were broadcast (6,018 in 1975) to an average of 19.4 television news services, giving a total of 123,569 relays (109,030 in 1975).

TELEVISION LICENCES OR SET NUMBERS

	1963	1973	1974	1975	1976
Algeria	—	260,000	410,000	410,000	440,000
Austria	450,292	1,774,078	1,848,950	1,905,288	1,968,935
Belgium	1,206,322	2,376,082	2,647,589	2,647,589	2,700,000
Cyprus	7,295	80,664	n.a.	58,429	67,851
Denmark	927,373	1,474,378	1,533,541	1,600,211	1,695,973
Finland	475,847	1,289,117	1,375,178	1,558,247	1,781,335
France	4,400,278	13,016,624	13,632,026	14,161,806	14,693,156
Germany, Federal Republic	8,538,570	18,468,187	18,920,063	19,226,029	18,481,397
Greece	—	250,000	950,000	1,050,000	1,070,000
Iceland	—	48,473	50,330	50,330	50,330
Ireland	201,095	531,646	549,558	564,880	589,787
Israel	1,800	540,000	460,000	475,000	475,000
Italy	4,296,797	12,484,018	12,596,672	12,078,332	12,362,486
Jordan	—	95,000	120,000	120,000	125,000
Lebanon	—	—	—	210,000	200,000
Libya	—	—	—	150,000	160,000
Luxembourg	17,168	88,500	88,500	84,000	88,000
Malta	21,000	61,144	61,500	61,144	71,554
Monaco	2,000	17,000	17,000	17,000	17,000
Morocco	15,000	322,858	366,890	447,679	521,522
Netherlands	1,574,395	3,462,278	3,544,909	3,645,948	3,773,670
Norway	292,404	986,052	1,081,004	1,051,125	1,086,671
Portugal	119,381	604,165	668,608	722,678	909,054
Spain	1,000,000	5,625,000	6,125,000	6,640,000	7,425,000
Sweden	1,820,765	2,757,897	2,840,000	2,909,252	2,987,890
Switzerland	366,938	1,644,798	1,736,098	1,780,878	1,837,067
Tunisia	3,050	169,731	189,616	191,043	207,742
Turkey	—	268,600	451,775	900,000	1,769,317
United Kingdom	12,789,483	17,510,632	17,665,287	17,936,440	17,995,060
Yugoslavia	205,270	2,546,362	2,778,006	3,071,620	3,093,336
TOTAL	38,732,523	88,753,284	92,600,100	95,724,948	98,644,133

PUBLICATIONS

EBU Review (monthly in English and French), published in two separate editions: Geneva (Programmes, Administration, Law) and Brussels (Technical).

General legal and technical monographs; reports of seminars and workshops for producers and directors of educational television and of programmes for children and young people, as well as forums of light music in radio; technical documents and technical information sheets; lists of European broadcasting stations (long- and medium-wave and VHF sound broadcasting and television).

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

No final decision has been made on a headquarters for the Communities. Meetings of the principal organs take place in Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg.

The European Coal and Steel Community was created in 1951 to pool the coal and steel production of the six original members (*see below*). It was seen as a first step towards a united Europe. The European Economic Community and European Atomic Energy Community

were established in 1957, the former to create a Common Market and approximate economic policies, the latter to promote growth in nuclear industries. Political union is regarded as the ultimate aim of the Communities.

MEMBERS

Belgium	Federal Republic of Germany	Luxembourg
Denmark*	Ireland*	Netherlands
France	Italy	United Kingdom*

* Joined on January 1st, 1973. The other six were the original members.

PERMANENT MISSIONS TO THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

(with Permanent Representatives)

(In Brussels unless otherwise stated)

Algeria: 209 ave. Molière, 1060; MESSAOUD AIT CHAALAL.
Argentina: 50 ave. des Arts (4e étage), 1040; CARLOS MOYANO LLERANA.

Australia: 51-52 ave. des Arts, 1040; JAMES W. C. CUMES.
Austria: 35-36 ave. des Klauwaerts, 1050; GEORG SEYFFERTITZ.

Bangladesh: 27 rue Baron de Castro, 1040.

Barbados: 6 Upper Belgrave St., London, SW1X 8AZ; CECIL BEAUMONT WILLIAMS, O.B.E.

Benin: 5 ave. de l'Observatoire, 1180; VIRGIL OCTAVE TEVOEDJRE.

Bolivia: 42 ave. Pierre Curie, 1050; GUSTAVO MEDEIROS QUEREJAZU.

Botswana: 223 rue de la Loi (2e étage), 1040; E. B. MATHE.

Brazil: 350 ave. Louise, 1050; ARNALDO VASCONCELLOS.

Burma: 5300 Bonn, Schumannstrasse 112, Federal Republic of Germany; U CHIT MAUNG.

Burundi: 46 square Marie-Louise, 1040; JÉRÔME NTUNGUM-BURANYE.

Cameroon: 131-133 ave. Brugmann, 1060; SIMON NKO'O ETOUNGOU.

Canada: 6 rue de Loxum (5e étage), 1000; MARCEL CADIEUX.

Central African Empire: 416 blvd. Lambermont, 1030; N. KOMBOT-NAGUEMON.

Chad: 52 blvd. Lambermont, 1030; PAUL ILAMOKO-DJEL.

Chile: 251 ave. Louise (12e étage), 1050; AUGUSTO MARAMBIO CABRERA.

China, People's Republic: 19 blvd. Général Jaques, 1050; HUAN HSIANG.

Colombia: 44 rue Van Eyck (2e étage), 1050; LUIS ROBLEDO.

Congo: 16 ave. Fr. Roosevelt, 1050; Major ALFRED RAOUL.

Costa Rica: 14 place des Barricades, 1000; E. UGALDE ALVAREZ.

Cyprus: 83-85 rue de la Loi, 1040; TITOS PHANOS.

Dominican Republic: 15 rue Blanche, 1050; A. PAULINO ALVAREZ.

Ecuador: 35 rue Blanche, 1050.

Egypt: 2 ave. Victoria, 1050; M. K. E. KHALIL.

El Salvador: 3 blvd. Saint-Michel, 1040.

Fiji: 66 ave. de Cortenberg, 1040; SATYA N. NANDAN.

Finland: 20 place Stéphanie, 1050; ÅKE WIHTOL.

Gabon: 112 ave. Winston Churchill, 1180; E. KASSA MAPSI.

Gambia: 5-7 rue Joseph II, 1040.

Ghana: 44 rue Gachard, 1050; K. B. ASANTE.

Greece: 71 ave. de Cortenberg, 1040; STEPHANE STATHATOS.

Guatemala: 3 blvd. Saint-Michel, 1040; A. FAJARDO MALDONADO.

Guinea: 24 rue Emile Menier, 75016 Paris, France; SEYDAN KEITA.

Guyana: 21-22 ave. des Arts, 1040; HARRY E. DYETT.

Haiti: 524 ave. Louise (5e étage), 1050; RODRIGUE RAYMOND.

Honduras: 88 ave. de la Couronne, 1050; ROBERTO HERRERA CACERES.

Iceland: 19 ave. des Lauriers, 1150; TOMAS A. TOMASSON.

India: 129 ave. Molière, 1180; KRISHEN BEHARI LALL.

Indonesia: 294 ave. de Tervuren, 1150; ATMONO SURYO.

Iran: 166 ave. de Louise, 1050; ABDOL A. JAHANSHAH.

Iraq: 131 ave. de la Floride, 1080; Dr. RASCHID MOHAMMED AL-RIFAI.

Israel: 40 ave. de l'Observatoire, 1180; ELIASHIV BEN-HORIN.

Ivory Coast: 234 ave. Fr. Roosevelt, 1050; SIAKA COULIBALY.

Jamaica: 83-85 rue de la Loi, 1040; DONALD BANCROFT RAINFORD.

Japan: 31 ave. des Arts, 1040; MASAHIRO NISIBORI.

Jordan: 203 ave. Messidor (1er étage), 1180; Dr. KHALIL SALIM.

Kenya: 1-5 ave. de la Joyeuse Entrée, 1040; JOSEPH MULIRO.

Korea, Republic: 363-365 ave. Louise (2e étage), 1050; KWANG HO AHN.

Lebanon: 5300 Bonn, Königstrasse 79, Federal Republic of Germany; KESROUAN LABAKI.

Lesotho: 177 ave. Louise, 1050; THABO E. NTHLHAKANA.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

European Communities

Liberia: 18 ave. des Touristes, 1640 Rhode-St-Genèse; OTHELLO COLEMAN.
Libya: 126 ave. Fr. Roosevelt, 1050; ALI M. BUHIDMA.
Madagascar: 276 ave. de Tervuren, 1150; JULES A. RAZAFIMBAHINY.
Malawi: 13-17 rue de la Charité, 1040; TIMON S. MANGWAZU.
Malaysia: 1 rue Charles Lemaire (2e étage), 1160; P. G. LIM.
Mali: 112 rue Camille Lemonnier, 1060; MAMADOU TRAORE.
Malta: 44 rue Charles Lejeune, 1060.
Mauritania: 6 ave. de la Colombie, 1050; AHMEDOU OULD ABDALLAH.
Mauritius: 38 ch. de Waterloo, 1640 Rhode-St-Genèse; RAYMOND CHASLE.
Mexico: 375 ave. Louise (10e étage), 1050; GERARDO M. BUENO.
Morocco: 98 ave. Fr. Roosevelt, 1050; ZINE EL ABIDINE SEBTI.
Nepal: 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Im Hag 15, Federal Republic of Germany; ISHWARI MAN SHRESTA.
New Zealand: 47-48 blvd. du Régent, 1000; GRAHAM KEITH ANSELL.
Nicaragua: 214A ave. Fr. Roosevelt, 1050; A. RIZO CASTELLÓN.
Niger: 78 ave. Fr. Roosevelt, 1050; LAMBERT MESSAN.
Nigeria: 3 bis ave. de Tervuren, 1040; GABRIEL O. IJEWERE.
Norway: 17 rue Archimède, 1040; SVERRE JULIUS GJELLUM.
Pakistan: 25 ave. des Gaulois, 1040; QAMAR UL ISLAM.
Panama: 19 rue Belliard, 1040.
Paraguay: 756 ch. de Waterloo, 1180; TOMAS R. SALOMONI.
Péru: 179 ave. de Tervuren, 1040; E. BARRETO BERMEO.
Philippines: 200 ave. Fr. Roosevelt, 1050; CARLOS A. FAUSTINO.
Portugal: 66 blvd. de l'Impératrice, 1000; ANTONIA DE SIQUEIRA FREIRE.
Qatar: 27 ave. des Klauwaerts, 1050; KHALIFA SULTAN AL-ASIRY.
Rwanda: 101 blvd. Saint-Michel, 1040; CALLIXTE HABAMENSHI.
Saudi Arabia: 45 ave. Fr. Roosevelt, 1050; MOHAMED CHARARA.
Senegal: 196 ave. Fr. Roosevelt, 1050; SEYDINA OUMAR SY.

Sierra Leone: 532 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Ubierstr. 88, Federal Republic of Germany; Dr. SHEKA HASSAN KANU.
Singapore: 198 ave. Fr. Roosevelt, 1050.
Somalia: 29 rue de l'Abbaye, 1050; MOHAMED OMAR GIAMA.
South Africa: 28 rue de la Loi, 1040; B. F. BURGER.
Spain: 23-27 rue de la Loi, 1040; R. BASSOLS Y JACAS.
Sri Lanka: 21-22 ave. des Arts, 1040; TILAK GOONERATNE.
Sudan: 124 ave. Fr. Roosevelt, 1050.
Surinam: 379 ave. Louise, 1050; R. A. FERRIER.
Swaziland: 71 rue Joseph II (5e étage), 1040; T. M. J. ZWANE.
Sweden: 6 rond-point Robert Schumann, 1040; ERIK VON SYDOW.
Switzerland: 102 rue de la Loi, 1040; CLAUDE CAILLAT.
Syria: 3 ave. Fr. Roosevelt, 1050; FARID EL LAHAM.
Tanzania: 5300 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Theaterstrasse 2, Federal Republic of Germany; DANIEL NARCIS MTONGA MLOKA.
Thailand: 460 ave. de Tervuren, 1160; ARSA SARASIN.
Togo: 264 ave. de Tervuren, 1150; KODJOVI VINYO DAGADOU.
Tonga: New Zealand House (17th Floor), Haymarket, London, SW1Y 4TE, England; INOKE F. FALETAU.
Trinidad and Tobago: 17-19 rue Montoyer, 1040; JAMES O'NEIL LEWIS.
Tunisia: 278 ave. de Tervuren, 1150; ISMAIL KHELIL.
Turkey: 479 ave. Louise, 1050; TEVFIK SARAÇOGLU.
Uganda: 203 ave. Louise, 1050; ELIPHAZ A. ODEKE.
U.S.A.: 40 blvd. du Régent, 1000; DEANE R. HINTON.
Upper Volta: 16 place Guyd'Arezzo, 1060; PIERRE ILBOUDO.
Uruguay: 437 ave. Louise, 1050; FEDERICO GRUNWALDT-RAMASSO.
Vatican City: 5-9 ave. des Franciscains, 1050; Mgr. H. EUGENE CARDINALE.
Venezuela: 9 rue de la Science, 1040; IGNACIO SILVA SUCRE.
Yemen Arab Republic: 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Heerstr. 95, Federal Republic of Germany; AHMED KAID BARAKAT.
Yugoslavia: 41 rue de la Vallée, 1050; BORA JEFTIC.
Zaire: 30 rue Marie de Bourgogne, 1040; INONGA LOKONGO L'OME.

It is expected that Permanent Representatives to the Community will also be appointed by Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Papua New Guinea, Seychelles, Viet-Nam, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Zambia.

Source: *Corps Diplomatique* (Directorate-General for External Relations).

INFORMATION OFFICES

Member countries:

Belgium: Rue Archimède 73, 1049 Brussels; Weststraat 244, 1049 Brussels. Tel.: 735-00-40, 735-80-40.
Denmark: Gammel Torv 4, 1004 Copenhagen K.
France: 61 Rue des Belles Feuilles, 75782 Paris. Tel.: 553-53-26.
Germany, Federal Republic: Zitelmanstrasse 22, 53 Bonn. Tel.: 23-80-41; Kurfürstendamm 102, Berlin 31. Tel.: 886-40-28.

Ireland: 29 Merrion Square, Dublin 2. Tel.: 76-03-53.
Italy: Via Poli 29, 00187 Rome. Tel.: 68-97-22.
Luxembourg: European Centre, Luxembourg-Kirchberg. Tel.: 47941.
Netherlands: Lange Voorhout 29, The Hague. Tel.: 46-93-26.
United Kingdom: 20 Kensington Palace Gardens, London, W8 4QQ. Tel.: 727-8090; 4 Cathedral Road, P.O.B. 15, Cardiff, CF1 1WF. Tel.: 37-1631.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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Non-member countries:

Chile	Avenida Ricardo Lyon 1177, Santiago 9. Tel.: 25055.
Greece	2 Vassilissis Sofias, T.K. 1602, Athens 134. Tel.: 74-39-82/4.
Japan	Kowa 25 Building, 8-7 Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102. Tel.: 239-0441.
Switzerland	Rue de Vermont 37-39, 1211 Geneva 20. Tel.: 34-97-50.

Turkey	13 Bogaz Sokak, Kavaklidere, Ankara. Tel.: 2761-45/6.
U.S.A.	2100 M St., Suite 707, Washington, D.C. 20037. Tel.: (202) 872-8350; 1 Dag Hammar skjöld Plaza, 245 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017. Tel.: (212) 371-3804.
Uruguay	Calle Bartolomé Mitre 1337, Monte- video, Casilla Postal 641. Tel.: 984242.

COMMUNITY INSTITUTIONS

Originally each of the Communities had its own Commission (High Authority in the case of the ECSC) and Council, but a treaty transferring the powers of these bodies to a single Commission and a single Council came into effect in 1967.

Commission of the European Communities

200 rue de la Loi, 1049 Brussels, Belgium

MEMBERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

(October 1977)

President: ROY JENKINS (U.K.): Secretariat-General, Legal Service, Information, Spokesman's Group.

Vice-Presidents: FRANÇOIS-XAVIER ORTOLI (France): Economic and Financial Affairs, Credits and Investments, Statistical Office.

WILHELM HAERKAMP (Fed. Repub. of Germany): External Affairs.

FINN OLAV GUNDELACH (Denmark): Agriculture and Fisheries.

LORENZO NATALI (Italy): Special responsibilities for institutional questions pertaining to enlargement; environmental affairs, nuclear safety, preparations for direct elections to the European Parliament.

Members: HENK VREDELING (Netherlands): Employment and Social Affairs, Tripartite Conference.

CLAUDE CHEYSSON (France): Development aid.

GUIDO BRUNNER (Fed. Repub. of Germany): Energy, Research and Science, Education.

RAYMOND VOUEL (Luxembourg): Competition policy.

ANTONIO GIOLETTI (Italy): Co-ordination of Community Funds, Regional Policy.

RICHARD BURKE (Ireland): Taxation, Transport, Consumer Affairs, Relations with the European Parliament.

Viscount ETIENNE DAVIGNON (Belgium): Industrial Affairs, Internal Market.

CHRISTOPHER TUGENDHAT (U.K.): Budget and Financial Control, Financial Institutions, Personnel and Administration.

The Commission works on the principle of collegiate responsibility but with each member having responsibility for a particular sector.

The functions of the Commission are fourfold: to ensure the application of the provisions of the Treaties and of the provisions enacted by the institutions of the Communities in pursuance thereof; to formulate recommendations or opinions in matters which are the subject of the Treaties,

where the latter expressly so provides or where the Commission considers it necessary; to dispose, under the conditions laid down in the Treaties of a power of decision of its own and to participate in the preparation of acts of the Council of Ministers and of the European Parliament; and to exercise the competence conferred on it by the Council of Ministers for the implementation of the rules laid down by the latter.

The Commission may not include more than two members having the nationality of the same state; the number of members of the Commission may be amended by a unanimous vote of the Council of Ministers. In the performance of their duties, the members of the Commission are forbidden to seek or accept instructions from any Government or other body, or to engage in any other paid or unpaid professional activity.

The members of the Commission are appointed by the Governments of the member states acting in common agreement for a renewable term of four years; the President and Vice-Presidents are appointed for renewable terms of two years. Any member of the Commission, if he no longer fulfils the conditions required for the performance of his duties, or if he commits a serious offence, may be declared removed from office by the Court of Justice. The Court may furthermore, on the petition of the Council of Ministers or of the Commission itself, provisionally suspend any member of the Commission from his duties.

ADMINISTRATION

(Offices are at 200 rue de la Loi, Brussels, unless otherwise stated.)

Secretariat: Sec.-Gen. EMILE NOEL.

Legal Service: Dir.-Gen. CLAU EHLERMANN.

Statistical Office: European Centre, Luxembourg-Kirchberg.

Administration of the Customs Union: Dir. KLAUS PINGEL.

Environment and Consumer Protection Service: Dir. MICHEL CARPENTIER.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Directorate I (External Relations):* Dir.-Gen. Sir ROY DENMAN.
- Directorate II (Economic and Financial Affairs):* Dir.-Gen. UGO MOSCA.
- Directorate III (Internal Market and Industrial Affairs):* Dir.-Gen. FERNAND BRAUN.
- Directorate IV (Competition):* Dir.-Gen. WILLY SCHLIEDER.
- Directorate V (Employment and Social Affairs):* Dir.-Gen. JEAN DÉGIMBE.
- Directorate VI (Agriculture):* Dir.-Gen. LOUIS-GEORGES RABOT.
- Directorate VII (Transport):* Dir.-Gen. RAYMOND LE GOY.
- Directorate VIII (Development and Co-operation):* Dir.-Gen. KLAUS MEYER.
- Directorate IX (Personnel and Administration):* Dir.-Gen. PIERRE BAICHÈRE.
- Directorate X (Spokesman's Group and Information):* Dir.-Gen. RENATO RUGGIERO.

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- Directorate XI* (abolished owing to reorganization).
- Directorate XII (Research, Science and Education):* Dir.-Gen. GÜNTER SCHUSTER.
- Directorate XIII (Scientific and Technical Information and Information Management):* 29 rue Aldringen, Luxembourg; Dir.-Gen. RAYMOND APLEYARD.
- Directorate XIV (Fisheries):* Dir.-Gen. EAMONN GALLAGHER.
- Directorate XV (Taxation and Financial Institutions):* Dir.-Gen. ERIK ALBAN-HANSEN.
- Directorate XVI (Regional Policy):* Dir.-Gen. PIERRE MATHIJSEN.
- Directorate XVII (Energy):* Dir.-Gen. LEONARD WILLIAMS.
- Directorate XVIII (Credit and Investments):* Bâtiment Jean Monnet, Kirchberg, P.O.B. 1907, Luxembourg; Dir.-Gen. ANTONIO NICOLETTI.
- Directorate XIX (Budgets):* Dir.-Gen. DANIEL STRASSER.
- Directorate XX (Financial Control):* Dir.-Gen. CARLO FACINI.

Council of Ministers of the European Communities

170 rue de la Loi, Brussels, Belgium

The Council of Ministers has the double responsibility of ensuring the co-ordination of the general economic policies of the member states and of taking the decisions necessary for carrying out the Treaties.

The Council is composed of representatives of the member states, each Government delegating to it one of its members. In practice more than one minister from each member state may be present. The office of President is exercised for a term of six months by each member of the Council in rotation according to the alphabetical order of the member states. Meetings of the Council are called by the President acting on his own initiative or at the request of a member or of the Commission.

The conclusions of the Council can usually be taken by a majority vote; where conclusions require a qualified majority, the votes of its members are weighted as follows: France, Germany, Italy, and the U.K. 10, Belgium and the Netherlands 5, Denmark and Ireland 3, Luxembourg 2 (Total 58). Majorities are required for the adoption of any conclusions as follows: 41 votes in cases where the Treaty requires a previous proposal of the Commission, or 41 votes including a favourable vote by at least six members in all other cases. Abstentions by members either present or represented do not prevent the adoption by the Council of conclusions requiring unanimity. When the Council acts on a proposal of the Commission, it must, where the amendment of such a proposal is involved, act only by means of a unanimous vote; as long as the Council has not

so acted, the Commission may amend its original proposal, particularly in cases where the European Parliament has been consulted. The Council may request the Commission to undertake any studies which the Council considers desirable for the achievement of the common objectives, and to submit to it any appropriate proposals.

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs meet in the Council regularly each month.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES

Preparation and co-ordination of the Council's work is entrusted to a Committee of Permanent Representatives, meeting in Brussels, consisting of the ambassadors of the member countries to the Communities, and aided by committees of national civil servants.

Belgium: J. VAN DER MEULEN.

Denmark: NIELS ERSBØLL.

France: JEAN-MARIE SOUTON.

Federal Republic of Germany: ULRICH LEBSANFT.

Ireland: BRENDAN DILLON.

Italy: GIORGIO BOMBASSEI FRASCANI DE VETTOR.

Luxembourg: JEAN DONDELINGER.

Netherlands: E. M. J. A. SASSEN.

United Kingdom: Sir DONALD MAITLAND, C.M.G., O.B.E.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: NICHOLAS HOMMEL (Luxembourg).

European Parliament

Centre Européen, Kirchberg, P.O.B. 1601, Luxembourg

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS

President: EMILIO COLOMBO (Italy).

Members: 198 members nominated by the Parliaments of the nine states, apportioned as follows: France, Germany, Italy and the U.K. 36 members; Belgium and the Netherlands 14; Denmark and Ireland 10; Luxembourg 6.

Members sit in the Chamber in political, not national, groups.

CHAIRMEN OF STANDING COMMITTEES

1. Political Affairs: GIOVANNI GIRAUDO (Italy).
2. Legal Affairs: Sir DEREK WALKER-SMITH (U.K.).
3. Economic and Monetary Affairs: FRANCIS LEENHARDT (France).

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4. Budgets: ERWIN LANGE (Federal Republic of Germany).
5. Social Affairs and Employment: ALFRED BERTRAND (Belgium).
6. Agriculture: ROGER HOUDET (France).
7. Regional Policy and Transport: CHARLES McDONALD (Ireland).
8. Public Health and the Environment: LIBERO DELLA BRIOTTA (Italy).
9. Energy, Research and Technology: GERD SPRINGORUM (Federal Republic of Germany).
10. Cultural Affairs and Youth: JAN B. BROEKSZ (Netherlands).
11. External Economic Relations: GABRIEL KASPEREIT (France).
12. Development and Co-operation: COLETTE FLESCHE (Luxembourg).
13. Associations: WILLEM SCHUIJT (Netherlands).
14. Rules of Procedure and Petitions: WILLIAM HAMILTON (U.K.).

The task of the European Parliament is to supervise the

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executive organs of the three Communities, and to debate the Annual General Reports of the three Communities and all other matters of interest to them. It has powers, by a vote of censure of a two-thirds majority, to dismiss the executives of the Communities. It meets seven or eight times a year (normally in Strasbourg) for sessions of up to one week. The annual opening session is in October.

The Parliament has been given increased legislative power over the Community Budget since the end of 1974.

The first decision for elections by universal suffrage to the Parliament was made by the Paris summit conference of December 1974. The European Council in Rome in December 1975 decided that the elections would take place in May or June 1978; however, any member country unable to hold direct elections at that time should be allowed, to continue the current practice of appointing representatives from the national parliaments.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: H. R. NORD (Netherlands).

Court of Justice

Centre Européen, Plateau de Kirchberg, P.O.B. 1406, Luxembourg

President of the Court:

HANS KUTSCHER (Federal Republic of Germany)

Presidents of the Chambers:

ANDREAS DONNER (Netherlands)

PIERRE PESCATORE (Luxembourg)

Judges:

JOSSE MERTENS DE WILMARS (Belgium)

AINDRIES O'KEEFE (Ireland)

MAX SØRENSEN (Denmark)

LORD MACKENZIE STUART (U.K.)

GIACINTO BOSCO (Italy)

ADOLPHE TOFFAIT (France)

Advocates-General:

HENRI MAYRAS (France)

ALBERTO TRABUCCHI (Italy)

JEAN PIERRE WARNER (U.K.)

GERHARD REISCHL (Federal Republic of Germany)

The primary task of the Court of Justice is to ensure the observance of law and justice in the interpretation and application of the Treaties setting up the three Communities. The President of the Court is appointed by the Judges from among their members for a renewable term of three years. The Judges and Advocates-General are appointed for renewable six-year terms by the Governments of the

member states. A partial renewal of the Court takes place every three years, affecting four and five Judges alternately as well as two Advocates-General. The Court has full jurisdiction to settle all disputes within the Communities and to award penalties. It may review the legal validity of acts (other than recommendations or opinions) of the executives and is competent to give judgment on appeals by a member state or the executives on grounds of incompetence, of errors of substantial form, of infringement of the Treaties or of any legal provision relating to their application, or of abuse of power. Any natural or legal person may, under the same conditions, appeal against a decision addressed to him or against a decision which, although in the form of a regulation or decision addressed to another person, is of direct and specific concern to him.

The Court is also empowered to hear cases concerning compensation for damage, disputes between the Communities and their employees, fulfilment by member states of the obligations arising under the Statute of the European Investment Bank, arbitration clauses contained in any contract concluded, under public or private law, by or on behalf of the Communities and disputes between member states in connection with the objects of the Treaties, where such disputes are submitted to it under the terms of a compromise. It also gives pre-judicial rulings at the request of national courts on the interpretation of the Treaties or of Community legislation.

The European Council

The Heads of State or Government of the member countries meet three times a year, generally in the capital of the member state which currently exercises the presidency of the Council of Ministers.

Previously, summit meetings were held at rather less frequent intervals and were often required to take decisions which came to be regarded as the major guidelines for the development of the Community.

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In answer to the evident need for more frequent consultation at the highest level it was decided at the summit meeting in Paris in December 1974 that the meetings

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would become an institution of the Community. The European Council holds its meetings in a less formal atmosphere than the earlier summit meetings.

European Investment Bank

2 Place de Metz, Luxembourg

Board of Governors: Generally the Finance Ministers of the nine member states.

Board of Directors: There are 18 directors and 10 alternates. France, Germany, Italy and the U.K. nominate three directors and two alternates; Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands each nominate one director and, jointly, one alternate; Denmark and Ireland each nominate one director, and the Commission nominates one director and one alternate.

Management Committee:

President: YVES LE PORTZ (France).

Vice-Presidents: HORST-OTTO STEFFE (Federal Republic of Germany), Sir RAYMOND BELL (U.K.), GIORGIO BOMBASSEI DE VETTOR (Italy).

Members: The nine Governments of the Community.

The task of the European Investment Bank is to contribute, by calling on the capital markets and its own resources, to the balanced and smooth development of the Common Market in the interest of the Community. For this purpose, the Bank is to grant loans and guarantees on a non-profit-making basis to facilitate the financing of projects for developing less-developed regions, for moder-

nizing or converting enterprises or for creating new activities.

The Bank is also authorized to lend to Greece, Portugal, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Spain, to the overseas dependencies of member countries, to the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries of the Lomé Convention and to Mediterranean countries that have association or co-operation agreements with the EEC.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

(as at December 31st, 1976, in million EUA)

France	787.5
Federal Republic of Germany	787.5
United Kingdom	787.5
Italy	630.0
Belgium	207.4
Netherlands	207.4
Denmark	105.0
Ireland	26.3
Luxembourg	5.3

TOTAL 3,543.8

For table of loans from the Bank see *Statistics* below. The unit of account is described under Finance below.

Major Consultative Bodies

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

(2 rue Ravenstein, Brussels)

President: HENRI CANONGE.

Vice-Presidents: LOUIS AMEYE, J. M. W. VAN GREUNSVEN.

Members: 144 persons representing economic and social fields, 12 each from Belgium and the Netherlands, 24 each from France, Germany, Italy and the U.K., 9 from Denmark and Ireland, and 6 from Luxembourg. One-third represent each side of industry and one-third the general economic interest. Appointed for a renewable term of four years by the unanimous vote of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities (Euratom is also represented in this Committee). Members are appointed in their personal capacity and are not bound by any mandatory instructions.

The Committee is advisory and is consulted by the Council of Ministers or by the Commission of the European

Communities, particularly with regard to agriculture, free movement of workers, harmonization of laws and transport.

ECSC CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Members: Not fewer than 60 and not more than 81 representing, in equal proportions, producers, workers and consumers and dealers in the coal and steel industries.

The Committee is advisory and is attached to the Commission. Its members are appointed by the Council of Ministers for two years and are not bound by any mandate from the organizations that designated them in the first place.

Agricultural Advisory Committees. One for the organization of the market of each sector; two for dealing with social questions in agriculture; and one for structures.

In addition to the consultative bodies listed above there are several hundred special interest groups representing every type of interest within the Community. All these hold unofficial talks with the Commission.

Special Funds

(see also Statistics below)

SOCIAL FUND

The Fund was established under the EEC Treaty to improve opportunities for employment within the Community by covering 50 per cent of expenses incurred by a member state in retraining or resettling workers or in granting benefits to workers whose employment was temporarily reduced.

The Fund has been based on a new scheme since May 1972. Assistance is given in more general circumstances, not limited to cases of need that arise specifically from the functioning of the Common Market.

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL FUND

Created in 1962 the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund (or FEOGA as it is known after its French initials) is administered by the Commission. The Guidance Section contributes credits towards the structural reform of agriculture. The Guarantee Section, under which the bulk of the Community's budget has always been spent, acts in two ways. The prices of imports are kept at a threshold price by means of variable import levies, and the internal market is supported by the authorities who are committed to buy at an intervention price. Export refunds are also provided by this section.

EUROPEAN MONETARY CO-OPERATION FUND

Created in 1973, the Fund is to take over the running of the Community's special narrow margin system whereby six members' currencies fluctuate against each other within

limits of 2.25 per cent, compared with the 4.5 per cent permitted under international rules. The Fund will also put the settlement of debits and credits under the scheme on a multilateral basis, acting as a clearing agent, instead of leaving the two countries concerned in a support operation to settle bilaterally.

In addition it will take over the management of the Community's system of short-term credits, which central banks can grant to a partner in temporary balance of payments difficulties.

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

Community development aid is mainly in the framework of the Conventions of association. The two Yaoundé Conventions included the second and third European Development Funds, and the fourth began operations with the Lomé Convention. The chief purposes of the Fund are to increase production and modernize basic services, and to improve marketing and sales promotion. The Fund also employs technical assistance staff to help with projects.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

Payments began in autumn 1975. The Fund is intended to compensate for the unequal rate of development in different regions of the Community. Disbursements may be as much as 15 per cent of the total cost of a private project; and up to 30 per cent of the public expenditure on new infrastructure. More generally, the Fund can contribute up to 50 per cent of the total national regional aid in each case.

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES

European Economic Community

Free Movement of Goods. In accordance with the EEC treaty the Community established between 1958 and 1968 a customs union covering the exchange of all goods, the prohibition of customs duties on exports and imports between member states, and the adoption of a common external tariff in relations with third countries. Quota restrictions on internal trade were abolished by 1962, while the removal of internal tariff barriers had been achieved by July 1st, 1968. Common markets for coal and steel and for nuclear materials had been achieved by 1955 and 1959 respectively. While tariff barriers have been removed, however, (or in the case of the new members are being removed) the free movement of goods is in practice restricted by a great many non-tariff barriers, such as national regulations on health and safety. The Commission proposes to deal with these as soon as possible.

Free Movement of Persons. Free movement of workers between member countries became effective on July 1st, 1968. Workers may seek employment anywhere in the Community, though governments retain the right, in some cases, to restrict free movement of labour. These provisions

do not apply to employees in the public service. Nationals of member states enjoy equal treatment in every important field relating to unemployment, including matters relating to taxation, social insurance and dependants. Medical treatment on the same basis as that received by nationals is also available.

The European Council decided in December 1975 that uniform European Community passports could be introduced in 1978. The passports would bear the title European Community above the national designation, but would be issued by the national authorities and are not designed to have more significance than national passports, other than a symbolic one.

Free Movement of Services. The Right of Establishment—the right to engage in business and supply services anywhere in the Community—is provided for in the EEC treaty. Progress has been slow in this field because of inherent difficulties such as the problem of mutual recognition of differing professional qualifications, though some progress has been achieved in banking, nursing and in-

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insurance. Many aspects of company law also require to be harmonized.

Free Movement of Capital. This is also provided for in the EEC treaty. In practice the provisions have only been implemented in a modest way. Free movement of capital is, however, entailed by the plan to achieve full economic and monetary union.

Approximation of Fiscal Policy. From January 1st, 1973, a single system of Value Added Tax was applied throughout the six original member countries, and applied throughout the new member countries from April 1st, 1973. Rates of VAT, however, are not uniform.

Proposals for further harmonization resulted in no decision by the Council, and the Commission revised its

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proposals in a programme which it issued in July 1975, calling for:

- simplification of some procedures for VAT and excise duty;
- duty free allowances;
- harmonization of corporation tax systems.

The long term plan entails uniform rates of VAT, excise duty and direct taxes.

Competition. Both the EEC and ECSC treaties make provision for action against practices which restrict or distort competition in intra-Community trading (competition within individual countries is excluded). Since 1961 the Commission has ruled on a large number of inter-company restrictive agreements and has become increasingly active in the anti-trust field.

European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM)

The treaty setting up EURATOM came into force on January 1st, 1958. Its role is to assist the growth of nuclear industries in the Community. This includes research, access to information and the building of power reactors. It is also responsible for establishing common laws and procedures for nuclear industries.

A common market in nuclear materials was introduced in 1959, eliminating internal duties and setting a common tariff for imports from third countries. Assistance is given to the free movement of specialized labour, and there is a common insurance scheme against nuclear risks.

There is also an Agency for the supply of nuclear fuels, with rights to purchase materials within the community and a monopoly of contracts with third countries. It is the exclusive owner of special fissile materials.

An agreement which had been signed in 1973 between the IAEA and EURATOM entered into force in 1977. The agreement is designed to improve co-operation between the two agencies on nuclear safeguards and controls. It was hoped that this would contribute towards an unimpeded steady delivery of fissionable materials.

A plan to finance the development of nuclear power stations through EURATOM with loans eventually amounting to U.S. \$200 million had to be postponed because of conditions attached to agreement by the United Kingdom.

The Commission bases its attitude to nuclear energy on the need to avoid an energy shortage, which it considers to be likely by the 1980s unless a Community programme to develop nuclear energy is put into effect.

European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)

The ECSC treaty, signed on April 18th, 1951, came into force on July 25th, 1952. By the end of 1954 nearly all barriers to trade in coal, coke, steel, pig-iron and scrap iron had been removed. The Community fixes prices and imposes fines on firms infringing treaty rules. The ECSC provides financial aid to resettle and retrain workers whose jobs are put at risk by technical developments in the coal and steel industries. Funds for this are raised by levies on coal and steel production, the rates for which are decided annually. The ECSC may assist investment and redevelopment programmes by granting or guaranteeing loans.

The iron and steel market was particularly affected by

the recession in 1974-75; France called increasingly for emergency action by the Commission, which in the event of a crisis is empowered by treaty to fix production quotas and to limit imports from third countries. The Federal Republic of Germany and some other members were opposed to this.

The Commission drew up a plan involving regulations for the control of prices and limits to production in the various steel-making concerns of the Community. This was brought into effect in 1977 and is referred to as the Simonet plan. An international group, the European Federation of Iron and Steel Industries (EUROFER), was formed by the steel makers to help rationalize the industry.

Main Developments to October 1977

Agriculture. The main features of the common policy on agriculture, adopted by stages since 1962, are:

- (a) the establishing of a common market for almost all major agricultural commodities—cereals, pigmeat, eggs and poultry, rice, milk and dairy products, beef and veal, fruit and vegetables including manufactures thereof, wine, oils and fats, sugar, non-food

horticultural products, tobacco, flax and hemp, seed, fish, hops;

- (b) support buying, through the Agricultural Fund (*see* p. 177), to ensure that prices do not fall below agreed levels;
- (c) a system of protective levies on agricultural imports from third countries;

(d) the rationalization of Community agriculture.

The Commission issued a proposal in September 1975 to introduce a common market for sheep meat.

Agricultural prices are fixed at a common level for the community as a whole, monetary compensation amounts (MCAs) being paid for agricultural exchanges between member states to take account of fluctuations between the reference rate of exchange and the real rate. Thus a subsidy is paid to the supplier in a country whose currency has appreciated against a reference rate of exchange, and a tax is paid by the supplier where the currency has depreciated or not appreciated as much. The reference rates of exchange are determined in relation to the unit of account, and are known as the green currencies.

The largest category of expenditure under the agricultural policy is the guarantee section of the Agricultural Fund, which pays for intervention buying; in 1977 agriculture amounted to slightly less than three-quarters of the General Budget.

A report by the Commission on its stock-taking of the agricultural policy was published in February 1975; this rejected any change in basic principles, making six main recommendations related to the reduction of surpluses and the alignment of policies to the requirements of efficient producers.

Fisheries. The common fisheries policy gives all EEC fishermen equal access to the waters of the member states; in the case of the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark special arrangements delay full implementation until 1982.

Imports from third countries are controlled by use of reference prices, with preferential entry under separate agreements with each of the EFTA countries. Duties on imports from Iceland began to be reduced in July 1976.

From the beginning of 1977 the Community has reserved a zone extending up to 200 nautical miles (370 km.) from the shore around all its coastlines, within which all member countries have access to fishing and other economic uses of the sea. Exclusive national zones extend for 12 nautical miles (22.2 km.). Agreements to regulate exploitation by third countries are being negotiated, the main countries concerned during 1977 being Iceland and the U.S.S.R.

The Commission has proposed that the Council of Ministers lay down a policy for limiting catches for all member states, in order to conserve stocks of fish. During 1977 an interim arrangement to reduce catches was prepared, to come into effect at the beginning of 1978.

Nuclear Research. In 1976 the EEC and EURATOM signed an agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency for co-operation on energy research. The Communities were expected to begin their participation with two research projects, one on nuclear safety and one on the construction of a neutron source.

A new four-year programme for the Community's Joint Research Centre (JRC) up to 1980 was submitted to the Council in the autumn of 1976. The main innovation is that instead of spreading resources over many projects as in the preceding programme, the plan concentrates on two sectors—energy and the environment. In the energy sector half the research will be devoted to nuclear safety.

The cost of the new programme is estimated at EUA 374.4 million and will be distributed between the four establishments of the JRC as follows.

Ispira, Italy. (by far the largest of the establishments): safety of reactors, management of radioactive materials, hydrogen, environment and resources, services and support; solar energy laboratory.

Karlsruhe, Federal Republic of Germany: plutonium fuels and actinide research.

Petten, Netherlands: high-temperature materials.

Geel, Belgium: Bureau for Nuclear Measurements.

The Joint European Torus (JET) is an experimental thermonuclear machine which will pioneer new processes of nuclear fusion. Since 1974 work has been proceeding at Culham in the United Kingdom; the member states agreed in 1977 to establish the project at Culham permanently.

Energy. Two questions concerning petroleum in the Community have been of major importance recently: the use of a minimum price for oil from the North Sea; and an arrangement for sharing stocks of oil in the event of a blockage of supplies from external sources.

There had been no agreement on a minimum price during the period under review. This was because of the long-standing French policy of opposition to such a plan.

An emergency strategy for oil sharing, under which member states would accept mandatory cuts in their consumption of energy, was discussed by the Council in July 1977. Apart from minor reservations, the plan was approved.

Industry. A proposal for a European Company Statute was approved by the Commission in April 1975. This provides an optional structure for new companies wishing to trade across frontiers of EEC countries subject only to Community legislation. It involves worker participation, a supervisory board and a works' council.

Proposals have also been put forward as the basis for discussion as to how similar principles might be introduced in national legislation.

The Community Patent Convention was signed in Luxembourg in December 1975, providing for harmonization of patent legislation, and will come into effect on ratification by all EEC countries. The convention anticipated the entry into force at the end of 1976 of the European Patent Convention embracing 21 West European countries, and would have the effect of creating a uniform bloc within the wider system.

The Business Co-operation Centre, created by the Commission in 1973, has provided businesses with information and contacts. Its work has resulted in a number of contractual links for co-operation between companies in different member countries.

Information. A three-year plan for scientific and technical information was agreed by the Council in March 1975. Organized access to information is considered a priority for the development of energy, raw materials and industrial policy.

Euronet, a Community-wide transmission system for data from over 20 computer banks, was installed during

1977. This will be of use mainly to research centres and to high-technology industries.

Science and Technology. In January 1974 the Council approved a policy programme with the following main points: the creation of a committee for scientific and technical research (CREST) charged with the co-ordination of all aspects of national research policies not subject to military or industrial secrecy; co-operation with the European Science Foundation; action on research projects in support of Community policy in various fields; and a pilot project on a technological forecasting unit.

In August 1977 the Commission sent a plan to the Council to encourage member states to keep up or increase their research efforts in science and technology.

Transport. A scheme introduced in 1968 affected road transport including the conditions of competition; to eliminate frontier formalities, community licences for cross-frontier transport were introduced. In 1971 common rules for cross-frontier passenger transport, and a revision of maximum driving times for short distance transport, were agreed.

Rules limiting the size and weight of lorries crossing frontiers are under consideration and may be adopted by 1980.

Educational Policy. The Education Ministers of the Six met for the first time in November 1971 to discuss the proposals for a European university and for mutual recognition of academic qualifications made in the EEC treaty. They agreed to create a European postgraduate university institute in Florence and to set up a group to study the creation of a European education development centre. The Florence institute was consequently established; courses were planned for 600 postgraduate students. During the second academic year, 1976-77, about 110 students attended.

Social Policy. A Social Action Programme for 1974-76 was adopted by the Council in January 1974. The Ministers agreed to allow assistance for the handicapped and for migrant workers from the Social Fund; approved an action programme for handicapped workers; set up a European General Industrial Safety Committee; and reorganized the Mines Safety and Health Commission.

The Council agreed on a directive for equal pay rights for women to be in force by February 1976; the introduction of a 40-hour week and 4-week annual holiday has also been called for.

Other objectives were:

1. an initial action programme for migrant workers;
2. a European vocational training centre (opened in Berlin in March 1977);
3. harmonization of laws for the protection of workers' rights in the case of mergers (a directive was adopted in 1977 establishing the workers' right to prior consultation by management about the arrangements for a transfer of ownership powers);
4. action to achieve equality between men and women in employment, training and promotion;
5. an initial action programme for health and safety at work;

6. the legal framework to permit specific measures to combat poverty.
7. measures to co-ordinate employment policies and social protection policies;
8. measures to involve workers in the decision-making process in their companies, and to involve both management and labour in the activities of the EEC.

Tripartite conferences of trade union representatives, employers' representatives and Ministers for Finance or Economy and for Employment or Social Affairs have been held annually since 1975. The third conference, in June 1977, authorized an intensive programme of investigations into four aspects of policy for reducing unemployment, to be carried out by the tripartite institutions of the Community—principally the Standing Committee on Employment and the Economic Policy Committee.

Consumer Protection and Information. A preliminary programme was issued by the Council in April 1975, in the form of a charter of five basic rights:

- protection of health and safety;
- protection of economic interests;
- right of compensation for defective goods, including damage caused;
- right to information, including consumer education;
- consumer consultation and representation.

Environment Policy. The first Environment Action Programme began in 1973, and the second, for the period 1977-81, was published by the Commission in 1976. This comprises five main sections: war on waste, conservation, prevention of pollution, developing countries and international co-operation, and research and information.

Regional Policy. The Regional Development Fund, created in January 1975, began operations in autumn 1975 (see table, page 187).

Economic and Monetary Union: the following objectives for the end of 1973 were agreed by the Council in 1971, as the first of three stages towards union:

- the narrowing of exchange rate margins to 2.25 per cent;
- creation of a medium-term pool of reserves;
- co-ordination of short- and medium-term economic and budgetary policies;
- a joint position on international monetary issues;
- harmonization of taxes;
- creation of the European Monetary Co-operation Fund (see above);
- creation of the Regional Development Fund (see above).

The narrowing of exchange margins (the "Snake") came into effect in 1972; but Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy and the United Kingdom have since floated their currencies, with only Denmark permanently returning to the arrangement. Sweden and Norway also linked their currencies to the "snake"; but in August 1977 Sweden withdrew from the arrangement.

The Monetary Co-operation Fund came into effect in April 1973, but its effect has been limited, mainly because of the floating of the currencies.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

European Union. A report by Léo Tindemans, the Belgian Prime Minister, was published in January 1976. Resulting from a year of surveying opinions among government and other representatives, the report analysed the problems that would need to be dealt with in a gradual change to political unity. These include regional imbalances in development, and the formation of common policies on industry, energy, research and economic and monetary union.

Another difficult task would be to form a united external policy, not least in negotiations for a new international economic order. The Community would also require a common defence policy.

The report contains specific proposals for discussion. To bring about economic and monetary union, for example, all members should be included in the joint currency float and the European Monetary Co-operation Fund should be strengthened for this purpose. The possibility was mentioned that the more prosperous members might proceed to economic union ahead of the other countries, achieving union in two stages.

Some of the Community Institutions would need to be strengthened, particularly the Parliament; in the Council of Ministers majority voting should more commonly replace the system requiring unanimity. Political direction should come from the European Council.

External Relations. An example of the difficulty of forming a common policy was the fundamental difference between members over the question of a response to the rise in OPEC oil prices in 1973-74. However, the Council of Ministers issued a common declaration in November 1973 emphasizing the desire for good relations with the Arab countries. This led to the negotiation of a series of joint technical projects in the so-called Euro-Arab Dialogue in 1975-77.

All member states were represented by the Presidents of the Council and the Commission in the Conference on International Economic Co-operation (the North-South

Dialogue) in 1975-77; but it had to be conceded that national representatives be allowed to address the conference—as in the case of the British position concerning North Sea oil.

France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom were separately represented at the economic summit conferences of major western countries at Rambouillet château near Paris in November 1975, at Puerto Rico in June 1976 and in London in June 1977.

The Council of Foreign Ministers issued a policy statement on southern Africa in February 1976. This endorsed the right of Africans in Rhodesia and Namibia (South West Africa) to self-determination and independence. It condemned the policy of *apartheid* in South Africa and called for an end to all military intervention in Angola. Further statements have been issued in favour of political and social change in Southern Africa during 1976 and 1977. In September 1977 the Council agreed on a code of conduct for European firms operating in South Africa. The code deals with matters such as freedom to organize trade unions for African employees, levels of pay, fringe benefits and the importance of desegregation at places of work.

In September 1975 the Community established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. An outline agreement for commercial relations between the two parties is under discussion; a delegation representing the Commission visited Peking for exploratory talks in July 1977.

The member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) have never fully recognized the European Community and have been unwilling to enter into any negotiations with it. However, an EEC delegation visited Moscow in 1975 to discuss the possibility of a trade agreement between the two groups of countries; and during 1977 negotiations took place on the subject of access to EEC fisheries. Exploratory talks on the trade agreement continued and in September 1977 it was agreed that the negotiations would begin in spring 1978.

Record of Events

1952	July	ECSC Treaty came into force.			
1958	Jan.	EEC and EURATOM treaties came into force.			
1961	Aug.	Applications for membership received from U.K., Denmark and Ireland.			
	Dec.	Abolition of quotas on industrial goods.			
1963	Feb.	Breakdown of negotiations with the United Kingdom.			
1964	June	Yaoundé Convention ratified.			
1967	Feb.	New applications for membership received from U.K., Denmark and Ireland.			
	July	Completion of a series of agreements in the Council introducing the main elements of the Common Agricultural Policy.			
		Institutions of the three communities merged into a single Commission and Council.			
					Application for membership received from Norway.
	1968	July	Establishment of customs union and introduction of common external tariff; free movement of labour introduced.		
	1971	July	Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) introduced affecting imports from 91 developing countries.		
	1972	Sept.	Referendum in Norway rejected EEC membership.		
		Oct.	Referendum in Denmark approved EEC membership.		
			Summit conference in Paris laid down wide range of objectives for the community.		
	1973	Jan.	Denmark, Ireland and the U.K. acceded to the EEC; system of Free Trade Agreements with the members of EFTA introduced.		

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- 1975 June Referendum in U.K. approved EEC membership.
1976 Jan. Tindemans Report on European Union published.
April Lomé Convention entered into force.

European Communities

- 1977 July Introduction of customs union between EEC and EFTA.
1978 May Projected date for the first direct elections to the European Parliament.

ASSOCIATION AND TRADE AGREEMENTS

Association in Europe. Association agreements have been signed between the Community and Greece (1962), Turkey (1964), Malta (1971) and Cyprus (1972). The agreement with Greece was intended to lead to a customs union with the EEC by 1980; in 1975 the Greek Government requested full accession to the EEC at an earlier date than this and negotiations for this began in July 1976. The Turkish agreement leads to a customs union by 1992, and possible accession. The Maltese agreement, intended to lead to a customs union by 1981, entered its second phase in April 1976.

Mediterranean countries. The Community is developing a policy for the Mediterranean area, based on a global approach with similar arrangements of trade preferences, financial aid and technical co-operation affecting each country under a series of agreements.

Apart from the Association agreements described above, co-operation agreements within this scheme came into force with Israel in 1975, with the Maghreb countries (Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia) in July 1976 and with the Machrak countries (Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria) in March and May 1977.

Greece, Portugal and Spain have now all applied to join the Community.

Lomé Convention (see separate section below).

Trade agreements. The Community has concluded a number of other agreements with third countries and is gradually evolving an overall policy on external trade.

Member countries of EFTA. Austria, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland and the associate member Finland each have bilateral Free Trade Agreements with the EEC. The agreements mainly concern the industrial sector. Free trade is being introduced by elimination of tariffs in stages, while the transition period is longer for certain industries which might be disrupted by the arrangement.

A full customs union between the Community and the EFTA countries was achieved with effect from July 1977, under the provisions of these agreements.

The agreements also guarantee equal treatment for imports from third countries; and there are provisions affecting coal and steel, removal of quotas, and practices restricting competition.

Latin America. Non-preferential trade agreements were signed with the EEC by Argentina (1971), Uruguay (1973), Brazil (1973) and Mexico (1975).

Asia. Non-preferential trade agreements were signed with the EEC by India (1973), Sri Lanka (1975) and Pakistan (June 1976).

Canada. A framework agreement for commercial and economic co-operation between the Community and Canada was signed in Ottawa in July 1976. It is the Community's first non-preferential co-operation agreement concerned not only with trade promotion but also with wide-ranging economic co-operation. It is also the Community's first economic co-operation agreement with an advanced industrial country.

Textiles. Agreements were concluded with a number of countries in 1975-76 in the context of the Geneva Arrangement for International Trade in Textiles under the auspices of GATT. They cover EEC imports of textiles until the end of 1977. Further negotiations in the Textiles Committee for a replacement for these agreements after expiry were unsuccessful as of September 1977.

Generalized Preferences. In July 1971 the Community introduced a scheme of generalized preferences to 91 developing countries. Under the scheme exemption from customs duties is granted on manufactures and semi-manufactures imported from the developing countries. The scheme has been extended to include 15 more countries.

Tariff reductions on a wide range of tropical products imported from developing countries were added to the scheme with effect from January 1977.

The Lomé Convention

Concluded at Lomé, Togo, in February 1975 by the European Community and 46 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states, the Convention now applies to 52 developing countries.

THE ACP STATES

Bahamas	Fiji	Madagascar	Somalia
Barbados	Gabon	Malawi	Sudan
Benin	Gambia	Mali	Surinam
Botswana	Ghana	Mauritania	Swaziland
Burundi	Guinea	Mauritius	Tanzania
Cameroon	Guinea-Bissau	Niger	Togo
Cape Verde*	Grenada	Nigeria	Tonga
Central African Empire	Guyana	Papua New Guinea*	Trinidad and Tobago
Chad	Ivory Coast	Rwanda	Uganda
Comoros	Jamaica	São Tomé and Príncipe*	Upper Volta
Congo	Kenya	Senegal	Western Samoa
Equatorial Guinea	Lesotho	Seychelles	Zaire
Ethiopia	Liberia	Sierra Leone	Zambia

* Acceded in March 1977.

FUNCTIONS

The Convention, which came into force on April 1st, 1976, replaces the Yaoundé Conventions and the Arusha Agreement, providing a new framework of co-operation and taking into account the states newly associated with the Community through the accession of the United Kingdom. It has also been extended to apply to countries

which were not former dependencies of Community member states. The European Council agreed in March 1977 to consider a further extension, applying some elements of the Convention to developing countries in other world regions.

ACP-EEC INSTITUTIONS

Council of Ministers: one Minister from each signatory state; Chairmanship alternates between the two groups; second meeting in Suva, Fiji, April 1977; Chair. (April-Sept. 1977): Fiji.

Committee of Ambassadors: one Ambassador from each signatory state; Chairmanship alternates between the two groups; meets about twice a year; Chair. (April-Sept. 1977): O'NEIL LEWIS (Trinidad and Tobago).

Consultative Assembly: EEC and ACP are equally represented; attended by parliamentarians; one Co-chairman from each of the two groups; second meeting in Luxembourg, June 1977; Co-chair. (until June 1977): GEORGES SPÉNALE (France), PHILIPPE YACÉ (Ivory Coast).

ACP INSTITUTIONS

ACP Council of Ministers: Chair. (April-Sept. 1977): Fiji.

ACP Committee of Ambassadors: Chair. (April-Sept. 1977): O'NEIL LEWIS (Trinidad and Tobago).

ACP Secretariat: Africa House, Brussels, Belgium; Sec.-Gen. TISOULÉ KONATE (Mali); Deputy Sec.-Gen. EDWARD CARRINGTON (Jamaica).

ACP-EEC COMMITTEES

Composed of representatives of EEC and ACP states and institutions of the EEC. The distinction between committees and sub-committees is of little importance, and in April 1977 they were listed as follows:

Sub-Committee on Trade Co-operation.

Committee on Customs Co-operation.

Sub-Committee on STABEX.

Sub-Committee on Financial and Technical Co-operation.

Committee on Industrial Co-operation.

Sub-Committee on Sugar.

Committee on Bananas.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION

Centre for Industrial Development: to carry out a programme of industrial development, promote contacts with enterprises in the industrial countries and where possible finance individual projects. Dir. ROGER THIESEN (Luxembourg); Deputy Dir. Dr. ISAAC ADEDAYO AKINRELE (Nigeria).

FINANCE

"OWN RESOURCES" FINANCING

As from January 1st, 1978, the Community budget is to be provided entirely by automatic payments made over by the member governments from the revenue they collect in import levies and customs duties, and from a small percentage of their revenue from Value-Added Tax (VAT).

The Council agreed in May 1977 that up to one per cent of VAT revenue is to accrue to the Community. The Commission had been working on the tentative proposal of 0.77 per cent; the precise percentage was to be determined after the final decision on the amount of the budget itself, during December 1977.

This decision of the Council is known as the sixth VAT Directive. The Directive also set out a uniform list of goods and services to which VAT is to apply in each member state from the beginning of 1978. This principle of uniform assessment is of course essential for the system to be equitable.

Although it has advantages, the new system will also impose new restraints on budget estimates and management. The volume of revenue from own resources is less flexible than financial contributions from member states and supplementary budgeting will be extremely difficult, if not impossible. It will be even more necessary than before, therefore, to ensure accuracy in estimating revenue and in administering expenditure.

It will also put an end to the "relative shares" system, under which member states' contributions were calculated on the basis of temporary criteria (scale of contributions, share of Community G.N.P.). From the beginning of 1978 the system of financing will be neutral, in the sense that the own resources paid by member states will stem purely from the economic activity in each state.

In the case of the three new member states, however, the Treaty of Accession imposes certain limits on actual payments until 1980.

THE UNIT OF ACCOUNT

Another proposal which directly affects the budget is the introduction of a new valuation of the unit of account. The budgetary unit of account, which is referred to in the statistics below by the abbreviation EUR, represents the value of the U.S. dollar before 1971, when its fixed parity was terminated; the unit is expressed in terms of gold and linked to the national currencies by officially declared fixed parities.

A new unit of account has already been introduced in the Community's finances; it is known as the European Unit of Account (EUA) and the question currently under discussion is its full adoption throughout the system.

The new unit is based on the sum of the value of fixed amounts in each of the currencies of the Community. This is known as basket valuation; the unit's parity against national currencies is calculated and published daily. It has been in use for the transactions of the European Development Fund since the Lomé Convention came into effect; by the European Investment Bank since the end of 1974; and in the activities of the ECSC since the beginning of 1976.

The growing discrepancy between the official parities of the old unit and the actual rates of exchange has created a number of problems, particularly in agriculture, where dual rates of exchange, involving the "green currencies", have led to financial distortions which have been borne by the Community budget.

As of September 26th, 1977, the dollar parity of the EUA was: $\text{EUA } 1 = \text{U.S. } \1.3713 .

STATISTICS

EUR denotes the budgetary unit of account; EUA denotes the new valuation. For details *see* under Finance, above.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE**TOTAL IMPORTS OF EEC COUNTRIES**

(million EUR, except for 1976 figures, which are in million EUA)

	FROM EEC			FROM WORLD		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Belgium/Luxembourg	15,670	15,555	21,390	23,753	23,166	31,684
Denmark	3,611	3,601	5,243	7,935	7,850	11,107
France	20,133	19,982	28,331	42,246	40,908	57,533
Federal Republic of Germany	26,726	28,369	38,114	55,589	57,285	79,121
Ireland	2,085	1,971	2,607	3,052	2,850	3,754
Italy	13,850	12,489	16,952	32,698	29,076	38,905
Netherlands	15,251	15,087	19,790	26,475	26,521	35,741
United Kingdom	12,932	13,051	16,115	43,256	40,248	50,318

TOTAL EXPORTS OF EEC COUNTRIES
(million EUR except for 1976 figures, which are in million EUA)

	To EEC			To World		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Belgium/Luxembourg	15,774	15,322	21,660	22,550	21,723	29,390
Denmark	1,575	2,973	3,723	6,191	6,605	8,151
France	19,514	19,330	25,259	36,701	39,314	49,895
Federal Republic of Germany	32,146	29,998	41,757	71,589	68,825	91,421
Ireland	1,575	1,918	2,250	2,106	2,415	2,969
Italy	10,978	11,881	15,847	24,211	26,376	33,115
Netherlands	18,656	18,927	26,020	26,386	26,650	36,125
United Kingdom	10,308	10,693	14,718	30,906	33,103	41,411

EEC TRADE WITH WORLD AREAS, 1976
(million EUA)

	EXPORTS	IMPORTS
<i>Developed Market Economies:</i>		
EFTA	31,832	23,065
Other Western Europe	14,333	9,732
North America	19,010	29,675
Others	8,712	13,341
<i>Centrally Planned Economies:</i>		
Eastern Europe	12,640	11,315
Others	1,066	1,669
<i>Developing Countries:</i>		
African, Caribbean and Pacific	9,764	10,254
Overseas Departments	806	309
Overseas Territories	670	544
Others*	39,686	58,833
<i>World:</i>	292,573	308,833

* Cuba is included with Other Centrally Planned Economies.

INTERNAL TRADE OF EEC 1976
(million EUA, based on imports)

	BELGIUM/ LUXEM- BOURG	DENMARK	FRANCE	FED. REP. OF GERMANY	IRELAND	ITALY	NETHER- LANDS	UNITED KINGDOM
<i>Importing country:</i>								
Belgium/Luxembourg		142	5,150	4,301	126	1,210	5,481	2,138
Denmark	428		422	2,319	19	317	610	1,132
France	5,521	347		11,058	285	5,134	3,395	2,782
Fed. Rep. of Germany	6,797	1,168	9,195		286	6,731	10,878	3,042
Ireland	72	33	178	257		95	119	1,852
Italy	1,429	348	5,282	6,611	86		1,836	1,260
Netherlands	5,021	265	2,487	8,551	143	1,194		2,200
United Kingdom	1,478	1,100	3,328	4,300	1,372	1,795	2,731	

Source for trade statistics: EUROSTAT Monthly External Trade Bulletin.

GENERAL BUDGET OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
(million EUR)

	APPROPRIATIONS IN 1975	APPROPRIATIONS FOR PAYMENT IN 1976	COUNCIL DRAFT FOR 1977 BUDGET (Nov. 1976)
I. COMMISSION			
<i>Operating appropriations:</i>			
Staff	204.1	242.9	268.5
Administrative expenditure	64.1	77.6	85.7
Information	6.3	6.3	7.4
Aids and subsidies	16.8	20.4	22.9
	291.3	347.2	384.5
<i>Intervention appropriations:</i>			
Agriculture	4,570.3	5,791.0	6,188.6
Social	375.5	452.6	632.1
Regional	150.0	300.0	500.0
Research, technology, industry, energy	130.9	171.0	269.6
Co-operation and development	252.8	336.3	253.2
Reimbursement and aid to member states, and miscellaneous	—	437.0	560.0
	5,479.5	7,489.8	8,403.5
Contingency reserve	3.0	3.0	4.0
Repayment to the member states of 10% of the amounts paid as own resources	393.1	502.8	583.4
	6,166.9	8,342.8	9,375.4
TOTAL	6,166.9	8,342.8	9,375.4
II. OTHER INSTITUTIONS	101.4	127.8	148.1
GRAND TOTAL	6,268.3	8,470.6	9,523.5

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BUDGET

	MILLION EUR	PER CENT OF EUR TOTAL (incl. revenue surplus)
Belgium	516.8	5.9
Denmark	208.0	2.4
France	1,749.8	20.1
Fed. Rep. of Germany	2,308.9	26.5
Ireland	52.8	0.6
Italy	1,451.3	16.7
Luxembourg	12.6	0.1
Netherlands	744.0	8.5
United Kingdom	1,673.3	19.2
TOTAL	8,696.6	100.0

DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE BUDGET**SOCIAL FUND**

Combined totals under articles 4 and 5, in million EUR.

	1975	1976
Belgium	8.0	7.8
Denmark	8.9	10.4
France	73.8	76.6
Federal Republic of Germany	41.7	44.4
Ireland	22.6	31.7
Italy	95.5	146.5
Luxembourg	33.4	0.0
Netherlands	11.0	12.6
United Kingdom	110.2	106.4
TOTAL	372.0	436.5

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

European Communities

AGRICULTURAL FUND—FEOGA (1975, million EUR)

	GUARANTEE SECTION	GUIDANCE SECTION
Belgium	176.7	9.4
Denmark	312.4	5.8
France	1,175.4	44.1
Federal Rep. of Germany	596.3	53.6
Ireland	245.3	1.3
Italy	928.9	37.4
Luxembourg	5.4	0.5
Netherlands	472.3	14.8
United Kingdom	814.6	17.3
TOTAL	4,727.3	184.2

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (Commitments in 1975 and 1976, in million EUR)

Belgium	10.71
Denmark	10.29
France	122.47
Federal Republic of Germany	29.35
Ireland	54.48
Italy	328.17
Luxembourg	0.75
Netherlands	15.59
United Kingdom	228.09
TOTAL	799.90

DISBURSEMENTS NOT INCLUDED IN THE BUDGET

EIB OPERATIONS IN 1976 (million EUA)

ORDINARY OPERATIONS

<i>In the Community:</i>		<i>Outside the Community:</i>	
Belgium	17.9	Portugal	90.0
Denmark	9.1	AASM* (Second Yaoundé Convention)	10.9
France	60.1	ACP† states (Lomé Convention)	41.5
Federal Republic of Germany	110.8		
Ireland	57.4		
Italy	382.6		
Netherlands	30.4		
United Kingdom	417.6		
		TOTAL ORDINARY OPERATIONS	1,228.3

SPECIAL OPERATIONS

Turkey	6.0
AASM* (Yaoundé Convention)	18.6
ACP† states (Lomé Convention—Risk Capital Contributions)	20.2
TOTAL SPECIAL OPERATIONS	44.8

* Associated African States, Madagascar and Mauritius.

† African, Caribbean and Pacific.

FOURTH EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND, 1976
(million EUA)

	COMMIT- MENTS	DISBURSE- MENTS		COMMIT- MENTS	DISBURSE- MENTS
Bahamas	0.2	—	Mali	27.1	1.4
Barbados	0.05	—	Mauritania	5.8	1.8
Benin	7.5	7.4	Mauritius	3.4	—
Botswana	1.2	—	Niger	47.1	12.8
Burundi	14.2	2.2	Nigeria	0.05	—
Cameroon	15.5	7.6	Rwanda	26.0	0.4
Central African Empire	1.8	0.6	Senegal	11.5	3.7
Chad	18.8	1.9	Sierra Leone	2.3	—
Congo	16.0	7.7	Somalia	27.0	2.6
Equatorial Guinea	0.03	—	Sudan	10.0	1.7
Ethiopia	27.5	14.4	Swaziland	0.3	—
Fiji	0.7	0.6	Tanzania	15.5	1.9
Gabon	0.04	0.01	Togo	13.5	3.5
Gambia	1.0	—	Tonga	0.04	—
Ghana	7.0	5.1	Trinidad and Tobago	0.2	—
Grenada	0.04	—	Uganda	2.0	1.7
Guinea	0.05	—	Upper Volta	20.6	1.8
Guinea-Bissau	0.8	—	Western Samoa	0.5	0.3
Guyana	0.2	—	Zaire	28.4	7.6
Ivory Coast	15.3	15.0	Zambia	7.8	0.1
Jamaica	3.9	—	All ACP states	2.6	0.2
Kenya	0.5	—	Regional projects	8.2	2.2
Lesotho	1.3	—	Blocked appropriations	6.3	—
Liberia	0.04	—			
Madagascar	2.5	1.3			
Malawi	1.8	—			
			TOTAL	404.3	107.6

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY
Cumulative total of loans to December 31st, 1976
(million EUA)

	BELGIUM, LUXEM- BOURG, NETHER- LANDS	DENMARK	FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY	FRANCE	IRELAND	ITALY	UNITED KINGDOM	COMMUNITY	
								Million EUA	Per Cent
Iron-ore mines	0.88	—	35.06	11.50	—	15.67	—	63.11	1.52
Redeployment	83.48	—	132.41	100.18	0.54	58.49	71.79	446.89	10.77
Iron and steel industry	255.49	33.70	791.13	518.97	—	525.58	474.33	2,599.20	62.61
Coal industry	3.54	—	310.56	38.86	—	6.54	321.57	681.07	16.41
Thermal power stations	9.59	—	57.59	61.34	—	4.45	—	132.97	3.20
Workers' housing	53.36	0.76	110.59	34.07	0.30	13.26	2.52	214.86	5.18
Retraining	—	—	7.98	0.52	—	—	—	8.50	0.20
Technical research	0.96	—	1.94	0.59	—	0.14	—	3.63	0.09
Miscellaneous	0.89	—	—	—	—	0.20	—	1.09	0.02
TOTAL	408.19	34.46	1,447.26	766.03	0.84	624.33	870.21	4,151.32	100.00

Source: General Report of the Activities of the European Communities.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

(Available in all the languages of the Community, unless otherwise indicated.)

Official Journal of the European Communities: daily, in two series: *Legislation and Communication*.

Bulletin of the European Communities: 11 issues a year, 7 or 8 supplements a year; news of Commission activities and other institutions.

General Report on the Activities of the Communities: annual.

Report on the Development of the Social Situation in the Communities: annual.

Competition: Fifth Report, 1976.

Pig-Iron and Steels: basic prices; monthly up-dating sheets to basic document.

The Courier: EEC-ACP (English and French only); monthly.

Committee Reports of the European Parliament.

Reports of Cases before the Court (Court of Justice).

Vocational Training: quarterly.

The Economic Situation in the Community: quarterly survey.

Graphs and Notes on the Economic Situation in the Community: monthly.

Results of the Business Surveys carried out among Heads of Enterprises in the Community: monthly.

Basic Statistics: 1973-74 handbook.

General Statistics: monthly. Various statistical surveys on sectors of trade and commerce.

National Accounts: annual.

Balance of Payments: annual.

Tax Statistics: annual.

Foreign Trade: monthly.

Foreign Trade—Analytical Tables (NIMEXE): annual.

Energy Statistics: quarterly (not in Danish).

Industrial Statistics: quarterly (not in Danish).

Iron and Steel: bi-monthly (not in Danish).

Monthly Tables of Transport Statistics: Six series of production and prices.

Social Statistics: series of single volumes.

SUMMARY OF EEC TREATY (TREATY OF ROME)

PART I. PRINCIPLES

The aim of the Community is, by establishing a Common Market and progressively approximating the economic policies of the member states, to promote throughout the Community a harmonious development of economic activities, a continuous and balanced expansion, an increased stability, an accelerated raising of the standard of living and closer relations between its member states. With these aims in view, the activities of the Community will include:

- (a) the elimination between member states of customs duties and of quantitative restrictions in regard to the importation and exportation of goods, as well as of all other measures with equivalent effect;
- (b) the establishment of a common customs tariff and a common commercial policy towards third countries;
- (c) the abolition between member states of the obstacles to the free movement of persons, services and capital;
- (d) the inauguration of a common agricultural policy;
- (e) the inauguration of a common transport policy;
- (f) the establishment of a system ensuring that competition shall not be distorted in the Common Market;
- (g) the application of procedures that will make it possible to co-ordinate the economic policies of member states and to remedy disequilibria in their balance of payments;
- (h) the approximation of their respective municipal law to the extent necessary for the functioning of the Common Market;
- (i) the creation of a European Social Fund in order to improve the possibilities of employment for workers and to contribute to the raising of their standard of living;

- (j) the establishment of a European Investment Bank intended to facilitate the economic expansion of the Community through the creation of new resources; and

- (k) the association of overseas countries and territories with the Community with a view to increasing trade and to pursuing jointly their effort toward economic and social development.

Member states, acting in close collaboration with the institutions of the Community, shall co-ordinate their respective economic policies to the extent that is necessary to attain the objectives of the Treaty; the institutions of the Community shall take care not to prejudice the internal and external financial stability of the member states. Within the field of application of the Treaty and without prejudice to certain special provisions which it contains, any discrimination on the grounds of nationality shall be hereby prohibited.

The Common Market shall be progressively established in the course of a transitional period of twelve years. This transitional period shall be divided into three stages of four years each; the length of each stage may be modified in accordance with the provisions set out below.

Transition from the first to the second stage shall be conditional upon a confirmatory statement to the effect that the essence of the objectives laid down in the Treaty for the first stage has been in fact achieved, and that all obligations have been observed. Failing a unanimous vote by the Council of Ministers at the end of the fourth year, the first stage shall be automatically extended for a period of one year. A similar procedure may be followed at the end of the sixth year if the first stage has in fact been extended. If at the end of the seventh year a unanimous vote is not forthcoming to proceed to the second stage, the Council of

Ministers shall appoint an Arbitration Board whose decision shall bind both member states and Community institutions. The second and third stages may not be extended or curtailed except by a decision of the Council acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission. These provisions shall not have the effect of extending the transitional period beyond a total duration of fifteen years after the date of entry into force of the Treaty.

PART II. BASES OF THE COMMUNITY

FREE MOVEMENT OF GOODS

Member states shall refrain from introducing between themselves any new import or export customs duties, or charges with equivalent effect, and from increasing such duties or charges as they apply in their commercial relations with each other. Member states shall progressively abolish between themselves all import and export customs duties, charges with an equivalent effect, and also customs duties of a fiscal nature. Independently of these provisions, any member state may, in the course of the transitional period, suspend in whole or in part the collection of import duties applied by it to products imported from other member states, or may carry out the foreseen reductions more rapidly than laid down in the Treaty if its general economic situation and the situation of the sector so concerned permit.

A common customs tariff shall be established, which, subject to certain conditions (especially with regard to the Italian tariff), shall be at the level of the arithmetical average of the duties applied in the four customs territories (i.e. France, Germany, Italy and Benelux) covered by the Community. This customs tariff shall be applied in its entirety not later than at the date of the expiry of the transitional period. Member states may follow an independent accelerating process similar to that allowed for reduction of inter-Community customs duties.

Member states shall refrain from introducing between themselves any new quantitative restrictions or measures with equivalent effect, and existing restrictions and measures shall be abolished not later than at the end of the first stage of the transitional period. These provisions shall not be an obstacle to prohibitions or restrictions in respect of importation, exportation or transit which are justified on grounds of public morality, health or safety, the protection of human or animal life or health, the preservation of plant life, the protection of national treasures of artistic, historic or archaeological value or the protection of industrial and commercial property. Such prohibitions or restrictions shall not, however, constitute either a means of arbitrary discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade between member states. Member states shall progressively adjust any state monopolies of a commercial character in such a manner as will ensure the exclusion, at the end of the transitional period, of all discrimination between the nationals of member states in regard to conditions of supply and marketing of goods. These provisions shall apply to any body by means of which a member state shall *de jure* or *de facto* either directly or indirectly, control or appreciably influence importation or exportation between member states, and also to monopolies assigned by the state. In the case of a commercial monopoly which is accompanied by regulations designed to facilitate the marketing or the valorisation of agricultural products, it

should be ensured that in the application of these provisions equivalent guarantees are provided in respect of the employment and standard of living of the producers concerned.

The obligations incumbent on member states shall be binding only to such extent as they are compatible with existing international agreements.

AGRICULTURE

The Common Market shall extend to agriculture and trade in agricultural products. The common agricultural policy shall have as its objectives:

- the increase of agricultural productivity by developing technical progress and by ensuring the rational development of agricultural production and the optimum utilisation of the factors of production, particularly labour;
- the ensurance thereby of a fair standard of living for the agricultural population;
- the stabilisation of markets;
- regular supplies;
- reasonable prices in supplies to consumers.

Due account must be taken of the particular character of agricultural activities, arising from the social structure of agriculture and from structural and natural disparities between the various agricultural regions; of the need to make the appropriate adjustments gradually; and of the fact that in member states agriculture constitutes a sector which is closely linked with the economy as a whole. With a view to developing a common agricultural policy during the transitional period and the establishment of it not later than at the end of the period, a common organization of agricultural markets shall be effected.

FREE MOVEMENT OF PERSONS, SERVICES AND CAPITAL

Workers: The free movement of workers shall be ensured within the Community not later than at the date of the expiry of the transitional period, involving the abolition of any discrimination based on nationality between workers of the member states as regards employment, remuneration and other working conditions. This shall include the right to accept offers of employment actually made, to move about freely for this purpose within the territory of the member states, to stay in any member state in order to carry on an employment in conformity with the legislative and administrative provisions governing the employment of the workers of that state, and to live, on conditions which shall be the subject of implementing regulations laid down by the Commission, in the territory of a member state after having been employed there. (These provisions do not apply to employment in the public administration).

In the field of social security, the Council shall adopt the measures necessary to effect the free movement of workers, in particular, by introducing a system which permits an assurance to be given to migrant workers and their beneficiaries that, for the purposes of qualifying for and retaining the rights to benefits and of the calculation of these benefits, all periods taken into consideration by the respective municipal law of the countries concerned shall be

added together, and that these benefits will be paid to persons resident in the territories of the member states.

Right of Establishment: Restrictions on the freedom of establishment of nationals of a member state in the territory of another member state shall be progressively abolished during the transitional period, nor may any new restrictions of a similar character be introduced. Such progressive abolition shall also extend to restrictions on the setting up of agencies, branches or subsidiaries. Freedom of establishment shall include the right to engage in and carry on non-wage-earning activities, and also to set up and manage enterprises and companies under the conditions laid down by the law of the country of establishment for its own nationals, subject to the provisions of this Treaty relating to capital.

Services: Restrictions on the free supply of services within the Community shall be progressively abolished in the course of the transitional period in respect of nationals of member states who are established in a state of the Community other than that of the person to whom the services are supplied; no new restrictions of a similar character may be introduced. The Council, acting by a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission, may extend the benefit of these provisions to cover services supplied by nationals of any third country who are established within the Community.

Particular services involved are activities of an industrial or artisan character and those of the liberal professions.

Capital: Member states shall during the transitional period progressively abolish between themselves restrictions on the movement of capital belonging to persons resident in the member states, and also any discriminatory treatment based on the nationality or place of residence of the parties or on the place in which such capital is invested. Current payments connected with movements of capital between member states shall be freed from all restrictions not later than at the end of the first stage of the transitional period.

Member states shall endeavour to avoid introducing within the Community any new exchange restrictions which affect the movement of capital and current payments connected with such movements, and making existing rules more restrictive.

TRANSPORT

With a view to establishing a common transport policy, the Council of Ministers shall, acting on a proposal of the Commission and after consulting the Economic and Social Committee and the European Parliament, lay down common rules applicable to international transport effected from or to the territory of a member state or crossing the territory of one or more member states, conditions for the admission of non-resident carriers to national transport services within a member state and any other appropriate provisions. Until these have been enacted and unless the Council of Ministers gives its unanimous consent, no member state shall apply the various provisions governing this subject at the date of the entry into force of this Treaty in such a way as to make them less favourable, in their direct or indirect effect, for carriers of other member states by comparison with its own national carriers.

Any discrimination which consists in the application by a carrier, in respect of the same goods conveyed in the same circumstances, of transport rates and conditions which differ on the ground of the country of origin or destination of the goods carried, shall be abolished in the traffic of the Community not later than at the end of the second stage of the transitional period.

A Committee with consultative status, composed of experts appointed by the governments of the member states, shall be established and attached to the Commission, without prejudice to the competence of the transport section of the Economic and Social Committee.

PART III. POLICY OF THE COMMUNITY

COMMON RULES

Enterprises: The following practices by enterprises are prohibited: the direct or indirect fixing of purchase or selling prices or of any other trading conditions; the limitation or control of production, markets, technical development of investment; market-sharing or the sharing of sources of supply; the application to parties to transactions of unequal terms in respect of equivalent supplies, thereby placing them at a competitive disadvantage; the subjection of the conclusion of a contract to the acceptance by a party of additional supplies which, either by their nature or according to commercial usage, have no connection with the subject of such contract. The provisions may be declared inapplicable if the agreements neither impose on the enterprises concerned any restrictions not indispensable to the attainment of improved production, distribution or technical progress, nor enable enterprises to eliminate competition in respect of a substantial proportion of the goods concerned.

Dumping: If, in the course of the transitional period, the Commission, at the request of a member state or of any other interested party, finds that dumping practices exist within the Common Market, it shall issue recommendations to the originator of such practices with a view to bringing them to an end. Where such practices continue, the Commission shall authorise the member state injured to take protective measures of which the Commission shall determine the conditions and particulars.

Re-importation within the Community shall be free of all customs duties, quantitative restrictions or measures with equivalent effect.

Aid granted by States: Any aid granted by a member state or granted by means of state resources which is contrary to the purposes of the treaty is forbidden. The following shall be deemed to be compatible with the Common Market:

- (a) aids of a social character granted without discrimination to individual consumers;
- (b) aids intended to remedy damage caused by natural calamities or other extraordinary events;
- (c) aids granted to the economy of certain regions of the Federal German Republic affected by the division of Germany, to the extent that they are necessary to compensate for the economic disadvantages caused by the division.

The following may be deemed to be compatible with the Common Market:

- (a) aids intended to promote the economic development of regions where the standard of living is abnormally low or where there exists serious under-employment;
- (b) aids intended to promote the execution of important projects of common European interest or to remedy a serious economic disturbance of the economy of a member state;
- (c) aids intended to facilitate the development of certain activities or of certain economic regions, provided that such aids do not change trading conditions to such a degree as would be contrary to the common interest;
- (d) such other categories of aids as may be specified by a decision of the Council of Ministers acting on a proposal of the Commission.

The Commission is charged to examine constantly all systems of aids existing in the member states, and may require any member state to abolish or modify any aid which it finds to be in conflict with the principles of the Common Market.

Fiscal Provisions: A member state shall not impose, directly or indirectly, on the products of other member states, any internal charges of any kind in excess of those applied directly or indirectly to like domestic products. Furthermore, a member state shall not impose on the product of other member states any internal charges of such a nature as to afford indirect protection to other productions. Member states shall, not later than at the beginning of the second stage of the transitional period, abolish or amend any provisions existing at the date of the entry into force of the Treaty which are contrary to these rules. Products exported to any member state may not benefit from any drawback on internal charges in excess of those charges imposed directly or indirectly on them. Subject to these conditions, any member states which levy a turnover tax calculated by a cumulative multi-stage system may, in the case of internal charges imposed by them on imported products or of drawbacks granted by them on exported products, establish average rates for specific products or groups of products.

Approximation of Laws: The Council, acting by means of a unanimous vote on a proposal of the Commission, shall issue directives for the approximation of such legislative and administrative provisions of the member states as have a direct incidence on the establishment or functioning of the Common Market. The European Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee shall be consulted concerning any directives whose implementation in one or more of the member states would involve amendment of legislative provisions.

ECONOMIC POLICY

Balance of Payments: Member states are charged to co-ordinate their economic policies in order that each may ensure the equilibrium of their overall balances of payments and maintain confidence in their currency, together with a high level of employment and stability of prices. In order to promote this co-ordination a Monetary Committee is established (see section on Organization, above).

Each member state engages itself to treat its policy with regard to exchange rates as a matter of common interest. Where a member state is in difficulties or seriously

threatened with difficulties as regards its balance of payments as a result either of overall disequilibrium of the balance of payments or of the kinds of currency at its disposal, and where such difficulties are likely, in particular, to prejudice the functioning of the Common Market or the progressive establishment of the common commercial policy, the Commission shall examine the situation and indicate the measures which it recommends to the state concerned to adopt; if this action proves insufficient to overcome the difficulties, the Commission shall, after consulting the Monetary Committee, recommend to the Council of Ministers the granting of mutual assistance. This mutual assistance may take the form of:

- (a) concerted action in regard to any other international organization to which the member states may have recourse;
- (b) any measures necessary to avoid diversions of commercial traffic where the state in difficulty maintains or re-establishes quantitative restrictions with regard to third countries;
- (c) the granting of limited credits by other member states, subject to their agreement.

Furthermore, during the transitional period, mutual assistance may also take the form of special reductions in customs duties or enlargements of quotas. If the mutual assistance recommended by the Commission is not granted by the Council, or if the mutual assistance granted and the measures taken prove insufficient, the Commission shall authorise the state in difficulties to take measures of safeguard, of which the Commission shall determine the conditions and particulars. In the case of a sudden balance-of-payments crisis, any member state may take immediate provisional measures of safeguard, which must be submitted to the consideration of the Commission as soon as possible. On the basis of an opinion of the Commission and after consulting the Monetary Committee, the Council may decide that the state concerned shall amend, suspend or abolish such measures.

Commercial Policy: Member states shall co-ordinate their commercial relations with third countries in such a way as to bring about, not later than at the expiry of the transitional period, the conditions necessary to the implementation of a common policy in the matter of external trade. After the expiry of the transitional period, the common commercial policy shall be based on uniform principles, particularly in regard to tariff amendments, the conclusion of tariff or trade agreements, the alignment of measures of liberalisation, export policy and protective commercial measures, including measures to be taken in cases of dumping or subsidies. The Commission will be authorised to conduct negotiations with third countries. As from the end of the transitional period, member states shall, in respect of all matters of particular interest in regard to the Common Market, within the framework of any international organizations of an economic character, only proceed by way of common action. The Commission shall for this purpose submit to the Council of Ministers proposals concerning the scope and implementation of such common action. During the transitional period, member states shall consult with each other with a view to concerting their action and, as far as possible, adopting a uniform attitude.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

SOCIAL POLICY

Social Provisions: Without prejudice to the other provisions of the Treaty and in conformity with its general objectives, it shall be the aim of the Commission to promote close collaboration between member states in the social field, particularly in matters relating to employment, labour legislation and working conditions, occupational and continuation training, social security, protection against occupational accidents and diseases, industrial hygiene, the law as to trade unions and collective bargaining between employers and workers.

Each member state shall in the course of the first stage of the transitional period ensure and subsequently maintain the application of the principle of equal pay for men and women.

The European Social Fund: See the section on Organization above.

The European Investment Bank: See the section on Organization above.

PART IV. OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

The member states agree to bring into association with the Community the non-European countries and territories which have special relations with Belgium, France, Italy and the Netherlands in order to promote the economic and social development of these countries and territories and to establish close economic relations between them and the Community as a whole.

Member states shall, in their commercial exchanges with the countries and territories, apply the same rules which they apply among themselves pursuant to the Treaty. Each country or territory shall apply to its commercial exchanges with member states and with the other countries and territories the same rules which it applied in respect of the European state with which it has special relations. Member states shall contribute to the investments required by the progressive development of these countries and territories.

Customs duties on trade between member states and the countries and territories are to be progressively abolished according to the same timetable as for trade between the member states themselves. The countries and territories may, however, levy customs duties which correspond to the needs of their development and to the requirements of their industrialisation or which, being of a fiscal nature, have the object of contributing to their budgets.

(The Convention implementing these provisions is concluded for a period of five years only from the date of entry into force of the Treaty.)

PART V. INSTITUTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY PROVISIONS GOVERNING INSTITUTIONS

For accounts of the European Parliament, the Council of Ministers, the Commission, the Court, the Economic and Social Committee, the Monetary Committee, the European Investment Bank, the European Social Fund and the Development Fund, see the section on Organization above.

For the achievement of their aims and under the conditions provided for in the Treaty, the Council and the Commission shall adopt regulations and directives, make decisions and formulate recommendations or opinions.

European Communities

Regulations shall have a general application and shall be binding in every respect and directly applicable in each member state. Directives shall bind any member state to which they are addressed, as to the result to be achieved, while leaving to domestic agencies a competence as to form and means. Decisions shall be binding in every respect for the addressees named therein. Recommendations and opinions shall have no binding force.

FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Estimates shall be drawn up for each financial year for all revenues and expenditures of the Community, including those relating to the European Social Fund, and shall be shown in the budget.

The revenues of the budget shall comprise (apart from those contributions which are intended to meet the expenses of the European Social Fund, and apart from any other revenues) the financial contributions of member states fixed according to the following scale:

	%
Belgium	7.9
France	28.0
Italy	28.0
Germany, Federal Republic	28.0
Luxembourg	0.2
Netherlands	7.9

The financial contributions of the member states which are intended to meet the expenses of the European Social Fund shall be fixed according to the following scale:

	%
Belgium	8.8
France	32.0
Italy	20.0
Germany, Federal Republic	32.0
Luxembourg	0.2
Netherlands	7.0

The Commission shall implement the budget on its own responsibility and within the limits of the appropriations made. The Council of Ministers shall:

- lay down the financial regulations specifying, in particular, the procedure to be adopted for establishing and implementing the budget, and for rendering and auditing accounts;
- determine the methods and procedure whereby the contributions by member states shall be made available to the Commission; and
- establish rules concerning the responsibility of pay-commissioners and accountants and arrange for the relevant supervision.

PART VI. GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Member states shall, in so far as is necessary, engage in negotiations with each other with a view to ensuring for the benefit of their nationals:

- the protection of persons as well as the enjoyment and protections of rights under the conditions granted by each state to its own nationals;
- the elimination of double taxation within the Community;
- the mutual recognition of companies, the maintenance of their legal personality in cases where the registered office is transferred from one country to

another, and the possibility for companies subject to the municipal law of different member states to form mergers; and

- (d) the simplification of the formalities governing the reciprocal recognition and execution of judicial decisions and arbitral awards.

Within a period of three years after the date of the entry into force of the Treaty, member states shall treat nationals of other member states in the same manner, as regards financial participation by such nationals in the capital of companies, as they treat their own nationals, without prejudice to the application of the other provisions of the Treaty.

The Treaty shall in no way prejudice the system existing in member states in respect of property.

The provisions of the Treaty shall not detract from the following rules:

- (a) no member state shall be obliged to supply information the disclosure of which it considers contrary to the essential interests of its security;
- (b) any member state may take the measures which it considers necessary for the protection of the essential interests of its security, and which are connected with the production of or the trade in arms, ammunition and war material; such measures shall not, however, prejudice conditions of competition in the Common Market in respect of products not intended for specifically military purposes.

The list of products to which (b) applies shall be determined by the Council in the course of the first year after the date of entry into force of the Treaty. The list may be subsequently amended by the unanimous vote of the Council on a proposal of the Commission.

Member states shall consult one another for the purpose

of enacting in common the necessary provisions to prevent the functioning of the Common Market from being affected by measures which a member state may be called upon to take in case of serious internal disturbances affecting public order, in case of war or serious international tension constituting a threat of war or in order to carry out undertakings into which it has entered for the purpose of maintaining peace and international security.

In the course of the transitional period, where there are serious difficulties which are likely to persist in any sector of economic activity or difficulties which may seriously impair the economic situation in any region, any member state may ask for authorisation to take measures of safeguard in order to restore the situation and adapt the sector concerned to the Common Market economy.

The provisions of the Treaty shall not affect those of the Treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community, nor those of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community; nor shall they be an obstacle to the existence or completion of regional unions between Belgium and Luxembourg, and between Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, in so far as the objectives of these regional unions are not achieved by the application of this Treaty.

The government of any member state of the Commission may submit to the Council proposals for the revision of the Treaty.

Any European state may apply to become a member of the Community.

The Community may conclude with a third country, a union of states or an international organisation agreements creating an association embodying reciprocal rights and obligations, joint actions and special procedures.

The Treaty is concluded for an unlimited period.

OTHER TREATIES

The following additional treaties have been signed by the members of the European Communities:

Treaty Instituting a Single Council and a Single Commission of the European Communities: signed in Brussels on April 8th, 1965, by the six original members.

Treaty Modifying Certain Budgetary Arrangements of the European Communities and of the Treaty Instituting a Single Council and a Single Commission of the European Communities: signed in Luxembourg on April 22nd, 1970, by the six original members.

Treaty Concerning the Accession of the Kingdom of Denmark, Ireland, the Kingdom of Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain to the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community: signed in Brussels on January 22nd, 1972, by the six

original members of the European Communities and the four (then) acceding states.

The Accession of the new members to the European Coal and Steel Community was enacted, in accordance with the treaty of that Community, by a *Decision of the Council of the European Communities*.

Annexed to the Treaty of Accession and the Decision of the Council was an *Act Concerning the Conditions of Accession and the Adjustments to the Treaties*, consisting of 161 articles and dealing mainly with the transitional measures to be adopted.

Amendments necessitated by the non-accession of Norway were made on January 1st, 1973, when the Treaty of Accession, the Decision of the Council and the annexed Act took effect.

EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF TRANSPORT—ECMT

19 rue Franqueville, 75775 Paris CEDEX 16, France

Founded in 1953 to achieve the maximum use and most rational development of European inland transport.

MEMBERS

Austria	Ireland	Spain
Belgium	Italy	Sweden
Denmark	Luxembourg	Switzerland
Finland	Netherlands	Turkey
France	Norway	United Kingdom
Germany, Federal Republic	Portugal	Yugoslavia
Greece		

Observer: United States.

Associate Members: Australia, Canada, Japan.

ORGANIZATION

(as at October 1977)

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

President (1977): GEORGIOS VOYATZIS (Greece).

First Vice-President (1977): JOS CHABERT (Belgium).

Second Vice-President (1977): BOŠKO DIMITRIJEVIĆ (Yugoslavia).

Members: The Ministers of Transport of member countries. Meets twice yearly, last meeting (Seventh International Symposium), Sept. 1977 in London.

COMMITTEE OF DEPUTIES

Principal Officers: The respective Deputies of the serving officers of the Council of Ministers.

Members: The Ministers' Deputies. Meets six times yearly and is assisted by the Subsidiary Bodies.

SUBSIDIARY BODIES

General Transport Policy.

Railways Committee.

Road Committee.

Inland Waterways.

Investment Committee.

Committee for Road and Traffic Signs and Signals (European Highway Code).

Committee on Urban Safety.

Economic Research Committee.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: G. BILLET.

The Secretariat conducts the everyday business of the Conference, acting in liaison with the member states, the Council of Ministers, the Committee of Deputies and the Subsidiary Bodies.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

General transport policy.

Investment policy.

Long-term traffic forecasts.

Financial situation of railways and promotion of international rail traffic.

Standardization of rolling stock.

Prevention of road accidents.

Co-ordination of road traffic rules and road safety.

Standardization of weights and dimensions of road vehicles.

Combined transport.

Regional planning.

Environment and energy.

Quality of life.

Classification of waterways and standardization of boats.

General study on the role and prospects of inland waterways.

Pipeline transport.

Urban transport.

Abatement of surface transport noise.

Co-operation between surface and air transport.

Trend of traffic.

Development of the network of European main lines of communication.

European Highway Code.

Economic research, in particular with regard to problems of transport policy.

Documentation.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The Conference's long-term studies of passenger traffic demand are being undertaken in collaboration with OECD.

Council of Europe. The annual report of the Conference is submitted to the Council's Consultative Assembly, which addresses to the Conference resolutions and recommendations relating to transport matters.

UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). The Conference is represented at the annual session of the Inland Transport Committee of the Commission.

Other Bodies. The Conference keeps in close touch with the European Community (EEC), the European Civil Aviation Conference (see page 406) and professional organizations.

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION—EFTA

9-11 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Established in 1960, EFTA's object is to bring about free trade between member countries in industrial goods and an expansion of trade in agricultural goods.

MEMBERS

Austria
Portugal

Iceland
Sweden

Norway
Switzerland

ASSOCIATE MEMBER

Finland

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

Council delegations are led by Ministers or by the Permanent Official Heads of Delegations. The Chair is held for six months by each country in turn.

The Council is empowered to make decisions about a wide range of issues, including tariffs. Each country has one vote, and decisions must be unanimous where new obligations are involved, though on many issues a majority suffices.

A summit meeting was held in Vienna in May 1977. The Heads of Government of the member countries adopted a Declaration laying down the framework for the activities of the Association for the years to come. This was to mark the achievement in July 1977 of a customs union between EFTA countries and the EEC.

Ministerial Chairman (July-Dec. 1977): ERNST BRUGGER (Switzerland).

Chairman at Official Level (July-Dec. 1977): C. SOMMARUGA (Switzerland).

Vice-Chairman (July-Dec. 1977): Austria.

Heads of National Delegations:

Austria: RUDOLF MARTINS.
Iceland: HARALDUR KRÖYER.
Norway: JOHAN ZEIER CAPPELEN.
Portugal: A. DE CARVALHO.
Sweden: KARL DE GEER.
Switzerland: (to be announced).

FINLAND-EFTA JOINT COUNCIL

Consists of the Heads of National Delegations, when meeting at official level, and a Finnish representative. The Joint Council is empowered to make decisions about a wide range of issues, including tariffs. Each country has one

vote, and decisions must be unanimous where new obligations are involved. In practice, almost all meetings of the EFTA Council and the Joint Council are now held simultaneously.

Ministerial Chairman (July-Dec. 1977): Switzerland.

Chairman at Official Level (July-Dec. 1977): Switzerland.

Vice-Chairman (July-Dec. 1977): Austria.

Finnish Representative: PAAVO KAARLEHTO.

EFTA COUNCIL COMMITTEES

Customs Committee.

Committee of Trade Experts.

Budget Committee.

Committee on Agriculture and Fisheries.

Economic Development Committee.

Economic Committee.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Meets a few weeks before each Ministerial Council Meeting. The Chairman reports to the EFTA Council after each meeting. Members: employers representatives, trade union leaders and individuals, all appointed by member countries. Maximum number of members: five from each country. Subjects for discussion: any within EFTA's sphere of activity.

Chairman (July-Dec. 1977): ERNST BRUGGER (Switzerland).

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: CHARLES MÜLLER (Switzerland).

Assistant Secretary-General: ARNE LANGLAND (Norway).

RECORD OF EVENTS

1959	June	Draft plan for EFTA drawn up.	1971	May	EFTA Convention removing certain non-tariff obstacles to trade in pharmaceutical products came into force after being ratified by five signatory states.
1960	Jan.	EFTA Convention signed.			
	May	Convention entered into force.	1972	Dec.	Denmark and the U.K. left EFTA to enter the European Communities.
	July	First tariff reduction to 80 per cent of basic duties and increase in quotas.	1973	Jan.	Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) between five EFTA countries (Austria, Iceland, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland) and the enlarged EEC came into force.
1961	Mar.	Association Agreement with Finland signed.		April	First 20 per cent tariff cut under the FTAs.
	June	Agreement with Finland entered into force.		July	Norway's FTA with the EEC (signed May 1973) entered into force.
	Oct.	Denmark and United Kingdom began negotiations with EEC.		Oct.	Finland's FTA with the EEC signed, to take effect from January 1st, 1974.
1963	May	Decision to eliminate all tariffs by 1967.	1976	April	Fund of \$100 million set up to assist industrial development in Portugal.
1966	Dec.	Tariff restrictions eliminated. Complete elimination of import duties for industrial goods.	1977	May	EFTA's first summit meeting, Vienna.
1967	Dec.	First meeting of Yugoslav EFTA working group. Decision to allow Yugoslavia to send observers to certain EFTA technical meetings.		July	Entry into force of full customs union between EFTA countries and EEC.
1970	Mar.	Iceland acceded to EFTA and to the Finland-EFTA Association, and made the first tariff cuts.			

TARIFFS AND QUOTAS

Import duties within EFTA were removed in eight stages up to the end of 1966, and between EFTA and Finland by 1967. All import quotas were removed by the end of 1966, whilst export quotas had been eliminated by the end of 1961.

FINLAND-EFTA ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT

Entered into force June 1961. First tariff reductions and relaxation of quotas took place on July 1st, 1961. The main principle of the Agreement is to establish a new free trade area where Finland will have the same rights and obligations towards EFTA members as they have among themselves.

FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS

Entered into force on the enlargement of the EEC. These are bilateral agreements between EFTA countries and the EEC. They are described on page 182.

OTHER EFTA ACTIVITIES

In recent years EFTA's work has been increasingly devoted to the problems of non-tariff barriers to trade. Part of this work has been based explicitly on particular articles in the Convention, especially those relating to the conditions of competition, as mentioned below.

Work is also being done on non-tariff barriers which are not specifically mentioned in the Convention. On these, EFTA's aim is to contribute to international agreements covering a wider area than that of the Association and, in the meantime, to seek in EFTA solutions to non-tariff barrier problems which will facilitate trade without limiting possibilities of finding wider agreements. Examples of the barriers being dealt with are differences in compulsory technical requirements for electrical and other products, and in rules for obtaining patent protection for new products.

BUDGET

Budget for 1976-77: S.5 million Swiss Francs.

PUBLICATIONS

EFTA Bulletin (monthly).
EFTA Trade (annually).
EFTA Annual Report.
EFTA—What it is, What it does.

Regional Development Policy in EFTA.
The Effects of EFTA on the Economies of Member States.
Convention for the Mutual Recognition of Inspections in respect of the Manufacture of Pharmaceutical Products.

STATISTICS

EFTA TRADE WITH WORLD AREAS, 1976

IMPORTS, c.i.f. (U.S. \$ million)

	EFTA	EEC	U.S.A.	EASTERN EUROPE	REST OF WORLD	WORLD
<i>Importing Country:</i>						
Austria	1,122.2	7,296.6	344.2	1,097.6	1,652.3	11,512.9
Finland	1,723.4	2,575.5	382.9	1,616.0	1,122.6	7,420.4
Iceland	86.9	202.6	49.0	64.5	63.1	466.1
Norway	2,691.6	4,924.2	719.2	341.9	2,418.1	11,095.0
Portugal	445.2	1,748.4	381.3	162.2	1,554.7	4,291.8
Sweden	3,229.1	9,765.4	1,288.1	1,133.4	3,725.4	19,141.2
Switzerland	1,166.7	9,809.9	1,008.1	497.7	2,266.1	14,748.5
TOTAL EFTA	10,465.1	36,322.6	4,172.8	4,913.3	12,802.1	68,675.9

EXPORTS, f.o.b. (U.S. \$ million)

	EFTA	EEC	U.S.A.	EASTERN EUROPE	REST OF WORLD	WORLD
<i>Exporting Country:</i>						
Austria	1,227.0	3,964.0	222.9	1,287.5	1,796.6	8,498.0
Finland	1,472.4	2,422.3	180.5	1,511.3	778.7	6,365.2
Iceland	83.1	126.5	115.3	40.9	34.1	399.9
Norway	1,489.2	4,441.5	372.7	274.8	1,339.2	7,917.4
Portugal	260.6	929.9	122.0	82.3	381.9	1,806.7
Sweden	3,992.5	8,587.4	846.2	1,033.2	3,981.3	18,440.6
Switzerland	1,702.7	6,671.5	1,008.5	792.9	4,642.3	14,817.9
TOTAL EFTA	10,257.5	27,143.1	2,868.1	5,022.9	12,954.1	58,245.7

INTRA-EFTA TRADE, 1976

TOTAL EXPORTS, f.o.b. (\$ million)

	AUSTRIA	FINLAND	ICELAND	NORWAY	PORTUGAL	SWEDEN	SWITZER- LAND	TOTAL EFTA
<i>Exporting Country:</i>								
Austria		101.2	2.8	120.8	46.6	342.4	613.2	1,227.0
Finland	44.7		8.3	226.1	18.7	1,082.7	91.9	1,472.4
Iceland	0.2	6.9		10.4	41.8	10.9	12.9	83.1
Norway	45.1	171.1	33.2		45.5	1,125.5	68.8	1,489.2
Portugal	24.3	24.3	1.2	50.9		139.5	50.4	290.6
Sweden	252.5	1,187.0	27.2	2,071.5	132.0		322.3	3,992.5
Switzerland	789.1	155.9	4.2	189.2	142.5	421.8		1,702.7
TOTAL EFTA	1,155.9	1,646.4	76.9	2,668.9	427.1	3,122.8	1,159.5	10,257.5

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH—CERN

1211 Geneva 23, Switzerland

Telephone: (022) 83 61 11.

Established in 1954 to provide for collaboration among European states in nuclear research of a pure scientific and fundamental character; the work of CERN as defined by its convention is for peaceful purposes only.

MEMBERS

Austria	Federal Republic of Germany	Norway
Belgium	Greece	Sweden
Denmark	Italy	Switzerland
France	Netherlands	United Kingdom

OBSERVERS

Poland	Turkey	Yugoslavia
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ORGANIZATION

(as at September 1977)

COUNCIL AND COMMITTEES

Council: composed of two representatives of each member state; Pres. P. LEVAUX (Belgium).

Committee of Council: sixteen members, including the President and Vice-Presidents of the Council, Chairmen of the Scientific Policy and Finance Committees, the European Committee for Future Accelerators, and representatives of member states.

Scientific Policy Committee: composed of eminent scientists appointed without reference to their country of origin; Chair. Prof. W. PAUL (Federal Republic of Germany).

Finance Committee: composed of one representative per member state; Chair. GIGLIARELLI FIUMI (Italy).

Chairmen of Experiments Committees:

Proton Synchrotron: Dr. A. ASTBURY (United Kingdom).

Synchro-Cyclotron: Prof. V. SOERGEL (Federal Republic of Germany).

ISR: Prof. J. PEREZ-Y-JORBA (France).

SPS: Prof. IAN BUTTERWORTH (United Kingdom).

Directors-General:

Executive: Dr. J. B. ADAMS (United Kingdom).

Research: Prof. LÉON VAN HOVE (Belgium).

Members of the Directorate:

Dr. F. BONAUDI (Italy).

Prof. P. FALK-VAIRANT (Switzerland).

Prof. S. FUBINI (Italy).

R. LÉVY-MANDEL (France).

Prof. E. LOHRMANN (Federal Republic of Germany).

Dr. H. O. WÜSTER (Federal Republic of Germany).

FUNCTIONS

The field of research, usually referred to as subnuclear, high-energy or elementary particle physics, is not concerned with the development of nuclear reactors or fusion devices. Experimental and theoretical results are freely published or otherwise made generally available.

ACTIVITIES

The convention establishing CERN provides for collaboration among European states in nuclear research and the organization of international co-operation, including joint projects with non-member countries.

Of the four major facilities, the first to be constructed were the 600 MeV Synchro-Cyclotron and the 25-28 GeV Proton Synchrotron, which were completed in 1957 and 1959 respectively.

The Intersecting Storage Rings (ISR), alongside the Synchrotron, were completed in 1971; taking in protons accelerated in the Synchrotron, they are used for experiments on colliding beams.

The Super Proton Synchrotron (SPS), capable of generating 400 GeV, came into operation in 1976. It is the largest particle accelerator in the world, having a diameter of 2.2 km.

The technique of beam sharing enables a variety of projects to use a facility simultaneously. Detection

installations include two large bubble chambers and very large spark chambers.

An extensive network of computers is available. In the central facility a CDC 7600 is headed by a CDC 6500 and a CDC 6400; these are connected to a number of remote stations. A new large central computer, an IBM 370/168, was installed in 1976. Other computing equipment is built into data-taking parts of the apparatus.

Research work is conducted by physicists from the member countries, mostly on period assignments, and a small permanent staff.

The organization collaborates with other laboratories outside the member countries. These include various centres in the United States, the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research at Dubna, U.S.S.R., which belongs to the U.S.S.R. and the East European countries, and its laboratory at Serpukhov, U.S.S.R. Contacts have been established with the People's Republic of China and a number of Chinese scientists and engineers have visited CERN.

FINANCE

CONTRIBUTIONS

CERN is funded entirely by the governments of the twelve member states whose individual contributions are calculated on the basis of their net national revenues according to statistics supplied by the UN. All twelve are

contributing to the Basic and ISR programmes of CERN but Greece is not participating in the SPS construction programme. The three observer states, Poland, Turkey and Yugoslavia, are not required to contribute.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM MEMBER STATES
(million Swiss francs, in real prices)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Basic and ISR Programmes . . .	385.68	399.0	445	416
300 GeV Programme (SPS) . . .	222.96	227.85	232	222

PUBLICATIONS

Scientific Reports, Annual Report, *CERN Courier* (monthly), Technical Notebooks, Information Booklets.

EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR THE SAFETY OF AIR NAVIGATION—EUROCONTROL

72 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels, Belgium

Telephone: 513.83.00. Telex: 21173 EUROCL B.

Established 1963 to strengthen co-operation among member states in matters of air navigation and in particular to provide for the common organization of air traffic services in the upper airspace; *see also* ICAO, p. 42.

MEMBERS

Belgium
France

Federal Republic of Germany
Ireland
Luxembourg

Netherlands
United Kingdom

ORGANIZATION

(as at September 1977)

PERMANENT COMMISSION

The governing body of EUROCONTROL; consists of two representatives from each member state, who are the Ministers responsible for respectively civil and military aviation.

President: E. HAAR (Federal Republic of Germany).

Vice-President: JOS CHABERT (Belgium).

AIR TRAFFIC SERVICES AGENCY

Administered by a Committee of Management and a Director-General.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT

Composed of two representatives of each National Administration. One of the two representatives is a highly placed official exercising in his country responsibilities in matters of air navigation.

President: G. PAUL (Federal Republic of Germany).

Vice-President: J. VERSTAPPEN (Belgium).

DIRECTOR-GENERAL

Heads the General Directorate with five Directorates (*Operations, Engineering, Personnel and Administration, Finance, General Secretariat*) and the EUROCONTROL External Services.

Director-General: RENÉ BULIN (France).

EUROCONTROL EXTERNAL SERVICES

Eurocontrol Experimental Centre: B.P. 15, F-91220 Brétigny-sur-Orge, France; provides the planning staff at headquarters with practical technical operational aid in particular by undertaking experiments to improve or to develop control methods and procedures and to evaluate air traffic control and air navigation equipment and

systems. Also undertakes experimental work requested by National Administrations of Member and Non-Member States.

Eurocontrol Institute of Air Navigation Services: Luxembourg (Grand Duchy); a school for the advanced training of ATC personnel (controllers, programmers and engineers) and an air navigation documentation centre.

Central Route Charges Office: Rue de la Loi 72, 1040 Brussels; collects charges on behalf of the EUROCONTROL member states, as well as for Austria, Portugal, Spain and Switzerland, for the use of route facilities and services.

Upper Area Control Centre, Maastricht: Postbus 78, NL-Beek (L) (Netherlands); responsible for providing air traffic services in the upper air space over Belgium, Luxembourg and the northern part of the Federal Republic of Germany. The transfer of responsibility for the upper air space over the Netherlands is planned for the end of 1979, with effect from the beginning of 1980.

Upper Area Control Centre, Karlsruhe: Rintheimer Querallee, D-75 Karlsruhe (Federal Republic of Germany); responsible for providing air traffic control services in the upper air space over the southern part of the Federal Republic of Germany. The centre began operations in February 1977.

The following services are concerned with co-ordination with National Air Traffic Services of France, and of the United Kingdom and Ireland respectively.

Regional Service—France: B.P. 15, 91220 Brétigny-sur-Orge, France.

Regional Service—Ireland/United Kingdom: Heathrow House, Bath Road, Hounslow TW5 9QQ, England.

AIMS

To strengthen the co-operation between member states in matters of air navigation and in particular to provide for the common organization of the air traffic services in the upper airspace, including:

The promotion, in co-operation with the national military authorities, of the adoption of measures and of the installation and operation of facilities designed to ensure the safety of air navigation and ensure an orderly and rapid flow of air traffic, within defined air space under the sovereignty of the Contracting Parties or in respect of which the air traffic services have been entrusted to those Parties under international agreements.

Standardization of national regulations governing air

traffic and standardization of the operation of the services responsible for ensuring the safety and regulation of air traffic, on the basis of the Standards and Recommended Practices of ICAO and having regard to the requirements of national defence.

Promotion of a common policy to be followed in respect of radio aids, telecommunications and corresponding airborne equipment.

Promotion and co-ordination of studies relating to air navigation services and installations in order to take account of technical developments.

Determination of policy in respect of remuneration for services rendered to users.

ACTIVITIES

Responsibility for Air Traffic Control: exercising operational, legal and financial responsibilities for air traffic control services in the upper air space of the member states.

Establishing of New Facilities: necessary for the performance of the following tasks: to prevent collisions between aircraft, to ensure the orderly and rapid flow of air traffic, to provide advice and information useful for the safe and efficient conduct of flights, to notify appropriate organizations regarding aircraft in need of search and rescue aid, and assist such organizations as required. These installations are, inter alia, air traffic control centres, air traffic research and experimental centres and schools for advanced and specialized training of personnel of air navigation services.

Studies and Plans: elaboration, in conjunction with the National Administrations of member states, of operational plans for air traffic services in the upper air space of the Benelux/Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland and United Kingdom and France regions. Fundamental study of a common system of air traffic control over Europe after 1980. Linked to this study a five-year programme of operational research is under way with a view to applying scientific methods to the choice of a future optimal system. Study of the impact of supersonic aircraft on control requirements and procedures. Study of the application of modern technology to the requirements of air traffic control. General operational studies of airspace organization, route networks and of the management of traffic flows, of future navigation systems and ATC methods and procedures, including the use of primary and especially secondary radar. Development of automated ATC systems including the exchange of data between adjacent centres.

Tests and Trials: real and fast time simulations of air traffic situations to test and evaluate existing and future

proposed systems. Tests and trials of navigational aids and evaluation of navigational accuracy. Operational evaluation of the radar coverage of the EUROCONTROL area. Calibration of new radars.

Traffic Statistics and Forecasting: processing of traffic data for use in the planning of operational requirements and the calculation of route charges. Preparation of forecasts of future air traffic and development of improved forecasting methods.

Training: theoretical and practical training of operational and technical ATC staff and of computer programmers for both member and non-member states.

Co-operation: agreements for co-operation, aiming mainly at an exchange of technical information, have been concluded with Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Federal Aviation Administration of the U.S.A., Switzerland, Italy, Portugal, Austria and more lately Spain, as well as with the ICAO. An association agreement with Portugal was concluded in April 1976.

FINANCE

Budget (1976: Investment and Operating): EUA 87 million (the European Unit of Account is described on page 184).

Scale of members' contributions based mainly on their Gross National Product.

Included in this budget is an amount of EUA 42.6 million for the joint financing of the operating costs of air traffic control services for the upper air space of the Benelux/Federal Republic of Germany region.

PUBLICATIONS

EUROCONTROL Aeronautical Information Publications (irregular).

EUROCONTROL Review (bi-annual).

EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY

8-10 rue Mario-Nikis, 75738 Paris, Cedex 15, France

Established in May 1975 to promote co-operation among European states in space research and technology, and their applications, for peaceful purposes. The Agency replaced the European Space Research Organization (ESRO) and the European Organization for the Development and Construction of Space Vehicle Launchers (ELDO).

MEMBERS

Belgium
Denmark
France

Federal Republic of Germany
Italy
Netherlands

Spain
Sweden

Switzerland
United Kingdom

Ireland will gain full membership when parliamentary ratification has been obtained in the ten original member countries; Norway, Austria and Canada have observer status, Canada wishing to apply for full membership.

ORGANIZATION

(as at October 1977)

COUNCIL

The Agency is directed by a Council composed of representatives of the member states; its first meeting at ministerial level was held in Paris in February 1977.

Chairman: Dr. WOLFGANG FINKE (Federal Republic of Germany).

DIRECTORATE

The Director-General is the chief executive of the Agency and its legal representative.

Director-General: ROY GIBSON (United Kingdom).

There are Directors of Planning and Future Pro-

grammes; Administration; Scientific and Meteorological Satellite Programmes; Communication Satellite Programmes; Spacelab Programme; ESTEC; and ESOC; and a Technical Inspector.

MAIN ESTABLISHMENTS

European Space Research and Technology Centre (ESTEC): Domeinweg, Noordwijk, Netherlands.

European Space Operations Centre (ESOC): Robert-Bosch-Strasse 5, 61 Darmstadt, Federal Republic of Germany.

European Space Research Institute (ESRIN): Via Sulpicio Galba, C.P.64, 100044 Frascati, Italy.

ACTIVITIES

SCIENTIFIC AND METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE PROGRAMMES

Six programmes are being carried out: the GEOS satellite to study the magnetosphere was launched in April 1977; the Cos-B satellite to study extra-terrestrial gamma radiation was launched in August 1975; International Ultraviolet Explorer (IUE), a joint programme with NASA and U.K. (planned launch 1977); International Sun-Earth Explorer (ISEE-B), one of a pair of satellites of which NASA is developing the other (launched Oct. 1977); METEOSAT, the European contribution to the Global Atmosphere Research Programme and subsequently to the World Weather Watch of the World Meteorological Organization (see page 68); and EXOSAT (planned launch 1980).

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE PROGRAMMES

The Orbital Test Satellite, the first European satellite and the forerunner of a satellite network, was destroyed after lift-off, September 1977; the first part of the AEROSAT programme to link aircraft and ground control stations in association with ICAO will launch two satellites in late 1978 and 1980; a second MAROTS (maritime communications) satellite is to be built and the first launched at the end of 1978.

SPACELAB

ESA is developing the space laboratory to be transported

by the NASA space shuttle; delivery to NASA planned in 1979, launch in 1980.

ARIANE

A heavy launcher; planned qualification launches from Kourou Space Centre in 1979 and 1980.

KOUROU SPACE CENTRE

Two agreements signed in 1976 guaranteed ESA's rights of access to the station in French Guiana.

NEW PROGRAMMES

The Earthnet programme, a European network of ground stations to receive and process data from satellites on the earth's resources, was proposed in 1977; ESA was also party to an agreement to form a European Telecommunications Satellite Organization (Eutelsat) to provide a regional satellite system for telephone and broadcasting links between members of the European Conference of Posts and Telecommunications.

BUDGET

The Budget for 1977 amounted to 495 million accounting units (one AU = \$1.1) of which three-quarters was devoted to the above programmes and one-quarter to general and scientific budgets, participation in the former being optional. It was suggested that a decrease in the budget to 350 million AU by 1980 should be achieved by staggering certain programmes.

FEDERATION OF ARAB REPUBLICS

Created in April 1971 to increase political unity of three Arab states, under a declaration signed by the three Presidents at Benghazi. The Federation was proclaimed in October 1971 and formally inaugurated on January 1st, 1972.

MEMBERS

Egypt

Libya

Syria

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

Col. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SADAT (Egypt) (Chair.), Col. MUAMMAR AL-GADDAFI (Libya), Lt.-Gen. HAFIZ AL-ASSAD (Syria).

FEDERAL MINISTERIAL COUNCIL

(formed December 24th, 1971)

Chairman, Federal Ministerial Council: AHMED EL KHATIB (Syria).

Secretary-General, Presidential Council: MOHAMED AHMED (Egypt).

Minister of State, Chairman, Council of Scientific Research Affairs: SALAH HEDAYAT (Egypt).

Minister of State, Chairman, Council of Economic and Planning Affairs: SAMY SOUFAN (Syria).

Minister of State, Chairman, Council of Transportation and Communication Affairs: Eng. ALI EL SAYYED (Egypt).

Minister of State, Chairman, Council of Foreign Affairs: Dr. MOHAMED FATHALLAH EL KHATIB (Egypt).

Minister of State, Chairman, Council of Service Affairs: MOHAMED EL KHAWAGA (Egypt).

Minister of State, Chairman, Council of Information Affairs: ABDULLA QUWAIRI.

Minister of State, Chairman, Council of Educational and Cultural Affairs: Dr. ALI FAHMY KHESHIM (Libya).

FEDERAL NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Twenty members elected from each Republic by its People's Assembly. The Federal Assembly has a four-year term, with two ordinary sessions a year, and met for the first time in March 1972. The most recent session of the Assembly was held in October 1975; the session for March 1976 was postponed indefinitely.

Speaker: BASHIR RABITI (Libya).

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

A Federal Constitutional Court was the fourth and last major institution provided for in the Statutes; it should be appointed by the Presidential Council and consist of two members representing each republic. It should be concerned with deciding on the constitutionality of laws and with settling disputes between the institutions and the authorities of the Federation and the Republics.

FUNCTIONS

(From the Declaration on the setting up of the Federation, signed by the three Presidents, Benghazi, April 1971.)

The Federation of Arab Republics shall be concerned with the following:

- (a) Working out the bases of foreign policy.
- (b) Questions of peace and war.
- (c) Regulating and commanding the defence of the Federation of Arab Republics in the presence of a military command responsible for training and operations. Forces shall be transferred between the Republics by decision of the Presidential Council or such quarters as it will invest with this power during operations.
- (d) Defending national security, and the formulation of bases whereby to regulate measures to safeguard the Federation. In the event of disorders from within or without, in any Republic, which endangers its security, or threatens the safety of the Federation, the government of such Republic shall immediately advise the Federal Government to take the necessary measures within the limits of its powers to preserve peace and order. In cases where the government

of any member Republic is in no position to apply for aid from the Federal Government, or where the security of the Federation is jeopardized, the Federal authorities concerned may intervene without request to restore order.

- (e) Planning the national economy, the formulation of joint general development plans, and the direction of the economic institutions of federal character.
- (f) The introduction of an educational policy aimed at the building of a loyal Arab national socialist generation.
- (g) The institution of a federal information policy serving the targets and the strategy of the Federal State in peace and war.
- (h) The establishment of a unified policy of scientific research, and to co-ordinate its agencies in the Republics.
- (i) The admission of new members to the Federation by a unanimous vote of the Federation's Presidential Council.

FINANCE

The Ministerial Council approved a budget of £E30.7 million (about \$15 million) for 1976.

THE FRANC ZONE

MEMBERS

Benin	Comoros	Ivory Coast	Senegal
Cameroon	Congo	Mali	Togo
Central African Empire	*French Republic	Niger	Upper Volta
Chad	Gabon		

* Metropolitan France, Mayotte and the Overseas Departments and Territories.

The Franc Zone embraces all those countries and groups of countries whose currencies are linked with the French franc at a fixed rate of exchange and who agree to hold their reserves mainly in the form of French francs and to effect their exchange on the Paris market. Each of these countries or groups of countries has its own central issuing bank and its currency is freely convertible into French francs. This monetary union is based on agreements concluded between France and each country or group of countries.

Apart from Guinea and Mauritania, all of the countries that formerly comprised French West and Equatorial Africa are members of the Franc Zone. Besides these, Cameroon, Togo and the Comoros are members. The former West and Equatorial African territories are still grouped within the currency areas that existed before independence, each group having its own currency issued by a central bank.

West African Monetary Union (*Union monétaire ouest-africaine*): Benin, Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta (all parts of former French West Africa) and Togo, which joined in 1963. Established by Treaty of November 1973, entered into force 1974; the Central Bank (*Banque*

Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, see below) is directed by an African governor and a fourteen-member Administrative Council; twelve members are nominated by the African states and two by the French Government.

Central African Countries: Central African Empire, Chad, Congo, Gabon (countries of the former French Equatorial Africa) and Cameroon. A Convention of Monetary Co-operation was signed with France in 1972; the French Government nominates three of the twelve members of the Administrative Council of the zone's issuing bank (*Banque des États de l'Afrique Centrale*, see below), one-third is nominated by Cameroon and the remainder are nominated by the other countries.

Mali withdrew from the Franc Zone in 1962, setting up her own currency, the Mali franc, and her own issuing Bank. The Mali franc returned to full convertibility with the French franc in March 1968, and agreement was reached on the establishment of a central issuing bank, to be jointly administered by France and Mali.

A number of states left the Franc Zone during the period 1958-73: Guinea, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania and Madagascar.

CURRENCIES OF THE FRANC ZONE

French franc (= 100 centimes): used in Metropolitan France, in the Overseas Departments of Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique, Réunion, and in Mayotte.

1 CFA franc=2 French centimes. CFA stands for *Communauté financière africaine* in the West African area and for *Coopération financière en Afrique centrale* in the Central African area. Used in the monetary areas of West and Central Africa. It is also used in the Comoros.

1 Mali franc=1 French centime. Used in Mali, where it replaced the CFA franc in 1962.

1 CFP (*Comptoirs français du Pacifique*) franc=5.5 French centimes. Used in New Caledonia, French Polynesia and the Wallis and Futuna Islands.

CENTRAL ISSUING BANKS

Banque des États de l'Afrique Centrale: B P. 1917, Yaoundé, Cameroon; f. 1955; present title 1973; issuing house for the five states of central Africa; Pres. HENRI LOPÉS; Dir.-Gen. CHRISTIAN JOUDIOU (France); Deputy Dir.-Gen. JEAN-EDOUARD SATHOUD; Asst. Dir.-Gen. CASIMIR OYE M'BA.

Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29 rue du Colisée, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1955 under the title

"Institut d'émission de l'AOF et du Togo" and recreated under present title by a treaty between the West African states and a convention with France in 1962, both of which were modified in 1973; central issuing bank for the members of the West African Monetary Union; Pres. KONAN BEDIE (Ivory Coast); Gov. ABDOULAYE FADIGA (Ivory Coast); Deputy Gov. CHARLES BILA KAHORE (Upper Volta).

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Franc Zone

Banque Centrale du Mali: B. P. 206, Bamako, Mali; f. 1968; Chair. OUMAR MAKALOU (Mali); Dir.-Gen. ALBERT CLARY (France).

Institut d'Émission des Départements d'Outre-Mer: 233 boulevard Saint-Germain, 75007 Paris; issuing house for the French Overseas Departments; Dir.-Gen. CLAUDE PANOUILLOT.

Institut d'Émission d'Outre-Mer: 233 boulevard Saint-Germain, 75007 Paris; issuing house for the French

Overseas Territories and Mayotte; Dir.-Gen. CLAUDE PANOUILLOT.

Banque de France: 1 rue de la Vrillière, Paris; f. 1800; issuing house for Metropolitan France; Governor BERNARD CLAPPIER.

Institut d'émission des Comores: B.P. 405, Moroni, Comoros; 233 bd. St. Germain, 75007 Paris; Dir.-Gen. CLAUDE PANOUILLOT; Pres. MIKIDACHE ABDOU' RAHIM; Co-ordinator SAID MOHAMED MSHANGAMA.

EXCHANGE REGULATIONS

The CFA franc is freely convertible into the French franc at a fixed rate, through "Operations Accounts" established by agreements concluded between the French Treasury and the individual issuing Banks. It is backed fully by the French Treasury, which also provides the Banks with overdraft facilities.

The monetary reserves of the CFA countries are normally held in French francs in the French Treasury. However, in certain circumstances, the *Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest* and the *Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale* are authorized to hold up to 35 per cent of their foreign exchange holdings in currencies other than the franc. Exchange is effected on the Paris market. Part of the reserves earned by richer members can be used to offset the deficits incurred by poorer countries. Member countries

negotiate each year their import programme with the French authorities.

New regulations drawn up in 1967 provided for the free convertibility of currency with that of countries outside the Franc Zone. Restrictions are to be removed on the import and export of CFA banknotes, although some capital transfers will still be subject to approval by the governments concerned.

When the French Government instituted exchange control to protect the French franc following the May 1968 crisis, other Franc Zone countries were obliged to take similar action in order to maintain free convertibility within the Franc Zone. The CFA franc was devalued following devaluation of the French franc in August 1969.

ECONOMIC AID

France's ties with the African Franc Zone countries involve not only monetary arrangements, but also include comprehensive French assistance in the forms of budget support, foreign aid, technical assistance and subsidies on commodity exports.

Official French financial aid and technical assistance to developing countries is administered by the following agencies:

Fonds d'Aide et de Coopération (FAC): 20 rue Monsieur, 75700 Paris. In 1959 FAC took over from FIDES (Fonds d'Investissement pour le Développement Economique et Social) the administration of subsidies and loans from the French Government to the former

French African States. FAC is administered by the Ministry of Co-operation, which allocates budgetary funds to it.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique—CCCE: 233 boulevard Saint-Germain, 75007 Paris. Founded in 1941, and given present name in 1958. French Development Bank which lends money to member states and former member states of the Franc Zone and several other states. Executes the financial operations of the FAC. Dir.-Gen. CLAUDE PANOUILLOT.

Bureau de Liaison des Agents de Coopération Technique: 66ter rue Saint-Didier, 75116 Paris.

FRENCH COMMUNITY

The Community was created by the 1958 Constitution, adopted by referendum by the countries of French West Africa (with the exception of Guinea, which opted for total and immediate independence), French Equatorial Africa and Madagascar, which all chose to become member states of the Community. The field of the Community's competence included foreign policy, defence, currency, economic and financial policy, strategic materials and higher education. Between October and December 1958 all the States of the Community were granted internal autonomy.

A Constitutional Act of June 1960 introduced the possibility of concluding agreements whereby a member state could become independent without ceasing to belong to the Community. Six states—Central African Empire, Chad, Congo People's Republic, Gabon, Madagascar and Senegal—decided to become independent within the Community which was then called the "renewed Com-

munity", while all the other states preferred total independence. France has concluded co-operation agreements in international law with all these states (including Togo and Cameroon which included territories entrusted to France by international mandate and therefore could not be members of the Community).

The Articles of the Constitution dealing with the Community have not been expressly abolished but are no longer applied today and the various organs of the Community have fallen into abeyance. Liaison between France and the African states is conducted largely by the French Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 37 Quai d'Orsay, 75007 Paris;
Minister LOUIS DE GUINGAUD.

Ministry of Co-operation: 20 rue Monsieur, 75007 Paris;
Minister ROBERT GALLEY.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK—IDB

808 17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20577, U.S.A.

Founded in 1959 to promote the individual and collective development of member countries through the financing of economic and social development projects and the provision of technical assistance; helps to implement the objectives of the Inter-American system. Membership was increased in 1976 and 1977 to include countries in other world regions.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Denmark	Honduras	Peru
Austria	Dominican Republic	Israel	Spain
Barbados	Ecuador	Italy	Sweden
Belgium	El Salvador	Jamaica	Switzerland
Bolivia	Finland	Japan	Trinidad and Tobago
Brazil	France	Mexico	United Kingdom
Canada	Germany, Federal Republic	Netherlands	U.S.A.
Chile	Guatemala	Nicaragua	Uruguay
Colombia	Guyana	Panama	Venezuela
Costa Rica	Haiti	Paraguay	Yugoslavia

ORGANIZATION

(as at August 1977)

President: ANTONIO ORTIZ MENA (Mexico).

Executive Vice-President: REUBEN S. STERNFELD (U.S.A.).

Executive Directors:

Argentina: GUILLERMO ZUBERÁN
Brazil: JOSÉ CARLOS DA FONSECA
Canada: JOHN D. BLACKWOOD
Germany, Federal Republic: GÜNTHER SCHULZ
Guatemala: RODOLFO MARTÍNEZ FERRATÉ
Japan: TORAO AOKI
Mexico: JESÚS RODRÍGUEZ Y RODRÍGUEZ
Peru: ARMANDO PRUGUE
U.S.A.: RALPH A. DUNGAN

Uruguay: CARLOS SCHROEDER

Venezuela: JUAN PABLO PÉREZ CASTILLO

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

All the powers of the Bank are vested in a Board of Governors, consisting of one Governor and one alternate appointed by each member country.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Consists of eleven Directors responsible for the conduct of operations and answerable to the Board of Governors. Seven are elected by Latin American countries, two by the member countries not in the region, one by Canada and one is designated by the U.S.A.

ACTIVITIES

ORDINARY CAPITAL RESOURCES

Loans are made to governments, and to public and private bodies for specific economic projects. They are repayable in the currencies lent and their terms range from 10 to 25 years.

The authorized capital stock totals \$10,719 million, consisting of \$9,128 million in ordinary capital (\$1,231 million paid-in and \$7,897 million callable) and \$1,591 million in inter-regional capital (\$253 million paid-in and \$1,338 million callable). The callable capital constitutes, in effect, a guarantee of the securities which the Bank issues in the capital markets in order to increase its resources available for lending.

FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS

The Fund enables the Bank to make loans for economic and social projects where circumstances call for special treatment, such as lower interest rates and longer repayment terms than those applied to loans from the ordinary resources, and possibility of repayments in whole or in part in local currency.

Authorized subscribed resources at June 30th, 1977: \$5,886,488,000.

OTHER FUNDS

Several donor countries have placed sums under the Bank's administration for assistance to Latin America, outside the framework of the Ordinary Resources and the Bank's Special Operations.

The largest of these was the Social Progress Trust Fund of the United States, set up in 1961 under the Alliance for Progress programme. This amounted to \$525 million.

In the same year a fund of nearly DM33 million was given by the Federal Republic of Germany, to improve Bolivia's tin mines.

In 1964 the Bank began administering a fund created by the Canadian government in the amount of 74 million Canadian dollars. Canada has been contributing the repayments of loans made under this fund to the Fund for Special Operations since 1972.

Britain set up a fund with the Bank in 1966, which now amounts to more than £4 million, and in 1971 and 1972 a

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

further \$4 million was contributed. Also in 1966 the government of Sweden placed a fund under Bank administration in the amount of \$5 million. The Vatican City donated a *Populorum Progressio* fund of \$1 million in 1969, for land reform and assistance to the poorest areas.

Norway gave a fund of \$2 million in the following year, and in 1973 Switzerland gave 30 million Swiss francs. The Canadians began a new fund of 9 million Canadian dollars in 1974, for project preparation.

In 1975 the Venezuelan Investment Fund established a fund to be administered by the Bank in the amount of \$500 million dollars (\$400 million and 430 million Venezuelan bolivars).

Inter-American Development Bank

Argentinian aid for its neighbouring countries is also transferred by this method with a fund equivalent to \$1.8 million.

The equivalent of \$809.3 million had been lent from all these other funds at June 30th, 1977.

BOND ISSUES AND LOANS

To increase its lendable ordinary resources the Bank has borrowed in the markets of 16 countries and has sold short-term bonds to Central Banks in Latin America and Israel.

STATISTICS

BORROWING BY SOURCES

(U.S. \$ at June 30th, 1977)

Austria	43,462,860
Belgium	14,143,995
Finland	1,623,498
France	37,311,538
Germany, Federal Republic	327,625,956
Italy	102,881,486
Japan	160,612,360
Latin America and Israel (short term)	111,350,000
Netherlands	25,573,770
Norway	3,200,000
Spain	11,721,612
Sweden	18,681,818
Switzerland	306,122,450
Trinidad and Tobago	24,166,667
United Kingdom	6,550,349
U.S.A.	958,983,000
Venezuela	23,255,814
TOTAL	2,177,267,173

CAPITAL AND CONTRIBUTIONS

(All at August 1977*)

	MEMBERS' CAPITAL AND VOTING POWER (U.S. \$'000)		Per Cent of Total Votes	FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS (U.S. \$'000)
	Total Capital			Total Contributions Subscribed
	Authorized	Subscribed		
Argentina	1,248,831	1,069,306	11.95	329,071
Austria	5,055	5,054	0.07	5,055
Barbados	14,935	12,642	0.16	1,134
Belgium	12,498	12,498	0.16	12,498
Bolivia	100,247	85,831	0.98	29,329
Brazil	1,248,831	1,069,206	11.95	336,725
Canada	488,569	423,306	4.74	126,491
Chile	342,915	293,600	3.29	93,786
Colombia	342,626	293,346	3.29	92,426
Costa Rica	50,111	42,898	0.50	13,545
Denmark	5,392	5,392	0.08	5,392
Dominican Republic	66,904	57,277	0.65	18,171
Ecuador	66,904	57,277	0.65	17,800
El Salvador	50,111	42,898	0.50	13,232
Finland	5,055	5,055	0.04	5,055
France	61,596	61,596	0.71	61,596
Germany, Federal Republic	63,092	63,092	0.72	63,092
Guatemala	66,904	57,277	0.65	18,025
Guyana	18,578	18,578	0.23	5,280
Haiti	50,111	42,367	0.50	14,480
Honduras	50,111	42,898	0.50	14,316
Israel	4,994	4,994	0.07	4,994
Italy	61,596	61,596	0.71	61,596
Jamaica	66,904	57,277	0.65	17,621
Japan	68,725	68,725	0.71	68,725
Mexico	102,773	687,302	7.69	212,290
Netherlands	9,361	9,361	0.12	9,361
Nicaragua	50,111	42,898	0.50	14,091
Panama	50,111	42,898	0.50	13,700
Paraguay	50,111	42,367	0.50	20,819
Peru	167,344	141,504	1.62	45,305
Spain	61,596	61,596	0.71	61,596
Switzerland	13,752	13,752	0.17	13,752
Trinidad and Tobago	50,111	42,898	0.50	13,211
United Kingdom	61,596	61,596	0.71	61,596
U.S.A.	3,609,114	3,105,103	34.67	3,640,356
Uruguay	133,904	114,651	1.30	35,412
Venezuela	669,086	572,844	6.40	192,169
Yugoslavia	5,055	5,054	0.07	5,055
Unassigned	428,771	—	—	118,340
TOTAL	10,719,336	8,897,710	100.00	5,886,488

* Sweden, which joined the Bank on September 16th, 1977, has been omitted from this table.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

*Inter-American Development Bank*APPROVED LOANS
(U.S. \$ million at August 1977)

	ORDINARY AND INTER-REGIONAL CAPITAL		FUND FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS		OTHER FUNDS	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Argentina	45	826.6	29	311.5	6	49.3
Barbados	1	9.1	5	20.7	—	—
Bolivia	3	69.4	34	239.5	11	25.1
Brazil	57	1,440.7	39	691.3	16	93.9
Chile	23	251.7	29	242.4	19	45.2
Colombia	32	351.7	32	369.9	12	67.8
Costa Rica	8	71.5	25	150.1	7	15.3
Dominican Republic	1	6.9	19	213.6	6	19.1
Ecuador	10	115.4	27	199.6	14	70.0
El Salvador	4	7.0	16	147.6	9	42.2
Guatemala	7	35.8	24	243.6	6	69.3
Haiti	—	—	13	91.7	—	—
Honduras	3	1.0	26	255.0	8	35.6
Jamaica	6	27.3	11	63.4	1	0.5
Mexico	49	897.7	29	449.9	10	40.0
Nicaragua	8	20.2	21	159.6	4	13.0
Panama	4	49.5	25	143.9	3	12.9
Paraguay	4	6.4	22	183.0	6	12.6
Peru	24	147.4	22	265.6	15	62.9
Trinidad and Tobago	1	0.7	10	24.5	—	—
Uruguay	15	97.1	14	61.0	4	33.0
Venezuela	13	132.3	11	122.6	8	72.9
Regional	4	191.9	11	99.1	4	28.7
TOTAL	322	4,751.3	494	4,749.1	169	809.3

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Co-operation may be provided in conjunction with a development loan, or arranged independently. The Bank pays for a certain number of trained personnel who may be needed in various phases of a project and provides professional training enabling local people to carry out the development of their own countries.

The Bank has spent a total of \$412.6 million on technical co-operation up to December 31st, 1976, \$286 million in loans and \$126.6 million in grants or on a contingent recovery basis. Most of the loans have been to set up pre-investment funds in the national development institutions.

INSTITUTE FOR LATIN AMERICAN INTEGRATION—INSTITUTO PARA LA
INTEGRACIÓN DE AMÉRICA LATINA (INTAL)

Cerrito 264, 2° piso (Casill. de Correo 39, Sucursal 1), Buenos Aires, Argentina

The Institute was established in 1965 as a permanent department of the Inter-American Development Bank. Its functions are: to study the regional integration process; carry out research into problems which the integration movement poses for individual countries; organize training courses and seminars; conduct, at the request of member countries, preliminary studies on joint development schemes and on economic integration alternatives available to individual countries; to provide advisory services to the Bank and to other public and private institutions; to offer courses on the economic, political, social, institutional,

legal, scientific and technological aspects of regional integration.

Director: FÉLIX PEÑA.

PUBLICATIONS

Boletín de la Integración (monthly).

Derecho de la Integración (twice yearly, in October and April).

Revista de la Integración (twice yearly, in November and May).

Estudios (twice yearly, in April and December).

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR EUROPEAN MIGRATION—ICEM

16 ave. Jean Trembley, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland

Telephone: 34 22 00.

ICEM was established in 1951 to achieve the orderly migration of those Europeans who could not migrate without international assistance, to help resettlement of refugees in countries of permanent asylum, to sponsor immigration into the less developed countries in accordance with their economic needs. World membership: 33 nations and 9 observer nations.

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL

In the Council each member country has one representative and one vote. Meetings are normally held once a year in Geneva. Membership is open to any country subscribing to the principle of free movement of peoples and prepared to contribute to the Committee's administrative budget. The Council determines policy, reviews the activities of the Executive Committee, and approves the budget. A chairman is elected at each session.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Composed of representatives of nine member governments, elected annually, and eligible for re-election. The Committee meets twice a year, in spring and before the autumn Council session. Special sessions may be called if necessary.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON BUDGET AND FINANCE

Composed of representatives of five member governments elected annually by the Council. It is responsible for studying financial questions and making appropriate recommendations to the Executive Committee and Council.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION OF TRANSPORT

Membership is open to any member government. It meets once a year, studies matters concerning transport and makes recommendations to the Council.

SECRETARIAT

Director: JOHN F. THOMAS (U.S.A.).

Deputy Director: G. MASELLI (Italy).

ACTIVITIES

ICEM's objectives are threefold: to effect the movement of refugees to countries offering final resettlement; to meet the specific needs of overseas countries by providing migration from Europe in the sectors of their economies where government-sponsored migration is required; and to promote, through selective migration, the socio-economic advancement of Latin American countries as a vital form of development aid.

The tasks of ICEM range from helping an individual refugee or a national migrant to assisting member governments in the development of their migration programmes.

Upon request from member governments, ICEM also provides essential services such as counselling, orientation, medical examination, vocational and language training, placement and the organization of adaptation courses. Furthermore, ICEM arranges transport at a moderate cost, finances the movement of those refugees and migrants who are unable to meet their own expenses.

The movement of refugees to countries offering them opportunity and security is a major function of ICEM. To assure the efficient resettlement of 60,000 to 70,000 uprooted people each year, ICEM closely co-ordinates its refugee activities with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United States Refugee Program

and with other governmental and non-governmental organizations. ICEM implemented the processing and movements of 2,197,942 refugees from 1952 until December 1976.

ICEM's programmes for Latin America aim at making a contribution to the solution of development problems by providing skilled workers and technicians through immigration.

Immigrants with experience and professional knowledge of modern techniques form an important stepping-stone in the process of speeding up economic and social development. Through its selective migration programme ICEM is transferring qualified Europeans to vital sectors of industry, agriculture and education for which sufficient man-power cannot be found on the national labour markets. Training centres and demonstration projects have been established with immigrant instructors to teach local labourers and farmers improved methods.

FINANCE

The administrative budget is made up of mandatory contributions from member governments. The operational budget is made up of voluntary contributions; contributors may stipulate use to which their contributions are put.

	BUDGET	
	Operational	Administrative
1975	21,750,000	4,370,000
1976	25,450,000	4,876,000
1977*	26,365,000	5,325,000

* Estimates.

Major contributions to the administrative budget (per cent): Belgium 3.3, Federal Republic of Germany 10.57, Italy 10.57, Netherlands 4.6, U.S.A. 33.3, Israel 5.0.

NUMBERS MOVED

(February 1952–December 1976)

FROM		To	
Austria	264,806	Argentina	121,803
Belgium	23,167	Australia	630,763
Germany, Federal Republic	289,640	Brazil	118,353
Greece	160,519	Canada	214,385
Italy	448,035	Chile	10,655
Malta	57,811	Colombia	8,431
Netherlands	141,851	Israel	353,648
Spain	169,719	New Zealand	19,653
Others	527,175	Uruguay	14,178
Far East Programme and non-European Refugees	49,178	U.S.A.	437,528
Special Programme for Refugees ex Chile	20,226	Venezuela	74,444
Special Programme for Indochinese Refugees	45,815	Others—Overseas	92,698
		Others—Europe	101,403
TOTAL	2,197,942	TOTAL	2,197,942

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION— IATA

**P.O.B. 550, Place Aviation Internationale, Montreal, P.Q. H3A 2R4, Canada and
P.O.B. 160, 26 Chemin de Joinville, 1216 Cointrin-Geneva, Switzerland**

Telephones: (Montreal) 844-6311; (Geneva) 98-33-66.

Founded 1945 to promote safe, regular and economical air transport, to foster air commerce and to provide a means of international air transport collaboration. Membership: 91 international airlines (active members), 19 domestic airlines (associate members). See also International Civil Aviation Organization, p. 42, and EUROCONTROL, p. 201.

ORGANIZATION

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The basic source of IATA authority: All active members have an equal vote and decisions are by majority. The A.G.M. elects the President and the Executive Committee. It designates committees to be organized by the Executive Committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Consists of twenty-one elected members. Carries out policy between Annual General Meetings, and is assisted by Financial, Legal, Technical and Traffic Committees.

TRAFFIC CONFERENCES

Negotiation of fares and rates is carried out through the IATA Traffic Conferences, with separate meetings considering passenger and cargo matters. Decisions cannot become effective without the approval of interested governments. The conferences are held in various world cities, usually at yearly intervals, in the autumn for passenger operations and the following spring for matters involving cargo. The IATA Traffic Conferences have their central office in Geneva, with three Traffic Services Offices located in Montreal, New York and Singapore.

SECRETARIAT

Carries out the day-to-day administration of IATA.

Director-General: KNUT HAMMARSKJÖLD (Sweden).

Corporate Secretary: A. M. BLACK.

TRAFFIC SERVICE OFFICES

Montreal: P.O.B. 550, Place Aviation Internationale, Montreal, P.Q. H3A 2R4, Canada.

New York: 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10036, U.S.A.

Singapore: Suite 701, Cathay Bldg., Mount Sophia, Killiney Road, P.O.B. 84, Singapore 9.

REGIONAL TECHNICAL OFFICES

Africa: P.O.B. 47979, Nairobi, Kenya.

Europe: P.O.B. 160, 26 Chemin de Joinville, 1216 Cointrin-Geneva, Switzerland.

Middle East: P.O.B. 160, 26 Chemin de Joinville, 1216 Cointrin-Geneva, Switzerland.

North Atlantic/North America: Bewlay House, 2 Swallow Place, London, W1R 7AA, England.

South America/Caribbean: Avenida Rio Branca 156, Sala 2816, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

South East Asia/Pacific: G.P.O. Box 1196, 9th Floor, Kasemkij Bldg., 120 Silom Rd., Bangkok, Thailand.

OFFICES OF REGIONAL DIRECTORS

Asia/South Pacific: Suite 701, Cathay Bldg., Mount Sophia, Killiney Rd., P.O.B. 84, Singapore 9.

Latin America: Marcelo T. Alvear 590, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

Finance: Member airlines may settle their international accounts through the IATA Clearing House in Geneva, enabling a single cash settlement of all debts in dollars or convertible sterling.

Technical Problems: There is a full and free exchange of experience and information between airlines, and experts

study such problems as minimum noise procedures for take-off and landing, linking of airline telecommunications systems and the application of production planning and control techniques to maintenance. Other groups are concerned with problems of navigation aids, turbine fuels, helicopter operations and supersonic transport.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Air Traffic: Subject to the approval of governments, agreements are reached on international fares and rates through the Traffic Conferences. IATA also furthers the standardization of documentation and all phases of passenger, baggage and cargo handling.

International Law: IATA formulates and represents airlines' views on international conventions affecting the legal position of air carriers in various fields including liability and armed aggression. Standardized Conditions of Contract governing carriage of passengers and cargo have been drawn up, and Conditions of Carriage for all aspects of transport are in preparation.

Information and Documentation: IATA acts as a documentation centre, collecting and issuing statistics, internal manuals, technical surveys, reports and publicity material.

International Co-operation: IATA works closely with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and also co-operates with other bodies such as the International

International Air Transport Association

Telecommunication Union (ITU), The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the International Standards Organization.

FINANCE

Financed from dues paid by member airlines in proportion to the amount of international air traffic carried.

1977 budget: U.S. \$11,853,000. Traffic conferences have separate budgets.

PUBLICATIONS

AGM Reports and Proceedings (English, French and Spanish).

The State of the Air Transport Industry (English, French and Spanish).

World Air Transport Statistics (English).

IATA Review (ten times a year, in English).

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION—IBEC

15 Kuznetskiy Most, 103031, Moscow K-31, U.S.S.R.

Founded in October 1963 and commenced operations in January 1964 to assist in the economic co-operation and development of member countries.

MEMBERS

Bulgaria
Mongolia

Cuba
Poland

Czechoslovakia
Romania

German Democratic Republic
U.S.S.R.

Hungary
Viet-Nam

Viet-Nam joined in April 1977.

ORGANIZATION

THE COUNCIL

Three permanent representatives from each of the member states. Each member has one vote. The Council determines the general policy of the Bank.

THE BOARD

The executive body subordinate to the Council. One permanent representative from each of the member states.

Chairman: KONSTANTIN I. NAZARKIN (U.S.S.R.).

Other Members: A. BESZEDES (Hungary), B. DOLOGORMAA (Mongolia), T. GANCHEV (Bulgaria), J. GONZÁLEZ (Cuba), R. KROLIKOWSKI (Poland), F. LUNGOCI (Romania), M. STASTNY (Czechoslovakia), F. TÖPPER (German Democratic Republic).

FUNCTIONS

1. To undertake multilateral settlements in transferable roubles.
2. To advance credits to finance foreign trade and other operations of the members.
3. To accept on deposit and other accounts non-committed funds in transferable roubles.
4. To accept gold, convertible and other currencies on deposit and other accounts and to perform financial and other operations with these funds.
5. To perform other banking operations corresponding to the aims and tasks of the Bank.

FINANCE

CAPITAL

(million transferable roubles)

	SUB- SCRIBED	PAID- UP
Bulgaria	17	6.8
Hungary	21	8.4
German Democratic Republic	55	22.0
Cuba	4.4	1.5
Mongolia	3	0.9
Poland	27	10.8
Romania	16	6.4
U.S.S.R.	116	46.4
Czechoslovakia	45	18.0
TOTAL	304.4	121.2

BALANCE SHEET

(End 1976—transferable roubles)

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Monetary Funds:		Paid-up Capital and Reserve Capital	194,433,242
On Current Accounts and Cash in Hand	35,207,040	Deposits	2,961,359,822
On Deposit	2,017,752,423	Credits Received	320,355,825
Credits Granted	1,494,338,316	Other Liabilities	94,498,713
Property of the Bank	563,076	Net Profit	26,513,453
Other Assets	49,300,200		
TOTAL	3,597,161,055	TOTAL	3,597,161,055

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—ICC

38 Cours Albert 1er, 75008 Paris, France

The International Chamber of Commerce is a world business organization. It acts to represent business interests at international levels, to foster the greater freedom of international trade, and to harmonize and facilitate business and trade practices. In addition to member countries, the ICC is represented in about 30 other territories.

MEMBERS

National Committees of:

Argentina	Gabon	Luxembourg	Sri Lanka
Australia	Greece	Madagascar	Sweden
Austria	India	Mexico	Switzerland
Belgium	Indonesia	Morocco	Thailand
Brazil	Iran	Netherlands	Tunisia
Canada	Ireland	Norway	Turkey
China (Taiwan)	Israel	Pakistan	United Kingdom
Colombia	Italy	Peru	U.S.A.
Denmark	Ivory Coast	Philippines	Upper Volta
Egypt	Japan	Portugal	Uruguay
Finland	Jordan	Senegal	Venezuela
France	Republic of Korea	South Africa	Yugoslavia
Federal Republic of Germany	Lebanon	Spain	Zaire

Benin, Cameroon, the Central African Empire, Chad, the Congo, Mali, Niger and Togo were until recently represented by a joint National Committee in France. This Committee has now ceased to exist. It is hoped that the countries concerned will form their own National Committees.

ORGANIZATION

(as of October 1976)

CONFERENCE

A new institution of the ICC, held between the Congresses. First Conference, Stockholm, Sweden, September 1976.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL

Governing body of the organization. Composed of delegates nominated by the National Committees. Considers, co-ordinates, amends and approves reports and activities of the Technical Commissions. Meets twice annually and reports to Congress.

President: ROLF STÖDTER (Federal Republic of Germany).

TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

Composed of experts from member organizations, nominated by National Committees. Many are organized into specialized Working Parties.

Secretary-General's Office:

Commission on Multinational Enterprises.

Commission on Unethical Practices (*see below*)

Special Committee on Environment.

SECRETARIAT

The ICC secretariat is based at International Headquarters in Paris, with additional offices maintained in Bangkok, Geneva and New York principally for liaison with the United Nations and its agencies.

Secretary-General: CARL-HENRIK WINGWIST (Sweden).

First Director: MARIE C. PSIMENOS.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Each Committee is composed of leading business organizations and individual companies. It has its own secretariat, and draws public and government attention to ICC policies.

International Bureau of Chambers of Commerce (*see below*).

ICC Liaison Committee with the Chambers of Commerce in Socialist Countries (*see below*).

Economic Secretariat:

Commission on International Monetary Relations.

Commission on the Expansion of International Trade.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Commission on International Investments and Economic Development.

Commission on Primary Products and Raw Materials.

Special Committee on Energy.

Legal Secretariat:

Commission on Insurance Problems.

Commission on Taxation.

Commission on Law and Practices relating to Competition.

Commission on Marketing—Advertising and Distribution.

Commission of Users of International Exhibitions, Trade Fairs and Shows.

Commission on International Arbitration.

Commission on International Protection of Industrial Property.

International Chamber of Commerce

Commission on International Commercial Practice.

Commission on Banking Technique and Practice.

Transport, Trade Facilitation Secretariat:

Commission on Formalities and Regulations in International Trade.

Commission on Air Transport.

Commission on Sea Transport.

International Bureau of Transport Users.

Commission on Surface Transport.

Commission on Postal and Telecommunications Services.

Joint Committee on Intermodal Transport.

Special Committee on Facilitation of International Trade Procedures.

OTHER BODIES

Commission on Asian and Pacific Affairs: Bangkok, Thailand. Functions: international joint ventures, development of national trade policies and intra-regional trade, measures to increase exports of primary products, and promotion of basic industries. Co-operates with inter-governmental organizations in the area. Members are the twelve National Committees in the region. Exec. Sec. ARCOT C. POULIER; Liaison Officer PIERRE JONNERET.

Commission on Unethical Practices: f. March 1976, coinciding with the opening session of the UN Commission on Transnational Corporations; aims to study the problems arising from improper practices involving the misuse of commercial or political influence; and to suggest relevant guidelines for eliminating these abuses; includes persons who formerly held senior business positions but are no longer involved in business, and senior representatives of legal and academic circles. Chair. Lord SHAWCROSS (U.K.).

Court of Arbitration: Settles international commercial disputes submitted to it by governments or private firms. The number and importance of cases submitted has greatly increased in recent years. The sums in dispute are rising rapidly and in some instances have become very large, reaching over \$100 million; Chair. JEAN REY (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. ROBERT THOMPSON.

ICC-United Nations, GATT Economic Consultative Committee: f. 1969; comprises members of the ICC Executive Board and heads of the UN economic agencies and of

GATT and the OECD. Offers a forum within which private business circles and the inter-governmental organizations can keep in touch at the highest level, particularly in connection with problems arising from economic development. The seventh session was held in Geneva in April 1976. Co-Chairmen GABRIEL VAN LAETHEM (France) and the incumbent President of ICC.

International Bureau of Chambers of Commerce (IBCC): f. 1950; leaders of Chambers of Commerce meet to seek solutions to administrative, legal and other problems of common interest. Chair. PHILIPP SCHÖELLER (Austria).

International Council on Marketing Practice: responsible for the application at the international level of the ICC's three International Codes of Marketing Practice, covering Advertising, Marketing Research and Sales Promotion respectively.

Liaison Committee with the Chambers of Commerce in Socialist Countries: meets twice yearly to discuss in particular practical means of facilitating East-West trade and industrial co-operation agreements, and of harmonizing business techniques and practices. Membership comprises leading representatives of Chambers in the U.S.S.R. and six countries in Eastern Europe, plus delegates from ICC National Committees; Co-Chairmen RUDOLF FREIHERR VON SCHRÖDER (Federal Republic of Germany), ODOŃ KALLÖS (Hungary).

BUDGET

The International Chamber of Commerce is a private organization financed entirely by members' contributions, according to the economic importance of the country which each represents.

PUBLICATIONS

ICC Information (monthly).

Annual Report.

Numerous publications on general and technical subjects.

INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS—ICFTU

37-41 rue Montagne aux Herbes Potageres, 1000 Brussels, Belgium
Telephone: 217 80 85.

Founded in 1949 by trade federations which had withdrawn from the World Federation of Trade Unions (*see* p. 298). *See* also the World Confederation of Labour (p. 294).

MEMBERS

AFFILIATED NATIONAL CENTRES AND INDIVIDUAL UNIONS

119 organizations in 88 countries with over 53 million members.

ORGANIZATION

(as at October 1976)

President: P. P. NARAYANAN (Malaysia).

WORLD CONGRESS

The highest authority of ICFTU; normally meets every four years.

Delegations from national federations vary in size according to membership. Individual unions send one or two delegates.

Functions: examines past activities, maps out future plans, elects the Executive Board and the General Secretary, considers the functioning of the regional machinery, examines financial reports and social, economic and political situations. It works through plenary sessions and through technical committees which report to the plenary sessions.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Meets twice a year, for about three days, usually at Brussels, or at the Congress venue.

Consists of 29 members elected by Congress and nominated by areas of the world. The General Secretary is an ex officio member. After each Congress the Board elects a President and at least seven Vice-Presidents.

Functions: administrative questions; hearing of reports from field representatives, missions, regional organizations and affiliates, and resultant decisions; finances; applications for affiliation; problems affecting world labour.

Sub-Committee: the Board elects a sub-committee of nine to deal with urgent matters between Board meetings.

PERMANENT COMMITTEES

Finance and General Purposes Committee. Administers the General Fund made up of affiliation fees and the International Solidarity Fund constituting additional voluntary contributions.

Economic and Social Committee of the Executive Board.

Joint Consultative Committees. Consider questions affecting women workers and youth; composed of representatives of International Trade Secretariats and ICFTU affiliates.

Working Group for the Co-ordination of Educational Assistance.

Working Group on Co-operation, Vocational Training and Other Forms of Economic and Social Action.

Working Group on Migration of Workers to the Industrial Countries of Europe.

Working Group on Multinational Companies.

Working Group on International Trade and Monetary Questions.

SECRETARIAT

General Secretary: OTTO KERSTEN (Federal Republic of Germany).

The headquarters staff numbers about 75, comprising some 14 different nationalities.

The five departments are: Economic and Social; Education and Youth; Relations and Administration; Finance; Press and Publications.

BRANCH OFFICES

ICFTU Geneva Office: 27-29 rue de la Coulouvrenière, CH 1204 Geneva, Switzerland.

ICFTU United Nations Office: 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

EUROPEAN TRADE UNION BODY

European Trade Union Confederation: f. 1973 by unions in EEC and EFTA countries; Sec.-Gen. MATTHIAS HINTERSCHEID (Luxembourg).

INTER-REGIONAL BODY

Trade Union Advisory Committee to the OECD: 26 ave. de la Grande Armée, 75017 Paris, France; represents approximately 50 million workers from 36 national trade union centres in Europe, Japan and North America; aims to establish communication and consultation between member trade union centres and the OECD governments. Pres. S. BACHE NOGVEBEG; Sec.-Gen. HENRI BERNARD.

REGIONAL ORGANIZATION

REGIONAL OFFICES

Africa . ICFTU African Regional Organization—
AFRO, P.O.B. 5235, Addis Ababa,
Ethiopia.

America . Inter-American Regional Organization of
Workers—ORIT, Huatabampo no. 6,

Colonia Roma Sur, México 7, D.F.,
Mexico.

Asia . ICFTU Asian Regional Organization—
ARO, P-20 Green Park Extension, New
Delhi 16, India.

ICFTU TRADE UNION COLLEGES

ICFTU Asian Trade Union College: P-26 Green Park
Extension, New Delhi 16, India; f. 1952; holds two
twelve-week courses each year, and several shorter
ones; international seminars and conferences. Dir.
V. H. KABRA.

ICFTU-ORIT Inter-American Institute for Labour Studies
(*Instituto Interamericano de Estudios Sindicales ORIT*—

CIOSL): Calle Lirio y Pamela, Rancho Cortéz Aptdo.
159, Cuernavaca, Morelos, Mexico; f. 1962; opened 1966
at Cuernavaca; holds regular courses for trade unionists
in the Latin American region; Dir. E. SANCHEZ SILVA;
publs. *Mundo del Trabajo Libre*, *El Noticiario Obrero*
Interamericano.

There are Sub-Regional Offices and Field Representatives in Ecuador, Indonesia, Japan, Kenya, Nigeria, Portugal and Rhodesia.

ASSOCIATED INTERNATIONAL TRADE SECRETARIATS

International Secretariat of Entertainment Trade Unions:
c/o Association of Broadcasting Staff, 2nd Floor, 2
Goodge St., London, W1P 2AE; f. 1965. Mems.: trade
union members totalling 470,000 in 29 countries.
Organization: Congress, Executive Board of eighteen.

International Federation of Building and Woodworkers:
27-29 rue de la Coulouvrenière, 1204 Geneva; f. 1891.
Mems.: national unions with a membership of three
million workers. Organization: Congress, Executive
Committee.

Pres. A. BUYS (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. J. LÖFBLAD
(Sweden). Publs. *Bulletin* (quarterly).

**International Federation of Commercial, Clerical and
Technical Employees (FIET):** 15 avenue de Balexert,
1210 Geneva 28, Switzerland; f. 1904. Mems.: national
unions of non-manual workers comprising 5,773,500
workers in 76 countries. Organization: World Congres-
ses (every three years), Executive Committees, four
trade sections, regional organizations for Europe,
Western Hemisphere and Asia, African Office.

Pres. GÜNTER STEPHAN (Federal Republic of Germany);
Sec.-Gen. HERIBERT MAIER (Austria). Publs. *News-
letter* (monthly in English, French, German and Span-
ish), Press service, *Documents*.

International Federation of Free Teachers' Unions: Ave.
Bergmann 111, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1951. Mems.:
national organizations of teachers' trade unions cover-
ing 2,500,000 people in 51 countries. Organization:
Congress (every three years), General Council (annual
meetings), Executive Committee, Executive Bureau.
Pres. ERICH FRISTER (Federal Republic of Germany);
Gen. Sec. A. BRACONIER (Belgium).

International Federation of Chemical and General Workers'
Unions: 58 rue de Moillebeau, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzer-
land; f. 1907. Mems.: 100 national unions covering
3 million people in 45 countries. Organization: Congress
(every three years), Executive Committee (meets four
times a year), Management Committee.

Pres. K. HAUENSCHILD (Federal Republic of Germany);
Sec.-Gen. C. LEVINSON (Canada). Publs. *Bulletin*
(quarterly), reports.

**International Federation of Plantation, Agricultural and
Allied Workers:** 17 rue Necker, 1201, Geneva, Switzer-
land; f. 1959. Mems.: unions covering approx. 4 million
workers. Organization: Congress (every six years),
Executive Committee, Central Secretariat.

Pres. TOM S. BAVIN (United Kingdom); Gen. Sec.
STANLEY G. CORREA. Publ. *SNIPS* (monthly).

**International Federation of Petroleum and Chemical
Workers:** P.O.B. 6565, Denver, Colo. 80206, U.S.A.;
f. 1954. Mems.: 111 unions in 65 countries with
1,370,000 members. Organization: Congress (every
three years), Executive Board (representing 13 coun-
tries), Secretariat.

Gen. Sec. C. J. HOGAN (U.S.A.). Publs. *Petro* (bi-
monthly), *Petrogram* (weekly).

International Graphical Federation: Dufourstrasse 107,
8008 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1949. Mems.: national
organizations in 26 countries. Organization: Executive
Committee and Trade Group Boards.

Pres. (vacant); Gen. Sec. WALTER HERDEG (Switzer-
land). Publs. *Journal of the IGF* (twice a year), reports.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Metalworkers' Federation: Route des Acacias 54 bis, 1227 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1893. Mems.: national organizations covering 13,506,587 workers in 69 countries. Organization: Congress (every three years), Central Committee (meets annually), Executive Committee; four regional offices; five industrial departments; World Company Councils for unions in multinational corporations.

Pres. E. LODERER (Federal Republic of Germany); Gen. Sec. HERMAN REBHAN (U.S.A.). Publ. *IMF News* (every 2 weeks, seven languages).

International Textile, Garment and Leather Workers' Federation: rue Joseph Stevens 8, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1970. Mems.: 100 national federations covering 5,000,000 workers in 60 countries. Organization: Congress, General Council, Executive Committee of 12.

Pres. KARL BUSCHMANN (Federal Republic of Germany); Gen. Sec. CHARLES FORD (United Kingdom). Publ. *World Digest*.

International Transport Workers' Federation: Maritime House, Old Town, Clapham, London, SW4 0JR, England; f. 1896. Mems.: national trade unions covering 5,000,000 workers in 81 countries. Organization: Congress (every three years), General Council, Executive Board Management Committee, Secretariat, eight Industrial Sections.

Pres. FRITZ PRECHTL (Austria); Gen. Sec. HAROLD LEWIS (U.K.). Publ. *ITF Newsletter* (monthly).

International Union of Food and Allied Workers' Associations: Rampe du Pont-Rouge 8, 1213 Petit-Lancy, Switzerland; f. 1920. Mems.: national organizations covering 2,207,566 workers in 57 countries. Organization: Congress (every four years), Executive Committee of 25, Administrative Committee of four.

Pres. D. CONWAY (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. DAN GALLIN

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

(Switzerland). Publs. monthly bulletins, reports, brochures.

Miners' International Federation: 75-76 Blackfriars Road, London, SE1 8HE, England; f. 1890. Mems.: 33 national unions covering over one million miners in 30 countries. Organization: Congress (every four years), Executive Committee, Bureau, Regional Conferences.

Pres. A. SCHMIDT (Federal Republic of Germany); Gen. Sec. D. EDWARDS (U.K.). Publs. *Newsletter* (bi-monthly), *Report on Conditions in the Mining Industry* (quarterly), special reports, Congress proceedings.

Postal, Telegraph and Telephone International: 36 ave. du Lignon, 1219 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1920. Mems.: national trade unions covering 3,246,400 workers in 85 countries. Organization: Congress (every 3 years), Executive Committee.

Gen. Sec. S. NEDZYNSKI. Publs. *PTTI News* (six languages, monthly), *PTTI Studies* (four languages, quarterly).

Public Services International: Hallström House, Central Way, Feltham, Middlesex, England; f. 1935. Mems.: 145 unions and professional associations covering 4,006,000 workers in 64 countries. Organization: Congress (every four years), Regional Conferences, vocational meetings, Executive Committee, Secretariat.

Pres. HEINZ KLUNCKER (Federal Republic of Germany); Gen. Sec. C. W. FRANKEN (Netherlands). Publs. *News and Views* (3 or 4 times a year), *Newsletter* (monthly), specialized reports.

Universal Alliance of Diamond Workers: Plantin-en-Moretuslei 66-68, 2000-Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1905. Mems.: 10,100 in 6 countries; annual Executive committee meetings.

Pres. J. MEYNIKMAN (Netherlands); Gen. Sec. A. BUELENS (Belgium).

FINANCE

Affiliated federations pay a standard fee of 2,730 Belgian francs, or its equivalent in other currencies, per 1,000 members per annum, which covers the establishment and routine activities of the ICFTU headquarters in Brussels.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY FUND

The Fund was set up in 1956 to assist workers and trade

unionists in the developing countries. It finances the regional organizations and regional colleges, extends assistance to unions in the developing countries and token assistance is granted to workers victimized by repressive political measures by government or employer and in cases of major natural disasters affecting workers.

PUBLICATIONS

Free Labour World (official monthly journal).

International Trade Union News (fortnightly).

Economic and Social Bulletin (every two months).

All these periodicals are issued in English, French

and German and, on the regional level, in many other languages. In addition Congress Reports and numerous other publications on labour, economic and trade union training have been published in various languages.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE—ICA

11 Upper Grosvenor St., London, W1X 9PA, England

Telephone: 01-4995991.

Founded by the International Co-operative Congress in 1895. The Alliance links individual members and affiliated organizations in the pursuit of Co-operative aims.

MEMBERS

332,355,000 individual members of 663,510 societies.

ORGANIZATION

President: ROGER KERINEC (France).

Vice-Presidents: A. P. KLIMOV (U.S.S.R.), P. SØILAND (Norway).

CONGRESS

The highest authority of the ICA. Congress meets every four years.

Each national organization sends delegates. Their number is according to the organization's size.

Functions: to elect the Central Committee, to establish general policy and the future programme, to approve reports and to decide on motions and resolutions.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Meets once a year at least.

There are 170 members, nominated by the national organizations and the Committee is elected by Congress.

Functions: to elect the President, two Vice-Presidents and the Executive, to appoint the Director, to confirm the budget, and to carry out the programme established by Congress.

EXECUTIVE

Meets two or three times a year.

Members: the President, Vice-Presidents, and thirteen members elected by the Central Committee.

Functions: to admit new members, to appoint staff, to draw up the budget and control finance, to conduct any collaboration with other international organizations, and to direct ICA policy between Central Committee meetings. The Co-operative Development Committee, a sub-committee of the Executive directs ICA activities in promoting co-operation in the developing countries and controls the expenditure of the development fund financing the activities. The Executive has designated the years 1971-80 as the Co-operative Development Decade during which special efforts will be made to stimulate and co-ordinate the work of all agencies involved in the promotion of co-operatives in developing countries.

SECRETARIAT

Director: Dr. SUREN K. SAXENA (India).

The Director is responsible for executing the decisions of the Alliance's authorities, for representing it at international organizations, for finance, organization of meetings and the running of the Secretariat. He is assisted by the heads of departments for Administration, Education, Agriculture, Press and Public Relations, Research and Statistics and Women and Youth Activities.

REGIONAL OFFICE AND EDUCATIONAL CENTRE FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Bonow House, P.O.B. 3312, 43 Friends' Colony, New Delhi, India.

Founded 1960 to develop ICA activity in South-East Asia, to act as a link with affiliated national movements, and to represent ICA at international organizations in the region.

The Regional Office includes the Education Centre, which facilitates the interchange of knowledge and experience between Co-operative organizations in the region. It arranges courses, seminars and conferences, undertakes surveys, and supports and supplements the educational activities of national Co-operative Movements.

Regional Director: R. B. RAJAGURU.

OFFICE FOR EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

P.O.B. 946, Moshi, Tanzania

The Office of the ICA for East and Central Africa was founded in 1968 to develop ICA activity in East Africa and to carry out a similar programme of work as the Regional Office in South-East Asia.

Regional Director: D. NYANJOM.

FINANCE

The ICA works on an annual budget of slightly over £100,000. Its income is obtained almost entirely from the annual subscriptions paid by its members. Costs of about £80,000 per annum for the work of the Education Centre in South East Asia are borne by the members of the Swedish co-operatives. Technical Assistance expenditure is met from the ICA Development Fund to which contributions are made by member organizations on a voluntary basis.

PUBLICATIONS

Review of International Co-operation (quarterly): in English, French, German and Spanish.

Co-operative News Service (monthly): in English.

Agricultural Co-operative Bulletin (monthly): in English, with French résumé.

Consumer Affairs Bulletin (monthly): in English and French.

Report on Activities (annual); in English and French.

Studies and Reports (irregular).

Directory of Organizations engaged in Co-operative Research. Reports of ICA Congresses.

Annual Statistical Summary of Affiliated Organizations.

Directory of the Co-operative Press.

Vocabulary of Co-operative Terms: in English, French, German, Spanish and Russian.

Research Register of Studies on Co-operatives in Developing Countries.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC UNIONS —ICSU

51 blvd. de Montmorency, 75016 Paris, France

Telephone: 527 7702.

Founded 1931 to co-ordinate international co-operation in theoretical and applied sciences.

MEMBERS

NATIONAL MEMBERS

Academies or research councils of 66 countries.

SCIENTIFIC MEMBERS AND ASSOCIATES

Seventeen international unions are full members, and eight are scientific associates of ICSU (*see* page 363).

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Consists of representatives of National and Scientific Members. Meets every two years to lay down general policy. Next Assembly: 1978.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

President: Prof. B. STRAUB (Hungary).

Vice-President: Prof. C. DE JAGER (Netherlands).

Treasurer: Prof. D. A. BEKOE (Ghana).

Secretary-General: Sir JOHN KENDREW (United Kingdom).

GENERAL COMMITTEE

Consists of thirty-three members; four principal officers, past president, eleven representatives of national institutions and one representative for each of the seventeen member unions. Directs the affairs of the Council between meetings of the General Assembly, to which it is responsible. Meets annually.

SECRETARIAT

Executive Secretary: F. W. G. BAKER (U.K.).

Responsible for general affairs, finance, information and publications. Publ. *ICSU Yearbook*, *ICSU Bulletin*.

COMMITTEES

Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR): f. 1958 to continue the co-operative scientific exploration of Antarctica after the close of the International Geophysical Year (IGY). Mems.: 12 countries; Pres. Dr. T. GJELSVIK (Norway); Exec. Sec. G. E. HEMMEN, Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge, England. Publ. *SCAR Bulletin*.

Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research (SCOR): f. 1957 to further international scientific activity in all branches of oceanic research, especially concerning climate, fertility of the sea and improvement of oceanographic methods. Advisory body to UNESCO and to Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. Mems.: 32 countries; Pres. Dr. K. N. FEDOROV (U.S.S.R.); Secretariat: R. I. CURRIE, DMRL, P.O.B. 3, Oban, Argyll, PA34 4AD, Scotland. Publ. *SCOR Proceedings*.

Committee on Space Research (COSPAR): f. 1958 to continue and foster, after the end of IGY, international co-operation in all sciences that make use of the re-

search tools of balloons, rockets and satellites. Mems.: institutions in 34 countries and 12 scientific unions; Pres. Prof. C. DE JAGER (Netherlands); Secretariat: Z. NIEMIROWICZ, Exec. Sec., 51 blvd. de Montmorency, 75016 Paris, France. Publ. *COSPAR Information Bulletin* (3 a year), *Space Research* (annual), *Life Sciences and Space Research* (annual), *Symposia Proceedings* (annual), *COSPAR Technique Manuals* (irreg.), *COSPAR Directory of Organization and Members* (updated annually).

ICSU-UATI Coordinating Committee on Water Research: c/o Dr. E. B. WORTHINGTON, Linnean Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W1V 0LQ, U.K.; f. 1964 as Scientific Cttee. on Water Research (COWAR), name changed 1977; to consider the problem of international water resources in all its aspects, and to act as adviser on behalf of ICSU to UNESCO and other international bodies on problems pertaining to the International Hydrological Programme.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Special Committee on Solar-Terrestrial Physics (SCOSTEP):

Small nucleus formed in January 1966, expanded to 28 mems.; principal tasks are to organize international co-operative projects in solar terrestrial physics and to co-ordinate international symposia in this field; Pres. Dr. F. S. JOHNSON (U.S.A.); Sec. Dr. E. R. DYER, National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington, D.C. 20418, U.S.A. Publ. *STP Notes*.

Committee on Science and Technology in Developing Countries (COSTED):

f. 1966 for the encouragement of science and technology in developing countries; 19 mems.; Chair. Prof. S. BHAGAVANTAM (India); Sec. Dr. S. RADHAKRISHNA, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore 560012, India. Publ. *COSTED Newsletter*.

Committee on Data for Science and Technology (CODATA):

f. 1966 to improve standards in the compiling, presentation and analysis of scientific data; to co-ordinate the work of data centres, and to improve their publica-

International Council of Scientific Unions

tions and information services. Memos.: 15 countries and 13 scientific unions; Pres. Prof. P. MELCHIOR (Belgium); Exec. Sec. B. DREYFUS, 51 blvd. de Montmorency, 75016 Paris, France. Publs. *CODATA Newsletter* (two a year), *CODATA Bulletin* (irregular), *International Compendium of Numerical Data Projects*.

Committee on the Teaching of Science:

f. 1968 to study all matters related to science teaching. Chair. Dr. A. V. BAEZ (U.S.A.); Sec. J. LEWIS, Malvern College, Malvern, Worcs., England.

Scientific Committee on Problems of the Environment (SCOPE):

f. 1969 to consider those problems of the environment toward the solution of which the scientific competence represented by ICSU can be effectively applied; Pres. Prof. G. WHITE (U.S.A.), Exec. Sec. Dr. V. SMIRNYAGIN, 51 blvd. de Montmorency, 75016 Paris, France.

SERVICES AND INTER-UNION COMMISSIONS

Federation of Astronomical and Geophysical Services (FAGS):

f. 1956; federates the following Permanent Services: International Time Bureau, International Polar Motion Service, International Gravimetric Bureau, Quarterly Bulletin on Solar Activity, Permanent Services on Geomagnetic Indices, Earth Tides, Mean Sea Level, Fluctuation of Glaciers, International Ursigram and World Days Service; Pres. Dr. H. ENSLIN (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. Dr. G. A. WILKINS, Royal Greenwich Observatory, Herstmonceux Castle, Hailsham, East Sussex, BN27 1RP, England. Publs. *Quarterly Bulletin on Solar Activity*, *Tables of Geomagnetic Indices*, *Bulletin Horaire*, etc.

ICSU Abstracting Board (IAB):

f. 1952; facilitates the dissemination of scientific information in physics, chemistry, biology, astronomy, geology, mathematics and crystallography; co-operates with the major abstracting and indexing services of the world; Pres. Dr. M. DAY (U.S.A.); Secretariat: Mme. J. POYEN, Gen. Sec., ICSU Abstracting Board, 17 rue Mirabeau, 75 Paris, France. Publ. *Annual survey of activities and list of publications of members of the ICSU family* (every 2 years).

Inter-Union Committee on Frequency Allocations for Radio Astronomy and Space Science (IUCAF):

f. 1960 under auspices of URSI with representatives of URSI, IAU and COSPAR, to study the requirements for frequency channels and radio-frequency protection for research in the fields of radio astronomy and space science;

Sec. Dr. F. HORNER, Appleton Laboratory, Ditton Park, Slough, Bucks. SL3 9XJ, England. Publs. Periodical reports of meetings and the relevant papers are published in the *Information Bulletin* of the International Union of Radio Science (URSI), Brussels.

Inter-Union Committee on Radio Meteorology (IUCRM):

f. 1959 by IUGG and URSI, to further the study of those aspects of meteorology which affect radio propagation and the application of radio techniques to meteorology. Pres. Dr. B. R. BEAN (U.S.A.); Sec. Dr. S. WICKERTS, Institute of National Defence, S-10450 Stockholm, Sweden.

Inter-Union Commission on Spectroscopy (IUCS):

f. 1966 to co-ordinate the work of the international unions of astronomy, chemistry and physics in the field of spectroscopy; Chair. (vacant).

Inter-Union Commission on Geodynamics (ICG):

f. 1969 to promote and co-ordinate international interdisciplinary research and co-operative programmes related to the Geodynamics Project. Chair. Prof. A. L. HALES (Australia); Sec.-Gen. Prof. R. D. RUSSELL, University of British Columbia, 2075 Westbrook Place, Vancouver V6T 1W5, Canada.

BUDGET

Prepared annually by a Finance Committee and presented to the General Assembly, which determines contributions for National and Scientific Members.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT BANK

17 Presneski Val, Moscow D-22, U.S.S.R.

Established by an Agreement in 1970, the Bank commenced operations on January 1st, 1971

MEMBERS

Bulgaria
Cuba
Czechoslovakia

German Democratic Republic
Hungary
Mongolia

Poland
Romania
U.S.S.R.
Viet-Nam

ORGANIZATION

(as at August 1977)

COUNCIL

The Council of the Bank is the highest authority and consists of representatives of all the member countries. Each member country, irrespective of the amount of its quota, has one vote in the Council. Major decisions require a unanimous vote. The Council meets as often as necessary but not less than twice a year.

BOARD

The Board is the executive body of the Bank and consists of a Chairman and three Deputies appointed by the Council. Its task is to supervise the Bank's activities in accordance with the Agreement, the Statutes of the Bank and the decisions of the Council.

Chairman: ALBERT N. BELICHENKO (U.S.S.R.).

FUNCTIONS

1. Under Article II of the Agreement on the Establishment of the International Investment Bank the fundamental task of the Bank is to grant long-term and medium-term credits for projects connected with the international socialist division of labour, specialization and co-operation of production, for expenditure on raw materials and fuels in the members' collective interest, for the construction of enterprises of mutual concern to member countries in other branches of the economy, for the construction of projects for the development of the national economies of member countries and for other purposes established by the Council.

2. Credits may be granted to:

- (a) banks, economic organizations and enterprises of member countries;
- (b) international economic organizations and enterprises of member countries;
- (c) banks and economic organizations of other countries.

3. The Bank may:

- (i) form reserve capital and create its own special funds;
- (ii) attract funds in collective currency (transferable roubles), in national currencies of interested countries and in convertible currency;
- (iii) issue interest-bearing bond loans placed on international capital markets;

(iv) place surplus funds with other banks, buy and sell currency, gold and securities, grant guarantees and conduct other banking operations;

(v) co-operate with bodies of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the International Bank for Economic Co-operation and other economic organizations of the member countries of the Bank;

(vi) make contact and establish business relations with international and other financial and credit institutions as well as with banks.

(vii) conclude international agreements and the like, as well as making business transactions within its competence.

The Bank signed a co-operation agreement with the International Bank for Economic Co-operation (*see* page 216) in July 1971, under which it may place deposits with the latter. The banks co-operate in planning credit operations.

In 1974, a Special Fund was formed for financing programmes of economic and technical assistance to developing countries.

The amount of the Special Fund is determined at 1,000 million transferable roubles.

The Bank's credits finance projects in industry and transport. By the end of 1976 48 projects had been approved for credits; the cost of these projects was estimated at 7,000 million transferable roubles.

FINANCE**AUTHORIZED CAPITAL**

(million transferable roubles as at January 1st, 1977)

COUNTRY	AMOUNT
Bulgaria	85.1
Cuba	15.7
Czechoslovakia	129.9
German Democratic Republic	176.1
Hungary	83.7
Mongolia	4.5
Poland	121.4
Romania	52.6
U.S.S.R.	399.3
TOTAL	1,068.3

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

as at January 1st, 1977

(transferable roubles)

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash on hand and in Sight and Time		Paid-up Capital	371,995,000
Accounts with Banks	340,359,935	Reserve Capital	41,542,429
Disbursed Credits	1,157,442,482	Special Fund	25,810,637
Inventory, Equipment	368,992	Borrowings and loans received	1,060,922,348
Other Assets	41,863,914	Other Liabilities	22,457,271
		Net Income	17,307,638
TOTAL	1,540,035,323	TOTAL	1,540,035,323

The gold content of one transferable rouble is 0.987412 gramme of fine gold.

THE INTERNATIONAL LENIN PEACE PRIZE COMMITTEE

Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., Kremlin, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

The prize was founded in 1949 and is awarded annually for the previous year.

COMMITTEE

Chairman: NIKOLAI BLOKHIN.

Members: LOUIS ARAGON, GRIGORY ALEXANDROV, RENATO
GUTTUSO, KESHAV DYEVA MALAVIA, ANNA SEGHERS,

NIKOLAI TOMSKY, MIRJAM VIRE-TUOMINEN, KAORU
YASUI.

PRIZEWINNERS

Each prize is worth 25,000 roubles.

In connection with the centenary of the birth of Lenin the Committee awarded the prizes for 1968 and 1969 in the jubilee year of 1970. The Committee did not hold sessions in 1969, 1971, 1974 or 1976.

1963: MODIBO KEITA
MANOLIS GLEZOS
GEORGI TRAIKOV
OSCAR NIEMEYER

1964: AHMED BEN BELLA
DOLORES IBARRURI
HERLUF BIDSTRUP

1965: ARUNA ASAF ALI
RAFAEL ALBERTI
KAORU OTA
GORDON SHAFFER

1966: MIGUEL ANGEL ASTURIAS
PETER AYO CURTIS JOSEPH
GIACOMO MANZU
ZHAMSARANGIIN SAMBU
MIRJAM VIRE-TUOMINEN

1967: MARTIN NIEMÖLLER
ABRAHAM FISHER
DAVID ALFARO SIQUEROS
IVAN MALEK
ROCKWELL KENT
HERBERT WARNKE

1968: NGUYEN THI DINH
JORGE ZALAMEA BORDA
ROMESH CHANDRA
JEAN EFFEL

ANDRÉ ŠIK
JORIS IVENS

1970: LUDVÍK SVOBODA
LINUS PAULING
SHAFI AHMED EL SHEIKH
JAROSLAW IWASZKIEWICZ
AKIRA IWAI
BERTIL SVANSTROM
KHALED MOHAI ED DIN

1972: ERIK H. BURHOP
RENATO GUTTUSO
TSOLA DRAGOICHEVA
KAMAL JUMBLATT
ERNST BUSCH
ALFREDO VARELA

1973: LEONID BREZHNEV
SALVADOR ALLENDE GOSSENS
ENRIQUE PASTORINO
JAMES ALDRIDGE

1975: LUIS CORVALÁN LEPE
JEANNE MARTIN CISSE
RAIMOND E. M. E. GOOR

1977: JÁNOS KÁDÁR
DR. AGOSTINHO NETO
SAMORA M. MACHEL
HORTENZIA BUSSI DE ALLENDE
SÉAN MACBRIDE
JANNIS RITSOS

INTERNATIONAL PRESS INSTITUTE—IPI

Lindenplatz 6, 8048 Zurich, Switzerland

London Secretariat: c/o City University, 280 John St., London, EC1V 4PB, England

Founded in 1951. A non-governmental association of editors, publishers and news broadcasters who support the principles of a free and responsible Press.

MEMBERS

1,800 publishers and journalists of press, radio and TV systems from 62 countries.

ORGANIZATION

ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

Composed of participants from all member countries. The Assembly elects the Executive Board and lays down Institute policy.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The governing body of the Institute. The Board consists of 24 editors, publishers and broadcasters, who are elected by the Annual Assembly. It meets when necessary, but must do so at least once a year. It appoints the Director.

Chairman: OLOF WAHLGREN (Sweden).

Vice-Chairmen: WILLIAM BLOCK (U.S.A.), TOMOO HIROOKA (Japan), RANALD MACDONALD (Australia).

SECRETARIAT

Director: PETER GALLINER (United Kingdom).

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

Established in every country where there are at least five full members formally committed to the principle of the present IPI Constitution.

Composed of the leading editors of these countries, the Committees recruit the membership, report to the Sec-

retariat on developments affecting the press and conduct the business of the Institute in their countries.

MEMBERSHIP

Comprises three categories: full members, associate members and institutional members.

Full membership of the Institute is open to persons with responsibilities for editorial or news policy in newspapers, weekly or monthly journals, news agencies or broadcasting systems, who support the principle of freedom of the Press and desire to co-operate in achieving the Institute's objectives and who, in seeking membership, declare formally and by written statement their willingness to work for the achievement of Press freedom.

Associate membership is open to persons whose work is associated with journalism in its editorial aspects but who cannot qualify for full membership because they are not executives of newspapers or agencies, for example newspaper correspondents and commentators, members of journalism faculties, etc.

Institutional membership is open under the same conditions as for full and associate membership to communications departments of universities and colleges, schools and centres of journalism, press institutes and journalists' organizations in the press and broadcasting fields.

ACTIVITIES

Defence of Press Freedom

IPI takes the following action: publication of the facts in the monthly *IPI Report*; protests to governments; public protests spread over the world through news agencies, newspapers, radio and television; direct pressure on governments and direct intervention.

Meetings

Regional meetings have been a regular feature of the Institute's programme. These are held between newspapermen from pairs of countries to discuss mutual problems and misunderstandings and ways to improve relations through the press.

Seminars are arranged on subjects of practical use to editors and journalists.

Training

A programme to train staff of Asian newspapers was launched in 1960. The Press Institute of India was launched as a result of collaboration between IPI and a group of leading Indian newspaper publishers and editors. Other institutes followed in the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Hong Kong and Malaysia, providing newspapers with their own bodies to study professional problems and train journalists.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

In March 1963, the first IPI training course for African journalists opened in Nairobi, Kenya. Since then over 200 journalists from a dozen African countries, who have studied at IPI residential courses in Nairobi and in Lagos, Nigeria, have moved on to responsible posts and the IPI certificate of training has become recognized as the mark of a qualified journalist. Instruction has also been given to African newspaper cameramen and IPI has given the first course for African women journalists.

Meanwhile, these journalism courses have been taken over and continued by the University of Nairobi and the Nigerian Institute of Journalism.

New projects in the form of seminars and training programmes are being carried out in developing countries.

Research

A Research Section prepares studies on problems of

International Press Institute

international journalism. Information is frequently supplied on such questions as legislation affecting the press, professional standards and training in journalism.

Library and Press Centre

This Centre is maintained at the secretariat of IPI in London. Material on a wide range of press subjects, including news coverage, legislation and freedom of the press, is at the disposal of members.

BUDGET

The Institute is supported by members' subscriptions and publishers' donations. It began with the aid of the United States Carnegie and Rockefeller Foundations and receives continuous support from various foundations for specific projects.

PUBLICATIONS

Improvement of Information (1952)
The News from Russia (1952)
The Flow of the News (1953)
As Others See Us (1954)
The News from the Middle East (1954)
Government Pressures on the Press (1955)
News in Asia (1956)
The Editor and the Publisher (1957)
The Press in Authoritarian Countries (1959)
The Active Newsroom (1961)
Professional Secrecy and the Journalist (1962)
IPI—The First Ten Years (1962)
Conseils de Presse et Codes d'Honneur Professionnels (1962)
Le Secrétariat de Rédaction (1965)

A Free Press (by Walter Lippmann) (1965)
Press Councils and Press Codes (4th edition 1966)
Press Law for Our Times (1966)
IPI in Asia (1966)
Le Reportage (1966)
Newspaper Crisis (1967)
African Assignment (1969)
Svoboda (1969)
Protection de la vie privée et déontologie des journalistes (1970)
Libel Law and the Press (1970)
The African Newsroom (1972)
Press Planning (1974), English and French
IPI—The Undivided Word (1976)
Subsidies and the Press in Europe (1977)
IPI Report: monthly in English

INTERNATIONAL RADIO AND TELEVISION ORGANIZATION—OIRT

U Mrázovky 15, 153-13 Prague 5, Czechoslovakia

MEMBERS

Broadcasting organizations from:

Algeria
Bulgaria
Byelorussian S.S.R.
Cuba
Czechoslovakia
Egypt
Estonian S.S.R.
Finland

German Democratic Republic
Hungary
Iraq
Korea, Democratic People's Republic
Latvian S.S.R.
Lithuanian S.S.R.
Mali
Moldavian S.S.R.

Mongolia
Poland
Romania
Sudan (Television)
Ukrainian S.S.R.
U.S.S.R.
Viet-Nam

ORGANIZATION

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL

President: (vacant).

Vice-Presidents: I. LOZANS (Moldavian S.S.R.), Dr. JAN ZELENKA (Czechoslovakia).

There are between 7 and 13 members in the Council, which meets annually.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Consists of one representative from each member organization. Makes decisions about OIRT policy; directs the activities of Committees and appoints new ones. The General Assembly meets every two years.

COMMISSIONS

Technical Commission:

Chairman: B. IONIȚA (Romania).

A consultative body of representatives from member organizations with five study groups: wired broadcasting and transmission lines; electroacoustics; television; radio waves propagation and broadcasting systems; automation and computers in broadcasting; and terminology.

Radio Programme Commission:

Chairman: Dr. JÁN RIŠKO (Czechoslovakia).

Considers theoretical and practical problems in sound radio programmes. Organized like the Technical Commission.

Television Programme Commission and Intervision Council:

Chairman: HEINZ ADAMECK (G.D.R.).

Organized like the Technical Commission. It considers programmes, and the organization of the exchange of television programmes. The exchange of Intervision programmes and the daily television news exchange are co-ordinated by the Intervision Programme and Technical Co-ordination Centres, which are part of the OIRT permanent services.

TECHNICAL CENTRE

Director: VIKTOR E. DEMENTEV (U.S.S.R.).

The work of the Technical Commission and its study groups is organized and co-ordinated at the Centre.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

General Secretary: JAROMÍR HRÉBIK (Czechoslovakia).

BUDGET

OIRT is financed by membership dues and the income gained from publishing radio magazines.

PUBLICATIONS

OIRT Radio and Television (6 times a year).

OIRT Information (monthly).

INTERVISION

The Intervision network was set up in 1960 under OIRT to link the television services of Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Poland. Links were extended to the U.S.S.R. in 1961 (the Soviet Central Television and TV services of the Ukraine, Estonia and Latvia). Bulgaria and Romania joined in 1963. In 1965 Finnish Television and TV services of Byelorussia and Lithuania joined. The TV service of Moldavia joined in 1967, and that of Mongolia in 1972.

Intervision is controlled by the OIRT Administrative Council and decisions about programmes are made by the Intervision Council. Programme details are settled by the Intervision International Programme Centre.

There is a regular exchange with the Eurovision network.

TELEVISION LICENCES
('000)

	1960	1965	1969	1970	1972	1973	1974
Bulgaria	3	185	829	1,028	1,172	1,357	1,457
Czechoslovakia	795	2,113	2,996	3,091	3,187	3,500	3,602
Finland	n.a.	n.a.	1,016	1,063	1,177	1,207	1,396
German Democratic Republic	1,035	3,200	4,337	4,499	4,648	5,000	5,113
Hungary	103	887	1,595	1,769	1,942	2,100	2,295
Poland	426	2,078	3,828	4,215	4,700	5,600	6,000
Romania	55	501	1,289	1,484	1,700	2,290	2,300
U.S.S.R.	4,800	15,700	30,800	34,800	41,000	50,000	50,000
TOTAL	7,217	24,664	46,690	51,949	59,526	71,054	72,163

THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS—ICRC*

LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES—LORCS*

COMMON ORGANS

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE RED CROSS

The supreme deliberative body of the International Red Cross. Composed of delegations of National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies, of the States parties to the Geneva Conventions and of the International Committee of the Red Cross and of the League of Red Cross Societies. The Conference's function is to secure unity of effort between the National Societies, the International Committee and the League. It usually meets every four years. (Last Conference: Bucharest, October 1977.)

STANDING COMMISSION

Chairman: Sir EVELYN SHUCKBURGH (United Kingdom).

The Commission meets twice a year in ordinary session. Its functions are to prepare the International Conference and to settle any differences that may arise between the International Committee and the League. It consists of two members each from the ICRC and the League, and five members elected by the Conference.

MEETINGS OF THE THREE PRESIDENTS

The Chairman of the Standing Commission, the President of the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the League meet once between Standing Commission meetings and whenever one of them shall so request. They present a report at the following session of the Standing Commission.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS—ICRC

17 avenue de la Paix, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland

Founded in 1863; assumed present title in 1876. It serves as a neutral intermediary between parties to armed conflicts. It is the guardian of the principles of the Red Cross and promotes international humanitarian law.

PRINCIPLES OF THE RED CROSS

Humanity.

Impartiality.

Neutrality.

Independence.

Voluntary Service. The Red Cross is a voluntary organization not prompted in any way by desire for gain.

Unity. There can be only one Red Cross Society in any one country. It must be open to all. It must carry out its work throughout the whole territory.

Universality.

GENEVA CONVENTIONS

The first Geneva Convention (Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick) was signed in 1864 by twelve countries. In 1929 a Convention concerning the treatment of prisoners of war was approved.

Under the following 4 Conventions agreed in 1949, protection is bestowed upon:

1. The wounded and sick in the armed forces, doctors and medical personnel, chaplains.
2. The wounded and sick and medical personnel at sea; the shipwrecked.
3. Prisoners of war.
4. Civilians.

In 1977 two protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions were approved by the States, in order to improve the protection of civilians during armed conflicts.

* ICRC was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1917 and 1944 and jointly with the League of Red Cross Societies in 1963.

ORGANIZATION

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

President: ALEXANDRE HAY.

Vice-Presidents: JEAN PICTET, HARALD HUBER.

The ICRC is an independent institution of a private character, neutral as regards politics, ideology and religion. It is exclusively composed of Swiss nationals. Members are co-opted, and their total number may not exceed 25. The international character of the ICRC is based on its mission and not on its composition.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

President: ALEXANDRE HAY.

Vice-President: VICTOR H. UMBRIGHT.

Members: DENISE BINDSCHIEDLER-ROBERT, THOMAS FLEINER, RICHARD PESTALOZZI, JEAN PICTET.

FINANCE

The ICRC's work is financed by a voluntary annual grant from governments parties to the Geneva Conventions, voluntary contributions from National Red Cross Societies and by gifts and legacies from private people.

PERIODICALS AND PUBLICATIONS

International Review of the Red Cross (monthly): French, English and Spanish editions.

ICRC Bulletin (monthly): French, English, Spanish and German editions.

Annual Reports.

The Geneva Conventions: texts and commentaries.

Various publications on humanitarian law and subjects of Red Cross interest.

THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES—
LORCS

17 Chemin des Grêts, Petit-Saconnex, Case Postale 276, 1211 Geneva 19, Switzerland

Founded in 1919, by the American, British, French, Italian and Japanese Red Cross Societies to be a permanent organ of liaison between national societies.

MEMBERS

National Red Cross, Red Crescent, Red Lion and Sun Societies in 122 countries at the end of 1975, with an aggregate youth and adult membership of over 230 million.

FUNCTIONS

1. To facilitate, as the International Federation of the National Societies, their humanitarian action at all times and carry out the responsibilities devolving on it in this capacity, being a permanent organ of liaison, co-ordination and study among the various National Societies, and having the duty of assisting them in organizing and carrying out their work on both national and international level.

2. To promote the establishment and development of an independent and duly authorized National Society in each country.
3. To be the official representative of the Member Societies in the international field.
4. To accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conference of the Red Cross and the Board of Governors.

FINANCE

The League of Red Cross Societies is financed by the contributions of Member Societies on a pro-rata basis. Each relief action is financed by contributions specified for that action and the development programme is also financed on a voluntary basis by National Societies.

ORGANIZATION

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Chairman: JOSÉ BARROSO CHÁVEZ (Mexico).

The Board is the highest authority of the League and meets every two years. It is composed of representatives from all National Societies Members of the League.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Meets every two years, alternately with the Board of Governors. It is composed of representatives from the Societies to which the Chairman and nine Vice-Chairmen of the Board of Governors belong and from nineteen other Societies appointed by the Board of Governors for a four-year term. It directs the League between sessions of the Board of Governors.

ADVISORY COMMITTEES AND STANDING FINANCE COMMISSION

Development Programme Advisory Committee.
Disaster Relief Advisory Committee.
Health and Social Service Advisory Committee.

Youth Advisory Committee.
Nursing Advisory Committee.
Standing Finance Commission.

These Committees meet, in principle, once every two years. Members are elected by the Board of Governors and number between 10 and 16 except the Standing Finance Commission which numbers 14.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: HENRIK BEER (Sweden).

Deputy Secretary-General: BERTIL PETTERSON (Mexico).

Under Secretaries-General:

BENGT BERGMAN (Sweden), Administration and Control Sector.

ENSO V. BIGMINATTI (U.S.A.), Relief Sector.

DR. GRANT AKOPOV (U.S.S.R.), Technical Services Section.

Treasurer-General: EUSTASIO VILLANUEVA VADILLO (Spain).

ACTIVITIES

Relief Sector: Assumes the statutory responsibilities of the League in the field of relief to victims of natural disasters, refugees and civilian populations who may be displaced or exposed to abnormal hardship. This activity has three main aspects under the responsibility of three Bureaux:

- (i) *Relief Operations:* for the co-ordination of relief operations on the international level and execution by the National Society of the stricken country or by the League itself;
- (ii) *Supply, Logistics and Warehouses:* for the co-ordination and purchase, transport and warehousing of relief supplies;
- (iii) *Relief Preparedness:* for co-ordination of assistance to National Societies situated in disaster-prone areas in the study and execution of practical measures calculated to prevent disasters and diminish their effects.

Services to National Societies Sector: Promotes and co-ordinates assistance to National Societies in developing their basic structure and their services to the community. Three Bureaux are included in this sector:

- (i) *Regional Services:* for the implementation of the League's Red Cross Development Programme aiming at co-ordinating assistance to National Societies, with the advice and co-operation of the *Technical Services Section*, in the fields of health, social welfare, nursing, first aid and training;
- (ii) *Youth:* Promotes the establishment and development of educational and service programmes for children and youth;
- (iii) *Public Information.*

The League is recognized by the United Nations as the main co-ordinating agency in emergency stages of international disaster relief and maintains close relations with many inter-governmental organizations, the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, as well as with non-governmental organizations.

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT FOR VOLUNTEER SERVICE—ISVS

10 Chemin de Surville, Petit Lancy, 1213 Geneva, Switzerland

Established 1962, the ISVS supports national programmes for voluntary and obligatory development service. These may be either overseas programmes or services within national borders. Members: 68 governments.

ORGANIZATION

ASSEMBLY

The ultimate authority on the policies, objectives and scope of the organization. The Assembly now numbers 68 governments. Membership is open to all member governments of the United Nations or its Specialized Agencies and imposes no financial obligations.

COUNCIL

Composed of 28 governments which contribute support to ISVS, either in the form of cash or in the assignment of personnel, or both, on a voluntary basis. It determines questions of policy, programme and budget.

SECRETARIAT

Responsible for the executive functions of the organization.

Secretary-General: MAXIME-LEOPOLD ZOLLNER (Benin).

REGIONAL REPRESENTATION

Asia: ISVS Asian Office, 503 Jalandoni Bldg., 1444a Mabini St., Ermita Manila, Philippines. Telephone 58 41 03.

Latin America: ISVS Representative in Chile, Casilla 21.101, Santiago 21, Chile. Telephone 71 77 38.

Africa: ISVS Representative in Senegal, Délégation général à la Promotion humaine, Bldg. administrative, 2e. étage, Dakar, Senegal.

ACTIVITIES

1. An information and technical services centre is maintained; publications on volunteer service and technical material are distributed.

2. International and regional conferences and seminars are held, teaching generally about volunteer service.

3. Technical assistance takes the form of:
seminars and workshops;
staff exchange among the national volunteer and obligatory services;
regional directors' conferences; consultancies, on request.

FINANCE

The Secretariat is financed by contributions of member governments, principally those of the Council.

PUBLICATIONS

ISVS Flash.

ISVS Reports.

ISVS World Statistical Directory of Volunteer and Development Service Organizations.

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE ORGANIZATION—INTELSAT

490 L'Enfant Plaza, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20024, U.S.A.

Founded in August 1964 for the establishment of a global commercial communications satellite system.

MEMBERSHIP

Under the Definitive Agreements all states members of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and all states which were members of INTELSAT under the Interim Agreement may join the Organization. As of August 1977 there were 98 members of INTELSAT.

ORGANIZATION

ASSEMBLY OF PARTIES

Attended by representatives of governments which are parties to the Agreement. The Assembly has the power to consider general policy and long-term objectives. It may authorize the use of the INTELSAT space segment, or the provision of separate satellites by INTELSAT for specialized telecommunications services; take decisions on proposed amendments to the Intergovernmental Agreement and propose amendments to the Operating Agreement; consider complaints from the governments party to the Intergovernmental Agreement; select legal experts for arbitration tribunals; and confirm the appointment of the Director-General.

Meetings are generally held every two years.

MEETING OF SIGNATORIES

Composed of signatories to the Operating Agreement. Considers resolutions, recommendations and views addressed to it by the Assembly and the Board. Its main functions are to comment on the Board's annual report, and to consider reports on future programmes, proposals for the amendment of the Operating Agreement and the establishment of rules for the use of the space segment.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

As of August 1977, the Board consisted of 26 members.

representing 78 signatories either singly or in combination. Any five or more signatories from the same ITU administrative region may under certain circumstances appoint a joint representative.

A weighted majority of votes is required for important decisions, a simple majority of governors for matters of procedure.

Meetings are generally held five or six times a year.

EXECUTIVE

The Executive headquarters consists of the following main units: Office of the Director-General, Administration, Finance and Operations and Development. The Director-General is responsible to the Board of Governors for all management functions.

Certain technical, operational and management functions are currently provided by the communications Satellite Corporation (Comsat), of Washington, D.C., under the terms of a contract which will expire in February 1979.

Director-General: SANTIAGO ASTRAIN.

ACTIVITIES

SATELLITES

As of August 1977, five INTELSAT satellites, in synchronous orbit, were providing a global communications service. Three satellites (two INTELSAT IV-A and one INTELSAT IV) were positioned over the Atlantic Ocean Region. One INTELSAT IV satellite was in service over the Indian Ocean Region and one INTELSAT IV satellite was in service over the Pacific Ocean Region. In addition, spare satellites are available in orbit to provide immediate restoration of service. The INTELSAT IV-A has a capacity of 6,000 telephone circuits plus two colour television channels; while the INTELSAT IV satellite has a capacity of approximately 4,000 telephone circuits plus two colour television channels.

EARTH STATIONS

Earth stations which work with the INTELSAT satellites are the property of organizations in the countries in which they are located. INTELSAT sets compulsory standards for these stations.

As of August 1977, 122 standard A and 55 standard B earth station antennae carried international commercial traffic via the INTELSAT system.

TRACKING, TELEMETRY, COMMAND AND MONITORING FACILITIES

INTELSAT presently operates, through Signatories acting in a contracting capacity, six facilities for perform-

ing specialized tracking, telemetry, command and monitoring (TTC & M) functions. Special antennae are arranged with standard A earth stations at Carnarvon, Australia; Tangua, Brazil; Zamengoe, Cameroon; Fucino, Italy; Paumalu, Hawaii, and Andover, Maine, U.S.A.

SATELLITE CHARGES AND USE

INTELSAT establishes the charges for use of the space segment to cover estimated operating, maintenance and administrative costs and a return on capital.

The INTELSAT space segment charge was initially set in 1965 at U.S. \$32,000 per year per defined unit of utilization. This charge has been reduced progressively and, from January 1977, it has been set at U.S. \$7,380 per year per unit of utilization.

INTELSAT provides over half of the world's overseas international traffic. As of August 1977 about 18,000 units were in full-time service in the INTELSAT system, and

the continuity of service from January to mid-1977 is indicated by the following figures: 99.99 per cent for the total global satellite system, and 99.95 per cent for the average INTELSAT earth station.

DOMESTIC SERVICES

Where this would not affect the ability of INTELSAT to meet its prime objective of providing capacity for international public telecommunication services, the space segment may be used by signatory states for their own interior communications.

Domestic services, based on long-term lease of transponder capacity, are being provided, or soon will be, through the INTELSAT system to Algeria, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, France (Réunion), Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan and Uganda. Other countries actively considering this type of service include: Australia, Denmark (Greenland), India, Iran, Iraq, Libya, Oman, Peru, Thailand and Zaire.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

Place du Petit-Saconnex, 1209 Geneva, Switzerland

Founded in 1889 to promote personal contacts among the members of the world's Parliaments.
World membership: 72 Inter-Parliamentary Groups.

ORGANIZATION

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE

Meets once a year. National Groups are represented by Delegations consisting of Members of Parliament. Conference adopts resolutions on subjects referred to it by the Inter-Parliamentary Council.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY COUNCIL

The directing organ of the Union. Composed of two members from each affiliated National Group. The Council convenes Inter-Parliamentary Conferences, fixes their agenda, approves the annual budget of the Union and appoints the Secretary General.

President: Sir THOMAS WILLIAMS (United Kingdom).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The administrative organ of the Union. It supervises the work of the Inter-Parliamentary Bureau. The President of the Council is *ex officio* a member and President of the Committee.

Vice-President: M. ZIAI (Iran).

Members:

M. O. BA (Senegal)	R. G. L. FAIRWEATHER
J. BAUMEL (France)	(Canada)
C. ABORJA (Brazil)	J. FINAT (Spain)
E. CUVELIER (Belgium)	M. TARABANOV (Bulgaria)
P. DAPCEVIC (Yugoslavia)	H. YOUNG (Australia)

SECRETARIAT OF THE UNION

Maintains contacts with the National Inter-Parliamentary Groups, organizes meetings held under the auspices of the Union, carries out study programmes and issues publications.

Secretary-General: PIO-CARLO TERENCE (Italy).

Deputy Secretary-General: PIERRE CORNILLON (France).

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES

The Union promotes personal contacts among members of all Parliaments constituted into National Groups with a view to establishing and developing firm democratic institutions and to advancing international peace and co-operation.

The Union organizes conferences bringing together parliamentarians of different nationalities and ideologies to study objectively political, economic, social and cultural problems of international significance.

The Union operates an International Centre for Parliamentary Documentation (CIDP) which collects and

circulates material on the structure and functioning of legislative assemblies throughout the world, and also organizes symposia on questions of parliamentary interest.

The Union has general consultative status, Category 1, with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC). It has entered into consultative arrangements with UNESCO and also maintains regular contacts with other UN specialized agencies. Co-operation also exists with various regional organizations of a parliamentary nature.

BUDGET

Contributions from National Groups are the main source of revenue. These are paid annually on a scale fixed by the Council. The Union's budget for 1977 was about 2,400,000 Swiss francs.

PUBLICATIONS

Inter-Parliamentary Bulletin, Constitutional and Parliamentary Information, Chronicles of Parliamentary Elections, Conference Proceedings, Parliaments of the World: A Reference Compendium.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

Secretariat-General, Kilo 6, Mecca Rd., P.O.B. 178, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

Formally established in May 1971 following a summit meeting of Moslem Heads of State at Rabat, Morocco, in September 1969, and the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference in Jeddah in March 1970, and in Karachi, Pakistan in December 1970.

MEMBERS

Afghanistan	Guinea-Bissau	Morocco	Sudan
Algeria	Indonesia	Niger	Syria
Bahrain	Iran	Oman	Tunisia
Bangladesh	Jordan	Pakistan	Turkey
Cameroon	Kuwait	Palestine Liberation Organization	Uganda
Chad	Lebanon	Qatar	United Arab Emirates
The Comoros	Libya	Saudi Arabia	Upper Volta
Egypt	Malaysia	Senegal	Yemen Arab Republic
Gabon	Mali	Somalia	Yemen, People's Democratic Republic
Gambia	Mauritania		
Guinea			

AIMS

1. To promote Islamic solidarity among member states;
2. To consolidate co-operation among member states in the economic, social, cultural, scientific and other vital fields, and to arrange consultations among member states belonging to international organizations;
3. To endeavour to eliminate racial segregation and discrimination and to eradicate colonialism in all its forms;
4. To take necessary measures to support international peace and security founded on justice;
5. To co-ordinate all efforts for the safeguard of the Holy Places and support of the struggle of the people of Palestine, and help them to regain their rights and liberate their land;
6. To strengthen the struggle of all Muslim people with a view to safeguarding their dignity, independence and national rights; and
7. To create a suitable atmosphere for the promotion of co-operation and understanding among member states and other countries.

ACTIVITIES

1. The International Islamic News Agency (IINA) was set up in December 1972.
2. The Islamic Development Bank was set up in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, in 1974 (see following page).
3. Efforts to consolidate the activities of the Islamic Cultural Centres in non-Muslim countries.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: AMADOU KARIM GAYE (Senegal).

Deputy Secretaries-General:

Political affairs: DR. CIHAD FETHI TEVETOGLU (Turkey).

Cultural affairs: KACEM ZHIRI (Morocco).

Administration and finance: ZAFARUL ISLAM (Pakistan).

SECOND SUMMIT MEETING, LAHORE 1974

Coincided with the diplomatic recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan. The Lahore Declaration, issued after the Conference, re-affirms demands for Israel's withdrawal from all territories occupied in the recent wars; it also pledges that Arab countries will find ways to offset the recent rise in petroleum prices and to promote economic development in poorer countries, especially those in the Arab world.

CONFERENCES OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

Eight Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers had been held by 1977, the first in March 1970 at Jeddah and the eighth in May 1977 at Tripoli, Libya. Conferences have been held in the capitals and main cities of various Islamic countries. The ninth Conference is to be held at Dakar, Senegal, in 1978.

There have also been: Conference on Islamic Cultural Centres, in Rabat, 1971; and the first Islamic Economic Conference, in February 1976, at Mecca.

FINANCE

The Conference is financed by contributions and donations from member states.

PUBLICATIONS

News bulletin, issued three times a week by the International Islamic News Agency (IINA).

ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK

P.O.B. 5925, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

Established under the auspices of the Islamic Conference in 1974, began operations in 1975.

MEMBERS

(see table of subscriptions below)

AIMS

To encourage economic development and social progress of member countries and Muslim communities; the Bank aims to raise living standards in accordance with the principles of the Islamic Shariah.

ORGANIZATION

(as of October 1977)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Each member country is represented by a Governor, usually its Finance Minister or his alternate. The Board of Governors is the Supreme Authority of the Bank. First meeting, Dacca, Bangladesh, March 1977.

President of the Bank and Chairman of the Board of Executive Directors: Dr. AHMAD MOHAMED ALI (Saudi Arabia).

BOARD OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

Consists of 10 members, four of whom are appointed by the four largest subscribers to the capital stock of the Bank; and the remaining six are elected by all Governors. The Executive Directors are elected for three-year terms. Responsible for the direction of the general operations of the Bank.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

The authorized capital of the Bank is 2,000 million Islamic Dinars divided into 200,000 shares having a value of 100,000 Islamic Dinars each. The Islamic Dinar is the Bank's unit of account and is equivalent to the value of one Special Drawing Right of the IMF.

The subscribed capital stood at 725.5 million Islamic Dinars on December 20th, 1976:

SUBSCRIPTIONS

(as at December 20th, 1976)

	MILLION ISLAMIC DINARS		MILLION ISLAMIC DINARS
Afghanistan	2.5	Niger	2.5
Algeria	25.0	Oman	5.0
Bahrain	10.0	Pakistan	25.0
Bangladesh	10.0	Qatar	25.0
Cameroon	2.5	Saudi Arabia	200.0
Egypt	25.0	Somalia	2.5
Guinea	2.5	Sudan	10.0
Indonesia	25.0	Syria	2.5
Jordan	4.0	Tunisia	2.5
Kuwait	100.0	Turkey	10.0
Libya	125.0	United Arab Emirates	110.0
Malaysia	16.0	Yemen Arab Republic	2.5
Mauritania	2.5		
Morocco	5.0		

JOINT INSTITUTE FOR NUCLEAR RESEARCH

(OBEDINENNYI INSTITUT YADERNYCH ISSLEDOVANIY)

Dubna, near Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Postal Address: Head Post Office, P.O.B. 79, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

The Joint Institute at Dubna was founded at an international conference in Moscow in March 1956, its purpose being the furthering of collaboration in nuclear research between the member countries. *See also CERN (page 199.)*

MEMBERS

Bulgaria	Mongolia
Cuba	Poland
Czechoslovakia	Romania
German Democratic Republic	U.S.S.R.
Hungary	Viet-Nam
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	

ORGANIZATION

COMMITTEE OF GOVERNMENT PLENIPOTENTIARIES

The Committee is the supreme authority of the Joint Institute. It is composed of the chairmen or heads of the atomic energy authorities of member countries. The Committee meets about once a year, and makes decisions about future scientific policy, and finance.

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL

Chairman: Academician N. N. BOGOLUBOV (U.S.S.R.).

Plans the programme of work. Composed of senior scientists from the member countries.

MANAGEMENT

Director: Academician N. N. BOGOLUBOV (U.S.S.R.).

Vice-Directors: Prof. D. KISS (Hungary), Prof. M. SOWINSKI (Poland).

Administrative Manager: V. L. KARPOVSKY.

The Management carries out all practical work of the Institute between meetings of the Committee. The Director and Vice-Directors are elected by the Committee.

There are over 4,500 staff at the Institute.

RESEARCH LABORATORIES

LABORATORY OF NUCLEAR PROBLEMS

Director: Prof. V. P. DZHELEPOV.

The laboratory has a 680 MeV synchrocyclotron and a radio-chemical department.

LABORATORY OF HIGH ENERGIES

Director: Prof. A. M. BALDIN.

The Laboratory has a 10 GeV synchrophasotron with which the anti-sigma minus hyperon was discovered in 1960.

LABORATORY OF THEORETICAL PHYSICS

Director: Prof. D. I. BLOKHINTSEV.

LABORATORY OF NEUTRON PHYSICS

Director: Academician I. M. FRANK.

Has an experimental fast neutron pulse reactor and an electrostatic generator.

LABORATORY OF NUCLEAR REACTIONS

Director: Academician G. N. FLEROV.

Equipped with two cyclotrons. In 1974 the 106 element was synthesized.

LABORATORY OF COMPUTING AND AUTOMATION

Director: Prof. M. G. MESCHERYAKOV.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS

Special ion acceleration laboratory; high energy division at the 76 GeV accelerator at Serpukhov, U.S.S.R.

BUDGET

Contributions by all member states are approximately proportional to their national incomes.

LATIN AMERICAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION LAFTA—ALALC

(ASOCIACIÓN LATINO-AMERICANA DE LIBRE COMERCIO—ALALC)

(ASSOCIAÇÃO LATINO-AMERICANA DE LIVRE COMÉRCIO)

Gebollati 1461, Casilla de Correo 577, Montevideo, Uruguay

The Latin American Free Trade Association was set up in February 1960. It aims at an eventual Latin American Common Market.

MEMBERS

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile

Colombia
Ecuador
Mexico
Paraguay

Peru
Uruguay
Venezuela

ORGANIZATION

(as at August 1977)

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

In operation since September 1975 as the supreme organ of LAFTA, the Council is composed of the Foreign Ministers of all member countries and is responsible for important policy decisions relating to regional integration. It meets in ordinary session once a year and in extraordinary session when convened by the Permanent Executive Committee.

CONFERENCE OF CONTRACTING PARTIES

The Conference of Contracting Parties is composed of delegations from each member country and makes decisions on matters that require a joint resolution of the Contracting Parties. Its functions are to take steps towards the implementation of the Treaty, to approve the annual Budget, to fix contributions, to elect a President and two Vice-Presidents and to appoint the Executive Secretary of the Permanent Executive Committee. It meets in regular session once a year, when trade negotiations are carried out, and in extraordinary session when convened by the Permanent Executive Committee.

PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Committee, consisting of one representative of each contracting party, is the Permanent body of the Associa-

tion and is responsible for supervising the implementation of the provisions of the Treaty. Its regular duties are to convene the Council of Ministers and the Conference of Contracting Parties, to represent the Association, to carry out studies, suggest measures and submit recommendations to the Council and Conference, as well as to submit an annual Progress report to them, and to apply for technical assistance and collaboration.

President (1977): CARLOS GARCÍA MARTÍNEZ (Argentina).

SECRETARIAT

The technical and administrative functions of LAFTA are carried out by the Secretariat, which is directed by an Executive Secretary elected by the Conference for a term of three years. The appointment is renewable. The Executive Secretary participates in the work of the Council of Ministers, the Conference and the Committee.

The Secretariat is composed of the Departments of Trade Policy, Industrial Affairs, Economic Affairs, Agricultural Affairs, and Administration, and a number of specialized services.

Executive Secretary (ad interim): DANIEL MESA BERNAL (Colombia).

FUNCTIONS

The Latin American Free Trade Association is an inter-governmental organization, created by the Treaty of Montevideo in February 1960 with the object of increasing trade between the Contracting Parties and of promoting regional integration, thus contributing to the economic and social development of the member countries.

System of Tariff Reductions. The Treaty of Montevideo provides for the gradual establishment of a free trade area, which would form the basis for a Latin American Common Market. Reduction of tariff and other trade barriers is to be carried out gradually up to 1980 by two means, the National Lists and a Common List.

The National Lists form the basis for reductions of tariff and trade barriers between the member countries. Each country presents annually a list of those commodities on which it is prepared to grant reductions and agreement between the members shall be reached by negotiation. Reductions agreed in National Lists come into force on January 1st of the year following agreement.

The Common List includes those products on which complete exemption from all duties and charges shall be granted within the Free Trade Zone. The products on this list shall represent at least 25 per cent of the total trade of the area during the first three years, 50 per

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

cent during the second three-year period, 75 per cent during the third three-year period, and the greater part of the intrazonal trade during the final three-year period.

The Treaty includes provisions for *Special Lists* for more favourable terms for less developed countries. Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Uruguay have obtained benefits under this clause.

Subregional Agreements. The Association approves in principle the drawing up of subregional agreements between its members, in accordance with the Declaration of the Presidents of America, signed at Punta del Este in

Latin American Free Trade Association

April 1967, as being a means of encouraging the realization of a Latin American Common Market.

In accordance with this policy, the Andean group of countries signed the Cartagena Agreement in May 1969, forming an association which is described in the chapter on pages 109-110.

A *River Plate Basin Treaty* (*Tratado de la Cuenca de la Plata*) was signed in Brasilia in April 1969, by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, to co-operate in joint development schemes in the area irrigated by the rivers which flow into the Plate estuary.

ACTIVITIES

Trade Liberalization Programme. The annual rounds of negotiations have given rise to 11,175 tariff reductions incorporated in the National Lists. A total of 7,549 preferential tariff reductions in favour of less developed member countries have been included in Special Lists. These concessions cover 55 per cent of trade between countries of the region.

Negotiations for a second Common List were begun in December 1967 and continued July-November 1968, but no agreement was reached. In October 1969, when negotiations for the Common List were resumed, the Contracting Parties adopted a protocol, drawn up in June 1969 by the Permanent Executive Committee, modifying the Treaty of Montevideo. The amendments provide for prolongation of the strict time limits set for the introduction of free trade in the area, and the transition period is to terminate in 1980 instead of in 1973.

Growth of Trade. By 1975 intraregional trade of the eleven countries had increased 760 per cent since the Treaty of Montevideo came into effect in 1961. Intra-regional exports went up from U.S. \$488 million in 1961 to \$4,059 million in 1975, while intrazonal imports rose from \$586 million in 1961 to \$4,110 million in 1975. Despite the rise in trade between members, total LAFTA exports rose by 340 per cent and total imports by 500 per cent during the same period. LAFTA countries conduct about 87 per cent of their trade with non-member countries.

Co-operation and Development. A number of industrial agreements have been completed in relation to electronics, chemicals, petro-chemicals, electrical appliances, pharma-

ceuticals, dyes and pigments, glass, electric generation, office equipment, photographic and phonographic supplies. The Permanent Executive Committee agreed in September 1969 on proposals for a regional policy for industrial development, integration of industry by sector, widening of markets, investment policy, and measures to be taken to assist the less developed countries of the region.

LAFTA has established a *System of Payments and Credits* to facilitate commercial operations between member countries. This functions by a network of reciprocal credit agreements between central banks, and a procedure of multilateral compensation, which is administered by the Central Reserve Bank of Peru. Operations channelled through this system have increased from \$106 million in 1966, the first year of functioning, to over \$2,924 million in 1976. LAFTA has also established a credit mechanism, the Santo Domingo Agreement, to cover temporary balance-of-payments deficiencies of LAFTA partners in their regional trade. Ordinary and extraordinary credit lines contributed by all the central banks of the region to this fund now amount to \$150 million.

LAFTA has adopted a policy of co-ordination and harmonization of legislation, principally through special intergovernmental agreements, such as the Agreement on Maritime Transport, the Protocol on Transit of Persons, and the Protocol on the Settlement of Disputes. A number of studies have been carried out on matters relating to integration, such as industrial property, harmonization of fiscal laws, customs legislation and the adoption by Contracting Parties of common positions with regard to third parties.

EXTERNAL TRADE OF LAFTA COUNTRIES, 1975
(U.S. \$ million)

	LAFTA		WORLD	
	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.
Argentina	755.5	910.4	2,961.3	3,946.5
Bolivia	83.7	58.0	333.0	182.1
Brazil	1,195.4	779.5	8,660.0	13,657.5
Colombia	216.4	131.2	1,247.6	1,267.9
Chile	409.3	624.9	2,480.5	1,911.1
Ecuador	580.0	124.1	897.1	943.2
Mexico	264.4	290.1	2,850.0	6,056.8
Paraguay	62.3	84.0	174.1	212.7
Peru	156.4	259.5	1,520.6	1,530.2
Uruguay	109.7	152.5	381.2	516.2
Venezuela	173.2	534.3	3,229.3	5,809.6
TOTAL	4,006.3	3,948.5	24,734.7	36,033.8

Source: LAFTA Secretariat. Includes estimates and provisional figures.

THE MAGHREB PERMANENT CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

(COMITÉ PERMANENT CONSULTATIF DU MAGHREB)

14 Rue Yahia Ibn Omar, Mutuelleville, Tunis, Tunisia

A permanent committee for economic co-ordination, established at Tunis in October 1964 by the Economic Ministers of the member countries. The permanent headquarters were opened in Tunis in February 1966.

MEMBERS

Algeria

Mauritania

Morocco

Tunisia

Libya withdrew from all Maghreb institutions in 1970. Mauritania joined in 1975.

AIMS

The Maghreb Committee is a forum for inter-governmental consultation and the exchange of technical information. Its purpose is to investigate all problems relating to economic co-operation in the member countries.

At the request of the Conference of Ministers of Economy or as part of the programme agreed by the Ministers, it proposes measures designed to reinforce co-operation and to bring into being a Maghreb Economic Community.

ORGANIZATION

(as at October 1977)

CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF ECONOMY

The highest authority of the organization. It is attended by Ministers of Economy with their delegations of senior officials.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE

The Committee consists of a President with the rank of Minister, and four delegates who represent the member states. It supervises the commissions and specialized groups, co-ordinating and directing their activities.

PRESIDENT

Each member state in turn appoints the President for a term of two years. He chairs the meetings of the Committee and is responsible for the implementation of projects given to the Committee by the Conference of Ministers of Economy. He also represents the Committee to the governments of the member states and to international organizations.

The Vice-President, who is the delegate from the country of the President, assumes some of his prerogatives in case of his absence.

SECRETARIAT

The Secretary is responsible for staff management, financial affairs of the Committee, and for the administration of the Secretariat. He provides secretarial services for the Conference of Ministers of Economy, the meetings of the Permanent Committee and for meetings of the specialized groups.

Secretary: (interim) MUSTAPHA FILALI (Tunisia).

SPECIALIZED GROUPS

Maghreb Centre for Industrial Studies: Tangier, Morocco; f. 1968.

Maghreb Committee for Tourism: Tunis, Tunisia; f. 1966.

Maghreb Committee for Co-ordination of Posts and Telecommunications: location varies; f. 1964.

Maghreb Commission for Transport and Communications: Tunis, Tunisia; f. 1965; has four subsidiary committees: *Maghreb Committee for Air Transport*, Rabat, Morocco. *Committee for Maghreb Railways*, Algiers, Algeria.

Maghreb Committee for Shipping.

Maghreb Committee for Road Transport.

Maghreb Committee for Co-ordination of National Accounts and Statistics: location varies; f. 1973.

Maghreb Committee for Administrative Studies and Research: f. 1970.

Maghreb Committee for Employment and Labour: Rabat, Morocco; f. 1970.

Maghreb Committee on Normalization: Tangier, Morocco; f. 1970.

Maghreb Committee for Insurance and Reinsurance: Rabat, Morocco; f. 1970.

Maghreb Committee for Electric Energy: Algiers, Algeria; f. 1974.

Maghreb Committee for Development of Stockbreeding: Rabat, Morocco; f. 1975.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCES

1. Tunis, September-October 1964; the principal decision was for the formation of the Permanent Committee. Recommendations were made for a system of regional trade preferences. The principle of co-ordinating policies on exports and on industrialization was affirmed.

2. Tangier, November 1964; founding of the organization. Opening of the Centre for Industrial Studies. Recommendations for regional co-ordination in tourism, transport, posts and telecommunications, manpower and development finance.

3. Tripoli, May 1965; Protocol of Agreement requested the Permanent Committee to investigate co-ordination in respect of trade fairs and insurance. The Maghreb Committee of Posts and Telecommunications was formed. Decision to create the Maghreb Alfa Bureau, to co-ordinate marketing of alfalfa grass. The Permanent Committee was asked to investigate possible policies in respect of the steel industry.

4. Algiers, February 1966; decision to set up the Headquarters of the Permanent Committee and the Secretariat at Tunis, for permanent activities of the organization. The Ministers asked the Committee to examine all obstacles to the development of trade between the member countries. Three reports, drawn up by the Permanent Committee, were adopted: on tourism, on statistics and national accounts and on transport and communications.

Maghreb Permanent Consultative Committee

5. Tunis, November 1967; Ministerial Declaration initiating a new method of procedure. The Permanent Committee was asked to draft an intergovernmental agreement covering a transitional period of no longer than five years. The agreement should entail a programme of economic co-operation based mainly on the reduction of trade barriers, harmonization of customs policies towards third countries and an agreed list of industries whose products would benefit from freedom of movement and a common external tariff.

6. Rabat, July 1970; the Ministers agreed to open fresh consultations at every level to re-examine, amend and widen the scope of the agreement. They decided to form new committees and specialized groups under the Permanent Committee: the Maghreb Committee on Normalization, the Maghreb Committee for Employment and Labour, the Maghreb Committee for Insurance and Reinsurance, the Maghreb Central Office of Compensation. Also a number of studies were entrusted to the Permanent Committee, as part of the Maghreb Agreement on Economic Co-operation.

7. Algiers, May 1975; the Ministers authorized the Permanent Committee to collaborate with the national administrations in an analysis of sectors and enterprises in industry, agriculture and small crafts, identifying suitable products for trading between member countries on a preferential basis. The plan is to cover the six-year period 1976-81, and will include projected new industries as well as existing ones.

STATUTES

Signed at Tunis, October 1st, 1964, by the Economic Ministers of the four member states.

Article 1. The Permanent Consultative Committee is an organism in which representatives of the four countries of the Maghreb are brought together. It is composed of a President and eight members, of whom four are titular representatives and four are deputies.

Article 2. The President of the Permanent Consultative Committee must have the rank of Minister. The Presidency is entrusted to each of the member states in turn for the duration of one year.

Article 3. The Presidency may arrange to be assisted by a Vice-President who will be the titular representative of the country which is holding the Presidency.

Article 4. The Government of each of the countries of the Maghreb will appoint a deputy titular member with the rank of Director of Central Administration.

The representatives of each country will be able to command the help of these experts in case of need.

Article 5. The Permanent Consultative Committee is provided with a Permanent Secretariat headed by an Administrative Secretary appointed by the President.

The location of the Secretariat will vary according to the location of the Presidency.

Article 6. The Permanent Consultative Committee will have correspondents in each member state appointed by

the government concerned. These correspondents must establish a Central Administration, and preferably some organizations and services with the object of planning economic programmes.

Article 7. Meetings of the Permanent Consultative Committee will be held at least once every three months when called by the President. At the same time as the President calls members of the Committee to meetings, he will present them with a programme embodying the proposals which he has received from the member countries.

Article 8. The proceedings of every session of the Permanent Consultative Committee must be recorded in Minutes drawn up by the President in office. These minutes must receive the unanimous approbation of the members of the Committee.

Article 9. The President will supply each of the members of the Committee with a copy of all documents brought to his attention, as well as any document likely to be of value to the Committee.

Article 10. The President will submit the budget planned to cover the expenses of the Permanent Consultative Committee for the approbation of the Maghreb Council of Economic Ministers.

MEKONG RIVER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

c/o ESCAP, Sala Santitham, Bangkok, Thailand

To develop the water resources of the Lower Mekong Basin, including mainstream and tributaries, for hydro-electric power, irrigation, navigation, fisheries, flood control and other purposes.

MEMBERS

Cambodia (Kampuchea)

Laos

Thailand

Viet-Nam

CO-OPERATING COUNTRIES

Australia

Hong Kong

Norway

Austria

India

Pakistan

Belgium

Indonesia

Philippines

Canada

Iran

Sweden

Denmark

Israel

Switzerland

Egypt

Italy

United Kingdom

Finland

Japan

U.S.A.

France

Netherlands

Federal Republic of Germany New Zealand

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin: meets three or more times annually, chairmanship rotating between the four member (riparian) states (1977, Viet-Nam).

The three countries agreed to form an Interim Committee under which water resources development activities would be resumed, and project work in Viet-Nam began shortly afterwards.

The Interim Committee would replace the Co-ordination Committee pending resumption of participation by Cambodia (Kampuchea).

PARTICIPATION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENTS

Long-term planning work covering all four riparian countries continued at the Secretariat as before 1975, but short-term and medium-term project execution was confined to Laos and Thailand. Viet-Nam attended the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) session in April 1977, having announced its readiness to resume participation.

EXECUTIVE AGENT

Responsible for day-to-day management and co-ordination between sessions of the Committee. Assisted by a staff provided by the riparian member countries and the United Nations (ESCAP and UNDP).

Executive Agent: W. J. VAN DER OORD.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Data Collection

In such fields as hydrology, meteorology, mapping and levelling, agriculture and industry. An indicative development plan for the water resources of the Basin was published in 1972.

Mainstream Projects

Feasibility reports have been completed for the Pa Mong project by the U.S.A. and for the Sambor project by Japan. A project on the Tonle Sap is also being investigated.

Two bridges across the Mekong are planned, at My Thuan in the Viet-Nam delta, and between Laos and Thailand in the area of Vientiane and Nong Khai.

Tributary Projects

Thirteen dams have been built on tributaries of the Mekong, mostly with bilateral help from the donor countries.

The Committee has undertaken three multilateral schemes: these are the two phases of the Nam Ngum project in Laos, the first of which was completed in 1971; and the Prek Thnot project in Cambodia, on which work remained suspended since 1975. The second phase of the Nam Ngum project, to provide 80 MW of hydro-electric power, is scheduled for completion in 1978.

The total hydro-electric generating capacity of the dams in 1977 was approximately 150 megawatts, and irrigation was provided for a total of nearly 300,000 hectares.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Agricultural Projects

Pre-investment preparation for 10 pioneer agricultural projects has been completed for the committee by the World Bank, FAO and the Asian Development Bank, with multilateral financial support.

Three pioneer projects and part of another have been started; the total current financial commitment for these is \$23 million.

The Committee also sponsors eight experimental and demonstration farms in the basin.

Mekong River Development Project

Navigation Improvement

Hydrographic surveys, rock-blasting, channel marking and dredging, improvement in cargo-handling facilities and craft construction.

Other Projects

Experimental farms, mineral surveys, fisheries and forestry, power market surveys, economic studies and professional training.

FINANCE

CONTRIBUTIONS

(Total contributions or pledged at end of 1976, in U.S. \$'000 equivalent).

Co-operating countries	169,518
Member countries	148,837
UN and other organizations	37,398
	<hr/>
TOTAL	355,753

THE NOBEL FOUNDATION

Sturegatan 14, S-11436 Stockholm, Sweden

The Foundation was established in 1900 under the terms of the will of ALFRED NOBEL, a Swedish chemical engineer, to distribute annual prizes for achievement in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature and promotion of peace. In 1968 the Central Bank of Sweden instituted an Alfred Nobel Prize in Economic Science and agreed to place an annual amount at the disposal of the Nobel Foundation as a basis for the prize.

ORGANIZATION

(as of October 1977)

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman: SUNE BERGSTRÖM.

Executive Director: STIG RAMEL.

Members:

KARL RAGNAR GIEROW CARL G. BERNHARD

LARS-ERIK THUNHOLM

Deputy Members: TORE BROWALDH (for Chairman),

ARNE MAGNÉLI, BÖRJE UVNÄS.

PRIZE AWARDERS

Physics: Royal Academy of Sciences.

Chemistry: Royal Academy of Sciences.

Physiology or Medicine: Karolinska Institutet, Faculty of Medicine.

Literature: Swedish Academy.

Peace: Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Parliament (Storting).

Economic Science: Royal Academy of Sciences.

PRIZE COMMITTEES

Physics: L. HULTHÉN (Chair.), P. O. LÖWDIN, S. LUNDQVIST, S. JOHANSSON, G. EKSPONG.

Chemistry: B. MALMSTRÖM (Chair.), G. BERGSON, S. CLAESSON, B. LINDBERG, L. ERNSTER.

Physiology or Medicine: R. LUFT (Chair.), B. UVNÄS, B. PERNOW, E. NORRBY, P. REICHART.

Literature: K. R. GIEROW (Chair.), A. ÖSTERLING, L. GYLLENSTEN, J. EDFELT, A. LUNDKVIST.

Peace: A. LIONAES (Chair.), E. AARVIK, J. SANNESS, T. HAUGELAND, S. LINDEBRAEKK.

Economic Science: E. LUNDBERG (Chair.), H. WOLD, A. LINDBECK, S. CARLSON, R. BENTZEL.

Prizes have been distributed annually on the festival day of the Foundation, December 10th, since 1901 (except during the two world wars).

PRIZEWINNERS

Physics

1975 JAMES RAINWATER (U.S.A.).
AAGE BOHR (Denmark).
BEN MOTTELSON (Denmark).

1976 BURTON RICHTER (U.S.A.).
SAMUEL TING (U.S.A.).

1977 Sir NEVILL MOTT (U.K.).
PHILIP ANDERSON (U.S.A.).
JOHN VAN VLECK (U.S.A.).

Chemistry

1975 JOHN CORNFORTH (Australia).
VLADIMIR PRELOG (Switzerland).

1976 WILLIAM LIPSCOMB (U.S.A.).
1977 ILYA PRIGOGYNE (Belgium).

Physiology or Medicine

1975 RENATO DULBECCO (U.S.A.).
DAVID BALTIMORE (U.S.A.).
HOWARD MARTIN TEMIN (U.S.A.)

1976 BARUCH BLUMBERG (U.S.A.).
DANIEL GAJDUSEK (U.S.A.).

1977 ROGER GUILLEMIN (U.S.A.).
ROSALYN YALOW (U.S.A.).

Literature

1975 EUGENIO MONTALE (Italy).

1976 SAUL BELLOW (U.S.A.).

1977 VICENTE ALEIXANDRE (Spain).

Peace

1975 ANDREI D. SAKHAROV (U.S.S.R.).

1976 Awarded retrospectively in 1977:
BETTY WILLIAMS (U.K.).
MAIREAD CORRIGAN (U.K.).

1977 Amnesty International.

Economic Science

1975 LEONID KANTOROVICH (U.S.S.R.).
TJALLING KOOPMANS (Netherlands).

1976 MILTON FRIEDMAN (U.S.A.).

1977 JAMES MEADE (U.K.).
BERTIL OHLIN (Sweden).

THE NORDIC COUNCIL

Gamla riksdagshuset, Fack, S-103 10 Stockholm 2, Sweden

The Nordic Council, an advisory body, was inaugurated in 1953. Finland joined in 1955. The Council, working on the basis of the Helsinki Treaty of 1962, considers economic, social, cultural, environmental, legal and communications questions.

MEMBERS

Denmark
Finland

Iceland

Norway
Sweden

ORGANIZATION

(as at October 1977)

COUNCIL

Consists of 78 delegates elected annually from the Parliament of each country (18 each from Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, and 6 from Iceland) and of non-voting government representatives. Representation of political parties in each delegation reflects the composition of its national parliament.

Recommendations adopted at the annual sessions are sent to the Nordic Council of Ministers.

Twenty-fifth session, Helsinki, March-April 1977.

PRESIDIUM

Takes charge of the Council's work between sessions. Elected by the Council each year at its plenary assembly, and consists of five members. The President is a member, normally the chairman, of the delegation of the host country.

President: V. J. SUKSELAINEN (Finland).

Vice-Presidents:

JON SKAFFASON (Iceland).
POUL HARTLING (Denmark).
TRYGGVE BRATTELI (Norway).
OLOF PALME (Sweden).

STANDING COMMITTEES

The Council members are distributed on five standing committees which meet during and between the Council sessions, and also hold discussions with the Nordic Council of Ministers.

The chairmen are as follows:

Economic Committee: KJELL-OLOF FELDT (Sweden).
Cultural Committee: GYLFI GISLASON (Iceland).
Legal Committee: CHRISTIAN ALBERTSEN (Denmark).
Social and Environment Committee: ASBJØRN HAUGSVEDT (Norway).
Communications Committee: (to be announced).

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Information Committee, Budget Committee.

SECRETARIATS

Each delegation to the Nordic Council has a secretariat at its national parliament.

The Presidium has a secretariat in Stockholm, to which the secretaries of the five standing committees are attached.

Presidium Secretariat: Fack, S-10310 Stockholm 2; Sec. GUDMUND SAXRUD.

SECRETARIATS OF DELEGATIONS

Denmark: Christiansborg Ridebane 10, DK-1218 Copenhagen K; Sec.-Gen. AXEL GORMSEN.

Finland: Eduskuntatalo, SF-00102 Helsinki 10; Sec.-Gen. HÅKAN BRANDERS.

Iceland: Altinget, Reykjavík; Sec.-Gen. FRÍÐJON SIGURDSSON.

Norway: Stortinget, N-Oslo 1; Sec.-Gen. GUDVIN LÅDER VÆ.

Sweden: Fack, S-103 10 Stockholm 2; Sec.-Gen. CHRISTER JACOBSEN.

NORDIC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Established 1971; holds both formal and informal meetings; attended by ministers with responsibility for the subject under discussion. Each member state also appoints a minister to its own cabinet as a Minister for Nordic Co-operation.

Formal decisions must be taken unanimously, and are binding on the member governments, except in certain cases where ratification in the parliaments is required.

Meetings are concerned with: agreements and treaties, guidelines for national legislation, recommendations from the Nordic Council, financing joint studies, setting up Nordic institutions.

The Council of Ministers reports each year to the Nordic Council on progress in all co-operation between member states as well as on future plans

SECRETARIATS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Secretariat of the Nordic Council of Ministers in Oslo: Postboks 6753 St. Olavs-Plass, Oslo 1; Sec.-Gen. OLLI BERGMAN; there are also departments for:

1. Co-ordination, budget and legislative questions;
2. Economic co-operation, industry and energy policy, regional policy, co-operation in the construction industry;
3. Social policy and health care, labour market questions, occupational environment, protection of the environment;
4. Transport, communications, tourism and consumer questions.

Secretariat for Nordic Cultural Co-operation: Snaregade 10, DK-1205, Copenhagen; Dir. KLAS OLOFSSON; there are departments for:

1. Education;
2. Research;
3. General cultural activities.

COMMITTEES

Committee of Deputies: for final preparation of material for the meetings of Ministers of Nordic Co-operation.

Committees of Senior Officials: prepare the meetings of the Council of Ministers and conduct research at its request. There are a number of sub-committees. The Committees of Senior Officials are for: consumer questions; co-operation in the construction sector; cultural co-operation; industrial and energy policy; labour market questions; legislative questions; monetary and financial questions; occupational environment; protection of the environment; regional policy; social policy and health care; trade and commerce; transport and communications.

The Committee of Officials for Nordic Cultural Co-operation is assisted by consultative committees for education, research, and general cultural activities.

FINANCE

The expenses of the delegations are met by the respective countries.

NORDIC CO-OPERATION

ECONOMIC

Nordic Investment Bank: founded under an agreement of December 1975 to provide loans and guarantees for investment projects of common interest to Nordic countries; inaugural meeting of management committee, June 1976, Helsinki; initial capital 400 million Special Drawing Rights of the IMF; the shares of the member countries are: Sweden 45 per cent; Denmark 22 per cent; Norway and Finland 16 per cent each; Iceland one per cent.

The initial activities of the Bank are expected to be in the following sectors: energy supply, data processing, transport, food, textiles and services. A loan of 75 million Finnish marks was made in 1977 for power transmission between Sweden and Finland.

Chair. HERMOD SKANLAND (Norway); Man. Dir. BERT LINDSTROM (Sweden).

Nordic Industrial Fund: f. 1973 with a capital of 10 million Swedish kronor, to be increased in stages to 50 million. Makes grants and loans for industrial research and development projects of interest to more than one member country.

NORDTEST: f. 1973 as an inter-Nordic agency for technical testing and standardization; collaborates with the Nordic Committee on Building Regulations.

NORDEL: f. 1963; common authority for electricity supply.

Energy: a common energy policy is under discussion; a special study was made in 1974. There is a special committee for atomic energy.

Foreign aid: the national administrations for overseas development have carried out several projects as a group, and consult with one another frequently.

Regional policy: in May 1973 a draft convention on co-operation between local authorities across frontiers was opened for signature. A special regional fund for the Nordkalotten area is planned. Nordrefo is an institute for regional policy research.

Nordic Statistical Secretariat: Copenhagen.

Trade: Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden are

Joint expenses are divided according to an agreed scale in proportion to the relative national product of the member countries. The following budgets were in force for 1977:

Council of Ministers: 26.1 million Norwegian kroner.

Cultural budget: 52.0 million Danish kroner.

Nordic Industrial Fund: 10.0 million Swedish kronor.

A budget of 23.0 million Norwegian kroner was allocated for Nordic development assistance projects in 1976.

Various other forms of co-operation are financed directly from the national budgets.

PUBLICATIONS

Proceedings of sessions of the Nordic Council.

Nordisk Utredningsserie (Nordic Official Reports Series) since 1960; reports on studies by the committees, conference reports, treaties, Yearbook of Statistics.

Nordisk Kontakt (fortnightly during the sessions of parliament) containing political information from the member countries.

Pamphlets and other information material.

members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), which encourages further economic co-operation.

The same countries each have separate treaties with the European Economic Community, providing free trade; Denmark alone is a full member.

CULTURAL

Nordic Cultural Treaty: entered into force 1972; education, research and other cultural activities are systematically encouraged by common planning. Long term guidelines were worked out in 1974.

Education: the countries aim to harmonize the educational systems of the region. The emphasis has been on the comprehensive school system but the priorities now are adult education, vocational education and the education of 18 and 19 year-olds. The Council has approved various programmes in these respects.

Research: priority is given to improving contacts between research institutions through exchange of scientists; conferences and symposia; exchange of scientific information and documentation. There has also been some research on the conservation of Nordic languages and on the mass media.

Cultural activities: In 1976 a working group produced a television programme on satellite broadcasting. Translation of literature from the neighbour countries; youth co-operation; support to exchange projects and contests in music and visual arts; joint activities and training in theatre and film; children and culture, sport and co-operation.

Institutions:

Institute of Theoretical Physics, Copenhagen.

Institute of African Studies, Uppsala.

Institute of Asiatic Studies, Copenhagen.

Institute for Folklore, Turku.

Institute of Vulcanology, Reykjavik.

Nordic Samic Institute, Kautokseino.

Nordic College for Training of Journalists, Århus.

Nordic House in Reykjavik.

Collegium of Marine Biology.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Nordic Council

Collegium of Game Research.
Collegium of Physical Oceanography.
Collegium of Terrestrial Ecology.
Collegium of Humanities.
Collegium of Research in Science.
Collegium of Scientific and Technical Information.

Nordic Cultural Fund: f. 1967; budget of 6.5 million Danish kroner for 1976.

The Nordic Council Literature Prize has been awarded each year since 1961 and the Nordic Council Music Prize since 1965.

LEGAL

The five countries have similar legal systems and tend towards uniformity in legislation and interpretation of law. Much of the preparatory committee work within the national administrations on new legislation is carried out through consultation with the neighbour countries.

Citizens of one Nordic country working in another are in many respects given the status of nationals. In some Nordic countries they already have the right to vote in local elections in the country of residence. The changing of citizenship from one Nordic country to another has been simplified.

There are special extradition facilities between the countries and further stages towards co-operation between the police and the courts have been recommended.

There is a permanent Council for Criminology, a Nordic Institute for Maritime Law in Oslo and a permanent committee for Penalty Law.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND HEALTH

Under the Convention on Social Security, 1955, Nordic citizens have the same rights, benefits and obligations in each Nordic country. A review of the Convention is being made. In 1974 a new agreement was made on arrangements for sickness, pregnancy and childbirth when temporarily in another Nordic country. A further review was to be made concerning old age pensions.

Since 1954 a free labour market has been in force between four of the member countries. Up to 1977 nearly one million people have moved across the frontiers in Scandinavia. In Iceland, work permits are required but generally given to Nordic citizens.

Special agreements have been concluded for doctors, dentists, nurses and pharmacists on the standards of competence required for obtaining work in other Nordic countries.

Institutions:

Scandiarttransplant: co-ordinates kidney transplants;
NOMESKO: deals with medical statistics; another committee deals with social statistics;
Committee for Medical Education;
Committee for Arctic Medicine;
Institute for Social Planning, Stockholm;
Joint bodies for alcohol research, drug research, harmonization of legislation on medicines;
Nordic School for Public Health, Gothenburg;
Joint centre for labour market training, Övertorneå.

ENVIRONMENT

The Nordic Convention on the protection of the environment was signed in 1974, entering into force in October 1976. The member states undertake to harmonize regulations for protecting the environment, and to carry out certain measures affecting neighbouring countries.

The coastal states have also signed a Convention on the Marine Environment of the Baltic and a special agreement has been concluded between Denmark and Sweden on pollution in the Öresund.

NORDFORSK (Scandinavian Council for Applied Research) has a special secretariat for environmental research in Helsinki.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

A Nordic agreement for transport and communications entered into force in 1973. Earlier agreements cover co-operation in post and telecommunications. Passports are not required for travel within the Nordic region.

Nordkolt: a project on future systems of transport in densely populated areas.

Stina: a project on traffic volume and surface wear of roads.

Institutions:

Advisory joint body for road safety;
Committee for road safety research;
Committee for road traffic legislation;
Committee for research on the economics of transport;
Committee for tourist traffic.

STATISTICS

INTRA-NORDIC TRADE

(U.S. \$ million)

DENMARK

	IMPORTS c.i.f.		EXPORTS f.o.b.	
	1974	1975	1974	1975
Finland . . .	280.6	272.1	197.2	195.1
Iceland . . .	18.7	12.7	53.9	41.9
Norway . . .	439.5	502.9	480.0	571.3
Sweden . . .	1,360.2	1,476.4	1,239.7	1,301.4
TOTAL . . .	2,099.0	2,264.1	1,970.8	2,109.7

FINLAND

	IMPORTS c.i.f.		EXPORTS f.o.b.	
	1974	1975	1974	1975
Denmark . .	200.8	225.8	195.2	197.6
Iceland . .	4.8	4.6	12.7	10.1
Norway . .	202.2	197.0	160.9	259.3
Sweden . .	1,087.5	1,211.8	876.7	993.5
TOTAL . .	1,495.4	1,639.3	1,245.5	1,460.5

ICELAND

	IMPORTS c.i.f.		EXPORTS f.o.b.	
	1974	1975	1974	1975
Denmark . .	49.5	49.5	19.1	12.1
Finland . .	14.5	11.4	3.9	4.6
Norway . .	44.3	52.3	10.7	5.8
Sweden . .	36.9	29.7	6.8	6.9
TOTAL . .	145.1	142.9	40.5	29.4

NORWAY

	IMPORTS c.i.f.		EXPORTS f.o.b.	
	1974	1975	1974	1975
Denmark . .	476.7	559.9	511.3	523.9
Finland . .	179.9	278.9	188.8	198.1
Iceland . .	14.6	5.6	44.0	43.9
Sweden . .	1,590.6	1,855.9	1,102.0	1,147.1
TOTAL . .	2,261.8	2,700.4	1,846.1	1,912.9

SWEDEN

	IMPORTS c.i.f.		EXPORTS f.o.b.	
	1974	1975	1974	1975
Denmark . .	1,143.3	1,271.3	1,335.0	1,494.6
Finland . .	864.2	1,004.2	1,118.5	1,241.4
Iceland . .	8.1	8.1	35.4	27.0
Norway . .	1,072.8	1,193.2	1,649.1	1,932.1
TOTAL . .	3,088.4	3,476.8	4,138.0	4,693.0

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION— NATO

1110 Brussels, Belgium

Founded in 1949 as an international collective defence organization linking a group of European states with the U.S.A. and Canada. France withdrew from the military side of NATO in 1966 although remaining a member of the Atlantic Alliance; following the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974, Greece also announced a partial withdrawal from the integrated military structure of NATO.

MEMBERS

Belgium	Federal Republic of Germany	Luxembourg	Turkey
Canada	Greece	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Denmark	Iceland	Norway	U.S.A.
France	Italy	Portugal	

ORGANIZATION

(as at October 1977)

NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

The highest authority of the alliance, composed of representatives of the fifteen member states. It meets at the level of Ministers or Permanent Representatives. Ministerial meetings, attended by Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Finance or Economic Affairs, are held at least twice a year. At the level of Permanent Representatives it meets at least once a week.

The Secretary-General of NATO is chairman of the

Council. Annually, the Foreign Minister of a member state is nominated honorary President, following the English alphabetical order of countries.

The Council also gives political guidance to the military authorities.

Decisions are taken by common consent and not by majority vote. The Council is a forum for wide consultation between member governments on major issues, including political, military, economic and other subjects.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES

Belgium	CONSTANT SCHUURMANS	Italy	F. CATALANO DI MELILLI
Canada	J. E. GHISLAIN HARDY	Luxembourg	PIERRE WÜRTH
Denmark	ANKER SVART	Netherlands	A. K. F. HARTOGH
France	JACQUES TINÉ	Norway	KJELD VIBE
Federal Republic of Germany	ROLF PAULS	Portugal	JOÃO C. L. C. DE FREITAS CRUZ
Greece	EUSTACHE P. LAGACOS	Turkey	COŞKUN KIRCA
Iceland	GUDMUNDUR I. GUDMUNDSSON	United Kingdom	Sir JOHN KILLICK
		U.S.A.	W. TAPLEY BENNETT

DEFENCE PLANNING COMMITTEE (DPC)

Composed of the member countries taking part in NATO's Integrated Defence System. It is the highest forum for discussion of military policy. Like the Council it meets in both Ministerial and Permanent Representative sessions.

COUNCIL COMMITTEES

Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society (CCMS): f. 1969 to examine methods of improving allied co-operation in creating a better environment; undertakes pilot studies of relevance to the member countries; submits reports.

Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee (NDAC): composed of

Ministers of Defence of all member countries except France, Iceland and Luxembourg.

Nuclear Planning Group: meets regularly at the level of Permanent Representatives, and twice yearly with Defence Ministers; eight countries participate, drawn in turn from the membership of the Nuclear Defence Affairs Committee.

There are also committees for political affairs, economics, armaments, defence review, science, infrastructure, communications, civil emergency planning, information and cultural relations, and civil and military budgets. In addition other committees deal with specialized subjects such as NATO pipelines, European air space, etc.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

The Secretary-General is Chairman of the North Atlantic Council, Defence Planning Committee and Nuclear Planning Group. He is the head of the International Secretariat, with staff drawn from the member countries.

He has the right to propose items for NATO consultation and is generally responsible for promoting consultation. He is empowered to offer his help informally in cases of disputes between member countries, to facilitate procedures for settlement.

Secretary-General: JOSEPH LUNS (Netherlands).

Deputy Secretary-General: P. Pansa Cedronio (Italy).

PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS

Division of Political Affairs: maintains political liaison with national delegations and international organizations. Prepares reports on political subjects for the Secretary-

MILITARY ORGANIZATION

MILITARY COMMITTEE (MC)

Composed of the allied Chiefs-of-Staff, or their representatives, of member countries except France; the highest military authority in NATO. Meets at least twice a year at Chiefs-of-Staff level and remains in permanent session with Permanent Military Representatives. It is responsible for making recommendations to the Council and Defence Planning Committee on military matters and for supplying guidance on military questions to Supreme Allied Commanders and subordinate military authorities.

Although France is not a member there is a French Military Mission to the Military Committee for regular consultation.

President: Gen. Knud Joergensen (Denmark).

Chairman: Gen. Herman F. Zeiner Gundersen (Norway).

CHIEFS-OF-STAFF

Belgium	. . .	Lt.-Gen. Armand F. E. Crekillie
Canada	. . .	Admiral R. H. Falls
Denmark	. . .	Gen. Knud Joergensen
Federal Republic of Germany	. . .	Gen. H. Wust
Greece	. . .	Gen. John Davos
Italy	. . .	Gen. Andrea Viglion
Luxembourg	. . .	Col. Jean Betz
Netherlands	. . .	Gen. A. J. W. Wijting
Norway	. . .	Gen. Sverre Hamre
Portugal	. . .	Gen. Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes

NATO AGENCIES

1. Responsible to the Council:

Central Europe Pipeline System (CEPS): Versailles, France; f. 1957 to supervise the integrated military pipeline network in Central Europe; eight member nations.

NATO Air Defence Electronic Environment Committee (NADEEC): Brussels; provides maintenance of the NATO Air Defence Ground Environment System (NADGE), which was developed between 1965 and 1973. The system is capable of giving early warning and tracking of hostile

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

General and the Council. Asst. Sec.-Gen. Dr. E. F. Jung (Federal Republic of Germany).

Division of Defence Planning and Policy: studies all matters concerning the defence of the Alliance, especially any with political or economic effect on defence problems, and also the overall financial aspects of defence by country. It analyses Services of national defence programmes. Asst. Sec.-Gen. W. F. Mumford (United Kingdom).

Division of Defence Support: promotes the most efficient use of the Allies' resources in the production of military equipment and studies its standardization. Supervises the technical and financial aspects of the infrastructure programme. Asst. Sec.-Gen. John B. Walsh (U.S.A.).

Division of Scientific Affairs: advises the Secretary-General on scientific matters of interest to NATO. Responsible for the exchange of scientific information between the civil and military authorities of NATO and the international organizations concerned. Asst. Sec.-Gen. Prof. Nimet Ozdaz (Turkey).

Turkey	. . .	Gen. Semih Sancar
United Kingdom	. . .	Marshal of the RAF Sir Neil Cameron
U.S.A.	. . .	Gen. George S. Brown.

Note: Iceland has no defence forces of its own.

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY STAFF

Director: Lt.-Gen. G. Schmückle (Federal Republic of Germany).

THE COMMANDS

- 1. The European Command:** Headquarters, Casteau, Belgium—Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe—SHAPE.
Supreme Allied Commander Europe—SACEUR: Gen. Alexander Haig (U.S.A.).
- 2. The Atlantic Ocean Command:** Headquarters, Norfolk, Virginia, U.S.A.
Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic—SACLANT: Admiral Isaac C. Kidd (U.S.A.).
- 3. The Channel Command:** Headquarters, Northwood, England.
Allied Commander-in-Chief Channel: Admiral Sir Henry Leach (U.K.).
- 4. Canada-United States Regional Planning Group:**
The Group meets alternately in Washington and Ottawa and recommends plans for the defence of the Canada-United States region to the Military Committee.

aircraft and missiles; an earlier organization, whose mission was to develop the system, was disbanded in March 1975.

NATO HAWK Production and Logistics Organization (NHPLO): Rueil-Malmaison, France; f. 1959 to supervise the multinational production of the HAWK surface-to-air missile system in Europe; now gives logistic support to HAWK units and has started a European Limited Improvement Programme; seven nations participate.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

NATO Maintenance and Supply Organization (NAMSO): Luxembourg; f. 1958; supplies spare parts and logistic support for a number of jointly used weapon systems, missiles and electronic systems; all member nations except Canada and Iceland.

NATO MRCA Development and Production Management Organization (NAMMO): Munich, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1969 to supervise development and production of the Multi-Role Combat Aircraft project; mems.: Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, U.K.

NATO Integrated Communications System Organization (NICSO): Brussels; f. 1971 to supervise planning and management of the Integrated Communications System; system includes the existing communications networks, including the NATO Satellite Communications System, and will involve new systems to be developed.

2. Responsible to the Military Committee:

Allied Communications Security Agency (ACSA): Brussels; develops policy on communications security.

Allied Long Lines Agency (ALLA): Brussels; f. 1951 to develop plans to meet the long lines requirements of NATO.

Allied Naval Communications Agency (ANCA): London; f. 1951 to develop plans for maritime communications.

Allied Radio Frequency Agency (ARFA): Brussels; f. 1951 for policies for the military use of radio frequencies; provides engineering assistance to member countries and NATO commands in selection of suitable frequencies.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization

Allied Tactical Communications Agency (ATGA): Brussels; f. 1972 to formulate policy in the field of tactical communications for land and air operations.

Advisory Group for Aerospace Research and Development (AGARD): Neuilly-sur-Seine, France; f. 1952; brings together aerospace scientists from member countries for exchange of information and research co-operation; provides scientific and technical advice for the Military Committee, for other NATO bodies and for member nations.

Military Agency for Standardization (MAS): Brussels; f. 1951 to improve military standardization of equipment for NATO forces.

NATO Defence College (NDC): Rome; f. 1951 to train officials for posts in NATO organizations or in national ministries.

3. Responsible to Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT):

SACLANT Anti-submarine Warfare Research Centre (SACLANTGEN): La Spezia, Italy; f. 1962 for research in submarine detection and oceanographic problems.

4. Responsible to Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR):

SHAPE Technical Centre (STC): The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1960; provides scientific and technical advice.

FINANCE

As NATO is an international, not a supra-national organization, its member countries decide themselves the amount to be devoted to their defence effort and the form which the latter will assume. Thus, the aim of NATO's defence planning is to develop realistic military plans for the defence of the alliance at reasonable cost.

Under the annual Defence Planning Review, the political, military and economic factors are considered in relation to strategy, force requirements and available resources. The procedure for the co-ordination of military plans and defence expenditures rests on the detailed and comparative analysis of the capabilities of member countries.

ANNUAL DEFENCE EXPENDITURE (Current Prices)

	UNIT (millions)	1949	1954	1966	1970	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 (est.)
Belgium	B. Francs	8,273	20,707	28,169	37,502	44,140	48,941	57,395	69,936	79,445
Canada	Can. \$	372	1,771	1,766	2,061	2,238	2,405	2,862	3,127	3,595
Denmark	D. Kroner	360	885	2,080	2,757	3,386	3,520	4,439	5,281	5,974
France	Francs	4,787	11,710	26,732	32,672	37,992	42,284	48,153	55,955	64,100
Germany, Federal Republic	D.M.	—	6,287	20,254	22,573	28,720	31,908	35,644	37,589	38,823
Greece	Drachmae	1,630	3,428	7,168	14,208	17,211	19,866	24,126	43,917	n.a.
Italy	'ooo Lire	301	543	1,342	1,562	2,162	2,392	2,852	3,104	3,526
Luxembourg	L. Francs	112	565	497	416	517	601	710	836	900
Netherlands	Guilders	680	1,583	2,790	3,968	4,947	5,612	6,423	7,246	7,713
Norway	N. Kroner	370	1,141	1,947	2,774	3,239	3,505	3,938	4,771	5,220
Portugal	Escudos	1,419	2,100	7,393	12,538	16,046	16,736	25,108	19,898	18,500
Turkey	Liras	556	934	3,996	6,237	9,961	12,192	15,831	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	£ Sterling	779	1,569	2,153	2,444	3,258	3,512	4,207	5,165	6,188
U.S.A.	U.S. \$	13,503	42,786	63,572	77,854	77,639	78,472	85,906	90,948	99,083
Total Europe	U.S. \$	4,838	11,756	21,512	24,482	33,606	40,765	46,261	51,951	52,609
Total North America	U.S. \$	13,875	44,557	65,205	79,821	79,898	80,875	88,832	94,023	102,725
Total NATO	U.S. \$	18,713	56,313	86,717	104,303	113,504	121,640	135,093	145,974	155,334

Figures are based on NATO definitions of defence expenditure.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure is a term covering fixed installations such as airfields, telecommunications networks, fuel pipelines, etc., which modern armies need to operate efficiently. All those installations which are for the use

of international forces are financed in common.

The total cost of NATO common infrastructure from 1951 to 1974 was approximately £1,900 million.

RECORD OF EVENTS

1949 North Atlantic Treaty signed, April.

1950 Outbreak of war in Korea, June.

The North Atlantic Council set up a military force with Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers, Europe (SHAPE) near Paris, under General Eisenhower as Supreme Commander.

1951 The United States, the United Kingdom and France placed a number of divisions under the command of the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe (SACEUR), and the other member countries followed suit.

1952 Greece and Turkey acceded to the Treaty. Atlantic Command and Channel Command established.

1955 Germany acceded to the Treaty, May, and contributed forces to the alliance.

1959 NATO Ministerial meeting in Paris, December, inaugurated new H.Q.; proposal for 10-year political, military and economic plan adopted.

1966 France withdrew from the military side of NATO.

1967 The new SHAPE headquarters opened at Mons in Belgium, and new headquarters of the North Atlantic Council, the Military Committee and the International Secretariat in Brussels.

1968 The Standing Naval Force Atlantic (STANAVFORLANT) was commissioned at Portland, England.

1969 Decision to establish a naval on-call force for Mediterranean.

1970 NATO Communications Satellite was launched.

1971 Second NATO Communications Satellite was launched.

1972 Two agreements limiting use of strategic arms signed by U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.

1973 Permanent mine counter-measures naval force established in Channel Command (STANAVFORCHAN).

First phase of Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) began in July, in Helsinki, and the second in September, in Geneva. First session of talks on Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction began in October, in Vienna.

1974 Conflict in Cyprus in July and August between Greek and Turkish interests resulted in Greece's partial withdrawal from the Alliance.

1975 Third phase of CSCE in Helsinki, from July 30th to August 1st, ended with the signing of the agreed Final Act.

1977 Ministerial session of Defence Planning Committee in May agreed a long-term defence programme for the 1980's.

Ministerial Conference in October in Belgrade to review progress in implementation of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

PUBLICATIONS

(in English and French with editions in most of the nine languages of the NATO member countries)

PERIODICAL

NATO Review (bi-monthly). An official magazine containing topical articles and comments on matters relating to NATO and the Atlantic Alliance.

REFERENCE MATERIAL

NATO Facts and Figures. A major reference book giving a detailed description of the historical, operational and structural aspects of NATO. Distribution restricted to libraries and serious researchers.

NATO Basic Documents.

NATO Communiqués.

DESCRIPTION

NATO Handbook. Gives a practical outline of the aims and activities of the Alliance and a description of the structure of the Organization.

Non-Military Co-operation. Text of the report of the Committee of Three, adopted by the North Atlantic Council in December 1956.

The Atlantic Alliance and the Warsaw Pact. A brief comparative analysis of both Organizations, comparing

their origins and structures and describing the implications if both Pacts were to be dissolved.

Scientific Co-operation. Describes the NATO Scientific Programme.

International Military Exercises. Describes general principles of NATO exercises.

Eurogroup Report. Describes activities of the Eurogroup of ten European member countries to improve the NATO joint defence posture. Prepared by Eurogroup staff.

NATO. Colour folder describing in simple terms why NATO was established, how it works and why it remains necessary.

Man's Environment and the Atlantic Alliance. A colour folder describing the work of the Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society giving the background problems, explaining why NATO entered the environmental field and what is being attempted through the pilot projects.

ECONOMIC PUBLICATIONS

Specialized series based on NATO annual economic colloquia.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Château de Vidy, 1007 Lausanne, Switzerland

The International Olympic Committee was founded in 1894 to ensure the regular celebration of the Olympic Games. Only those who comply with a code of eligibility may participate.

INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

The International Olympic Committee unites 133 National Olympic Committees. The 85 members of the International Olympic Committee are chosen as individuals, not as national representatives.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board takes decisions affecting the management of the International Olympic Committee, and assigns duties connected with its current affairs to the general secretariat in Lausanne.

President: LORD KILLANIN (Ireland).

First Vice-President: JUAN A. SAMARANCH (Spain)

Second Vice-President: Maj. SYLVID DE MAGALHÃES PADILHA (Brazil)

Third Vice-President: MOHAMMED MZALI (Tunisia)

Members of the Board:

VITALY SMIRNOV (U.S.S.R.)

JAMES WORRALL (Canada)

ÁRPÁD CSANADI (Hungary)

MASAJI KIYOKAWA (Japan)

Comte JEAN DE BEAUMONT (France)

Director: MONIQUE BERLIOUX (France).

Chief of Protocol: MAURICE HERZOG (France).

THE GAMES

1896 Athens	1928 Amsterdam
1900 Paris	1932 Los Angeles
1904 St. Louis	1936 Berlin
1908 London	1948 London
1912 Stockholm	1952 Helsinki
1920 Antwerp	1956 Melbourne
1924 Paris	1960 Rome

1964 Tokyo	1976 Montreal
1968 Mexico City	1980 Moscow
1972 Munich	

The Games must include at least 15 of the following 21 sports:

Archery, athletics, basket-ball, boxing, canoeing, cycling, equestrian sports, fencing, football, gymnastics, handball, field hockey, judo, modern pentathlon, rowing, shooting, swimming, volley-ball, weight-lifting, wrestling, yachting.

WINTER GAMES

1924 Chamonix	1960 Squaw Valley
1928 St. Moritz	1964 Innsbruck
1932 Lake Placid	1968 Grenoble
1936 Garmisch-Partenkirchen	1972 Sapporo
1948 St. Moritz	1976 Innsbruck
1952 Oslo	1980 Lake Placid
1956 Cortina d'Ampezzo	

The Winter Games may include:

Skiing, skating, ice hockey, bobsleigh, luge and biathlon.

FLAG, MOTTO AND FLAME

Flag: White, with five interlaced rings in the centre. The rings are blue, yellow, black, green and red, with the blue ring high on the left nearest the flag pole.

Motto: The Olympic motto is Citius, Altius, Fortius, which means Faster, Higher, Braver.

Flame: In ancient Greece, during the Olympic Games, a sacred flame burned at the altar of Zeus, in whose honour the Games were held. At the opening ceremony of the modern Olympic Games, the Olympic flame is lighted. It burns in a conspicuous place in the main stadium throughout the Games. The torch to light the flame is lit by the sun at Olympia and carried by runners from a distant point to the Olympic stadium.

ORGANISATION COMMUNE AFRICAINE ET MAURICIENNE—OCAM

B.P. 965, Bangui, Central African Empire

Founded February 1965 in succession to the *Union africaine et malgache de coopération économique* (UAMCE), to accelerate the economic, social, technical and cultural development of member states within the framework of the OAU.

MEMBERS

Benin	Niger	Seychelles
Central African Empire	Rwanda	Togo
Ivory Coast	Senegal	Upper Volta
Mauritius		

Gabon withdrew from OCAM with effect from September 1977.

ORGANIZATION

CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE AND OF GOVERNMENT

The supreme authority of OCAM; the latest session took place in Kigali, Rwanda, in February 1977. The Conference is to take place every two years.

Chairman (1974-77): Maj.-Gen. JUVÉNAL HABYALIMANA (Rwanda).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Composed of Foreign Ministers of member states. Meets once a year in ordinary session. Responsible for implementing certain decisions concerning technical co-operation between OCAM countries and for the supervision of the Secretariat-General as directed by the Conference of Heads of State.

SECRETARIAT-GENERAL

Responsible for the administration of OCAM. The Secretary-General is appointed by the Conference of Heads of State, upon the proposal of the Council of Ministers, for a renewable term of two years. His function is to implement the decisions taken by the Conference of Heads of State and the Council of Ministers.

Secretary-General: Dr. SYDNEY MOUTIA (Mauritius).

Directeur de Cabinet, Conseiller Juridique: EMMANUEL SALAMBERE (Upper Volta).

Département des affaires économiques, financières et des transports: Dir. KOUANVI TIGOUÉ (Togo).

Département des affaires culturelles et sociales: Dir. (vacant).

AIMS

The objectives proposed in 1965 included customs reform, possibly leading to the establishment of an African Common Market, and common economic policies covering investment, insurance of trade and restrictions on double taxation. A stabilization fund was projected, to support commodity prices.

Since the 1974 summit at Bangui, the aims of the organization have been expressed in a new form. Instead of an

all-African Common Market, the aim is more practicably to bring the economic communities of Africa within a single confederation. A solidarity and guarantee fund has been established to encourage credit from overseas and give assistance to the poorest member countries.

It was decided to leave political matters to other bodies and concentrate on strengthening African co-operation in economic, technical, cultural and social development.

AGENCIES

Air Afrique: B.P. 21.017, Abidjan, Ivory Coast; multi-national company promoting international air services between the member states and the rest of the world. Fleet consists of seven DC 8, two DC 10, three Caravelle. Pres. and Dir.-Gen. AOUSSOU KOFFI (Ivory Coast).

Bureau africain et mauricien de recherches et d'études législatives: Libreville, Gabon; aims to harmonize legislation in member states and to co-ordinate research in the legal field. Dir. M. QUASHE (Togo).

Centre de perfectionnement des cadres: Abidjan, Ivory Coast; f. 1974 for training of administrative staff; Admin. JEAN SAKA (Benin).

Centre interafricain de Production de Films (CIPROFILM): Ouagadougou, Upper Volta; for film production and training of film makers; Provisional Dir.-Gen. KOLA DJIM (Upper Volta).

Consortium interafricain de Distribution cinématographique (CIDC): Ouagadougou, Upper Volta; for distribution of films; Provisional Dir.-Gen. KALIFA KONE (Upper Volta).

Ecole inter-états d'Ingénieurs de l'équipement rural: P.O.B. 7023, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta; f. 1968 to train rural engineers. The school is also a research centre. Chair. of Admin. Council T. K. GNROFON (Togo); Dir. GEORGES VÉRIDIQUE. Publ. *Technical Bulletin*.

Ecole inter-états des sciences et médecine vétérinaire: Dakar, Senegal; Dir. Prof. AHMADOU LAMINE NDIAYE (Senegal).

Fonds de Garantie et de Coopération: Cotonou, Benin; to guarantee loans made to member states; Dir.-Gen. AMADOU BOUKAR (Niger).

Institut africain d'informatique: Libreville, Gabon; f. 1971 to train computer specialists; Dir. (vacant).

Institut africain et mauricien d'architecture: Lomé, Togo; Dir. NASIROU AYEVA (Togo).

Institut africain et mauricien de bilinguisme: Port-Louis, Mauritius; Dir. R. LAMY (Mauritius).

Institut africain et mauricien de statistique et d'économie appliquée: Kigali, Rwanda; Dir. J. B. MBONYNSHUTI (Rwanda).

Institut culturel africain (ICA) (Cultural Institute): 14 avenue du Président Lamine Gueyé, B.P. 1, Dakar, Senegal; f. 1971 to co-ordinate activities of cultural centres in member countries and to promote African culture by organizing seminars and festivals. Dir. M. Kossou (Benin).

Office africain de la propriété industrielle (OAPI) (African Industrial Property Office): B.P. 887, Yaoundé, Cameroon; f. 1962; administers the common national legislation on industrial designs, patents and trade marks; Dir.-Gen. DENIS EKANI (Cameroon).

Union africaine des postes et télécommunications (UAPT): B.P. 44, Brazzaville, Congo; f. 1961 to study problems of common interest and to promote the co-ordination of postal and telecommunications services in member countries. Gen. Dir. M. SEMPORE (Upper Volta); publs. *Revue UAPT*, *Compte rendu des conférences et des réunions*.

Union africaine et mauricienne des banques de développement: Bangui, Central African Empire; f. 1975 to promote development by financing regional projects; Exec. Sec. KOUANVI TIGOUÉ (Togo); Chair. RENÉ AMICHIA (Ivory Coast).

RECORD OF EVENTS

- 1960 Independence of French territories in Africa. Formation in December of a group of 12 French-speaking states ("Brazzaville group").
- 1961 Group was transformed into the *Union africaine et malgache* (UAM).
- 1963 Organization of African Unity formed.
- 1964 Name changed to *Union africaine et malgache de coopération économique* (UAMCE).
- 1965 Name changed to *Organisation commune africaine et malgache* (OCAM). Under the new Charter the objectives were to strengthen solidarity, harmonizing activities in various fields including diplomatic activity. Mauritania withdrew.

- 1970 Mauritius joined; name changed to *Organisation commune africaine, malgache et mauricienne* (OCAM).
- 1972 Zaire withdrew.
- 1973 Congo People's Republic withdrew.
- 1974 Cameroon, Chad and Madagascar withdrew. Congo People's Republic and Mauritania retain membership of the technical committees. Summit conference at Bangui, Central African Empire; name *Organisation commune africaine et mauricienne* (OCAM).
- 1976 Gabon withdrew, but retained membership of the agencies except for Air Afrique.
- 1977 Summit conference at Kigali, Rwanda. Seychelles acceded. African and Mauritian Sugar Agreement terminated.

PUBLICATIONS

Nations Nouvelles (six a year). *Bulletin Statistique*. *Chronique Mensuelle*.

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT—OECD

2 rue André-Pascal, 75775 Paris, Cedex 16, France

Founded September 1961; replaced the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC), established in 1948.

MEMBERS

Australia	France	Japan	Spain
Austria	Federal Republic of Germany	Luxembourg	Sweden
Belgium	Greece	Netherlands	Switzerland
Canada	Iceland	New Zealand	Turkey
Denmark	Ireland	Norway	United Kingdom
Finland	Italy	Portugal	U.S.A.

Yugoslavia and the EEC Commission participate in the work of the OECD with a special status.

AIMS

To promote economic and social welfare throughout the OECD area by assisting member governments in the formulation of policies designed to this end and by co-ordinating these policies; and to stimulate and harmonize its members' aid efforts in favour of developing countries.

ORGANIZATION

(as of October 1977)

COUNCIL

The governing body of the OECD is the Council on which each member country is represented. The Council meets regularly at official level (heads of national delegations with rank of ambassador) and from time to time (usually once a year) at ministerial level. The Council is responsible for all questions of general policy and may establish subsidiary bodies as required to achieve the aims

of the Organisation. Decisions and recommendations of the Council are adopted by mutual agreement of all its members.

Chairman of Council at Ministerial level: elected annually.

Chairman of Council at Official level: The Secretary-General.

HEADS OF NATIONAL DELEGATIONS

Australia . . .	F. P. DONOVAN	Luxembourg . . .	CAMILLE DUMONT
Austria . . .	GARLE H. BOBLETER	Netherlands . . .	WILLEM F. PELT
Belgium . . .	AUGUST LONNOY	New Zealand . . .	GEORGE MCARTHUR
Canada . . .	RONALD STUART MACLEAN	Norway . . .	JENS M. BOYESEN
Denmark . . .	VAGN AAGE KORSBAEK	Portugal . . .	MANUEL BELLO
Finland . . .	PAUL GUSTAFSSON	Spain . . .	FRANCISCO-JAVIER VALLAUPE
France . . .	JEAN-MARC BOEGNER	Sweden . . .	HANS COLLIANDER
Germany, Federal Republic . . .	EGON EMMEL	Switzerland . . .	ALBERT GRÜBEL
Greece . . .	DIMITRI ATHANASSOPOULOS	Turkey . . .	MEMDUH AYTÜR
Iceland . . .	EINAR BENEDIKTSSON	United Kingdom . . .	A. F. MADDOCKS
Ireland . . .	HUGH MCCANN	U.S.A. . . .	HERBERT SALZMAN
Italy . . .	LUCIANO CONTI		
Japan . . .	TSUYOSHI HIRAHARA	Yugoslavia . . .	GAVRO CERović
		EEC Commission . . .	ADOLPHE DE BAERDEMAEKER

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Each year the Council designates 14 of its members to form the Executive Committee which prepares the work of the Council. It is also called upon to carry out specific tasks where necessary. Apart from its regular meetings,

the Committee meets occasionally in special sessions attended by high government officials.

Chairman: TSUYOSHI HIRAHARA (Japan).

AUXILIARY BODIES

The greater part of the work of the OECD is prepared and carried out in its specialized committees and working parties, which number more than a hundred. The main committees are:

Ad-hoc High-Level Group on Economic Relations between Member Countries and Developing Countries
 Economic Policy Committee
 Economic and Development Review Committee
 Environment Committee
 Development Assistance Committee
 Technical Co-operation Committee
 Trade Committee
 Payments Committee
 Committee for Invisible Transactions
 Committee on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises
 Committee on Financial Markets

Committee on Fiscal Affairs
 Committee on Restrictive Business Practices
 Tourism Committee
 Maritime Transport Committee
 Consumer Policies Committee
 Committee on Agriculture
 Fisheries Committee
 Committee for Scientific and Technological Policy
 Education Committee
 Industry Committee
 Committee for Energy Policy
 Manpower and Social Affairs Committee
 Steering Committee of the Programme of Co-operation in the Field of Road Research
 Steering Committee of the Programme on Educational Building
 High-Level Group on Commodities

AUTONOMOUS AND SEMI-AUTONOMOUS BODIES

The Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) (*see* p. 263).

The International Energy Agency (*see* p. 263).

Interfutures (*Research Project on Future Development of Advanced Industrial Societies in Harmony with that of Developing Countries*): established in 1976 to help governments of industrialized countries to prepare their long-term policies in the context of international relations.

Director: JACQUES LESOURNE (France).

The Development Centre was set up in 1962. Its purpose is to bring together the knowledge and experience available in member countries of both economic

development and the formulation and execution of general policies of economic aid; to adopt such knowledge and experience to the actual needs of countries in the process of development and to put the results at the disposal of these countries by appropriate means. Members: all members of the OECD except New Zealand.

President: (vacant).

Centre of Educational Research and Innovation (CERI): set up in 1968 to facilitate the introduction of reforms in the educational systems of member countries. Members: all members of the OECD and Yugoslavia.

Director: J. R. GASS (United Kingdom).

SECRETARIAT

The Council, the committees and other bodies in the Organization are assisted by an international secretariat headed by the Secretary-General.

Secretary-General: EMILE VAN LENNEP (Netherlands).

Deputy Secretaries-General: CHARLES G. WOOTTON (U.S.A.),
 GÉRARD ÉLDIN (France).

Special Counsellor to the Secretary-General on Energy Matters: Dr. ULF LANTZKE (Federal Republic of Germany).

Economic Advisor to the Secretary-General: STEPHEN MARRIS (United Kingdom).

Special Counsellor to the Secretary-General on Development Questions: ENRICO MACCHIA (Italy).

PUBLICATIONS

The OECD Economic Outlook (twice-yearly).
Economic Surveys by the OECD (annually for each country).
Development Assistance Efforts and Policies (annually).
Foreign Trade Statistics Bulletin (monthly).
Main Economic Indicators (monthly).
OECD Convention and Report of Preparatory Committee.
OECD at a Glance.

News from OECD (monthly).
The OECD Observer (every two months).

Numerous specialized reports, books and statistics on economic and social subjects are also published. Besides the services of local sales agents, there are two Publications Centres, in Tokyo, Japan, and in Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY

2 rue Andre Pascal, 75775 Paris, Cedex 16, France

Set up by the Council of the OECD in November 1974 to develop co-operation on energy questions among participating countries.

MEMBERS

Austria	Italy	Sweden
Belgium	Japan	Switzerland
Canada	Luxembourg	Turkey
Denmark	Netherlands	United Kingdom
Federal Republic of Germany	New Zealand	U.S.A.
Greece	Norway	
Ireland	Spain	

The EEC Commission is represented.

FUNCTIONS

The Agreement on an International Energy Programme was signed in November 1974 and formally entered into force in January 1976. The Programme commits the participating countries of the International Energy Agency to share oil in emergencies, to strengthen their long-term co-operation in order to reduce dependence on oil imports, to increase the availability of information on the oil market and to develop relations with the oil-producing and other oil-consuming countries.

The emergency oil-sharing plan has been established and the IEA ensures that the necessary technical information and facilities are in place so that it can be readily used in the event of a reduction in oil supplies.

The IEA Long-Term Co-operation Programme is designed to strengthen the security of energy supplies and promote stability in world energy markets. It provides for co-operative efforts to conserve energy, to accelerate the development of alternative energy sources by means of both specific and general measures, to step up research and development of new energy technologies and to remove legislative and administrative obstacles to increased energy supplies. Regular reviews of member countries' efforts in the fields of energy conservation and accelerated development of alternative energy sources assess the effectiveness of national programmes in relation to the objectives of the Agency.

The Agency has developed an extensive system of information and consultation on the oil market with a view to obtaining a better idea of probable future developments

in the oil market. Another function of the Agency is to develop a long-term co-operative relationship among oil producing and consuming countries. It had observer status on the Energy Commission of the Conference on International Economic Co-operation, providing energy statistics and other technical information to the Commission.

GOVERNING BOARD

Composed of ministers or senior officials of the member governments. Decisions may be taken by a weighted majority on a number of specified subjects, which include aspects of stockpiling, oil-sharing contingency plans and relations with the oil companies; a simple weighted majority is required for procedural decisions and decisions implementing specific obligations in the agreement. Unanimity is required only if new obligations, not already specified in the agreement, are to be undertaken.

The Governing Board is assisted by four standing groups, on:

- Energy questions;
- Long-term co-operation;
- Oil market;
- Relations with producer and other consumer countries.

SECRETARIAT

Chairman: D. K. ROHWEDDER (Federal Republic of Germany).

Executive Director: Dr. ULF LANTZKE (Federal Republic of Germany).

Deputy Executive Director: J. WALLACE HOPKINS (U.S.A.)

OECD NUCLEAR ENERGY AGENCY—NEA

38 Boulevard Suchet, Paris 16e, France

Tel.: 524-8200.

Set up in February 1958, its functions are confined to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Originally a European agency, the Nuclear Energy Agency has since admitted four of the five OECD members outside Europe. See also International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), p. 79; EURATOM, p. 178; CERN, p. 100; Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, p. 241; Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission (IANEC), p. 274.

MEMBERS

All members of OECD except New Zealand

FUNCTIONS

The main purpose of the Agency is to promote international co-operation within the OECD area for the development and application of nuclear power for peaceful purposes through international research and development projects and exchange of scientific and technical experience and information. The Agency also maintains a continual survey with the co-operation of other organizations, notably the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA),

of world uranium resources, production and demand, and of economic and technical aspects of the nuclear fuel cycle.

An expanding part of the Agency's work is devoted to safety and regulatory aspects of nuclear energy, including the development of uniform standards governing safety and health protection, and a uniform legislative regime for nuclear liability and insurance.

ORGANIZATION

(as at August 1977)

STEERING COMMITTEE FOR
NUCLEAR ENERGY

Chairman: BO ALER (Sweden).

Vice-Chairmen: O. J. C. RUNNALLS (Canada); B. GOLDSCHMIDT (France).

SECRETARIAT

Director-General: IAN G. K. WILLIAMS (United Kingdom).

Deputy Director-General: WILLIAM H. HANNUM (U.S.A.).

OTHER MAIN COMMITTEES

Study Group on the Long-Term Role of Nuclear Energy;
Committee on the Safety of Nuclear Installations;
Committee on Radiation Protection and Public Health;
Radioactive Waste Management Committee;
Group of Governmental Experts on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy;

Co-ordinating Group on Gas-Cooled Fast Reactor Development;

Study Group on Isotopic Batteries;

Working Group on Nuclear Energy Information;

NEA Nuclear Data Committee (NEANDC);

NEA Committee on Reactor Physics (NEACRP).

JOINT PROJECTS

Eurochemic (European Company for Chemical Processing of Irradiated Fuels): Mol, Belgium; international company f. 1959 to build and operate an experimental plant for reprocessing used uranium fuels from nuclear reactors. Since 1966 it has treated well over 200 tons of irradiated fuels from more than 30 reactors.

With the coming into service of large commercial reprocessing plants, the Company has now ceased operation and a waste management programme has been developed for the solidification, conditioning and storage of medium and high level wastes produced during operation.

Present shareholders in Eurochemic are governments, public authorities and industrial bodies in 12 European

countries. Chair. of Board Dr. W. SCHMIDT-KÜSTER (Federal Republic of Germany); Man. Dir. Dr. E. DETILLEUX (Belgium).

Halden Project: Halden, Norway; experimental boiling heavy water reactor, which became an OECD project in 1958. From 1964, under successive agreements with participating countries, the reactor has been used for long-term testing of water reactor fuels and for research into automatic computer-based control of nuclear power stations. Nuclear energy research institutions and authorities in ten countries are supporting the project, which has been extended until December 1978. Chair. R. NILSON (Sweden); Project Man. T. VIK (Norway).

International Project on Food Irradiation: Karlsruhe, Federal Republic of Germany; began in 1971; the project runs a joint programme of wholesomeness testing with laboratory animals of a range of irradiated food items and conducts systematic reviews of all available data from national institutes. The scheme is jointly sponsored by three international agencies—NEA, IAEA and FAO, and 23 countries are participating; Chair. P. BALLIGAND (France); Project Leader P. S. ELIAS (Federal Republic of Germany).

COMMON SERVICES

NEA Computer Programme Library: in the EURATOM Joint Research Establishment at Ispra, Italy. The Library and the Neutron Data Compilation Centre (*see below*) are linked with the equivalent services in the U.S.A. and, through the IAEA, with services in the rest of the world.

Neutron Data Compilation Centre: in the Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires at Saclay, France.

PUBLICATIONS

Annual activity reports of NEA and joint projects, specialized series publications (e.g., *Nuclear Law Bulletin*, reports on uranium resources, production and demand, and proceedings of Agency-sponsored conferences and symposia).

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY—OAU

P.O. Box 3243, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Founded 1963 at Addis Ababa to promote unity and international co-operation among African states and to eradicate all forms of colonialism in Africa. Members: 49 African states.

MEMBERS

Algeria	Equatorial Guinea	Madagascar	Seychelles
Angola	Ethiopia	Malawi	Sierra Leone
Benin	Gabon	Mali	Somalia
Botswana	Gambia	Mauritania	Sudan
Burundi	Ghana	Mauritius	Swaziland
Cameroon	Guinea	Morocco	Tanzania
Cape Verde	Guinea-Bissau	Mozambique	Togo
Central African Empire	Ivory Coast	Niger	Tunisia
Chad	Kenya	Nigeria	Uganda
Comoros	Lesotho	Rwanda	Upper Volta
Congo	Liberia	São Tomé and Príncipe	Zaire
Djibouti	Libya	Senegal	Zambia
Egypt			

ORGANIZATION

ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government meets annually to co-ordinate policies of African States. Resolutions are passed by a two-thirds majority, procedural matters by a simple majority. Thirteenth meeting July 1976, Port Louis, Mauritius. Fourteenth meeting June 1977, Libreville, Gabon.

Chairman (1977-78): ALBERT-BERNARD (OMAR) BONGO (Gabon).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Consists of Foreign and/or other Ministers and meets twice a year, with provision for extraordinary sessions. Each session elects its own Chairman. Prepares meetings of, and is responsible to, the Assembly of Heads of State.

ARBITRATION COMMISSION

Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration: Addis Ababa; f. 1964; consists of 21 members elected by the Assembly of Heads of State for a five-year term; no state may have more than one member; has a Bureau consisting of a President and two Vice-Presidents, who shall not be eligible for re-election; to hear and settle disputes between member states by peaceful means; Pres. M. A. ODESANYA (Nigeria).

SPECIALIZED COMMISSIONS

Economic and Social Commission (also in charge of Transport and Communications).

Educational, Cultural, Scientific and Health Commission.
Defence Commission.

LIBERATION COMMITTEE

Co-ordinating Committee for Liberation Movements in Africa: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; f. 1963; to provide financial and military aid to nationalist movements in dependent countries.

Chairman: Dr. AHMED LARAKI (Morocco).

Executive Secretary: Lt.-Col. HASHIM MBITA (Tanzania).

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

The permanent headquarters of the organization. It carries out functions assigned to it in the Charter of the OAU and by other agreements and treaties made between member states. Departments: Political, Legal, Economic and Social, Educational and Cultural, Press and Information, Protocol, Administrative. The Secretary-General is elected for a four-year term by Assembly of Heads of State.

Secretary-General: WILLIAM ETEKI MBOUNOUA (Cameroon).

Assistant Secretaries-General:

West Africa: P. ONU (Nigeria).

Central Africa: KAMANDA WA KAMANDA (Zaire).

North Africa: NOURADDINE DJOUDI (Algeria)

East Africa: OSANYA NYNEQUE (Kenya).

A new division, for Southern Africa, and a fifth Assistant Secretary-General from that region, will be added in 1978.

AIMS AND PURPOSES

To promote unity and solidarity among African States.
 To co-ordinate and intensify their efforts to improve living standards in Africa.
 To defend their sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence.

To eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa.

To promote international co-operation, having due regard to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

BUDGET

Member states contribute in accordance with their United Nations' assessment. No member state shall be assessed for an amount exceeding 20 per cent of the yearly regular budget of the Organization.

1977: U.S. \$9 million.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND RESEARCH COMMISSION—STRC

Nigerian Ports Authority Building, P.M.B. 2359, Marina, Lagos, Nigeria

Formerly the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa (CCTA, set up in 1954), the STRC was established as one of the Commissions of the OAU in January 1965.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Executive Secretary: A. O. ODELOLA.

BUREAUX

Inter-African Bureau for Soils (Bureau interafricain des sols)—BIS: B.P. 1352, Bangui, Central African Empire.

Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources: P.O.B. 30786, Nairobi, Kenya.

Inter-African Phytosanitary Commission—IAPSC: B.P. 4170, Nlongkak, rue de l'Hyppodrome, Yaoundé, Cameroon.

COMMITTEES

Inter-African Committee on Food Science and Food Technology.

Inter-African Committee on Mechanization of Agriculture.

Inter-African Committee on Geology and Mineralogy.

Inter-African Committee on Biological Sciences.

Inter-African Committee on African Medicinal Plants.

International Council on Trypanosomiasis Research.

CORRESPONDENTS

Inter-African Scientific Correspondent for Oceanography and Fisheries.

Inter-African Scientific Correspondent for the Conservation of Nature.

INTER-AFRICAN RESEARCH FUND

The object of the Fund, to which governments and official organizations may subscribe, is to promote joint scientific research and technical projects, in the following categories:

Broad surveys, including information and liaison work.

Research on problems by small highly specialized staffs operating over wide areas.

Research on problems which affect many countries but which should be investigated initially in one limited area.

PUBLICATIONS

Publications Bureau: Nigerian Ports Authority Bldg., P.M.B. 2359, Marina, Lagos, Nigeria.

African Soils: published by the Inter-African Bureau for Soils and Rural Economy—B.I.S.; (bilingual, English and French, 3 issues).

Bulletin of Epizootic Diseases of Africa: published by the

Inter-African Bureau for Animal Health—I.B.A.H. (English and French, 4 issues).

Inter-african Phytosanitary Bulletin: published by OAU/STRC, Nlongkak, Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Numerous publications on joint projects and scientific research on Africa, obtainable from the Lagos office.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS

- 1963
- May Conference of Independent African States at Addis Ababa agreed to set up OAU. Co-ordinating Committee for Liberation Movements set up in Addis Ababa.
- Aug. First meeting of Council of Ministers, Dakar. Recognition of the Angolan government-in-exile of Roberto Holden.
- Dec. Meeting of the OAU *ad hoc* Commission in Abidjan. Idrissa Diarra (Mali) appointed President.
- 1964
- July First meeting of Assembly of Heads of State, Cairo. Permanent Secretariat and Headquarters established at Addis Ababa; Diallo Telli to be Secretary-General. Decision to incorporate the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa (CCTA) as an organ of OAU (*see above*).
- Sept. Third extraordinary meeting of Council of Ministers, Addis Ababa, to discuss the Congolese situation. Nine-nation committee set up under Jomo Kenyatta to assist reconciliation in the area.
- 1968
- Sept. Fifth Assembly of Heads of State, Algiers. Twenty-two Heads of State attended. Resolution passed supporting Nigerian Federal Government's efforts to reunify the country.
- Dec. Conference of African nationalist organizations called by the OAU Liberation Committee was held at Morogoro, Tanzania.
- 1970
- Feb.- 14th Session of Council of Ministers passed resolution on decolonization which included an appeal to all nations not to collaborate on the Cabora Bassa dam project.
- March
- Sept. Seventh Assembly of Heads of State. Resolution demanding the withdrawal of Israeli forces from territories occupied in the June 1967 war.
- Nov. OAU Middle East Peace Mission visits Egypt and Israel.
- 1973
- Jan. Liberation Committee issued the Accra Declaration on African Liberation stating that decolonization could be achieved only through armed struggle.
- May Tenth Assembly of Heads of State, on tenth anniversary of OAU, Addis Ababa. Approval of African Declaration on Co-operation, Development and Economic Independence. Attempts to mediate in disputes between Somalia and Ethiopia and between Tanzania and Uganda.
- 1974
- Jan. OAU meeting with OAPEC on oil supplies and the future formation of the Arab Bank for the Economic Development of Africa.
- June Loan of \$200 million for oil purchases accepted from Arab countries, to be placed in the African Development Bank.
- 1975
- Jan. Liberation Committee issued the Dar-es-Salaam Declaration supporting the attempts of Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia, together with the reorganized ANC, to seek a negotiated settlement with the Rhodesian government.
- July Twelfth Assembly of Heads of State, preceded by 25th Session of Council of Ministers, Kampala. Mediation Commission to be sent to Angola. A proposal to call for the expulsion of Israel from the UN was rejected in favour of increased diplomatic pressure. Endorsement of the Dar-es-Salaam Declaration on Southern Africa.
- Oct. Mediation Commission visited Angola and published a report calling for Portuguese help in the formation of a government of national unity composed of the three rival liberation movements.
- 1976
- Jan. Emergency Conference of Heads of State, Addis Ababa, to discuss the situation in Angola. Support was divided evenly between recognition of the MPLA Government in Luanda and an appeal for a government of national unity. 26th Session of the Liberation Committee, Maputo (Lourenço Marques). Debate on the future of the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas (TFAI); decision to send a fact-finding commission to the territory. First Session of the African Inter-Ministerial Committee on Food.
- Feb. On recognition by a majority of its members, the OAU recognized the MPLA Government in Luanda and admitted Angola as its 47th member. 26th Session of the Council of Ministers, Addis Ababa.
- June- Thirteenth Assembly of Heads of State, Port Louis, Mauritius, preceded by 27th session of the Council of Ministers. The main concern was with Southern Africa. The session endorsed a boycott of the Olympic Games in protest against New Zealand's sporting ties with South Africa; prohibited member states from recognizing Transkei; approved an annual Memorial Day of the Soweto Massacres and the launching of armed resistance in South Africa; approved new guerrilla campaigns in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), the earlier Dar-es-Salaam Declaration being considered invalid on account of intransigence by the Salisbury Government; and favoured a policy of support for the so-called third force (the external leadership supervising incursions into Zimbabwe).
- July
- Nov. Eleventh extraordinary session of Council of Ministers, Kinshasa, Zaire. Proposal to introduce an African Economic Community over 20-25 years.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1977

- Jan.- 28th session of Liberation Committee passed a
Feb. resolution giving full support of the OAU to the
Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) as
opposed to the other leaders of the formerly
unified ANC.
- Feb. 28th session of Council of Ministers, Lomé, Togo,
concentrating mainly on Southern Africa and the
invasion of Benin in January. The Conference
called for a general mobilization of African
countries for the liberation of the south, but did
not endorse the Liberation Committee's support
for the Patriotic Front as the sole party in
Zimbabwe to be supported by the OAU. Morocco,
protesting at the presence of a representative of
the Algerian-backed Saharan Arab Democratic
Republic, announced that it would suspend all
participation in the work of the OAU.
- March Summit conference of member states of Arab

Organization of African Unity

- League and OAU held in Cairo, Egypt. Decision
on increased aid to African states.
- July Fourteenth Assembly of Heads of State, Libre-
ville, Gabon. Assembly gave its recognition to the
Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) as that
country's leading liberation organization. A re-
port was also heard on the recent invasion of
Shaba province in Zaire; there was a resolution
condemning the Israeli position in the Middle
East; and a Commission was appointed to visit
oil exporting countries to promote an embargo
against South Africa and Rhodesia.
- Sept. Djibouti admitted as 49th member.
- Oct. Extraordinary session of Assembly, which had
been called to discuss the Western Sahara, post-
poned indefinitely for the second time.
- 1978
- June Fifteenth Assembly of Heads of State scheduled
for Khartoum, Sudan.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES—OAS

General Secretariat, Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.

OAS was founded at Bogotá, Colombia, in 1948, to foster mutual understanding and co-operation among the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Ecuador	Panama
Barbados	El Salvador	Paraguay
Bolivia	Grenada	Peru
Brazil	Guatemala	Surinam
Chile	Haiti	Trinidad and Tobago
Colombia	Honduras	U.S.A.
Costa Rica	Jamaica	Uruguay
Cuba	Mexico	Venezuela
Dominican Republic	Nicaragua	

Belgium, Canada, Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Guyana, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain are Permanent Observers.

PERMANENT MISSIONS

(With Permanent Representatives; in Washington, D.C., except where otherwise stated.)

Argentina: 2232 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; JULIO C. CARASALES.	Haiti: 4400 Seventeenth St., N.W., 20011; GEORGES SALOMON.
Barbados: 2144 Wyoming Ave., N.W., 20008; OLIVER HAMLET JACKSON.	Honduras: 4301 Connecticut Ave., N.W., 20008; ROBERTO LAZARUS.
Bolivia: 818 18th St., N.W., 20006; FERNANDO ORTIZ SANZ.	Jamaica: 1666 Connecticut Ave., N.W., 20009; ALFRED A. RATTRAY.
Brazil: 2600 Virginia Ave., N.W., Suite 413, 20037; PAULO PADILHA VIDAL.	Mexico: 2440 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20008; RAFAEL DE LA COLINA.
Chile: 1732 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20006; MARÍA EUGENIA OYARZÚN.	Nicaragua: 1627 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20009; GUILLERMO SEVILLA SACASA.
Colombia: 1609 Twenty-Second St., N.W., 20008; JUAN PABLO GOMEZ-PRADILLA.	Panama: 2000 N St., N.W., Suite 510, 20036; NANDER A. PITY VELÁSQUEZ.
Costa Rica: 2112 S St., N.W., 20008; RODOLFO SILVA.	Paraguay: 2400 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Suite 401-403, 20008; LARIO LÓPEZ ESCOBAR.
Dominican Republic: 1715 Twenty-Second St., N.W., 20008; KÉMIL L. DIPP-GÓMEZ.	Peru: 2401 Calvert St., N.W., Suite 611, 20008; LUIS MARCHAND STENS.
Ecuador: 2535 Fifteenth St., N.W., 20009; GALO LEORO.	Surinam: ROEL F. KARAMAT.
El Salvador: 2308 California St., N.W., 20008; FRANCISCO BERTRAND GALINDO.	Trinidad and Tobago: 1708 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20036; VICTOR CHRYSOSTOM MCINTYRE.
Grenada: 118 East 60th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; FABIAN ALEXIS REDHEAD.	U.S.A.: Department of State, Room 6491, 20520; GALE W. MCGEE.
Guatemala: 2220 R St., N.W., 20008; EDUARDO CASTILLO ARRIOLA.	Uruguay: 2801 New Mexico Ave., N.W., Suite 1210, 20007; C. ALBERTO ROCA.
	Venezuela: 4201 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Suite 609, 20008; JOSÉ MARÍA MACHÍN.

ORGANIZATION

Official languages: English, French, Portuguese, Spanish.
Secretary-General: ALEJANDRO ORRILA (Argentina).
Assistant Secretary-General: JORGE LUIS ZELAYA CORONADO (Guatemala).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Meets annually and can also hold special sessions when convoked by the Permanent Council. Supreme organ of the OAS, it decides general action and policy.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

MEETINGS OF CONSULTATION OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Held to consider problems of an urgent nature and of common interest to member states. May be held at the request of any member state.

PERMANENT COUNCIL

Composed of one representative of each member state with the rank of ambassador; each government may accredit alternate representatives and advisers and when necessary appoint an interim representative. The office of Chairman is held in turn by each of the representatives, following alphabetical order according to the names of the countries in Spanish. The Vice-Chairman is determined in the same way, following reverse alphabetical order. Their terms of office are three months.

The Council acts as an Organ of Consultation and oversees the maintenance of friendly relations between members. The Council supervises the work of OAS and promotes co-operation with a variety of other international bodies including the United Nations. It is responsible to the General Assembly.

INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

Composed in the same manner as the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. Both are responsible to the General Assembly.

Organization of American States

INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Composed of seven members elected for four years. Holds two regular meetings each year and may hold special meetings.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

The central and permanent organ of the Organization, carries out the duties entrusted to it by the General Assembly; Meeting of Consultation of Ministers of Foreign Affairs; or the Councils.

SPECIALIZED CONFERENCES

Meet to deal with technical matters and Inter-American co-operation.

SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IAIAS)
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).
Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW).
Inter-American Children's Institute (IACI).
Pan American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH).
Inter-American Indian Institute (IAII).

SPECIAL AGENCIES AND COMMISSIONS

Inter-American Defense Board (IADB).
Inter-American Statistical Institute (IASI).
Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission (IANEC).

RECORD OF EVENTS

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|---|---|
| <p>1826 First Congress of American States, convened by Simon Bolívar at Panama City. The Treaty of Perpetual Union, League and Confederation signed by Colombia, Central America, Peru, and Mexico.</p> <p>1889-90 First International Conference of American States: Washington. Founded the International Union of American Republics and established a central office, the Commercial Bureau, the purpose of which was the "prompt collection and distribution of commercial information".</p> <p>1910 Fourth Conference: Buenos Aires. Name changed to Union of American Republics. The name of its principal organ was changed from Commercial Bureau to Pan American Union.</p> <p>1923 Fifth Conference: Santiago, Chile. Title confirmed as Union of Republics of the American Continent, with the Pan American Union as its permanent organ.</p> <p>1928 Sixth Conference: Havana. The Governing Board and Pan American Union were prohibited from exercising political functions.</p> <p>1945 Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace: Mexico City. The Act of Chapultepec established a system of Continental Security for the American States.</p> | <p>1945 Reorganization of the Inter-American system leading to the declaration of the Charter.</p> <p>1947 Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance: Rio de Janeiro. Set up a joint security pact for the defence of the Western Hemisphere against attack from outside and for internal security. The Treaty has been invoked sixteen times.</p> <p>1948 Ninth Conference: Bogotá. Member Governments signed the Charter of the Organization of American States.</p> <p>1950 OAS signed agreements with ILO and UNESCO.</p> <p>1954 Tenth Conference: Caracas, Venezuela. Adopted the Declaration of Solidarity for the Preservation of the Political Integrity of the American States against the Intervention of International Communism.</p> <p>1959 An Act was passed by twenty-one American States to establish the Inter-American Development Bank (see page 208).</p> <p>1960 Inter-American Development Bank founded, February.
Inter-American Telecommunications network planned. Total cost U.S. \$232m.
Bogotá Act signed September by members of Inter-American Economic Conference. Proposed a mutual aid plan.</p> |
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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- 1960 Committee established to co-ordinate the activities of OAS, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA).
(cont).
- 1961 Special meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council at Punta del Este, Uruguay, at which the Alliance for Progress was established. Nicaraguan/Honduras border dispute settled.
- 1962 Cuba suspended from OAS at meeting of Foreign Ministers.
OAS Council supported the U.S.A. to bring about removal of missile bases in Cuba.
- 1963 Special Investigating Committee sent to Hispaniola to report on Haiti/Dominican Republic crisis.
- 1964 Mediation in dispute between U.S.A. and Panama. OAS Council voted for sanctions against Cuba by 15 votes to 4 (Bolivia, Chile, Mexico and Uruguay).
- 1965 Tenth Meeting of Consultation to consider the Dominican crisis. An Inter-American Peace Force created.
- 1966 Withdrawal of Inter-American Peace Force from Dominican Republic.
- 1967 Treaty for the establishment of a Latin American nuclear-free zone signed in Mexico City.
Summit Conference held at Punta del Este in April. Declaration signed on the necessity for social and economic progress in Latin American countries; plan to create a Latin American Common Market based on existing integration systems LAFTA and CACM.
- 1969 El Salvador and Honduras called on OAS to investigate alleged violation of human rights of Salvadorians in Honduras. Seven-man committee sent to investigate after fighting broke out. Observers from OAS member nations supervised cease-fire and exchange of prisoners. A small observer force stationed permanently.
- 1970 Entry into force of the Protocol of Buenos Aires, establishing the General Assembly as the highest body, replacing the Inter-American Conferences, and the three Councils as its main organs. The General Assembly held two special sessions to establish the new system and to discuss other current problems, in particular kidnapping and extortion.
- 1971 First regular Session of the General Assembly of OAS at San José, Costa Rica, in April.

Organization of American States

- 1972 First specialized Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Latin America at Brasília, Brazil, in May.
- 1973 The General Assembly set up a Special Committee to study the Inter-American Treaty on Reciprocal Assistance of 1947 and to propose measures for restructuring it.
- 1974 Fourth General Assembly in April. The objectives of the Special Committee on the Inter-American Treaty were defined more specifically to promote co-operation for development and collective economic security. Resolutions were adopted calling for studies on international enterprises, on energy problems and on food production.
- 1975 Fifth General Assembly in May; Alejandro Orfila elected Secretary-General.
Sixteenth Meeting of Consultation in San José, Costa Rica, agreed that signatory states of the Rio Treaty should be free to normalize relations with Cuba.
Protocol of Amendment to the Rio Treaty signed at conference of Plenipotentiaries, San José, Costa Rica.
- 1976 Sixth General Assembly; chief resolutions concerned human rights, the U.S. Trade Act of 1974 and transnational enterprises. It also resolved to hold a Special Assembly to review matters concerning inter-American co-operation for development. The Assembly proclaimed a Decade of Women 1976-85: Equality, Development and Peace. Honduras and El Salvador signed the Act of Managua to end a series of border incidents between them.
- 1977 The Seventh General Assembly was held in Grenada, a new member state. The delegations devoted attention to the question of human rights, adopting four resolutions on the subject and a strong resolution condemning terrorist activities in the hemisphere and in the world. The financial problems of many of the countries, caused by the energy crisis and their less-than-satisfactory positions in international trade, was a matter of continuing concern. 1978 was declared Inter-American Rural Youth Year. Surinam became the twenty-sixth OAS member state in 1977.

INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL—IA-ECOSOC**General Secretariat, Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.**

Created in 1945 to supersede the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee. Incorporated in the Charter of OAS in 1948.

MEMBERS

All members of OAS.

ORGANIZATION**MEETINGS AT MINISTERIAL LEVEL**

Held annually and attended by the permanent titular representatives on the Council, usually the Minister of Finance or Economy.

MEETINGS AT EXPERT LEVEL

Held annually immediately prior to the ministerial level meetings and attended by expert representatives, usually the alternate representatives of member states. Reviews

the development of the economic and social programmes and makes recommendations to the ministerial level meetings.

SECRETARIAT

The General Secretariat of OAS acts as the Secretariat of IA-ECOSOC. The Executive Secretary is appointed by the Secretary-General of OAS.

Executive Secretary: ANNIBAL V. VILLELA.

ACTIVITIES

1 Promotes economic and social well-being by planning the best utilization of natural resources, the development of agriculture and industry, and the raising of the standards of living of the peoples.

2 Considers annually at the ministerial level the report on country reviews presented by the permanent executive committee of IA-ECOSOC.

3 Submits recommendations to the General Assembly.

4 Approves the Special Development Assistance Fund budget, which includes programmes of technical co-operation of the OAS.

5 Approves the budget of the General Secretariat in economic and social fields, subject to final approval by the General Assembly.

6 Provides technical assistance.

7 Acts as co-ordinating agency of Inter-American activities in the economic and social fields.

8 Undertakes studies on its own initiative or at the request of members.

9 Obtains information and prepares reports.

10 Suggests specialized conferences.

INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Founded 1948 as the Inter-American Council of Jurists, an organ of the Council of the Organization of American States.

MEMBERS

All members of OAS.

ORGANIZATION

Replaces the Inter-American Council of Jurists under the amendments to the Charter ratified in 1970. Composed of eleven jurists, nationals of different member states, elected for a period of four years with the possibility of re-election once. Equitable geographical distribution is sought as far as possible, and a proportion of members are replaced each year. Meetings are held at least annually for a period of up to three months. Special meetings can also be called.

Chairman: (vacant).

SECRETARIAT

The General Secretariat provides full services for the Committee.

FUNCTIONS

To serve as an advisory body to the Organization on juridical matters; to promote the progressive development and codification of international law, and to study juridical problems related to the integration of the developing countries in the hemisphere, and in so far as may appear desirable the possibility of attaining uniformity in legislation.

INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL FOR EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

General Secretariat, Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.

Established in 1970 as an organ of the Council of the Organization of American States

MEMBERS

All members of OAS.

ORGANIZATION COUNCIL

Composed of one representative of the highest rank from each member state, appointed by their respective governments. The Secretary-General of OAS and the Executive Secretary of the Council participate without voting rights. The Council meets once a year with special meetings when necessary.

Secretariat: The General Secretariat of OAS acts as the Secretariat of the Inter-American Council for Education, Science and Culture. The Executive Secretary is appointed by the Secretary-General of the OAS.

Executive Secretary: EDUARDO GONZALEZ REYES.

ACTIVITIES

The principal purpose of the Inter-American Council for Education, Science, and Culture is to promote friendly relations and mutual understanding between the peoples of the Americas through educational, scientific and cultural co-operation and exchange between member states, in order to raise the cultural level of the peoples.

The Council has a permanent executive committee and three committees in charge of carrying out regional development programmes in the fields of education, science and technology, and culture.

SPECIALIZED ORGANIZATIONS OF OAS

Inter-American Children's Institute: Avenida 8 de Octubre 2994, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Director-General: Dr. RAFAEL SAJÓN (Argentina).

Inter-American Commission of Women: General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington, D.C. 20006.

President: GABRIELA TOUCHARD LÓPEZ (Bolivia).

Inter-American Indian Institute: Niños Héroes 139, Mexico 7, D.F., Mexico.

Director: Dr. GONZALO RUBIO ORBE.

Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences: Apdo. 10281, San José, Costa Rica.

Director: Dr. JOSÉ EMILIO GONÇALVES ARAÚJO (Brazil).

Pan American Institute of Geography and History: Ex-Arzobispado 29, Mexico 18, D. F., Mexico.

Secretary-General: JOSÉ A. SÁENZ (Panama).

Pan American Health Organization: 525 23rd St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

Director: Dr. HÉCTOR ACOSTA.

INTER-AMERICAN NUCLEAR ENERGY COMMISSION— IANEC

Organization of American States, Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.

IANEC was established in 1959 as a Technical Commission of the Organization of American States. It makes recommendations to member governments and to OAS.

MEMBERS

All members of OAS.

ORGANIZATION

COMMISSION

The Commission is made up of one delegate from each of the member states, and the Secretary-General of OAS (who may speak but not vote). Regular meetings are held every two years.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman are elected by and from the members and hold office until the next regular meeting.

COMMITTEES

The Commission may set up such working committees

as it considers necessary. The committees elect their own Chairman and Rapporteur from among their members. Currently there are two standing committees: the Technical Advisory Committee and the Juridical Committee.

SECRETARIAT

Executive-Secretary: (vacant).

The Secretary-General of OAS appoints all IANEC Secretariat staff, who form a part of OAS.

ACTIVITIES

IANEC advises and assists member states in developing and co-ordinating research and training in nuclear energy. In addition to providing direct aid to Latin American institutions for work in development and research, IANEC also sends professors and researchers, finances the development of courses and defrays the expenses of Fellows in the training centres. It also distributes information and recommends public health measures.

Since 1959 the Commission has undertaken a survey of facilities available in Latin American universities and has established an Advisory Committee to make recommendations on scientific and engineering training. In 1963 studies were undertaken on nuclear power in Latin America and on Civil Liability in the field of nuclear energy.

In December 1960 an agreement for co-operation was signed between IANEC and the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna and in 1963 a memorandum was exchanged between the secretariats of IANEC and EURATOM establishing co-operation. Several meetings, workshops and symposia have been co-sponsored by IANEC and IAEA.

Since 1968 IANEC has organized periodic Latin American Conferences on radiochemistry, agricultural production, the use of radio-isotopes, hydrology and food irradiation. It has held a number of meetings and study groups on other topics related to nuclear energy.

PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY CONGRESSES

Organization of American States, Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.

Inaugurated 1925 to promote the construction of a highway to link the U.S.A. with South and Central America.

MEMBERS

All members of OAS.

ORGANIZATION

PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY CONGRESS

Held every four years to promote road building and inform member governments, the Organization of American States and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council on matters relating to Highway planning and construction and maintenance. Made up of representatives of member states (who may speak and vote), the Permanent Executive Committee, Chairmen of the Technical Committees and the Secretary-General of OAS (who have no

vote), and observers and special observers (who may speak but not vote).

The Chairman is elected by the delegates.

PERMANENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Attached to the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. Composed of specialists representing eleven of the member countries, nine elected by Congress. Functions

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

are to implement the resolutions of Congress. It meets at least once a year.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEES OF EXPERTS

Set up by Congress, as necessary. There are three Permanent Committees: Planning, Highway Studies and Construction and Maintenance, Highway Operations, and seven subcommittees as follows:

Darien Subcommittee: Created in 1954 to promote interest in the construction of a road to connect the existing highway systems of North and South America through the Darien region of Panama and adjacent area of Colombia. This Committee administers the work of the survey teams now working on the project.

Subcommittee on the Pan American Transversal Highway in South America: Created in 1963 to promote the construction of a highway to connect Paranaguá, Brazil, with Asunción, La Paz and Lima.

Subcommittee on the Bolivarian Forest Edge Highway (*Carretera Bolivariana Marginal de la Selva*): Created in 1965 to encourage the construction of a continuous highway along the lower eastern edge of the Andes in Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Paraguay. This will extend and interconnect penetration roads leading from the Andean highlands to points in Brazil and Argentina.

Each country is responsible for the financing of the sections of Highway within its own frontiers, except in Central America and Panama, where two-thirds of construction costs have been borne by the United States, and in the Darien region of Panama and adjacent area of

Organization of American States

Co-ordinating and Study Group on the Caribbean Circuit: Established to determine the possibility of constructing a highway which, by crossing the Atrato River, would connect a point on the Panama-Colombian border with points along the coast to Venezuela as part of the Caribbean Circuit.

Lima-Brasilia Highway, via Pucallpa, Peru: Bolivia-Brazil-Peru Subcommittee established for a highway to link Lima with the Brazilian capital, now including a spur to La Paz and Bolivia.

Pan-Amazonic Subcommittee: Subcommittee created 1965 for the construction of a highway to establish a connection between the Pacific Ocean and the Amazon basin, so as to take advantage of river transportation throughout the length of the Amazon River and its principal tributaries. First meeting of Subcommittee held in Bogotá in March 1967.

PERMANENT SECRETARIAT

The services are provided by the General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington D.C.

HIGHWAY SYSTEM

By 1977 the total mileage of the Pan American Highway System, including alternative routes, was 80,000 km., of which 62,000 km. were paved or all-weather.

FINANCE

Colombia, where the studies now under way are being financed by all member countries of the OAS. Expenses of Congress and Committees are borne by the host countries.

ORGANIZATION OF ARAB PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES—O.A.P.E.C.

P.O.B. 20501, Safat, Kuwait City, Kuwait

Established 1968 to safeguard the interests of members and determine ways and means for their co-operation in various forms of economic activity in the petroleum industry.

MEMBERS

Algeria
Bahrain
Egypt
Iraq

Kuwait
Libya
Qatar

Saudi Arabia
Syria
United Arab Emirates

ORGANIZATION

(as at October 1977)

COUNCIL

Supreme authority of the Organization, responsible for drawing up its general policy, directing its activities and laying down its governing rules. The Council consists normally of the Ministers of Petroleum of the member states. Meets twice yearly as a minimum requirement and may hold extraordinary sessions. Chairmanship on annual rotation basis.

Chairman (1977): Sheikh KHALIFAH BIN ABDUL-AZIZ AL THANI (Qatar).

BUREAU

Assists the Council to direct the management of the Organization, approves staff regulations, reviews the budget, and refers it to the Council, considers matters relating to the Organization's agreements and activities and draws up the agenda for the Council. The Bureau consists of senior officials from each member state. Chairmanship is by rotation. The Bureau convenes four times a year as a minimum requirement.

Budget (1977): 1,460,000 Kuwait dinars.

Chairman (1977): Qatar.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: Dr. ALI AHMAD ATTIGA (Libya).

Assistant Secretaries-General: Dr. FADHIL CHALABI, Dr. MAHMOUD SAYED AMIN.

Besides the Office of the Secretary-General, which assists the Secretary-General in following up resolutions and recommendations of the Council, there are five departments: the Administration and Financial Department, the Legal Department, the Economic Department, the Information and Public Relations Department and the Hydrocarbons Industries Department. There are also two Units: the Energy Unit and the Training Unit.

JOINT UNDERTAKINGS

Arab Maritime Petroleum Transport Company: f. January 1973 in Kuwait to undertake transport of crude oil, gas, refined products and petrochemicals, and thus to increase Arab participation in the tanker transport industry; authorized capital: \$600 million; subscribed capital: \$100 million. Mems.: Algeria, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates.

Chairman: Dr. ABDUL HADI TAHER.

Managing Director: ABDUL RAHMAN SULTAN.

Arab Shipbuilding and Repair Yard Company: f. December 1974 in Bahrain to undertake all activities related to repairs, service and eventually construction of vessels for the transport of hydrocarbons. The company has constructed a dry dock in Bahrain. Authorized capital: \$340 million; subscribed capital: \$100 million.

Chairman: Dr. MAJID AL GISHI.

General Manager: ANTONIO MACHADOLOPES.

Arab Petroleum Investments Corporation: created November 1975 to finance petrochemical plants in the Arab world. Authorized capital: \$1,000 million; subscribed capital: \$42 million.

Chairman: JAMAL JAWA.

General Manager: Dr. NUREDDIN FARRAG.

Arab Petroleum Services Company: established January 1977 at Tripoli, Libya. The company will provide petroleum services through the establishment of one or more companies specializing in various activities. Also concerned with training of specialized personnel. Authorized capital: 100 million Libyan dinars; subscribed capital: 15 million Libyan dinars.

Chairman: OMAR MUNTASIR.

General Manager: HOCINE MALTI.

ORGANIZATION OF CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES —ODECA

(ORGANIZACIÓN DE ESTADOS CENTROAMERICANOS—ODECA)

Oficina Centroamericana, Pino Alto, Paseo Escalón, San Salvador, El Salvador

Founded in 1951 by the Charter of San Salvador, ODECA seeks to re-establish the unity of Central America. A new Charter became effective in 1965. See also Central American Common Market (p. 131).

MEMBERS

Costa Rica

El Salvador

Guatemala

Honduras

Nicaragua

AIMS

To strengthen unity in Central America; to establish mutual consultation in order to guarantee and maintain fraternal relations; to forestall and prevent misunderstanding and to ensure the peaceful settlement of disputes;

to offer mutual assistance and to seek common solutions to common problems; to promote economic, social and cultural development through joint action.

ORGANIZATION

(as at October 1976)

THE MEETING OF HEADS OF GOVERNMENT

The Heads of Government of the five member states in conference form the supreme organ of ODECA.

THE CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

The highest authority of the Organization. Meetings normally take place every year.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Composed of Foreign Ministers of the member states or their appointed representatives. It is responsible for the policy of the organization, and the election of the president each year. Meets as often as once a week.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Composed of three members of the parliaments of each member state. To give advice, and to study the possibilities of harmonizing legislation.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COURT OF JUSTICE

Composed of the Presidents of the Supreme Courts of each member state. Meetings are held whenever necessary, or when convened by the Executive Council.

THE ECONOMIC COUNCIL

The Economic Council is composed of the Ministers of Economy of the member countries and meets at least once a year. Responsible for the planning, co-ordination and execution of Central American economic integration.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN BUREAU

The General Secretariat of the organization; assists and co-ordinates all activities.

Secretary-General: ALVARO ESCALANTE (Costa Rica).

POLITICAL AND PEACE-KEEPING ACTIVITIES

The main internal problem of the Organization in recent years has been the dispute between Honduras and El Salvador. At a meeting in San José, Costa Rica, in June 1970 a plan was agreed under which a zone of pacification would be established on the border between the two countries.

The Heads of State of the two countries met at the border post of El Amarillo in June 1976 and agreed to put the plan into effect. This was done the following August and a ceasefire supervision unit moved into position in the border zone.

Another issue which occupied ODECA in 1975-76 was the Guatemalan claim to sovereignty over Belize. At a meeting of Heads of Government in Guatemala City in October and November 1975 a declaration was issued in support of the Guatemalan position.

PUBLICATIONS

Boletín Informativo Laboral, *Boletín Informativo de Salud*,
Boletín Informativo de Educación (all quarterly),
Memoria (annual).

ORGANIZATION OF THE PETROLEUM EXPORTING COUNTRIES—OPEC

Obere Donaustrasse 93, 1020 Vienna, Austria

Established 1960 to unify and co-ordinate members' petroleum policies and to safeguard their interests generally.

The OPEC Special Fund is described on page 281.

MEMBERS

Algeria	Iraq	Qatar
Ecuador	Kuwait	Saudi Arabia
Gabon	Libya	United Arab Emirates
Indonesia	Nigeria	Venezuela
Iran		

ORGANIZATION

(as at October 1977)

THE CONFERENCE

Supreme authority of the Organization, responsible for the formulation of its general policy. It consists of representatives of member countries, decides upon reports and recommendations submitted by board of governors. Meets at least twice a year. It approves the appointment of governors from each country and elects the chairman of the board of governors. It works on the unanimity principle.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Directs management of the Organization; implements resolutions of the Conference; draws up an annual Budget. It consists of one Governor for each member country, and meets at least twice a year.

Chairman: (1977): ABDULLA H. SALATT.

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION

A specialized body operating within the framework of the Secretariat, with a view to assisting the Organization in promoting stability in international oil prices at equitable levels; consists of a Board, national representatives and a commission staff; the Board meets at least twice a year.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: ALI MUHAMMAD JAIDAH (Qatar).

Administration Department: Deals with personnel mat-

ters, budget and accounting, filing and archives, conference services, general correspondence and clerical services.

Economics Department: Consists of Financial, Supply and Demand, and General Economics Sections; is responsible for all economic studies and reports.

Information Department: Responsible for a programme of general and technical publications and periodicals, appropriate relations with other oil industry institutions with a view to expanding the Information Centre of the Organization.

Legal Department: Consists of Concessions and Special Studies sections; is responsible for all legal studies and reports.

Technical Department: Carries out studies mainly on petroleum technical matters, including exploration, production and processing.

Statistics Unit: Collects, edits, collates and analyses statistical information from both primary and secondary sources.

Office of the Secretary-General: Assists him in matters of protocol and implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the Conference calling for action by member countries.

ACTIVITIES

Technical and economic guidance for member countries and co-ordination of their petroleum policies.

RECORD OF EVENTS

- 1960 First OPEC conference held in Baghdad, September; meetings to be held twice yearly.
- 1961 Board of Governors formed and statutes agreed, January.
- 1964 OPEC Economic Commission established, November.
- 1967 Embargo on oil exports to U.S.A. and United Kingdom imposed by Arab states, and shortly afterwards lifted, August.

- 1970 Conference decided to raise tax on the income of oil companies to 55 per cent.
- 1971 Threat of embargo on oil companies in dispute over Gulf oil prices; agreement reached before ultimatum expired.
- 1973 General price increase of 11 per cent, May. Posted price for Gulf oil raised in October to \$5.11 a barrel, and generally to \$11.65 a barrel in December.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

1975 OPEC's first summit conference was held in Algiers in March. Meeting in Gabon in June, Conference proposed that OPEC oil prices should be quoted in Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) of the IMF, instead of U.S. dollars. It was also proposed that prices should be indexed to world inflation rates.

A ministerial meeting in September agreed to raise prices by 10 per cent for the period until June 1976. It referred the question of pricing oil in SDRs to the committee of Finance Ministers, which had taken no further measures on this subject as of October 1977.

The year's second meeting of Conference, in Vienna in December, was intended to discuss the problem of regulating price differentials which various member states were applying and which were threatening the effectiveness of the price policy of OPEC. The meeting ended prematurely when a terrorist gang kidnapped some of the participants.

1976 The OPEC Special Fund was created in May.

Meeting in Bali, Indonesia, in May, Conference allowed the prices agreed in September 1975 to continue. It was reported that a compromise had been reached which would reconcile opposing

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

interests on the use of differentials and regularize the situation.

At the year's second meeting of Conference, in Doha, Qatar, December, a general 15 per cent rise in basic prices was proposed and supported by eleven member states. This was to take place in two stages: an immediate 10 per cent rise and a further 5 per cent rise in June 1977.

However, this was opposed by Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, who not only insisted on limiting their price increase to 5 per cent, but also proposed to increase their production and export capacity by up to 20 per cent, weakening demand for the higher-priced exports of the other 11 members.

The effect of this was that not all the 11 members observed the first stage of the price rise exactly as proposed.

1977 The year's first meeting of Conference was held at Saltsjöbaden, near Stockholm, Sweden, in July. Following an earlier waiver by 9 members of the 5 per cent second stage of the price rise agreed at Doha, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates announced that they would both raise their prices by 5 per cent. As a result, a single level of prices throughout the organization was restored.

FINANCE

1977 budget: 180 million Austrian schillings, contributed in equal parts by members.

RULES OF MEMBERSHIP

(Summary from the Statute)

Founder members are those countries which were represented at the first conference, in Baghdad in September 1960, and which signed the agreement establishing OPEC. These are Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela.

Full members are the founder members as well as those countries whose application has been accepted by the Conference.

Any other country with a substantial net export of crude petroleum and which has interests fundamentally similar to those of member countries may become a full member of the organization, if accepted by a majority of three-quarters of the full members, including the concurrent vote of all founder members.

A net petroleum-exporting country which does not qualify in this way for membership may nevertheless be admitted as an associate member by the Conference under such special conditions as may be prescribed by the Conference, if accepted by a majority as described above.

No country which does not have interests and aims fundamentally similar to those of member countries may be admitted to associate membership.

Associate members may be invited to attend meetings of OPEC and to participate without voting rights. They are entitled to benefit from all general facilities of the Secretariat.

OPEC SPECIAL FUND

P.O.B. 995, 1011 Vienna, Austria

Established by virtue of an agreement signed by all OPEC member countries in Paris on January 28th, 1976.

MEMBERS

Member countries of OPEC (*see* page 279)

AIMS

The Fund is established to provide financial assistance to developing countries (other than OPEC members) on concessional terms.

In particular, the Fund's resources may be utilized in the following operations:

(a) Providing loans to finance balance of payments deficits.

(b) Providing loans to finance development projects and programmes.

(c) Covering contributions which the Contributing Parties may make to international development agencies whose operations are directed to benefit developing countries.

ORGANIZATION

GOVERNING COMMITTEE

The Fund is administered by a Governing Committee composed of one representative of each Contributing Party to the Fund.

Chairman: Dr. MOHAMMED YEGANEH (Iran).

Director-General of the Fund: Dr. IBRAHIM SHIHATA (Iraq).

Executing National Agencies

Each Contributing Party to the Agreement designates, by a written notice to the Governing Committee, its Executing National Agency (ENA). Each ENA establishes in its records a special account in the name of the Fund

separate from its own accounts. The ENA disburses to Borrowers from such an account the amounts designated by the Governing Committee.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

The U.S. dollar is the unit of account of the Fund and the means of payment of its loans. The initial resources of the Fund were set at \$800 million. In October 1976, the OPEC Ministerial Committee on Monetary and Financial Matters recommended the donation by eight OPEC Member Countries of their profits in the IMF gold sales to the OPEC Special Fund. In March 1977, the same Committee decided to increase the resources of the Fund by an additional amount of \$800 million.

REGIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT— RCD

5 Los Angeles, North of Boulevard Elizabeth, P.O.B. 3273, Teheran, Iran

Telephones: 638614, 636152, 638045.

Established in 1964 as a tripartite arrangement aiming at closer economic, technical and cultural co-operation and promoting the economic advancement and welfare of the people of the region.

MEMBERS

Iran

Pakistan

Turkey

ORGANIZATION

(as at October 1977)

MINISTERIAL COUNCIL

Established 1964 as the highest decision-making body of the RCD; composed of the Foreign Ministers of the three countries; considers and decides on measures for regional co-operation among the three countries.

REGIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL

Established 1964; composed of the Heads of the three Planning Organizations; makes recommendations to the Ministerial Council on measures for regional co-operation among the three countries.

Working Committees: Industry and Standardization, Petroleum and Petrochemicals, Trade, Transport and Communications, Technical Co-operation and Public Administration, Cultural and Information Co-operation; Co-ordination Committee.

SECRETARIAT

Permanently established in Teheran in 1965; staff consists of Secretary-General, three Deputy Secretaries-General, six Directors and supporting staff, drawn from nationals of the member countries.

Secretary-General: Dr. AHMAD MINAI (Iran).

ACTIVITIES

INDUSTRY AND STANDARDIZATION

In an agreement of November 1967 the three members agreed to collaborate in joint-purpose enterprises, and guidelines were laid down.

Materials, skills and, if possible, capital were to be pooled; national markets would be shared and industrial specialization encouraged; long-term agreements (off-take guarantees) were to be negotiated for the specific enterprises, ensuring that the partner countries provide a market for the products, and through fiscal arrangements the products would be protected against imports from outside the region.

About forty-three enterprises were identified of which ten were in production by April 1976. Three of these have equity participation by the member countries:

- (a) Iranian Aluminium Company, Takht-e-Jamshid Avenue, Teheran.
- (b) Bank note and Security Paper, Pakistan Security Printing Corporation Limited, Karachi.
- (c) Ball Bearings Aizad Industries Limited, Palace Cinema Building, Civil Lines, Karachi.

Those without equity participation include the Ultra-marine Blue Project and the Shock Absorbers Project in Pakistan, and the following Projects in Turkey: Tungsten Carbide, Borax and Boric Acid, Centrifugal and Special Filters for Chemical Industries, High Tension Insulators and Tetracycline.

To identify further areas for collaboration, a survey of four selected industries was undertaken by a team of experts from the three RCD countries. Their report was under consideration by the member governments during 1977.

There is also provision for common RCD Standards, twenty-four of which have been so far established in the region.

PETROLEUM AND PETROCHEMICALS

Projects include the Glycerine Plant in Pakistan, which exports its products to Turkey, the Polystyrene project in Turkey and the Carbon Black Project in Iran.

There have been other joint activities in this field: a chain of filling stations has been formed. Iran Air has a contract with Turkey for all the airline's fuel supplies, and there is a special programme for the exchange of trainees and experts.

TRADE

RCD hopes to introduce a system of regional trade preferences. The Ministers of Commerce met in April 1976 and laid down a schedule for the introduction of such a scheme, and in the same month the Heads of State and Government met in Izmir, agreeing to establish a free trade area within ten years.

Two agreements had already been signed, on RCD trade and on a multilateral payments arrangement.

It is also hoped to revive the traditional trade route from Europe to Asia through Trabzon in Turkey, which could substantially assist regional transit trade.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The RCD Chamber of Commerce and Industry has been in operation since 1966. Its secretarial work was taken over by the Secretariat in 1973.

INSURANCE

Five re-insurance pools have been created by RCD, for Accident, Engineering, Marine, Aviation and Fire. Forty-four companies had joined the Pools by 1973, with a total annual premium income of \$1.5 to \$2.0 million. Since the beginning of 1975, they have been merged into a single agency which is designed ultimately to form an RCD re-insurance company. An RCD International School of Insurance has also been active in Teheran since 1970.

The RCD Insurance Centre has its headquarters in Karachi; it undertakes research and disseminates information on insurance activities in the region.

TRANSPORT

RCD Shipping Services began operation in 1966, both within the region and to the United States. The organization has its office in Istanbul.

The RCD Highway is now nearing completion, linking the three member countries along a 5,180 km. route.

The rail link between Pakistan and Iran is to be completed by 1980. Iran and Turkey were linked by rail in 1971.

COMMUNICATIONS

Postal, telephone and telegraph rates within the reg-

Regional Co-operation for Development

ion have been reduced and Operator Trunk Dialling has been introduced between Teheran, Ankara and Karachi.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Up to 1976, 1,600 trainees, 1,000 students and over 70 experts have visited the region under RCD programmes. Also, forty-three seminars and eight joint courses on public administration have been held under the tripartite arrangement.

CULTURAL AND INFORMATION

The RCD Cultural Institute in Teheran is engaged in research into the common historical and cultural heritage of the member countries. It has a library housing over 4,500 books. The Institute brings out a quarterly journal and has published fifty-three books, including original works and translations.

The Cultural Exchange Programme for 1976 included exchange visits of artists, painters and eminent personalities. There was also a Sports Calendar. A seminar was held on the status of women, and six scholarships were awarded to women's organizations.

Study tours were arranged for journalists, as well as the Fourth RCD Seminar of Journalists, held in Turkey.

The three national Radio/Television and News Agencies also co-operate under RCD programmes.

RECORD OF EVENTS

1964 July Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the three countries, Ankara. Agreement on collaboration outside the framework of CENTO.

Summit conference, Istanbul. Agreement on economic and cultural co-operation. Ministerial Council and Regional Planning Council established.

September Meetings of Regional Planning Council and Ministerial Council, Teheran. Agreement to set up a joint international airline, a joint shipping company, joint petroleum organizations, and a regional cultural institute. Asphalt roads and rail links to be completed by 1968. Reduction planned of postal charges, insurance rates, and tariffs. Joint action to be taken to develop regional tourism. Secretariat established in Teheran. New committees on joint industrial ventures and technical co-operation set up.

1965 March Meetings of Regional Planning Council and Ministerial Council, Islamabad, Pakistan. Agreement to set up a tripartite Shipping Conference. Air mail surcharges on letters between the countries to be reduced to the internal level. General agreement on technical co-operation. Joint industrial enterprises identified. Agreements on establishment of an

RCD Chamber of Commerce, collaboration between news agencies.

July Meetings of Regional Planning Council and Ministerial Council, Ankara. RCD Joint Chamber of Commerce and Industry established in Teheran. RCD Insurance Centre established in Karachi, Pakistan.

1966 May RCD Shipping Services started operations on intra-regional routes.

August Iran and Pakistan signed agreement providing for setting up of a joint aluminium plant.

1967 January Meetings of Regional Planning Council and Ministerial Council, Ankara. Agreement to set up a joint Bank Note Paper project in Pakistan. Decision to form a Payments Union among the three countries.

March The following three Regional Reinsurance Pools started operations: *Accident*, managed by Iran; *Marine (Hull and Cargo)*, managed by Pakistan; *Fire*, managed by Turkey.

April Agreement providing for the RCD Union for Multilateral Payments Arrangements signed at Ankara, Turkey.

Second summit conference, Ramsar, Iran.

1968 April Two more Regional Reinsurance Pools, *Aviation and Engineering*, started operations.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

June	Operator Trunk Dialling System introduced between Ankara, Teheran and Karachi.
November	Agreement to establish joint Tungsten Carbide Plant in Turkey.
December 1969	Third summit conference, Karachi, Pakistan.
February	Meeting of Heads of Iran Air, PIA and Turkish Airlines at Karachi to consider feasibility of forming a joint airline.
March	Agreement signed on the establishment of an Ultra-Marine Blue project in Pakistan.
July	Agreement signed between Iran Air and PIA for pooling traffic in Karachi-Teheran sector.
December	Establishment of joint purpose enterprise for production of High-Tension Porcelain Insulators agreed; to be sited in Turkey.
1971	Mr. Masarrat Husain Zuberi completed his term as Secretary-General of RCD.
March	Mr. Vahap Asiroglu took over as Secretary-General of RCD.
May	
September	First railway link between Iran and Turkey inaugurated.

Regional Co-operation for Development

1973	Experts Group meeting on the establishment of RCD trade showrooms in each member country, Karachi, Pakistan.
August	
1974	Ambassador Vahap Asiroglu of Turkey completed his term as Secretary-General of RCD and was succeeded by Dr. Ahmad Minai of Iran.
May	
November	Tour of the region by a team of experts on telecommunications and electronics.
1975	Tour of the region by an Industrial Survey team.
November	
1976	Nineteenth session of Ministerial Council, Regional Planning Council and Co-ordination Committee, Lahore, Pakistan.
January	
April	Fourth summit conference, Izmir, Turkey, preceded by special session of Ministerial Council.
1977	Signature of Treaty of Izmir (prepared following the Izmir summit), Teheran.
March	
April	Signature of South and West Asia Postal Union Agreement, Teheran.

PUBLICATIONS

The RCD Magazine (quarterly), *RCD Newsletter* (monthly).

SISTEMA ECONÓMICA LATINO AMERICANA—SELA

(Latin American Economic System)

Permanent Secretariat in Caracas, Venezuela

Created in October 1975 in Panama as a permanent system of inter-regional consultation and co-operation in economic and social progress.

MEMBERS

Argentina	Cuba	Guyana	Panama
Barbados	Dominican Republic	Haiti	Paraguay
Bolivia	Ecuador	Honduras	Peru
Brazil	El Salvador	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago
Chile	Grenada	Mexico	Uruguay
Colombia	Guatemala	Nicaragua	Venezuela
Costa Rica			

AIMS

To increase Latin American economic unity, while respecting the system of regional arrangements already in force; to finance and develop national enterprises; to encourage exports and establish fair commodity prices; to

form a common economic policy towards organizations and groups of countries outside Latin America; to encourage the formation of Latin-American multinational companies.

ORGANIZATION

LATIN AMERICAN COUNCIL

The supreme body of the organization; establishes general policies of SELA. Consists of one representative from each member country, each with one vote. One ordinary session is to be held each year; elects its own chairman and officers, and elects the Permanent Secretary of SELA. The Council is not empowered to adopt decisions that affect the national policies of member states.

The second meeting of the Council was held in March 1977 in Caracas, Venezuela.

ACTION COMMITTEES

Composed of representatives of interested member states; to make studies and carry out specific programmes and projects; and to prepare and adopt joint negotiating positions of interest to member states in international forums. Financed by participating member states.

Three action committees were set up by the Council in March 1977. These were for:

- (a) Cereals, oil-seeds and fruit, at Buenos Aires, Argentina;
- (b) fish products, at Lima, Peru;
- (c) meat, meat products and dairy products, at Montevideo, Uruguay.

The Council also approved an agreement with the UNDP, under which SELA Council projects would be eligible for UNDP assistance.

PERMANENT SECRETARIAT

The technical and administrative centre of SELA; may represent the organization with the concurrence of the Council; elects the Permanent Secretary for a four-year term. The Permanent Secretariat is to carry out functions entrusted to it by the Council, and implement the Council's decisions; organize studies and prepare for projects, assist in formation of Action Committees; prepare draft budgets and provide services for meetings.

Secretary: JAIME MONCAYO.

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

Post Box D5, Nouméa, New Caledonia

The Commission's purpose is to promote the economic and social welfare and advancement of the peoples of the South Pacific region. The region contains approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ million people, scattered over some 30 million square kilometres.

MEMBERS AND THEIR TERRITORIES

<i>Australia:</i> Norfolk Island	<i>Nauru</i>	<i>United Kingdom:</i> Gilbert Islands Pitcairn Islands Solomon Islands Tuvalu *New Hebrides	<i>U.S.A.:</i> American Samoa Guam Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
<i>Fiji</i>	<i>New Zealand:</i> Cook Islands Niue Tokelau Islands		
<i>France:</i> French Polynesia New Caledonia Wallis and Futuna Islands *New Hebrides	<i>Papua New Guinea</i>		<i>Western Samoa</i>

Associate: Tonga.

* The New Hebrides is a Condominium jointly administered by France and the United Kingdom.

ORGANIZATION

SOUTH PACIFIC CONFERENCE

The Conference is held annually and since 1974 combines the former South Pacific Conference, attended by delegates from the countries and territories within the Commission's area of action, and the former Commission Session, attended by representatives of the participating governments. Each government and territorial administration has the right to send a representative and alternates to the Conference, and each representative (or in his absence an alternate) has the right to cast one vote on behalf of the government or territorial administration which he represents.

The Conference examines and adopts the Commission's work programme and budget for the coming year, and discusses any other matters within the competence of the Commission.

The sixteenth meeting of the Conference took place in Nouméa in October 1976.

Planning and Evaluation Committee: meets in April or May each year to evaluate the preceding year's work programme, and to draft the programme and budget for the coming year; it decides on two themes of regional interest to be discussed by the Conference.

Committee of Representatives of Participating Governments: approves the Commission's administrative budget and nominates the Commission's principal officers.

SECRETARIAT

Since November 1976 the Secretariat has had a Management Committee which has a supervisory and advisory

role over all Commission activities. Committee members are the Principal Officers of the Commission.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS (1977)

Secretary-General: Dr. ESIKA MACU SALATO, C.B.E. (Fiji).

Director of Programmes: Dr. G. MOTHA (Australia).

Director of Administration: Dr. FRANK MAHONY (U.S.A.).

SIXTEENTH CONFERENCE

The 16th South Pacific Conference gave priority to the following items, projects and programmes for 1977:

FOOD AND MATERIALS

Agriculture: tropical agriculturalist; supply of vegetal materials; sub-regional training course in farm management and economics; territorial training courses (vegetable and root crops).

Plant protection: plant protection officer; sub-regional training course in plant protection.

Animal production: animal production officer; sub-regional training seminar on dairy cattle and milk production; territorial training courses (pigs and poultry).

MARINE RESOURCES

Artisanal fisheries: fisheries adviser; outer reef artisanal fisheries; inshore fisheries development project; regional technical meeting on fisheries.

Oceanic fisheries: skipjack tuna assessment programme; expert committee on tropical skipjack.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

South Pacific Commission

RURAL MANAGEMENT AND TECHNOLOGY

Conservation: regional ecological adviser; conservation project; training course in environmental impact assessment; regional technical meeting on environmental planning and management.

Environmental health: adviser on environmental health and food hygiene; sub-regional training course on meat inspection.

Rural employment: rural employment promotion.

Appropriate technology: waste digester specialist; public health engineer.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Community education training: community education training centre; regional home economics course for community workers.

Out-of-school youth education: specialist in out-of-school youth education; awards for youth leader training within the region.

Family health: health education officer; dietitian; territorial training courses in nutrition education; nutrition project.

Public health: dental public health officer; research on prevention of dental diseases; training course in preventive dentistry; mental health specialist; epidemiologist; dengue fever project.

INFORMATION SERVICES AND DATA ANALYSIS

Socio-economic statistics unit: statistician; statistics research officer; sub-regional training course in statistics; calculating assistant; economist; regional conference on economic development planning; sub-regional training course on project analysis and evaluation; regional seminar for heads of customs; demographer; investigation

into availability of development capital for smaller South Pacific countries and territories.

Health information unit: medical officer; health documentalist; South Pacific epidemiological and health information service; sub-regional training seminar: epidemiology, prevention and treatment of acute respiratory diseases other than tuberculosis; regional seminar; medical and surgical treatment of leprosy.

English teaching materials unit: language teaching specialist, English.

Information and publications unit: library; educational broadcasts officer; audio-visual officer; regional media project; sub-regional course on audio-visual methods and techniques; headquarters publications printing section; Sydney Publications Bureau.

Regional consultation: South Pacific conference; planning and evaluation committee; fifth regional conference of agriculture, livestock production and fisheries services; inter-organizational consultations for funding of programme.

AWARDS AND GRANTS

Short-Term Experts and Specialist Services.

Assistance to applied research, experiments and fieldwork: provision for general assistance; fish poisoning project; weaning foods.

Pacific Board for Educational Co-operation: psychological assessment officer; grants-in-aid of curriculum development; consultant and other support services; teacher college principals—workshop.

Cultural conservation and exchange: grants-in-aid—South Pacific Arts Festival; grants-in-aid for cultural development; South Pacific Games.

Inter-territorial study visits and travel grants: inter-territorial study visits; travel grants—SPC meetings; funds for regional travel—student training.

AIMS

Each territory has its own programme of development activities. The Commission assists these programmes by bringing people together for discussion and study, by

research into some of the problems common to the region, by providing expert advice and assistance and by disseminating technical information.

ACTIVITIES

The 16th South Pacific Conference adopted a recommendation by the 1976 Review Committee that the Commission should carry out the following specific activities:

- (a) rural development
- (b) youth and community development
- (c) *ad hoc* expert consultancies
- (d) cultural exchanges (in arts, sports and education)
- (e) training facilitation
- (f) assessment and development of marine resources and research;

and that special consideration should be given to projects and grants-in-aid which do not necessarily fall within these specific activities, but which respond to pressing regional or sub-regional needs or to the expressed needs of the smaller Pacific countries.

The Review Committee also recommended that the three main sectors (health, social development, economic development) into which the Commission's work programme was formerly divided be abolished, and an integrated work programme, incorporating all activities, be established.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

*South Pacific Commission***BUDGET**
(1977)

ESTIMATED REVENUE		ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE	
	\$A		\$A
Contributions of Participating Govern- ments	2,752,275	Administration	854,782
Grants from Territories	27,161	Work Programme and Services	2,016,240
Other Sources	91,586		
TOTAL	2,871,022	TOTAL	2,871,022

PUBLICATIONS

South Pacific Bulletin, Annual Reports, Reports of SPC
Technical Meetings, South Pacific Conference Report,
Statistical Bulletins, South Pacific Commission Technical

Papers, Information Documents, Handbooks and Infor-
mation Circulars and Newsletters.

L'UNION DOUANIÈRE ET ÉCONOMIQUE DE L'AFRIQUE CENTRALE—UDEAC

(Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa)

B.P. 969, Bangui, Central African Empire

Established by the Brazzaville Treaty in December 1964, the Union came into force in January 1966, replacing the *Union douanière équatoriale* (f. 1959).

MEMBERS

Cameroon

Central African Empire

Congo

Gabon

The Central African Republic (now Empire) and Chad withdrew from the Union in April 1968 to form the *Union des états de l'Afrique centrale* (UEAC, see page 334) together with the Congo (Kinshasa), now Zaire. The Central African Republic subsequently rejoined UDEAC in December 1968, and Chad was given observer status at the Council of Heads of State in December 1975.

ORGANIZATION

COUNCIL OF HEADS OF STATE

Meets at least once a year to determine general policy; the supreme organ of the Union. The presidency of the Council is by annual alphabetical rotation.

President (1977): ALBERT-BERNARD (OMAR) BONGO (Gabon).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Permanent deliberative body of the Union; comprises the Finance Ministers and Ministers concerned with economic development from each of the participating

countries, and meets at least twice a year. Twelfth session, Brazzaville, Congo People's Republic, December 1976.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

In charge of the executive functions of the Union; composed of a Customs and Fiscal division and a division of economic development. The latter has four departments: industrial harmonization; transport, post and telecommunications; rural economy; and statistics; it also deals with tourism and labour market questions.

Secretary-General: PIERRE TCHANQUE (Cameroon).

FUNCTIONS

Customs union: trade between the member countries is duty free. A common external tariff applies to imports from third countries; this is the principal import tariff, to which the member governments may if necessary add supplementary duties.

Industrial policy: a number of essential projects are planned for the whole region so as to rationalize investment and take advantage of economies of scale.

Investment: member states apply a common code for investment policy.

Taxation: a single tax system is in force in all member states, although the rates of taxation are determined by member governments separately.

Solidarity Fund: to counteract regional disparities of wealth and economic development; contributions are agreed by the Council of Heads of State.

Freedom of movement: a convention which also included

the right of establishment within the union for nationals of member states was signed in 1972.

New Provisions: the Brazzaville Treaty was revised in 1974 to increase economic integration. The main amendments were connected with the new Development Bank of States of Central Africa, and the promotion of multinational companies within the union.

CENTRAL BANK

Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale: B.P. 1917, Yaoundé, Cameroon; f. 1973 as the central bank of issue of the member states and Chad; Pres. ALPHONSE POATY; Dir.-Gen. CHRISTIAN JOUDIOU (France); Asst. Dir.-Gen. JEAN-EDOUARD SATHOUD, CASIMIR OYEMBA.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Development Bank of States of Central Africa: Brazzaville, Congo People's Republic; f. April 1976; capital CFA Frs. 16,000 million.

PUBLICATIONS

Journal Officiel.

Bulletin d'Information de l'UDEAC (3 a year).

THE WARSAW TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, CO-OPERATION AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE— THE WARSAW PACT

Headquarters of the Joint Command: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

The Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance (The Warsaw Pact) was signed in Warsaw in May 1955. It was automatically extended for a further ten years in June 1975. The Treaty supplemented agreements already in existence between the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia (1943), Poland (1945), and Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania (1948). Albania ceased to participate in 1961 and formally withdrew from the Treaty in 1968.

MEMBERS

Bulgaria
Czechoslovakia
German Democratic Republic

Hungary
Poland

Romania
U.S.S.R.

ORGANIZATION

POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE (PCC)

The Committee was intended to meet not less than twice a year, but in fact there have been fewer meetings. The venue rotates among the member countries and the Chairmanship is held by each member country in turn for one year. Delegations of member states are normally led by the First Secretary of the Party supported by the Head of Government, Foreign Minister and others. Meetings are normally attended by the Commander-in-Chief, Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

MILITARY COUNCIL

Set up by the PCC in 1969. Consultative Committee of national Chiefs of Staff or Deputy Ministers of Defence, with status of Deputy Commanders in Chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. Meets normally twice a year, in each member country in turn, under the Chairmanship of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The autumn meeting of the Military Council is usually combined with a general conference of national Force Commanders.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF THE JOINT ARMED FORCES

Set up March 17th, 1969.

COMMITTEE OF DEFENCE MINISTERS

Set up by the PCC in 1969, as part of a reorganization of the Treaty's military structure. Acts as a permanent organ, meeting annually. Each member country provides

the Chairman and the venue in turn. Meetings receive a report from the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

Set up by the PCC in 1976 as a permanent organ parallel to Committee of Defence Ministers. First met in Moscow, May 1977.

JOINT SECRETARIAT

Established in January 1956 in Moscow; given higher status by the PCC in 1976; Sec.-Gen. NIKOLAY P. FIRYUBIN (U.S.S.R.).

JOINT COMMAND OF THE ARMED FORCES

Set up in 1955 under the general supervision of the PCC.

Commander-in-Chief: Marshal VIKTOR G. KULIKOV (U.S.S.R.).

Chief of Staff and First Deputy Commander-in-Chief: Army Gen. ANATOLY I. GRIBKOV (U.S.S.R.).

Deputy Commanders-in-Chief: The members of the Military Council.

COMBINED GENERAL STAFF

Composed of representatives of the seven member states with headquarters in Moscow. Services meetings of the Committee of Defence Ministers and of the Military Council. Plans and evaluates manoeuvres and exercises of Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

WARSAW PACT FORCES
(1977)

	ARMY	NAVY	AIR FORCE	STRATEGIC ROCKET FORCE	AIR DEFENCE FORCE	TOTAL
Bulgaria	115,000	8,500	25,000	—	—	148,500
Czechoslovakia	135,000	—	46,000	—	—	181,000
German Democratic Republic	105,000	16,000	36,000	—	—	157,000
Hungary	83,000	—	20,000	—	—	103,000
Poland	220,000	25,000	62,000	—	—	307,000
Romania	140,000	10,000	30,000	—	—	180,000
U.S.S.R.	1,825,000	450,000	475,000	375,000	550,000	3,675,000

Source: International Institute of Strategic Studies The Military Balance 1977-1978.

RECORD OF EVENTS

- 1955** May. Warsaw Pact signed.
June. Pact came into force.
Joint Command set up.
- 1956** January. Political Consultative Committee meeting in Prague. Decision to add units of the new East Germany army to the Joint Armed Forces.
October. Soviet troops stationed in Hungary under the Warsaw Pact intervened to crush rising.
- 1958** May. PCC meeting in Moscow. Decisions to reduce armed forces of Eastern Europe, withdraw Soviet forces in Romania, reduce number of Soviet troops in Hungary, and propose non-aggression pact with NATO.
- 1961** August. Meeting of First Secretaries of Warsaw Pact countries in Moscow. Preparations for a German Peace Treaty. Albania published dissenting Declaration and ceased to participate in Warsaw Pact.
- 1968** July. Summit meeting held in Warsaw, attended by leaders of Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and the U.S.S.R.
August. Joint exercises of Communication troops in East Germany, Poland and Ukraine. Troops from Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and the U.S.S.R. enter Czechoslovakia. Romania condemns the invasion.
September. Albania formally withdrew from the Warsaw Pact.
- 1969** PCC meeting in Budapest revised structure of Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, establishing a Committee of Defence Ministers and a Military Council chaired by the Commander-in-Chief, Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. Called for a conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.
- 1970** Treaty on the Renunciation of Force signed between the Federal Republic of Germany and the U.S.S.R.
October. "Brotherhood-in-arms" joint exercises by the armies, air forces and Baltic Fleets of member states in territory of G.D.R.
- 1971** November-December. Meeting in Warsaw of Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers to discuss preparations for the Conference on European Security and Co-operation (held 1973-75).
- 1972** January. Meeting in Prague of Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee assents to discussions on troop reductions in Europe (opened in Vienna, 1973).
- 1973** April. Convention signed in Moscow on the legal status, privileges and immunities of staff of Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.
July. Crimea meeting of Party leaders of Warsaw Pact member states (plus Mongolia) endorses détente.
- 1974** September. Joint exercises by the Soviet, German Democratic Republic and Polish navies in the Baltic Sea.
- 1975** May. On the 20th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact, parliamentarians from the member states meeting in Warsaw issued an appeal to European parliaments for co-operation in making Europe a continent of lasting peace.
- 1976** May. Meeting of Military Council in Kiev.
September. "Shield 76" joint manoeuvres in Poland.
October. Army General A. I. Gribkov (U.S.S.R.) appointed Chief of Staff, Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.
November. PCC meeting in Bucharest set up a Committee of Foreign Ministers to reinforce political co-operation within Warsaw Pact.
December. Committee of Defence Ministers met in Sofia.
- 1977** January. Marshal V. G. Kulikov appointed Commander-in-Chief, Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.
March. "Alliance 77" Command staff exercise in Hungary and Czechoslovakia.
May. Meeting of Military Council in Prague.
Meeting of Committee of Foreign Ministers in Moscow.
July. Joint naval exercises in southern Baltic.

WESTERN EUROPEAN UNION—WEU

9 Grosvenor Place, London, SW1X 7HL, England

Based on the Brussels Treaty of 1948, Western European Union was set up in 1955. Member States seek to co-ordinate their defence policy and equipment and to co-operate in political, social, legal and cultural affairs.

MEMBERS

Belgium	Italy	Netherlands
France	Luxembourg	United Kingdom
Federal Republic of Germany		

ORGANIZATION

(as at October 1977)

THE COUNCIL

The Council of Western European Union consists of the Foreign Ministers, or the Ambassadors resident in London and an Under-Secretary of the British Foreign Office, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General. It is responsible for formulating policy and issuing directives to the Secretary-General and the agencies and commissions of the organization.

The Council is charged with ensuring the closest co-operation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, especially with regard to the Agency for the Control of Armaments and the Standing Armaments Committee.

PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES

Belgium: ROBERT VAES.
France: JEAN SAUVAGNARGUES.
Federal Republic of Germany: HANS HELMUTH RUETE
Italy: ROBERTO DUCCI.
Luxembourg: ANDRÉ PHILIPPE.
Netherlands: ROBERT FACK.
United Kingdom: Sir ANTONY DUFF.

THE AGENCY FOR THE CONTROL OF ARMAMENTS

Director: Gen. V. LEONELLI (Italy), 43 ave. du Président Wilson, 75775 Paris, Cedex 16, France.

The Agency is responsible to the Council for ensuring that the undertakings not to manufacture certain types of armaments are being observed and for the control of the level of stocks of armaments held by each member state on the mainland of Europe.

THE STANDING ARMAMENTS COMMITTEE

Chairman: ALAIN PLANTEY (France), 43 ave. du Président Wilson, 75775 Paris Cedex 16, France.

The Committee is responsible for developing the closest possible co-operation between the member countries in the field of armaments.

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: EDOUARD LONGERSTAEY (Belgium).

Assistant Secretary-General: P. B. FRASER (United Kingdom).

Legal Adviser: J. WESTHOF (Belgium).

THE ASSEMBLY

President: KAI-UWE VON HASSEL (Federal Republic of Germany).

Vice-Presidents: M. DE NIET (Netherlands, Labour), G. MINNOCCI (Italy, Socialist), F. TANGHE (Belgium, Christian Socialist), J. VALLEIX (France, R.P.R.), R. MART (Luxembourg, Democratic Party), Sir JOHN RODGERS (U.K., Conservative).

Chairman of the Christian Democratic Group: A. SARTI (Italy).

Chairman of the Liberal Group: H. DE KOSTER (Netherlands).

Chairman of the Socialist Group: P. DANKERT (Netherlands).

Chairman of the Communist Group: U. PECCHIOI (Italy).

Clerk: FRANCIS HUMBLET, 43 Avenue du Président Wilson, 75775 Paris, Cedex 16, France.

The Assembly of Western European Union consists of the delegates of the member countries to the Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe and meets twice a year in Paris. The Assembly considers defence policy in Western Europe, besides other matters concerning Member States in common, and may make recommendations or transmit opinions to the Council, to national parliaments, governments and international organizations. An annual report, with special reference to the Agency for the Control of Armaments, is presented to the Assembly by the Council.

PERMANENT COMMITTEES OF THE ASSEMBLY
Defence Questions and Armaments: Chairman J. ROPER (U.K.).

General Affairs: Chairman Mrs. A. VON BOTHMER (Federal Republic of Germany).

Scientific Questions: Chairman K. WARREN (U.K.).

Budgetary Affairs and Administration: Chairman A. DEQUAE (Belgium).

Rules of Procedure and Privileges: Chairman F. PIKET (Netherlands).

Relations with Parliaments: Chairman R. RADIUS (France).

HISTORY

The Brussels Treaty was signed in 1948 by Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. It foresaw the potential for international co-operation in Western Europe and provided for collective defence and collaboration in economic, social and cultural activities. Within this framework, NATO and the Council of Europe (*see* chapters) were formed in 1949.

On the collapse in 1954 of plans for a European Defence Community, a nine-power conference was convened in London to try to reach a new agreement. This conference's decisions were embodied in a series of formal agreements drawn up by a ministerial conference held in Paris in October 1954. The agreements entailed: arrangements for the Brussels Treaty to be strengthened and modified to include the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy, the ending of the occupation regime in the Federal Republic of Germany, and the invitation to the latter to join NATO. These agreements were ratified on May 6th, 1955, on which date the seven-power Western European Union came into being.

The new organization was given the task of settling the

future of the Saar. Under a Franco-German agreement of October 1954, the Saar was to have a European statute within the framework of WEU, subject to approval by referendum. In October 1955 the Saar population voted against the statute and expressed the wish for incorporation in the Federal Republic of Germany. Political and economic incorporation were achieved in January 1957 and July 1959 respectively.

The modified Brussels Treaty provided for a system of co-operation in social and cultural affairs, and these activities were transferred in June 1960 to the Council of Europe.

Between 1963 and 1970, while negotiations for the United Kingdom's accession to the EEC were suspended, the WEU Council invited the Commission of the EEC to participate in meetings on European economic affairs. These were discontinued in 1970 on the re-opening of negotiations which led to the Treaty of Accession in January 1972. The Council has since devoted its meetings to consultations on political questions.

BUDGET

(£ sterling)

	1976	1977
Salaries and allowances	1,850,946	2,096,381
Travel	43,010	51,250
Communications and other operating costs	128,934	142,403
Purchase of furniture	4,450	5,638
Total Expenditure	2,027,340	2,295,672
WEU tax	620,020	713,390
Other receipts	7,963	12,264
Total Income	627,983	725,654
NET TOTAL	1,399,357	1,570,018

NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS

(£ sterling)

	1975	1976	1977
Belgium	126,162	137,604	154,385
France	256,000	279,871	314,004
Germany, Federal Republic	256,000	279,871	314,004
Italy	256,000	279,871	314,004
Luxembourg	4,276	4,665	5,232
Netherlands	126,162	137,604	154,385
United Kingdom	256,000	279,871	314,004
TOTAL	1,283,000	1,399,357	1,570,018

Note: French franc element converted at the rate of £1 = 13.33 francs (the prevailing rate between August 1969 and June 1972).

PUBLICATION

Proceedings of the WEU Assembly (in English and French).

WORLD CONFEDERATION OF LABOUR—WCL

50 rue Joseph 11, Brussels 1040, Belgium

Telephone: 217-63-87.

Founded in 1920 as the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions (IFCTU); reconstituted under present title in 1968. (See also the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, p. 219, the World Federation of Trade Unions, p. 298.)

MEMBERS

AFFILIATED NATIONAL FEDERATIONS AND TRADE INTERNATIONALS

14,543,820 members in 78 countries

ORGANIZATION

(as at September 1976)

CONGRESS

The supreme and legislative authority. Meets every four years (last meeting: Evian, September 1973).

Consists of delegates from national confederations and trade internationals. Delegates have votes according to the size of their organization.

Congress receives official reports, elects the Executive Board, considers the future programme and any proposals.

GENERAL COUNCIL

Meets at least every two years.

Members: delegates from member organizations. Size of delegations is according to the organization's membership.

Functions: establishes main policy lines for the Executive Committee and hears its reports; establishes the budget.

CONFEDERAL BOARD

President: MARCEL PÉPIN (Canada).

Vice-Presidents: EMILIO MASPERO (Argentina), JOSEPH HOUTHUYS (Belgium).

Secretary-General: J. KULAKOWSKI (Belgium).

Eight representatives of National Confederations and six representatives of Trade Internationals.

Meets twice a year.

Consists of at least twenty-two members elected by Congress from among its members for four-year terms.

Functions: executive directions and instructions to the Secretariat.

SECRETARIAT-GENERAL

Secretary-General: J. KULAKOWSKI (Belgium).

Deputy General Secretaries: JOSÉ M. GONZALES (Mexico), N. VAN TANH (Viet-Nam), D. AGUESSY (Benin), G. FONTENAU (France).

REGIONAL OFFICES

Latin America Latin-American Confederation of Trade Unions, Apdo. 6681, Caracas, Venezuela.

Secretary-General: E. MASPERO.

Asia . . . BATU, P.O.B. 163, Manila, Philippines.
Secretary-General: J. TAN.

North America C.S.N., 1001 St. Denis, Montreal, Canada.

President: N. RODRIGUE.

Secretary-General: J. THIBAUT.

There are also regional offices in Paris, Geneva and New York.

EDUCATION

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTES OF TRADE UNION STUDIES

Africa . . . Fondation panafricaine pour le développement économique, social et culturel (Fopadesc), Lomé, Togo.

Asia . . . Batu Social Institute, Manila, Philippines.

Latin America Instituto Centro-Américo de Estudios Sociales (ICAES), San José, Costa Rica.

Instituto Latino Americano de Estudios Sociales (ILATES), Caracas, Venezuela.

Instituto del CONO SUR (INCASUR), Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Universidad de Trabajadores de América Latina (UTAL)

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

BUDGET

Income is derived from affiliation dues, contributions *per capita*, donations and capital interest.

World Confederation of Labour

PUBLICATIONS

Labor Press and Information Bulletin: in English, French, German, Dutch and Spanish.

Flash.

Reports of Congresses.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS

International Federation of Christian Miners' Unions:

Oudergemselaan 26-32, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1901. Mems.: national federations grouping 231,000 miners in 11 countries. Organization: Congress, Bureau, Secretariat.

Pres. R. MOURER (France); Sec. E. VANDENDRIESSCHE (Belgium).

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Graphical and Paper Industries:

170-172 P.C. Hoofstraat, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1925. Mems.: national federations in 6 countries covering 70,000 workers. Organization: Congress, Bureau, Secretariat.

Pres. L. G. MOR (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. P. A. M. VAN BUUL (Netherlands). Publ. *Bulletin d'Information* (irregularly).

International Federation of Textile and Garment Workers:

Koning Albertlaan 27, Ghent, Belgium; f. 1901. Mems.: unions covering 400,000 workers in 19 countries. Organization: Congress (every two years), Bureau, Secretariat.

Pres. L. FRURU (Belgium); Sec. C. PAUWELS (Belgium). Publ. *Intervetex* (quarterly).

International Federation of Trade Unions of Employees in Public Service (INFEDOP):

50 rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1922. Mems.: national federations of workers in public service and P.T.T. affiliated to WCL covering 4,000,000 workers. Organization: Federal Congress (at least every five years), World Confederal Board (meets every year), six Trade Groups, Secretariat.

Pres. W. WIERINGA (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. J. VANDERCRUYTS (Belgium). Publ. *Labor-INFEDOP* (monthly).

INFEDOP has three regional organizations:

EUROFEDOP: 50 rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels, Belgium.

AMLATFEDOP: Apartado 6681, Caracas 101, Venezuela.

ASIAFEDOP: 2 Jawharlal Nehru Rd., Room 19, 1st Floor, Calcutta 13, India.

International Federation of Trade Unions of Transport Workers (WCL):

50 rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1921. Mems.: national federations in 28 countries covering 600,000 workers. Organization: Congress (every three years), Committee (meets twice a year), Executive Board.

Pres. G. DEMEULENAERE (France). Publ. *Labor-Transport* (monthly).

World Confederation of Teachers: 50 rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1963. Mems.: national federations

of unions concerned with teacher organization, which are affiliated to WCL. Organization: Congress (every four years), Council (at least once a year), Steering Committee.

Sec.-Gen. C. DAMEN (Netherlands). Publ. *Flash-WCT* (10 times per year).

World Federation for the Metallurgic Industry:

50 rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1920. Mems.: national organizations grouping 350,000 workers in 9 countries. Organization: Congress (every five years), Committee (meets four times a year), Executive Bureau.

Pres. G. HEIREMANS (Belgium); Sec. F. SPIT (Netherlands). Publ. *Labor-Intermetal* (monthly).

World Federation for Energy, Chemical and Miscellaneous Industries (ECI):

Oudergemselaan 26-32, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1920. Mems.: 150,000.

Pres. S. SPYKERS (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. J. VAN HOOFF (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin d'Information* (quarterly).

World Federation of Agricultural Workers (WFAW-WCL):

50 rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1921. Mems.: national federations covering 3,397,000 workers in 38 countries. Organization: Congress (every fourth year), Bureau, Permanent Secretariat.

Pres. J. RANGEL-PARRA; Sec. M. D. DEN HOLLANDER (Netherlands). Publ. *Information* (in Dutch, French, English, Spanish and German).

World Federation of Building and Woodworkers Unions:

22 Kromme Nieuwe Gracht, Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1936. Mems.: national federations covering 270,000 workers in several countries. Organization: Congress, Bureau, Permanent Secretariat.

Pres. C. NUYTS (Belgium); Sec. H. KOETSVELD (Netherlands). Publs. *Bulletin*.

World Federation of Trade Unions of Non-Manual Workers (WFTUNMW):

Art. Goemaerelei 69, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1921. Mems.: national federations of unions and professional associations covering 400,000 workers in 11 countries. Organization: Congress (every 2 years), Council, Executive Bureau, Secretariat.

Pres. P. SEILER (Germany); Sec.-Gen. G. PANIS (Belgium). Publ. *Revue* (biennial).

World Federation of Workers in the Food, Drink, Tobacco and Hotel Trades:

50 rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1948. Mems.: 693,730 in 27 countries. Organization: Congress, Executive Council, Executive Committee.

Pres. A. C. BASTIAANSEN (Netherlands); Sec. (vacant). Publ. *Information* (in Dutch, English, French, German and Spanish).

WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES—WCC

150 route de Ferney, P.O.B. 66, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Founded 1948 to promote co-operation between Christian Churches and to prepare for a clearer manifestation of the unity of the Church.

MEMBERS

There are 293 Churches in over 90 countries, of which 26 are associated Churches. Chief denominations: Anglican, Baptist, Congregational, Lutheran, Methodist, Moravian, Old Catholic, Orthodox, Presbyterian, Reformed and Society of Friends. The Roman Catholic Church is not a member but sends official observers to meetings.

ORGANIZATION

Hon. President: Dr. W. A. VISSER 'T HOOFT (Netherlands).

Presidium: Justice A. R. JIAGGE (Ghana), Prof. JOSÉ MIGUEZ-BONINO (Argentina), His Eminence NIKODIM, Metropolitan of Leningrad and Novgorod (U.S.S.R.) Dr. T. B. SIMATUPANG (Indonesia), OLOF SUNDBY, Archbishop of Uppsala (Sweden), Dr. CYNTHIA WEDEL (U.S.A.).

ASSEMBLY

The governing body of the World Council, consisting of delegates of the member Churches, meets every six or seven years to frame policy and consider some main theme. The fifth Assembly was held at Nairobi, Kenya in November and December 1975.

PRINCIPAL COMMITTEES

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Appointed by the Assembly to carry out its policies and

decisions. Consists of 140 members chosen from Assembly delegates and meets annually.

Moderator: EDWARD W. SCOTT, Primate, The Anglican Church of Canada.

Vice-Moderators: His Holiness KAREKIN II, Catholicos-Coadjutor, Armenian Apostolic Church, Catholicosate of Cilicia (Lebanon), JEAN SKUSE (Australia).

General Secretary: Dr. PHILIP A. POTTER (West Indies).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Consists of twenty-six members chosen by the Central Committee from its membership to prepare its agenda, expedite its decisions and supervise the work of the Council between meetings of the Central Committee. Meets every six months.

SECRETARIAT

General Secretary: Dr. PHILIP A. POTTER (West Indies).

ACTIVITIES

Studies. Theological research work is undertaken, and conferences and commissions study the reunion of the Churches, evangelism and missionary work, the role of the Church in society, religious liberty, racial and cultural relations, and the place of the layman in the Church today.

Inter-Church Aid. Provides funds for Churches in need and considers each year a list of projects, allocating funds for those approved.

Refugee and World Service. Provision of financial and material relief in disaster areas and distribution of food, clothing, medical supplies and tents. Thousands of refugees have been re-settled by the Council, which also provides medical care, homes for aged refugees and educational facilities.

Education. The Office of Education was set up in 1971 when the integration with the World Council of Christian Education took place. The office is concerned with both religious and general education. The Council provides scholarships for theological students to continue their

education in other countries, largely in places provided by member Churches in their theological schools. The Ecumenical Institute holds educational courses, study conferences and a graduate course in ecumenical studies in connection with the University of Geneva, at Bossey, Switzerland.

International Affairs. The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs represents the Council at conferences of international bodies such as the United Nations, and works for peace, justice and freedom.

Mission and Evangelism. The Council's Commission on World Mission and Evangelism (formerly the International Missionary Council) serves the Churches and missionary societies in the maintenance of missionary work and promotes co-operation in the common task of evangelism.

Youth Activities. The Council promotes world youth projects and ecumenical work camps as well as providing opportunities for voluntary service by young people.

Programme to Combat Racism. This was inaugurated in August 1969 by the Central Committee.

BUDGET
(Swiss francs)

	1977	1978
General	5,400,000	6,600,000
World Mission and Evangelism	2,450,000	2,650,000
Inter-Church Aid, Refugees and World Service Programme	6,350,000	6,370,000
Commission on the Churches' Participation in Development	1,450,000	5,130,000
Other Programmes	4,800,000	13,850,000
TOTAL	20,450,000	34,600,000

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Ecumenical Review (English; quarterly).

Ecumenical Press Service (English, French; weekly).

International Review of Mission (English; quarterly).

WCC Exchange (English, bi-monthly).

One World (English; monthly).

Risk (series of three booklets a year).

The World Council of Churches . . . and you (leaflet; English, French, German, Spanish).

Nairobi Report: *Breaking Barriers*.

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS—WFTU

Nám. Curieových 1, Prague 1, Czechoslovakia

Founded 1945, on a world-wide basis. A number of members withdrew from the Federation in 1949 to set up the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (*q.v.*). (See also the World Confederation of Labour.)

MEMBERS

62 affiliated national federations; 151,163,200 individual members.

ORGANIZATION

(as at August 1976)

President: ENRIQUE PASTORINO (Uruguay).

Vice-Presidents: S. A. DANGE (India), R. GUEZO (Benin),
K. HOFFMANN (Czechoslovakia).

WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Congress meets every four years.

Size of delegations: based on the total membership of national federations. The Eighth Congress was attended by 574 delegates, observers and guests.

Functions: reviews WFTU's work, endorses reports from the executives, elects General Council and Executive Committee.

GENERAL COUNCIL

The General Council meets once a year.

Number of members: 73 members and 72 deputies, representing 62 countries and 11 Trade Unions Internationals, and elected by Congress from nominees of national federations. The size of national delegations is based on the total membership of their national federation.

Functions: receipt of reports from Executive Committee, approval of budget, planning of Congress agenda, election of General Secretary.

EXECUTIVE BUREAU

President: ENRIQUE PASTORINO (Uruguay).

General Secretary: PIERRE GENSOUS (France).

The Bureau meets three times a year and conducts most of the executive work of WFTU. Number of members: 24.

Secretaries:

MAHENDRA SEN (India)

IBRAHIM ZAKARIA (Sudan)

BORIS AVERIANOV (U.S.S.R.)

JOSÉ VIGO (Chile)

AKIS PHANTIS (Cyprus)

SECRETARIAT

General Secretary: PIERRE GENSOUS (France).

The Secretariat consists of the General Secretary and five Secretaries, one each from India, Sudan, U.S.S.R., Chile and Cyprus. It is appointed by the General Council and is responsible for economic and social affairs, national trade union liaison, press and information, the Trade Unions Internationals, women's affairs, administration and finance.

BUDGET

Income is derived from affiliation dues, which are based on the number of members in each trade union federation.

PUBLICATIONS

World Trade Union Movement (monthly; published in ten languages).

Flashes from the Trade Unions (weekly; published in five languages).

TRADE UNIONS INTERNATIONALS

Trade Unions International of Agricultural, Forestry and Plantation Workers: Opletalova 57, 110 00 Prague I, Czechoslovakia; f. 1949. Mems.: 67 unions grouping 41 million workers in 46 countries. Organization: Conference, Executive Committee of 25 mems., Bureau.

Pres. A. KYRIACOU (Cyprus); Sec.-Gen. CLAUDE BILLAULT (France). Publ. *Bulletin* (monthly) in French, Spanish, English and Russian

Trade Unions International of Workers of the Building, Wood and Building Materials Industries: Box 10281, Helsinki 10, Finland; f. 1949. Mems.: 53 unions in 43 countries. Organization: Conference, Administrative Committee.

Pres. LOTHAR LINDNER (German Democratic Republic); Sec.-Gen. VEIKKO PORKKALA (Finland). Publ. bulletin in seven languages.

Trade Unions International of Chemical, Oil and Allied Workers (ICPS): 1415 Budapest, Hungary; f. 1950. Mems.: 6,814,902 grouped in unions. Organization: International Trade Conference, Administrative Committee of 25 members representing 20 countries, Industrial Commissions for Oil, Chemicals, Rubber, Paper-board and Glass-Pottery.

Pres. R. PASCRÉ (France); Gen. Sec. P. FORGACS (Hungary). Publ. *Information Bulletin and Information Sheet* (French, English, Spanish, Russian, German, Arabic, Japanese).

Trade Unions International of Workers of the Food, Tobacco and Beverages Industries and Hotel, Café and Restaurant Workers: 4, 6th September St., Sofia, Bulgaria; f. 1949. Mems.: 13,365,000 members in 31 countries.

Pres. JULIEN LIVI (Italy); Gen. Sec. O. URSINO ROJAS (Cuba). Publ. *News Bulletin*.

Trade Unions International of the Textile, Clothing, Leather and Fur Workers: Opletalova 57, 110 00 Prague I, Czechoslovakia; f. 1949. Mems.: unions in 29 countries. Organization: International Conference, Administrative Committee of 15.

Pres. GILBERTO MORALES (Italy); Sec.-Gen. ZDENĚK SPICKA (Czechoslovakia). Publ. *Information Bulletin*.

Trade Unions International of Metal and Engineering Workers: Opletalova 57, 110 00 Prague I, Czecho-

slovakia; f. 1949. Mems.: 20 million workers grouped in unions.

Pres. MEHES LAHÓS (Hungary); Sec. E. ALEXEYEV (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. PIERRE BAGHI. Publ. *Information*.

Miners' Trade Unions International: 36/40 ul. Kopernika, Warsaw, Poland; f. 1949. Mems.: unions with more than 6.5 million members in 25 countries. Organization: General Conference, Administrative Committee, Bureau.

Pres. J. LEŚ (Poland); Sec.-Gen. STANIS WALCZAK (France). Publ. *Miners' International News*.

Trade Unions International of Public and Allied Employees: Französische Str. 47, 108 Berlin, German Democratic Republic; f. 1949. Mems.: approx. 24,000,000 in 105 unions in 41 countries. Organization: Congress, Directive Committee, Executive Bureau.

Pres. RAYMOND BARBERIS (France); Gen. Sec. S. RÖNICKE (German Democratic Republic). Publs. *Public Services* (in English, French, German and Spanish), *Information Bulletin* (in English, French, German, Spanish, and Russian).

World Federation of Teachers' Unions (Fédération Internationale Syndicale de l'Enseignement—F.I.S.E.): Wilhelm Wolff Str. 21, 111 Berlin, German Democratic Republic; f. 1946. Mems.: 73 organizations in 50 countries; over 16 million mems.

Pres. LESTURUGE ARIYAVANSA (Sri Lanka); Sec. Gen. DANIEL RETUREAU (France); publs. *Teachers of the World* (quarterly; English, French, German, Spanish), *International Teachers' News* (8 times a year; English, French, Spanish, Russian, German, Arabic, Portuguese).

Trade Unions International of Workers in Commerce: Opletalova 57, 110 00 Prague I, Czechoslovakia; f. 1959. Mems.: 42 national federations. Organization: International Conference, Administrative Committee, Secretariat.

Pres. ANTONINA CHALAOUROVA (Czechoslovakia); Sec. Gen. A. GHERTINISAN (Romania).

Trade Unions International of Transport Workers: Opletalova 57, 110 00 Prague I, Czechoslovakia; f. 1949. Mems.: 16.5 million workers grouped in unions and transport organizations. Organization: Conference, Administrative Committee, Bureau, Secretariat.

Pres. J. BRUN (France); Gen.-Sec. DEBKUMAR GANGULI (India). Publs. *Bulletin* (monthly), *Review* (quarterly).

WORLD FEDERATION OF UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATIONS—WFUNA

Centre International, 3 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Founded in 1946 to encourage popular interest and participation in United Nations programmes. Members: United Nations Associations in 62 countries and the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN, page 411).

ORGANIZATION

(as at August 1976)

PLENARY ASSEMBLY

The supreme organ of the Federation, responsible for policy. Meets in ordinary session every two years. Delegates appointed by member Associations and ISMUN.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Consists of 17 representatives of the Member Associations and one member from ISMUN. Responsible for the execution of policy decisions, administration and finance.

Chairman: SIDNEY WILLNER (U.S.A.).

Treasurer: Baron JAN GUSTAV DE GEER (Sweden).

SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General: FRANK FIELD (United Kingdom).

Responsible for the day-to-day administration and the general affairs of the Federation.

AIMS AND ACTIVITIES

The Federation caters for public interest in the United Nations through the member associations. It founded the International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN, *see* page 411), which has branches in 41 countries. WFUNA conducts seminars, regional conferences and study courses about the United Nations. There have been seminars for educators on teaching about

the United Nations. Each year there is also a Summer School on a particular United Nations programme, held in conjunction with ISMUN.

The Federation has consultative status A or I with ECOSOC, UNESCO and WHO as well as consultative relations with other Specialized Agencies.

BUDGET

Annual dues paid by member associations are the main source of revenue. The balance is provided by donations from Foundations and private individuals, and special educational projects are financed by UNESCO.

PUBLICATION

WFUNA Bulletin (quarterly, in English and French).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

AGRICULTURE, FOOD, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES

African Agricultural Credit Commission: Rabat, Morocco; f. 1966 to study agricultural finance problems. Mems.: Algeria, Ivory Coast, Libya, Morocco, Senegal, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Zaire.

African Groundnut Council: P.O.B. 3025, Lagos, Nigeria; f. 1963. Mems.: Gambia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan. A sales promotion office has been established in Geneva, Switzerland.

Chair. M. MOLO TOLUHI (Nigeria); Exec. Sec. DIEUMB GUEYE (Senegal).

African Timber Organization: c/o Ministry of Forestry, Libreville, Gabon; f. Bangui, Central African Empire, May 1975, to enable members to study and co-ordinate ways of influencing prices of wood and wood products by ensuring a continuous flow of information on forestry matters; to harmonize commercial policies and carry out industrial and technical research. Mems.: Cameroon, Central African Empire, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Tanzania, Zaire.

Sec.-Gen. HENRI PAUL BOUNDIO.

Arab Organization for Agricultural Development: 4 el-Gamaa St., P.O.B. 474, Khartoum, Sudan; f. 1970 by the Council of the Arab League; aims to develop natural and human resources in the agricultural sector; to improve methods of a scientific basis; to increase productive efficiency in order to achieve self-sufficiency; to achieve agricultural integration between Arab states; to encourage establishment of new enterprises and promote employment in agriculture and increase standards of living in rural communities.

Dir.-Gen. KAMAL RAMZI STINO (Egypt).

Asian Vegetable Research and Development Centre: P.O.B. 42, Shanhua, Tainan 741, Taiwan; f. 1971 to improve diet and standard of living of rural populations in the Asian tropics by increased production of vegetable crops through the breeding of better varieties and the development of improved cultural methods; research programme includes plant breeding, plant pathology, plant physiology, soil science, entomology and chemistry; Centre has an experimental farm, laboratories and weather station. Mems.: China (Taiwan), Japan, Republic of Korea, Philippines, Thailand, U.S.A.

Asociación Interamericana de Bibliotecarios y Documentalistas Agrícolas (*Inter-American Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists*): Centro Interamericano de Documentación e Información Agrícola, Turrialba, Costa Rica; f. 1953; to promote exchange of information and experiences through technical publications and meetings, and to promote improvement of library services in agricultural sciences. Mems.: 748 in 33 countries.

Pres. ANGEL FERNANDEZ; Exec. Sec. ANA MARÍA PAZ DE ERICKSON. Publs. *Boletín Informativo* (every two months), *Boletín Especial* (irregular), *Technical Bulletin* (irregular), *Proceedings of Inter-American Meetings of AIBDA* (every three years).

Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Science in Africa (AAASA): P.O.B. 30087, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; f. 1968 to promote the development and application of agricultural sciences and the exchange of ideas; to encourage Africans to enter training, holds several

seminars each year in different African countries; second General Conference March 1975, Dakar, Senegal. Mems.: individual agronomists, research institutes, organizations in the agricultural sciences in Africa.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. L. K. OPEKE (Nigeria).

Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute: Jamaica Centre, UWI Campus, P.O.B. 140, Kingston 7, Jamaica; Trinidad Centre, UWI Campus, St. Augustine, Trinidad; f. 1967 to serve the governments and people of the region and to act as a catalyst among persons and organizations concerned with the field of food and nutrition through research and field investigations, training in nutrition, dissemination of information, advisory services and production of educational material. Mems.: all English-speaking Caribbean territories, including the mainland countries of Guyana and Belize. Dir. ROBERT COOK, D.M. Publs. *Cajanus* (bi-monthly), *Nyam News* (press releases).

Cattle and Meat Economic Community of the Council of Entente States (CEBV): P.O. 638, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta; f. 1970 to promote production and marketing of cattle and meat at national, regional and intra-regional levels, especially within OCAM (page 259); aims to negotiate a series of agreements between member states and with third countries, covering technical and financial co-operation and co-ordinated legislation on customs, industry and health, with the purpose of establishing a unified market in cattle and meat. Mems.: Benin, Ivory Coast, Niger, Togo, Upper Volta.

Exec. Sec. ROGER TALL.

Collaborative International Pesticides Analytical Council Ltd. (CIPAC) (*Commission internationale des méthodes d'analyse des pesticides*): c/o Station de Phytopharmacie de l'Etat, 11 rue du Bordia, B-5800 Gembloux, Belgium; f. 1957 to organize international collaborative work on methods of analysis for pesticides used in crop protection. Mems.: individuals in 9 countries and corresponding mems. in 4 countries.

Chair. Dr. R. DE B. ASHWORTH (U.K.); Sec. Ing. J. HENRIET (Belgium).

Comité Interamericano de Protección Agrícola (CIPA) (*Inter-American Committee for Crop Protection*): Avenida Pueyrredón 1959, Piso 13-"A", Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1946 to study the fight against agricultural pests; annual grants made towards research.

Pres. Ing. Agr. EDUARDO LUIS RAMPERTI (Argentina); Sec. Ex. Ing. MARIO CARLOS ZERBINO (Argentina). Publ. *Memoria Anual*.

Common Organization for Control of Insect and Bird Pests (OCLALAV): P.O.B. 1066, Dakar, Senegal; f. 1965 to destroy insect pests, in particular the desert locust, and grain-eating birds, in particular the quelea-quelea, and to sponsor related research projects; co-operates with the International African Migratory Locust Organization (*see below*). Mems.: Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta.

Dir.-Gen. ABDULLAH O. M. SIDYA.

Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux: (*see page 143*).

Consejo de Congresos Panamericanos de Medicina Veterinaria (*Council of Pan American Veterinary Congresses*): P.O.B. 23690, Mexico City 10, D.F., Mexico; f. 1945 to

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

create a permanent liaison between national veterinary conferences. Mems.: associations in 21 countries.

Pres. Dr. PABLO ZIEROLD; Sec.-Gen. Dr. JOSÉ SANTI-VÁÑEZ.

Dairy Society International (DSI) (*Société internationale laitière*): 3008 McKinley St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20015, U.S.A.; f. 1946 to foster the extension of dairy and dairy industrial enterprise internationally through an interchange and dissemination of scientific, technological, economic, dietary and other relevant information; organizer and sponsor of the first World Congress for Milk Utilization. Mems.: in 50 countries.

Pres. JAMES E. CLICK (U.S.A.); Man. Dir. G. W. WEIGOLD (U.S.A.); Sec. G. T. JEFFERS (U.S.A.). Publs. *D.S.I. Report to Members*. *D.S.I. Bulletin*, *Market Frontier News*, *Dairy Situation Review*.

Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa: H.Q.: P.O.B. 4255, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; bases at Asmara and Dire Dawa, Ethiopia; Mogadishu and Hargeisa, Somalia; Nairobi, Kenya; Khartoum, Sudan; international organization established by Convention by the Governments of Ethiopia, Kenya, France, Somalia, Tanzania, Sudan and Uganda; aims to promote the effective control of the desert locust in the region and to carry out research into the locust's environment and behaviour.

Dir. ADEFRISS BELLEHU (Ethiopia).

European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (*Organisation européenne et méditerranéenne pour la protection des plantes*): 1 rue Le Nôtre, 75016 Paris, France; f. 1951, present name adopted in 1955; aims to promote international co-operation in plant protection research and in preventing the introduction and spread of pests and diseases of plants and plant products, and in the control of pests and diseases of stored foods and feeding stuffs moving in international trade. Mems.: governments of 35 countries and territories.

Chair. A. H. STRICKLAND (U.K.); Dir.-Gen. G. MATHYS.

European Association for Animal Production (*Fédération Européenne de Zootechnie*): Corso Trieste 67, 00198 Rome, Italy; f. 1949 to help improve the conditions of animal production and meet consumer demand. Member associations in 29 member countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. J. H. WENIGER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. Dr. K. O. VON SELLE.

European Association for Research on Plant Breeding —EUCARPIA: c/o P.O.B. 128, Wageningen, Netherlands; f. 1956 to promote scientific and technical co-operation in the plant breeding field; 825 individual mems., 55 corporate mems.

Pres. Dr. D. D. BREZHNEV (U.S.S.R.); 1st Vice-Pres. Dr. H. LAMBERTS (Netherlands). Publs. *Bulletin*, Proceedings of Congress and section meetings.

European Cattle Trade Union (*Union européenne du commerce du bétail et de la viande*): Bourse de Commerce, Strasbourg, France; Secretariat: 29 rue Fortuny, 75017 Paris; f. 1952 to study problems of the European cattle trade and inform members of all legislation affecting it, and to act as an international arbitration commission; conducts research on agricultural markets, quality of cattle, and veterinary regulations. Mems.: national organizations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. A. GOETSCHER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Y. GUIDOU (France).

Agriculture, Food, Forestry and Fisheries

European Confederation of Agriculture: C.p. 87, 5200 Brugg, Aargau, Switzerland; f. 1889 as International Confederation, re-formed in 1948 as European Confederation; represents the interests of European agriculture in the international field; social security for independent farmers and foresters in the member countries; 436 ordinary and 43 advisory members from 19 countries.

Pres. L. MOMBIEDRO DE LA TORRE (Spain); Gen. Sec. Dr. M. COLLAUD. Publs. *Bulletin d'Information CEA*, *Rapport sur le marché internationale du lait et des produits laitiers* (quarterly); publs. on current technical, economic, social and cultural problems affecting European agriculture, Annual Report on the General Assembly.

European Grassland Federation: c/o R. S. Tayler, Dept. of Agriculture, The University, Earley Gate, Reading, RG6 2AT, England; f. 1963; to facilitate and maintain liaison between European grassland organizations and to promote the interchange of scientific and practical knowledge and experience; a General Meeting is held every three years (1978 in Belgium) and symposia at other times. Mems.: 19 organizations from 17 countries.

Pres. A. VAN SLYCKEN; Federation Sec. R. S. TAYLER. Publs. Proceedings of meetings.

European Union for Wholesale Potato Trade (*Union européenne du commerce de gros des pommes de terre*): 204 Bourse de Commerce, Paris 1er, France; f. 1952 to improve the development of the potato trade and to represent the interests of the trade at European and international level. Mems.: national organizations in Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland.

Pres. DE SCHUTTER (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. PIERRE MARCEL ADEMA (France).

Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR): P.O.B. 30786, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1951 to ensure technical co-operation in all matters relating to health, production and marketing of animals in the 46 member states of the OAU.

Dir. P. G. ATANG; Deputy Dir. P. C. NDERITO. Publs. *Bulletin of Animal Health and Production in Africa* (quarterly), *Information Leaflet* (weekly), *Annual Report*.

Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) (*Comisión Interamericana del Atún Tropical (CIAT)*): c/o Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, Calif. 92037, U.S.A.; f. 1950; investigates the biology, ecology and population dynamics of the tropical tunas of the eastern Pacific Ocean to determine the effects of fishing and natural factors on stocks; recommends appropriate conservation measures to maintain stocks at levels which will afford maximum sustainable catches. Mems.: Canada, Costa Rica, France, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, U.S.A.

Dir. JAMES JOSEPH; Asst. Dir. CLIFFORD L. PETERSON. Publs. *Bulletin* (irregular), *Annual Report*.

International African Migratory Locust Organization (OICMA): B.P. 136, Bamako, Mali; Technical Centre, Kara-Macina, Mali; f. 1955 to destroy the African migratory locust in its breeding areas and to conduct research on locust swarms. Mems.: governments of 21 countries.

Dir. G. DIAGNE (Senegal); Pres. of Admin. Council ODARTEY WELLINGTON (Ghana); Pres. of Exec. Cttee. JOSEPH KABORE (Upper Volta). Publs. *Locusta*, *Bulletin mensuel d'information*, annual reports.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Agriculture, Food, Forestry and Fisheries

International Association for Cereal Chemistry (ICC):

Schmidgasse 3-7, A2320, Schwechat, Austria; f. 1955 to standardize the methods of testing and analyzing cereals and cereal products. Mems.: 33 member states.

Pres. (1976-78) Prof. Dr. C. T. GREENWOOD (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. F. SCHWEITZER (Austria).

International Association of Agricultural Economists

(*Association internationale des économistes agricoles*): Dartington House, Little Clarendon St., Oxford, OX1 2HP, England; f. 1929 to foster development of the sciences of agricultural economics and further the application of the results of economic investigation of agricultural processes and agricultural organization in the improvement of economic and social conditions relating to agricultural and rural life. 1,936 mems. from 75 countries.

Founder Pres. L. K. ELMHIRST; Pres. D. K. BRITTON (U.K.); Vice-Pres. G. JOHNSON (U.S.A.), V. NAZARENKO (U.S.S.R.); Sec. and Treas. H. J. HILDRETH (U.S.A.). Publs. *Proceedings of Conférences*, occasional papers.

International Association of Agricultural Librarians and Documentalists

(*Association Internationale des Bibliothécaires et Documentalistes Agricoles*): c/o Library, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Central Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey, KT15 3NB, England; f. 1955 to promote agricultural library science and documentation, and the professional interests of agricultural librarians and documentalists; 600 members in 65 countries, affiliated to the International Federation of Library Associations and to the Fédération Internationale de Documentation.

Pres. P. ARIES (France); Sec.-Treas. D. E. GRAY (U.K.). Publs. *Quarterly Bulletin*, *World Directory of Agricultural Libraries and Documentation Centres*, *Current Agricultural Serials* (2 vols.), *Primer for Agricultural Libraries*.

International Association of Horticultural Producers

(*Association Internationale des Producteurs de l'Horticulture*): Bezuidenhoutseweg 153, P.O.B. 361, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1948; represents the common interests of commercial horticultural producers by frequent meetings, regular publications, press-notices, resolutions and addresses to governments and international authorities; authorizes International Horticultural Exhibitions. Mems.: national associations in 18 countries.

Pres. E. DEBROISE; First Vice-Pres. H. OBERSCHERP; Gen. Sec. Dr. N. LUITSE. Publs. statistics on production, international trade and consumption (annual) documentation of production costs and wages (every 3 years), list of professional asscns. and institutes in member countries, works on organization and methods of publicity.

International Bee Research Association:

Hill House, Gerrards Cross, Bucks., SL9 0NR, England; f. 1949 to further and co-ordinate research on bees, etc. (including pollination) in all countries. Mems.: 1,500 in 103 countries.

Dir. Dr. EVA CRANE. Publs. *Bee World* (quarterly), *Apicultural Abstracts* (quarterly), *Journal of Apicultural Research* (quarterly), also monographs, directories, leaflets.

International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agro-

nomic Studies: Secretariat: 11 rue Newton, 75116 Paris, France; postgraduate centre provides a supplementary technical, economic and social education for graduates of agriculture, forestry, veterinary sciences and economics in Mediterranean countries; examines

the international problems posed by agricultural development. Mems.: France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Sec.-Gen. RAYMOND LIGNON.

Attached Institutes:

The Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Bari-Valenzano: P.O.B. 135, Bari-70100, Italy; courses on irrigation, drainage and soil conservation. *The Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Montpellier*: 3191 route de Mende, 34011 Montpellier Cedex, France; courses on food and agriculture and rural development; *The Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Saragossa*: Apdo. 202, Saragossa, Spain; courses on zootechnics, hortofruticulture and rural environment.

International Centre for Agricultural Education (CIEA)

(*Internationales Studienzentrum für Landwirtschaftliches Bildungswesen*): Division of Agriculture, CH-3003 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1958; organizes international courses on vocational education and teaching in agriculture every two years for teachers of agriculture. Pres. W. THOMANN (Switzerland); Dir. J.-P. CHAVAN (Switzerland).

International Centre for Tropical Agriculture

(*Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical*): Aptdo. Aéreo 67-13, Cali, Colombia; f. 1968 to accelerate agricultural and economic development and to increase agricultural productivity in the tropics; research and training focuses on production problems of the lowland tropics concentrating on beef, pigs, rice, corn, field beans, cassava and small farm systems.

Dir. Dr. U. J. GRANT; Deputy Dir. Dr. E. ALVAREZ LUNA. Publs. *Annual Report*, monographs.

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic

Tunas: General Mola 17, Madrid, Spain; f. 1969 to promote the conservation and rational exploitation of tuna resources in the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent seas.

International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic

Fisheries: P.O.B. 638, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, B2Y 3Y9, Canada; f. 1950 to investigate, protect and conserve the fisheries of the Northwest Atlantic. Mems.: 17 countries.

Chair. E. GILLET (U.K.); Exec. Sec. L. R. DAY. Publs. *Annual Report*, *Statistical Bulletin*, *Special Publications*, *Research Bulletin*.

International Commission of Agricultural Engineering

(*Commission internationale du Génie Rural*): 17-21 rue de Javel, 75015 Paris, France; f. 1930. Mems.: associations from 26 countries, individual mems. from 6 countries.

Pres. FIEPKO COOLMAN (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. M. CARLIER (France).

International Commission of Agricultural and Food Industries

(*Commission internationale des industries agricoles et alimentaires*): 24 rue de Téhéran, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1934. Objects: To co-ordinate international activities which concern agricultural and food industries; to assemble scientific, technical and economic documentation for these industries (the information centre is managed by CDIUPA, Le Noyer Lambert, 91305 Massy, France); to organize yearly international congresses for agricultural and food industries.

Pres. Prof. R. AMMON (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. RAYMOND FORESTIER. Publs. *Comptes Rendus des Congrès Internationaux des Industries Agricoles*, *Reports of Symposia*.

International Committee for Recording the Productivity of

Milk Animals (*Comité International pour le Contrôle de la Productivité Laitière du Bétail*): Corso Trieste 67, 00198

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Rome, Italy; f. 1951 to extend and improve the work of milk recording, standardize methods. Members in the EEC countries, Austria, Channel Islands, Finland, Iceland, Israel, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Tunisia.

Acting Pres. ARNE ROOS (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. Dr. K. O. VON SELLE.

International Committee on Veterinary Anatomical Nomenclature (ICVAN) (*Internationale Veterinär-Anatomische Nomenklatur-Kommission—IVANK*): Vienna III, Linke Bahngasse 11, Austria; f. 1957.

Pres. Prof. Dr. OSKAR SCHALLER (Austria); Vice-Pres.: Prof. Dr. ROBERT E. HABEL (U.S.A.). Publ. Reports.

International Confederation of European Sugar Beet Growers (*Confédération internationale des betterauiers européens*): 29 rue du Général Foy, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1925 to act as a centre for the co-ordination and dissemination of information about beet sugar production and the industry; to represent the interests of sugar beet growers at an international level. Member associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. A. SÁNCHEZ GARCÍA (Spain); Sec.-Gen. G. PERROUD (France).

International Confederation of Technical Agriculturists (*Confédération internationale des techniciens agromomes*): Beethovenstrasse 24, 8002 Zürich, Switzerland; technical H.Q., Piazza S. Bernardo 106, 00187 Rome, Italy; f. 1930 to promote and develop relations between agricultural technicians of different countries for the purpose of mutual protection and assistance and for the co-ordination of their efforts in matters of mutual concern and in agricultural questions. Forty countries are represented in the Federation.

Pres. Prof. ANDRÉ SCOUBE, Ing. Agr. (France); Gen. Sec. Prof. FRANCO ANGELINI.

International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT): 1-11-256 Begumpet, Hyderabad 16, India; f. 1972 as world centre for genetic improvement of sorghum, pearl millet, pigeonpea, chickpea and groundnut and for development of improved farming systems for the world's semi-arid tropics; research covers all physical and socio-economic aspects of improving the entire system of agriculture on unirrigated land.

Dir. RALPH CUMMINGS (U.S.A.).

International Dairy Committee (IFAP): Giggs Hill Green, Thames Ditton, Surrey, England; f. 1964 to draft and implement an outline plan for the establishment of an International Dairy Council to stabilize international dairy product markets, and to study the problems relevant to milk production and trade in dairy products. Mems.: 14 countries.

Exec. Chair. R. E. MOORE; Sec. E. H. CHURCHER.

International Dairy Federation (*Fédération internationale de laiterie*): Square Vergote 41, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1903 to link all dairy associations in order to encourage the solution of scientific, technical and economic problems affecting the dairy industry. Mems.: national committees in 29 countries.

Pres. E. ROBERTS (Australia); Sec.-Gen. P. F. J. STAAL (Netherlands). Publs. *Annual Bulletin*, *I.D.F. News*.

International Federation of Agricultural Producers: 1 rue d'Hauteville, 75010 Paris, France; f. 1946. Objects: to represent, in the international field, the interests of agricultural producers, by laying the co-ordinated

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views of the national member organizations before any appropriate international body; to exchange information and ideas and help develop understanding of world problems and their effects upon agricultural producers; to encourage efficiency of production, processing, and marketing of agricultural commodities. National farmers' organizations and agricultural co-operatives of 45 countries are represented in the Federation.

Pres. T. T. DECHANT (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. M. P. CRACKNELL. Publs. *IFAP News* (monthly), *World Agriculture* (quarterly), *Farming for Development* (quarterly), *Commodity Memoranda* (occasional).

International Federation of Beekeepers' Associations (APIOMONDIA): Corso Vittorio Emanuele 101, 00186 Rome, Italy; f. 1949; collects and brings up to date documentation concerning international beekeeping; studies the particular problems of beekeeping through its permanent committees; organizes international congresses, seminars, symposia and meetings; stimulates research into new techniques for more economical results; co-operates with other international organizations interested in beekeeping, in particular with FAO; Mems.: 68 associations from 61 countries.

Pres. Prof. Ing. VECESLAV HARNAJ; Sec.-Gen. Dr. SILVESTRO CANNAMELA. Publs. *Apiacta* (every three months).

International Federation of Seed Trade (*Fédération internationale du commerce des semences—FIS*): Leidsekaade 88, Amsterdam-C, Netherlands; f. 1924 to improve seed trade conditions between nations; to contribute to the solution of international problems in the seed trade and facilitate the settlement of disputes between seedsmen; to contribute to the development of agriculture by the marketing of high quality seed. Mems.: representatives of 43 countries.

Pres. SIMON SLUIS; Sec.-Gen. HANS H. LEENDERS. Publ. *Bulletin* (English, French, German, at least once a year).

International Hop Growers' Convention (*Comité international de la culture du houblon*): Titova 19, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia; f. 1950 to act as a centre for the collection of data on hop production, and to conduct scientific, technical and economic commissions. Mems.: national associations in Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Poland, Spain, United Kingdom, U.S.A. and Yugoslavia.

Pres. LEOPOLD HÖFTER (German Democratic Republic); Gen. Sec. PETER PAVLIC (Yugoslavia). Publ. *Hopfen-Rundschau* (fortnightly).

International Institute for Sugar Beet Research (*Institut International de Recherches Betteravières—I.I.R.B.*): Rue de la Science 10, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1931 to promote research by organizing meetings and study groups. Mems.: 373 in 33 countries.

Pres. H. RIETBERG (Netherlands). Publ. *I.I.R.B. Winter Congress Proceedings*.

International Institute of Tropical Agriculture: Oyo Rd., P.M.B. 5320, Ibadan, Nigeria; f. 1968; funds provided by the Ford Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, World Bank (IBRD), Canada, U.S., Netherlands, U.K., Nigeria, Belgium and Federal Germany; four main research programmes: farming systems, grain legume improvement, cereal improvement and root and tuber improvement; training programme for researchers in tropical agriculture; library of 15,000 vols.

Dir. WILLIAM K. GAMBLE. Publs. *Annual Report*, *IITA Letter* (3 year), *Technical Bulletins*, *IITA Reprints*.

International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases:

P.O.B. 30709, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1974, became operational 1976; support provided by Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, Canada, Kenya, the Netherlands, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, U.K., U.S.A., Rockefeller Foundation, IBRD; research programmes on the development of control procedures for trypanosomiasis and theileriosis; training programme for researchers in animal disease control as well as technical and other staff; library on a variety of disciplinary areas and on parasitic diseases.

Dir. JAMES B. HENSON. Publs. *Annual Report*, technical reports, scientific papers.

International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA):

P.O.B. 5689, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; one of several centres supported by the Consultative group on International Agricultural Research financed from international and trilateral sources; aims to assist national efforts concerned with change in production and marketing systems so as to increase output and improve the quality of life in the region; programme extends over several African countries.

International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (CIMMYT):

Aptdo Postal 6-641, México 6, D.F., Mexico; to develop varieties and techniques for improved production in the developing countries.

Dir.-Gen. HALDORE HANSON.

International North Pacific Fisheries Commission:

6640 N.W. Marine Drive, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6T 1X2, Canada; f. 1953. Mems.: Canada, Japan and U.S.A.

Publs. *Annual Report*, *Bulletin* and *Statistical Yearbook*.

International Olive Growers Federation (*Fédération internationale d'oléiculture*):

Augustina de Aragón 11, Madrid 6, Spain; f. 1934 to promote the interests of olive growers and to effect international co-ordination of efforts to improve methods of growing and manufacturing and to promote the use of olive oil. Mems.: organizations and government departments in Algeria, Argentina, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Syria, Tunisia.

Pres. PIERRE BONNET (France). Publs. *Informations oléicoles internationales* (quarterly)

International Organization for Biological Control of Noxious Animals and Plants (*Organisation internationale de lutte biologique contre les animaux et les plantes nuisibles*):

Dept. of Entomology of the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology (ETH), Universitätstrasse 2, 8006 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1955 to promote and co-ordinate research on the more effective biological control of harmful insects and plants. Re-organized in 1971 as a central council with world-wide affiliations and largely autonomous regional sections in different parts of the world: the West Palaearctic (Europe, North Africa, the Middle East), the Western Hemisphere, South-East Asia, Pacific Region and Tropical Africa.

Pres. Dr. C. P. HUFFAKER (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. V. DELUCCHI (Switzerland).

International Organization of Citrus Virologists:

f. 1957 to promote research on citrus virus diseases at international level by standardizing diagnostic techniques and exchanging information relating to these diseases and their control. Mems.: 250.

Chair. L. G. WEATHERS; Sec.-Treas. Dr. J. B. CARPENTER, 444-55 Clinton St., Indio, California 92201, U.S.A.

International Plant Breeders' Association for the Protection of New Varieties (*Association Internationale des Sélectionneurs pour la Protection des Obtentions Végétales*—ASSINSEL):

Poststrasse 10, Solothurn, 4500 Switzerland; f. 1934; initiates steps internationally for the protection of new plant varieties; organizes international congresses. Mems.: about 500.

Pres. CARL-ERNST BÜCHTING (German Federal Republic); Vice-Pres. U. MANSHOLT (Netherlands), Dr. FAJER FAJERSSON (Sweden), VICTOR DESPREZ (France), KEN CHRISTENSEN (U.S.A.). Publs. Reports of Congresses (every two years), Reports of Meetings of the Council (two a year), Reports of Meetings of the Bureau.

International Red Locust Control Organisation for Central and Southern Africa:

P.O.B. 37, Mbala, Zambia; f. 1971 as successor to *International Red Locust Control Service* to control Red Locust populations in recognized outbreak areas. Mems.: 8 countries.

Chair. E. S. MASISI (Botswana); Dir. (vacant). Publs. *Annual Report*, *Quarterly Report* and scientific reports.

International Regional Organization of Plant Protection and Animal Health (*Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria*—OIRSA):

Apdo. (or) 61, 63 ave. Norte, 130, San Salvador, El Salvador; f. 1955. Activities: prevention of the introduction of animal and plant pests and diseases unknown in the region; research, control and eradication programmes of the principal present pests in agriculture; technical assistance and advice to the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock of member countries; education and qualification of personnel. Mems.: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Panama.

Publ. Reports.

International Rice Research Institute:

P.O.B. 933, Manila, Philippines; f. 1960; conducts a comprehensive basic research programme on the rice plant and its management with the objective of increasing the quantity and quality of rice; maintains a library to collect and provide access to the world's technical rice literature; publishes and disseminates research results; conducts regional rice research projects in co-operation with scientists in rice-producing countries; offers a resident training programme in rice research methods and techniques for staff members of organizations concerned with rice; organizes international conferences and symposia.

Dir. NYLE C. BRADY. Publs. *Annual Report*, *Technical Bulletins*, *Technical Papers*, *The IRRI Reporter*, *The International Bibliography of Rice Research*.

International Seed Testing Association (*Association Internationale d'essais de semences, Internationale Vereinigung für Saatgutprüfung*):

Reckenholz, P.O. Box 412, 8046 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1906, Hamburg, reconstituted 1924, Cambridge, England. Aims: to promote uniformity and accurate methods of seed testing and evaluation in order to facilitate efficiency in production, processing, distribution and utilization of seeds; organizes triennial conventions, meetings, workshops, symposia and training courses. Mems.: 60 countries.

Pres. Prof. L. KÄHRE (Sweden); Hon. Sec. Treas. F. MARSCHALL (Switzerland). Publs. *Seed Science and Technology* (quarterly), *ISTA News Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Sericultural Commission (*Commission séricicole Internationale*):

Station Séricicole, 30 quai Boissier de Sauvages, Alès, France; f. 1948 to encourage the development of sericulture. Library of 8,000 vols. Mems.: governments of Algeria, Brazil, Central African Empire, Egypt, France, India, Iran, Japan,

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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- Lebanon, Madagascar, Mauritius, Romania, Spain, Thailand, Tunisia.
- Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ SCHENK (France).
- International Society for Horticultural Science:** Bezuidenhoutseweg 73, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1959 to co-operate in the research field. Mems.: 47 member countries, 201 organizations, 1,730 individual members. Pres. W. F. WALKER (Australia); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. Dr. G. DE BAKKER (Netherlands). Publs. *Chronica Horticulturae* (three times a year), *Acta Horticulturae*, *Scientia Horticulturae*, *Horticultural Research International*.
- International Society for Vegetation Science** (*Association internationale de Phytosociologie, Internationale Vereinigung für Vegetationskunde*): 3261 Todenmann, Rinteln, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1938. Mems.: 632 from 41 countries.
- Chair. Prof. Dr. h.c. J. LEBRUN (Belgium); Sec. Prof. Dr. h.c. REINHOLD TUENEN (Federal Republic of Germany). Publs. *Phytocoenologia*, *Berichte über die Internationalen Symposien in Stolzenau/Weser* (1959-64), *in Rinteln* (1965-).
- International Society of Soil Science** (*Association internationale de la science du sol, Internationale Bodenkundliche Gesellschaft*): c/o FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy; f. 1924. Mems.: 4,118 individuals and associations in 102 countries.
- Pres. Prof. C. F. BENTLEY (Canada); Sec.-Gen. Dr. R. DUDAL (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin* (twice a year).
- International Standing Committee of the International Congress on Animal Reproduction and Artificial Insemination, Physiology and Pathology** (*Comité permanent international de la reproduction animale et la fécondation artificielle, la physiologie et pathologie*): Royal Veterinary College, Bolton's Park, Hawkshead Road, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, England; f. 1948. The congress is held every four years.
- Pres. Prof. N. O. RASBECH (Denmark); Sec. Gen. Prof. J. A. LAING (United Kingdom). Publs. *Proceedings of the Congress*.
- International Union of Forestry Research Organizations (IUFRO)** (*Union internationale des instituts de recherches forestières*): Det Norske Skogforsoksvesen, N-1432 ÅS-NLH, Norway; f. 1892. 294 member organizations in 74 countries, more than 9,000 individual mems.
- Pres. Prof. IVAR SAMSET (Norway). Publs. *Annual Report*, *IUFRO News*, Congress Proceedings, scientific papers.
- International Veterinary Association of Animal Production** (*Association Internationale Vétérinaire de Production Animale*): c/o Sociedad Veterinaria de Zootecnia, Facultad de Veterinaria, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid 3, Spain. Membership: about 8,000 veterinary specialists from 30 countries. Organizes world congresses; next congress: Madrid 1978.
- Pres. of Exec. Cttee. Prof. A. DE VUYST (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. CARLOS LUIS DE CUENCA (Spain). Publ. *Zootecnia* (four issues per year).
- International Vine and Wine Office** (*Office International de la Vigne et du Vin*): 11, rue Roquépine, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1924 to study all the scientific, technical, economic and human problems concerning the vine and its products, to spread knowledge by means of its publications; to assist contacts between researchers and establish international research programmes. Mems.: 29 countries.

- Dir. PAUL MAURON (France); Asst. Dir. PIERRE FRIDAS (Greece). Publs. *Bulletin de l'O.I.V.* (monthly), *Memento de l'O.I.V.* (every five years), *Lexique de la Vigne et du Vin* (seven languages).
- International Wheat Council:** Haymarket House, Haymarket, London, SW1Y 4SS, England; f. 1949; responsible for the administration of the Wheat Trade Convention. Mems.: 9 exporting countries and 40 importing countries, and the EEC which is both an importing and exporting member.
- Chair. C. BOULAABA; Exec. Sec. J. H. PAROTTE. Publs. *World Wheat Statistics* (annually), *Review of the World Wheat Situation* (annually), *Wheat Market Report* (monthly).
- International Working Group on Soiless Culture (IWOSC):** P.O.B. 52, Wageningen, Netherlands; f. 1955 to promote world-wide distribution and co-ordination of research, advisory services, and practical application of soiless culture. Mems.: 194 from 47 countries.
- Pres. Prof. Dr. FRANZ PENNINGSFELD; Sec.-Treas. Ing. Agr. ABRAM A. STEINER. Publs. *Proceedings*, *Bibliographies*.
- North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission:** Room 224, Great Westminster House, Horseferry Rd., London, SW1P 2AE; established under the North East Atlantic Fisheries Convention which came into force in 1963, to ensure the conservation of fish stocks and rational exploitation of the fisheries of the North East Atlantic and adjacent waters. Mems.: 18 countries.
- Pres. Capt. J. C. E. CARDOSO (Portugal); Sec. P. ELLIOTT (U.K.).
- North Pacific Fur Seal Commission:** c/o National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Washington, D.C. 20235, U.S.A.; f. 1958 to formulate and co-ordinate research and make recommendations concerning the objective of the 1957 Interim Convention on Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals—"achieving maximum sustainable productivity of the fur seal resources of the North Pacific Ocean... with due regard to their relation to the productivity of other living marine resources of the area". Signatories: governments of Canada, Japan, U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.
- Publs. *Proceedings*, *Reports*.
- Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS):** P.O.B. 7049, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta; works in co-operation with UN Sahelian Office (UNSO); main organs: Conference of Heads of State, Council of Ministers. Mems.: Cape Verde, Chad, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta.
- Exec. Sec. IBRAHIM KONAYE.
- Regional International Organization for Plant Protection and Animal Health** (*Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria*): Aptdo. postal 1954(1), San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America; f. 1953 to work together with a committee (CIRSA) of the 7 Ministers of Agriculture of the member countries, to contribute to a better knowledge of the diseases that affect plants and animals in the area, and of measures which can be taken to eradicate them. Mems.: Mexico, Panama and the five Central American countries.
- Exec. Dir. Dr. CARLOS MEYER ARÉVALO. Publ. *Annual Report*.
- Tropical Agricultural Research and Training Centre (CATIE)** (*Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza—CATIE*): Turrialba, Costa Rica; f. 1973 for research in tropical agriculture, graduate training

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Aid and Development

in collaboration with the University of Costa Rica, technical co-operation; mems.: the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Sciences (IICA) of the OAS, Costa Rica, Panama.

Dir. Ing. MANUEL ELGUETA. Pubs. *Activities at Turrialba* (also Spanish edn.).

West African Rice Development Association: E. J. Roye Memorial Building, P.O.B. 1019, Monrovia, Liberia; f. 1969 by FAO, UNDP and ECA to help West Africa become self-sufficient in rice; promotes co-operation in rice research, production and marketing; gives technical assistance and training.

Exec. Sec. SIDI COULIBALY; Deputy Exec. Sec. NAH DOE BROPLEH.

World Association for Animal Production: Casilla de Correos 1217, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1965; holds world conference on animal production every three to five years; encourages, sponsors and participates in regional meetings, seminars and symposia; Fourth World Conference, Buenos Aires, Argentina, August 1978.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. HERNAN CABALLERO. Pubs. Conference Proceedings.

World Association of Veterinary Food-Hygienists: P.O.B. 1, Bilthoven, Netherlands; f. 1955 to promote hygienic food control and discuss research. Mems.: 33 member countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. E. H. KAMPELMACHER (Netherlands); Sec. Treas. Dr. M. VAN SCHOTHORST (Netherlands).

World Association of Veterinary Microbiologists, Immunologists and Specialists in Infectious Diseases (*Association Mondiale des Vétérinaires Microbiologistes, Immunologistes et Spécialistes des Maladies Infectieuses*): Ecole Nationale Vétérinaire d'Alfort, 7 ave. du Général de Gaulle, 94 701 Maisons Alfort, France; f. 1967 to facilitate international contacts in the fields of microbiology, immunology and animal infectious diseases.

President Prof. CH. PILET (France).

World Jersey Cattle Bureau: Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, London, England; f. 1952; to promote the welfare and safeguard the interests of the Jersey breed of cattle throughout the world; to maintain the purity of the breed; to endeavour to improve the breed. The

Bureau maintains records of the performance of the breed throughout the world, endeavours to promote a uniform system of procedure in relation to Milk Recording, Butterfat Testing, etc., disseminates information on the breed, organizes a Conference every four years.

Pres. E. LEA MARSH, Jr. (U.S.A.); Chair. W. H. J. CAIRNS (South Africa); Sec. JEAN GRISDALE (Canada). Pubs. Conference reports, Annual Report of activities and *News Digest*.

World Ploughing Organization: Foulshyke, Loweswater, Cockermouth, Cumberland, England; f. 1952 to promote World Ploughing Contest in a different country each year, to improve techniques and promote better understanding of soil cultivation practices through research and practical demonstrations. Mems.: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Rhodesia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States and Yugoslavia.

Gen. Sec. ALFRED HALL. Pubs. *W.P.O. Handbook* (annual), *W.P.O. Bulletin of News and Information* (irregular).

World Poultry Science Association (*Association mondiale d'aviculture scientifique*): Trerameon, Bidnija, Malta G.C.; f. 1912 to exchange knowledge in the industry, to encourage research and teaching, to publish information relating to production and marketing problems; to promote World Poultry Congresses and co-operate with governments. Mems.: individuals in 95 countries, branches in 37 countries.

Pres. Dr. A. WILLIAM JASPER (U.S.A.); Sec. Dr. R. COLES (Malta); Treas. Dr. GEORGE JAAP (U.S.A.). Publ. *The World Poultry Science Journal* (quarterly).

World Veterinary Association (*Association Mondiale Vétérinaire*): c/o Dr. M. Leuenberger, 70 route du Pont-Butin, 1213 Petit-Lancy, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1959 as a continuation of the International Veterinary Congresses; first Congress 1863. Mems.: member organizations in 54 countries and 10 organizations of veterinary specialists as associate members.

Pres. Prof. Dr. R. VUILLAUME (France); Sec.-Treas. Dr. M. LEUENBERGER. Pubs. *News Items, News Letters, 1975 World Catalogue of Veterinary Films*.

AID AND DEVELOPMENT

The Africa Bureau: 48 Grafton Way, London, W1P 5LB; f. 1952. Aims: to inform about Africa; to help Africans in opposing unfair discrimination and to foster co-operation between races; to further economic, social and political development in Africa; to promote projects of education, development and racial co-operation; to administer funds for the foregoing.

Chair. Sir BERNARD DE BUNSEN; Dir. GUY ARNOLD; Sec. Mrs. SARAH BURBURY. Pubs. *X-Ray* (monthly), occasional pamphlets.

African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (*Centre africain de formation et de recherches administratives pour le développement—CAFRAD*): 19 rue Abou Al Alae al Maari, B.P. 310, Tangier, Morocco; f. 1964 by agreement between Morocco and UNESCO; in 1971 CAFRAD incorporated a UNDP Special Fund Project; research into administrative problems in Africa, documentation of results, provision of a consultative service for governments and

organizations; holds frequent seminars. Mems.: 30 African countries; aided by UNESCO.

Pres. SAÏD BEN BACHIR; Dir.-Gen. J. E. KARIUKI. Pubs. *Cahiers Africains d'Administration Publique/African Administrative Studies* (twice a year), *CAFRAD News* (quarterly), *African Administrative Abstracts* (quarterly), *Information Bulletin* (8 a year), Bibliographies.

Afro-Asian Housing Organization (AAHO): P.O.B. 523, 28 Ramses St., Cairo, Egypt; f. 1965 to promote co-operation between African and Asian countries in housing, reconstruction, physical planning and related matters.

Sec.-Gen. ABDEL HAMID EL ZANFALY (Egypt).

Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization (AARRO): C/117-118, Defence Colony, New Delhi 110024, India; f. 1962 to reconstruct the economy of the rural peoples of Afro-Asian countries and to revitalize their social and cultural life. Mems.: governments of 12 African and 14 Asian countries.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Pan American Development Foundation (PADF): 1725 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.; f. 1963 to assist lowest income groups in the Americas, principally with small loans; encourages involvement of private business community; programmes include grants, loans and guarantees, technical assistance, studies and research and material services.

Chair. of the Board ALEJANDRO ORFILA; Pres. T. GRAYDON UPTON; Exec. Dir. NORMAN GOJBERG. Publ. *Action Newsletter*.

The Population Council: Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1952; carries out technical and scientific work on population problems; international policy studies and biomedical research centres; provides grants.

Chair. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 3rd; Pres. GEORGE ZEIDENSTEIN; Sec. HUGO HOOGENBOOM. Publs. *Studies in Family Planning* (monthly), *Population and Development Review* (quarterly) and monographs.

River Niger Commission: Niamey, Niger; f. 1963 by the Act of Niamey, covering navigation and general economic development; budget of 32 million francs CFA; Council of Ministers meets annually; projects. creation of Documentation Centre, General Regulations for Navigation of River Niger. Plan for integrated development of the River Niger Basin; multi-purpose dams for hydro-electricity, irrigation and fishery. Mems.: Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Upper Volta.

Exec. Sec. A. E. DEHINDE.

Society for International Development (*Société internationale pour le développement*): Palazzo Civiltà del Lavoro, EUR, 00144 Rome, Italy; f. 1957 to provide a forum for an exchange of ideas, fact and experience among persons professionally concerned with the problems of economic and social development in modernizing societies; operates a Development Reference Service, a technical service by correspondence. Mems.: 6,300.

Pres. SARTAJ AZIZ; Exec. Sec. ANDREW E. RICE. Publs. *International Development Review* and *Focus: Technical Co-operation* (quarterly), *Survey of International Development* (bi-monthly).

SOLIDARIOS (*Consejo de Fundaciones Americanas de Desarrollo—Council of American Development Foundations*): ave. Lope de Vega 44, Apt. 204; P.O.B. 620, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic; f. 1972; formed by 13 institutional members in 12 Latin American

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countries; exchanges information and experience, arranges technical assistance; raises funds to organize training programmes and scholarships; administers development fund to finance programmes carried out by members; the foundations provide technical and financial assistance to low-income groups for rural, housing and handicraft projects.

Pres. ADOLFO RÍOS S.; Sec.-Gen. ENRIQUE A. FERNANDEZ P.

United Methodist Committee on Relief: 475 Riverside Drive, Room 1470, New York, N.Y. 10027, U.S.A.; f. 1940. Aims: to represent the United Methodist Church in the field of relief, refugee resettlement and rehabilitation around the world (including within the United States), to assist the workers and members of United Methodist churches outside the U.S.A. and co-operate with ecumenical agencies in this same field of endeavour.

Chair. Bishop WAYNE CLYMER; Assoc. Gen. Exec. Sec. Dr. J. HARRY HAINES. Publ. *Inasmuch* (3 a year).

Vienna Institute for Development (*Wiener Institut für Entwicklungsfragen*): Vienna 1010, Kärntner Strasse 25, Austria; f. 1964 to publicize problems and achievements of developing countries to encourage industrialized countries to increase aid; research programmes. Mems. from 20 countries.

Pres. BRUNO KREISKY (Austria).

The West Africa Committee: Chronicle House, 72-78 Fleet St., London, EC4Y 1HY, England; f. 1956 to aid the economic development of Nigeria, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast and Gambia. Mems.: over 200.

Adviser Sir JOHN READ, K.C.B., O.B.E.; Secs. Group Capt. P. R. MAGRATH and W. G. SYER, C.V.O., C.B.E.

World University Service (WUS): 5 chemin des Iris, 1216 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1920; students, faculty and administrators in post-secondary institutions concerned with economic and social development. It seeks to extend technical, personal and financial resources of post-secondary institutions to underdeveloped areas and communities. The principle is to assist people to improve and develop their own communities. WUS is independent and is governed by an Assembly of national committees.

Chair. Dr. FILEMON TANCHOCO (Philippines); Gen.-Sec. RICHARD TAYLOR. Publs. *WUS Action*, *WUS News Service*, *Annual Report*, Reports on conferences and research.

ARTS AND CULTURE

Afro-Asian Writers' Permanent Bureau: 104 Kasr el-Aini St., Cairo, Egypt; f. 1958 by Afro-Asian 'Peoples' Solidarity Organization; conferences of Asian and African writers have been held at Tashkent (1958), Cairo (1962), Beirut (1967), New Delhi (1970), Alma Ata (1973). Mems.: 78 writers' organizations.

Sec.-Gen. YOUSSEF EL-SEBAI (Egypt). Publ. *Lotus Magazine of Afro-Asian Writings* (quarterly in English, French and Arabic), Afro-Asian Literature Series (in English, French and Arabic).

Agence de coopération culturelle et technique: (see entry, page 310).

Association of Libraries of Judaica and Hebraica in Europe: c/o Bibliothèque de l'Alliance Israélite Universelle, 45 rue la Bruyère, 75 Paris Cedex 09, f. 1955 France; to

encourage and facilitate the use of the Judaica and Hebraica held in European Libraries. Mems.: 19 in 11 countries.

Chair. GEORGES WEILL (France); Exec. Mems. A. K. OFFENBERG, F. J. HOOGWOOD (Netherlands). Publ. *Chairman's Newsletter* (occasional).

Centre International de Documentation Concernant les Expressions Plastiques (CIDEP): Fondation Singer-Polignac, 43 ave. Georges-Mandel, 75016 Paris, France; f. 1963, collection of books, drawings, films and slides relating to the psychopathology of expression in the plastic arts.

Dir. Dr. C. WIART, Clinique de la Faculté, 100 rue de la Santé, 75014 Paris, France. Publ. *Catalogue of Acquisitions of the Library* (twice a year).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Arts and Culture

Europa Nostra: 86 Vincent Square, London, SW1P 2PG, England; f. 1963 as an international federation of non-governmental associations for the protection of Europe's natural and cultural heritage. Has Consultative Status with the Council of Europe. Mems.: c. 2,000 organizations.

Pres. Rt. Hon. Lord DUNCAN-SANDYS (U.K.); Vice-Pres. Dott. ATTILA CENERINI (Italy), Marquis DE AMODIO (France), Dr. Jur. OTTO CARLSSON (Federal Republic of Germany); Dir. Miss FREDIA SMITH (U.K.).

European Association of Conservatoires, Music Academies and Music High Schools (*Association européenne des Conservatoires, Académies de Musique et Musikhochschulen*): Place Neuve, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1953 to establish and foster contacts and exchanges between members; mems.: 95.

Sec.-Gen. CLAUDE VIALA.

European Association of Music Festivals: 122 rue de Lausanne, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1951; agency for regularly held festivals in Europe; aims to maintain high artistic standards and the representative character of the festivals; holds debates with music critics about the festivals; annual General Assembly elects an Executive Bureau, which also meets annually, composed of six members including the Director of the European Cultural Centre. Annual budget financed by members' dues. Mems.: 32 regularly held music festivals in 16 European countries; associate mems.: Israel, Japan.

Pres. DENIS DE ROUGEMONT (Switzerland). Publ. *Season* (annual), *Festivals* (annual).

European Cultural Centre (*Centre européen de la culture*): Villa Moynier, 122 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1950 to contribute to the unity of Europe by encouraging cultural pursuits, providing a meeting place, and conducting research in the various fields of European studies; holds conferences on European subjects, European documentation and archives. Groups the Secretariats of the European Association of Music Festivals, Association of Institutes of European Studies and the Campagne d'éducation civique européenne.

Dir. DENIS DE ROUGEMONT (Switzerland); Hon. Pres. CARLO SCHMID (Fed. Rep. of Germany). Publ. *Bulletin* (bi-monthly).

European Society of Culture: S. Marco 2516, 30124 Venice, Italy; f. 1950 to unite artists, poets, scientists, philosophers and others through mutual interests and friendship in order to safeguard and improve the conditions required for creative activity. Mems.: 2,000. Library of 10,000 volumes.

Pres. CESARE MERZAGORA; Sec.-Gen. UMBERTO CAMPAGNOLO. Publ. *Comprendre*.

Federation of International Music Competitions (*Fédération des Concours internationaux de musique*): 12 rue Hôtel de Ville, CH-1204, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1955 to co-ordinate the arrangements for affiliated competitions, to exchange experience, etc.; a General Assembly is held every April; last assembly: Tel-Aviv 1977. Mems.: 47.

Pres. ANDRÉ MARESCOTTI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. F. LIEBSTOECKL. Publ. *Brochure* (every December).

Inter-American Association of Writers (*Asociación Interamericana de Escritores*): Casilla de Correo 4852, Humberto I, No. 431, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1942 to promote inter-American literature.

Pres. SEBASTIÁN V. DATZIRA COPELLO; Sec. ADELINA TORRES. Publ. *Hoja Information, Biblioteca Interamericana*.

Inter-American Music Council (*Consejo Interamericano de Música—CIDEM*): Technical Unit of Music, OAS, Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.; f. 1956 to promote the exchange of works, performances and information in all fields of music, to study problems relative to music education, to encourage activity in the field of musicology, to promote folklore research and music creation, to establish distribution centres for music material of the composers of the Americas, etc. Mems.: national music societies of 22 American countries.

Sec.-Gen. EFRAIN PAESKY.

Interfilm (*International Interchurch Film Centre*): P.O.B. 515, Hilversum, Netherlands; f. 1955 to promote film criticism and film education; ecumenical basis and association with the World Council of Churches; makes awards and recommendations at international film festivals, holds study conferences. Mems.: organizations in 30 countries.

Pres. JOHN TAYLOR (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. Dr. JAN HES (Netherlands). Publ. *Interfilm Reports* (quarterly).

International Association for Cultural Freedom (*Association internationale pour la liberté de la culture*): 104 blvd. Haussmann, 75008, Paris, France; f. 1950; international community of intellectuals concerned with the free exercise of man's creative powers and the safeguarding of those traditions and institutions which foster their fruitfulness. Financed entirely by a long-term grant from the Ford Foundation, supported by other foundations. National Committees in Australia and India; autonomous institutes and groups in Latin America, Europe, Asia and Africa; seminar programme.

Pres. SHEPARD STONE; Dir. ADAM WATSON.

International Association of Art (*Painting-Sculpture-Graphic Art*) (*Association internationale des arts plastiques—Peinture, Sculpture, Arts Graphiques*): UNESCO House, 1 rue Miollis, 75015 Paris, France; f. 1954; 70 national committees.

Sec.-Gen. DUNBAR MARSHALL-MALAGOLA (United Kingdom).

International Association of Art Critics: 11 rue Berryer, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1949 to increase co-operation in plastic arts, promote international cultural exchanges and protect the interests of members. Mems.: 1,600 individuals, 46 national sections.

Pres. WLADYSŁAWA JAWORSKA (Poland); Sec.-Gen. GUY WEELEN (France).

International Association of Bibliophiles (*Association Internationale de Bibliophilie*): Bibliothèque nationale, 58 rue de Richelieu, 75084 Paris, France; f. 1963 to create contacts between bibliophiles and to encourage book-collecting in different countries; to organize or encourage congresses, meetings, exhibitions, the award of scholarships, the publication of a bulletin, yearbooks, and works of reference or bibliography. Mems.: 400.

Pres. FREDERICK B. ADAMS (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. JACQUES GUIGNARD (France). Publ. *Le Bulletin du Bibliophile*.

International Association of Museums of Arms and Military History—IAMAM (*Association internationale des musées d'armes et d'histoire militaire*): National Army Museum, Royal Hospital Rd., London, SW3 4HT, England; f. 1957; museums and other scientific institutions with public collections of arms and armour and military equipment, uniforms, etc.; aims to establish contact between museums and similar institutions in the field, to promote the study of the relevant groups of objects, and to further the aims of the International Council of Museums (q.v.) of which it is a Member Organization; triennial conferences. Mems.: 233 institutions in 48 countries.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Arts and Culture

Pres. Dr. Phil. ZDZISLAW ZYGULSKI (Poland); Sec.-Gen. W. REID, F.S.A., F.M.A. (U.K.). Publ. *Repertory of Museums of Arms and Military History, Triennial Report, Glossarum Armorum*.

International Board on Books for Young People (IBBY): Leonhardsgraben 38A, CH-4051 Basle, Switzerland; f. 1953 to support and unify forces in all countries connected with children's book work; to encourage the distribution of good children's books; to promote the scientific investigation into problems of juvenile books; to organize educational aid for developing countries; to present the Hans Christian Andersen Medal every two years to a living author and a living illustrator whose work is an outstanding contribution to juvenile literature; sponsors International Children's Book Day (April 2). Mems.: national sections in 40 countries and individuals.

Pres. HANS A. HALBEY (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. LEENA MAISSEN. Publ. *Bookbird* (quarterly in English).

International Cello Centre: Edrom House, Duns, Berwickshire, TD11 3PX, Scotland; f. 1953 to foster musical culture in the spirit of Pablo Casals's teaching and philosophy. Mems.: approx. 400 in 14 countries.

Pres. (vacant); Dirs. JANE COWAN, JOHN GWILT. Publ. *Diary of Events* (3 times a year).

International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property: 13 Via di San Michele, 00153 Rome, Italy; assembles documents on preservation and restoration of cultural property; stimulates research and proffers advice in this domain; organizes missions of experts; undertakes training of specialists and organizes regular courses on (i) Architectural Conservation; (ii) Conservation of Mural Paintings; (iii) Fundamental Principles of Conservation; (iv) Security, Climate Control and Lighting in Museums; 61 member countries.

Dir. Dr. BERNARD FEILDEN (U.K.); Assistant Director Dr. GIORGIO TORRACA.

International Centre of Films for Children and Young People (*Centre International du Film pour l'enfance et la jeunesse*): 111 rue Notre Dame des Champs, 75006 Paris, France; f. 1957; a clearing house of information about: entertainment films (cinema and television) for children and young people, influence of films on the young, and regulations in force for the protection and education of young people; promotes production and distribution of suitable films and their appreciation. To this end encourages the setting up of National Centres; 26 full mems. (National Centres), 18 assoc. mems. (International Organizations).

Pres. HENRY GEDDES (Great Britain). Publ. *News from I.C.F.C.Y.P., Nouvelles du C.I.F.E.J.* (quarterly).

International Committee for the Diffusion of Arts and Literature through the Cinema (*Comité international pour la diffusion des arts et des lettres par le cinéma—CIDALC*): 24 boulevard Poissonnière, 75009 Paris, France; f. 1930 to promote the creation and release of educational, cultural and documentary films and other films of educational value in order to contribute to closer understanding between peoples; awards medals and prizes for films of exceptional merit. Mems.: national committees in 16 countries.

Pres. HENRI PIALAT (France); Sec.-Gen. MARIO VERDONE (Italy). Publ. *Annuaire CIDALC*.

International Comparative Literature Association (*Association internationale de littérature comparée*): Institut de littératures modernes comparées, 17 rue de la Sorbonne,

Paris 5c, France; f. 1954 to work for the development of the comparative study of literature in modern languages. Member societies and individuals in many countries. Mems.: 1,600 (600 in Europe).

Pres. ROLAND MORTIER (Belgium); Sec. DOUWE W. FOKKEMA (31 Ramstraat, Utrecht, Netherlands), FREDERICK GARBER (State Univ. of New York, Binghamton, N.Y. 13901, U.S.A.).

International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers—World Congress of Authors and Composers (*Confédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Auteurs et Compositeurs—Congrès Mondial des Auteurs et Compositeurs*) (CISAC): 11 rue Keppler, 75116 Paris, France; f. 1926 to protect the rights of authors and composers; documentation centre. Mems.: 89 member societies from 45 countries.

Pres. ARMAND SALACROU (France); Sec.-Gen. JEAN-ALEXIS ZIEGLER. Publ. *Interauteurs* (annually).

International Council of Graphic Design Associations (ICOGRADA): 7 Templeton Court, Radnor Walk, Croydon, CR0 7NZ, England; f. 1963. Objects: to raise the standards of graphic designs and professional practice and the professional status of graphic designers; to collect and exchange information relating to graphic design; to organize exhibitions and congresses and to issue reports and surveys. Category B relationship with UNESCO. Mems.: 27 professional associations from 19 countries and one international organization.

Pres. J. HALAS; Sec.-Gen. M. SINGER (Netherlands). Publ. *News Bulletin and icographic magazine*.

International Council of Museums (ICOM) (*Conseil International des Musées*): Maison de l'UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, 75732 Paris-Cédex 15, France; f. 1946 to further international co-operation among museums and to advance museum interests; maintains with UNESCO the most extensive museum documentation centre in the world.

Pres. H. LANDAIS (France); Chair. Advisory Committee G. LEWIS (U.K.); Vice-Pres. V. SOUSLOV (U.S.S.R.), P. PERROT (U.S.A.), Treas. P. CADORIN (Switzerland); Permanent Adviser G. H. RIVIERE (France); Sec.-Gen. L. MONREAL (Spain). Publ. *ICOM News-Nouvelles de l'ICOM* (quarterly).

International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) (*Conseil international des monuments et des sites*): 75 rue du Temple, Paris 3ème, France; f. 1965. Objects: to promote the study and preservation of monuments and sites; to arouse and cultivate the interest of public authorities, and people of every country in their monuments and sites and in their cultural heritage; to liaise between public authorities, departments, institutions and individuals interested in the preservation and study of monuments and sites; to disseminate the results of research into the problems, technical, social and administrative, connected with the conservation of the architectural heritage, and of centres of historic interest. Mems.: approximately 1,600 and 56 National Committees.

Pres. Prof. RAYMOND M. LEMAIRE (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. ERNEST ALLEN CONNALLY (U.S.A.); Dir. of Secretariat PERS ROGERS (U.K.). Publ. *Monumentum* (twice a year), *Bulletin* (yearly), *Newsletter* (three times a year).

International Federation for Theatre Research (*Fédération internationale pour la recherche théâtrale*): Department of French, University of Lancaster, Bailrigg, Lancaster, England; f. 1955 by 21 countries at the International Conference on Theatre History, London. Last World Congress 1977, Munich.

Chair. Prof. J. F. ARNOTT (U.K.); Joint Secs.-Gen. Mlle ROSE-MARIE MOUDOUËS (France), Prof. T. LAWRENSON (U.K.). Publ. *Theatre Research International* (in association with Oxford University Press) (three a year).

International Federation of Film Archives (*Fédération Internationale des Archives de Film*): c/o B. VAN DER ELST, 74 Galerie Ravenstein, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1938 to encourage the creation of archives in all countries for the collection and conservation of the film heritage of each land; to facilitate co-operation and exchanges between these film archives; to promote public interest in the art of the cinema; to aid research in this field and to compile new documentation; conducts research; publishes manuals, etc.; holds annual congresses. Mems. in 38 countries.

Pres. VLADIMIR POGACIC (Yugoslavia); Sec.-Gen. JACQUES LEDOUX (Belgium).

International Federation of Film Producers' Associations (*Fédération Internationale des Associations de Producteurs de Films*): 33 avenue des Champs Elysées, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1933 to represent film production internationally, to defend its general interests and promote its development, to study all cultural, legal, economic, technical and social problems of interest to the activity of film production. Mems.: National Assns. in 21 countries.

Pres. EDMOND TENOUDJI (France); Sec.-Gen. ALPHONSE BRISSON (France). Publs. *Information Circulars*.

International Institute for Children's Literature and Reading Research (*Internationales Institut für Jugendliteratur und Leseforschung*): 1080 Vienna, Fuhrmannsgasse 18a, Austria; f. 1965 as an international documentation, research and advisory centre of juvenile literature and reading; maintains specialized library; arranges conferences and exhibitions; compiles recommendation lists. Mems.: individual and group members in 28 countries.

Pres. Dr. ADOLF MÄRZ; Dir. Prof. Dr. RICHARD BAMBERGER. Publs. *Bookbird* (quarterly in co-operation with the International Board on Books for Young People), *Jugend und Buch* (quarterly in co-operation with the Austrian Children's Book Club), *Schriften zur Jugendliteratur*, *PA-Kontakte* (published irregularly), *International Press Service* (published irregularly).

International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works: 6 Buckingham Street, London, WC2N 6BA, England; f. 1950. Mems.: 2,300 individual, 300 institutional members.

Pres. S. KECK; Sec.-Gen. N. S. BROMMELLE; Treas. S. G. REES-JONES; Exec. Officer P. SMITH. Publs. *Studies in Conservation* (quarterly), *Art and Archaeology Technical Abstracts—IIC* (twice a year).

International Institute of Iberoamerican Literature: 274 Crawford, University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260, U.S.A.; f. 1938 to advance the study of the Iberoamerican literature, and intensify cultural relations among the peoples of the Americas. Mems.: scholars and artists in 35 countries.

Pres. PETER EARLE; Sec.-Treas. WILLIAM J. STRAUB. Publs. *Revista Iberoamericana*, *Memorias*.

The International League of Antiquarian Booksellers: Zuideinde 40, NL-2479 Nieuwkoop, Netherlands; f. 1948 to co-ordinate efforts to develop trade in antiquarian books and to create good relations between antiquarian booksellers. Mems.: associations in 16 countries.

Pres. Dr. FRIEDER KOCHER-BENZING. Publs. *International Directory of Antiquarian Booksellers, Export*

and Import, Compendium of Usages and Customs of the Antiquarian Book Trade, Dictionary of the Antiquarian Book Trade (in eight languages).

International Liaison Centre for Cinema and Television Schools (*Centre international de liaison des écoles de cinéma et de télévision*): 92 Champs Elysées, Paris 8e, France; f. 1955 to co-ordinate teaching standards and to develop plans for creation of cultural, artistic, teaching and technical relations between members; 28 member countries.

Pres. FELIX MARIASSY (Hungary); Sec.-Gen. RAYMOND RAVAR (Belgium).

International Literary and Artistic Association (*Association littéraire et artistique internationale*): Cercle de la Librairie, 117 blvd. Saint Germain, Paris 7e, France; f. 1878 at Congress of Paris, presided over by Victor Hugo. Objects: The protection of the rights and interests of writers and artists of all lands; extension of copyright conventions, etc. The Association has national groups in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, German Federal Republic, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland and members in Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Great Britain, Haiti, Luxembourg, Monaco, New Zealand, Poland, South Africa, Uruguay and U.S.A.

Pres. Prof. HENRI DESBOIS; Perm. Sec. Prof. ANDRÉ FRANÇON.

International Music Council—IMC (*Conseil international de la musique*): UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, 75732 Paris Cédex 15, France; f. 1949 to foster the exchange of musicians, music (written and recorded), and information; to support contemporary composers and young professional musicians. Mems.: 16 international non-governmental organizations, national committees in 56 countries.

Pres. YEHUDI MENUHIN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. LADISLAV MOKRY (Czechoslovakia); Exec. Sec. JACK BORNOFF (U.K.).

MEMBERS OF IMC

International Association of Music Libraries (*Association internationale des bibliothèques musicales*): c/o Svenskt musikhistoriskt arkiv, Strandvägen 82, S-115 27 Stockholm, Sweden; f. 1957. Mems.: 1,670 national associations and individuals in 39 countries.

Pres. (vacant); Sec.-Gen. ANDERS LÖNN (Sweden). Publ. *Fontes artis musicae* (every four months).

International Federation of Musicians (*Fédération internationale des musiciens—FIM*): Hofackerstrasse 7, 8032 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1948 to promote and protect the interests of musicians in affiliated unions; promotes international exchange of musicians; has agreements with European Broadcasting Union, International Federation of the Phonographic Industry, the various international broadcasting and TV organizations and the American Federation of Musicians. Mems.: 35 unions totalling 104,390 members in 30 countries.

Pres. JOHN MORTON (U.K.); Gen. Sec. RUDOLF LEUZINGER (Switzerland).

International Federation of Youth and Music (*Fédération internationale des jeunes musicales*): Palais des Beaux-Arts, 10 rue Royale, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1945 to promote the development of musical appreciation among young people, to encourage the creation of new societies and to ensure co-operation between national societies. Member organizations in 37 countries.

Sec.-Gen. HADELIN DONNET (Belgium).

International Folk Music Council (*Conseil international de la musique populaire traditionnelle*): Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada; f. 1947 to further the

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

preservation study and practice of the folk music (including dance) of all countries; biennial conferences. Twenty-fifth conference, Oslo, Norway, 1979. Mems. 1,200.

Pres. POUL OLSEN (Denmark); Sec.-Gen. Dr. GRAHAM GEORGE (Canada). Pubs. *Yearbook*, *Bulletin* (twice yearly).

International Institute for Comparative Music Studies and Documentation (*Internationales Institut für Vergleichende Musikstudien und Dokumentation*): Winklerstrasse 20, D-1000 Berlin 33; f. 1963; a joint undertaking of the Ford Foundation and the City of Berlin to study practical means of integrating the musical achievements of Asian and African cultures into world culture and of helping the preservation of authentic traditional music; the Institute works in close co-operation with the International Music Council and Unesco. There is a branch of the Institute at the Fondazione Giorgio Cini in Venice. Mems. from 20 countries.

Dir. IVAN VANDOR; Sec.-Gen. MICHAEL JENNE. Pubs. *Unesco Anthology of the Orient*, *Unesco Anthology Musical Sources*, *Unesco Anthology of African Music*, *Musical Atlas* (record series), books, etc., *The World of Music* (quarterly, in asscn. with the International Music Council and UNESCO).

International Music Centre (*Internationales Musikzentrum—IMZ*): 1030 Vienna, Lothringerstr. 20, Austria; f. 1961 for the study and dissemination of music through the technical media (film, television, radio, gramophone); co-operates with other international organizations such as EBU, OIRT and ABU; organizes congresses, seminars and screenings on music in the audio-visual media; courses and competitions to strengthen the relationship between performing artists and the audio-visual media; exhibitions of scores, manuscripts, records and books. Mems.: 48 ordinary mems. and 13 associate mems. in 29 countries, including 40 broadcasting organizations.

Pres. LEO NADELMANN (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. WILFRIED SCHEIB (Austria); Exec. Sec. Dr. W. GURTEL-SCHMIED. Pubs. *IMZ Report*, *UNESCO Catalogue*, *IMZ Bulletin* (irreg., in English, French and German) and seminar reports.

International Musicological Society (*Société internationale de musicologie*): P.O.B. 588, CH 4001 Basle, Switzerland; f. 1927. 1,300 members in 48 countries.

Pres. ED. REESER (Netherlands); Vice-Pres. L. FINSCHER (Federal Germany), H. GLAHN (Denmark); Sec.-Gen. R. HÄUSLER (Switzerland). Publ. *Acta Musicologica*, *Documenta Musicologica*, *Catalogus Musicus*, *International Repertory of Musical Sources (RISM)*, *International Repertory of Music Literature (RILM)*.

International Society for Contemporary Music (*Société internationale pour la musique contemporaine*): 7 Blvd. Jacques-Dalcroze, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1922 to promote the development of contemporary music and to organize annual World Music Days. Member organizations in 30 countries.

Pres. JACQUES GUYONNET (Switzerland); Sec. Gen. RUDOLF HEINEMANN (Federal Republic of Germany).

International Theatre Institute—ITI (*Institut international du théâtre—IIT*): UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, 75015 Paris, France; f. 1948 to facilitate cultural exchanges and international understanding in the domain of the theatre; conferences, publications, etc. Mems.: 60 member nations, each with an ITI national centre.

Pres. RADU BELIGAN (Romania); Sec.-Gen. JEAN DARCANTE. Publ. *International Theatre Information* (four times a year).

International Typographic Association (*Association typographique internationale*): Kattowitz Strasse 57, D-6230 Frankfurt am Main 80, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1957 to co-ordinate the ideas of those whose profession or interests have to do with the art of typography and to obtain effective international legislation to protect type designs. Mems.: 240.

Pres. JOHN DREYFUS; Sec. KARL SCHNEIDER. Pubs. *Typographic Opportunities in the Computer Age*, *Interpressgrafik*.

International Union of Amateur Cinema (*Union internationale du cinéma d'amateurs*): 1 Rubenslei, Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1937 to encourage development of art, techniques and critical judgment among amateurs, to facilitate contacts between national associations and to promote the exchange of films. Mems.: national federations in 32 countries.

Pres. GIANNI DE TOMASI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. DE WANDELEER (Belgium).

PEN (*A World Association of Writers*): 62-63 Glebe Place, London, S.W.3, England; f. 1921 by Mrs. Dawson-Scott under the presidency of John Galsworthy to promote co-operation between writers. Eighty centres throughout the world, with total membership about 8,000.

International Pres. MARIO VARGAS LLOSA (Peru); Gen. Sec. PETER ELSTOB. Pubs. *P.E.N. Broadsheet* (London Centre), *New Poems* (annual), *Bulletin of Selected Books* (in English and French, with the assistance of UNESCO).

Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland: 56 Queen Anne St., London, W1M 9LA, England; f. 1823 for the study of history and cultures of the East. Mems.: 800, 11 branch societies in Asia.

Pres. Prof. C. F. BECKINGHAM, M.A.; Dir. D. J. DUNCANSON, O.B.E., M.A.; Sec. Miss D. CRAWFORD. Publ. *Journal* (twice a year).

Society for African Culture (*Société Africaine de Culture*): 18 rue des Ecoles, Paris 5e, France; f. 1956 to create unity and friendship among scholars in Africa for the encouragement of their own cultures and the development of a universal culture. Mems.: from 22 countries.

Pres. ERIC WILLIAMS (Trinidad and Tobago); Sec.-Gen. ALIOUNE DIOP. Publ. *Présence Africaine* (quarterly).

Union Mondiale des Voix Françaises: B.P. 56-05, 75222 Cedex, Paris 05, France; f. 1960; cultural exchange in the French language by records, tape recordings, etc. Mems.: 1,000.

Pres. GUY BARBET; Sec.-Gen. ALAIN MECHIN. Publ. *Via Vox Contact* (mems. only).

ECONOMICS AND FINANCE

African Centre for Monetary Studies: c/o Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, Dakar, Senegal; began operations August 1975; aims to promote better understanding of banking and monetary matters; to study monetary problems of African countries and the effect on them of international monetary developments; seeks to enable African countries to co-ordinate strategies in international monetary affairs. Established as an organ of the Association of African Central Banks (see below) as a result of a decision by the OAU Heads of State and Government. Mems.: all mems. of AACB.

African Reinsurance Corporation (AFRICARE): c/o African Development Bank, B.P. 1387, Abidjan, Ivory Coast; established January 1977 to foster the development of the insurance and reinsurance industry in Africa. Founding mems.: African Development Bank and 22 African countries (a further 10 African countries signed the agreement and were expected to ratify it shortly afterwards).

Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation: AFRASEC Special P.O. Bag, Chamber of Commerce Building, Midan Al-Falaki, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1958 to speed up industrialization and implement exchanges in commercial, financial and technical fields. Mems.: Central Chambers of Commerce in 45 countries. Pres. ZAKAREYA TEWFIK. Publ. *Afro-Asian Economic Review*.

Asia Clearing Union (ACU): (see entry in chapter on ESCAP, page 18).

Asian Statistical Institute: Economic Co-operation Centre Bldg. Annexe, 42 Honmuracho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1970 as autonomous organization under the aegis of ESCAP (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific). Trains professional statisticians; prepares teaching materials, provides facilities for special studies and research of a statistical nature, assists in the development of statistical education and training at all levels in national and sub-regional centres.

Association of African Central Banks: Accra, Ghana; f. 1968 to promote contacts in the monetary, banking and financial sphere in order to increase co-operation and trade among member states; to strengthen monetary and financial stability on the African continent. Articles of Association have been signed by Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Zaïre.

Chair. MENASSE LEMNA (Ethiopia).

Association of African Finance and Development Institutions: Abidjan, Ivory Coast; first General Conference held in April 1975; budget \$50,000; mems.: 37 countries and several international organizations, including the World Bank (IBRD) and the European Development Fund (EDF).

Association of European Institutes of Economic Research (*Association d'Instituts Européens de Conjoncture Economique*): 53 Bonn, Adenauerallee 170, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1957; provides a means of contact between member institutes; organizes two meetings yearly, in the spring and autumn, at which discussions are held on the economic situation and on a special theoretical subject. Mems.: 22 Institutes in 10 European countries.

Exec. Cttee. Prof. L. H. DUPRIEZ (Belgium), Prof. Dr. H. GIERSCHE (Federal Republic of Germany), Prof.

PAGANI (Italy), M. PLASSARD (France), G. D. N. WORSWICK (U.K.), M. ALEKSIC (Yugoslavia).

Banque Ouest-Africaine de Développement (BOAD): Lomé, Togo; f. 1973 by Heads of member states of the Union monétaire ouest-africaine; to promote the balanced development of member states and the economic integration of West Africa. Mems.: Benin, Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta.

Pres. PIERRE DANIBA.

Centre for Latin American Monetary Studies (*Centro de Estudios Monetarios Latinoamericanos*): Durango 54, Mexico 7, D.F.; f. 1952; organizes Technical Training Programmes on monetary policy, development finance, etc., applied research programmes on monetary and central banking policies and procedures, regional meetings of banking officials. Mems.: 26 associated members (Central Banks of Latin America and the Caribbean), 20 co-operating members (development agencies, regional financial agencies and non-Latin American Central Banks).

Dir. ADOLFO C. DIZ; Deputy Dir. FERNANDO RIVERA. *Publs. Monthly Bulletin, Financial Legislation* (irregular).

Econometric Society: Dept. of Economics, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois 60201, U.S.A.; f. 1930 to promote studies that aim at a unification of the theoretical-quantitative and the empirical-quantitative approach to economic problems; 6,000 mems.

Sec. JULIE P. GORDON; Treas. ROBERT J. GORDON. Publ. *Econometrica* (fortnightly).

Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (*Communauté économique des pays des Grands Lacs*): Headquarters at Gisenya, Rwanda; f. 1976 by the Heads of State of Burundi, Rwanda and Zaïre.

Eurofinas: 267 Avenue de Tervuren, 1150 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1959 to study the development of instalment credit financing in Europe, to collate and publish instalment credit statistics, to promote research into instalment credit practice; mems.: finance houses and professional associations in Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

Chair. M. BOUCHET (France); Sec.-Gen. FLORENT DE CUYPER. *Publs. Eurofinas Newsletter* (monthly), *Study Reports, Proceedings of Annual Conferences*.

European Committee for Economic and Social Progress (*Comité européen pour le progrès économique et social*): Via Clerici 5, Milan, Italy; f. 1952 to secure, through the creation of a European common market, a high standard of living for all people in free Europe; research on current problems of political economy. Mems.: national groups of industrialists in France, Germany and Italy.

Pres. Prof. VITTORIO VALLETTA (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Dr. PAOLO SUCCI (Italy).

European Conference of Insurance Supervisory Services: Ministero dell'Industria del Commercio e dell'Artigianato—Direzione Generale delle Assicurazioni Private e di Interesse Collettivo, Via Campania 59/C, 00187 Rome, Italy; f. 1949. Aims: exchange of information on the work and methods of Insurance Supervisory Services in member countries; meets every three years. Mems.: 16 European countries.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Economics and Finance

Publ. Proceedings of Conferences (every three years, in English and French).

European Economic Association (UNEUROPE) (*Association Economique Européenne*): 7 ave. Krieg, 1211 Geneva 17, Switzerland; f. 1959. Objects: to encourage co-operation in the economic and financial spheres among countries of the EEC and of EFTA; to provide information on problems relating to customs regulations of the EEC and of EFTA; to encourage increased trade between EEC and EFTA countries. Offices in Brussels, Madrid, Milan, Munich, Paris and Rotterdam. Mems.: 800. Representatives: Vice-Pres. PAOLO EMILIO NISTRI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Adj. GEORGES SALVY. Publ. *Nouvelles d'Europe* (monthly).

European Federation of Financial Analysts Societies (*Fédération Européenne des Associations d'Analystes Financiers*): 125 rue Montmartre, Paris 2e, France; f. 1962 to co-ordinate the activities of all European Associations of Financial Analysts. Mems.: about 4,300 in 11 Societies. Pres. of Admin. Council PIERRE JARS (France); Sec.-Gen. Mme G. BEAUX (France). Publs. Reports of Conferences.

European Insurance Committee (*Comité Européen des Assurances*): 3 rue Meyerbeer, 75009 Paris, France; f. 1953; mems.: national insurance associations of 18 western European countries.

Pres. M. PFEIFFER (Germany); Vice-Pres. M. LANG (Switzerland), M. MILLET (Spain), M. HENRIKSEN (Norway), M. TIMMERMAN (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. M. FAVRE (France).

European League for Economic Co-operation (*Ligue européenne de coopération économique*): ave. de la Toison d'Or 1, 1060 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1946 to encourage European economic integration. Mems.: national committees in Austria, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey.

Pres. Baron BOËL (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. YVONNE DE WERGIFOSSE (Belgium).

European Scientific Association of Applied Economics—ASEPELT (*Association Scientifique Européenne d'Economie Appliquée*): Université de Genève, Département d'Econométrie, 12 rue de Candolle, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1961 to promote and co-ordinate original scientific studies on applied economics. Mems.: approx. 60.

Pres. L. SOLARI (Switzerland). Publs. *European Economic Review*, ASEPELT series of collected works.

International Accounting Standards Committee: 3 St. Helen's Place, London, EC3A 6DN, England; f. 1973 to formulate and publish standards to be observed in the presentation of audited accounts and to promote their international observance. Mems.: 53 accounting bodies representing over 400,000 accountants in 41 countries.

Chair. (1977-8) JOSEPH P. CUMMINGS; Sec. ROY C. NASH. Publs. *Statement of International Accounting Standards* (3 per year), *Exposure Draft* (3 per year), *IASC News* (6 per year), *Discussion Paper*.

International Association for the Promotion and Protection of Private Foreign Investments (*Association Internationale pour la Promotion et la Protection des Investissements Privés en Territoires Etrangers*): 92 rue du Rhône, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1958 to study, to promote and support, in all appropriate ways, all

measures designed to increase the flow of private foreign investments, in particular by means of the establishment of a satisfactory climate of security for such investments. Mems.: industrial, banking and other organizations in Europe, North America, Australia and Japan.

Chair. of Directing Cttee. Dr. E. REINHARDT; Admin. Dir. L. H. SANDBERG. Publs. special reports (irregular).

International Association for Research in Income and Wealth: Box 2020, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. 06520, U.S.A.; f. 1947 to further research in the general field of national income and wealth and related topics by the organization of periodic conferences and by other means. Mems.: approx. 300.

Chair. R. E. BEALES (U.K.); Exec. Sec. NANCY D. RUGGLES (U.S.A.). Publ. *Review of Income and Wealth* (quarterly).

International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation: "Muiderpoort", Sarphatistraat 124, Amsterdam C., Netherlands; an independent non-profit-making organization; f. 1938 to supply information on fiscal law and its application; specialized library on international taxation.

Pres. K. V. ANTAL; Managing Dir. J. VAN HOORN, Jr. Publs. *Bulletin for International Fiscal Documentation* (monthly) in English and French, *European Taxation* (monthly), *Supplementary Service to European Taxation* (monthly), *Tax News Service* (fortnightly); various loose-leaf services (in English and French editions), studies and other publications on aspects of taxation in Europe, Latin America and Africa.

International Centre for African Economic and Social Documentation (*Centre international de documentation économique et sociale africaine—CIDESA*): 7 Place Royale, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1961 to collect and co-ordinate documentation on economic and social subjects concerning Africa, with a view to furthering the progress of this continent in these fields. Mems.: 92 institutions.

Pres. Dr. G. JANTZEN; Vice-Pres. Dr. J. MEYRIAT; Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. B. CUYVERS. Publs. *Bibliographical index-cards* (2,500 a year), *Bulletin of Information* (twice yearly), *Bibliographical Enquiries* (irregular).

International Centre for Local Credit (*Centre International pour le crédit communal*): 10 Lange Vijverberg, The Hague, The Netherlands; f. 1958. Object: to promote local authority credit by gathering, exchanging and distributing information and advice on member institutions and on local authority credit and related subjects; studies important subjects in the field of local authority credit. Mems.: 21 financial institutions in 17 countries.

Pres. M. VAN AUDENHOVE (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. A. VOGEL (The Netherlands). Publs. *Local Finance Bulletin* (both twice monthly), special reports.

International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes: (see Chapter on World Bank, page 35).

International Economic Association (*Association internationale des sciences économiques*): 54 Blvd. Raspail, Paris 6e, France; f. 1949 to promote international collaboration for the advancement of economic knowledge and develop personal contacts between economists and to encourage provision of means for the dissemination of economic knowledge. Member associations in 45 countries.

Pres. Prof. EDMOND MALINVAUD (France); Sec.-Gen. Prof. LUC FAUVEL (France).

International Federation of Stock Exchanges (*Fédération Internationale des Bourses de Valeurs*): 22 blvd. de Courcelles, Paris 17e, France; f. 1961 to promote among its members a co-operation that is not detrimental to the traditional relations which some of them may maintain with Stock Exchanges of third countries; represents its members at international organizations. Members: 12 European, 2 United States, 3 Latin American, 2 Canadian, 2 Japanese, the South African and the Hong Kong stock exchanges.

Pres. PEDRO R. PONGA Y RUIZ DE SALAZAR; Sec.-Gen. LOUIS DELANNEY.

International Fiscal Association: c/o Erasmus University, Woudestein, P.O.B. 1738, Burg. Oudlaan 50, Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1938 to study international and comparative public finance and fiscal law, especially taxation. Members in over 60 countries and national branches in 26. Annual Congresses.

Pres. Dr. PAUL GMUER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. J. H. CHRISTIAANSE (Netherlands). Pubs. *Cahiers de Droit Fiscal International*, *Yearbook of the International Fiscal Association*.

International Institute of Banking Studies (*Institut International d'Etudes Bancaires*): Børsgade 4, Copenhagen, Denmark; f. 1951. Mems.: 55 in 18 countries.

Chair. M. T. BEVAN; Sec.-Gen. A. SCHMIEGELOW.

International Institute of Public Finance (*Institut International de Finances Publiques*): General Secretariat, University of the Saar, Saarbrücken, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1937; a private scientific organization aiming to establish contacts between people of every nationality, whose main or supplementary activity consists in the study of public finance; holds one meeting a year devoted to a certain scientific subject.

Acting Pres. Prof. JACK WISEMAN (U.K.).

International Savings Banks Institute (*Institut international des Caisses d'Epargne*): 1-3 rue Albert Gos, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1925 to act as an intelligence and liaison centre for savings banks. Mems.: savings banks and savings banks associations in 55 countries.

Pres. Dr. G. ENSLEY (U.S.A.); Gen. Man. J. M. PESANT (France). Pubs. (in English, French and German) *Savings Banks International* (quarterly), *International Information* (monthly), *ISBI Guide to Savings Banking*, Congress reports, special publications on education, automation and marketing.

International Union for Land-Value Taxation and Free Trade: 177 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., London, S.W.1, England; f. 1923. Objects: based on the writings of Henry George, the Union advocates the raising of public revenues by taxes and rates upon the value of land apart from improvements in order to secure the economic rent for the community and the abolition of taxes, tariffs, or imposts that interfere with the free production and exchange of wealth. International Conferences are held every three or four years. Mems.: approx. 1,000.

Pres. ASHLEY MITCHELL (U.K.); Gen. Sec. V. H. BLUNDELL. Publ. *The Georgist Journal* (quarterly).

International Union of Building Societies and Savings Associations: f. 1914 to foster world-wide interest in thrift and home-ownership and co-operation among members; to encourage comparative study of methods and practice; to encourage initiation and promotion of legislation and other methods designed to safeguard and expand the movement.

Sec.-Gen. DON GEYER, 111 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601, U.S.A. Pubs. *Union Newsletter* (quarterly), *Directory* (every three years), Congress Proceedings (every three years).

International Union of Landed Property Owners (*Union internationale de la propriété foncière bâtie—UIPFB*): 274 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e, France; f. 1923 and reconstituted 1948; aims to defend the principle of property rights as being derived from work and economy. Mems.: 25 national federations and associations in 22 countries.

Pres. Prof. Avv. GUIDO GERIN (Italy); Sec.-Gen. MAX MONTCHAL (Switzerland). Publ. *Bulletin d'Information* (irregular).

Latin-American Banking Federation (*Federación Latinoamericana de Bancos—FELABAN*): Apartado Aéreo No. 13997, Bogotá, D.E.1, Colombia; f. 1965 to co-ordinate efforts towards a wide and accelerated economic development in Latin American countries. Mems.: 20 Latin American national banking associations.

Pres. of Board of Governors Prof. EDGARDO MARIA HILAIRE CHANETON (Argentina); Sec.-Gen. Dr. FERNANDO LONDOÑO HOYOS (Colombia), Dr. JESUS ANTONIO VILLA.

South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation: G.P.O. 856, Suva, Fiji; f. 1972 at second meeting of the South Pacific Forum (see p. 334); the Bureau absorbed the Pacific Island Producers' Association in 1973/74; has a committee composed of one representative from each member state; the annual budget is submitted for approval to the South Pacific Forum. Mems.: Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Western Samoa.

Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold (*Commission Tripartite pour la Restitution de l'Or Monétaire*): 9 rue de la Science, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1947 to put into operation the decisions relative to the restitution of monetary gold, incorporated in the Paris Agreement on Reparation of 1946. Mems.: Governments of France, United Kingdom, U.S.A.

Chair. ROGER LABRY (France); Sec.-Gen. Col. J. A. WATSON, O.B.E. (United Kingdom).

West African Clearing House: Freetown, Sierra Leone; began operating in 1976; handles direct payments between its seven member central banks in order to promote local trade and currency transactions; mems.: Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (whose members are Benin, Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Upper Volta) and the central banks of the Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria and Sierra Leone.

EDUCATION

African Adult Education Association (*Association africaine pour l'éducation des adultes*): c/o Institute of Adult Studies, University of Nairobi, P.O.B. 30197, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1968. Objects: to promote adult education in Africa; to study the problems of adult education in contemporary Africa; to act as a clearing-house for information on all forms of adult education relating to Africa. Mems.: four national adult education associations, 32 adult education institutions and societies and 120 individuals.

Pres. Prof. A. E. TUGBIYELE (Nigeria); Sec. D. MACHARIA (Kenya). Pubs. *Newsletter* (3 times a year), *Conference Reports* (every 2 years), *Journal* (at present in suspension).

African and Malagasy Council on Higher Education (*Conseil africain et malgache de l'enseignement supérieure—CAMES*): B.P. 134, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta; f. 1968 to ensure co-ordination between member states in the fields of higher education and of research. Mems.: governments of French-speaking African countries and Madagascar.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. JOSEPH KI-ZERBO (Upper Volta); Deputy Sec.-Gen. SETH WILSON (Togo).

The Asia Foundation: 550 Kearny St., San Francisco, California 94108, U.S.A.; to strengthen Asian educational, cultural and civic activities with American assistance; provides grants to educational, cultural, social and other projects. Representatives in 14 Asian countries.

Chair. RUSSELL G. SMITH; Pres. HAYDN WILLIAMS; Sec. TURNER H. McBAINE. Pubs. *The Asian Student* (weekly), *Program Quarterly* (quarterly), *President's Review* (annually), *Occasional Papers*, *Orientation Handbook*.

Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française (AUPELF): Université de Montréal, B.P. 6128, Montréal, Canada; f. 1961; aims. documentation, co-ordination, co-operation, exchange; 120 mems. and assoc. mems.

Pres. SEYDOU MADANI SY; Sec.-Gen. JEAN-MARC LÉGER. Pubs. *La Revue de l'Aupelf* (2 a year), *Bulletin de Nouvelles Brèves* (4 a year), *Répertoire des cours d'été* (annually), *Actes des colloques et séminaires de l'Aupelf*, *Répertoire des universités de langue française*, (bulletin de liaison des presses universitaires de langue française), *Bulletin des études françaises* (quarterly), *Nouvelles universitaires africaines* (3 a year).

Association for Childhood Education International: 3615 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016, U.S.A.; f. 1892. Aims: to work on the education of children (from infancy through early adolescence) by promoting desirable conditions in schools, raising the standard of teaching; co-operating with all groups concerned with children, informing the public of the needs of children. Mems.: 27,000.

Pres. Dr. ANNIE L. BUTLER (1973-75); Exec. Sec. Miss A. L. MEYER. Publ. *Childhood Education* (6 issues a year), bulletins and leaflets on current educational subjects (5 a year).

Association of African Universities (*Association des Universités Africaines*): P.O.B. 5744, Accra North, Ghana; f. 1967 to promote interchange, contact and co-operation among African university institutions and to collect and disseminate information on Research and Higher Education in Africa. Mems.: 61 university institutions.

Pres. H. ORITSEJOLOMI THOMAS; Vice-Pres. Dr. HAMDI EL NASHAR (Egypt), Prof. BOUBAKAR BA (Niger); Sec.-Gen. Y. K. LULE (Uganda). Pubs. *AAU Bulletin* (half-yearly), *Creating the African University*.

Association of Arab Universities: Scientific Computation Centre, Tharwat St., Orman P.O., Giza, Egypt; f. 1964. Mems.: 32 universities.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. M. MURSI AHMED. Pubs. *Bulletin* (twice yearly in Arabic and English), *Directory of Arab Universities*, *Directory of Teaching Staff of Arab Universities*.

Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes: 27 Tobago Ave., New Kingston, Kingston 10, Jamaica, W.I.; f. 1968 to foster contact and collaboration between member universities and institutes; conferences, meetings, seminars, etc.; circulation of information through newsletters, bulletins; facilitates co-operation and the pooling of resources in research; encourages exchange of staff and students. Mems.: 46.

Sec.-Gen. Sir PHILIP SHERLOCK; Exec. Sec. Mrs. E. J. RAFFERTY. Publ. *Caribbean Educational Bulletin* (quarterly).

Association of European University Graduates (*Association des universitaires d'Europe*): c/o Prof. V. Arangio-Ruiz, Facoltà di Giurisprudenza, Università, Rome, Italy; f. 1952, present title adopted in 1955. Aims: to bring together university graduates, develop European culture and defend university freedom and the interests of its members. Members in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.

Pres. VINCENZO ARANGIO-RUIZ (Italy); Sec.-Gen. MICHEL MOUSHKELY (France).

Association of Institutes for European Studies (*Association des instituts d'études européennes*): Centre Européen de la Culture, 122 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1951, to co-ordinate activities of member institutes in teaching and research, exchange information, provide a centre for documentation. 32 member institutes in 9 countries.

Pres. Prof. H. BRUGMANS (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. DUSAN SIDJANSKI. Publ. *Bulletin intérieur* (twice monthly).

Association of South-East Asian Institutions of Higher Learning—ASAIHL: Secretariat, Ratasastra Bldg., Chulalongkorn University, Henri Dunant St., Bangkok 5, Thailand; f. 1956 to promote the economic, cultural and social welfare of the people of South-East Asia by means of educational co-operation and research programmes. Mems.: 50 university institutions.

Pres. Prof. MAHAR MARDJONO (Indonesia); Exec. Sec. Prof. PRACHOOM CHOMCHAI.

Association universitaire pour le Développement de l'Enseignement et de la Culture en Afrique et à Madagascar (AUDECAM) (*University Association for the Development of Education and Culture in Africa and Madagascar*): 100 rue de l'Université, 75007 Paris, France; technical assistance for education and educational research in developing countries; assists with equipment, documentation and information including the provision of audio-visual aids, organizes research studies and co-operates with other national and international bodies associated with these activities.

Pres. of Administrative Council JEAN AUBA; Vice-Pres. MICHEL DUPOUEY; Sec.-Gen. BERNARD CLERGERIE.

Atlantic Information Centre for Teachers (*Centre Atlantique d'Information pour les Enseignants*): 37A High St., Wimbledon, London, SW19 5BV, England; f. 1963. Assists teachers of current international affairs in the secondary schools of Western Europe and North America.

Chair. Prof. SVEN HENNINGSEN; Dir. OTTO PICK. Publs. *The World and the School* (3 times a year in English), *Crisis Papers* (ad hoc series about events of exceptional international importance in English and French), *Reports of the biennial Atlantic Education Study Conferences*, *World Survey* (monthly monographs on world affairs).

Catholic International Education Office (*Office International de l'Enseignement Catholique*): rue des Eburons 60, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1952. Objects: study of the problems of Catholic education throughout the world; co-ordination of the activities of members; representation of Catholic education at international bodies. Mems.: 84 countries, 16 assoc. mems., 10 collaborating mems., 5 corresp. mems.

Pres. H. HELLWEG, S.J. (Japan); Sec.-Gen. EKWA BIS ISAL, S.J. (Zaire). Publs. *Bulletin* (10 issues a year), *Proceedings of congresses and conferences*, special studies.

Catholic International Federation for Physical and Sports Education (*Fédération Internationale Catholique d'Éducation Physique et Sportive*): 5 rue Cernushi, Paris 17e, France; f. 1911 to group Catholic associations of physical education and sport of different countries and to develop the principles and precepts of Christian morality by fostering meetings, study and international co-operation. Mems.: 14 affiliated national federations representing about two and a half million members.

Pres. Dr. J. FINDER (Austria); Sec.-Gen. ROBERT PRINGARBE (France).

Comparative Education Society in Europe (*Société d'éducation comparée pour l'Europe*): University of London Institute of Education, Malet Street, London, W.1; f. 1961 to promote teaching and research in comparative and international education; the Society organizes conferences and promotes literature. Mems.: 150 in 20 countries.

Pres. Prof. B. HOLMES (U.K.); Vice-Pres. Prof. O. ANWEILER (Federal Rep. of Germany); Prof. L. BORCHI (Italy); Sec.-Treas. Prof. D. KALLEN (Netherlands). Publ. *Proceedings*.

Confederation of Central American Universities (*Confederación de las Universidades de Centroamérica*): Universidad de Costa Rica, Ciudad Universitaria, San José, Costa Rica; f. 1948 to guarantee academic, administrative and economic autonomy for universities, and to encourage regional integration of higher education and the exchange of professors, students and publications.

Pres. Dr. CARLOS TUNNERMANN (Nicaragua); Sec.-Gen. Dr. SERGIO RAMÍREZ MERCADO (Nicaragua). Publs. *Jornada* (monthly), *Repertorio Centroamericano* (quarterly).

Confederación Interamericana de Educación Católica—CIEC (*Interamerican Confederation for Catholic Education*): Carrera 13A, 23-80 Apartado, Aéreo 7478, Bogotá, Colombia; f. 1945 to defend and extend the principles and rules of Catholic education; to further the improvement of teachers and schools.

Pres. JOSÉ DE VASCONCELLOS, S.D.B.; Exec. LUIS EDUARD MEDINA, O.F.M. Publs. *Revista Interamericana de Educación*.

Confederation of Latin American Educators (*Confederación de Educadores Americanos*): Calle Venezuela 38 (r), Mexico D.F.; f. 1957 to advance education and legislation affecting teaching; protect the rights of children, teachers and institutions; to fight against ideological threats to the freedom of education; to exchange students and teachers; to co-operate between national and international bodies. Mems.: associations in all Latin American countries.

Sec.-Gen. FELIX ADAM (Venezuela).

Conference of Ministers of Education of French-Speaking African States and Madagascar (*Conférence des Ministres de l'Éducation Nationale des États d'expression française d'Afrique et de Madagascar*): B.P. 4025, Dakar, Senegal (Permanent Technical Secretariat); f. 1960 to break up over-rigid, traditional educational patterns and adapt them more specifically to new conditions; to create structures more appropriate to the needs of countries able to build entirely new education systems; to integrate education on economic development in the African countries. Mems.: 16 African countries and Belgium, Canada, France, Haiti, Madagascar and Mauritius.

Sec. The Secretary-General of the Permanent Technical Secretariat acts also as Secretary to the Conference.

CRE (*Conférence permanente des recteurs et vice-chanceliers des universités européennes*): 10 rue du Conseil Général, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland; f. 1959; an association of European universities. CRE is non-political and independent of any other org. Holds two conferences a year and a General Assembly every five years. Mems.: 328 in 25 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. LUDWIG RAISER; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ANDRIS BARBLAN. Publs. *CRE Information* (4 issues a year), *CRE Yearbook*.

European Association of Teachers (*Association européenne des enseignants*): 122 rue de Lausanne, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1956 to develop understanding of European civilization and of European problems and to instruct students in this understanding. Members in Austria, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. J. C. KECH (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. S. MOSER (Switzerland). Publs. *Documents pour l'enseignement-civisme européen*, *Education for Europe*, 9 national newsletters.

European Bureau of Adult Education (*Bureau Européen de l'Éducation Populaire*): Nieuweweg 4, P.O.B. 367, 3800 AJ Amersfoort, Netherlands; f. 1953 as a clearing-house and centre of co-operation for all groups concerned with adult education in Europe. Mems.: 124 in 16 countries.

Pres. H. DOLFF (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. G. H. L. SCHOUTEN (Netherlands). Publ. *Notes and Studies*, *Directory of Adult Education Organizations in Europe*.

European Council for Education by Correspondence (*Conseil Européen de l'Enseignement par Correspondance—CEC*): Wolsey Hall, Oxford, OX2 6PR, England; f. 1962 to make known the applications, achievements, and possibilities of education by correspondence; to co-operate with educational and official bodies; to develop improved teaching methods and materials; to promote higher ethical standards in correspondence education throughout Europe; to exchange knowledge, experience, and publications among member schools. Mems.: 37 European Correspondence Schools in 11 countries.

Pres. T. ONKEN (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. M. K. NEWELL (U.K.). Publs. *Yearbook* and occasional papers.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Education

European Cultural Foundation (*Fondation Européenne de la Culture*): 5 Jan van Goyenkade, 1007 Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1954 as a non-governmental organization, supported by private sources, to finance and foster cultural and educational activities and scientific studies of common interest in the countries of Europe. Mems.: individuals and private bodies in 18 European countries.

Sec.-Gen. R. GEORIS. Publs. books on *Plan Europe 2000*.

Institute of Education: 1 place de Maréchal de Lattre de Tassigny, 75116 Paris, France..

Institute for European Environmental Policy: Adenauerallee 214, D-5300 Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Institute for Intercontinental Co-operation: C. Modesto Lafuente 68, Madrid, Spain.

European Foundation for Management Development: 51 rue de la Concorde, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1971 through merger of European Association of Management Training Centres and International University Contact for Management Education. Aims to help improve the quality of management development within the economic, social and cultural context of Europe and in harmony with its overall needs. Mems.: 150 institutions, 350 individuals, 10 associates, 10 international affiliates.

Pres. ARNOUD W. J. CARON; Dir.-Gen. JEAN-FRANÇOIS PONCET. Publs. *News Bulletins* (5 times a year), *Documentation on Books* (monthly), *Management International Review* (quarterly).

European Union of Arabic and Islamic Scholars (*Union Européenne d'Arabisants et d'Islamisants*): Limite 5, Madrid 3, Spain; f. 1970 to organize a Congress of Arabic and Islamic Studies. Mems.: about 120.

Sec. F. M. PAREJA (Spain).

Fédération Européenne pour l'Education Catholique des Adultes (FEECA) (*European Federation for Catholic Adult Education*): Urstadtstrasse 2, D-53 Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1963 to strengthen international contact between members, to assist international research and practical projects in adult education; to help communications between its members and other international bodies; holds annual conferences.

Pres. DR. IGNAZ ZANGERLE (Austria); Sec. HERIBERT HERBERMANN (Federal Republic of Germany).

Fédération Internationale des Professeurs de Français (*International Federation of Teachers of French*): 1 ave. Léon Journault, 92310 Sèvres, France; f. 1969 to group together and assist teachers of French as a first or second language throughout the world; mems.: 53 national associations representing about 30,000 teachers, and some individual mems.

Pres. LUCETTE CHAMBARD (France). Sec.-Gen. MAY COLLET (France). Publs. *Bulletin* (bi-annual).

French Cultural Union (*Union culturelle et technique de langue française—UCTF*): 47 blvd. Lannes, Paris 16e, France; f. 1954 to promote and co-ordinate friendly relations between French-speaking countries, groups and individuals and others interested in French culture as well as to foster cultural and technical co-operation between them.

Pres. GENEVIÈVE JAUDIN-PROM. Publ. *Lisez et Choisissez*.

Graduate Institute of International Studies (*Institut universitaire de hautes études internationales*): 132 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1927 to establish a centre for advanced studies in international problems

of the present day, juridical, political, economic and social. Library of 100,000 vols.

Exec. Council: The Minister of the Interior of the Swiss Confederation; The Pres. of the Dept. of Public Education of the Canton of Geneva; the Rector of Geneva University; JANEZ STANOVNIK, Exec. Sec. of the Economic Commission for Europe; ANDREAS GERWIG, member of the Swiss parliament; ROBERT TRIFFIN, Prof. Yale University; and PHILIPPE DE WECK, Deputy Man. Dir. of the Union Bank of Switzerland, Zürich; Dir. Prof. JACQUES FREYMOND.

Ibero-American Bureau of Education—IABE (*Oficina de Educación Iberoamericana—OEI*): Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid-3, Spain; f. 1949, took present form in 1954; provides information and documentation on development of education in the Ibero-American countries; informs and guides individuals and organizations interested in such problems; encourages cultural and educational exchanges; organizes training courses, conferences etc. Mems.: Spain and fourteen Ibero-American countries. Sec.-Gen. RODOLFO BARÓN CASTRO (El Salvador). Publs. *Plana* (monthly), *Impacto, Ciencia y Sociedad* (quarterly; translation of UNESCO's *Impact of Science on Society*), *IREBI Índice de Revistas de Bibliotecología* (three times a year).

Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire (IFAN): B.P. 206, Dakar, Senegal; f. 1936, reconstituted 1959; scientific and humanistic studies of Black Africa.

Dir. DR. AMAR SAMB. Publs. *Bulletin de l'IFAN, Série A—Sciences Naturelles* (quarterly), *Série B—Sciences Humaines* (quarterly), *Notes Africaines* (3 a year), *Initiations et Etudes Africaines*, *Instructions Sommaires*, *DOC-IFAN*, *Etudes africaines*.

Institut International d'Administration Publique: 2 ave. de l'Observatoire, Paris 6e; f. 1967; trains high-ranking Civil Servants for all the countries which want to co-operate with the Institute; administrative, legal, social, economic, financial and diplomatic sections; Africa, Latin America, Asia and Near East departments; research department, library of 80,000 vols.; Centre of Documentation; Centre of Civil Service Studies.

Dir. H. ROSON. Publs. *Revue française d'administration publique* (replaces *Bulletin de l'institut International d'Administration Publique*), *Annuaire de la Fonction Publique*.

Institut International de Recherches et de Pédagogie Européennes: Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes; 47 rue des Ecoles (Sorbonne), Paris 5e, France; f. 1953.

Dir. ANDRE VARAGNAC; Gen. Sec. Mme HÉBERT-BARRAT.

Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Association: P.O.B. 583, North Miami Beach, Florida 33160, U.S.A.; f. 1930 to furnish investigators, research workers, etc. with information on bibliographical sources, libraries, archives, etc.

Pres. A. CURTIS WILGUS (U.S.A.); Sec.-Treas. MAGDALEN M. PANDO (U.S.A.). Publ. *Doors to Latin America* (quarterly).

Inter-American Centre for Research and Documentation on Vocational Training (*Centro Interamericano de Investigación y Documentación sobre Formación Profesional—CINTERFOR*): Casilla de correo 1761, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1964 by the International Labour Organization (ILO) for mutual help among the Latin American countries; a Technical Committee of government representatives meets once a year to consider the programme of work and budget; the Centre assists the members in planning vocational training; services are provided in documentation, research,

exchange of experience; holds seminars and courses. The director is appointed by the Secretary-General of ILO.

Dir. EDUARDO RIBEIRO DE CARVALHO. Publs. *Bulletin* (6 a year), *Documentation* (3 a year), *Bibliographical Series*.

Inter-American Education Association (*Asociación Interamericana de Educación*): Room 401, 1150 Ave. of the Americas, New York 36, N.Y., U.S.A. and Rio Bamba 1059, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1962. Objects: to defend the liberty of independent schools in the Americas; to promote the exchange of ideas on educational methods and programmes. Mems.: 514 associated schools.

Pres. Dr. CARLOS J. BIEDMA (Argentina); Vice-Pres. Rev. EDWARD B. ROONEY, S.J. Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly, in Spanish and English).

International Association for Educational and Vocational Guidance (*Association internationale d'orientation scolaire et professionnelle—AIOSP*): 259 route d'Arlon, Strassen, Luxembourg; f. 1951 to contribute to the development of vocational guidance and promote contact between persons associated with it. Mems.: 40,000 from 40 countries.

Pres. Dr. JOSÉ GERMAIN (Spain); Sec.-Gen. J. SCHILTZ (Luxembourg). Publ. *Information Bulletin of AIOSP*.

International Association for Educational and Vocational Information (*Association internationale d'information scolaire universitaire et professionnelle*): 20 rue de L'Estrapade, 75005 Paris, France; f. 1956 to facilitate co-operation between national organizations concerned with supplying information to university and college students and secondary pupils and their parents. Mems.: national organizations in 30 countries.

Pres. MARION COULON (Belgium); Vice-Pres. Dr. LEVERKUS (Germany), M. G. KAWKA (Poland), M. AMARA (Tunisia), E. LAMA (Italy); Sec.-Gen. C. VIMONT (France); Treas. RENÉ BOCCA (Monaco); Dir. L. TODOROV. Publs. *Informations universitaires et professionnelles internationales* (quarterly).

International Association for the Teaching of Living Languages by Modern Methods (*Association Internationale pour l'Enseignement des Langues Vivantes par les Méthodes Modernes—MEMO*): 9 ave. des Vosges, 67 Strasbourg, France; f. 1965 to promote various methods of teaching foreign languages, adapted to the modern world, mainly the audio-visual methods; organizes courses, conferences, international colloquia. Mems.: about 100.

Pres. GEORGES STRAKA; Treas. GUILLAUME LABADENS; Sec.-Gen. JEAN B. NEVEUX.

International Association of Papyrologists (*Association internationale de Papyrologues*): Fondation Egyptologique Reine Elisabeth, Parc du Cinquantenaire 10, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1947; Mems.: about 500.

Pres. Prof. NAPHTALI LEWIS (U.S.A.); Sec. Prof. JEAN BINGEN (Belgium).

International Association of Universities (IAU): 1 rue Miollis, 75732 Paris Cedex 15, France; f. 1950 to promote practical academic co-operation and to assist university institutions throughout the world; the secretariat provides information and maintains a reference library; research and studies are carried out, closely related to the themes of the General Conference. A joint research programme in higher education is carried out with UNESCO. Organization: General Conference, at least every 5 years, Administrative Board, Secretariat. Seventh General Conference, Teheran, 1980.

Budget: approximately \$350,000 each year. Mems.: 705 universities and institutions of higher learning in 115 countries; assoc. mems.: 8 international university organizations.

Pres. ROGER GAUDRY, Univ. of Montreal, Canada; Sec.-Gen. D. J. AITKEN (U.K. from April 1978). Publs. *Bulletin of the International Association of Universities* (quarterly), *International Handbook of Universities* (every 3 years, 7th edition 1977), *World List of Universities, Other Institutions of Higher Learning, University Organizations* (every 2 years, 13th edition 1977).

International Association of University Professors and Lecturers (IAUPL): 6 rue de la République, 94160 Saint Mandé, France; f. 1945. Objects: the development of academic fraternity amongst university teachers and research workers; the protection of independence and freedom of teaching and research; the furtherance of the interests of all university teachers; and the consideration of academic problems. Mems.: 186,000 in 35 countries.

Hon. Sec.-Gen. Prof. F. MAURO. Publ. *Communication*.

International Audio-Visual Technical Centre (*Centre Technique Audio-Visuel International*): Lamoriniestraat 236, B-2000 Antwerp; f. 1960 to promote audio-visual media, at the service of educational, cultural, economical, professional and social activities; courses, workshops, information sessions, reference library of more than 30,000 books and documents. Board of Directors composed of 48 members, representing 18 countries.

International Pres. L. MAJOR (Belgium); First Pres. JOHN MADDISON (U.K.); Pres. Dr. J. FOURMOY (Belgium); Vice-Pres. Dr. P. KING (U.S.A.), Dr. H. SCHALLER (Germany); Sec.-Gen. Ir. A. SALESSE-LAVERGNE (France); Treas. J. GELDERN (Belgium); Dir. K. SIMONS (Belgium). Publs. *Bibliographical References, Studies and Reports, News-Letter, AV-Agenda*.

International Baccalaureate Office (IBO): Palais Wilson, CH-1211 Geneva 14, Switzerland; f. 1967 to plan curricula and an international university entrance examination, the International Baccalaureate, recognized by major universities in Europe, North and South America, Africa, Middle East and Australia. An international Examining Board has been constituted, with 50 schools participating.

Chair. of Council JOHN GOORMAGHTIGH (Belgium); Dir.-Gen. A. D. C. PETERSON (U.K.).

International Commission on Mathematical Instruction (ICMI) (*Congrès international de l'enseignement mathématique*): c/o Prof. Y. Kawada, Department of Mathematics, University of Tokyo, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan; f. c. 1900; aims include establishment of international relations with respect to mathematical instruction and organizing colloquia and congresses. Mems.: c. 50.

Pres. Prof. S. IYANAGA (Japan).

International Congress of University Adult Education: c/o Dept. of Educational Studies, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, Scotland; f. 1960; concerned with all aspects of adult education carried out by universities throughout the world; seeks to improve communication among adult educators by the establishment of a directory of institutions and personnel in the field, the establishment of a journal and other publications, and of regional information centres and libraries, and by the promotion of meetings. Mems.: about 80 institutions and 300 individuals.

Chair. Dr. DUSAN SAVIČEVIĆ (Yugoslavia); Hon. Sec. JOHN LOWE (U.K.). Publ. *Journal* (3 issues a year).

International Co-ordinating Committee for the Presentation of Science and the Development of Out-of-school Scientific Activities (I.C.C.): rue de Veeweyde 125, B-1070 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1962 to co-ordinate and promote on an international level out-of-school scientific activities in co-operation with other international organizations; 37 full members in 31 countries; corresponding mems. in 108 countries.

Pres. M. ZAGAR (Yugoslavia); Asst. Sec.-Gen. B. CESAR (Belgium).

International Council for Educational Films (Conseil International du Film d'Enseignement): 29 rue d'Ulm, 75005 Paris; f. 1950 to promote worldwide personal contacts between people professionally responsible for educational film activity, the exchange of experience in the field of production, distribution and use of films for educational purposes, and a better integration of the educational film with other audio-visual media; to encourage the teaching of film and television knowledge, international co-production, exchange and distribution of educational films; organizes international conferences and an annual Educational Film Week; maintains a Film Reference Library. Mems.: 29 countries.

Gen. Sec. R. LEFRANC (France). Publ. *Review* (quarterly).

International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies—ICPHS: (see page 373).

International Councils on Higher Education: 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1958; convenes annual conferences, seminars and studies in various fields to strengthen inter-university relationships and promote constructive change. Mems.: Presidents of U.S. Universities and corresponding Presidents from elsewhere.

Pres. WALLACE B. EGERTON.

International Falcon Movement—Socialist Educational International (Mouvement International des Faucons/Internationale Falkenbewegung): 13 place du Samedi, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1924 to promote international understanding, develop a sense of social responsibility and to prepare children and adolescents for democratic life. The Movement has consultative status with ECOSOC, UNESCO and Council of Europe and co-operates with several institutions concerned with children, youth and education. It considers itself part of the international democratic socialist and labour movement. Mems.: one million; 62 co-operating organizations in all continents.

Pres. PIET KEMPENARS (Belgium); Sec. ULRIC ANDERSEN (Sweden). Publs. *IFM-SEI Bulletin* (10 a year in English, French, German, Spanish, Finnish and Swedish), *IFM-SEI Documents* (in the same languages).

International Federation for Parent Education: 4 rue Brunel, 75017 Paris, France; f. 1964 to gather in congresses and colloquia experts from different scientific fields and those responsible for family education in their own countries and to encourage the establishment of family education where it does not exist. Mems.: 112.

Pres. Dr. ANDRÉ BERGE (France); Vice-Pres. OTTO KLINEBERG (U.S.A.), Mrs. Z. ORTUTAY (Hungary). Publs. *The Family throughout the world*, *Child International Review*, *Les Cahiers de l'Education*.

International Federation of Catholic Universities (Fédération Internationale des Universités Catholiques—FIUC): Secretariat: 77 bis rue de Grenelle, Paris 7e, France; f. 1949 to ensure a strong bond of mutual assistance among all Catholic universities in the search for truth; to help to solve problems of growth and development, and to co-operate with other international organizations. Mems.: 134 in 32 countries.

Pres. Rev. HERVÉ CARRIER (Italy); Sec.-Gen. EDOUARD BONE (Belgium). Publs. *Annuaire Catholique Universitatum Focderationis*, *Catalogi Catholice Instituturum de Studiis Superioribus*, *Supplementa Annuarii et Catalogi*, *Documenta*, *Educational Planning*, *Monographies*, *Congress of Delegates of Catholic Universities*, studies of the participation of Catholic Universities in research and education in the fields of population and human development.

International Federation of "Ecole Moderne" Movements (Fédération internationale des mouvements d'école moderne): bvd. Vallombrosa, Cannes, France; f. 1957 to bring into contact associations devoted to the improvement of school organization and to work for the adoption of techniques advocated by C. Freinet; conducts courses for teachers, promotes interschool exchange of correspondence and magazines. Mems.: associations of teachers in 38 countries.

Pres. ROGER UEBERSCHLAG (France); Sec. RENÉ LINARES (France); Treas. MARYSE BOUGAIN (France). Publs. *L'Éducateur* (2 per month), *Art Enfantin* (bi-monthly), *Bibliothèque de Travail Sonore*, *Bibliothèque de l'Ecole Moderne*, *Bibliothèque de Travail* (bi-monthly), *Bibliothèque de Travail Junior* (monthly), *Bibliothèque de Travail Second degré*, *Le Lien*.

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions—IFLA: Neth. Congress Building, P.O.B. 82128, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1927. Object: to promote international co-operation in librarianship and bibliography. Mems.: 150 associations, representing 102 countries; 600 associate members.

Pres. P. KIRKEGAARD; Sec.-Gen. Dr. MARGREET WIJNSTROOM. Publs. *IFLA Annual*, *IFLA Directory*, *IFLA Journal*.

International Federation of Organisations for School Correspondence and Exchange (Fédération internationale des organisations de correspondances et d'échanges scolaires—FIOCES): 29 rue d'Ulm, 75230 Paris Cédex 05, France; f. 1929. Aims: to contribute to the knowledge of foreign languages and civilizations and to bring together young people of all nations by furthering international scholastic exchanges including: international scholastic correspondence, individual and group visits to foreign countries, individual accommodation with families, placements in international holiday camps, etc. Mems.: comprises 78 national bureaux of scholastic correspondence and exchange in 36 countries.

Pres. J. PLATT (U.K.); Exec. Sec. A. ELMARY (France).

International Federation of Physical Education (Fédération Internationale d'Éducation Physique—FIEP): f. 1923; studies physical education on scientific, pedagogic and aesthetic bases in order to stimulate health, harmonious development or preservation, healthy recreation, and the best adaptation of the individual to the general needs of social life; organizes international congresses and courses. Mems.: from 80 countries.

Pres. Dr. Ph. Ed. P. SEURIN, 65 240 Arreau, France. Publs. *FIEP Bulletin* (quarterly in French, English, Portuguese and Spanish).

International Federation of Secondary Teachers (Fédération Internationale des Professeurs de l'Enseignement Secondaire Officiel—FIPESO): 5 avenue André Morizet, Boulogne-sur-Seine, 92 France; f. 1912 to contribute to the progress of secondary education. Mems.: 36 associations with 331,000 members in 23 countries.

Pres. A. W. S. HUTCHINGS (U.K.); Vice-Pres. M. DRUBAY (France); Sec.-Gen. E. HOMBOURGER (France). Publ. *Bulletin* (twice a year).

International Federation of Teachers' Associations (*Fédération Internationale des Associations d'Instituteurs—FIAI*): 3 rue de La Rochefoucauld, 75009 Paris, France; f. 1926 to raise the level of popular education and improve teaching methods; to protect interests of teachers; to promote international understanding. Mems.: 29 national associations.

Pres. JEAN-JACQUES MASPERO (Switzerland); Vice-Pres. ROGER BIEVER (Luxembourg); Sec.-Gen. JEAN DAUBARD (France). Publ. *Feuilles d'Informations FIAI-IFTA-Informations* (3 or 4 per year).

International Federation of University Women (*Fédération internationale des femmes diplômées des universités*): 37 Quai Wilson, 1201 Geneva; P.O.B. 398, 1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland; f. 1919 to promote understanding and friendship among university women of the world; to encourage international co-operation; to further the development of education; to represent university women in international organizations; to encourage the full application of members' skills to the problems which arise at all levels of public life. Affiliates 54 national associations with over 220,000 mems.

Pres. E. S. MAY, PH.D., LL.D. (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. A. PAQUIER (Switzerland). Publ. *The Newsletter* (once a year), *Communiqué* (twice a year), *Yearbook*.

International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations: Temple House, 9 Upper Berkeley St., London, W1H 8BY, England. f. 1947 to promote co-operation between national bodies concerned with workers' education, through clearing-house services, exchange of information, publications, conferences, summer schools, etc.

Pres. HUBERT HERMANS (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. JACK TAYLOR (U.K.).

International Institute for Adult Literacy Methods: P.O.B. 1555, Teheran, Iran; f. 1968 by UNESCO and the government of Iran; a clearing-house for information on activities concerning literacy in various countries; carries out comparative studies of the methods, media and techniques used in literacy programmes; maintains documentation service and library on literacy; arranges seminars.

Dir. Dr. JOHN W. RYAN. Publ. *Literacy Discussion and Literacy Work* (quarterlies in English and French), *Literacy Documentation* (3 a year in English).

International Institute for Educational Studies (*Institut International d'Etudes sur l'Education—IIEE*): P.O.B. 34, 1000 Brussels 23, Belgium; f. 1969; studies problems and policies in the field of higher and out-of-school education; conducts seminars and conferences, pilot projects, and co-operatives with institutions, organizations and individuals involved in such problems; serves as a clearing-house and documentation centre; provides advisory services. Mems.: correspondents and associates in 50 countries.

Man. Dir. JAROSLAV V. ZICH; Exec. Sec. ALISON M. MARSCHNER. Publ. *IIEE Bulletin* (monthly).

International Institute of Philosophy—IIP (*Institut international de Philosophie—IIP*): 173 blvd. Saint-Germain, 75272 Paris Cedex 06, France; f. 1937. Aims: to link philosophers and to establish collaboration between them; to encourage the exchange of professors. Mems.: 83 philosophers in 35 countries.

Pres. G. H. VON WRIGHT (Finland); Sec.-Gen. Y. BELAVEL (France). Publ. *Bibliographie de la Philosophie* (quarterly), *Philosophy and World Community*, *Philosophy in the Mid-century* (4 vols.), *Con-*

temporary Philosophy (4 vols.), *Philosophy from the Fifth to the Fifteenth Century*, proceedings of annual meetings.

International League for Child and Adult Education (*Ligue Internationale de l'Enseignement, de l'Education et de la Culture Populaire*): 3 rue Récamière, 75341 Paris Cédex 07, France; f. 1947 to support state schools and institutions respecting the democratic ideal and to help teachers, students and youth leaders learn more of educational matters. Mems.: over 4 million from 25 countries.

Pres. S. DE COSTER (Belgium); Gen. Sec. A. JENGER (France).

International Montessori Association (*Association Montessori Internationale—A.M.I.*): Koninginneweg 161, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1929. Aims: to propagate the ideals and educational methods of Dr. Maria Montessori, co-operate with organizations which strive to affirm Human Rights, betterment of systems of education and furtherance of peace. Has branches in 14 countries. Activities: organizing training courses for teachers, and international congresses connected with education, creation of new training centres and new national Montessori Associations.

Pres. Prof. J. A. LAUWERIJS (U.K.); Dir.-Gen. M. M. MONTESSORI (Netherlands); Co-Dir. Mrs. A. S. MONTESSORI-PIERSON (Netherlands); Treas. J. J. HENNY (Netherlands); Psychological Adviser Dr. MARIO M. MONTESSORI, Jr.; Organizing Sec. N. v.d. HEIDE VERSCHUUR (Netherlands). Publ. *Communications* (quarterly), *Montessori Education and Modern Psychology*, *The Human Tendencies and Montessori Education*, *Congress Report of the XIIIth International Montessori Congress*, *The Montessori Method, Science or Belief?*, *Maria Montessori: a Centenary Anthology 1870-1970*.

International People's College (*Haute école populaire internationale*): 3000 Elsinore, Denmark; f. 1921 to create better international relations by means of education. Spring and autumn courses in liberal studies, languages, humanities, arts and politics are held for adult students of various nationalities from January to June and September to December; the College is supported by the Danish State; the staff is international; 90 students.

Principal POUL KJAER (acting).

International Reading Association: 800 Barksdale Rd., Newark, Delaware 19711, U.S.A.; 54 rue de Varenne, 75007 Paris, France (European Office); Talcahuano 1040, Of. 111, 1013 Buenos Aires, Argentina (Latin American Office); f. 1956 to encourage the study of reading problems and promote research in developmental, corrective and remedial reading. Mems.: 70,000 in 75 countries.

Pres. WILLIAM ELLER. Publ. *The Reading Teacher* (8 times a year), *Journal of Reading* (8 times a year), *Reading Research Quarterly*, *Selected papers from World Congresses on Reading* (biennially), *Perspectives in Reading*, *Reading Aids*, *Annotated Bibliographies*, *Reading Today* (8 times a year), *Reading Today International* (4 times a year in French, Spanish and English).

International Schools Association (ISA) (*Association des écoles internationales*): Palais Wilson, P.O.B. 20, 1211 Geneva 14, Switzerland; f. 1951 to co-ordinate work in International Schools and promote their development; merged in 1968 with the Conference of Internationally-minded Schools; member schools maintain the highest standards and accept pupils of all nationalities, irrespective of race and creed; ISA carries out curricu-

lum research; convenes annual Conferences on problems of curriculum and educational reform; organizes occasional teachers' training workshops and specialist seminars; has consultative status with UNESCO and ECOSOC. Mems.: 70 schools throughout the world.

Pres. PAUL SCHEID. Publs. *Education Bulletin* (4 times a year), *I.S.A. Magazine* (twice yearly).

International Society for Business Education (*Société internationale pour l'enseignement commercial*): 1052 Le Mont sur Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1901 to organize international courses and congresses on business education; c. 2,500 mems., national organizations and individuals in 15 countries.

Pres. Dr. Bo LJUNGMAN (Sweden); Dir. Prof. FELIX SCHMID (Switzerland). Publ. *International Review for Business Education*.

International Society for Education through Art (*Société Internationale pour l'Education Artistique*): c/o Aimée Humbert, 106 rue du Point du Jour, 92100 Boulogne, France; f. 1951 to unite art teachers throughout the world, to exchange information and to co-ordinate research into art education; organizes international congresses and exhibitions of children's art. Projected Congress: Australia 1978.

Pres. AIMÉE HUMBERT (France). Publ. *Education Through Art*.

International Society for the Study of Medieval Philosophy (*Société Internationale pour l'Etude de la Philosophie Médiévale—SIEPM*): Kardinaal Mercierplein 2, B-3000 Louvain, Belgium; f. 1958 to promote the study of medieval thought and the collaboration between individuals and institutions concerned in this field; organizes international congresses. Mems.: 435.

Pres. Prof. Dr. WOLFGANG KLUXEN (German Federal Republic); Sec. Prof. Dr. CHRISTIAN WENIN (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin de Philosophie Médiévale* (annually).

International University Exchange Fund: Postbox 348, 1211 Geneva 11, Switzerland; f. 1961 to cater to the needs, particularly in the field of education, of refugees; to assist refugees and their organizations to prepare for the future development of their countries; to promote and assist the economic development of the developing countries, particularly in the educational field. Involved in integrated rural development in Africa. Has offices in Lusaka, Zambia, in San José, Costa Rica and in London, England.

Dir. L.-G. ERIKSSON. Publs. *Educational Opportunities in Africa* and studies on education in Africa, the refugee situation, integrated rural development, etc.

International Youth Library (*Internationale Jugendbibliothek*): Kaulbachstrasse 11a, 8 Munich 22, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1949 as an associated project of UNESCO. Objects: to encourage the reading interest of children and young people all over the world; to provide a reference service for librarians, publishers, students and teachers; to organize exhibitions. Maintains a library of over 250,000 volumes from about 60 countries.

Pres. of the Libraries Board WOLFGANG VOGELSGESANG; Dir. WALTER SCHERF. Publs. *The Best of the Best, Catalogue, Prize Book Catalogue, Bewältigung der Gegenwart?*

Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas: 90-91 Tottenham Court Rd., London, W1P 0DT, England; f. 1946. Aims: (i) to encourage co-operation between the universities in the United Kingdom and university institutions in a number of developing

countries, mostly in the Commonwealth; (ii) generally to assist in the development of higher education in these countries. Mems.: one representative from each of the British Universities and from the various British administrative bodies concerned, and co-opted members.

Chair. FRANK THISTLETHWAITE, M.A., F.R.HIST.S.; Dir. R. C. GRIFFITHS, M.A. Publs. *Overseas Universities* (about twice yearly), *Chairman's Report* (annual), *The Overseas Postgraduate, Co-operation Through Links, Rural Development Overseas*.

Latin American Institute of Educational Communication (*Instituto Latinoamericano de la Comunicación Educativa*): Apdo. Postal 18-862, México 18, D.F., Mexico; f. 1956 by UNESCO and Mexican Government to produce audiovisual aids, especially filmstrips, and to train Latin American teachers in the production of filmstrips with scholarships granted by UNESCO, the Organization of American States or Latin American Governments. More than 450 titles have been prepared for primary, secondary and normal education levels and for community development projects. Mems.: Governments of Latin American and Caribbean states.

Dir. PAULO DIAS DE SOUZA (acting); Adviser in Educational Technology (UNESCO) F. F. PAPA-BLANCO (Paraguay).

Ligue des Bibliothèques Européennes de Recherche (LIBER): The Library, European University Institute, Badia Fiesolana, San Domenico di Fiesole, Florence, Italy; f. 1971 to establish close collaboration between the general research libraries of Europe, and national and university libraries in particular; and to help in finding practical ways of improving the quality of the services these libraries provide. Mems.: 170.

Pres. Dr. K. W. HUMPHREYS. Publ. *LIBER Bulletin* (twice a year).

Nationless Worldwide Association—S.A.T. (*Association anationale mondiale*): 67 avenue Gambetta, 75020 Paris, France; f. 1921. Aims to develop the use of Esperanto and foster among its members a sense of human solidarity. Published an illustrated dictionary in Esperanto. Mems.: over 3,050 individuals in 40 countries.

Pres. P. LÉVY (France); Sec. N. BARTHELMESS (Federal Republic of Germany). Publ. *Sennaciulo* (monthly), *Sennacieca Revuo* (*Nationless Review*, annually).

Near East Foundation: 54 East 64th Street, New York 21, N.Y., U.S.A.; f. 1930. Aims: to conduct agricultural and educational programmes and demonstrations in order to improve standards of living in underdeveloped areas of the world, primarily the Near East, with technicians at work in Asia and Africa.

Hon. Chair. CLEVELAND E. DODGE; Vice-Chair. J. B. SUNDERLAND; Pres. Dr. HERRICK B. YOUNG; Exec. Dir. Dr. DELMER J. DOOLEY.

Organization of the Catholic Universities of Latin America (*Organización de Universidades Católicas de América Latina—ODUCAL*): f. 1953; aims to assist the social, economic and cultural developments of Latin America through the promotion of Catholic higher education in the continent. Mems.: 34 Catholic universities in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Puerto Rico and Venezuela.

Pres. Mgr. Dr. OCTAVIO N. DERISI (Argentina); Sec.-Gen. Dr. EDUARDO MIRÁS, Juncal 1912, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Regional Centre for Functional Literacy in the Rural Areas of Latin America (*Centro Regional de Alfabetización Funcional en las Zonas Rurales de América Latina*): Pátzcuaro, Michoacán, Mexico; f. 1951 under the auspices of UNESCO; runs courses on functional literacy and is closely linked with development programmes for Latin-America. Library of over 40,000 vols. Publ. *Anuario de Publicaciones Periódicas*.

Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO): c/o Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Secretariat (SEAMES), Darakarn Bldg., 920 Sukumvit Rd., Bangkok 11, Thailand; f. 1965. Objects: to promote co-operation among the Southeast Asian nations through education, science and culture, and to advance the mutual knowledge and understanding of the peoples in Southeast Asia. Mems.: Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Viet-Nam and Thailand; Assoc. mems.: France, Australia and New Zealand.

Pres. Dr. SJARIF THAJEB (Indonesia); Dir. Dr. VITALIANO BERNARDINO; Deputy Dir. SRINOI POVATONG. Publs. *SEAMEO* (quarterly), Reports of Conferences and Seminars, Journals and Newsletters by six SEAMEO Regional Centres.

Unesco Institute for Education (*Unesco-Institut für Pädagogik*): 7000 Feldbrunnenstr., 2 Hamburg 13, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1951; research and development work on school curricula seen in the perspective of lifelong education; acts as a clearing house for information in the field of lifelong education; accepts scholars on study leave to work within the lifelong education programme of the UIE; library of 24,000 vols.

Dir. MAGGIORINO DINO CARELLI. Publ. *International Review of Education* (quarterly), *Newsletter* (irregular).

Union of Latin American Universities (*Unión de Universidades de América Latina*): Apdo. Postal 70232, Ciudad Universitaria, México 20, D.F., Mexico; f. 1949 to further the improvement of university association, to organize the interchange of professors, students, research fellows and graduates and generally encourage good relations between the Latin American universities. Mems.: 91 associations from 21 countries.

Pres. Rev. FERNANDO STONI, S.J. (Argentina); Sec.-Gen. Dr. EFRÉN C. DEL POZO (Mexico). Publs. *Universidades, La universidad latinoamericana, Planes de estudios de las universidades latinoamericanas, Censo universitario latinoamericano 1962-1965, 1966-1969, 1970, 1971, Legislación universitaria latinoamericana, Legislación universitaria de América Latina, Guía de publicaciones periódicas de universidades latinoamericanas, Memoria de la Primera Conferencia Latinoamericana sobre Planeamiento Universitario, Memoria de la Segunda Conferencia Latinoamericana de Difusión Cultural y Extensión Universitaria, Memoria de la V Asamblea General de la UDUAL, Memoria de la VI Asamblea General de la UDUAL, Memoria de la VII Conferencia de Escuelas de Medicina de América Latina*.

Union Mundial pro Interlingua: General Secretariat, Beeckzanglaan 84, Beverwijk, Netherlands; f. 1954 for international co-operation to promote the use of the language Interlingua in the appropriate situations; to give information on Interlingua; to publish manuals, dictionaries and other literature; to hold conferences. Interlingua is a standard language created between 1924 and 1953 by the International Auxiliary Language Association. Mems. in 24 countries.

Sec.-Gen. K. WILGENHOF (Netherlands); Admin. B. ANDERSEN (Denmark). Publ. *Currero International de Interlingua*.

United Schools International (*Fédération Internationale des Ecoles Unies*): USO House, Arya Samaj Road, New Delhi-5, India; f. 1961 to promote teaching in the schools of the world about the various aspects of the UN and the UN specialized agencies, to create support for the UN in furthering international peace and co-operation among nations and to encourage the free exchange of views, information and correspondence between school children. Mems. in 29 countries.

Pres. Prof. EDVIDGE BESTAZZI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. JIYA LAL JAIN (India). Publ. *World Informo* (monthly).

United Towns Organization (*Fédération mondiale des villes jumelées-cités unies*): 2 rue de Logelbach, 75017 Paris, France; f. 1957 by Le Monde Bilingue (f. 1951); since 1960 has specialized in twinning towns in developed areas with those in less developed areas. Aims: setting up permanent links between towns throughout the world, leading to social, cultural, economic and other exchanges favouring world peace, understanding and development; the spread of bilingualism. The Organization has the highest consultative status with the UN and UNESCO. Mems.: 1,300 towns throughout the world.

Hon. Pres. LÉOPOLD SÉDAR SENGHOR; Pres. JACQUES CHABAN-DELMAS; Delegate-Gen. J.-M. BRESSAND. Publs. *Cités Unies* (quarterly, French and English), *United Towns Newsletter* (bi-monthly, English), *Index of International Relations of Towns of World* (annual), special studies on bilingual education, international co-operation, the environment and youth questions.

Universala Esperanto-Asocio (*Universal Esperanto Association*): Nieuwe Binnenweg 176, 3015 BJ Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1908. Objects: to assist the spread of the international language, Esperanto, and to facilitate the practical use of the language. Some ninety countries are represented. Total membership 32,000.

Pres. Dr. HUMPHREY TONKIN (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. WILLIAM AULD (U.K.), Dr. CARL STOP-BOWITZ (Norway); Gen.-Sec. Dr. WERNER BORMANN (Federal Republic of Germany). Publs. *Esperanto* (monthly, except August), *Kontakto* (quarterly), *Jarlibro* (year-book), *Esperanto Documents* (serial).

West African Examinations Council: Headquarters Office, P.O.B. 125, Accra, Ghana; other offices in Lagos, Nigeria; Freetown, Sierra Leone; Banjul, The Gambia; Monrovia, Liberia; London, England; f. 1952; conducts School, Higher School Certificate and G.C.E. examinations in Ghana, The Gambia, Nigeria and Sierra Leone, at the request of the various Ministries of Education and also examinations for entry into the Public Services. Conducts examinations for teacher training colleges and other examinations for selection for secondary schools or for elementary school leavers at the request of the various Ministries of Education; holds examinations on behalf of U.K. examining authorities and Educational Testing Service, Princeton, U.S.A. Liberia became a full member of the Council in 1974.

Registrar: V. CHUKWUEMEKA IKE, M.A.

World Association for the Advancement of Educational Research (*Association mondiale des sciences de l'éducation*): Rijksuniversiteit Gent, Pedagogisch Laboratorium, Henri Dunantlaan 1, B-9000 Ghent, Belgium; f. 1953, present title adopted 1977. Aims: to encourage research in educational sciences by organizing congresses, issuing publications, the exchange of information, etc. Member societies and individual members in 50 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. M.-L. VAN HERREWEGHE (Belgium).

World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession: 5 ave. du Moulin, 1110 Morges, Vaud, Switzerland; f. 1952. Purposes: to foster a conception of education directed toward the promotion of international understanding and goodwill; to improve teaching methods, educational organization and the training of teachers to equip them better to serve the interests of youth; to defend the rights and the material and moral interests of the teaching profession; to promote closer relationships between teachers in different countries. Mems.: 124 national teachers' associations in 78 countries.

Pres. WILHELM EBERT (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. JOHN M. THOMPSON (U.K.). Pubs. *WCOTF Annual Reports* (in English, French, Spanish), *Echo* (quarterly, in English, French, Spanish, Japanese, Arabic, Greek, Chinese, German, Korean, Thai and Malay).

World Education Fellowship: 33 Kinnaird Avenue, London, W4 3SH, England; f. 1921 to promote the exchange and practice of ideas together with research into progressive educational theories and methods. Sections and groups in 30 countries.

Pres. Mrs. MADHURI R. SHAH, M.Ed., Ph.D.; Chair. Dr. JAMES L. HENDERSON; Sec. Mrs. R. CROMMELIN. Publ. *The New Era in Home and School* (6 issues per annum).

World Esperanto Association Research and Documentation Centre (*Centro de Esploro kaj Dokumentado pri la Monda Lingvo-Problemo*): 77 Grasmere Ave., Wembley, Middlesex, England, and Nieuwe Binnenweg 176, Rotterdam 3002, Netherlands; f. 1952; maintains a bibliography of Esperanto literature, compiles statistics on the use of Esperanto and organizes the Universal Esperanto Exhibition. Mems.: 88 individuals elected from 24 countries.

Hon. Dir. Prof. IVO LAPENNA. Pubs. Reports and Documents (Series A-K), 16-24 issues annually, and *La Monda Lingvo-Problemo* (three times a year).

World Organization for Early Childhood Education (*Organisation Mondiale pour l'Education Préscolaire—OMEPE*): 101 bis rue Ranelagh, 75016 Paris, France; f. 1948 to promote the study and education of young children. Mems.: 32 national committees and 4 preparatory committees, 3 associate members and 10 individual members.

Pres. Prof. G. MIALARET (France); Deputy Pres. Dr. AMY HOSTLER (U.S.A.). Pubs. *International Journal of Early Childhood* (twice a year and special issues for congress proceedings), *Reports on World Assemblies* (every three years), *La Vie et l'Œuvre d'Henri Wallon* (French and Spanish), *Le rôle de l'éducation préscolaire dans l'éducation permanente, l'Education des Parents d'enfants d'âge Préscolaire* (French and Spanish), *La formation et la Condition Professionnelle du Personnel Enseignant Préscolaire, Your Child is Growing*.

World Union of Catholic Teachers (*Union Mondiale des Enseignants Catholiques—UMEC*): Piazza San Calisto 16, Rome, Italy; f. 1951. Objects: (1) on the national level, the Union encourages the grouping of Catholic teachers for the greater effectiveness of the Catholic school, distributes documentation on Catholic doctrine with regard to education, and facilitates personal contacts through congresses, seminars, etc.; (2) on the international level, the Union is a member of the Conference of International Catholic Organizations, and has consultative status with UNESCO, ECOSOC, IBE, ILO and with a number of non-governmental organizations. Mems.: 45 organizations in 35 countries.

Pres. THEODOR KNIPPEN; Sec.-Gen. OSVALDO BRIVIO. Pubs. *Nouvelles de l'UMEC*.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

African Association for Public Administration and Management: P.O.B. 60072, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; f. 1971, Freetown, Sierra Leone; aims to provide senior officials with opportunities for exchanging ideas and experience, to promote the study of professional techniques and encourage research in particular African administrative problems. Mems.: corporate or individual.

African Parliaments Union (APU): f. 1975 in Abidjan, Ivory Coast; first conference, Nouakchott, Mauritania, February 1977, attended by 21 states; several states which did not have parliamentary systems were represented by observers. Second conference, Mauritius, March 1978.

Pres. (1976-78): PHILIPPE YACÉ (Ivory Coast).

Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO): 89 Abdel Aziz Al Saoud St., Manial, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1957; acts as a permanent liaison body between the peoples of Africa and Asia and aims to ensure their economic, social and cultural development. Board of Secretaries is composed of 17 members from Algeria, Angola, Egypt, Guinea, India, Iraq, Japan, Palestine Liberation Organization, Somalia, South Africa (African National Congress), Tanzania, U.S.S.R., Viet-Nam, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Zambia. Mems.: 75 national committees and affiliated organizations.

Sec.-Gen. YOUSSEF EL SEBAI (Egypt); Pubs. *Solidarity* (monthly), *Afro-Asian Publications* (73 published).

Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (*Organismo para la Proscripción de las Armas Nucleares en la América Latina—OPANAL*): Temístocles 78, Col. Polanco, México 5, D.F., Mexico; f. 1969. Objects: to administer the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (1967); to ensure the absence of all nuclear weapons in the application zone of the Treaty; to provide protection against possible nuclear attacks on the zone; to contribute to the movement against proliferation of nuclear weapons; to promote general and complete disarmament; to prohibit all testing, use, manufacture, acquisition, storage, installation and any form of possession, by any means, of nuclear weapons. Mems.: 22 states which have fully ratified the Treaty.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. HÉCTOR GROS ESPIELL (Uruguay).

Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC): f. 1966; meetings of Foreign Ministers of the nine member states were held annually until 1972. A regional community was envisaged, in political, economic, cultural and social fields. The Standing Committee, which was composed of ambassadors, decided to suspend further meetings of the Council in June 1973. Mems.: Australia, Japan, Republic of Korea, New Zealand, Philippines, Taiwan, Thailand.

Five regional projects were set up under ASPAC, of which three (in Australia, Japan and Thailand) had

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ceased operations by March 1975. The remaining projects are:

Cultural and Social Centre: Seoul, Republic of Korea; opened 1968.

Food and Fertilizer Technology Centre: 14 Wenchow St., Taipei, Taiwan; Dir. S. C. CHANG.

Assembly of Captive European Nations (ACEN): 29 West 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10019, U.S.A.; f. 1954 and dedicated to the restoration of freedom and self-determination for the nine formerly independent countries of East-Central Europe; keeps abreast of developments in the nine countries, counters Soviet and Communist propaganda and supplies international bodies, governmental agencies, etc., with factual information and interpretations of issues of special concern to the captive peoples of East-Central Europe. Mems.: accredited representatives of national committees or councils of Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Romania.

Chair. STEFAN KORBONSKI; Sec.-Gen. FELIKS GADOMSKI.

Association internationale des parlementaires de langue française—AIPLF: f. 1966 as a forum for members or former members of parliaments of French-speaking countries, within the framework of the Agence de coopération culturelle et technique (see page 310); Gen. Sec. XAVIER DENAU (France).

Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments: Place du Petit-Saconnex, 1209 Geneva, Switzerland; studies the law, practice and working methods of different Parliaments and proposes measures for improving those methods and for securing co-operation between the services of different Parliaments; operates as an autonomous section of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and assists the Union on subjects within the scope of the Association. Mems.: about 125, representing about 60 countries.

Pres. S. L. SHAKDHER (India); Vice-Pres. J. LYON (France), D. LIDDERDALE (U.K.). Publ. *Constitutional and Parliamentary Information* (quarterly).

The Atlantic Institute of International Affairs (L'Institut Atlantique des Affaires Internationales): 120 rue de Longchamp, 75116 Paris, France; f. 1961; aims to assist in solving political, economic and social problems common to the Atlantic countries and, increasingly, Japan; 18 countries are represented on the Board of Governors and leading firms in these countries are Participating Members.

Chair. JOHN H. LOUDON (Netherlands); Dir.-Gen. MARTIN J. HILLENBRAND (U.S.A.). Publ. *The Atlantic Papers* (four a year) in English.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: 345 East 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; Washington office: 11 Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; European Representative: 11A Ave. de la Paix, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1910 to promote international peace and understanding through research and education.

Chair. MILTON KATZ; Pres. THOMAS L. HUGHES. Publ. Reports.

Celtic League: 9 Sion Hill Road, Drumcondra, Dublin 9, Ireland; f. 1961. Object: to foster co-operation between the six Celtic nations (Ireland, Scotland, Man, Wales, Cornwall and Brittany), especially those who are actively working for political autonomy. Mems.: approx. 1,100 individuals in the Celtic communities and elsewhere.

Chair. PÁDRAIG Ó CONCHÚIR; Gen. Sec. ALAN HEUSSAFF (Ireland). Publ. *Carn* (quarterly).

Government and Politics

Central European Federalists: 39 Stanwick Mansions, Stanwick Rd., London, W.14, England; f. 1948 for the promotion of a Central European Federation of nations between Germany and Russia in association or union with a Unified Western Europe, and joined with other continents in a united World Federal Government; affiliated to the Union of European Federalists and Union Paneuropéenne; associated with the European Movement, Union of International Associations, Polish Hungarian World Federation in Chicago, Australian Council for East European Federation, and the Association pour l'Etude des Problèmes de l'Europe. Mems.: 240.

Pres. F. SKOUMAL (Czechoslovakia); Sec.-Gen. A. J. CYDZIK (Poland). Publ. *European Press* (quarterly).

Christian Democrat Organization of America (Organización Demócrata Cristiana de América): Compania 1291, Oficina 1106 (Casilla 1448), Santiago de Chile; f. 1947 to serve as a link between Christian Democrat parties in Latin America. Mems.: parties in 7 countries.

Pres. DR. RAFAEL CALDERA (Venezuela); Sec.-Gen. TOMAS REYES VICUNA (Chile).

Christian Democratic Union of Central Europe: 221 West 78 Street, New York, N.Y. 10021 (European Office: Via del Plebiscito 107, Rome); f. 1950 to work for freedom and democracy in Central Eastern Europe and prepare programme of the political, social, economic organization of the Central European region based on federative principles and its integration in a United Europe. Mems.: exiled Christian Democratic parties or groups from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Yugoslavia.

Chair. ISTVAN BARANKOVICS; Sec.-Gen. KONRAD SIENIEWICZ (Poland).

Christian Democratic World Union (Union mondiale démocrate-chrétienne): Via del Plebiscito 107, 00186 Rome, Italy; f. 1956 to serve as a platform for the co-operation of political parties of Christian Social inspiration. Mems.: 50 parties in four continents.

Pres. Hon. MARIANO RUMOR (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Hon. RENÉ DE LEON SCHLOTTER (Guatemala); Deputy Sec.-Gen. ANGELO BERNASSOLA (Italy). Publ. *Panorama Démocrate-Chrétien* (quarterly, in 3 languages), *CDWU Information* (monthly, in 5 languages).

Confederation of Socialist Parties of the European Community: f. 1974; mems.: Belgian Socialist Party, Danish Social Democratic Party, French Socialist Party, Federal German Social Democratic Party (SPD), Irish Labour Party, Italian Social Democratic Party (PSDI), Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (LSAP), Netherlands Labour Party (PvdA), United Kingdom Labour Party; Chair. WILHELM DRÖSCHER (SPD) (Federal Republic of Germany).

Conference of African Women: B.P. 310, Bamako, Mali; f. 1962 to accelerate the emancipation of African women and encourage them to participate in the social, political and economic life of their country. Mems.: organizations in 28 countries.

Sec.-Gen. Mrs. JEANNE MARTIN CISSÉ (Guinea).

Conference of East and Central African States: objective: co-ordination of the economic and political activities of member states; the eighth ordinary session, held at Dar es Salaam in 1972, agreed that the Conference would meet at least every two years at the level of Heads of State and annually at the level of Foreign Ministers. There are five sectoral committees for economic questions. Mems.: Burundi, Central African Empire, Chad, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia,

Gabon, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire, Zambia; Observers: Egypt, Algeria, Guinea.

Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations in Consultative Status with ECOSOC: f. 1950 to improve consultation with UN and UN-related agencies. Mems.: 170 organizations.

Pres. E. BALLANTYNE (Womens International League for Peace and Freedom); Sec. A. PAQUIER (International Federation of University Women).

Conference of Regions in North-West Europe (*Conférence des régions de l'Europe du nord-ouest*): P.O.B. 107, B-8000 Bruges, Belgium; f. 1955 to co-ordinate regional studies with a view to planned development in the area between the North Sea, the Ruhr, Rhine Valley and Boulogne; also compiles cartographical documents. Mems.: individuals and representatives of institutes or regional planning offices in Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands.

Pres. Dr. J. GADEGAST (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. Prof. I. B. F. KORMOSS (Belgium).

Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations: 4 Millbank, London, SW1P 3JD, England; f. 1833; officially appointed business and financial agents to many governments and public authorities, including the independent governments of Bahrain, Barbados, Brunei, Cyprus, Gambia, Guyana, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria, Oman, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Western Samoa and Zambia and all the territories overseas under British administration or trusteeship. Other authorities for whom they act include the United Nations, many railway, transport, broadcasting, telecommunications and electrical undertakings, port commissions, universities, currency boards and local government authorities in addition to many development and research bodies. The Office is not a Department of the United Kingdom Government and it is self-supporting, its funds being derived from fees charged to its Principals from whom instructions are received direct. The Crown Agents do not act for private individuals or commercial concerns.

Chair. J. G. CUCKNEY; Man. Dir. S. A. W. EBURNE.

Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration—EROPA: Rizal Hall, Padre Faura Street, Manila, Philippines; f. 1960 to promote regional co-operation in improving knowledge, systems and practices of governmental administration to help accelerate economic and social development; organizes regional conferences, seminars, special studies, surveys and training programmes. There are 3 regional centres: Training Centre (New Delhi), Local Government Centre (Tokyo), Organization and Management Centre (Seoul). Mems.: 11 countries, 64 organizations, 147 individuals.

Chair. HIROSHI MIYAZAWA (Japan); Sec.-Gen. CARLOS P. RAMOS (Philippines); Commissioner of Audit IRAJ AYMAN (Iran).

EURABIA (European Co-ordinating Committee of Friendship Societies with the Arab World): 16 rue Augereau, 75007 Paris, France; f. April 1972 to achieve greater co-operation between European organizations working for friendship with the Arab world; sponsors meetings and seminars to improve understanding of political, social, economic and cultural aspects of the Arab world, including the need to recognize the national rights of the Palestinian people.

Chair. LUCIEN BITTERLIN (Association de Solidarité Franco-Arabe); Admin. Sec. ROBERT SWANN (U.K.).

Publs. *Fortnightly Bulletin* (in French), *Quarterly Review* (in English, French and German).

European Centre for Federalist Action (*Centre d'action européenne fédéraliste*): f. 1956 to promote a federal union of European peoples within the framework of a United States of Europe; see European Movement.

European Federation of Conference Towns: 7 Blvd. de l'Impératrice, 1000 Brussels, Belgium. Lays down standards for conference towns; encourages development of conferences in Europe; undertakes publicity and propaganda for promotional purposes; helps conference towns to set up national centres.

Pres. H. SEYDEL (Federal Republic of Germany); Gen. Sec. J. GYORY (Belgium).

European Movement (*Mouvement européen*): rue de Toulouse 47-49, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1947 by a liaison committee of representatives from European organizations. Aims: to study the political, economic and technical problems of a European Union and suggest how they can be solved; to inform and lead public opinion in the promotion of integration. Consists of a Federal Council, an Executive Committee and a Directive Committee, all composed of representatives of national councils and member organizations. Conferences have led to the creation of the Council of Europe, College of Europe, etc. Mems.: European movements and national councils in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and several international social and economic organizations.

Pres. JEAN REY; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT VAN SCHENDEL (Belgium). Publ. *Informations Européennes* (bi-monthly).

European People's Party—Federation of Christian Democratic Parties of the European Community: f. April 1976; mems.: Belgium: Christian Social Party (PSC); France: Centre des Démocrates Sociaux (CDS); Federal Republic of Germany: Christian Democratic Union (CDU), Christian Social Union (CSU); Ireland: Fine Gael; Italy: Christian Democratic Party (DC), South Tyrol People's Party; Luxembourg: Christian Social Party; Netherlands: Catholic People's Party, Christian Historical Union, Anti-Revolutionary Party; Chair. LEO TINDEMANS (Belgium).

European Union of Women (EUW): 32 Smith Square, London, SW1P 3HH, England; f. 1955. Aims: increasing the influence of women in the political and civic life of their country and of Europe. Mems.: 14 member countries.

Chair. The Baroness ELLES; Gen. Sec. LILIAN PHILLIPS. Publ. *Bulletin* (biennial).

European Union of Young Christian Democrats (EUYCD) (*Union Européenne des Jeunes Démocrates Chrétiens—UEJDC*): Via del Plebiscito 107, 00186 Rome, Italy; f. 1954. Mems.: 27 national organizations.

Pres. MATTHIAS WISSMANN (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. CHRISTIAN KOUTZINE (France). Publ. *UEJDC Information* (monthly).

Federal Union of European Nationalities (*Union fédérale des communautés ethniques européennes*): Norderstr. 76, D-239 Flensburg, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1949. Aims at a federal Europe which will preserve national characteristics. Mems.: organizations of ethnic communities and national minorities in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal

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Government and Politics

Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Romania, Spain, United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

Pres. HANS RONALD JOERGENSEN (Federal Republic of Germany). Publ. *Europa Ethnica* (quarterly) in English, French, German, and *Handbuch der europäischen Volksgruppen* in German.

Federation of Liberal and Democratic Parties of the Community (*European Liberal Democrats*): European Parliament, 3 blvd. de l'Empereur, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. March 1976, first Congress Nov. 1976, at which membership was to be confirmed.

Pres. GASTON THORN (Luxembourg); Gen. Sec. FLORUS WIJSENBECK.

Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government: 12 Gower St., London, WC1E 6DP, England; f. 1944, present title adopted 1956. Aims: to spread information about the working of British Parliament; holds meetings on topics of current interest; administers research projects. Mems. in 72 countries.

Sec. MAXINE VLIELAND. Publ. *Parliamentary Affairs* (quarterly).

Independent European Programme Group (IEPG): f. 1976; first meeting, Rome, Feb. 1976; a group of European members of NATO established to further co-operation in the fields of defence, procurement and standardization of armaments; mems.: Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Turkey, U.K.

Chair. (1976) Italy.

Inter-American Association for Democracy and Freedom: 20 West 40th St., New York City 18, N.Y., U.S.A.; f. 1950 to protect civil and political liberties in Latin American countries. Mems.: organizations in 20 countries.

Pres. DR. CARLOS LLERAS RESTREPO (acting); Sec.-Gen. MISS FRANCES R. GRANT. Publs. *Hemispherica*, Reports of Hemispheric Conferences.

Inter-American Municipal Organization (*Organización Interamericana de Cooperación Intermunicipal*): 2945 International Trade Mart, New Orleans, La. 70130, U.S.A.; f. 1938 to promote study and development of all topics concerning municipal development and systems of urban administration. Mems.: national organizations in 20 countries.

Pres. IGNACIO VÉLEZ ESCOBAR (Colombia); Sec.-Gen. MARIO BERMUDEZ. Publ. *Municipalismo* (quarterly in Spanish and English).

International Alliance of Women: 3rd Floor, 47 Victoria St., London, SW1H 0EQ, England; f. 1904: to obtain equality for women in all fields and to encourage women to take up their responsibilities; to join in international activities. Mems.: national organizations in 47 countries.

Pres. Mme. IRENE DE LIPKOWSKI. Publ. *International Women's News* (4 times a year).

International Association of Educators for World Peace: P.O.B. 3282, Blue Springs Station, Huntsville, Alabama 35810, U.S.A.; f. 1969 to develop the kind of education which will contribute to the promotion of peaceful relations at personal, community and international levels, to communicate and clarify controversial views in order to achieve maximum understanding and to help put into practice the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Mems.: 8,600 in 58 countries.

Pres. DR. TAKASHI HANADA; Sec.-Gen. DR. CHARLES MERCECA. Publs. *Peace Progress* (annually), *Circulation Newsletter* (quarterly), *Peace Education* (two a year).

International Commission for the History of Representative and Parliamentary Institutions (*Commission internationale pour l'histoire des assemblées d'états*): c/o Valerie Cromwell, School of English and American Studies, University of Sussex, Falmer, BN1 9QN, England; f. 1936. Mems.: 300 individuals in 31 countries.

Pres. A. MARONGIU (Italy); Sec. V. CROMWELL (U.K.).

International Committee of the Left for Peace in the Middle East (*Comité International de la Gauche pour la Paix au Moyen-Orient*): 15 rue des Minimes, Paris 3e, France; f. 1969 to analyse the true causes of the Israeli-Arab conflict and seek for a solution through the organization of meetings between progressive Israelis and Arabs on the one side and Palestinians and Israelis on the other; to mobilize the left internationally against extremists on both sides by the creation of a Palestinian State and the recognition of an Israeli State by all Arab peoples.

Cttee. Mems. MAURICE CLAVEL, JEAN-FRANÇOIS REVEL, MAREK HALTER, ARNOLD WESKER, ANGUS WILSON, ANDRÉ SCHWARTZ-BART, JACQUES DEROGY. Publs. *Elements* (quarterly), paperback collection.

International Confederation for Disarmament and Peace (*Confédération Internationale pour le Désarmement et la Paix*): 6 Endsleigh St., London, W.C.1, England; f. 1964 to co-ordinate the work of non-aligned national and international peace and disarmament organizations. The Conflict Education Library Trust, f. 1968, provides a library, information and research facilities and organizes conferences and seminars on conflict issues. Mems.: 40 organizations in 17 countries.

Presidents: DR. S. AVRAMOV, CLAUDE BOURDET, NOAM CHOMSKY, KENNETH LEE, MAKOTA ODA, LOU SCHNEIDER; Gen.-Sec. PEGGY DUFF (United Kingdom). Publs. *Peace Press* (12 issues a year), *Vietnam International* (12 issues a year).

International Council of Social Democratic Women (*Conseil international des femmes social-démocrates*): 88A St. John's Wood High St., London, N.W.8, England; f. 1955 to strengthen relations between the women's organizations of the political parties affiliated to the Socialist International, to exchange experience and views, to promote the understanding of the aims of democratic socialism, to study questions concerning the status of women and family life and to promote knowledge among women of the work of the United Nations and its agencies. Mems.: two million in 32 countries.

Chair. IRENE PÉTRY; Sec. VERA MATTHIAS.

International Federation of Resistance Movements (*Fédération Internationale des Résistants*): Castellezgasse 35, 1021 Vienna 11, Austria; f. 1951; works in defence of liberty, health and social rights of resisters and victims of nazism, and against all forms of discrimination, and against the resurgence of fascism. NGO Category II consultative status at UN Economic and Social Council. Mems.: 58 national organizations in 21 European countries and in Israel.

Pres. ARIALDO BANFI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. ALIX LHOTE (France). Publs. *Service d'Information* (in French and German, monthly), Information about medical, social and juridical questions (in French and German, quarterly).

International Institute for Peace (*Institut international de la paix*): Mollwaldplatz 5, 1040 Vienna, Austria; f. 1957; studies the possibilities, principles and forms of peaceful co-existence and co-operation between the two social world systems; Mems.: individuals and corporate bodies invited by the executive board.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Pres. Dr. GEORG FUCHS (Austria); Vice-Pres. Dr. GERHARD KADE (Federal Germany); Dr. NICOLAI POLYANOV (U.S.S.R.). Publ. *Peace and the Sciences* (in English and German).

International Institute for Strategic Studies: 18 Adam St., London, WC2N 6AL, England; f. 1958 and concerned with the study of the role of force in international relations, including problems of international strategy, disarmament and arms control, peace-keeping and intervention, defence economics, etc.; is independent of any government. Mems.: 1,400.

Dir. Dr. CHRISTOPHER BERTRAM; Deputy Dir. Brig. KENNETH HUNT. Publs. *Survival* (fortnightly), *The Military Balance* (annual), *Strategic Survey* (annual), *Adelphi Papers* (10 a year), *Studies in International Security* (occasional), IISS paperbacks (occasional).

International League for Human Rights: 777 United Nations Plaza, Suite 6F., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1942. Aims: to implement political, civil, social, economic and cultural rights contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations. Maintains consultative relations with UN, ILO, UNESCO, the Council of Europe and Organization of American States. Mems.: individuals, national affiliates and correspondents throughout the world.

Pres. JEROME J. SHESTACK; Hon. Pres. ROGER N. BALDWIN (U.S.A), GUNNAR MYRDAL (Sweden); Exec. Dir. ROBERTA COHEN. Publs. *Annual Review*, *Human Rights Bulletin*, human rights reports.

International Movement for Atlantic Union: 53 rue Monceau, Paris 8e, France; f. 1958; aims to replace the actual Atlantic alliance by a Federal Atlantic Union.

Chair. MAURICE SCHUMANN (France); Pres. CLARENCE STREIT; Vice-Chair. Sir GEOFFREY DE FREITAS (United Kingdom). Publs. *IMAU Bulletin*, *Freedom and Union* (monthly).

International Movement for Fraternal Union among Races and Peoples: C-47, S.E.11, New Delhi-110049, India; f. 1952 to strive to end racism, apartheid and tyranny of all forms; to co-operate through permanent representatives with ECOSOC, UNESCO and UNICEF in acting upon problems of human rights; to pursue national programmes including innovative village organization, health education, literacy, and international seminars. Mems.: 40 countries.

Sec.-Gen. ELIZABETH REID (India); Delegate Gen. JOSEPH FORAY (France). Publs. *U.F.E.R., an Idea in Action* (quarterly).

International Peace Bureau (*Bureau International de la Paix*): 41 rue de Zürich, 1200 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1892; the Bureau was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1910; promotes international co-operation and the non-violent solution of international conflicts. Mems.: international organizations, national peace councils or other federations co-ordinating peace movements in their respective countries, national and local organizations, totalling 18 organizations.

Pres. ERNEST WOLF; Chair. SEAN MCBRIDE; Treas. SVEN GULDBERG. Publs. reports of conferences and seminars.

International Political Science Association (*Association Internationale de Science Politique*): 27 rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris 7e, France; f. 1949; aims to promote the development of political science. Mems.: 34 national associations, 170 institutions, 550 individual members.

Pres. JEAN LAPONCE (Canada); Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ

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PHILIPPART (43 rue des Champs Elysées, Brussels B-1050, Belgium). Publs. *Newsletter* (annual), *International Political Science Abstracts* (bi-monthly), *International Political Science Bibliography* (annual).

International Union of Local Authorities (*Union internationale des villes et pouvoirs locaux*): 45 Wassenaarseweg, The Hague, 2018, Netherlands; f. 1913. Objects: (a) to promote local autonomy; (b) improve local administration; (c) encourage popular participation in public affairs. Functions include organization of conferences, seminars, and biennial international congress; servicing of specialized committees (public health, education, wholesale markets, European affairs, technical); research projects; courses for local government officials; technical assistance to developing countries; development of intermunicipal relations to provide a link between local authorities of all countries; maintenance of a permanent office for the collection and distribution of information on municipal affairs. Members in over 60 countries.

Pres. F. SLAVIK (Austria); Sec.-Gen. J. G. VAN PUTTEN. Publs. *IULA Newsletter* (monthly), *Bibliographia* (bi-monthly), *Studies in Comparative Local Government* (bi-annual), preparatory reports and proceedings of conferences, reports of study groups.

International Union of Resistance and Deportee Movements (*Union Internationale de la Résistance et de la Déportation—UIRD*): 28 place Flagey, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1961 to unite associations of resistance workers, deportees and victims of nazism and to promote their rights and claims; to oppose any resurgence of fascism and of antisemitism. Mems.: over 80 assns. in 13 countries totalling over 500,000 members.

Pres. Général-Major ALBERT GUERISSE alias PAT O'LEARY (Belgium); First Vice-Pres. MARIE-MADELEINE FOURCADE (France); Dirs. HUBERT HALIN (Belgium), ROLAND TEYSSANDIER (France). Publ. *La Voix Internationale de la Résistance* (monthly).

Comité International des Camps: f. 1963.

Pres. ROLAND TEYSSANDIER (France).

Union des Résistants pour une Europe-Unie: f. 1955.

Pres. LEON BOUTBIEN (France).

Comité International d'Experts pour la lutte contre le néo-nazisme.

Pres. MARIE-MADELEINE FOURCADE (France).

International Union of Young Christian Democrats: Palazzo Doria, Via del Plebiscito 107, 00186 Rome, Italy; f. 1962; 50 mem. organizations.

Pres. (vacant); Vice-Pres. RAFAEL DOMINGUEZ (Venezuela); Sec.-Gen. GIANFRANCO ASTORI (Italy). Publs. *UIJDC Information* (quarterly in Spanish, Italian, English, German, Dutch and French), *Documents* (two a month in French, Spanish and English).

Jewish Agency for Israel: P.O. Box 92, Jerusalem, Israel; f. 1897 as an instrument through which world Jewry could build up a national home. Is now the executive arm of World Zionist Organization. Mems.: Zionist federations in 61 countries.

Exec. Chair. YOSEF ALMOGI; Chair. of Board of Govs. MAX M. FISHER; Acting Dir.-Gen. HARRY M. ROSEN. Publs. *Israel Digest* (fortnightly), *Israel Features Service* (weekly).

Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations (*Comité de liaison des grandes organisations féminines internationales*): 88A St. John's Wood High St., London, N.W.8, England; f. 1925 as a medium of inter-communication and co-operation between member organizations, to develop the role and influence of

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women in public affairs, and especially in the international field. Mems.: 10 women's international organizations.

Hon. Sec. VERA MATTHIAS (Brazil); Hon. Treas. R. E. MORRIS (U.K.).

Liberal International (*World Liberal Union—Union libérale mondiale*): 1 Whitehall Place, London, SW1A 2HE, England; f. 1947; to bring together people of liberal ideas and principles (not necessarily directly engaged in politics) all over the world and to secure international co-operation amongst the political parties which accept the Liberal Manifesto and the Liberal Declaration of Oxford and are affiliated to the International.

Pres. of Honour Señor Don SALVADOR DE MADARIAGA, On. GIOVANNI MALGODI; Pres. GASTON THORN (Luxembourg); Sec.-Gen. RICHARD MOORE (U.K.). Publs. general political literature, including *Experiment in Internationalism*.

Movement for the Federation of the Americas (*Movimiento por Federación Americana*): M. Moreno 5940, El Palomar, 1684 Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1948 to work for the establishment of a Federation of the Americas, also backing other regional or continental federations, all under the UN with sufficient powers to ensure world peace; equally to work for a democratic organization with the maximum degree of liberty, production and justice for all citizens to attain social peace. Mems.: approximately 1,000.

Pres. SANTIAGO GUTIÉRREZ (Colombia); Sec.-Gen. JORGE M. BAÑO (Argentina). Publ. *Nuevo Mundo* (bi-monthly).

New Zealand-Australia Free Trade Agreement—NAFTA: Wellington, New Zealand; f. 1965, came into operation 1966; provides for phasing out of all duties on scheduled goods, with the aim of furthering the development of the area and ensuring conditions of fair competition for trade.

Non-aligned conferences: a co-ordinating bureau was set up in 1973. First summit conference, Belgrade, 1961; the fifth ministerial conference was held in August 1975, in Lima, Peru; proposals were approved for the establishment of five funds, including a solidarity fund for economic and social development, and a fund to finance buffer stocks of primary commodities. A council for associations of commodity exporting countries was also to be formed. Fifth summit conference, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 1976. During 1976 two meetings were held to prepare for the formation of an international news agency for the developing countries, and the project was approved by the summit conference. The summit conference also agreed that the co-ordinating bureau should be strengthened and established in a permanent office in New York.

North Atlantic Assembly (*Assemblée de l'Atlantique Nord*): 3 Place du Petit Sablon, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1955 as the NATO Parliamentarians' Conference; name changed 1967; the informal parliamentary wing of NATO. Scrutinizes NATO's work and Atlantic problems from the parliamentary standpoint; holds annual plenary sessions and numerous committee meetings during the year. The work of the Assembly and its Committee includes the political, military, economic, scientific and cultural developments inside the Alliance and particularly with regard to relations between North America and Western Europe.

Pres. (1976-77): Sir GEOFFREY DE FREITAS (U.K.); Vice-Pres. MICHEL BOSCHER (France), PAUL THYNESS (Norway), JACK BROOKS (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. PH.

DESHORMES (Belgium). Publs. reports, recommendations, addresses from the annual conferences, *North Atlantic Assembly News*, *Eurogroup*, *Report of the Committee of Nine*.

Open Door International (*for the Economic Emancipation of the Woman Worker*): 16 rue Américaine, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1929; to obtain equal rights and opportunities for women in the whole field of work; mems. in 10 countries.

Pres. ESTHER HODGE (U.K.); Hon. Sec. ADÈLE HAUWEL (Belgium). Publs. Reports, Circular Letters.

Organization of the Cooperatives of America (*Organización de las Cooperativas de América*): G.P.O. Box 4103, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 00936; f. 1963 for improving socio-economic, cultural and moral conditions through the use of the co-operatives system; works in every country of the continent; regional offices sponsor plans of activities based on the most pressing needs and special conditions of individual countries. Mems.: 294.

Exec. Sec. RAFAEL A. VICÉNS; Pres. FRANCISCO LUIS JIMENEZ. Publ. *Cooperative America* (monthly in Spanish and English).

Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America (*Organización de Solidaridad de los Pueblos de Africa, Asia y América Latina—OSPAAAL*): Apdo. 4224, Havana, Cuba; f. January 1966 at the first Conference of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. Permanent Body: Executive Secretariat composed of Secretary-General (Cuba) and four representatives from each continent. Objects: to unite, co-ordinate and encourage "national liberation movements in the three continents" and to oppose foreign intervention in the affairs of sovereign states, and to fight against racialism and all forms of racial discrimination. Mems.: revolutionary organizations in 82 countries.

Sec.-Gen. OSMANY CIENFUEGOS GORRIARÁN (Cuba).

Pan-European Movement (*Mouvement Paneuropéen*): 16 Leonhardsgraben, Basle, Switzerland; f. 1922; aims to spread the idea of a United Europe as an instrument of world peace.

Pres. Count R. COUDENHOVE-KALERGI; Vice-Pres. H.R.H. Archduke OTTO VON HABSBURG, GIOVANNI AGNELLI, A. W. JANN, MAURICE SCHOGEL; Gen. Sec. Dr. VITTORIO PONS; Treas. ANDRÉ NOEL.

Pan-European Union (*Union Paneuropéenne*): 1 place de la Louve, 1003 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1923; aims to establish the United States of Europe with common trade, foreign, economic and defence policies, based on European patriotism respecting all national cultures having their own personality as a free, united and independent world power. First Congress, Vienna, Austria, 1926; 12th Congress, Lausanne, Switzerland, spring 1976. Mems.: 13 organizations in 9 countries.

Pres. H.R.H. Archduke OTTO VON HABSBURG; Vice-Pres. GIULIO ANDREOTTI (Italy), PIERRE GRÉGOIRE (Luxembourg), JOACHIM VON MERKATZ (Federal Republic of Germany), Prof. HENRI RIEBEN (Switzerland), LOUIS TERRENOIRE (France); Treas. ANDRÉ NOËL (France); Gen. Sec. Dr. VITTORIO PONS. Publ. *Le XXème Siècle Fédéraliste* (Bulletin).

Pan-Pacific and South East Asian Women's Association (**PPSEAWA**): 9407 109th Drive, Sun City, Arizona 85351, U.S.A.; f. 1928 (Hawaii) to strengthen the bonds of peace by fostering better understanding and friendship among women of all Pacific and South East Asia areas and to promote co-operation among women

of these regions for the study and improvement of social conditions. Mems. in 11 affiliated Pacific countries. Pres. (1975-78) DR. GRACE STUART NUTLEY (U.S.A.). Pubs. Conference Reports.

Parlamento Latinoamericano (*The Latin American Parliament*): Casilla 6041, Lima, Peru; f. 1965; permanent democratic institution, representative of all existing political trends within the national legislative bodies of Latin America; and it will be entrusted with promoting, harmonizing and channelling the movement towards economic, political and cultural integration of the Latin American republics. Mems.: 16 National Parliaments.

Pres. ITALO A. LUDER (Argentine); Sec.-Gen. ANDRES TOWNSEND EZCURRA (Peru). Pubs. *Acuerdos, Resoluciones de las Asambleas Ordinarias* (annual), *Revista del Parlamento Latinoamericano* (annual).

Parliamentary Association for Euro-Arab Co-operation: 16 rue Augereau, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1974 as an association of parliamentarians of the European Community to promote friendship and co-operation between Europe and the Arab world.

Joint Chair. RAYMOND OFFROY (France), LENELOTTE VON BOTHMER (Federal Republic of Germany); Gen. Sec. ROBERT SWANN (U.K.).

Parliamentary Council of the European Movement (*Conseil parlementaire du mouvement européen*): 57B ave. d'Anderghem, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1952 by the fusion of the International Parliamentary Group of the European Movement and the European Parliamentary Union. Aim: to help members of European parliaments in their efforts to secure greater political and economic unity in Europe. Mems.: parliamentary groups in 15 non-communist European countries.

Pres. GEORGES BOHY (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. ROBERT VAN SCHENDEL (Belgium).

Research Group for European Migration Problems (*Groupe de recherches pour les migrations européennes*): 17 Pauwenlaan, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1952 to encourage research on European migration problems, facilitate co-ordination not covered by other organizations. Members in 21 countries.

Sec. Dr. G. BEYER. Pubs. *International Migration* (quarterly), *Supplement*, series of publications.

Royal Society for Asian Affairs: 42 Devonshire St., London, W.1, England; f. 1901 to provide information on current affairs in Asian countries and to promote friendship between citizens. Mems.: about 1,550 throughout the world.

Pres. The Lord GREENHILL OF HARROW, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Sec. Miss M. FITZSIMONS. Publ. *Asian Affairs* (three times a year).

The Socialist International: 88A St. John's Wood High Street, London, N.W.8; reconstituted in 1951 as successor of the Labour and Socialist International. Membership: 57 parties with over 15 million members and almost 80 million voters.

Chair. Dr. BRUNO PITTMANN (Austria); Vice-Chair. WILLY BRANDT (Federal Republic of Germany), PIETRO NENNI, GIUSEPPE SARAGAT (Italy), HAROLD WILSON (United Kingdom), GOLDA MEIR (Israel), SICCO MANSCHOLT (Netherlands), TRYGVE BRATTELI (Norway), FRANÇOIS MITTERRAND (France); Gen. Sec. HANS JANITSCHKE (Austria). Publ. *Socialist Affairs* (every two months).

South East Asia Treaty Organization—SEATO: P.O.B. 517, Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1954 by the eight signatories of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty and the

Pacific Charter; Pakistan withdrew in 1968; France withdrew from military activities in 1974; a defensive alliance with programmes for health, development and education in the Philippines and Thailand, and activities to counteract subversion. The ministerial Council decided in September 1975 to disband the organization over two years. Although the organization is no longer active, the treaty remains in force. Foreign Ministers will continue to meet once a year for informal discussion. Mems.: Australia, France, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, United Kingdom, U.S.A.

South Pacific Forum: c/o SPEC, G.P.O. 856, Suva, Fiji; f. 1971 to provide an informal opportunity for Heads of Government to discuss a wide variety of problems and issues common to them all. The South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation was established to deal with specifically economic and commercial questions at the instigation of the South Pacific Forum and in 1977 it was agreed to found the South Pacific Fisheries Agency to police the 200-mile sea zones around member states. Mems.: Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue Island, Papua New Guinea, Tonga, Western Samoa.

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute: Sveavägen 166, 113 46 Stockholm, Sweden; f. 1966; particular attention is given to disarmament and arms regulations. About 40 staff mems. half of whom are research workers.

Dir. FRANK BARNABY (U.K.); Chair. and Governor ROLF EDBERG. Pubs. *SIPRI Yearbook, Monographs*, and Research Reports.

Union of Central African States (UEAC): N'Djamena, Chad; f. 1968. Aims: to introduce common tariffs for imports, and free movement of capital; to increase cultural, scientific and technical co-operation between member states; to strengthen solidarity and military co-operation. The Charter provides for annual conferences of Heads of State, and a council of ministers meeting twice a year. Mems.: Chad, Zaïre.

Sec.-Gen. MICHEL TRAOTBAYE.

Union of European Federalists (*Union des Fédéralistes Européens*): 49 rue de Toulouse, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1946, re-established 1973 to promote the creation of a European federation exercising limited powers through a federal government, an elected assembly, a federal senate and a court of justice.

Pres. MARIO ALBERTINI; Sec.-Gen. CATERINA CHIZZOLA.

War Resisters' International: 35 rue van Elewijck, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1921; encourages refusal to participate in or support wars or military service, collaborates with peace and non-violent social change movements. Mems.: approx. 200,000.

Chair. MYRTLE SOLOMON; Vice-Chair. HELGA WEBER; Hon. Treas. JEAN VAN LIERDE. Pubs. *Newsletter* (6 a year in English and French) and occasional pamphlets.

Women's International Democratic Federation (*Fédération démocratique internationale des femmes*): 13 Unter den Linden, 108 Berlin, German Democratic Republic; f. 1945. The Federation endeavours to unite women regardless of nationality, race, religion and political opinion, so that they may work together to win and defend their rights as citizens, mothers and workers, to protect children and to ensure peace and progress, democracy and national independence. Structure: Congress (every 4 years), Council (annual), Bureau, Secretariat and Finance Control Commission. Mems.: 123 organizations in 109 countries as well as individual mems.

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Pres. FRED A. BROWN (Australia); Sec.-Gen. FANNY EDELMAN (Argentina). Pubs. *Women of the Whole World* (quarterly in 5 languages), *Documents and Information, News in Brief, Vietnam* (4 languages).

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) (*Ligue internationale des femmes pour la paix et la liberté, Internationale Frauenliga für Frieden und Freiheit*): 1 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1915 to bring together women of different political and philosophical tendencies united in their determination to study, make known and help abolish the political, social, economic and psychological causes of war and to work for a constructive peace.

Int. Chair. ELEANORE ROMBERG (Federal Republic of Germany); Vice-Chair. KATHERINE L. CAMP (U.S.A.), YVONNE SÉE (France). Governing Body: Exec. Cttee. of thirteen. Pubs. *Pax Bulletin, Pax Annual Review*.

World Anti-Communist League (WACL): Freedom Center, P.O.B. 7173, Seoul, Republic of Korea; f. 1966. Mems.: 69 national, 9 international organizations, 16 associate. Chair. DR. CARLO BARBIERI FILHO (Brazil); Sec.-Gen. Prof. WOO JAE-SUNG (Republic of Korea). Publ. *The WACL Bulletin* (quarterly).

World Association of World Federalists: 63 Sparks St., Suite 603, Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 5A6, Canada; regional offices in Denmark for Europe, India for South-East Asia; New York for UN; f. Montreux 1947.

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Subsequent congresses have been held in many cities. Object: to work for the creation of a world federal system of government with limited powers adequate to ensure peace, and to co-ordinate the efforts of world federalist organizations throughout the world through arousing public interest in the revision of the UN charter and UN aid to less developed areas. Mems.: 40 organizations in 30 countries.

Pres. NORMAN COUSINS; Sec.-Gen. ANDREW A. D. CLARKE; Exec. Sec. GUY THORNTON. Publ. *The World Federalist*.

World Peace Council: Lönnrotinkatu 25A/VI, 00180 Helsinki, Finland; f. 1950 at the Second World Peace Congress, Warsaw. Principles: the peaceful co-existence of the various socio-economic systems in the world; settlement of differences between nations by negotiation and agreement; complete disarmament; elimination of colonialism and racial discrimination; respect for the right of peoples to sovereignty and independence; status as a non-governmental organization with UN, UNESCO, UNCTAD. Mems.: Representatives of c. 2,500 national organizations from 125 countries, and of 25 international organizations; Presidential Committee of 120 mems. elected by the Council.

Sec.-Gen. ROMESH CHANDRA (Finland). Pubs. *New Perspectives* (every two months), *Peace Courier* (monthly) and brochures and pamphlets in 4 languages.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS

See also the chapters on I.C.F.T.U., W.C.L. and W.F.T.U.

African Trade Union Confederation (ATUC): 231 Herbert Macaulay St., Yaba (P.M.B. 1038), Ebute Metta, Nigeria; f. 1962. Mems.: 41 in 30 countries.

Pres. LAWRENCE L. BORHA; Sec. DAVID SOUMAH (Senegal).

All African Trade Union Federation (AATUF): c/o 222 ave. des Forces Armées Royales, Casablanca, Morocco; f. 1961; Mems.: independent national trade union organizations.

Pres. MAHJUB BEN SEDDIK (Morocco); Vice-Pres. MOULOUD OUMEZIANE (Algeria), AHMED FAHIM (Egypt), KABA MAMADY (Guinea), WAHAB GOODLUCK (Nigeria), MICHAEL KAMALIZA (Tanzania), ZOUMANA TRAORE (Upper Volta), PAUL BANTHOUD (Zaire); Sec.-Gen. MAMADOU FAMADY SISSOKO (Mali); Treas.-Gen. LAZARE COULIBALY (Mali).

Arab Federation of Petroleum, Mining and Chemicals Workers (*La Fédération Arabe des Travailleurs du Pétrole, des Mines et des Industries Chimiques*): 5 Zaki St., Cairo, Egypt; f. 1961; 15 affiliated unions in 12 countries. Owns and runs the Arab Petroleum Institute for Labour Studies, Cairo.

Pres. GHAZI NASSEF (Syria); Sec.-Gen. ANWAR ASHMAWI MOHAMED (Egypt).

Association for Systems Management: 24587 Bagley Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44138, U.S.A.; f. 1947; an international professional organization for the advancement and self-renewal of systems analysis throughout business and industry. Mems.: 11,500 in 35 countries.

Pres. LARRY S. BURR; Exec. Dir. RICHARD S. IRWIN. Publ. *Journal of Systems Management*.

Association Internationale des Sociétés d'Assurance Mutuelle (AISAM) (*International Association of Mutual Insurance Companies*): Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1964 for the establishment of good relations between its members and the protection of the general interests of private insurance based on the principle of mutuality. Mems.: over 250 in 22 countries.

Pres. DR. O. SAXER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. DR. M. KARRER (Switzerland). Pubs. *Bulletin* (twice yearly), *AISAM dictionary*.

Caribbean Congress of Labour: Unity House, Roebuck St., Bridgetown, Barbados; f. 1960 to fight for the recognition of trade union organizations; to build and strengthen the ties between the Free Trade Unions of the Caribbean and the rest of the world; to support the work of ORIT and ICFTU; to encourage the formation of national groupings and centres; affiliates in 18 territories.

Pres. FRANK L. WALCOTT (Barbados); Sec.-Treas. J. BURNS BONADIE (St. Vincent).

Caribbean Employers' Confederation: 43 Dundonald St., Port of Spain, Trinidad; f. 1960 as a co-ordinating body to provide a forum for the compilation and exchange of information on industrial relations questions; provides direct assistance or advice on labour matters if called upon by members. Mems.: 13 unit federations.

Pres. E. A. C. HUGHES (St. Vincent); Chief Exec. Officer DIANA M. MAHABIR (Trinidad and Tobago). Pubs. *Newsletter, Annual Report*.

Confederación Sindical de los Trabajadores de América Latina (CSTAL): c/o Palacio de los Trabajadores, Peñalver y San Carlos, Habana, Cuba; f. 1962; to

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supersede the Communist Confederación de Trabajadores de América Latina (CTAL); first organizational meeting held in Santiago, Chile, in August/September 1962.

Pres. RAÚL CASTRO.

Confederation of Latin-American Workers (*Confederación de Trabajadores de América Latina*): Avenida Morelos 65 Desp. 2, Mexico, D.F. Mems.: organizations in 5 countries.

Pres. VICENTE LOMPARDO TOLEDANO. Publs. *El Movimiento Sindical Mundial* (monthly), *El Noticiero de la CTAL* (monthly).

Council of the Professional Photographers of Europe (EUROPHOT): European House of Photography, Quai des Messageries 28, 71100 Chalon sur Saône, France; f. 1954 to widen the exchange of experience at international level, to publicise the photography of the best professional photographers and publish the results of tests on equipment, to create a Europhot copyright, a European basic tariff and an international information centre, and to collaborate with the press and with the photography industry. Mems.: 20,000 in 15 countries.

Pres. HEINZ BINDSEIL (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. VICTOR COUCKE (Belgium). Publ. *Europhotografitti* (quarterly).

European Association for Personnel Management (*Association européenne pour la direction de personnel*): Kaiserswerther Strasse 137, D-4000 Düsseldorf-30, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1962 to disseminate knowledge and information concerning the personnel function of management, to establish and maintain professional standards, to define the specific nature of personnel management within industry, commerce and the public services, to establish an organization representative of personnel management in Europe and to assist in the development of national associations. Mems.: 15 national associations.

Pres. DE MOL VAN OTTERLOO (Netherlands); Sec. Dr. FRIEDRICHS (Federal Republic of Germany).

European Civil Service Federation (*Fédération de la Fonction Publique Européenne—F.F.P.E.*): 200 rue de la Loi, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1962 to foster and promote the concept and the development of the European Civil Service, to uphold the interests of its members vis-à-vis the institutions' authorities, and to maintain close contacts with the official bodies representing the staff of the various international organizations.

Pres. THEODOR HOLTZ; Vice-Pres. CLAUDE MARCOTTY, REINHARD FREIDHOF; Sec. MARINA IJDENBERG. Publ. *Bulletin*.

European Industrial Research Management Association (EIRMA): 38 cours Albert 1, 75 Paris 8e, France; f. 1966 under auspices of the OECD; a permanent body in which European science-based firms meet to discuss and study industrial research policy and management and take joint action in trying to solve problems in this field. Mems.: 150 in 15 countries.

Pres. Prof. U. COLOMBO; Gen.-Sec. Dr. R. SCHULZ. Publs. *Information Bulletin* (twice yearly), *Report on Annual Conference*, reports from working groups.

European Society of Corporate and Strategic Planners: 2 rue Bréderode, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; aims to help establish guidelines and standards, circulate relevant information and contribute to the development of corporate and strategic planning as a technique and profession. Mems.: 250 in 15 countries.

Chair. P. M. OURY. Publ. *Newsletter* (quarterly), *Seminar and Conference Proceedings*.

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Federación Campesina Latinoamericana—FCL (*Latin American Farmworkers Federation*): Apartado 1422, Caracas 101, Venezuela; f. 1961 to study, promote, defend and represent the interests of farmworkers in Latin America and to fight for their active participation in the social, economic, cultural, technical and scientific aspects of life in that area. Mems.: 1,800,000.

Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ RAMÓN RANGEL PARRA. Publs. *Bulletins, Constitution*.

Federación Interamericana de Mineros (*Inter-American Mineworkers Federation*): Calle Colombia 43, México, D.F., Mexico; f. 1957; central federation of regional mineworkers organizations.

Pres. FILIBERTO RUBALCABA.

Fédération des Jeunes Chefs d'Entreprises d'Europe (*European Federation of Young Executives*): Via Casilina 86, Rome, Italy; f. 1958 to prepare contractors and managers for responsibilities in a united Europe. Mems.: 10,000 in eight countries.

Pres. PETER DUSSMANN; Sec.-Gen. WOLFGANG HABIG.

Federation of Associations of Technicians in the Paint, Varnish, Enamels and Printing-Ink Industries of Continental Europe (*Fédération d'associations de techniciens des industries des peintures, vernis, émaux et encres d'imprimerie de l'Europe continentale—FATIPEC*): blvd. Pereire 76, F-75017 Paris, France; f. 1950 to strengthen ties between members, promote research and disseminate knowledge of techniques. Mems.: national associations in Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. R. L. KOVACS (Hungary); Sec.-Gen. C. BOURGERY (France). Publs. *Official Yearbook, Proceedings of FATIPEC Congresses* (every two years).

Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations (*Fédération des Associations de Fonctionnaires Internationaux*): Palais des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1952 to co-ordinate policies and activities of member associations, to represent staff interests before inter-agency and legislative organs of the UN and to promote the development of an international civil service. Mems.: 28 associations consisting of staff of UN organizations and 8 consultative mems.

Pres. A. TAQI; Gen.-Sec. M. TAYLOR. Publs. *Annual Report, FICSA Field Bulletin, FICSA Studies and Policies*.

International Association of Conference Interpreters (*Association Internationale des Interprètes de Conférence*): 14 rue de l'ancien Port, 1201 Geneva; f. 1953 to guarantee the professional standards and moral integrity of its members, safeguard their interests and maintain the prestige of the profession. Establishes criteria designed to improve the standards of training and recognizes schools meeting the required standards. Mems.: 1,600 in 44 countries.

Pres. ALEXANDRE BERNSTEIN (France); Exec. Sec. M. GINGRICH-GUCASSOF (Switzerland); Administrator MICHAEL H. HIGGINS. Publs. *Code of Professional Conduct, Yearbook* (listing interpreters), *AIRC Bulletin*.

International Association of Conference Translators (*Association internationale des traducteurs de conférence*): CP31, Palais Wilson, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1962; aims to examine problems of revisers, translators, précis writers and editors working for international conferences and organizations, to protect the interests of those in the profession and help maintain high standards; establishes links with international organizations and conference organizers. Mems.: 250 in 17 countries.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Pres. MARGARET LEVICK (U.K.). Publ. *Yearbook, A Practical Guide for Users of Conference Language Services*.

International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (IACME): 26 Schwarztorstrasse, CH-3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1947 to defend undertakings and the freedom of enterprise within private economy, to develop training, to encourage the creation of national organizations of independent enterprises and promote international collaboration, to represent the common interests of members and to institute exchange of ideas and information. Mems.: organizations in 25 countries which also belong to one of the international organic federations composing the IACME: International Federation of Master Craftsmen (IFC), International Federation of Small and Medium-Sized Industrial Enterprises (IFSMI) and International Federation of Small and Medium-Sized Commercial Enterprises (IFSME).

Chair. FRANCIS COMBE; Gen. Sec. ALFRED OGGIER. Publ. *Bulletin* (6-8 issues a year).

International Association of Medical Laboratory Technologists: IAMLTE Executive Office, 1 Drayton Gardens, Winchmore Hill, London, N21 2NT, England; f. 1954 to afford opportunities for meetings and communication between medical laboratory technologists, to raise training standards and to standardize training in different countries in order to facilitate free exchange of labour; holds international congress every second year. Last congress: Chicago, July 1976; next congress: Edinburgh, July 1978. Mems.: 80,000 in 33 societies in 31 countries.

Pres. GUY C. PASCOE, M.B.E., F.I.M.L.S.; Exec. Dir. Dr. ED BURKHALTER. Publ. *Newsletter* (twice yearly), *MedTec International* (twice yearly).

International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU): Ramses Building, P.O.B. 1041, Cairo, Egypt; f. 1956. Mems.: 15 unions in 13 countries.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. FAWZY EL SAYED (Egypt). Publ. *Arab Workers* (Arabic), *ICATU Review* (English), *La Revue de Cisa* (French), *CISTA* (Spanish).

International Confederation of Executive Staffs (Confédération internationale des cadres): 30 rue de Gramont, Paris 2e, France; f. 1950 to improve the material and moral status of executive staffs; conducts research on standards of living, international equalization of pension systems. Mems.: national organizations in Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands and international professional federations for chemistry and allied industries (FICCIA), mines (FICM), transport (FICT), metallurgical industries (ICIM) and agriculture (FIDCA).

Pres. Dott. COSTANTINO BAGNA (Italy); Sec.-Gen. M. GROSSBRÖHMER (Fed. Germany). Publ. *Cadres*.

International Confederation of Professional and Intellectual Workers (Confédération internationale des travailleurs intellectuels): 1 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e, France; f. 1923 to defend the rights of all intellectual workers, promote their well-being and encourage their international co-operation; consultative status with ECOSOC, UNESCO, ILO and the Council of Europe. Mems.: over 2,200,000 in 8 countries, and 5 international organizations.

Pres. ADOLFO COTA DU RELS (Bolivia); Sec.-Gen. GEORGES POULLE (France).

International Confederation of Public Services Officers (Confédération Internationale de Fonctionnaires): 36 Blvd. Bischoffsheim, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1955 to study and uphold common professional interests,

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to represent interests of member associations in other international organizations; conducts commissions on conditions of work, salaries, pensions, social security, taxation, etc. Mems.: national organizations in Austria, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. ROLAND PUVEREL (France); Sec.-Gen. H. E. BYNGER (U.K.); Treas. G. KENEMANS (Netherlands).

International European Construction Federation: 9 rue La Pérouse, Paris 16e, France; f. 1905. Mems.: 23 national employers' organizations in 17 countries.

Pres. W. G. THORPE (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. MICHEL PARION (France). Publ. *Review* (quarterly).

International Federation of Actors (F.I.A.): 30 Thayer St., London, W1M 5LJ, England; f. 1952; Mems.: actors' unions totalling 145,000 individuals in 38 countries.

Pres. FRANCE DELAHALLE (France); Sec.-Gen. GERALD CROASDELL.

International Federation of Air Line Pilots' Associations: Interpilot House, 116 High Street, Egham, Surrey, TW20 9HQ, England; f. 1948 to aid in the establishment of fair conditions of employment; to contribute towards safety within the industry; to provide an international basis for rapid and accurate evaluation of technical and industrial aspects of the profession. Mems.: 60 associations, 55,000 pilots.

Pres. Capt. D. F. PEARCE; Exec. Sec. Capt. L. TAYLOR.

International Federation of Business and Professional Women: 54 Bloomsbury St., London, WC1B 3QU, England; f. 1930 to promote interests of business and professional women and secure combined action by them. Mems.: national federations totalling more than 300,000 mems. in 60 countries.

Pres. MILDRED HEAD (U.K.). Publ. *Widening Horizons* (quarterly).

International Federation of Musicians: see under Arts.

International Industrial Relations Association: case postale 6, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland; f. 1966 to encourage development of national associations of specialists, facilitate the spread of information, organize conferences, and to promote internationally planned research. Mems.: 20 associations, 42 institutions and 390 individuals.

Pres. Prof. JOHN T. DUNLOP (U.S.A.); Sec. Prof. KENNETH E. WALKER (Australia).

International Institute for Human Labour Problems (Institut international pour les problèmes humains du travail): 117 Ave. Gouverneur Bovesse, Jambes, Belgium; f. 1958 to solve human labour problems; 130 members in 27 countries.

Int. Pres. M. E. MARCEL GUITON (France); Dir.-Gen. M. EMILE DAVE (Belgium). Publ. *Travail-Humanisme* (quarterly), *Promotion Sociale*.

International Organization of Employers (IOE): 26 Chemin de Joinville, 1216 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1920, reorganized 1948; aims to represent the interests of private employers, to defend free enterprise, to maintain contacts in labour matters; has consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council and the International Labour Organization. General Council meets annually; there is an Executive Committee and a General Secretariat. Mems.: 88 federations in 81 countries.

Pres. (1975-76): MARWAN NASR (Lebanon); Chair. GULLMAR BERGENSTRÖM (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. R. LAGASSE (Belgium).

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International Organization of Experts—ORDINEX (*Organisation Internationale des experts*): 114 rue du Rhône, Geneva, Switzerland; Secretariat: 163 rue Saint-Honoré, 75001 Paris, France; f. 1961 to establish co-operation between experts on an international level. Mems.: 410.

Pres.-Gen. SERGIO BRUSA-PASQUÉ (Italy); Sec.-Gen. RAYMOND ECHEVERRIA (France). Publ. *General Yearbook*.

International Public Relations Association (IPRA): 50 Pine Grove, London, N20 8LA, England; f. 1955 to provide for an exchange of ideas, technical knowledge and professional experience among those engaged in international public relations, and to foster the highest standards of professional competence; mems.: over 400 from 45 countries.

Pres. DENNIS H. BUCKLE (U.K.). Sec.-Gen. and Treas. SAM BLACK (U.K.). Publ. *Newsletter* (twice a month).

International Society of City and Regional Planners (ISoCARP) (*Association Internationale des Urbanistes*): Wassenaarseweg 43, The Hague 2018, Netherlands; f. 1965 to promote the profession of city and regional planning and to foster education and research in such planning. Mems.: 305 in 31 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr.-Ing. G. ALBERS (Federal Republic of Germany); Gen. Sec. D. L. H. SLEBOS (Netherlands).

International Union of Architects (*Union internationale des architectes (UIA)*): 1 rue d'Ulm, 75005 Paris, France; f. 1948. Mems.: 77 countries; Thirteenth Congress: Mexico, 1978.

Pres. JAI RATTAN BHALLA; Gen. Sec. MICHEL WEILL. Publ. *Bulletin d'information* (monthly).

Latin American Confederation of Workers (*Central Latinoamericana de Trabajadores—CLAT*): Apto. 6681, Caracas 101, Venezuela; f. 1954. Mems.: national unions in 34 countries.

Sec.-Gen. EMILIO MÁSPERO (Argentina).

Nordic Federation of Factory Workers' Unions (*Nordiska Fabriksarbetarefederationen*): Box 1114, 111 81 Stockholm, Sweden; f. 1901. The Federation promotes collaboration between affiliates in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden, and supports sister unions economically and in other ways in labour market conflicts. Mems.: 400,000 in 13 unions.

Pres. ENAR ÅGREN (Sweden); Sec. NILS KRISTOFFERSON (Sweden).

Organización Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores—ORIT (*Inter-American Regional Organisation of Workers*): Huatabampo no. 6, Colonia Roma Sur, México 7, D.F., Mexico; f. 1951 for the defence of the interests and rights of the workers and of systems of political democracy. Mems.: about 28,500,000 in 39 countries and territories.

Pres. ALFONSO SANCHEZ MADARIAGA; Gen. Sec. JUAN JOSE DEL PINO. Publs. *Revista Sindical Interamericana* (two monthly), *Informaciones Sindicales Continentales* (monthly).

Union Européenne des Vétérinaires Praticiens (UEVP) (*European Union of Veterinary Surgeons*): D-63 Giessen, Ludwigstrasse 29, Postfach 2270, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1970 to gain representation in international organizations and co-ordinate the work of veterinary surgeons throughout Europe. Mems.: 13 associations in 12 countries.

Pres. Dr. HORST HAGENLOCHER; Sec.-Gen. Dr. HORST SCHREITER.

Union Générale des Travailleurs d'Afrique Noire (UGTAN): Dakar, Senegal; f. 1956. Mems.: national organizations in West African territories associated with the French Community.

Union Internationale des Chauffeurs Routiers (*International Union of Long-Distance Lorry Drivers*): 7 rue de l'Isly, Paris 8e, France; f. 1951 for the defence, mutual assistance and security of long-distance lorry-drivers. Mems.: 900,000 in 11 member countries and 2 connected countries.

Pres. FRANÇOIS DE SAULIEU; Sec.-Gen. JEAN CLAUDE PECHIN.

Union Pan-Africaine des Travailleurs Croyants (*Pan-African Workers Congress—PAWC*): B.P. 8814, Kinshasa, Zaire; f. 1959.

Sec.-Gen. GILBERT PONGAULT (Zaire).

World Federation of Scientific Workers (*Fédération mondiale des travailleurs scientifiques*): 40 Goodge St., London, W1P 1FH; f. 1946 to improve the position of science and scientists, to assist in promoting international scientific co-operation and to promote the use of science for beneficial ends; studies and publicizes problems of general, nuclear, biological and chemical disarmament; surveys the position and activities of scientists. Member organizations in 32 countries, totalling over 300,000 members.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. M. LEGAY (France). Publ. *Scientific World* (quarterly) in English, French, German and Russian.

World Movement of Christian Workers—WMCW (*Mouvement mondial des travailleurs chrétiens—MMTC*): rue des Palais 90, 1030 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1961 to unite national movements which advance the spiritual and collective well-being of workers. General assembly every four years; mems.: 42 affiliated movements in 36 countries. Sec.-Gen. J. M. LEBEAU. Publ. *Infow-WMCW*.

World Union of Liberal Trade Union Organisations (*Union mondiale des organisations syndicales sur base économique et sociale libérale*): 41 Badenerstrasse, Zürich 4, Switzerland; f. 1948 to improve the status of workers on the basis of a free and democratic state. Mems.: trade unions in Austria, Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. ARMAND COLLE (Belgium); Sec. GUSTAV EGLI (Switzerland).

LAW

Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee: 20 Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar-IV, New Delhi 24, India; f. 1956. Aims: to place the Committee's views on legal issues before the International Law Commission, to consider legal problems referred to it by member countries and to serve as a forum for Asian-African co-operation in international law. Mems.: 29 states.

Pres. E. KAZEMI (Iran); Sec.-Gen. B. SEN (India).

Consultative Committee of the Bars and Law Societies of the European Community (*Commission consultative des barreaux des pays de la communauté européenne*): 356 ave. Slegers, Boîte 14, 1200 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1960 to ensure liaison between the bars and legal associations of the member countries as between these and the European Community authorities (Parliament, Court and Commission). Mems.: 9 delegations and observers from Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

Pres. A. BRUNOIS (France); Sec.-Gen. JEAN-RÉGNIER THYS (Belgium).

Hague Conference on Private International Law (*Conférence de la Haye de droit international privé*): Javastraat 2c, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1893 to work for the unification of the rules of private international law, Permanent Bureau f. 1955. Mems.: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany (F.R.), Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Yugoslavia.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. M. H. VAN HOOGSTRAATEN. Publs. *Actes and Documents* relating to each Session; various printed and mimeographed documents.

Institute of International Law (*Institut de Droit international*): 82 ave. du Castel, Brussels 15, Belgium; f. 1873. Objects: To promote the development of international law by endeavouring to formulate general principles in accordance with civilized ethical standards, and by giving assistance to genuine attempts at the gradual and progressive codification of international law. Mems.: limited to 60 members and 72 associates from all over the world.

Pres. EDVARD HAMBRO (Norway); Sec.-Gen. Prof. PAUL DE VISSCHER (Belgium). Publs. *Annuaire de l'Institut de Droit international*, 55 vols., *Tableau général des Résolutions* (1873-1956).

Inter-American Bar Association: Suite 315, 1730 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.; f. 1940 to establish and maintain relations between associations and organizations of lawyers in the Americas. Mems.: 90 associations and 3,100 individuals in 20 countries.

Sec.-Gen. JOHN O. DAHLGREN (U.S.A.). Publs. *News-letter* (quarterly), *Conference Proceedings*.

Intergovernmental Copyright Committee: Copyright Division, UNESCO, place de Fontenoy, Paris 7e, France; established to study the problems concerning the application and operation of the Universal Copyright Convention and to make preparations for periodic revisions of this Convention. Mems.: 18 states.

Pres. E. LARREA RICHERAND.

International African Law Association: c/o Dr. DATE BAH, Faculty of Law, University of Ghana, Legon, Ghana; f. 1959 to unite those professionally concerned with law and legal problems in Africa; assist African govern-

ments, especially in the fields of harmonization and unification of laws.

Pres. Chief Justice KOFFI-AMEGA; Sec.-Gen. Dr. S. K. DATE BAH.

International Association for Penal Law (*Association internationale de droit pénal*): Faculty of Law of the Sorbonne, 12 place du Panthéon, Paris 5e, France; f. 1924 to promote co-operation between those who, in different countries, are engaged in the study or practice of criminal law, to study crime, its causes and its cure, and to further the theoretical and practical development of international penal law; 1,140 mems.

Pres. PIERRE BOUZAT; Gen. Sec. GIACOMO BARLETTA CALDARERA. Publ. *Revue Internationale de Droit Pénal* (twice a year).

International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (*Association internationale pour la protection de la propriété industrielle*): Vorderberg 11, 8044 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1897 to encourage legislation regarding the international protection of industrial property and the development and extension of international conventions, and to make comparative studies of existing legislation with a view to its improvement and unification. 5,500 mems. and national groups, and industrial organizations in 85 countries.

Pres. Dr. P. VON SIEMENS (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. RUDOLF BLUM (Switzerland).

International Association of Democratic Lawyers (*Association internationale des juristes démocrates*): 49 ave. Jupiter, 1190 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1946 to facilitate contacts and exchange between lawyers, to encourage study of legal science and international law and support the democratic principles favourable to maintenance of peace and co-operation between nations; conducts research on banning atomic weapons, on labour law, private international law, agrarian law, etc.; consultative status with ECOSOC and UNESCO. Mems.: in 63 countries.

Pres. PIERRE COT (France); Chair. JOË NORDMAN (France); Sec.-Gen. ROBERT DACHET (Belgium); Treas. HEINRICH TOEPLITZ (German Democratic Republic). Publs. *Bulletin d'information* (quarterly), *Review of Contemporary Law*, in French and English (every six months).

International Association of Law Libraries: Headquarters, c/o Law School Library, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. 37203, U.S.A.; f. 1959 to encourage and facilitate the work of librarians and others concerned with the acquisition, bibliographic processing and administration of legal materials; 500 mems. from more than 50 countries (personal and institutional).

Pres. Prof. IGOR I. KAVASS; Sec.-Treas. Prof. ARNO LIIVAK. Publs. *International Journal of Law Libraries* (3 times a year), *IALL Newsletter*.

International Association of Legal Sciences (*Association internationale des sciences juridiques*): c/o CISS, Unesco-1, rue Miollis, 75015 Paris, France; f. 1950 to promote the mutual knowledge and understanding of nations and the increase of learning by encouraging throughout the world the study of foreign legal systems and the use of the comparative method in legal science. Governed by a President and an executive bureau of ten members known as the International Committee of Comparative Law. National committees in 40 countries. Sponsored by UNESCO.

Pres. Prof. I. SZABO (Hungary); Vice-Pres. Prof. J. G. FLEMING (U.S.A.), Dr. V. O. REINIKAINEN (Finland); Sec.-Gen. Dr. S. FRIEDMAN (France); Dir. of Scientific Work Prof. H. KÖRTZ (Federal Republic of Germany)

International Association of Youth Magistrates: Tribunal pour Enfants, Palais de Justice, F-75055 Paris, France; f. 1930 to consider questions concerning child welfare legislation and to encourage research in the field of juvenile courts and delinquency. Activities: international congress, study groups and regional meetings. Pres. J. DE YBARRA Y BÉRGÉ (Spain); Sec.-Gen. D. KENNEDY (U.K.).

International Bar Association: Byron House, 7-9 St. James's Street, London, SW1A 1EE, England; f. 1947; A non-political federation of national bar associations and law societies. Aims: to discuss problems of professional organization and status; to advance the science of jurisprudence; to promote uniformity and definition in appropriate fields of law; to promote administration of justice under law among peoples of the world; to promote in their legal aspects the principles and aims of UN; to co-operate with international juridical organizations having similar purposes. Mems.: 81 member organizations in 52 countries.

Pres. Dr. WERNER DEUCHLER (Federal Republic of Germany); Dir.-Gen. Sir THOMAS LUND, C.B.E. (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. JOHN P. BRACKEN (U.S.A.). Pubs. *International Business Lawyer* (quarterly), *International Bar Journal* (twice-yearly), *International Code of Professional Ethics*.

International Commission of Jurists (*Commission internationale de juristes*): P.O. Box 120, 109 route de Chêne, 1224 Chêne-Bougeries, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1952 to strengthen the Rule of Law in its practical manifestations and to defend it by mobilizing world legal opinion; 59 Sections in 49 countries; 40 mems. Has Consultative Status with UN, UNESCO, Council of Europe, and is on ILO's Special List of non-governmental organizations.

Pres. KÉBA M'BAYE (Senegal); Sec.-Gen. NIALL MACDERMOT. Pubs. *The Rule of Law and Human Rights*, *The Review*, special reports.

International Commission on Civil Status (*Commission internationale de l'état civil*): 6 Frankfurt/Main, Senckenberganlage 31, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1950. Aims: the establishment and presentation of legislative documentation relating to the rights of individuals and research on means of simplifying the judicial and technical administration concerning civil status. Mems.: Governments of Austria, Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey.

Pres. M. SCHWIND (Austria); Sec.-Gen. S. SIMITIS (Federal Republic of Germany).

International Copyright Society (*Internationale Gesellschaft für Urheberrecht E.V.—INTERGU*): D-8 Munich 2, Herzog-Wilhelm-Strasse 28, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1954. The Society aims to enquire scientifically into the natural rights of the author and to put the knowledge obtained to practical application all over the world, in particular in the fields of legislation. Mems.: 326 individuals and 43 corresponding organizations and personalities.

Pres. Prof. Dr. ERICH SCHULZE. Pubs. *Schriftenreihe*, *Yearbook 1964*, *Yearbook 1965–1973*, *Yearbook 1974–75*.

International Criminal Police Organization—INTERPOL (*Organisation internationale de police criminelle*): 26 rue Armengaud, 92 Saint Cloud, France; f. 1923, reconstituted 1946. Aims to promote and ensure the widest

possible mutual assistance between police forces within the limits of laws existing in different countries, to establish and develop all institutions likely to contribute to the prevention and suppression of ordinary law crimes; co-ordinates activities of police authorities of member states in international affairs, centralizes records and information regarding international criminals; operates a radio network of 53 stations. Forty-sixth session of the General Assembly was held in 1977 in Stockholm. Mems.: official bodies of 120 countries.

Pres. CARL PERSSON (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. J. NÉPOTE (France). Pubs. *International Criminal Police Review* (10 a year), *Quarterly List of Selected Articles, Counterfeits and Forgeries*.

International Customs Tariffs Bureau (*Bureau international des tarifs douaniers*): rue de l'Association 38, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium; is the executive instrument of the International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs; f. 1890, to translate and publish all customs tariffs in five languages—English, French, German, Italian, Spanish. Mems.: 79.

Pres. EDUARD GRANDRY (Belgium); Dir. J. P. LOTH. Pubs. *International Customs Journal*, *Annual Report*.

International Federation for European Law—FIDE: c/o Judge Verougstraete, Palais de Justice, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1961 to advance studies on European law among members of the European Community by co-ordinating activities of member societies and by organizing regular colloquies on topical problems of European law. Mems.: 9 national associations.

Pres. Prof. OLE LANDO (Denmark).

International Federation of Senior Police Officers (*Fédération internationale des fonctionnaires supérieurs de police*): Feldkamp 4, Postfach 480 127, D-4400 Münster, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1950 to unite policemen of different nationalities, adopting the general principle that prevention should prevail over repression, and that the citizen should be convinced of the protective role of the police; seeks to develop methods, and studies problems of traffic police. Set up International Centre of Crime and Accident Prevention, 1976. Mems.: 16 national groups and individuals of 48 different nationalities.

Pres. WILLY MAEBE (Belgium); Vice-Pres. and Sec.-Gen. G. KRATZ (Federal Republic of Germany). Publ. *International Police Information* (every 3 months—French, German and English).

International Grotius Foundation for the Propagation of the Law of Nations: Grotianum, Erding via Munich, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1945 for the study and popularization of international law. Mems.: in 40 countries.

Hon. Sec.-Gen. Dr. HANS K. E. L. KELLER.

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law—UNIDROIT (*Institut international pour l'unification du droit privé*): Via Panisperna 28, 00184, Rome, Italy; f. 1926 to undertake studies of comparative law, to prepare for the establishment of uniform legislation, to prepare drafts of international agreements on private law and to organize conferences and publish works on such subjects. Drafts of various uniform laws and drafts of international Conventions have been presented to diplomatic conferences, the United Nations, the Council of Europe and other bodies; meetings of organizations concerned with the unification of law; documentation centre; Library of 200,000 vols. Mems.: governments of 47 countries.

Pres. MARIO MATTEUCCI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. RICCARDO

MONACO (Italy). Publs. *Uniform Law Review* (2 a year), *Digest of Legal Activities of International Organizations and other Institutions*, *News Bulletin of Information concerning the Unification of Law* (quarterly).

International Institute of Administrative Sciences (*Institut international des sciences administratives*): 25 rue de la Charité, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1930 to examine administrative experience in different countries, work out rational administrative methods, conduct research and compile plans for improving administrative law and practice; maintains a library and documentation service; runs a special project for schools and institutes of public administration (improvement of development administration); working groups on (a) informatics and administration, and (b) integrated budgeting systems. Mems.: governments of 50 countries, national organizations and individuals. Congress every three years. Consultative Status with UN and UNESCO.

Pres. LAUREANO LÓPEZ RODÓ (Spain); Dir.-Gen. JACQUES STASSEN (Belgium). Publs. *International Review of Administrative Sciences* (quarterly in English, French and Spanish), Congress proceedings, various reports.

International Institute of Law of the French-speaking Countries (*Institut international de droit d'expression française—IDEF*): B.P. 26-07, 75327 Paris, Cedex 07, France; f. 1964 to group persons concerned with the study or practice of law in French-speaking countries by means of exchanges of information and documentation.

Pres. EDGAR FAURE; Sec. PIERRE DECHEIX; Treas. JEAN MIALET. Publ. *Bulletin* (twice a year), *Revue juridique et politique, Indépendance et Co-opération* (four times a year).

International Institute of Space Law (IISL) (*Institut International de Droit Spatial*): 250 rue Saint-Jacques, Paris 5e, France; f. 1960 at the XI Congress of the International Astronautical Federation; organizes annual Space Law colloquium; studies juridical and sociological aspects of astronautics and makes awards. Mems.: individuals from many countries elected for life.

Hon. Pres. E. PÉPIN (France); Pres. I. DIEDERICKS-VERSCHOOR (Netherlands); Vice-Pres. E. GALLOWAY (U.S.A.), Dr. G. P. ZHUKOV (U.S.S.R.); Sec. Dr. ERNST FASAN (Austria). Publs. *Annual World-wide Bibliography of Space Law*, *Proceedings of Annual Colloquium on Space Law*, *Survey of Teaching of Space Law in the World*.

International Juridical Institute (*Institut juridique international*): Permanent Office for the Supply of International Legal Information, 6 Oranjestraat, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1918 to supply information in connection with any matter of international interest, not being of a secret nature, respecting international, municipal and foreign law and the application thereof. Governing Board: Chair. C. R. C. WIJCKERHELD BISDOM, LL.D.; Sec. J. VAN RIJN VAN ALKEMADE, LL.D.; Dir. C. D. VAN BOESCHOTEN, LL.D.

International Law Association: 3 Paper Buildings, The Temple, London, E.C.4., England; f. 1873 for the study and advancement of International Law, public and private; the promotion of international understanding and goodwill; 43 regional branches, over 4,000 members. Pres. Dr. A. RODRÍGUEZ SASTRE (Spain); Chair. Exec. Council Lord WILBERFORCE, C.M.G., O.B.E. (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. JOHN B. S. EDWARDS. Publs. Reports of conferences (54), *Index of Conference Reports* (1873-1972).

International Legal Aid Association: Byron House, 7-9 St. James's Street, London, SW1A 1EE, England; f. 1960 to expand existing facilities for legal aid and to form new systems for legal assistance; 300 mems.

Pres. Sir WILLIAM CARTER (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Sir THOMAS LUND, C.B.E. (U.K.); Treas. Sir EDWARD SINGLETON (U.K.). Publs. *The International Legal Aid Directory*, etc.

International Maritime Committee (*Comité maritime international*): 33 rue Jordaens, Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1897 to contribute to the unification of maritime law by means of conferences, publications, etc. and to encourage the creation of national associations to the same end; work includes drafting of conventions on collisions at sea, salvage and assistance at sea, limitation of ship-owners' liability, maritime mortgages, etc. Mems.: national associations in 29 countries.

Pres. ALBERT J. LILAR (Belgium); Vice-Pres. A. BOAL (U.S.A.), T. ISHII (Japan), A. JOUDRO (U.S.S.R.), W. MÜLLER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. K. PINEUS (Sweden). Publs. *Reports of the International Conference on Maritime Law*.

International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation (*Fondation internationale pénale et pénitentiaire*): c/o A. SPIELMANN, Ministère de la Justice, rue Münster 26, Luxembourg; f. 1951 to encourage studies in the field of prevention of crime and treatment of delinquents. Members in 21 countries (membership limited to 3 people from each country).

Pres. JEAN DUPRÉEL (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. ALPHONSE SPIELMANN (Luxembourg).

International Penal Law Association (*Association internationale de droit pénal*): 43 ave. Aristide Briand, Rennes, France; f. 1924 to establish collaboration between those from different countries who are working in penal law, studying criminology, and promoting the theoretical and practical development of an international penal law; 1,500 mems.

Pres. PIERRE BOUZAT. Publ. *Revue Internationale de Droit Penal* (bi-annual).

International Police Association—IPA: International Secretary General, County Police Headquarters, Sutton Rd Rd., Maidstone, Kent, ME15 9BZ, England; f. 1950. Aims to establish the exchange of professional information, create ties of friendship between all sections of police service, organize group travel studies, etc. Mems.: 170,000.

Pres. H. G. WILSON (Canada); Sec.-Gen. H. V. D. HALLETT (U.K.). Publs. *Police World* (quarterly), *IPA News* (quarterly), *International Bibliography of the Police*, *Annual Scholarship Reports*, *Youth Gatherings*, *Police and Public*.

International Society for Labour Law and Social Security (*Société Internationale de Droit du Travail et de la Sécurité Sociale*): 4 place du Molard, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1958 to encourage collaboration between jurists in the field of labour law and social security law. Mems.: 1,000 members from 45 countries.

Pres. Prof. J. M. VERDIER (France); Gen. Sec. Dr. J. SCHREGLE (Federal Republic of Germany); Treas. Prof. EDWIN R. TEPLÉ (U.S.A.).

International Society of Criminology (*Société internationale de criminologie*): rue de Mondovi, 75001 Paris, France; f. 1934. Object: to promote the development of the sciences in their application to the criminal phenomenon; 1,200 mems.

Pres. JEAN PINATEL (France); Vice-Pres. PAUL CORNIL (Belgium), MILAN MILUTINOVIC (Yugoslavia), NOEL

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

MAILLOUX (Canada); Gen. Sec. J. E. HALL WILLIAMS (U.K.). Publ. *Annales internationales de Criminologie* (twice a year).

International Union of Latin Notaries (*Unión Internacional del Notariado Latino*): Callao 1542, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1948 to study and standardize notarial legislation and promote the progress and stability and advancement of the Latin notarial system. Mems.: organizations and individuals in 37 countries.

Pres. RAÚL ADOLFO MONETA (Argentina); Publs. *Revista Internacional del Notariado*, *Boletín de la Oficina Notarial Permanente de Intercambio Internacional (ONPI)* (bi-annual), *Boletín Informativo de la Secretaría Administrativa Americana* (one a term).

International Union of Lawyers (*Union internationale des Avocats*): Palais de Justice, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium; Secretariat: Piazza della Repubblica 11/A, 20124 Milan, Italy; f. 1927 to promote the independence and freedom of lawyers, and defend their ethical and material interests on an international level; to contribute to the development of international order based on law. 45 group mems., 950 corresponding mems.

Pres. ALBERT ZURFLUH (France); Sec.-Gen. MARIO SCAMONI (Italy). Publ. *Information* (quarterly).

Law Association for Asia and the Western Pacific (LAWASIA): c/o Japanese Institute of International Business Law, Inc., 3-18-6, Hachobori, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104, Japan; f. 1966 to promote the administration of justice, the protection of human rights and the maintenance of the rule of law within the region, to advance the standard of legal education, and the interests of the legal profession, to promote uniformity within the region in appropriate fields of law. Fourth Conference, September 1975, Tokyo. Mems.: 55 asscns. in 21 countries; 2,500 individual mems.

Pres. TAKEO SUZUKI. Publ. *Lawasia* (twice a year).

Permanent Court of Arbitration (*Cour permanente d'arbitrage*): Peace Palace, The Hague, Netherlands; f. by the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes (1899, 1907) to enable immediate recourse to be made to arbitration for international disputes which cannot be settled by diplomacy, to facilitate the solution of disputes by international inquiry and conciliation commissions. Works side by side with the International Court of Justice. The governments of 73 countries are members.

Sec.-Gen. Baron E. O. VAN BOETZELAER (Netherlands).

Society of Comparative Legislation (*Société de Législation Comparée*): 28, rue Saint Guillaume, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1869 to study and compare laws of different countries as well as to investigate practical means of improving the various branches of legislation. Mems.: 1,700 in 48 countries.

Pres. ALBERT BRUNOIS (France); Sec.-Gen. ROLAND DRAGO (France). Publ. *Revue Internationale de Droit Comparé* (quarterly).

Union of International Associations (*Union des associations internationales*): 1 rue aux Laines, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1907, present title adopted 1910. Aims: to serve as a documentation centre on international

organizations, to undertake and promote research on legal, administrative and technical problems common to international organizations, to publicize their work and to encourage mutual contacts. Mems.: 165 in 43 countries.

Pres. F. A. CASADIO (Italy); Sec.-Gen. R. FENAUX (Belgium). Publs. *International Transnational Associations* (monthly), *International Congress Calendar* (annually), *Directory of Periodicals published by International Organizations*, *Yearbook of International Organizations*, *International Congresses 1681-1919*, *Bibliographies of International Congress Proceedings*, *Select Bibliography on International Organizations*, *International Initialese*, *Yearbook of International Congress Proceedings* (1962-69), *Yearbook of World Problems*.

World Peace through Law Center—WPTLC (*Centre de la Paix Mondiale par le Droit*): 400 Hill Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.; f. 1963; promotes the continued development of international law and legal maintenance of world order; holds biennial world conferences, World Law Day, demonstration trials; organizes research programmes. Mems.: lawyers, jurists and legal scholars in 151 countries.

Pres. CHARLES S. RHYNE (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Hon. ALPHONSE BONI (Ivory Coast); CARLO FORNARIO (Italy), LUIS M. BOFFI BOGGERO (Argentina), R. JETHMALANI (India); Sec.-Gen. WILLIAM S. THOMPSON (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. MARGARETHA M. HENNEBERRY (U.S.A.).

Publs. *The World Jurist* (English, bi-monthly), *Research Reports*, *Law and Judicial Systems of Nations*, 3rd revised ed. (directory), *World Legal Directory* (biennial), *Law and Computer Technology* (fortnightly), *World Law Review Vols. I-V* (World Conference Proceedings), *The Chief Justices and Judges of the Supreme Courts of Nations* (directory).

World Association of Judges (WAJ) (*Association mondiale de Juges*): 400 Hill Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.; f. 1966 to advance the administration of judicial justice through co-operation and communication among ranking jurists of all countries.

Pres. Hon. Dr. T. C. ELIAS (U.S.A.); Sec. Hon. V. R. KRISHNA IYER (India); Treas. Chief Justice MARIO STELLA-RICHTER (Italy). Publ. *Research Reports*.

World Association of Law Professors (WALP): 400 Hill Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.; f. 1975 to improve scholarship and education in dealing with matters related to international law. Co-Chair. ATLE GRAHL-MADSEN (Norway), JOHN N. HAZARD (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. MARGARETHA M. HENNEBERRY (U.S.A.).

World Association of Law Students (WALS): f. 1976. Pres. ROBERT JOHN H. SANDS (U.S.A.).

World Association of Lawyers (WAL): 400 Hill Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.; f. 1975 to develop international law and improve lawyers' effectiveness in dealing with it; 70 cttees.

Hon. Pres. CHARLES S. RHYNE (U.S.A.); Pres. AMELITO R. MUTUC (Philippines); Exec. Sec. MARGARETHA M. HENNEBERRY (U.S.A.). Publ. *Committee Reports*.

MEDICINE AND HEALTH

Council for International Organisations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS) (*Conseil des organisations internationales des sciences médicales*): Unesco House, 1 rue Miollis, Paris 75015, France; f. 1949, general assembly every 3 years; 55 international non-governmental medical organizations are members. *Publs. International Nomenclature of Diseases, Calendar of International Medical Conferences* (annual).

MEMBERS OF CIOMS

Exotic Pathology Society (*Société de Pathologie Exotique*): c/o Prof. R. Deschiens, Institut Pasteur, 25 rue du Dr. Roux, Paris 75015, France.

Pres. Prof. L. BRUMPT (France); Sec.-Gen. Prof. R. DESCHIENS (France).

International Academy of Legal and Social Medicine (*Académie internationale de médecine légale et de médecine sociale*): c/o Prof. B. Volaric, Predstojnik Zavoda za sudsku medicinu Medicinskog fakulteta, Rijeka, Yugoslavia; f. 1938. The Academy holds an international Congress and General Assembly every three years.

Pres. Prof. J. MILCINSKI; Vice-Pres. Prof. A. GROMOV, Prof. J. RAEKALLIO, Prof. W. SPANN; Treas. and Editor Prof. ARMAND ANDRÉ (Belgium). *Publ. Acta Medicinae legalis et socialis* (quarterly).

International Association for the Prevention of Blindness (*Association internationale de prophylaxie de la cécité*): c/o 1013 Bishop St., Honolulu, Hawaii 96813, U.S.A.; f. 1927. Objects: (a) to study through international investigations the causes, direct and indirect, which may result in blindness or impaired vision; (b) to encourage and promote measures calculated to eliminate such causes; (c) to disseminate knowledge on all matters pertaining to the use and care of the eyes.

Pres. G. VON BAHR, M.D. (Sweden); Gen. Sec. W. J. HOLMES (U.S.A.).

International Association of Allergology (*Association internationale d'allergologie*): MAYO Clinic, Rochester, Minn., U.S.A.; f. 1945. Object: to further work in the educational, research and practical medical aspects of allergy diseases. Last Congress: Buenos Aires, Argentina, Oct. 1976. Membership: 39 national societies.

Pres. Dr. T. SINDO (Japan); Sec.-Gen. Dr. L. L. HENDERSON (U.S.A.).

International Association of Gerontology (*Association internationale de gérontologie*): Section of Biological Ultrastructure, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel; f. 1950 to promote research and training in all fields of gerontology and to protect interests of gerontologic societies and institutions. Mems.: 42 national societies and groups in 34 countries.

Pres. Prof. D. DANON (Israel); Sec. Dr. S. J. LEIBOVICH (Israel).

International Cardiovascular Society (*Société Internationale Cardiovasculaire*): 171 Harrison Ave., Boston, Mass. 02011, U.S.A.; f. 1950 to stimulate research in the diagnosis and therapy of cardiovascular diseases and to exchange ideas on an international basis.

The International College of Surgeons (*Le Collège International de Chirugiens*): 1516 N. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60610, U.S.A.; f. Geneva 1935, inc. Washington 1940. Organized as a world-wide institution for the advancement of the art and science of surgery,

to create a common bond among the surgeons of all nations and promote the highest standards of surgery without regard to nationality, creed, or colour; about 12,000 mems. in 76 countries.

Pres. Prof. NICHOLAS C. LOUROS; Corporate Sec. Dr. WILLIAM J. BLACKWELL; Int. Exec. Sec. Dr. VIRGIL T. DE VAULT. 140 mems. of Board of Governors. *Publs. International Surgery* (monthly), *International Surgery Bulletin* (monthly).

International Council on Alcohol and Addictions: (see under Social Welfare).

International Dental Federation (*Fédération Dentaire Internationale*): f. 1900. Mems.: 73 national dental assns. in 66 countries and 5 affiliate associations.

Pres. Dr. H. HILLENBRAND (U.S.A.); Exec. Dir. Dr. G. H. LEATHERMAN, 165 Avenue de Jette, B-1090 Brussels, Belgium. *Publ. International Dental Journal and News Letter* (quarterly).

International Diabetes Federation (*Fédération internationale du diabète*): 316 Alfred Place, London, WC1E 7EE, England; f. 1949 to help in the collection and dissemination of information regarding diabetes and to improve the welfare of people suffering from that disease. Mems.: 58 member associations.

Pres. Prof. R. LUFT (Sweden); Sec. J. G. L. JACKSON (U.K.); Treas. Prof. E. F. PFEIFFER (Federal Republic of Germany). *Publ. IDF Bulletin* (three issues a year).

International Epidemiological Association (IEA) (*Association Internationale d'Epidémiologie*): c/o Prof. Estlin Walters, Faculty of Medicine, Southampton General Hospital, Southampton, SO9 4XY, England; f. 1954; 500 mems.

Chair. Dr. K. L. WHITE; Gen. Sec. Prof. ESTLIN WALTERS. *Publ. International Journal of Epidemiology* (quarterly).

International Federation for Medical and Biological Engineering (*Fédération internationale d'électronique médicale et de techniques biologiques*): Secretariat: Medical Engineering Section, National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa K1A 0R8, Canada.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. A. HOPPS (Canada).

International Federation of Clinical Chemistry: Hôpital Cantonal, 1011 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1952 to promote the science and practice of clinical chemistry, and the international exchange of scientists, students and technologists; to develop agreement on nomenclature, standard materials and reference methods; to consider and recommend education and training programmes; to sponsor international congresses and meetings. Mems.: 37 national societies, about 16,000 individuals.

Pres. Dr. J. FREI (Switzerland); Vice-Pres. Dr. R. DYBKAER (Denmark); Sec. Dr. P. M. G. BROUGHTON (U.K.); Treas. Dr. R. G. EDWARDS (Australia). *Publs. News-letter* (three a year), *Annual Report*, recommendations in *Clinica Chimica Acta*, occasional monographs.

International Federation of Ophthalmological Societies (*Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Ophthalmologie*): f. 1953; holds international congress every 4 years. Next congress: Kyoto, Japan 1978; affiliated to WHO. Pres. Prof. J. FRANCOIS (Belgium); Sec. Prof. A. DUBOIS-POULSEN, 8 avenue Daniel Leseur, Paris 7e, France.

International Federation of Oto-Rhino-Laryngological Societies (*Fédération internationale des Sociétés d'Oto-Rhino-Laryngologie*): Abeno, P.O.B. 47, Osaka, Japan 545-91; f. 1965; mems. in 52 countries; Int. Congresses every four years. Last Congress: Buenos Aires, 1977.

Pres. M. ARSLAN (Italy); Exec. Dir. K. YAMAMOTO (Japan).

International Federation of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (*Fédération Internationale de Médecine Physique et Réadaptation*): c/o Zonhove, Nieuwstraat 70, NL-Son, Netherlands; f. 1952. Object: to link national societies, the organization of conferences and the dissemination of information to developing countries. Next conference: Stockholm, 1980.

Pres. Dr. M. DE LIMA CASTRO (Brazil); Sec. A. P. M. VAN GESTEL, M.D.

International Federation of Societies for Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology (*Fédération Internationale des Sociétés d'Electro-encéphalographie et de Neurophysiologie Clinique*): f. 1949. Object: to attain the highest level of knowledge in the field of electroencephalography and clinical neurophysiology in all the countries of the world; 45 mem. organizations (nat. societies).

Pres. Dr. ROBERT NAQUET (France); Sec. Dr. R. ELLINGSON, 602 South 44th Ave., Omaha, Neb. 68105, U.S.A. Publ. *The EEG Journal* (monthly).

International Federation of Surgical Colleges (*Fédération Internationale des Collèges de Chirurgie*): c/o Royal College of Surgeons of England, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, WC2A 3PN, England; f. 1958 to improve the standard of surgery, maintain close relations between surgical colleges throughout the world and encourage education, training and research. Mem.: 42 national colleges or societies.

Pres. WALTER C. MACKENZIE (Canada); Vice-Pres. Prof. W. RUDOWSKI (Poland), Prof. J. E. RHOADS (U.S.A.); Sec. JOHN COOK (U.K.); Treas. W. P. LONGMIRE (U.S.A.). Publs. *News Bulletin and Interchange Bulletin, Surgical Education and Training*.

International League Against Rheumatism (*Ligue Internationale contre le Rhumatisme*): P.O.B. 149, CH-4010 Basle, Switzerland; f. 1928. Objects: to promote international co-operation for the study and control of rheumatic diseases; to encourage the foundation of national leagues against rheumatism; to organize regular international congresses and to act as a connecting link between national leagues and international organizations.

Pres. Dr. R. G. ROBINSON (Australia). Publs. *Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases* (in England), *Revue de Rhumatisme* (in France), *Reumatismo* (in Italy), *Arthritis and Rheumatism* (U.S.A.), etc.

International Leprosy Association (*Société internationale de la lèpre*): 16 Bridgefield Road, Sutton, Surrey, England; f. 1931 to promote international co-operation in work on leprosy from which about 15 million people in the world are suffering. Eleventh Congress, Mexico City, November, 1978.

Pres. Dr. J. CONVIT; Sec.-Treas. Dr. S. G. BROWNE (U.K.). Publ. *International Journal of Leprosy and Other Mycobacterial Diseases* (quarterly).

International Paediatric Association (*Association Internationale de Pédiatrie*): Château de Longchamp, Carrefour de Longchamp, Bois de Boulogne, 75016 Paris, France; f. 1910; mems. 87 national pediatric societies, associations or academies in 84 countries.

Pres. Dr. İHSAN DOGRAMACI (Turkey); Exec. Dir. Dr. NILO HALLMAN (Finland); Sec.-Treas. Dr. THOMAS STAPLETON (Australia). Publ. *IPA Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Rhinologic Society (*Société internationale de Rhinologie*): c/o Dr. M. Wayoff, 35 avenue Foch, 54 Nancy, France.

Pres. C. SPUTH; Sec. Dr. M. WAYOFF.

International Society of Art and Psychopathology (*Société internationale de psychopathologie de l'expression*): Centre Hospitalier St. Anne, 100 rue de la Santé, 75014 Paris, France; f. 1959 to bring together the various specialists interested in the problems of expression and artistic activities in connection with psychiatry, sociological and psychological research, as well as in the use of methods applied to other fields than that of mental illness. Mem.: 625.

Pres. Prof. Agr. VOLMAT (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. C. WIART (France); Treas. Mme. SCHWOB (France). Publ. *Confinia Psychiatrica* (quarterly).

International Society of Audiology (*Société Internationale d'Audiologie*): 330-332 Gray's Inn Rd., London, W.C.1, England; f. 1952; 450 individual mems.

Gen. Sec. R. HINCHCLIFFE, M.D. Publ. *Audiology* (bi-monthly).

International Society of Blood Transfusion (*Société Internationale de Transfusion Sanguine*): 6 rue Alexandre Cabanel, Paris 15e, France; f. 1938. Mem.: about 850 in 65 countries.

Pres. C. F. HÖGMAN (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. Prof. F. Josso (France). Publ. *Vox Sanguinis*.

International Society of Cardiology (*Société internationale de cardiologie*): Case Postale 117, 1211 Geneva 12, Switzerland; f. 1950. Aims to stimulate the development of cardiology in its theoretical and practical aspects and to encourage contacts and the exchange of material between its affiliated societies and the foundation of new societies in countries where they do not already exist; organizes world congresses every four years; official relations with WHO; groups affiliated in 71 countries.

Pres. JOHN F. GOODWIN (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. PIERRE MORET (Switzerland). Publ. *Bulletin of the ISC*.

International Society of Geographical Pathology (ISGP) (*Société internationale de pathologie géographique*): Kantonsspital, Schmelzbergstr. 10, Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1931 to study the relations which may exist between diseases and the geographical environments in which they occur. Mem.: national and regional committees in 42 countries.

Pres. Prof. I. RANNIE (U.K.); Co-Pres. Prof. HURT (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. R. RÜTTNER (Switzerland). Publ. Transactions of the Conferences (published every third year).

International Society of Internal Medicine (*Société internationale de médecine interne*): Nestlé Hospital, CH-1011 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1948. Object: To encourage research and education in internal medicine. Mem.: 25 national societies, 3,000 individuals in 57 countries. Last congress, Helsinki, August, 1976.

Pres. Dr. G. A. MARTINI (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. Dr. PHILIPPE C. FREI (Switzerland).

International Society of Lymphology: 8 Stefanienstrasse, 7800 Freiburg, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1966 to further progress in lymphology through personal contact and exchange of ideas among members. 400 mems. in 43 countries.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Medicine and Health

Pres. L. CLODIUS (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. H. WEISSELEDER (Germany). Publ. *Lymphology* (quarterly).

International Society of Orthopaedic Surgery and Traumatology (*Société internationale de chirurgie orthopédique et de traumatologie*): 43 rue des Champs-Élysées, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1929. Congresses are convened every three years, 68 member countries, 2,200 members. Pres. CALOGERO CASUCCIO (Italy); Sec.-Gen. R. DE MARNEFFE (Belgium). Publ. *International Orthopaedics*.

International Society of Surgery (*Société internationale de Chirurgie*): 43 rue des Champs-Élysées, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1902. About 3,150 mems.

Sec.-Gen. J. VAN GEERTUYDEN (Belgium). Publs. *World Journal of Surgery* (bi-monthly).

International Society of the History of Medicine (*Société internationale d'histoire de la médecine*): f. 1921. International congresses are organized.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. L. DULIEU, 22 rue François Villeneuve, 34000 Montpellier, France. Publs. *Actes des congrès*.

International Union against Cancer (*Union internationale contre le cancer*): 3 rue du Conseil Général, 1205 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1933 to promote on an international level the campaign against cancer in its research, therapeutic and preventive aspects; administers the American Cancer Society Eleanor Roosevelt International Cancer Fellowships which are designed to enable experienced investigators from any country in the world to work in collaboration with, or under the direction of, outstanding scientists in another country, the Yamagiwa-Yoshida Memorial International Study Grants, the International Cancer Research Technology Transfer Programme and the International Cancer Research Workshops. Membs.: voluntary national organizations, private or public cancer research organizations and institutes and governmental agencies in 74 countries.

Pres. Dr. PIERRE DENOIX (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. G. P. MURPHY (U.S.A.). Publs. *UICC Bulletin* (quarterly), *International Journal of Cancer* (monthly), *UICC Monographs*, technical reports.

International Union against Tuberculosis (*Union internationale contre la tuberculose*): 3 rue Georges Ville, 75116 Paris, France; f. 1920. Object: To co-ordinate the efforts of anti-tuberculosis associations, to mobilize public interest, to assist control programmes and research around the world, to collaborate with governments and the WHO, to promote conferences. Membs.: associations in 88 countries, 2,500 individual mems.

Pres. Prof. A. K. GYSELEN; Chair. Exec. Cttee. Dr. W. Fox; Publs. *Bulletin* (including *Conference Proceedings*), "T" (magazine).

International Union against Venereal Diseases and Treponematoses (*Union internationale contre le péril vénérien et les tréponématoses*): Institut A. Fournier, 25 Boulevard Saint-Jacques, Paris 14e, France; f. 1923. Membs.: in 48 countries; has consultative status with WHO.

Pres. Prof. G. A. CANAPERIA (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Dr. F. J. G. JEFFERISS, The Praed Street Clinic, St. Mary's Hospital, Praed St., London, W2 1NY, England.

International Union for Health Education (*Union Internationale d'Education pour la Santé*): 9 rue Newton, 75116 Paris, France; f. 1951 to stimulate and facilitate health education activities by providing an international clearing house for the exchange of practical information on developments in health education; promoting research into effective methods and tech-

niques in health education and encouraging professional training in health education for health workers, teachers, social workers and others, by means of standing committees, international conferences and regional seminars. Membs.: in 69 countries.

Pres. MICHAEL PALKO (Canada); Sec.-Gen. Dr. ETIENNE BERTHET (France). Publ. *International Journal of Health Education* (quarterly).

International Union of Angiology (*Union internationale d'angéiologie*): 4 rue Pasquier, Paris 8e, France; f. 1958. Membs.: 19 national societies.

Pres. Prof. ISHIKAWA (Japan); Sec.-Gen. Prof. TESI (Italy). Publ. *Angéiologie* (8 a year).

International Union of Physiological Sciences (see under Other International Organizations: Science—International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and separate ICSU chapter).

International Union of Therapeutics (*Union Internationale Thérapeutique*): Faculté St. Antoine, 27 rue Chaligny, Paris 12e, France; f. 1934; 500 mems. from 22 countries, International congresses every other year.

Gen.-Sec. Prof. J. LOEPER.

Medical Women's International Association (*Association Internationale des Femmes Médecins*): Weihburggasse 10-12, 1010 Vienna, Austria; f. 1919 to facilitate contacts between medical women and to encourage their co-operation in matters connected with international health problems. Membs.: national associations in 37 countries and individuals.

Pres. Dr. HELGA THIEME (Federal Republic of Germany); Hon. Sec. Dr. MARTHA KYRLE (Austria).

Permanent International Committee of Congresses of Comparative Pathology (*Comité International Permanent des Congrès de Pathologie Comparée*): c/o The Secretary, Dr. L. GROLLET, 4 rue Théodule Ribot, Paris 17e, France; f. 1912; to study social maladies of man, animals and plants. Membs.: national committees.

Pres. LEON BINET (France). Publ. *Revue de Pathologie Comparée*.

World Association of Societies of (Anatomic and Clinical) Pathology—WASP: 100 College St., Toronto, Ont. M5G 1L5, Canada; f. 1947. Objects: To initiate permanent co-operation between the national associations of Anatomic and Clinical Pathology of the member countries or groups of countries; to co-ordinate their scientific and technical means of action; and to promote the development of Clinical Pathology in every aspect of its field of interest, especially by convening conferences, congresses and meetings, and by the interchange of publications and personnel. Membership: 29 national associations.

Pres. Prof. B. L. DELLA VIDA (Italy); Sec. Prof. A. RITCHIE (Canada).

World Federation of Neurology (*Fédération Mondiale de Neurologie*): Royal Infirmary, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, England; f. 1955 as International Neurological Congress, present title adopted 1957. Aims to assemble at the same time and place members of various congresses associated with neurology, and organize co-operation of neurological researchers. Organizes Congress every four years. Membs.: 10,000 in 59 countries. Pres. MACDONALD CRITCHLEY, M.D.; Sec.-Treas. HENRY MILLER, M.D. Publs. *Journal of the Neurological Sciences*, *Acta Neuropathologica*, *Journal für Hirnforschung*, *Journal de Génétique Humaine*.

World Federation of Public Health Associations (*Fédération Mondiale des Associations de la Santé Publique*): c/o Dr. T. R. Hood, Deputy Executive Director, American

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Medicine and Health

Public Health Asscn., 1015 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001, U.S.A.

Pres. Prof. T. BAKACS (Hungary); Sec.-Gen. Dr. T. R. Hood (U.S.A.).

World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists—

WFSA (*Fédération mondiale des sociétés d'anesthésiologistes*): c/o Dept. of Anesthesiology, University of Washington, RN-10 Seattle, Wash. 98195, U.S.A.; f. 1955. Aims: to make available the highest standards of anaesthesia to all peoples of the world. Mems.: Societies in 64 countries.

Pres. Prof. QUINTIN GOMEZ (Philippines); Sec. Prof. J. J. BONICA (U.S.A.).

World Medical Association (*Association Médicale Mondiale*):

13 Chemin du Levant, F-01210 Ferney-Voltaire, France; f. 1947. Aims: To achieve the highest international standards in all aspects of medical practice, to promote closer ties among doctors and national medical associations by personal contact and all other means, to study problems confronting the medical profession and to present its views to WHO, UNESCO and other appropriate bodies. Structure: Annual General Assembly (next assembly: Manila, 1978) and Council (meets three times a year). Mems.: national medical associations in 49 countries.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. A. WYNEN (Belgium) (acting). Publ. *The World Medical Journal* (six times a year).

World Organization of Gastroenterology (*Organisation Mondiale de Gastro-Entérologie*):

c/o Dr. G. Watkinson, Medical Society of London, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, W1M 0EB, England.

Pres. Dr. H. MARVIN POLLARD (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. Dr. G. WATKINSON (U.K.).

World Psychiatric Association (*Association Mondiale de Psychiatrie*):

Psychiatrische Universitätsklinik, Lazarettgasse 14, 1097 Vienna, Austria (from 31st May 1978); f. 1961 at the 3rd World Congress of Psychiatry in Montreal. Aims at the exchange, in all languages, of information concerning the problems of mental illness; the strengthening of relations between psychiatrists in all countries; the establishment of working relations with WHO, UNESCO and other international organizations; the organization of World Psychiatric Congresses and of regional and inter-regional scientific meetings. Mems.: 76 national societies totalling 64,000 individual psychiatrists.

Gen. Sec. Prof. PETER BERNER.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS OF CIOMS

Asia Pacific Academy of Ophthalmology: 1013 Bishop St., Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.

Pres. Dr. AKIRA NAKAJIMA (Japan); Sec.-Gen. Dr. W. J. HOLMES.

Asian Pacific League of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation (*Ligue de Médecine Physique et de Réadaptation de l'Asie et du Pacifique*):

c/o P. L. Colville, 28 Collins Street, Melbourne 3000, Australia.

Association for Pediatric Education in Europe:

Ped. Dept., University Hospital, Leyden, Netherlands; f. 1970 to encourage improvements and promote research in pediatric education. Mems.: 70 in 20 European countries.

Pres. Prof. SPYROS DOXIADIS (Greece); Sec. Dr. A. TH. SCHWEIZER.

European Brain and Behaviour Society:

c/o Dr. E. T. ROLLS, Department of Experimental Psychology, University of Oxford, Oxford, OX1 3UD, England.

Pres. Prof. M. FRANKENHAEUSER (Sweden); Sec. Dr. E. T. ROLLS (U.K.).

European Society of Cardiology (*Société européenne de cardiologie*): Cardiothoracic Institute, 2 Beaumont St., London, W1N 2DX, England; f. 1950 to promote scientific co-operation and contacts between European cardiologists, encourage the development of cardiology. Members in 26 countries.

Pres. H. DENOLIN (Belgium); Sec. P. HARRIS (U.K.).

International Association of Hydatid Disease (*Association Internationale d'Hydatidologie*): Florida 460, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Pres. Dr. LAUREANO SAÍZ MORENO; Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. RAÚL MARTÍN MENDY.

International Association of Medicine and Biology of the Environment (*Association Internationale de Médecine et Biologie de l'Environnement*):

c/o 115 rue de la Pompe, 75116 Paris, France; f. June 1972 in the context of the UN environment programme; aims to contribute to the solution of problems caused by human influence on the environment; structure consists of President, 40 Vice-Presidents, 4 administrative and 13 technical commissions; mems.: individuals and organizations in 59 countries.

Hon. Pres. Prof. R. DUBOS; Pres. Dr. R. ABBOU.

International Committee on Military Medicine and Pharmacy (*Comité international de médecine et de pharmacie militaires*):

79 rue Saint-Laurent, B-4000 Liège, Belgium; f. 1921; 89 member states.

Pres. Gen. Méd. ALFONSO ICOCHEA DE VIVANCO (Peru); Sec.-Gen. Col. Méd. J. MATHIEU (Belgium). Publ. *Revue Internationale des Services de Santé des Armées*.

International Congress on Tropical Medicine and Malaria (*Congrès International de Médecine Tropicale et de Paludisme*):

Secretariat: Ninth International Congress on Tropical Medicine and Malaria, P.O.B. 1373, Athens Greece; to work towards the solution of the problems concerning malaria and tropical diseases. Last Congress: Oct. 1973.

Pres. of the Ninth Congress Prof. G. MERIKAS; Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. PAPAVALSILIOU (Greece).

International Rehabilitation Medicine Association (*Association Internationale de Réadaptation Médicale*):

Luhn 2, Urb. V. Braegger Guaynabo, Puerto Rico 00657; f. 1968; 1,160 mems. in 59 countries.

Pres. Prof. LUIS GUILLERMO IBARRA (Mexico); Sec.-Gen. HERMAN J. FLAX, M.D. (Puerto Rico). Publ. *News & Views* (at least 3 times a year).

International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled (*Société Internationale pour la Réadaptation des Handicapés*):

c/o Rehabilitation International, 219 East 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

Pres. Prof. Dr. KURT-ALPHONS JOCHHEIM (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. N. ACTON.

International Union of Immunological Societies (*Union Internationale des Sociétés d'Immunologie*):

c/o Dr. J. Natvig, Institute of Immunology and Rheumatology, Rikshospitalet University Hospital, F. Qvams gate 1, Oslo-1, Norway.

Pres. Dr. M. SELA (Israel); Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. NATVIG (Norway).

International Union of Nutritional Sciences (IUNS) (*Union Internationale des Sciences de la Nutrition*):

c/o Prof. B. Isaksson, Institute of Clinical Nutrition, University of Gothenburg, Sahlgren's Hospital, S-41345 Gothenburg, Sweden; f. 1946; to study the science of nutrition and its applications. Mems. from 42 countries.

Pres. Dr. C. GOPALAN (India); Sec.-Gen. Prof. B. ISAKSSON (Sweden).

The Transplantation Society (*Société de Transplantation*): (Eastern Hemisphere) c/o McIndoe Research Unit, Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead, Sussex, England; (Western Hemisphere) c/o Harvard Medical School, Dept. Surgery, New England Deaconess Hospital, 185 Pilgrim Rd., Boston, Mass. 02118, U.S.A.

Pres. Prof. L. BRENT; Secs. Prof. J. R. BATCHELOR (U.K.), Dr. A. P. MONACO (U.S.A.).

ORGANIZATIONS NOT FEDERATED TO CIOMS

Aerospace Medical Association: National Airport, Washington, D.C. 20001, U.S.A.; f. 1929 as Aero Medical Association; to advance the science and art of aviation and space medicine; to establish and maintain co-operation between medical and allied sciences concerned with aerospace medicine; to promote, protect, and maintain safety in aviation and astronautics. Mems.: individual, constituent and corporate in 75 countries.

Pres. J. HAROLD BROWN, M.D. (U.S.A.); Exec. Vice-Pres. MERRILL H. GOODWIN, M.D. (U.S.A.). Publ. *Aviation, Space and Environmental Medicine* (monthly).

Asian-Pacific Dental Federation: c/o P.O.B. 234, Greenhills Post Office, Rizal, Philippines; f. 1955 to establish closer relationship among dental associations in Asian and Pacific countries and to encourage research, with particular emphasis on dental health in rural areas. Asian Pacific Regional Organization of the International Dental Federation. Mems.: 12 national associations. Eighth congress: the Philippines, 1977.

Pres. G. RIZALI NOOR (Indonesia); Sec.-Gen. Dr. ROBERT Y. NORTON (Australia). Publ. *APDF APRO Newsletter* (twice a year).

Asociación Interamericana de Ingeniería Sanitaria (*Inter-American Association of Sanitary Engineering*): 2A Avenida 0-61, Zona 10, Ciudad de Guatemala, Guatemala; f. 1946 to establish uniform health standards. Mems.: about 1,800.

Pres. HUMBERTO OLIVERO (Guatemala); Sec.-Gen. DANILO ARIS P. (Guatemala). Publ. *Ingeniería Sanitaria* (quarterly).

Association des Dermatologistes et Syphiligraphes de Langue Française (*Association of French-speaking Dermatologists and Syphiligraphers*): Hôpital Charles Nicolle, Tunis, Tunisia; f. 1931 for the discussion of reports on various related topics at a conference held every three years. Mems.: 300 in 46 countries.

Pres. Prof. J. HEWITT; Sec. Prof. R. GHARBI. Publ. volume of reports after each conference.

Association Européenne de Médecine Interne d'Ensemble (*European Association of Internal Medicine*): Clinique Médicale B, Hôpital Civil, 67005 Strasbourg Cédex, France; f. 1969 to promote internal medicine from the ethical, scientific and professional points of view; to bring together European internists; to organize meetings, etc. Mems.: 400 in 20 European countries.

Pres. Prof. M. SANGIORGI (Italy); Sec. Prof. agr. J. M. BROGARD (France).

Association Européenne de Radiologie (*European Association of Radiology*): Istituto Radiologia Università, Viale Benedetto XV, 16132 Genoa, Italy; f. 1962 to develop and co-ordinate the efforts of radiologists in Europe by promoting radiology in both biology and medicine, studying its problems, developing professional training and establishing contact between radiologists

and professional, scientific and industrial organizations. Mems.: national associations in 23 countries.

Pres. Prof. M. SNELLING (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. L. OLIVA (Italy).

Association of National European and Mediterranean Societies of Gastro-enterology (ASNEMGE) (*Association des sociétés nationales européennes et méditerranéennes de gastro-entérologie*): Lange Lozanastraat 222, B-2000 Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1947 to facilitate the exchange of ideas between gastro-enterologists and disseminate knowledge; organizes International Congress of Gastro-enterology every 4 years. Members in 30 countries, national societies and sections of national medical societies.

Pres. Prof. I. WITTMAN (Hungary); Sec. Dr. L. O. STANDAERT (Belgium).

Balkan Medical Union (*Union Médicale Balkanique*): 1 rue Gabriel Peri, 70148 Bucharest, Romania; f. 1932; studies medical problems, particularly ailments specific to the Balkan region, to promote a regional programme of public health; serves as a clearing house for information and knowledge between doctors in the region; organizes research programmes and congresses. Mems.: doctors and specialists from Albania, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Pres. Dr. M. POPESCU BUZEU (Romania). Publs. *Archives de l'union médicale Balkanique* (6 times a year), *Bulletin de l'union médicale Balkanique* (six a year), *Annuaire* (annual).

Collegium Internationale Allergologicum: Lichtstrasse 35, CH-4002, Basle, Switzerland; f. 1954 to study scientific and clinical problems in allergy and related branches of medicine and immunology. Mems.: 156 from 27 countries.

Pres. G. B. WEST; Sec.-Treas. A. CERLETTI. Publ. *International Archives of Allergy and Applied Immunology*.

Comité International d'Esthétique et de Cosmétologie (CIDESCO) (*International Committee of Aesthetics and Cosmetology*): Forchstrasse 424, P.O.B. 124, 8029 Zürich, Switzerland (General Secretariat); f. 1946 to improve beauticians' training and to promote aesthetics and beauty care wherever possible. Mems.: in 26 countries; future congresses: Brighton 1978, Florence, 1979.

Pres. Dr. EDITH LAUDA (Austria); Vice-Pres. NINA HAAS (Federal Republic of Germany); Gen.-Sec. ROSE DROESSAERT (Switzerland).

European Association against Poliomyelitis and other Virus Diseases (*Association européenne contre la poliomyélite et autres maladies à virus*): 30 blvd. Général Jacques, Brussels 5, Belgium; f. 1951 to study all questions concerned with poliomyelitis and other virus diseases, and promote collaboration between all societies connected with the disease. Mems.: national organizations in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Pres. Prof. N. CAJAL (Romania); Sec.-Gen. P. RECHT (Belgium).

European Association for Cancer Research: c/o Dr. Jorgen Kieler, The Fibinger Laboratory, Ndr Frihavnsgræde 70, DK 2100 Copenhagen O, Denmark; f. 1968 to facilitate contact between cancer research workers and

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to organize scientific meetings in Europe. Mems.: 575 in countries in and out of Europe.

Pres. Prof. R. W. BALDWIN (U.K.); Sec. Dr. KIELER (Denmark).

European Association for the Study of Diabetes: 3-6 Alfred Place, London, WC1E 7EE; f. 1965 to encourage and support research in the field of diabetes, to promote the rapid diffusion of acquired knowledge and to facilitate its application; holds annual scientific meetings within Europe. Mems.: 960 in 41 countries not confined to Europe.

Pres. Prof. P. R. RANDLE (U.K.); Exec. Dir. JAMES G. L. JACKSON. Publ. *Diabetologia* (8 issues a year).

European Association for the Study of the Liver: Innere Medizin und Poliklinik, Freie Universität Berlin, Spandauer Damm 130, 1000 Berlin 19, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1966. Aims: to promote the communication of research in Europe on hepatology by arranging annual meetings and other relevant activities. Mems.: c. 300.

Sec. Dr. W. ARNOLD (Federal Republic of Germany). Publ. *Abstract of Communications* (annually).

European Association of Social Medicine (*Union Européenne de Médecine Sociale*): 6 Rond Point Winston Churchill, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France; f. 1953 to provide co-operation between national associations of preventive medicine and public health. Mems.: associations in 10 countries.

Pres. Prof. CARLO PALENZONA (Italy); Sec.-Gen. Dr. COURBAIRE DE MARCILLAT (France).

European Association of Training Programmes in Hospital and Health Services Administration: King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, 14 Palace Court, London, W2 4HT, England; f. 1966 to promote collaboration between European countries in the organization and development of training programmes in hospitals and health services administration; to encourage studies and research; 36 mems. in 12 countries.

Chair. COLM Ó NUALLAIN; Sec. IRFON ROBERTS; Publ. *Newsletter* (every six months).

European Committee for the Protection of the Population against the Hazards of Chronic Toxicity—EUROTOX: Faculté des Sciences Pharmaceutiques et Biologiques, 4 avc. de l'Observatoire, Paris 6e, France; f. 1957, studies risks of long-term build-up of toxicity.

Gen. Sec. Prof. R. TRUHAUT (France). Publs. *Reports of Meetings*.

European Dialysis and Transplant Association: c/o Prof. V. E. Andreucci, Divisione di Nefrologia, Seconda Facoltà di Medicina Università, Via S. Pansini, 80131 Naples, Italy; f. 1965 to encourage and to report advances in the field of haemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis, renal transplantation and related subjects. Mems.: 800.

Pres. Prof. J. H. THAYSEN (Denmark); Sec.-Treas. Prof. V. E. ANDREUCCI. Publs. *Proceedings* (annual).

European League against Rheumatism (*Ligue européenne contre le rhumatisme*): c/o Prof. E. G. L. BYWATERS, 53 Burkes Rd., Beaconsfield, Bucks., England; f. 1947 to co-ordinate research and treatment of rheumatic complaints, conducted by national societies. Members in 32 countries.

Pres. Prof. E. G. L. BYWATERS (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. V. REJHOLEC (Czechoslovakia); Sec. H. STULZ, Postfach 119, CH-4010 Basle, Switzerland; Treas. G. JOSENHAUS (Federal Republic of Germany).

European League for Mental Hygiene (*Ligue européenne d'hygiène mentale*): 11 rue Tronchet, Paris 8e, France; f. 1951 to act as a link between national associations, organize congresses on mental health, etc. Mems.: Nat. leagues in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Pres. Prof. G. LYKETOS (Greece); Sec. Dr. A. LAMARCHE (France).

European Organisation for Caries Research (ORCA) (*Organisme européenne de recherches sur la carie*): 18 Passage du Terraillet, CH-1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1953 to promote and undertake research on dental health, encourage international contacts, and make the public aware of the importance of care of the teeth. Mems.: research workers in 23 countries.

Pres. Dr. HANS R. HELD (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. J. L. HARDWICK (U.K.).

European Orthodontic Society (*Société européenne d'orthodontie*): 64 Wimpole St., London, W1M 8AL, England; f. 1907 to advance the science of orthodontics and its relations with the collateral arts and sciences. 1,133 members in 48 countries.

Pres. C. ROY; Sec. Prof. W. J. B. HOUSTON. Publ. *Transactions of the European Orthodontic Society* (annually).

European Society for Comparative Endocrinology: Department of Physiology and Biochemistry, University of Reading, Reading, RG6 2AJ, England; f. 1965 to promote interdisciplinary exchange between scientists engaged in various aspects of comparative endocrinology; sponsors a conference every two years. Mems.: 670 in 39 countries.

Pres. Prof. G. CHIEFFI; Sec.-Gen. F. J. CUNNINGHAM. Publs. abstracts of papers presented at conferences in General & Comparative Endocrinology.

European Society for Paediatric Endocrinology: c/o M. Zachmann, Dept. of Paediatrics, University, Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1961 to promote knowledge of paediatric endocrinology in the widest sense. Mems.: 98 in 15 countries.

Sec. M. ZACHMANN (Switzerland). Publ. abstracts after annual congresses in *Paediatric Research*.

European Society for Paediatric Nephrology: c/o Oskar H. Oetliker, M.D., Division of Paediatric Nephrology, University Children's Hospital, Freiburgstrasse 23, CH-3010 Bern, Switzerland; f. 1967. Mems.: 105 in 41 countries.

Sec. OSKAR H. OETLIKER, M.D.

European Union for Child Psychiatry (*Union européenne de pédopsychiatres*): 6 Chemin des Pêcheurs, Bienne, Switzerland; f. 1954 to develop contacts between specialists in child psychiatry, exchange information on research and control training of specialists. Members in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Gen.-Sec. Prof. A. FRIEDEMANN, M.D. (Switzerland); Chair. Prof. AHNSJØ (Sweden).

European Union of Medical Specialists (*Union Européenne des Médecins Spécialistes*): 20 avenue de la Couronne, Brussels 1050, Belgium; f. 1958 to safeguard the interests of medical specialists. Mems.: 2 representatives each from Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal

Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands and U.K.

Pres. Dr. P. POUYAUD (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. H. DELUNE (Belgium).

Eurotransplant Foundation (*Stichting Eurotransplant*): c/o Dept. of Immunohaematology, University Hospital, Leiden, Netherlands; f. 1968; co-ordinates the exchange of organs for transplants between about 100 hospitals in the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland; keeps register of almost 1,800 patients with all necessary information for matching with suitable donors in the shortest possible time (10 minutes); organizes transport of the organ and the transplantation. Co-operating clinics: 76, and collaboration with similar organizations in Western and Eastern Europe.

Chair. Prof. Dr. J. J. VAN ROOD; Admin. Dir. Drs. B. COHEN. Publ. *Leukocyte Typing and Kidney Transplantation in Unrelated Donor-Recipient Pairs*.

Federación Odontológica de Centro America y Panamá (*Odontological Federation of Central America and Panama*): Apdo. Postal 4115, Panama; f. 1957. Objects: to link national odontological societies and institutions in Central America and Panama. Mems.: 6 national societies and 2 colleges in 6 countries.

Pres. Dr. ALFREDO H. BERGUIDO; Secs. Dr. RODRIGO EISENMAN, Dr. RICAURTE NUÑEZ; Treas. Dr. HERNÁN RAMOS. Publ. *Congresses*.

Fédération des Gynécologues et Obstétriciens de Langue Française (*Federation of French Language Obstetricians and Gynaecologists*): Clinique Baudelocque, 123 Blvd. de Port-Royal, 75674 Paris Cédex 14, France; f. 1920 for the scientific study of phenomena having reference to obstetrics, gynaecology and reproduction in general. Mems.: 1,500 in 50 countries.

Pres. Prof. W. MERZ (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. Prof. C. SUREAU (France). Publ. *Journal de Gynécologie Obstétrique et Biologie de la Reproduction* (8 issues a year).

Federation of the European Dental Industry (FIDE) (*Fédération de l'Industrie Dentaire en Europe*): Vita Zahnfabrik H. Rauter KG., Spitalgasse 3, 788 Säckingen, Federal Republic of Germany; to promote the interests of the dental industry. Mems.: national association in France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Pres. and Chair. Consul Dr. HERBERT RAUTER (Federal Republic of Germany); Vice-Pres. PETER de TREY (U.K.).

Federation of World Health Foundations: Avenue Appia, 1211 Geneva, 27, Switzerland; f. 1967 to co-ordinate the work of the members and to maintain relations between them and the World Health Organization. The General Council of representatives of the member foundations is assisted by a steering committee. The Federation examines projects to be considered by the foundations, seeks to establish new foundations, advice and training. It is financed by members' contributions and gifts; mems.: 10 national health foundations which have entered into formal agreement with WHO, in Canada, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, U.K., U.S.A.

General Association of Municipal Health and Technical Experts (*Association générale des hygiénistes et techniciens municipaux*): 9 rue de Phalsbourg, Paris 17c, France; f. 1905 to study all questions related to urban and rural health—the control of preventable diseases, disinfection, distribution and purification of drinking

water, construction of drains, sewage, collection and disposal of household refuse, etc. Mems. in 35 countries.

Pres. A. HERZOG (France); Treas. B. ENGELMANN (France); Sec.-Gen. M. BRÈS (France). Publ. *Techniques et Sciences Municipales—l'Eau* (monthly).

Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama (INCAP) (*Instituto de Nutrición de Centro América y Panamá*): Carretera Roosevelt, Zona 11, Guatemala City, Guatemala; f. 1949 to promote the development of nutritional science and its application in member countries. Administered by Pan American Health Organization and a member of the World Health Organization. Mems.: 6 countries. Publs. Annual Report, scientific articles.

Dir. CARLOS TEJADA V., M.D.

Interamerican Society of Psychology—SIP (*Sociedad interamericana de psicología*): Apdo. Aereo 32501, Bogotá, Colombia; f. 1951 to provide means of communication between behavioural scientists in North and South America, to help in promoting cross-cultural research, exchange scholars and information, to hold congresses. The Sixteenth Inter-American Congress of Psychology was held in Miami, Florida in December 1976; Seventeenth Congress, San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1979. Mems.: 1,100.

Pres. HERBERT KELMAN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. LUIZ NATALICIO, PH.D. (U.S.A.). Publs. *Boletín de Noticias, Revista Interamericana de Psicología*, Proceedings of Congresses.

International Academy for the History of Pharmacy (*Académie internationale d'histoire de la pharmacie*): Postbox 2250, Rotterdam 3015, Netherlands; f. 1952. Aims: to bring together exponents of the study of pharmaceutical history. Mems.: 52 members in 32 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. G. FOLCH YOU; Hon. Sec. Dr. P. H. BRANS (Netherlands). Publ. *Acta Pharmaciae Historiae* (irregularly).

International Academy of Aviation and Space Medicine (*Académie internationale de médecine aéronautique et spatiale*): 1 Square Max Hymans, 75015 Paris, France; f. 1955; to facilitate international co-operation in research and teaching in the fields of aviation and space medicine; 146 members in 32 countries.

Pres. Dr. CH. A. BERRY (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. E. LAFONTAINE (France).

International Academy of Cytology: 1050 Ch. Ste-Foy, Quebec 6, Canada G1S 4L8; f. 1957 to foster and facilitate international exchange of knowledge and information on specialized problems of clinical cytology and to stimulate research in clinical cytology; to standardize terminology. Mems.: 800.

Pres. Prof. GEORGE L. WIED, F.I.A.C.; Sec.-Treas. ALEXANDER MEISELS, M.D. Publ. *Acta Cytologica*.

International Anatomical Congress: c/o Prof. Dr. D. A. Jdanov, Marx-Prospect 18, Moscow/K-9, U.S.S.R.; f. 1905; runs congresses for anatomists from all over the world to discuss research, teaching methods and terminology in the fields of gross and microscopical anatomy, histology, cytology, etc.

Pres. Prof. D. A. JDANOV (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. M. G. PRIVES (U.S.S.R.).

International Association for Child Psychiatry and Allied Professions (*Association internationale de psychiatrie infantile et des professions affiliées*): 333 Cedar Street, New Haven, Conn. 06510, U.S.A.; f. 1948 to promote scientific research in the field of child psychiatry by collaboration with allied professions. Mems.: national associations and individuals in 34 countries.

Pres. ALBERT J. SOLNIT, M.D.; Sec.-Treas. PETER B. NEUBAUER, M.D. Publ. *International Yearbook of Child Psychiatry*.

International Association for Dental Research: 211 East Chicago Avenue, Suite 1636, Chicago, Ill. 60611, U.S.A.; f. 1920. Aims: to encourage research in dentistry and related fields, and to further the communication of the results of such research by publication and by annual meetings; triennial conferences and divisional meetings are also held.

Mems.: 4,500 (1,450 in 53 countries outside North America).

Pres. FINN BRUDEVOLD; Sec.-Treas. Dr. ARTHUR R. FRECHETTE (U.S.A.). Publ. *The Journal of Dental Research* (monthly).

International Association for the Study of the Liver: Talcahuano 981, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1958 for the informal exchange of scientific data on the liver; 200 mems.

Pres. Prof. NIELS TYGSTRUP (Denmark); Sec. Prof. VICTOR PEREZ.

International Association of Agricultural Medicine and Rural Health (*Association internationale de Médecine agricole et Santé rurale*): Institut National de Médecine Agricole, Faculté de Médecine, 37032 Tours Cedex, France; f. 1961 to study the problems of medicine in agriculture in all countries and to prevent the pestilences caused by the conditions of work in agriculture. Mems.: 405.

Pres. Dr. C. K. ELLIOTT (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. G. E. LAMBERT (France).

International Association of Applied Psychology (*Association internationale de psychologie appliquée*): rue César Franck 47, 4000 Liège, Belgium; f. 1920, present title adopted in 1955. Aims: to establish contacts between those carrying out scientific work on applied psychology, to promote research and the adoption of measures contributing to this work. Mems.: 3,152 in 81 countries.

Pres. Dr. E. A. FLEISHMAN (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Prof. C. LEVY-LEBOYER (France); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. Prof. R. PIET (Belgium). Publ. *International Review of Applied Psychology* (every 6 months).

International Association of Asthmology (*Association Internationale d'Asthmologie—INTERASMA*): 6 rue de la Concorde, Toulouse, France; f. 1954 to advance medical knowledge of bronchial asthma and allied disorders; mems. in 47 countries.

Pres. P. ERIKSSON-LIHR (Finland); Sec.-Gen. CL. THÉRON (France).

International Association of Group Psychotherapy: Fischerweg 6, CH 2500 Biel-Bienne, Switzerland; f. 1954. Mems.: 500 individuals in 30 countries.

Pres. SAMUEL B. HADDEN, M.D.; Gen. Sec. ADOLF FRIEDEMANN, M.D. Publ. *International Handbook of Group Psychotherapy*.

International Association of Logopedics and Phoniatrics: 6 Ave. de la Gare, 1003 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1924 to promote standards of training and research in human communication disorders in all countries, to establish information centres and communicate with kindred organizations. Mems.: 200 individuals and 38 societies from 26 countries.

Pres. ER. LOEBELL, M.D. (Switzerland); Gen.-Sec. ANDRÉ MULLER, M.D. Publ. *Folia Phoniatrica* (six times a year).

International Association of Oral Surgeons: Knabrostrade 3, DK-1210 Copenhagen, Denmark; f. 1963 to advance the science and art of oral surgery; 1,250 mems.

Pres. Prof. Dr. W. A. M. VAN DER KWAST (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. Dr. JØRGEN RUD (Denmark). Publs. *International Journal of Oral Surgery* (bi-monthly), *Transactions of International Conferences on Oral Surgery*, *Newsletter* (every six months).

International Brain Research Organization (IBRO): Institute of Neurology, Dean's College, Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey, England; f. 1960; registered in Canada as an international non-governmental body having consultative relations with UNESCO and WHO. Concerned with furthering all aspects of brain research. Mems.: 12 national corporate and 1,200 individual.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. DEREK RICHTER. Publs. *IBRO News and Neuroscience* (bi-monthly), *IBRO Monograph Series*.

International Bronchoesophagological Society: 3401 North Broad Street, Philadelphia 40, Pa., U.S.A.; f. 1951 to promote by all means the progress of Bronchoesophagology and to provide a forum for discussion among broncho-esophagologists of various specialities. Mems.: 450 in 45 countries.

Pres. PLINIO DE MATTOS BARRETTO (Brazil); Exec. Sec. and Treas. Dr. CHARLES M. NORRIS; Pres. of next Congress Dr. ARTHUR M. OLSEN (U.S.A.), Clinique ORL, Hôpital Cantonal, 1011 Lausanne, Switzerland.

International Bureau for Epilepsy: 44 Grays Inn Rd., London, W.C.1, England; f. 1961; the 27 national branches of the International League against Epilepsy (q.v.) are members of the Bureau; to collect and disseminate information about social and medical care for epileptics, to organize international and regional meetings; to advise and answer questions on social aspects of epilepsy. Mems.: 48 organizations and 150 individuals in 38 countries.

Pres. ELLEN GRASS (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. GEORGE BURDEN (U.K.). Publ. *Newsletter* (quarterly).

International Catholic Confederation of Hospitals (*Confédération Internationale Catholique des Institutions Hospitalières*): Linnaeusdreef 60, Breukelen, Netherlands; f. 1951. Mems.: 16 national organizations; corresponding members: 9 national organizations. Organizes regular international and regional congresses.

Pres. Mgr. W. MÜHLENBROCK (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. G. STULEMEYER (Netherlands).

International Cell Research Organisation (*Organisation Internationale de Recherche sur la Cellule*): c/o UNESCO, Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7e, France; f. 1962; to create, encourage and promote co-operation between scientists of different disciplines throughout the world for the advancement of fundamental knowledge of the cell, normal and abnormal; organizes every year four to six international laboratory courses on modern topics of cell and molecular biology for young research scientists in important research centres all over the world; sponsors exchange of scientists; 400 mems.

Chair. Prof. J. W. M. LA RIVIERE (Netherlands); Vice-Chair. Prof. D. MAZIA (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. Prof. A. KEPES (France).

International Center of Information on Antibiotics: 32 Blvd. de la Constitution, 4020 Liège, Belgium, f. 1961 to gather information on antibiotics and strains producing them; to establish contact with discoverers of antibiotics with a view to obtaining samples and filing information; to establish contact with the curators of culture collections in order to publish a catalogue of the producing strains, and with research workers in order to avoid duplication of investigations and confusion in

the scientific literature; to spread information by means of a bulletin. 1,000 corresponding members.

Dir. Prof. M. WELSCH; Senior Scientist in Charge Dr. L. DELCAMBE. Publ. *Information Bulletin* (irregular).

International Chiropractors Association: 741 Brady St., Davenport, Iowa, U.S.A.; f. 1926 to promote advancement of the art and science of Chiropractic. Mems.: 9 affiliated associations and individuals totalling 5,619 in 18 countries.

Pres. Dr. JOSEPH MAZZARELLI; Sec.-Treas. Dr. R. TYRRELL DENNISTON. Publs. *International Review of Chiropractic* (every 2 months), *ICA Newsletter* (published alternate months).

International Commission for Optics (ICO) (*Commission Internationale d'Optique (CIO)*): Laboratoire de Physique Générale et d'Optique, Faculté des Sciences, Université de Besançon, 25030 Besançon, France; f. 1948 to contribute to the progress of theoretical and instrumental optics, to assist in research and to promote international agreement on specifications. Mems.: national committees from 20 countries. Affiliated to IUPAP; Gen. Assembly every three years (next meeting, Madrid 1978).

Pres. Dr. W. H. STEEL (Australia); Sec. Treas. Prof. J. C. VIÉNOT (France); Publs. *ICO Newsletter*, *Journal of the Optical Society of America*.

International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP): f. 1928 to provide technical guidance and promote international co-operation in the field of radiation protection; committees on Radiation Effects, Internal and External Exposure, Application of Recommendations. Mems.: about 50.

Chair. Prof. B. LINDELL (Sweden); Vice-Chair. Dr. D. J. BENINSON (Argentina); Scientific Sec. F. D. SOWBY, M.D. (Canada), Clifton Ave., Sutton, Surrey, SM2 5PU, England. Publs. on various aspects of radiation protection.

International Committee for Standardization in Human Biology (ICSHB): Faculté de Médecine, 7 rue Héger-Bordet, Brussels 7, Belgium; f. 1958 to standardize methods, techniques and apparatus used in human biology; to plan standardized biological surveys. Mems.: 250 from 40 countries.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. L. MARTIN (Belgium). Publ. *International Journal of Human Biology* (bi-monthly).

International Committee of Catholic Nurses (*Comité international catholique des infirmières et assistantes médico-sociales—CICIAMS*): Square Vergote 43, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1928 to group professional catholic nursing associations; to represent Christian thought in the general professional field at international level; to co-operate in the general development of the profession and to promote social welfare. 46 full mems., 20 corresponding mems.

Pres. E. BAHINTCHIE; Gen. Sec. GH. VAN MASSENHOVE. Publs. *CICIAMS-Nouvelles/News/Nachrichten* (every four months).

International Committee on Physical Fitness Research (I.C.P.F.R.): Department of Exercise Physiology, Juntendo University, Narashino, Chiba, Japan; f. 1964 to construct international standardized physical fitness tests, to obtain information on world standards of physical fitness and to promote health and physical fitness in all countries through the exchange of scientific knowledge. Mems.: 122 in 38 countries.

Pres. Dr. L. P. NOVAK; Sec.-Gen. Dr. T. ISHIKO.

International Congress of Radiology (*Congrès International de Radiologie*): Secretary-General, Dr. J. Bonmati. Lagasca 27, Madrid 1, Spain; f. 1925. Objects: to develop and advance medical radiology by giving radiologists in different countries an opportunity of personally submitting their experiences and discussing their ideas; and forming personal bonds with their colleagues; there are five permanent International Commissions: (a) on Radiological Education and Information, (b) on Radiation Units and Measurements, (c) on Radiological Protection, (d) on Rules and Regulations, (e) on Stage Grouping of Cancer and Presentation of Results; these Commissions meet periodically and during each Congress, held at four-yearly intervals.

International Council of Botanic Medicine: 11 St. Catherine St. East, Montreal 129, P.Q., Canada; f. 1938 to educate its Fellows and Members in the science of botanic medicine, to co-operate with medical herbalist societies and professional schools to promote the ethical practice of botanic medicine. Mems.: 960 individuals in 24 countries.

Pres. Dr. JACOB E. THUNA (Canada); Sec.-Treas. Dr. ARTHUR SCHRAMM (U.S.A.). Publs. *Journal of Naturopathic Medicine* (monthly), *Health from Herbs* (monthly), *The Herbal Practitioner* (quarterly).

International Council of Nurses—IGN (*Conseil international des infirmières—CII*): 37 rue de Vermont, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1899. Aims: to provide a medium through which national nursing associations may share their common interests, working together to develop the contribution of nursing to the promotion of the health of people and the care of the sick. Quadrennial congresses are held in different countries. The 1981 congress will be held in Kansas City, U.S.A.

Pres. DOROTHY CORNELIUS (U.S.A.); Exec. Dir. ADELE HERWITZ. Publ. *The International Nursing Review* (6 issues per year, in English).

International Council of Psychologists: 206 Lafayette Circle, Cincinnati, Ohio 45220, U.S.A.; f. 1942 to promote psychology as a science and a profession throughout the world.

Pres. VICTOR D. SANUA, PH.D. (U.S.A.); Sec. PATRICIA CAUTLEY, PH.D. (U.S.A.). Publs. *ICWP Tenth Anniversary Handbook* (1951), *Twenty-fifth Anniversary History* (1967), *The International Psychologist* (quarterly periodical), *International Understanding* (1963–1968, vols. 1–6).

International Cystic Fibrosis Association: 202 East 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1964 to disseminate current information on cystic fibrosis in those areas of the world where the disease occurs and to stimulate participation of scientific and medical researchers to the end that the disease will be resolved. Conducts annual medical symposia. Mems.: 23 national organizations.

Pres. GEORGE N. BARRIE, Jr. (U.S.A.); Chair. Scientific/Medical Advisory Committee Prof. ETTORRE ROSSI (Switzerland).

International Documentation Centre for Plastic Expressions (*Centre Internationale de Documentation concernant les Expressions Plastiques—CIDEP, Fondation Singer-Polignac*): Clinique de la Faculté, 100 rue de la Santé, 75014 Paris, France; f. 1963; collection of books, drawings, films and slides relating to the psychopathology of expression in the plastic arts.

Dir. Dr. C. WIART. Publ. Catalogue of acquisitions of the library (twice a year).

International Federation for Hygiene, Preventive Medicine and Social Medicine: via Cola di Rienzo, 1-192 Rome, Italy; f. 1954. Mems.: national associations and individual members. in 34 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. G. A. CANAPERIA; Sec. Gen. Dr. ERNST MUSIL. Publ. *Bulletin* (four a year).

International Federation for Medical Psychotherapy (*Internationale Gesellschaft für Ärztliche Psychotherapie*): Box 26, Vinderen, Oslo 3, Norway; f. 1946 to further research and teaching of psychotherapy, to organize international congresses. Mems.: 3,200 psychotherapists from 24 countries, 36 societies.

Pres. Prof. Dr. P.-B. SCHNEIDER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Dr. FINN MAGNUSSEN (Norway). Publ. *Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics*.

International Federation for Public Health (*Fédération Internationale pour la Santé Publique*): 30 ave. Raymondin, 1009 Pully, Switzerland; f. 1959; collects and diffuses documentation and information on health, hygiene, therapeutics, alimentation, air, water, etc.; promotes research, exchanges, comparison of experiments; organizes international congresses.

Pres. LOUIS POLLEN (Switzerland); Vice-Pres. Dr. MARIO MANCINI (Italy).

International Federation of Gynaecology and Obstetrics (*Fédération internationale de gynécologie et d'obstétrique—FIGO*): 27 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London NW1 4RG, England; f. 1954; assists and contributes to research in gynaecology and obstetrics; aims to facilitate the exchange of information and perfect methods of teaching; organizes international congresses. Membership: National societies in 76 countries.

Pres. of Bureau ROBERTO CALDEYRO-BARCIA (Uruguay); Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. S. TOMKINSON (U.K.). Publ. *Journal*.

International Federation of Multiple Sclerosis Societies: Stubenring 6/4/9A, 1010 Vienna, Austria; f. 1967 to co-ordinate and further the work of national multiple sclerosis organizations throughout the world, to stimulate and encourage scientific research in this and related neurological diseases, to aid member societies in helping individuals who are in any way disabled as a result of these diseases, to collect and disseminate information and to provide counsel and active help in furthering the development of voluntary national multiple sclerosis organizations.

Pres. F. C. WISER, Jr.; Sec.-Gen. SIDNEY L. O'DONOGHUE. Publs. *International Newssheet* (twice a year, in English, German and French), *Annual Report* (in English, German and French).

International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations—IFPMA: Nordstrasse 15, P.O.B. 328, 8035 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1968. Aims: the exchange of information and international co-operation in all questions of interest to the pharmaceutical industry, particularly in the field of health legislation, science and research in order to contribute to the advancement of the health and welfare of the peoples of the world; development of ethical principles and practices and co-operation with national and international organizations, governmental and non-governmental. Mems.: the pharmaceutical manufacturers associations of the EEC, EFTA, Latin America, Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Iran, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Turkey and the U.S.A.

Pres. MAX P. TIEFENBACHER; Exec. Vice-Pres. Dr. J. EGLI.

International Federation of Thermalism and Climatism (*Fédération internationale du thermalisme et du climatisme—FITEC*): 5 Hätternweg, 9000 St. Gallen, Switzerland; f. 1947. 26 member countries.

Pres. Dr. G. EBRARD; Gen. Sec. Prof. Dr. C. KASPAR.

International Guild of Dispensing Opticians: 22 Nottingham Place, London, W1M 4AT, England; f. 1951 to promote the science of, and to maintain and advance standards and effect co-operation in optical dispensing. Mems.: individuals and organizations in 11 countries.

Pres. A. J. HAWES (U.K.); Sec. M. G. AIRD (U.K.); Treas. JOHN PAXTON (U.K.).

International Homoeopathic League (*Ligue Homéopathique Internationale*): c/o Dr. A. HORVILLEUR, 10 rue de la Charité, 69002 Lyon, France; f. 1925 to develop homoeopathy. Mems.: 250 individuals, 20 groups (2,500 members) representing 40 countries.

Pres. Dr. EENHOOTA (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. Dr. A. HORVILLEUR (France). Publ. *Acta Homeopathica*.

International Hospital Federation (*Fédération internationale des hôpitaux*): 126 Albert St., London, NW1 7NF, England; f. 1947 to maintain an information bureau on matters connected with hospital work and health service; to sponsor projects and study groups; to organize international congresses, seminars and study tours; to sponsor training courses for senior administrators; to publish a quarterly journal; 5 categories of members: national hospital and health service organizations, professional associations, regional organizations and individual hospitals; individual members; professional and industrial members; honorary members.

Pres. Dr. JUR. F. KOHLER (Switzerland); Dir.-Gen. M. C. HARDIE. Publ. *World Hospitals* (quarterly; English with French and Spanish supplements).

International League Against Epilepsy (*Ligue internationale contre l'épilepsie*): 38 blvd. Longchamp, 13-Marseilles 1e, France; f. 1909 to collect and disseminate information concerning epilepsy and foster co-operation with other international institutions in similar fields; General Assembly meets every four years. Mems.: national organizations and individuals in 30 countries.

Pres. H. GASTAUT (France); Sec.-Gen. O. MAGNUS (Netherlands). Publ. *Epilepsia* (quarterly).

International Medical Association for the Study of Living Conditions and Health (*Association Médicale Internationale pour l'Etude des Conditions de Vie et de Santé—A.M.I.E.V.*): Temporary address: CTO, Via Cesare Bolarini 2, 40121 Bologna, Italy; f. 1951 to co-ordinate research in a wide range of subjects relating to living, working and environmental conditions which favour man's healthy physical and moral development; holds international congresses. Mems.: doctors in 35 countries.

Pres. Prof. JOSUÉ DE CASTRO (Brazil); Gen. Sec. Dr. J. PARADIS (France). Publ. *Acta Medica et Sociologica*.

International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) (*Organe international de contrôle des stupéfiants—OICS*): Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1961 to supervise the implementation of the Narcotics Treaties by governments; 13 members acting in their individual capacities.

Pres. Prof. PAUL REUTER (France); Sec. STEFAN STĘPCZYŃSKI (Poland). Publ. Report on the Board's work and addenda containing statistical data on the licit production, manufacture, utilization and stocks of narcotic drugs, and advance estimates of opium production and of narcotic drug requirements (annual).

International Optometric and Optical League: 65 Brook-St., London, W1Y 2DT, England; f. 1927 to co-ordinate efforts to provide a good standard of ophthalmic optical (optometric) care throughout the world; in pursuance of this object the League is active in providing a forum for exchange of ideas between different countries; a large part of its work is concerned with optometric education, and advice upon standards of qualification. The League also interests itself in legislation in relation to optometry throughout the world. Mems.: 25 countries.

Pres. G. A. WHEATCROFT (U.K.); Sec. P. A. SMITH (U.K.).
 Publs. *Reports, Interoptics, Optometric Syllabus and Teaching Guide*, etc.

International Organization Against Trachoma (*Organisation Internationale contre le trachome*): Centre Hospitalier Intercommunal de Créteil, 94010 Créteil, France; f. 1929 by the International Congress of Ophthalmology for the research and study of trachomatous conjunctivitis (trachoma).

Pres. Prof. GABRIEL COSCAS (France); Sec.-Gen. (vacant).

International Organization for Medical Physics: c/o Dr. JOHN R. CAMERON, Dept. of Radiology, University Hospitals, Madison, Wisconsin 53706, U.S.A.; f. 1963 to organize international co-operation in medical physics, to promote communication between the various branches of medical physics and allied subjects, to contribute to the advancement of medical physics in all its aspects and to advise on the formation of National Organizations for Medical Physics in those countries where no such organization exists. Mems.: National Organizations of Medical Physics in 17 countries.

Pres. R. MATHIEU (Canada); Vice-Pres. J. R. MALLARD (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. R. WALSTARM (Sweden).

International Pharmaceutical Federation (*Fédération internationale pharmaceutique*): Alexanderstraat 11, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1912 to promote the development of pharmacy both as a profession and as an applied science. Approx. 60 national pharmaceutical organizations in 53 countries are ordinary members, and approx. 4,000 individual pharmacists are associate members. Meetings of the Bureau and Council annually since 1956; General Assembly every 2 years, International Congress every year.

Pres. Dr. J. H. M. WINTERS (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. J. H. M. A. MARTENS (Netherlands).

International Psycho-Analytical Association: 39 avenue de Versailles, 75016 Paris, France; f. 1908 to hold meetings to define and promulgate the theory and teaching of psychoanalysis, to act as a forum for scientific discussions, to control and regulate training and to contribute to the interdisciplinary area which is common to the behavioural sciences. 3,100 members.

Pres. Prof. SERGE LEBOVICI (France); Sec. Prof. DANIEL WIDLOCHER (France). Publ. *International Journal of Psychoanalysis* (4 issues per year).

International Scientific Committee for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control (*Comité scientifique international de recherches et de lutte contre la trypanosomiase*): Joint Secretariat, OAU/STRC, P.M. Box 2359, Lagos, Nigeria; f. 1949. Objects: to review the work on tsetse and trypanosomiasis problems carried out by organizations and workers concerned in laboratories and in the field; to stimulate further research and discussion and to promote co-ordination between research workers and organizations in the different countries in Africa, and to provide a regular opportunity for the discussion of particular problems and for the exposition of new experiments and discoveries.

Publ. Proceedings of ISCTR Conferences.

International Society for Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis (ISCEH): Psychiatric Clinic, Charles University, Pha 2, Ke Karlova 11, Prague 2, Czechoslovakia; f. 1958 as an affiliate of the World Federation for Mental Health; to stimulate and improve professional research, discussion and publications pertinent to the scientific study of hypnosis; to encourage co-operative relations among scientific disciplines with regard to the study and application of hypnosis; to bring together persons using hypnosis and set up standards for professional training and adequacy.

Pres. Prof. JEAN LASSNER, M.D. (130 rue de la Pompe, Paris 16e, France); Exec. Sec. Dr. IVAN HORVAI (Czechoslovakia); Treas. Dr. A. S. PATERSON. Publ. *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis*.

International Society for Research on Civilization Diseases and Vital Substances (*Société internationale pour la recherche sur les maladies de civilisation et les substances vitales*): 61 Bemeroderstrasse, Hannover-Kirchrode, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1954 to research into improvement of foodstuffs by ensuring retention of their natural properties; to combat the use of chemical products; prohibit harmful additives; organizes an annual International Convention on Civilization Diseases, Nutrition, Environment and living conditions. Member societies and individuals in 80 countries.

Pres. Dr. med. ST. KLEIN. Publ. *Vitalstoffe-Zivilisationskrankheiten* (Vital substances, Diseases of Civilization; every 2 months).

International Society of Acupuncture (*Société internationale d'acupuncture*): 45 rue Poncellet, Paris 17e, France; f. 1943 to develop knowledge of acupuncture in the world. Mems.: national societies and individuals in 62 countries.

Pres. Dr. J. C. DE TYMOWSKI; Vice-Pres. Drs. SCHATZ and SERRES; Sec.-Gen. Dr. BARUCH. Publs. *Revue d'acupuncture* (quarterly) and Newsletters.

International Society of Clinical Electrorétinography of Vision (*Société Internationale d'Electrorétinographie Clinique de Vision*): c/o Dr. G. H. M. VAN LITH, 180 Schiedamsevest, Rotterdam 1, Netherlands; f. 1958. Publs. *Newsletter* (with bibliographic service), *Proceedings* (yearly).

International Society of Cybernetic Medicine (*Société Internationale de Médecine Cybernétique—SIMC*): 348 Via Roma, 80134 Naples, Italy; f. 1958. Aims: to promote international co-operation in the use of cybernetic methods in the biological and medical sciences; organizes congresses; individual and collective members in various countries.

Pres. Prof. A. MASTURZO (Italy); Sec. Dr. P. BATTARRA (Italy). Publ. *Cybernetic Medicine* (quarterly).

International Society of Developmental Biologists: Department of Pathology, University of Helsinki, Haartmaninkatu 3, SF 00290 Helsinki 20, Finland; f. 1911 as *International Institute of Embryology*. Objects: to promote the study of developmental biology and to promote international co-operation among the investigators in this field; the Hubrecht Laboratory is an International Research Laboratory for descriptive and experimental embryology, and has a Central Embryological Library and Collection of slides and material. Mems.: 550.

Pres. Prof. L. SAXÉN (Finland); Sec. Prof. R. DE HAAN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Treas. Dr. J. WARTIOVAARA. Publ. *General Embryological Information Service* (biennial).

International Society of Medical Hydrology (*Société internationale d'hydrologie médicale*): via Rovereto 11, 00198 Rome, Italy; f. 1922; 236 mems.

Pres. Prof. JÓZEF JANKOWIAK; Pres. of the Permanent Committee Prof. MARIANO MESSINI (Italy). Publ. *Archives of Medical Hydrology* (quarterly).

International Society of National Fertility Associations: San Martin de Tours 2916, 1° Piso-B, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. ARMANDO MENDIZÁBAL.

International Society of Tropical Dermatology: 3 East 69th St., New York, N.Y. 10021, U.S.A.; f. 1960. Mems.: about 1,800 in 88 countries.

Pres. Prof. ARTHUR ROOK (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. ORLANDO CANIZARES (U.S.A.). Publ. *International Journal of Dermatology* (10 a year).

International Union of Psychological Science: c/o Prof. Wayne H. Holtzman, Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712, U.S.A.; f. 1951 to contribute to the development of intellectual exchange and scientific relations between psychologists of different countries. Mems.: national societies in 41 countries.

Pres. JOSEPH NUTTIN (Belgium); Vice-Pres. ARTHUR SUMMERFIELD (United Kingdom), YOSHIHISA TANAKA (Japan); Sec.-Gen. WAYNE H. HOLTZMAN (U.S.A.); Deputy Sec.-Gen. GERMAINE DE MONTMOLLIN (France). Publs. *International Journal of Psychology* (quarterly), *International Directory of Psychologists* (irregular).

International Union of Railway Medical Services (*Union Internationale des Services Médicaux des Chemins de Fer*): c/o Sec.-Gen. Dr. NEWNHAM, Paddington Station, London, W2 1HA, England; f. 1948.

Mems.: Railway administrations in 32 countries.

Latin American Union of Societies of Phthisiology: San Lucar 1554, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1933 to promote relations between scientific bodies in Latin America concerned with phthisiology; organizes Pan-American tuberculosis congresses. Mems.: national societies in 13 countries.

Pres. Prof. PEDRO ITURBE (Venezuela); Sec.-Gen. Prof. FERNANDO D. GÓMEZ (Uruguay). Publ. *Boletín Soc. Tisiología* (quarterly).

League against Trachoma (*Ligue contre le Trachome*): 50 avenue A. Camus, 86100 Châtellerault, France; f. 1923. 2,000 mems.

Pres. Prof. GABRIEL COSCAS (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. R. PAGÈS (France). Publ. *Revue Internationale du Trachome* (in French and English, quarterly).

Middle East Neurosurgical Society: Dr. Fuad S. Haddad, Neurosurgical Department, American University Hospital, Beirut, Lebanon; f. 1958 to promote clinical advances and scientific research among its members and to spread knowledge of neurosurgery and related fields among all members of the medical profession in the Middle East. Mems.: 40 in 9 countries.

Pres. Prof. B. RAMAMURTHI; Hon. Sec. Dr. FUAD S. HADDAD.

Nordisk Neurokirurgisk Forening (NNF) (*Scandinavian Neurosurgical Society*): c/o Jakob Husby, Neurokirurgisk afdeling, Aalborg Sygehus, P.O.B. 365, 9100 Aalborg, Denmark; f. 1946. Mems.: 300 including hon., corresp. and assoc. mems. in 23 countries.

Pres. JOHN RUSHEDE (Denmark); Sec. JAKOB HUSBY (Denmark). Publ. Abstracts: *Acta Neurologica* (Vienna).

Organization for Co-ordination and Co-operation in the Fight against Endemic Diseases (*Organisation de Coopération et de Coopération pour la Lutte contre les Grandes Endémies—OCCGE*): B.P. 153, Bobo-Dioulasso, Upper Volta; f. 1960. Mems.: governments of Benin, France, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta.

Pres. SALA MOUSSA (Niger); Sec.-Gen. Dr. CHEICK SOW. Publs. Technical Documents and Conference Documents.

Research centres:

Centre Muraz: B.P. 153, Bobo-Dioulasso, Upper Volta; Dir. Dr. MOREAU.

Institut Marchoux de Leprologie: B.P. 251, Bamako, Mali; Dir. Prof. SAINT-ANDRÉ.

Institut d'Ophtalmologie Tropicale Africaine (IOTA): B.P. 248, Bamako, Mali; Dir. Dr. LOREAL.

Institut de Recherches sur l'Onchocercose (IRO): B.P. 1500, Bouaké, Ivory Coast; Dir. M. PHILLIPPON.

Office de Recherches sur l'Alimentation et la Nutrition Africaine (ORANA): B.P. 2089, Dakar, Senegal; Dir. Dr. N'DIAYE MAKHTAR.

Organization for Co-ordination in the Fight against Endemic Diseases in Central Africa (*Organisation de Coopération pour la Lutte contre les Endémies en Afrique Centrale—OCEAC*): B.P. 288, Yaoundé, Cameroon; f. 1965. Aims: to standardize methods of fighting endemic diseases, to co-ordinate national action, and to negotiate programmes of assistance on a regional scale. Mems.: Cameroon, Central African Empire, Chad, the Congo, Gabon.

Pres. Gen. NEGUE DJOGO (Chad); Sec.-Gen. Dr. B. DURAND.

Pan-American Association of Ophthalmology: Secretariats: 211 North Meramec, St. Louis, Missouri 63105, U.S.A.; Ramon Ribeyro 525, Miraflores, Lima, Peru; Box 1189, Panama 1, R.P.; f. 1940 to promote friendship and dissemination of scientific information among the profession throughout the Western Hemisphere. Mems.: national ophthalmological societies in 22 countries.

Pres. Dr. JUAN ARENTSEN S. (Chile); Exec. Dir. Dr. BENJAMIN F. BOYD (Panama).

Pan American Cancer Cytology Society: P.O.B. 744, Boca Raton, Florida 33432, U.S.A.; f. 1957 to develop, promote and extend the use of cytologic diagnosis, training and research; organizes periodic congresses and other meetings; next Congress to be held at San Diego, Calif., U.S.A.

Pres. Dr. PURVIS MARTIN; Corresp. Sec. WALTER H. THAIN C.T., M.T. Publ. *Cancer Cytology* (bi-annual).

Pan-American Medical Association: 745 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A.; f. 1925. Aims to promote the interchange of medical knowledge and research among the countries of the Western Hemisphere, to grant scholarships to doctors in the American nations and send doctors to seminars on the latest medical developments; to strengthen through the medical profession bonds of friendship among the peoples of the Western Hemisphere; 56 different medical sections. Holds inter-American congresses; 50th Anniversary Congress held at Hollywood, Fla., U.S.A., October 1976.

Dir.-Gen. JOSEPH J. FLLER, M.D.

Pan-American Medical Women's Alliance Inc.: Dr. Carmen Troche de Mejía, 54 Antonio, Humacao, Puerto Rico; f. 1947 to bring medical women in the Americas into association for medical public welfare work, to improve treatment methods and general conditions. Mems.:

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Medicine and Health

active retired, honorary individual mems. and group mems. in 15 countries.

Pres. Dr. ELIZABETH JEFFRESS (U.S.A.). Publ. *Newsletter, Proceedings of Congresses*.

Pan-Pacific Surgical Association: Room 236, Alexander Young Bldg., Honolulu, Hawaii 96813, U.S.A.; f. 1929 to bring together surgeons to exchange scientific knowledge relating to surgery and medicine. Mems.: 2,700 regular, associate and senior mems. from 44 countries. Fourteenth Congress, April 1978.

Chair. of Board DONALD A. JONES, M.D.; Sec.-Gen. JOHN R. WATSON, M.B., F.R.C.S.(E.).

Permanent Commission and International Association on Occupational Health (*Commission permanente et Association internationale pour la médecine du travail*): Quality House, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1HP, England; f. 1906 to study pathological conditions arising in industrial work; to arrange congresses on industrial medicine, and the safety of workers; to inform public authorities and learned societies. Mems.: 836 from 57 countries.

Pres. Prof. ENRICO VIGLIANI (Italy); Sec.-Treas. Dr. ROBERT MURRAY (U.K.).

Permanent Inter-African Bureau for Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis: c/o Institut de Médecine Tropicale, Office National de la Recherche et du Développement, P.O.B. 1697, Kinshasa, Zaire; f. 1949 to collect and publish documentary material and facilitate interchange of research workers and experts. Mems.: OAU countries (see chapter).

Dir. Prof. V. A. DEGROOTE. Publ. *O.N.R.D.*

Réunion Européenne de Chimie Thérapeutique (*European Meeting on Medicinal Chemistry*): 49 Square Marie-Louise, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; organized jointly by the Société Chimique de Belgique and the Société Française de Chimie Thérapeutique with the co-operation of organizations in Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, the United Kingdom and Belgium.

Chair. Dr. FL. MARTIN (Belgium).

Sociedad Interamericana de Cardiología (*Interamerican Society of Cardiology*): Instituto Nacional de Cardiología de México, Juan Badiano 1, Tlalpan, D.F., Mexico; f. 1944 to stimulate the development of cardiology. Mems.: 22,000 in 23 countries.

Pres. (1976-80) Dr. E. HIRSCHHAUT; Sec.-Treas. Dr. JORGE SONI.

Société de Neuro-Chirurgie de Langue Française (*Society of French-speaking Neuro-Surgeons*): 60 blvd. Latour-Maubourg, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1949. Mems.: 500 in numerous countries.

Pres. J. LE POIRE (France); Sec. M. HURTH. Publ. *Neuro-Chirurgie* (nine issues a year).

Société de Nutrition et de Diététique de Langue Française (*French Language Society of Nutrition and Dietetics*): Unité de Recherches Diététiques, Hôpital Bichat, 170 blvd. Ney, Paris 18e, France. Mems.: 250 in 10 countries.

Pres. Prof. Y. DENARD (France); Gen. Sec. Dr. J. LAMBERT (France). Publ. *Les Cahiers de Nutrition et de Diététique* (quarterly).

Société Internationale de Médecine Néo-hippocratique (*International Society of Neo-hippocratic Medicine*): Faculté de Médecine de Montpellier, 34 Montpellier, France; f. for the study of the whole man in health and in sickness; holds international congresses. Mems.: doctors in numerous countries.

Pres. Prof. MARCEL MARTINY (France); Vice-Pres. LUIGI BRIAN (Italy).

Société Internationale de Psycho-Propylaxie Obstétricale (*International Society of Obstetric Psycho-Propylaxy*): 31 rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris 7e, France; f. 1959. Mems.: 250 in 31 countries.

Pres. Prof. NORMAN MORRIS (U.K.); Vice-Pres. Prof. MERGER (France). Publ. *Bulletin Official* (two a year).

Société Internationale des Techniques d'Imagerie Mentale—S.I.T.I.M. (*International Society for Mental Imagery Techniques*): 344 rue Saint Jacques, 75005 Paris, France; a group of research workers, technicians and psychotherapists using oneirism techniques under waking conditions, with the belief that a healing action cannot be dissociated from the restoration of creativity. Mems.: 17 countries.

Pres. Dr. ANDRÉ VIREL (France); Vice-Pres. LEOPOLDO RIGO (Italy).

Société Internationale d'Urologie (*International Society of Urology*): 63 ave. Niel, Paris 17e, France. Mems.: 1,200 in 60 countries.

Pres. SALVADOR GIL VERNET (Spain); Gen. Sec. RENÉ KÜSS (France).

Society for Ski Traumatology (*Société Internationale de Traumatologie de Ski et de Médecine de Sport d'Hiver*): Chalet Erosen, 7050 Arosa, Switzerland; f. 1956 to exchange experiences in treating injuries caused by winter sports and mountain accidents; discussion of questions relating to sports medicine in mountains. Mems.: doctors from Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Switzerland.

Pres. Prof. Dr. H. U. BUFF; Sec. Dr. K. HERWIG. Publ. Congress reports (every two years).

West African Health Secretariat: Private Mail Bag 2023, Yaba, Nigeria; f. 1972 to assist in implementation of decisions of the Commonwealth Medical Conference, to co-ordinate assistance, provide information, assist in establishment of health reference libraries, collaborate with other medical organizations in the member states and in third countries. Entitled Commonwealth West Africa Health Secretariat until 1974 when Liberia joined.

Regional Sec. Dr. N. A. DE HEER.

World Confederation for Physical Therapy: Brigray House, 20-22 Mortimer St., London, W.C.1, England; f. 1951 to encourage improved standards of physical therapy in training and practice; to promote exchange of information between nations; to assist the development of informed public opinion regarding physical therapy; to co-operate with appropriate agencies of UN and national and international organizations; mem. organizations in 37 countries.

Sec.-Gen. Miss E. M. MCKAY. Publ. *Bulletin* (three times a year), *Proceedings of Congress*.

World Federation for Mental Health (*Fédération mondiale pour la Santé Mentale*): Department of Psychiatry, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C., V6T 1W5, Canada; f. 1948 to promote among all people and nations the highest possible standard of mental health in the broadest biological, medical, educational, and social aspects; to work with ECOSOC, UNESCO, the World Health Organization, and other agencies of the United Nations, in so far as they promote mental health; to help other voluntary associations in the improvement of mental health services; and to further the establishment of better human relations; 103 mem. associations in 32 countries and 10 trans-national associations.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Pres. Dr. TSUNG-YI LIN. *Publs. Bulletin* (quarterly), *Newsletter*, Annual Report.

World Federation of Neurosurgical Societies: University of Tokyo, Department of Neurosurgery, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1957 to assist the development of neurosurgery and to help the formation of associations; to assist the exchange of information and to encourage research. *Mems.*: 42 societies representing 50 countries.

Pres. K. SANO.

World Federation of Occupational Therapists: P.O.B. 26445, Arcadia 0007, Pretoria, Republic of South Africa; f. 1952. Aims: to further the rehabilitation of the physically and mentally disabled by promoting the development of occupational therapy in all countries; to facilitate the exchange of information and publications; to promote research in occupational therapy. National Professional Associations of occu-

pational therapists in 26 countries are members of the Federation; they have a total membership of approximately 27,000; international congresses are held every four years.

Pres. BARBARA PFENNINGER (Switzerland); Hon. Sec.-Treas. JUDITH FARRELL (South Africa). *Publs. Proceedings of international congresses, Studies and Bibliography of Occupational Therapy.*

World Organisation of Societies of Pharmaceutical History (*Union mondiale des sociétés d'histoire pharmaceutique*): Postbox 2250, Rotterdam 3015, Netherlands; f. 1952 to promote research and dissemination of knowledge on the history of pharmacy. Member societies totalling over 4,000 members in 23 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. A. E. VITOLO (Italy); Hon. Sec. Dr. P. H. BRANS (Netherlands); Treas. G. B. GRIFFENHAGEN (U.S.A.).

PRESS, RADIO, TELEVISION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

African Committee for the Co-ordination of Information Media—CACMI (*Comité Africain pour la Coordination des Moyens d'Information*): Accra, Ghana.

Sec. KOFI BATSA (Ghana); f. 1965 to harmonize the activities of the three major journalists' unions in Africa.

Pan-African Union of Journalists—PAJU: Accra, Ghana; f. 1963 to promote the welfare and training of African journalists.

Sec.-Gen. KOFI BATSA (Ghana).

Union of African News Agencies (UANA): Algérie Presse Service, 7 blvd. de la République, Algiers; f. 1963; meets annually.

Pres. MOHAMED BOUZID (Algeria).

Union of National Radio and Television Organisations of Africa (*Union des Organisations Nationales de Radio et Télévision de l'Afrique*): 15 Bd. de la République, B.P. 3237, Dakar, Senegal; f. 1960; co-ordinates radio and television services, including monitoring and frequency allocation, among African countries. *Mems.*: 18.

Pres. M. MOUTONGO-BLACK (Cameroon); Sec.-Gen. MOHAMED EL BASSIOUNI (Senegal).

African Postal and Telecommunications Union: Avenue V. Schoelcher, B.P. 44, Brazzaville, Congo People's Republic; f. 1935. Aims: to improve postal and telecommunication services between member administrations. *Mems.*: 10 countries.

African Postal Union—UPAf (*Union postale Africaine*): 5 26th July St., Cairo, Egypt; f. 1961 to improve postal services between member states, to secure collaboration between them and to create other useful services. *Mems.*: governments of Burundi, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan, Zaire.

Dir. DIARRA SIDIKI (Guinea). *Publ. African Postal Union Review* (quarterly).

Alliance Européenne des Agences de Presse (*European Alliance of Press Agencies*): Agence Belga, blvd. Charlemagne 1, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1957; 23 member nations; to assist co-operation among members and to study and protect their common interests; annual assembly.

Pres. JOLLE JOLLES; Sec.-Gen. WILLY VAEREWIJK.

Alliance Internationale de la Distribution par Fil (*International Alliance of Distribution by Wire*): President Rooseveltlaan 1, B-9000 Ghent, Belgium; f. 1955 to encourage the development of distribution by wire and defend its interests; to ensure exchange of documentation and carry out research on relevant technical and legal questions. *Mems.*: 12 organizations in 8 countries.

Pres. Sir FITZROY MACLEAN, Bt., C.B.E.; Sec.-Gen. G. MOREAU.

Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union: Headquarters: ABU Secretariat, c/o NHK Broadcasting Centre, 2-2-1 Jinnan, Shibuya-Ku, Tokyo 150, Japan; f. 1964 to assist in the development of radio and television in the Asian/Pacific area, particularly in its use for educational purposes. *Mems.*: 69 mems. in 47 countries.

Pres. T. S. DUCKMANTON, C.B.E. (Australia); Vice-Pres. P. C. CHATTERJI, ABDULLA MOHAMAD; Sec.-Gen. Dr. KAMBIZ MAHMOUDI, (P.O.B. 33-424, Teheran, Iran), *Publs. ABU Newsletter* (monthly in English), *ABU Technical Review* (bi-monthly in English).

Asian-Oceanic Postal Union: Post Office Bldg., Manila, Philippines D-406; f. 1962; to extend, facilitate and improve the postal relations between the member countries and to promote co-operation in the field of postal services. *Mems.*: Australia, Republic of China (Taiwan), Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand.

Acting Dir. FELIZARDO R. TANABE; Acting Exec. Officer GODOFREDO B. SEÑIRES. *Publs. AOPU Annual Report, Exchange Program of Postal Officials.*

Asociación Interamericana de Radiodifusión—AIR (*Inter-American Association of Broadcasters—IAAB; Associação Interamericana de Radiodifusão—AIR*): Suite 925, Ingraham Bldg., 25 S.E. 2nd Ave., Miami, Fla. 33131, U.S.A.; f. 1946; association representing all American radio and TV stations; to preserve free and private radio broadcasting; to promote co-operation between the corporations and public authorities; to defend freedom of expression. *Mems.*: National Associations of Broadcasters of all countries of North, Central and South America.

Pres. HERBERT E. EVANS; Dir.-Gen. RAMÓN L. BONACHEA. *Publ. Asociación Interamericana de Radiodifusión* (monthly).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Press, Radio, Television, etc.

Association for the Promotion of the International Circulation of the Press (DISTRIPRESS): CH-8002 Zurich, Beethovenstrasse 20, Switzerland; f. 1957 to assist in the promotion of the freedom of the press throughout the world, supporting and aiding UNESCO in promoting the free flow of ideas. Organizes meetings to promote the exchange of information and experience among members. 360 mems.

Pres. KAI OLSEN (Denmark); Man. Dr. PAUL KÜNG (Switzerland). Publ. *Distribress News*.

Association of European Journalists (*Association des journalistes européens*): Via Adelaide Ristori 8, Rome, Italy; f. 1963. Objects: to participate actively in the development of a European consciousness; promote deeper knowledge of European problems and secure appreciation by the general public of the work of European institutions; facilitate members' access to sources of European information. 1,000 mems. and national associations in 10 countries.

Pres. Dr. GÜNTHER WAGENLEHNER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. PAUL WEITZ (Luxembourg).

Communauté des Télévisions francophones (*Association of French Language Television Services*): c/o Radio-Télévision Suisse Romande, 20 quai de l'Ecole de Médecine, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1964 to promote programme exchanges, joint ventures, exchange of information relating to television production and programming. Mems.: French language television organizations in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Monaco, Luxembourg and Canada.

Pres. JEAN-MARIE DUGAS (Canada); Gen. Sec. HENRI BUJARD (Switzerland).

Communauté Radiophonique des Programmes de Langue Française (C.R.P.L.F.) (*Society of French Language Radio Broadcasters*): c/o Société Nationale de Radio-diffusion, 116 ave. Président Kennedy, 75016 Paris, France; f. 1955 for the diffusion of French culture through the co-operation of Programme Directors in France, Belgium, Switzerland and Canada; holds annual competitions.

Pres. JACQUELINE BAUDRIER (France); Gen. Sec. Mme. O. J. DUCHÂTEAU (France).

European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (*Conférence Européenne des Administrations des Postes et des Télécommunications—CEPT*): Centre Monnaie, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1959 to strengthen relations between member administrations and to harmonize and improve their technical services. Mems.: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Vatican, Yugoslavia.

Chair. R. EECKHOUDT; Sec. A. BRUGGEMAN. Publ. *Bulletin CEPT*.

Federation of European Industrial Editors Associations (*Fédération des Associations Européennes de Rédacteurs de Journaux d'Entreprises*): c/o H. M. BOSLAND, Unilever N.V., P.O.B. 760, Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1955; 12 national associations; to raise the standard of industrial journals, and of industrial communications as a whole. Next Congress: Stockholm 1979.

Sec.-Gen. H. M. BOSLAND.

Inca-Fiej Research Association (IFRA): IFRA-INCA Research Association, Washingtonplatz 1, 61 Darmstadt, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1961. Objects: to develop methods, machines and techniques for the newspaper industry; to evaluate standard specifica-

tions for raw materials for use in newspaper production; to investigate economy and quality improvements for newspaper printing and publishing. Mems.: 235 newspaper mems., 36 trade associate mems.

Pres. J. G. S. LINACRE (Great Britain); Vice-Pres. G. MARTIN (France). Publ. *Newspaper Techniques* (in English, French and German).

Inter-American Federation of Working Newspapermen's Organisations (IAFWNO): Apartado 6715, Panama City, Panama; f. 1960 to promote the establishment of trade unions in the Western hemisphere; to defend professional and economic interest of organized newspapermen, with regard to working conditions and professional ethics; to strengthen co-operation among newspapermen's organizations. Mems.: 29 organizations in 24 countries.

Chairmen CHARLES A. PERLIK, Jr., JAIME HUMEREZ S.; Sec. LEOCADIO DE MORAIS.

Inter-American Press Association (*Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa—Sociedade Interamericana de Imprensa*): 2911 N.W. 39th St., Miami, Fla. 33142, U.S.A.; f. 1942 to guard the freedom of the press in the Americas; to promote and maintain the dignity, rights and responsibilities of the profession of journalism; to foster a wider knowledge and greater interchange among the peoples of the Americas. Mems.: 1,024.

Gen. Man. JAMES B. CANEL. Publ. *IAPA News* (monthly—English and Spanish).

International Catholic Union of the Press (*Union catholique internationale de la Presse*): Case Postale 313, CH-1211 Geneva 6, Switzerland; f. 1927 to link all Catholics who influence public opinion through the press, to inspire a high standard of professional conscience and to represent the interest of the Catholic press at international organizations. Mems.: Federation of Catholic Press Agencies, International Federation of Catholic Journalists, International Federation of Catholic Dailies and periodicals, International Catholic Association of Teachers in the Sciences and Information, International Federation of Church Press Associations.

Pres. LOUIS MEERTS (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. Father PIERRE CHEVALIER (Switzerland). Publ. *UCIP-Informations*.

International Federation of Audit Bureaux of Circulations: Sainz de Baranda 35, Madrid 9, Spain; f. 1963. Objectives: to encourage and facilitate the exchange of information and experience between member organizations; to work towards greater standardization and uniformity in the reporting of circulations; to encourage the establishment of audit bureaux of circulation where these do not exist and to co-operate with national and international advertising associations. Mems.: 19 organizations.

Sec.-Gen. R. SALA-BALUST (Spain). Publs. *Circulating Auditing around the World* (bi-annually), *ad hoc* reports.

International Federation of Newspaper Publishers (*Fédération internationale des éditeurs de journaux et publications*): rue du Faubourg Poissonnière 6, 75010 Paris, France; f. 1948 to safeguard the ethical and economic interests of newspapers, to consider conditions favourable to the development of Press activities and to represent the interests of the industry at an international level. Mems.: national organizations in 24 countries.

Pres. CLAUDE BELLANGER (France); Treas.-Gen. FRANS VINK (Belgium); Dir. MICHEL DE SAINT PIERRE (France). Publs. *FIEJ Bulletin* (quarterly in French and English), *FIEJ—DOC* (dossiers of documentation in French and English), *FIEJ—Notes* (monthly in French and English).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Press, Radio, Television, etc.

International Federation of Press Cutting Agencies (*Fédération internationale des bureaux d'extraits de presses—FIBEP*): Streulistrasse 19, P.O.B., CH-8030 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1953 to improve the standing of the profession, prevent infringements, illegal practices and unfair competition; and to develop business and friendly relations among press cuttings agencies throughout the world. 53 mems.

Pres. JOACHIM VON BEUST (Federal Republic of Germany); Gen. Sec. Dr. DIETER HENNE (Switzerland). Publ. *FIBEP World Newsletter* (twice yearly).

International Federation of the Cinematographic Press (FIPRESCI): Via della Stelletta 23B, 00186 Rome, Italy; f. 1930 to develop the cinematographic press and promote cinema as an art; organizes international meetings and juries in film festivals. Mems.: national organizations or corresponding members in 47 countries. Pres. BOLESŁAW MICHAŁEK (Poland); Sec.-Gen. LINO MICCICHÉ (Italy).

International Federation of the Periodical Press (*Fédération internationale de la presse périodique*): 78 Ebury St., London, SW1W 9QD, England; f. 1925 to protect the material and moral interests of the periodical press, facilitate contacts between members and develop the free exchange of ideas and information. 82 mems., national associations and publishing companies in 28 countries.

Pres. L. FURE (Norway); Dir. R. WHARMBY (U.K.).

International Film and Television Council—IFTC (*Conseil international du cinéma et de la télévision*): H.Q. via Santa Susanna 17, Rome, Italy; f. 1958. Aims: to arrange meetings and co-operation generally. Mems.: full: 39 international film and television organizations; associate: 16 national bodies of international scope. Hon. Pres. JOHN MADDISON; Gen. Delegate Prof. MARIO VERDONE. Publs. *World Screen* (English and French editions), *Calendar of International Film and Television Events* (English and French editions).

International Maritime Radio Committee (*Comité international radio-maritime—CIRM*): Administrative Secretariat, 66 Chaussée de Ruisbroek, Brussels, Belgium; Gen. Secretariat and Technical Committee, Pier Head House, Narrow St., London, E14 8DQ, England; f. 1928 to study and develop means of improving marine wireless communications and radio aids to marine navigation. Its members are organizations and companies operating wireless stations on vessels of the Merchant Marine and fishing boats of practically all the maritime nations of the world; 50 mems.

Pres. H. T. HYLKEMA (Netherlands); Vice-Pres. R. BRYSSINCK (Belgium), H. R. SMITH (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. and Chair. of Technical Cttee. Col. J. D. PARKER (U.K.); Admin. Sec. Miss J. CASTANHETA (Belgium).

International Organisation of Journalists (*Organisation internationale des journalistes*): Pařížská 9, 11001 Prague 1, Czechoslovakia; f. 1946 to defend the freedom of the press and of journalists and to promote their material welfare. Activities include the maintenance of international training centres and international recreation centres for journalists. Consultative status with ECOSOC and UNESCO. Mems.: national organizations and individuals in 110 countries.

Chair. KAARLE NORDENSTRENG (Finland); Sec.-Gen. JIŘÍ KUBKA (Czechoslovakia). Publs. *The Democratic Journalist* (monthly in English, French, Russian, and Spanish), *Interpressgrafik* (quarterly), *Interpressmagazin* (every second month), *Information Bulletin* (twice monthly).

International Press Telecommunications Council (*Comité International des Télécommunications de Presse*): Studio-House, 184 Fleet St., London, E.C.4, England; f. 1965 to safeguard and promote the interests of the Press on all matters relating to telecommunications; keeps its members informed of current and future telecommunications developments. The Committee meets at least once a year and maintains four technical sub-committees. Mems.: 11 Press Associations.

Chair. JOHN FORREST; Dir. OLIVER G. ROBINSON. Publ. *Newsletter* (three a year).

International Typographic Association: (see entry, page 316).

Malaysian Press Institute: 2nd Floor, Sin Chew Jit Poh Bldg., 54B Jalan Masjid India, Kuala Lumpur 01-14, Malaysia; f. 1966 as Southeast Asia Press Centre; organizes training courses for journalists from South-east Asia.

Chair. of Board A. SAMAD ISMAIL; Dir. ABU BAKAR ISMAIL.

Organisation of Asian News Agencies (OANA): c/o Antara News Agency, 53 Jalan Antara, Jakarta, Indonesia; f. 1961 under UNESCO guidance to promote professional and technical co-operation among national news agencies in Asian countries. Mems.: agencies in Republic of China (Taiwan), India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines and Sri Lanka. Pres. Maj.-Gen. HARSONO (Indonesia); Sec.-Gen. MOHAMAD NAHAR (Indonesia).

Postal Union of The Americas and Spain (*Unión Postal de las Américas y España*): Calle Buenos Aires 495, Casilla de Correos 1242, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1911 to extend, facilitate, study and perfect the postal relationships of member countries. Mems.: 23 countries. Dir. RENA L. DOCAMPO (Uruguay); Sec. PEDRO GILI (Argentina).

Press Foundation of Asia: P.O.B. 1843, Manila, Philippines; f. 1967; an independent, non-profit making organization governed by its newspaper members; acts as a professional forum for about 300 newspapers in Asia; aims to reduce cost of newspapers to potential readers, to improve editorial and management techniques through research and training programmes and to encourage the growth of the Asian press; operates Regional Reference System. Mems.: 300 newspapers. Chair. KIM SANG MAN (Republic of Korea); Chief Exec. AMITABHA CHOWDHURY (India). Publs. *Media* (monthly), *Asian Press and Media Directory* (annual), *Data for Decision* (weekly).

Union Latinoamericana de Prensa Católica (*Latin American Catholic Press Union*): Casilla 1052 Sub Central, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1959 to co-ordinate, promote and improve the Catholic press in Latin America. Mems.: national groups and local associations in Latin America.

Pres. LUIS LUCHIA PUIG (Argentina); Gen. Sec. Miss NELLY AYALA (Uruguay). Publ. *Periodistas Católicos* (fortnightly).

World Association for Christian Communication—WACC (*Association mondiale pour la communication chrétienne*): 7 St. James's St., London, SW.1, England; f. 1975 combining with the Agency for Christian Literature Development; for the use of modern techniques in the media for religious information; members include both church-related and secular organizations; there are six regional associations. Programme includes: support for projects to develop the use of print and electronic

media; training in communication; research; exchange of information; co-operation with other organizations in studies and conferences. Mems. in 61 countries.

Pres. CHRISTOPHER O. KOLADE (Nigeria); Gen.-Sec. HANS W. FLORIN. Publs. *Action* newsletter (10 a year), *WACC Journal* (4 a year).

RELIGION AND ETHICS

Agudas Israel World Organisation (*Organisation mondiale agudas Israël*): 273 Green Lanes, London, N.4; f. 1912 to help solve the problems facing Jewish people especially by promoting the co-ordination of effort between Jews in Eastern and Western Europe. Mems.: over 200,000 in 20 countries.

Chair. Rabbi I. M. LEWIN; Hon. Sec. M. R. SPRINGER (United Kingdom). Publ. *Jewish Tribune* (fortnightly).

All Africa Conference of Churches: P.O.B. 20301, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1958; an organ of co-operation and continuing fellowship among Protestant, Orthodox and Independent churches and Christian Councils in Africa. Mems.: 113 bodies in 33 countries.

Chair. Rev. JOHN G. GATU; Gen. Sec. Canon BURGESS CARR (Liberia). Publs. *AACC Bulletin* (quarterly), *AACC Newsletter* (monthly).

Alliance Israélite Universelle: 45 rue La Bruyère, 75009 Paris, France; f. 1860 to work for the emancipation and moral progress of the Jews; maintains 64 schools in the Mediterranean area; library of 100,000 vols. Mems.: 12,000 in 20 countries.

Pres. JULES BRAUNSCHVIG; Sec.-Gen. EUGÈNE WEILL (France) Publs. *Cahiers de l'Alliance Israélite Universelle* (6 issues a year) in French, *The Alliance Review* in English, *Les Nouveaux Cahiers* (quarterly) in French, *La Revista de la Alliance Israélite Universelle* in Spanish.

Bahá'í International Community: Office of UN Representative, 345 East 46th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1844 in Persia. Objects: to promote the teachings of the Bahá'í religion; to promulgate the unity of the human race; to work for the elimination of all forms of prejudice and for equality of men and women; to establish basic education schools for children; to maintain adult programmes in basic literacy and community training. Mems. in 72,000 centres in 335 countries and territories. Governing body: The Universal House of Justice, Bahá'í World Centre, Haifa, Israel.

Rep. to UN Dr. VICTOR DE ARAUJO (U.S.A.); Alternate W. C. VAN DEN HOONAARD (Canada). Publs. *The Bahá'í World* (quadrennial), *La Pensée Bahá'íe* (quarterly), *Herald of the South* (quarterly), *World Order* (quarterly), *Maailman—Kansalainen* (quarterly), *Opinioni Bahá'í* (quarterly); 18 Bahá'í Publishing Trusts (Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Fiji, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Netherlands, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, Uganda, U.K., and U.S.A.) Publications in over 600 languages and dialects.

Baptist World Alliance: 1628 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, U.S.A. (Headquarters); Sintelstrasse 11A, 2000 Hamburg 61, Federal Republic of Germany (European office); P.O.B. 667, Crows Nest, N.S.W. 2065, Australia (Asian office); f. 1905 as an association of national Baptist conventions and unions; membership 28,751,047 in over 112 countries; future meetings: Indianapolis (April 1978), Manila (July 1978), Toronto (July 1980).

Pres. Dr. DAVID Y. K. WONG (Hong Kong); Gen. Sec. Dr. ROBERT S. DENNY (U.S.A.). Publ. *The Baptist World* (11 a year).

Christian Conference in Asia: 480 Lorong 2, Toa Payoh, Singapore 12; f. 1959 to promote co-operation and joint study into matters of common concern among the Churches of the region and to encourage interaction with other regional Conferences and the World Council of Churches. Mems.: national Christian Councils (16) and churches (79) in 17 countries: Australia, Bangladesh, Burma, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan and Thailand.

Presidium Archbishop KEITH RAYNER (Australia), NIMALKA FERNANDO (Sri Lanka), Rev. JOHN M. NAKAJIMA (Japan), Dr. KOSON SRISANG (Thailand). Publs. *Directory* (annual), *CCA News* (fortnightly), *Asia Focus*, and various others.

Christian Peace Conference (*Conférence chrétienne pour la paix*): 111 21 Prague 1, Jungmannova 9, Czechoslovakia; f. 1958 as an international movement of theologians, clergy and laymen, and growing from their conviction of faith in a time of rising international tension: it aims to bring Christendom to recognize its share of guilt in both world wars and to dedicate itself to the service of friendship, reconciliation and peaceful co-operation of nations, to concentrate on united action for peace, and to co-ordinate peace groups in individual churches and facilitate their effective participation in the peaceful development of society. It works through regional committees and member churches in many countries.

Pres. Metropolitan of Leningrad and Novgorod NIKODIM (Russian Orthodox Church); Gen. Sec. Rev. Dr. K. TÓTH (Reformed Church of Hungary). Publs. *Christian Peace Conference* (quarterly in English and German); *CPC News Bulletin* (two a month in English and German), occasional *Study Volume* and *Summary of Information* (in French and Spanish).

Church of Christ, Scientist: The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Christian Science Center, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, U.S.A.; f. 1879 to organize "a church designed to commemorate the words and works of our Master, which should reinstate primitive Christianity and its lost element of healing". Mems.: 3,181 branch churches and societies in 54 countries and territories.

Board of Dirs. CHARLES LOUIS REILLY, Mrs. LENORE D. HANKS, DAVID E. SLEEPER, DE WITT JOHN, HARVEY W. WOOD; Pres. JAMES SPENCER; Clerk CORINNE LABARRE; Treas. MARC ENGELER. Publs. *The Christian Science Monitor* (daily), *Christian Science Sentinel* (weekly), *The Christian Science Journal* (monthly), *The Herald of Christian Science* (French, German, Spanish and Portuguese editions monthly, in eight other languages quarterly), *Christian Science Quarterly* (Bible lessons).

Conference of European Churches (C.E.C.) (*Conférence des Eglises Européennes*): 150 Route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1957 to provide a meeting-place for European Churches from East and West and for members and non-members of the World Council of Churches; conferences have been held in Nyborg, Denmark, in 1959, 1960, 1962 and 1971, on M.S. Bornholm in Kattegat 1964 (constitution adopted), in Pörtschach am Wörthersee, Austria, 1967, in Engel-

berg, Switzerland 1974. Mems.: 110 Protestant Anglican and Orthodox Churches in 26 European countries.

Hon. Pres. Dr. EGBERT EMMEN, Präses ERNST WILM; Pres. Metropolitan ALEXY, Metropolitan JUSTIN; Pres. ANDRÉ APPEL, Bishop G. HEINTZE, Bishop W. KRUSCHE, Bishop P. RODGER, Dr. P. G. KUNST; Dir. of Studies Prof. GYULA NAGY; Gen. Sec. Dr. GLEN GARFIELD WILLIAMS. Publs. Occasional Papers, Information Bulletins and Study Documentation Service.

Conference of International Catholic Organizations: 1 Route du Jura, 1700 Fribourg, Switzerland; f. 1927 to encourage collaboration and agreement between the different Catholic international organizations in their common interests, and to contribute to international understanding. To this end, the Conference organizes international assemblies and meetings to study specific problems. Permanent commissions deal with social problems, the family health, education, etc. Last General Assembly: Fribourg, Switzerland, Sept. 1977. Mems.: 29 Catholic international organizations.

Pres. ELISABETH LOVATT-DOLAN (Ireland), Sec.-Gen. Fr. J. BOUVY (Belgium). Publs. *Bulletin de la Conférence des Organisations Internationales Catholiques*, I.C.O. Newsletter.

Consejo Episcopal Latinoamericano—CELAM (*Latin American Episcopal Council*): Apartado Aéreo 5278, Bogotá, Colombia; f. 1955 to study the problems of the Church in Latin America; to co-ordinate Church activities. Mems.: the Episcopal Conferences of Central and South America and the Caribbean.

Pres. Most Rev. EDUARDO F. PIRONIO (Argentina); First Vice-Pres. Most Rev. ALOISIO LORSCHIEDER (Brazil); Second Vice-Pres. Most Rev. LUIS MANRESA (Guatemala); Exec. Sec. Most Rev. ALFONSO LÓPEZ T. (Colombia). Publ. CELAM.

Consultative Council of Jewish Organisations: 61 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10006; f. 1946 to co-operate and consult with the Economic and Social Council of the UN and other international bodies directly concerned with human rights and to defend the cultural, political and religious rights of Jews throughout the world. The CCJO has consultative status with the UN, UNESCO, UNICEF and the Council of Europe, is on the special list of NGO and co-operates with the ILO. Mems.: Jewish organizations with over 46,000 mems.

Co-Chairmen HARRY BATSHAW, JULES BRAUNSCHVIG, VICTOR LUCAS; Sec.-Gen. MOSES MOSKOWITZ (U.S.A.).

Co-ordinating Board of Jewish Organizations—CBJO: 1640 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.; f. 1947; consultants with the United Nations ECOSOC on problems concerning human rights, prevention of discrimination, refugees, etc. Regional offices in London and Johannesburg.

European Baptist Federation: 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1; f. 1949 to promote fellowship and co-operation among Baptists in Europe; to further the aims and objects of the Baptist World Alliance; to stimulate and co-ordinate evangelism in Europe; to provide for consultation and planning of missionary work in Europe and stimulate and co-ordinate missionary work of European Baptists elsewhere in the world. Mems.: Baptist Unions in 23 European countries.

Pres. Rev. ANDREW D. MACRAE; Sec.-Treas. Dr. C. RONALD GOULDING. Publ. *European Baptist* (quarterly).

The Evangelical Alliance: 19 Draycott Place, London, SW3 2SJ, England; f. 1846 to promote Christian unity and co-operation, religious freedom and evangel-

ization. Affiliated to the European Evangelical Alliance and the World Evangelical Fellowship.

Gen. Sec. GORDON LANDRETH, M.A. Publs. *Idea* (quarterly), *Crusade* (monthly).

Friends (Quakers) World Committee for Consultation (*Comité consultatif de la Société des Amis, Quakers*): Drayton House, 30 Gordon St., London, WC1H 0AX, England; f. 1937 to encourage and strengthen the spiritual life within the Religious Society of Friends; to help Friends to a better understanding of their vocation in the world; to promote consultation among Friends of all countries; representation at the United Nations as a non-governmental organization. Mems.: elected representatives and individuals from 27 countries.

Chair. EDWIN B. BRONNER (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. WILLIAM E. BARTON. Publs. *Friends World News* (twice a year), *Calendar of Yearly Meetings* (annually), *Handbook of the Religious Society of Friends* (sixth edition 1972), *Report of the Fourth World Conference of Friends*, 1967, *Break the New Ground*, 1969, *International Work of the Religious Society of Friends*, 1975.

General Anthroposophical Society: The Goetheanum, Dornach, CH-4143, Switzerland; English Section, 35 Park Rd., London, N.W.1; f. 1912 to study spiritual science and its application to art, education, medicine, agriculture, and other spheres of life. There are branches in practically all countries.

Pres. RUDOLF GROSSE, Prof. Dr. FRIEDRICH HIEBEL, Dr. WERNER BERGER, Dr. HAGEN BIESANTZ, JÖRGEN SMIT, MANFRED SCHMIDT-BRABANT, Dr. GISELA REUTHER; Lending Library: Rudolf Steiner Library, 38 Museum St., London, W.C.1., England.

General Conference of Seventh-Day Adventists: 6840 Eastern Ave., N.W., Washington 12, D.C., U.S.A.; f. 1863 to teach nations the gospel of Jesus Christ and the commandments of God; and belief in the imminent return of Christ the second time and the special message of Revelations 14, 6-12. Mems.: 2,810,606 in 19,225 churches in 189 countries (1976).

Pres. R. H. PIERSON; Sec. C. O. FRANZ. Publ. *Advent Review and Sabbath Herald* (weekly).

International Association for Religious Freedom (*Association internationale pour la liberté religieuse*): Fischerfeldstrasse 14, D-6 Frankfurt 1, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1900, present title adopted 1930. Aims to bring into closer union the liberal element in all churches, to maintain contact with free Christian groups in all lands who are attempting to unite religion and liberty. Library of 8,000 volumes. Mems.: groups and churches in Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, India, Japan, Netherlands, Philippines, Romania, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, U.S.A.

Pres. Dr. D. M. GREELEY (U.S.A.); Sec. Rev. DIETHER GEHRMANN (Federal Republic of Germany); Publ. *Information Service* (quarterly) in English.

International Association of Liberal Religious Women: c/o E. Dando, 45 Pantycelyn Rd., Townhill, Swansea, Wales, U.K.; f. 1910; conference every three years; affiliated to the International Association for Religious Freedom. Mems.: 5-10,000 in groups in 8 countries.

Pres. Mrs. DUNCAN HOWLETT (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. Miss E. DANDO (U.K.). Publ. *News sheet* (annually).

International Bible Reading Association: Robert Denholm House, Nutfield, Redhill, Surrey RH1 4HW, England; f. 1882 to encourage reading and study of the Bible. Total membership over quarter of a million.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Religion and Ethics

Gen. Sec. Rev. G. ROY CHAPMAN. Publs. Bible readings and notes.

International Council of Christian Churches—ICCC: P.O.B. 80, De Bilt-2664, Netherlands; f. 1948 for fellowship of Bible-believing churches, proclamation of the Gospel, maintenance of testimony to the truths of historic Christianity and especially to the doctrines of the Protestant Reformation. Mems.: 230 churches in all parts of the world.

Pres. CARL MCINTIRE, D.D. (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. Rev. J. C. MARIS (Netherlands). Publ. *Reformation Review* (quarterly).

International Council of Jewish Women: Rio Bamba 1020, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1912 to promote friendly relations and understanding among Jewish women throughout the world. It exchanges information on community welfare activities, promotes volunteer leadership, sponsors field work in social welfare and fosters Jewish education. It has consultative status with UN, ECOSOC, UNICEF, UNESCO and Council of Europe. Mems.: 25 affiliates totalling 1 million members in 24 countries.

Pres. Dra. ROSA S. DE HERCZEG (Argentina); Sec. Dra. DEBORAH SCHLESINGER (Argentina). Publ. *Newsletter* (2 a year, English and other languages).

International Fellowship of Reconciliation: Hof Van Sonoy, Veerstraat 1, Alkmaar, Netherlands; f. 1914 to end exploitation, to explore non-violent training, life styles and methods of resolving conflict; mems. in 25 countries.

Pres. RONALD BEASLEY (U.K.). Publs. national magazines and *I For R Report*.

The International Hebrew Christian Alliance: P.O. Box 758, Palm Harbor, Fla. 33563, U.S.A.; f. 1925. Objects: to unite Hebrew Christians throughout the world, to maintain and extend the Christian faith among those of Hebrew birth and to help them and their families in need.

Pres. HABIB YUSEFZADEH; Exec. Sec. and Treas. Rev. HARCOURT SAMUEL. Publ. *The Hebrew Christian* (quarterly).

International Humanist and Ethical Union (Union internationale humaniste et laïque): 152 Oudegracht, Utrecht, Netherlands; f. 1952 to bring into association all those interested in promoting ethical and scientific humanism. Mems.: national organizations and individuals in 51 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. M. MARKOVIC (Yugoslavia), Prof. Dr. H. B. RADEST (U.S.A.) (also Sec.-Gen.), Prof. Dr. P. THOENES (Netherlands). Publ. *International Humanism* (quarterly).

International Muslim Union (Union Musulmane Internationale): Grande Mosquée de Paris, 2 bis place du Puits de l'Ermite, Paris 5e, France; f. 1968. Objects: to assist the needy, defend the Muslim community, spread the knowledge of Islamic civilization and to organize Islamic worship wherever necessary.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. DALIL BOUBAKEUR.

International Organization for the Study of the Old Testament: c/o 34 Gough Way, Cambridge, CB3 9LN, U.K.; f. 1950. Holds triennial congresses.

Pres. Prof. W. ZIMMERLI (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. Prof. J. A. EMERTON (England). Publ. *Vetus Testamentum* (quarterly).

Islamic Council of Europe: 18 Northumberland Avenue, London WC2N 5BJ, England; f. 1973 as a co-ordinating body for Islamic centres and organizations in Europe; an autonomous Council collaborating with the Islamic

Secretariat and other Islamic organizations; aims to develop a better understanding of Islam and Muslim culture in the West.

Sec.-Gen. SALEM AZZAM.

Lutheran World Federation: 150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1947. A free association of 93 Lutheran Churches of 46 countries. Current activities: Inter-church aid; relief work in various areas of the globe; service to refugees including resettlement; aid to missions; theological research, conferences and exchanges; scholarship aid in various fields of church life; inter-confessional dialogue with Roman Catholic, Reformed, Anglican and Orthodox churches; international news and information services. The sixth Assembly was held in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, in 1977.

Pres. Prof. MIKKO JUVA (Finland); Gen. Sec. Dr. CARL H. MAU, Jr. (U.S.A.). Publs. *Lutheran World* (English and German, quarterly), news bulletins in English and German (weekly).

Opus Dei (Societas Sacerdotalis Sanctae Crucis et Opus Dei): viale Bruno Buozzi 73, 1-00197 Rome, Italy; f. 1928 as an association of Catholic faithful who, in virtue of a definitive vocation, dedicate themselves to seeking sanctity and to carrying out the apostolate within their state, and each one in the practice of his or her own profession or job in the world; 70,000 mems. from 80 countries.

Pres. Gen. Very Rev. Dr. ALVARO DEL PORTILLO.

Pax Romana International Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs—ICMICA and International Movement of Catholic Students—IMCS (Mouvement international des intellectuels catholiques—MIIC et Mouvement international des étudiants catholiques—MIEC): B.P. 1062, 1701 Fribourg, Switzerland; f. 1921. Aims: to encourage in members an awareness of their responsibilities as men and Christians in the student and intellectual milieu; to promote contacts between students and graduates throughout the world and co-ordinate the contribution of Catholic intellectual circles to international life. Mems.: 80 student and 60 intellectual organizations in 78 countries.

ICMICA—Pres. FELIX MARTÍ AMBEL (Spain); Gen. Sec. ERIC SOTTAS (Switzerland); IMCS—Pres. GILBERTO VALDEZ (Peru); Sec. Gen. ANTONIO MATOS FERREIRA (Portugal). Publs. *Convergence* (every three months).

Rosicrucian Order, AMORC: Rosicrucian Park, San José, Calif., U.S.A.; est. in America 1694, a nonsectarian fraternity devoted to the investigation and study of the higher principles of life as found expressed in man and nature. Mems.: lodges and chapters in 45 countries.

Imperator RALPH M. LEWIS (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. CECIL A. POOLE (U.S.A.); Supreme Sec. ARTHUR C. PIEPENBRINK (U.S.A.). Publ. *Rosicrucian Digest* (in English, Spanish, French, German and Portuguese).

Rotary International: 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.; f. 1905 to foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise, to promote high ethical standards in business and professions and to further international understanding, good will and peace. Mems.: over 814,000 members of over 17,000 Rotary Clubs in 152 countries.

Pres. W. JACK DAVIS; Gen. Sec. H. A. STEWART (U.S.A.). Publs. *The Rotarian* (monthly, English), *Revista Rotaria* (bi-monthly, Spanish).

Salvation Army (Armée du Salut): International H.Q., 101 Queen Victoria St., London, EC4P 4EP, England; f. 1865 to spread the Christian gospel; emphasis is placed on the need for personal discipleship, and to

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Religion and Ethics

make its evangelism effective it adopts a quasi-military form of organization. Considerable social, medical and educational work is also performed in the 82 countries where the Army operates.

Gen. CLARENCE WISEMAN; Chief of Staff Commissioner ARTHUR CARR; Chancellor Commissioner HAROLD ORTON. Pubs. 114 periodicals are published in various languages with a total circulation of 1,625,000. United Kingdom pubs. include *The War Cry*, *The Young Soldier* and *The Musician*.

Soroptimist International: 1 Whitehall Place, London, SW1A 2HE, England; f. 1921 to maintain high ethical standards in business and professional life; to strive for human rights for all people and, in particular, to advance the status of women; to develop friendship and unity among Soroptimists of all countries; to contribute to international understanding and universal friendship. Mems.: 60,000 members in 1,890 clubs.

International Pres. MURIEL M. MORSE (U.S.A.); Sec. DOROTHY MIDGLEY (U.S.A.). Publ. *Soroptimist International Newsletter* (quarterly).

Theosophical Society: Adyar, Madras 600 020, India; f. 1875; aims at universal brotherhood, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour; study of comparative religion, philosophy and science; investigation of unexplained laws of nature and powers latent in man. 36,000 mems. in 65 countries.

Pres. JOHN B. S. COATS. Pubs. *The Theosophist* (monthly), *Adyar News Letter* (quarterly), *Brahmavidya*.

Toc H: 1 Forest Close, Wendover, Bucks, England; f. 1915 to preserve traditions of fellowship and service and encourage members to seek God and carry out His will, to encourage social service for the benefit of all sections of society and foster a sense of responsibility for the well-being of others. Mems.: approx. 20,000 in 19 countries.

Chair. C. A. CATTELL; Gen. Sec. G. A. FRANCIS. Publ. *Point* 3 (monthly).

United Bible Societies (*Alliance biblique universelle*): 7 Stuttgart 1, P.O.B. 755, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1946; fellowship of 60 Bible Societies and 39 National Offices in 150 countries.

Pres. Rev. Dr. OSWALD C. J. HOFFMANN (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. U. FICK. Pubs. *United Bible Societies Bulletin*, *Technical and Practical Papers on Translation* (both quarterly), *Prayer Booklet* (annually); *World Report* (monthly).

United Lodge of Theosophists: Theosophy Hall, 40 New Marine Lines, Bombay 400020, India; f. 1929 to form the nucleus of a Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour. Mems.: lodges in 22 countries. Pubs. *Theosophy*, *The Theosophical Movement*, *The Aryan Path* (all monthly), *Bulletin* (quarterly).

Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society: 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, New York, N.Y. 11201, U.S.A.; f. 1881; 96 branches; serves as legal agency for Jehovah's Witnesses, whose membership is 2,248,390.

Pres. FREDERICK W. FRANZ; Vice-Pres. MILTON G. HENSCHEL; Sec. and Treas. GRANT SUITER. Pubs. *The Watchtower* (2 a month), *Awake!* (2 a month).

World Alliance of Reformed Churches (Presbyterian and Congregational): 150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1970 by merger of WARC (Presbyterian) (f. 1875) with International Congregational Council (f. 1891) to promote fellowship among Reformed, Presbyterian and Congregational. Mems.: 143 member Churches in 80 countries.

Gen. Sec. Rev. Dr. EDMOND PERRET. Pubs. *The Reformed World* (quarterly), *Reformed Press Service* (monthly), *Bulletin of Theology* (quarterly).

World Assembly for Moral Rearmament: Mountain House, Caux, Vaud, Switzerland; other international centres at Panchgani, India and Petropolis, Brazil; f. 1921; aims: a new social order for better human relations and the elimination of political, industrial and racial antagonisms. Legally incorporated bodies in Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, India, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and U.S.A.

Pres. DANIEL MOTTU; Sec. Dr. CONRAD VON ORELLI. Pubs. *Tribune de Caux* (bi-weekly); *MRA Information Service* (bi-monthly or weekly in French, German, English, Danish, Norwegian and Japanese).

World Conference on Religion and Peace: 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1970 to co-ordinate education and action of various world religions for world peace and justice. Mems.: religious organizations and individuals in 50 countries.

Pres. Archbishop ANGELO FERNANDES; Sec.-Gen. Dr. HOMER A. JACK. Publ. *Religion for Peace* (quarterly newsletter).

World Congress of Faiths: Younghusband House, 23 Norfolk Square, London, W2 1RU, England; f. 1936. Objects: to promote a spirit of fellowship among mankind through religion, to bring together people of all nationalities, backgrounds and creeds, to encourage the study and understanding of world faiths, and to promote welfare and peace. Mems.: about 500.

Chair. Bishop APPLETON; Pres. Very Rev. E. CARPENTER, Dean of Westminster. Publ. *World Faiths* (3 a year).

World Federation of Christian Life Communities (*Fédération mondiale des communautés de vie chrétienne*): Borgo S. Spirito 8, Casella Postale 9048, 00100 Rome, Italy; f. 1953 as World Federation of the Sodalties of our Lady (first group founded 1563). Aims: to assure co-operation and unity among member federations and groups, to assist in the foundation of these, to promote participation of members in international life. Mems.: groups in 40 countries representing 60,000 individuals.

Pres. MART VINZONS (Philippines); Sec. MAGDALENA PALENCIA (Mexico). Publ. *Progressio* (bi-monthly in English, French, Spanish).

World Federation of Jewish Community Centres: 15 East 26th St., New York, N.Y. 10010, U.S.A.; f. 1947 and reconstituted 1977 to foster the unity of the Jewish Community Centres and of the Jewish people throughout the world. Mems.: national bodies in 20 countries.

Pres. MORTON L. MANDEL; Exec. Dir. HERBERT MILLMAN.

World Fellowship of Buddhists: 33 Sukhumvit Rd., Bangkok 11, Thailand; f. 1950 to promote practice, teaching and philosophy of Buddhism. Regional centres in 34 countries.

Pres. H.S.H. Princess POON PISMAI DISKUL; Hon. Gen. Sec. PRASERT RUANGSKUL; Hon. Treas. PREEYA CHINCHOME. Publ. *WFB Review* (two a month).

World Jewish Congress (*Congrès Juif Mondial*): 1 rue de Varembe, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1936. It is a voluntary association of representative Jewish bodies, communities and organizations throughout the world. Aims: to foster the unity of the Jewish people and to ensure the continuity and development of their heritage. Mems.: Jewish communities in 63 countries.

Pres. Dr. N. GOLDMANN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GERHART M. RIEGNER; Chair., European Branch, Lord FISHER of

Camden. Publs. *Patterns of Prejudice* (bi-monthly, London); *L'Information Juive* (monthly, Paris); *Jewish Journal of Sociology* (bi-annual, London); *Gesher* (Hebrew quarterly, Israel); *Christian Attitudes on Jews and Judaism* (bi-monthly, London); *Boletín Informativo OJI* (fortnightly, Buenos Aires).

World Methodist Council: International Headquarters, P.O.B. 518, Lake Junaluska, N.C. 28745, U.S.A.; Geneva Office: Ecumenical Centre, 150 route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1881. Aims: to unite the Methodist churches, to give information about traditions and current challenges and to interpret Methodism ecumenically. Mems.: 20,772,825, 62 Church bodies in 90 countries.

Chair. Dr. KENNETH G. GREET (U.K.); Gen. Sec. JOE HALE (U.S.A.); Geneva Sec. FRANK NORTHAM (Switzerland). Publ. *World Parish* (9 times a year).

World Sephardi Federation: New House, 67-68 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1; f. 1951 to strengthen the unity of Jewry and Judaism among Sephardim, to defend and foster religious and cultural activities of all Sephardi Communities and preserve their spiritual heritage, to provide moral and material assistance where necessary and to co-operate with other similar organizations. Mems.: 50 communities and organizations in 30 countries.

Sec. MICHAEL MARCHANT.

World Student Christian Federation (*Fédération universelle des associations chrétiennes d'étudiants*): 37 quai Wilson, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1895 to proclaim Jesus Christ as Lord and Saviour in the academic community, and to present students with the claims of the Christian

faith over their whole life. Includes 67 national Student Christian Movements, and 34 national correspondents. Gen. Assembly every four years (last one February 1977).

Chair. BEREKET YEBIO (Ethiopia); Gen.-Sec. Dr. EMIDIO CAMPI (Italy).

World Union for Progressive Judaism (*Union mondiale pour le judaïsme libéral*): 13 King David St., Jerusalem, Israel; North American Board, 838 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021, U.S.A.; European Board, 109 Whitfield St., London, W.1; f. 1926. Promotes and co-ordinates efforts of Reform, Liberal and Progressive congregations throughout the world; supports new congregations; assigns and employs rabbis; sponsors seminaries and schools; organizes international conferences; maintains a youth section. Mems.: organizations and individuals in 20 countries.

Pres. Dr. DAVID WICE (U.S.A.); Exec. Dir. Rabbi RICHARD G. HIRSCH (Israel). Publs. *AMMI* (quarterly), *Telem* (monthly in Hebrew), *International Conference Reports*, *European Judaism* (bi-annual).

World Union of Catholic Women's Organisations (*Union mondiale des organisations féminines catholiques*): 20 rue Notre-Dame des Champs, 75006 Paris, France; f. 1910. Objects: to promote and co-ordinate the contribution of Catholic women in international life, in the social, civic, cultural and religious field. Total membership: 36,000,000.

Pres.-Gen. E. LOVATT DOLAN (Ireland); Exec. Sec. EMMA CAROLLARO-VEDALDI. Publ. *Newsletter* (bi-monthly in four languages).

SCIENCE

International Council of Scientific Unions—ICSU (*Conseil international des unions scientifiques*): 51 boulevard de Mortmorency, 75016 Paris P16, France (see page 223).

UNIONS FEDERATED TO THE ICSU

International Astronomical Union (*Union astronomique internationale*): c/o Observatoire de Genève, 1290 Sauverny, Switzerland; f. 1919. Object: to facilitate co-operation between the astronomers of various countries and to further the study of astronomy in all its branches; 48 countries are affiliated, there are 3,800 individual members. Its last General Assembly was held in 1976 in Grenoble, France.

Pres. Prof. A. BLAAUW (Netherlands); Gen. Sec. Prof. EDITH A. MÜLLER (Switzerland). Publs. *Transactions of the International Astronomical Union and Symposia organised by the International Astronomical Union*.

International Geographical Union (IGU) (*Union géographique internationale*): f. 1923. Objects: to encourage the study of problems relating to geography, to promote and co-ordinate research requiring international co-operation, and to organize international congresses and commissions; 81 mem. countries.

Pres. Prof. MICHAEL J. WISE (U.K.); Sec.-Treas. Prof. WALTHER MANSCHARD, United Nations University, 29th Floor, Toho Semei Bldg., 15-1, Shibuya 2-chome Shibuya-Ku, Tokyo 150, Japan. Publ. *Bulletin* (two a year).

International Mathematical Union: c/o Collège de France, 11 Place Marcelin-Berthelot, F-75231 Paris Cedex 05, France; f. 1952 by a convention of delegates of national committees representing 22 countries which met in

New York. Objects: to support and assist the International Congress of Mathematicians and other international scientific meetings or conferences; to encourage and support other international mathematical activities considered likely to contribute to the development of mathematical science—pure, applied or educational; 42 mem. countries.

Exec. Cttee.: Pres. K. CHANDRASEKHARAN (India); Vice-Pres. N. JACOBSON (U.S.A.), Prof. L. S. PONTYAGIN (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. J.-L. LIONS (France).

International Union for Pure and Applied Biophysics: Physiological Laboratory, Cambridge, CB2 3EG, U.K.; f. 1961. Aims: to organize international co-operation in biophysics and promote communication between biophysics and allied subjects, to encourage national co-operation between biophysical societies, and to contribute to the advancement of biophysical knowledge. Mems.: 35 adhering bodies.

Pres. Dr. B. CHANCE (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. Prof. S. EBASHI (Japan), Prof. P. G. KOSTYUK (U.S.S.R.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. R. D. KEYNES (U.K.). Publ. *Quarterly Reviews of Biophysics*.

International Union of Biochemistry (*Union internationale de biochimie*): Biochemistry-UMED, P.O.B. 520875, Miami, Florida 33152, U.S.A.; f. 1955. Objects: (a) to sponsor the International Congresses of Biochemistry, (b) to co-ordinate research and discussion, (c) to organize co-operation between the societies of biochemistry, (d) to provide high standards of biochemistry throughout the world and (e) to contribute to the advancement of biochemistry in all its inter-

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Science

national aspects. 34 adhering bodies. The next meeting of the Union will be held in Toronto in July 1979.

Pres. Elect F. LYNEN (Federal Republic of Germany); Treas. Prof. E. C. SLATER (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. Dr. W. J. WHELAN (U.S.A.).

International Union of Biological Sciences (*Union internationale des sciences biologiques*): 51, blvd. de Montmorency, 75016 Paris, France; f. 1919. 46 countries are represented and 74 scientific member bodies.

Pres. Prof. N. OKERBLOM (Finland); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. Dr. E. AYENSU (Ghana).

International Union of Crystallography (*Union internationale de cristallographie*): f. 1947. Objects: to facilitate international standardization of methods, of units, of nomenclature and of symbols used in crystallography; and to form a focus for the relations of crystallography to other sciences; members in 30 countries.

Pres. Prof. A. MAGNÉLI (Sweden); Gen. Sec. and Treas. Prof. S. E. RASMUSSEN, Dept. of Chemistry, Aarhus University, DK-8000 Aarhus C, Denmark; Exec. Sec. Dr. J. N. KING, 13 White Friars, Chester, CH1 1NZ, England. Publs. *Acta Crystallographica: Section A* (bi-monthly), *Section B* (monthly), *Journal of Applied Crystallography* (bi-monthly), *Structure Reports* (two volumes per annum), *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, *Molecular Structures and Dimensions*, *World Directory of Crystallographers*, *Fifty Years of X-ray Diffraction*, *Early Papers on Diffraction of X-rays by Crystals*, *Symmetry Aspects of M. C. Escher's Periodic Drawings*, *Index of Crystallographic Supplies*, *Crystallographic Book List*, *Bibliographies* on several topics of crystallographic interest, *World List of Crystallographic Computer Programs*.

International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics (*Union géodésique et géophysique internationale*): Observatoire Royale de Belgique, 3 ave. Circulaire, B1180 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1919; federation of 7 associations representing Geodesy, Seismology and Physics of the Earth's Interior, Physical Sciences of the Ocean, Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior, Scientific Hydrology, Meteorology and Atmospheric Physics, Geomagnetism and Aeronomy, which meet at the General Assemblies of the Union. In addition, there are Joint Committees of the various associations either among themselves or with other unions. The Union organizes scientific meetings and also sponsors various permanent services, the object of which is to collect, analyse and publish geophysical data; 76 mem. countries.

Pres. Prof. A. A. ASHOUR (Egypt); Gen. Sec. Prof. P. MELCHIOR (Belgium). Publs. *IUGG Chronicle* (monthly), *Geodetic Bulletin* (quarterly), *International Bibliography of Geodesy* (irregular), *International Seismological Summary* (yearly), *Bulletin Volcanologique* (6 monthly), *Bulletin mensuel du Bureau Central Sismologique* (monthly), *Bulletin de l'Association Internationale d'Hydrologie Scientifique* (quarterly), *International Bibliography of Hydrology*, *Catalogue des Volcans Actifs* (both irregular), texts of communications, *IUGG Monographs* (irregular).

International Union of Geological Sciences (*Union Internationale des sciences géologiques*): Rijks Geologische Dienst, P.O.B. 379, Haarlem, Netherlands; f. 1961 as an offshoot of the International Geological Congress; mems. from 80 countries.

Pres. Dr. P. H. ABELSON (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. W. W. HUTCHINSON (Canada). Publs. *Geological Newsletter*, *Reviews*.

International Union of Physiological Sciences: Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, University of Texas, Austin, Texas, 78712, U.S.A.; f. 1951 to encourage the series of International Congresses of Physiological Sciences; to promote further congresses; to take all action which will contribute to the development of physiological sciences; mems. national or regional physiological societies of 40 countries.

Pres. J. NUTTIN (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. WAYNE HOLTZMANN (U.S.A.). Publ. *International Journal of Psychology*.

International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) (*Union internationale de chimie pure et appliquée*): c/o IUPAC Secretariat, Bank Court Chambers, 2-3 Pound Way, Cowley Centre, Oxford, OX4 3YF, England; f. 1919. Object: to organize permanent co-operation between chemical associations in the member countries, to study topics of international importance requiring regulation, standardization or codification, to co-operate with other international organizations in the field of chemistry and to contribute to the advancement of all aspects of chemistry. Biennial General Assembly. 41 member countries.

Pres. Prof. G. SMETS (Belgium); Gen. Sec. Prof. G. OURISSON (France); Treas. Prof. O. HORN (Federal Republic of Germany). Publs. *Comptes Rendus* (biennial), *Information Bulletin* (irregular), *Pure and Applied Chemistry* (monthly).

International Union of Pure and Applied Physics (*Union internationale de physique pure et appliquée*): Université Laval, Quebec P.Q., G1K 7P4, Canada; f. 1922. Object: to promote and encourage international co-operation in physics. 39 countries are affiliated.

Pres. C. C. BUTLER (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. LARKIN KERWIN (Canada).

International Union of Radio Science (*Union radio-scientifique internationale*): 81 rue de Nieuwenhove, 1180 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1919 to (a) encourage and organize scientific research in radio science, particularly where international co-operation is required, and to stimulate the discussion and publication of the results of such research; (b) to promote the development of uniform methods of measurement and standardized measuring instruments on an international basis, to stimulate and co-ordinate studies of the scientific aspects of telecommunications using electro-magnetic waves, guided and unguided. There are 37 national committees.

Pres. Prof. J. VOGÉ (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. C. M. MINNIS (U.K.). Publs. *Proceedings of General Assemblies of the URSI*, *URSI Information Bulletin*, *Review of Radio Science*.

International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science: Division of the History of Science: Science Museum, London, S.W.7, England; Division of the History of Logic, Methodology and Philosophy of Science: Queen's College, Oxford, England; f. 1954 to assist UNESCO in the research into the history and philosophy of science.

D.H.S. Council (London): Pres. Prof. R. TATON (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. F. GREENAWAY (U.K.). D.L.M.P.S. Council (Oxford): Pres. Prof. P. SUPPES (U.S.A.); Sec. Dr. L. J. COHEN (U.K.).

International Union of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics (*Union internationale de mécanique théorique et appliquée*): Chalmers University of Technology, Fack, 402 20 Gothenburg, Sweden; f. 1947 to form a link between persons and organizations engaged in scientific work (theoretical or experimental) in mechanics or in related sciences; to organize international congresses

of theoretical and applied mechanics, through a standing Congress Committee, and to organize other international meetings for subjects falling within this field; and to engage in other activities meant to promote the development of mechanics as a science; 30 mem. countries. The Union is directed by its General

Assembly, which is composed of representatives of the organizations adhering to and affiliated to the Union and of elected members.

Pres. Prof. F. NIORDSON (Denmark); Vice-Pres. Prof. H. GÖRTLER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. Prof. J. HULT (Sweden). Publ. *Annual Report*.

SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATIONS NOT AFFILIATED TO ICSU

Association for the Taxonomic Study of the Tropical African Flora (*Association pour l'Etude Taxonomique de la Flore d'Afrique Tropicale—AETFAT*): Laboratorio de Botánica, Excmo. Cabildo Insular, Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Canary Islands, Spain; f. 1950 to facilitate co-operation and liaison between botanists engaged in the study of the flora of Tropical Africa. Mems.: about 600 botanists in 70 countries; maintains a library in Brussels.

Sec.-Gen. Prof. GUNTHER KUNKEL (Germany/Spain). Pubs. *AETFAT Index* (annual), *AETFAT Bulletin* (annual).

Association of African Geological Surveys (*Association des Services Géologiques Africains*): 74 rue de la Fédération, Paris 15e, France; f. 1929. Aims: synthesis of the geological knowledge of Africa and neighbouring countries; encouragement of research in geological and allied sciences for the benefit of Africa; dissemination of scientific knowledge. Mems.: about 60 (Official Geological Surveys, public and private organizations).

Pres. J. E. CUDJOE (Ghana); Sec.-Gen. J. LOMBARD (France).

Association of Geoscientists for International Development (AGID): temporary headquarters: Geology Department, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's Newfoundland A1C 5S7, Canada; f. 1974 to encourage communication between those interested in the application of the geosciences to international development; to give priority to the developing countries in these matters; to organize meetings and publish information; mems.: 950 individual and 35 organizational members in 85 countries.

Pres. Dr. DEBORAH ENILO AJAKAIYE (Nigeria); Sec.-Treas. Dr. ANTONY R. BERGER (Canada).

Biometric Society (*Société internationale de biométrie, Internationale Biometrische Gesellschaft*): Dept. of Statistics, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado 80532, U.S.A.; f. 1947 for the advancement of quantitative biological science through the development of quantitative theories and the application, development and dissemination of effective mathematical and statistical techniques; the Society has 12 regional organizations and 9 national groups, is affiliated with the International Statistical Institute and the World Health Organization, and constitutes the Section of Biometry of the International Union of Biological Sciences; over 3,000 members in more than 60 countries.

Pres. Prof. J. A. NELDER (U.K.); Sec. Prof. J. S. WILLIAMS (U.S.A.). Publ. *Biometrics* (quarterly).

Centre Séismologique européen-méditerranéen (*Europro-Mediterranean Seismological Centre*): 5 rue René Descartes, 67000 Strasbourg, France; f. 1976; replaces the Central International Bureau of Seismology; affil. to Federation of Astronomical and Geophysical Services (FAGS), q.v.

Dir. E. PETERSCHMITT. Publ. *Diffusion de déterminations rapides d'épicentres*.

Charles Darwin Foundation for the Galápagos Isles (*Fundación Charles Darwin para las Islas Galápagos*): Palais des Académies, 1 rue Ducale, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1959 to organize and maintain the "Charles Darwin" research station, established in the Galápagos Archipelago on the centenary of the publication of Darwin's *Origin of Species*; advises the Government on conservation and scientific research in the archipelago.

Pres. Dr. PETER KRAMER (Federal Republic of Germany). Secs. G. T. CORLEY SMITH (U.K.), Dr. D. CHALLINOR (U.S.A.), Dr. T. SIMKIN (U.S.A.). Publ. *Noticias de Galápagos* (twice a year).

European Association for the Exchange of Technical Literature in the Field of Metallurgy (*Association Européenne pour l'Echange de la Littérature Technique dans le Domaine de la Sidérurgie*): 7 rue Alcide de Gasperi, Kirchberg, Luxembourg; f. 1959 to promote translation and exchange of technical literature in metallurgy especially from the U.S.S.R. and the Far East for the benefit of industry, research institutes etc., in the European Community. Mem. institutes in 5 countries.

Pres. M. L. PEARL (U.K.); Vice-Pres. L. POMFILIO (Italy). Pubs. Lists of translations (monthly), bibliographical index-cards.

European Association of Exploration Geophysicists: 30 Carel van Bylandtlaan, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1951 to facilitate contacts between exploration geophysicists, disseminate information to members, arrange regular meetings. 2,600 members in 86 countries throughout the world.

Treas. A. W. SMIT (Netherlands). Publ. *Geophysical Prospecting* (quarterly) in English.

European Association of Veterinary Anatomists: École Nationale Vétérinaire, Chemin des Capelles, 31300 Toulouse, France; f. 1964 to provide opportunities for meetings for the advancement of studies in veterinary anatomy. Mems.: 150 in 30 countries.

Pres. Prof. PAVAUX; Gen. Sec. Prof. DE Vos.

European Atomic Energy Society: c/o U.K. Atomic Energy Authority, 11 Charles II St., London, SW1Y 4QP, England; f. 1954 on the initiative of the Royal Society, to encourage co-operation in atomic energy research. Mems.: national atomic energy commissions in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. Dipl. Ing. R. POLACZEK (Austria); Exec. Vice-Pres. H. von BULOW (Denmark).

European Atomic Forum (FORATOM): 1 St. Alban's Street, London, SW1Y 4SL, England; f. 1960; holds periodical conferences; mems.: atomic "forums" in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal

Hickory Corners, Mich. 49060, U.S.A.; f. 1922; study of physical, chemical and biological phenomena of lakes and rivers; about 3,200 mems.

Pres. JOHN R. VALLENTYNE (Canada); Gen. Sec. and Treas. ROBERT G. WETZEL (U.S.A.). Publs. *Verhandlungen der internationalen Vereinigung für Limnologie, Mitteilungen*.

International Association of Volcanology and Chemistry of the Earth's Interior (IAVGEI) (*Association Internationale de Volcanologie et de Chimie de l'Intérieur de la Terre*): c/o Dept. of Earth Sciences, the University, Leeds, LS2 9JT, England; f. 1919 to examine scientifically all aspects of volcanology.

Pres. R. W. DECKER (U.S.A.); Sec. P. E. BAKER (U.K.). Publs. *Bulletin Volcanologique, Catalogue of the Active Volcanoes of the World, Newsletter*.

International Association of Wood Anatomists (*Association Internationale des Anatomistes du Bois*): c/o Rijksherbarium, Leiden, The Netherlands; f. 1931 for the purpose of study, documentation, and exchange of information on the structure of wood. Mems.: 302 in 42 countries.

Exec. Sec. Dr. P. BAAS. Publ. *IAWA Bulletin*.

International Association on Water Pollution Research: Chichester House, 278 High Holborn, London WC1, England; f. 1965 to encourage international communication, co-operative effort, and a maximum exchange of information on water quality management; to sponsor regular international meetings; to provide a scientific medium for the publication of research reports and to shorten the time-lag between development of research and its application. Mems.: 24 national, 200 associates, 800 individuals; Last Conf., Sydney, October 17-22, 1976.

Pres. BERTIL HAWERMAN; Vice-Pres. Dr. E. KUNTZE, Dr. C. P. FISHER. Publ. *Water Research* (monthly).

International Astronautical Federation—IAF (*Fédération internationale astronautique*): 250 rue St. Jacques, Paris 5e, France; f. 1950 to foster the development of astronautics for peaceful purposes at national and international levels. Mems.: 56 national astronautical societies in 37 countries. The last Congress was held in California in 1976. The IAF has created the International Academy of Astronauts (IAA) and the International Institute of Space Law (IISL).

Pres. M. BARRÈRE (France); Exec. Sec. H. VAN GELDER. Publ. *Proceeding of Annual Congresses and Symposia*.

International Botanical Congress (*Congrès International de Botanique*): XII Congress, 1975, Komarov Botanical Institute, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., 2 Prof. Popov St., Leningrad, 197022, U.S.S.R.; f. 1864 to inform botanists of recent progress in the plant sciences; the Nomenclature Section of the Congress attempts to provide a uniform terminology and methodology for the naming of plants; other Sections deal with molecular, metabolic, structural, systematic and evolutionary, ecological botany; floristics and phytogeography; lower plants; cultivated plants and natural plant resources; conservation of the plant world, etc. Mems.: about 4,500 persons attended the XIth Congress at University of Washington in 1969.

Chair. of Organizing Cttee. for the XIIth Congress A. TAKHTAJAN; Sec.-Gen. O. ZALENSKY.

International Bureau of Differential Anthropology (*Bureau international d'anthropologie différentielle*): Institut d'Anatomie, Ecole de Médecine de l'Université, 20 rue de l'Ecole de Médecine, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland; f. 1950 to encourage scientific research on differential

anthropology and gain a better knowledge of the possibilities of progress in this field; maintains a library and documentation centre. Members in 19 countries.

Gen. Sec. Prof. J. A. BAUMANN (Switzerland). Publ. *Anthropologie différentielle et sciences des types constitutionnels humains* (irregular).

International Bureau of Weights and Measures (*Bureau International des Poids et Mesures*): Pavillon de Breteuil, 92310 Sèvres, France; f. 1875. Objects: International unification of physical measures; establishment of fundamental standards and of scales of the principal physical dimensions; preservation of the international prototypes; determination of national standards; precision measurements in Physics. 45 member states.

Pres. J. V. DUNWORTH (U.K.); Sec. J. DE BOER (Netherlands); Dir. JEAN TERRIEN (France). Publs. *Procès-Verbaux* (annually), *Proceedings of the seven Comités Consultatifs* (every few years for each committee), *Comptes Rendus de la Conférence Générale* (every 6 years or less), *Recueil de Travaux*.

International Cartographic Association (*Association Cartographique Internationale*): Flottbrovägen 16, S-112 64 Stockholm, Sweden; f. 1959. Aims: the advancement, instigation and co-ordination of cartographic research involving co-operation between different nations. Particularly concerned with furtherance of training in cartography, study of source material, compilation, graphic design, drawing, scribing and reproduction techniques of maps; organizes international conferences, symposia, meetings, exhibitions. Mems.: 54 nations.

Pres. (1976-80) Prof. Dr. F. J. ORMELING (Netherlands); Sec. Treas. OLOF HEDBOM (Sweden). Publs. *International Cartographic Yearbook, IGU Bulletin* (bi-annually), *Multilingual Dictionary of Technical Terms in Cartography, ICA Bibliography 1957-72, Oceanographic Cartography*.

International Commission for Bee Botany (*Commission Internationale pour l'étude des relations entre les abeilles et les plantes*): c/o J. LOUVEAUX, F 91440 Bures-sur-Yvette, France; f. 1951 to promote research and its application in the field of bee botany, and collect and spread information; to organize meetings, etc., and collaborate with scientific organizations. Mems.: 175 in 34 countries.

Pres. J. LOUVEAUX; Sec. J. N. TASEI.

International Commission for Physics Education: f. 1960 to encourage and develop international collaboration in the improvement and extension of the methods and scope of physics education at all levels; collaborates with UNESCO and organizes international conferences. Mems.: appointed triennially by the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics.

Chair. Prof. A. P. FRENCH, Dept. of Physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.; Sec. J. L. LEWIS, Malvern College, Malvern, Worcestershire, England.

International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean Sea (*Commission Internationale pour l'Exploration Scientifique de la mer Méditerranée—CIESM*): Secrétariat Général, 16 blvd. de Suisse, Monaco; f. 1919 for scientific exploration of the Mediterranean Sea; includes 12 scientific committees; 1,200 scientists, 17 member countries.

Pres. S.A.S. The Prince RAINIER III of MONACO; Sec.-Gen. Cdt. J. Y. COUSTEAU (France). Publs. *Rapports et Procès-Verbaux des réunions de la CIESM, Liaison des Laboratoires* (annual).

view to rendering navigation easier and safer on all the seas of the world; to endeavour to obtain as far as possible uniformity in charts and hydrographic documents; to encourage the adoption of the best methods of conducting hydrographic surveys and improvements in the theory and practice of the science of hydrography; and to encourage surveying in those parts of the world where accurate charts are lacking; to extend and facilitate the application of oceanographic knowledge for the benefit of navigators and specialists in marine sciences; to render advice and assistance to developing countries upon request, facilitating their application for financial aid from the UNDP for creation or extension of their hydrographic capabilities; to fulfil the role of world data centre for bathymetry. Next Conference: 1982. 47 Member States.

Directing Committee: Pres. Rear Adml. G. S. RITCHIE, C.B., D.S.C., F.R.I.C.S. (U.K.); Dirs. Rear-Adml. D. C. KAPOOR, A.V.S.M. (India), Capt. J. E. AYRES (U.S.A.). Publs. *International Hydrographic Review* (twice yearly), *International Hydrographic Bulletin* (monthly), *IHO Yearbook*, *Reports of Proceedings of I.H. Conferences*, *Repertory of Technical Resolutions*, special publications on various technical subjects, all in English and French, *General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans* (in 24 sheets).

International Institute of Refrigeration (*Institut International du Froid*): 177 blvd. Malesherbes, 75017 Paris, France; f. 1920 to further the development of the science and practice of refrigeration on a world-wide scale; to investigate, discuss and recommend any aspects leading to improvements in the field of refrigeration. Mems.: 53 countries and 950 associates.

Dir. M. ANQUEZ (France). Publs. *Bulletin* (bi-monthly), *Proceedings of Meetings*, *International Codes and Recommendations*, etc.

International Institute of Theoretical Sciences (*Institut international des sciences théoriques*): 221 avenue de Tervueren, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1944.

Dir. S. I. DOCKX. Publ. *Archives* (irregular).

International Mineralogical Association: f. 1958 to further international co-operation in the science of mineralogy. Mems.: national societies in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, U.S.A.

Pres. V. S. SOBOLEV (U.S.S.R.).

International Organisation of Legal Metrology (*Organisation internationale de métrologie légale*): 11 rue Turgot, Paris 9e, France; f. 1955 to serve as documentation and information centre on the verification, checking, construction and use of measuring instruments, to determine characteristics and standards to which measuring instruments must conform for their use to be recommended internationally, and to determine the general principles of legal metrology. Mems.: governments of 43 countries.

Pres. M. A. J. VAN MALE (Netherlands); Dir. B. ATHANÉ (France). Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Ornithological Congress: c/o Zoologischer Garten, Hardenbergplatz 8, 30 Berlin, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1884; congress of professional and amateur biologists studying birds. 600-800 members from over 50 countries.

Pres. Prof. D. S. FARNER; Sec.-Gen. R. NOHRING.

International Palaeontological Association (*Association internationale de Paléontologie*): Geological Institute, University of Göttingen, Göttingen, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1933; affiliated to the International Union of Geological Sciences and the International Union of Biological Sciences.

Pres. Prof. C. TEICHAERT (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. O. WALLISER (Federal Republic of Germany).

International Phonetic Association—IPA (*Association phonétique internationale*): University College, Gower St., London, WC1E 6BT, England; f. 1886 to promote the scientific study of phonetics and its applications. Mems.: 750.

Pres. (vacant); Sec. J. C. WELLS (U.K.). Publ. *Journal* (twice yearly).

International Psychological Society: c/o California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Calif. 94118, U.S.A.; f. 1961 to promote the study of seaweeds, the distribution of information and international co-operation in the field. Mems.: about 850.

Sec. SYLVIA A. EARLE (U.S.A.). Publ. *Phycologia* (quarterly).

International Polar Motion Service (*Service international mouvement polaire*): International Latitude Observatory of Mizusawa, Iwate-ken, Japan; f. 1962 to replace the International Latitude Service (f. 1899). Object: to make observations in latitude and time stations all over the world for the study of all problems relating to the polar motion; central bureau of the service collects astronomical observations, determines polar motion and distributes the data and results.

Dir. Dr. S. YUMI. Publs. *Monthly Notes*, *Annual Reports*.

International Primatological Society: c/o Dept. of Psychology, Brown University, Providence, R.I. 02912, U.S.A.; f. 1964 to promote primatological science in all fields; Mems.: about 750.

Pres. Dr. HANS KUMMER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Dr. G. H. BOURNE (U.S.A.).

International Radiation Protection Association—IRPA: f. September, 1966, to unite in an international scientific society, individuals and societies throughout the world concerned with protection against ionizing radiations and allied effects, and to be representative of doctors, health physicists, radiological protection officers and others engaged in radiological protection, radiation safety, nuclear safety, legal, medical and veterinary aspects and in radiation research and other allied activities. Mems.: approx. 6,400 individual founding members and associates from 23 associate societies.

Pres. Dr. CARLO POLVANI (Italy); Exec. Officer Dr. JOHN R. HORAN, P.O.B. 2611, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401, U.S.A.

International Scientific Film Association—ISFA (*Association internationale du cinéma scientifique—AICS*): 38 ave. des Ternes, Paris 17e, France; f. 1946. Aims: to raise the standard of the scientific film and related material throughout the world in order to achieve the widest possible understanding and appreciation of scientific method and outlook; to promote understanding and co-operation between members; to facilitate the exchange of films and information. Mems.: organizations representing 25 countries.

Pres. RANDALL M. WHALEY (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. HANS-KARL GALLE (Federal Republic of Germany), ION BOSTAN (Romania), SOZO OKADA (Japan), ALEXANDER ZGURIDI (U.S.S.R.); Gen.-Sec. VIRGILIO TOSI (Italy); Exec. Sec. SUZANNE DUVAL; Publs. *Science Film* (quarterly), *Research* (two a year).

International Scientific Film Library (*Cinématique Scientifique Internationale*): 31 rue Vautier, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1961; created under the patronage of the International Scientific Film Association and the Belgian Ministry of National Education and Culture; to preserve the most outstanding scientific and technical films and also to promote the knowledge, study, widest possible dissemination and the rationalization of the production of scientific films. Mems.: 49.

Pres. Prof. JAN JACOBY (Poland); Dir.-Curator P. BORMANS (Belgium). Pubs. Catalogue of Films Deposited, *The Pioneers of the Scientific Cinema* (series).

International Society for General Semantics: 509 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif. 94111, U.S.A.; f. 1942 to advance knowledge and inquiry into non-Aristotelian systems and general semantics. Mems.: 2,500 individuals in 28 countries.

Pres. STANLEY DIAMOND (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. RUSSELL JOYNER (U.S.A.).

International Society for Human and Animal Mycology (ISHAM) (*Société Internationale de Mycologie Humaine et Animale*): Gellerstrasse 11a, CH-4052 Basel, Switzerland; f. 1954; to pursue the study of fungi pathogenic for man and animals. Mems. 800 from 68 countries.

Pres. Dr. J. C. GENTLES (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. W. LOEFFLER (Switzerland). Pubs. *Sabouraudia* (1 vol. of 3 parts per year), *Newsletter*.

International Society for Rock Mechanics (*Société Internationale de Mécanique des Roches*): Laboratório Nacional de Engenharia Civil, Av. do Brasil, Lisbon 5, Portugal; f. 1962 to encourage and co-ordinate international co-operation in the science of rock mechanics; to assist individuals and local organizations to form national bodies primarily interested in rock mechanics; to maintain liaison with other organizations that represent sciences of interest to the Society, including geology, geophysics, soil mechanics, mining engineering, petroleum engineering and civil engineering. The Society organizes international meetings and encourages the publication of the results of research in rock mechanics. Mems.: c. 4,000.

Pres. Prof. PIERRE HABIB; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ARNALDO SILVÉRIO; Publ. *News* (quarterly).

International Society for Stereology: Department of Anatomy, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455, U.S.A.; f. 1961; an interdisciplinary society gathering scientists from metallurgy, geology, mineralogy and biology to exchange ideas on three-dimensional interpretation of two-dimensional samples (sections, projections) of their material by means of stereological principles. Fifth Congress, Salzburg, Sept. 1979. Mems.: 450.

Pres. HERBERT HAUG, M.D.; Sec. ANNA-MARY CARPENTER, PH.D., M.D.

International Society for Tropical Ecology: c/o Botany Dept., Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, 221005 India; f. 1960 to promote and develop the science of ecology in the tropics in the service of man; to publish a journal to aid ecologists in the tropics in communication of their findings; and to hold symposia from time to time to summarize the state of knowledge in particular or general fields of tropical ecology. 500 members.

Sec. Dr. K. C. MISRA (India); Editor Prof. R. MISRA. Publ. *Tropical Ecology* (twice a year).

International Society of Biometeorology: 446 Witikonstrasse, 8054 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1956. Aims: to unite all biometeorologists working in the fields of

Agricultural, Botanical, Cosmic, Entomological, Forest, Human, Medical, Veterinarian, Zoological and other branches of Biometeorology. Mems.: 600 individuals, nationals of 53 countries.

Pres. Dr. W. O. HAUFE (Canada); Sec. Dr. B. P. PRIMAULT (Switzerland). Publ. *International Journal of Biometeorology*.

International Society of Electrochemistry—ISE (*Société Internationale d'Electrochimie—SIE*): Institut des métaux et des machines, 34 chemin de Bellerive, 1007 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1949. Mems.: 769 in 36 countries.

Chair. Prof. CH. TOBIAS (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. Prof. D. LANDOLT (Switzerland). Publ. *Electrochimica Acta* (monthly).

International Speleological Congresses (*Congrès Internationaux de Spéléologie*): c/o Prof. FRANCO ANELLI, University of Bari, Palazzo Ateneo, Bari, Italy; f. 1958. Mems.: over 200 individuals.

Sec.-Gen. FRANCO ANELLI.

International Time Bureau (*Bureau international de l'heure*): 61 ave. de l'Observatoire, 75014 Paris, France; f. 1912 to determine Universal Time (or G.M.T.) and the co-ordinates of the terrestrial pole; to maintain international atomic time; to co-ordinate time signals emissions. Mems.: Observatories and Laboratories of Standards in 26 countries.

Dir. Prof. B. GUINOT. Pubs. *Annual Report, Circulars*.

International Translations Centre (*Centre International des traductions*): 101 Doelenstraat, Delft, The Netherlands; f. 1960; is composed of the centre at Delft, national translation centres and numerous co-operating organizations throughout the world. The main centre is a clearing house for scientific and technical translations prepared from languages difficult of access for the West; some 600,000 articles and an annual increase of 30,000; national centres are responsible for collecting, announcing and providing translations which occur within their own country.

Pres. Madame N. DE MAMANTOFF (France); Dir. D. VAN BERGEIJK (Netherlands). Pubs. *World Transindex* (monthly), *Translations Journals* 1974/1975.

International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) (*Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature et de ses Ressources*): 1110 Morges, Switzerland; f. 1948 to promote the conservation of natural resources by the scientific monitoring of their conditions, by determining scientific priorities for conservation, mobilizing the scientific and professional resources to investigate the most serious conservation problems and recommend solutions to them, developing programmes to protect and sustain the most important and threatened species and ecosystems and assisting governments to devise and carry out conservation projects; maintains a conservation library and documentation centre. Mems.: governments of 48 countries, 267 national organizations and 109 government agencies in 102 countries, several hundred individuals.

Pres. Prof. D. J. KUENEN (Netherlands); Dir.-Gen. Dr. DAVID A. MUNRO (Canada). Pubs. *IUCN Bulletin* (monthly), *Annual Report, Red Data Book, United Nations List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves, Environmental Policy and Law Papers*.

International Union for Quaternary Research (*Union Internationale pour l'Etude de Quaternaire*): Vrije Universiteit Brussels, Kwartairgeologie Pleinlaan 2, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1928.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Pres. V. SIBRAVA (Czechoslovakia); Sec.-Treas. R. PAEPE (Belgium).

International Union for the Study of Social Insects (*Union Internationale pour l'Etude des Insectes Sociaux*): Dept. of Biology, The University, Southampton, England; f. 1951. Mems.: about 700 of almost all nationalities.

Pres. Prof. J. DE WILDE; Sec. Dr. P. E. HOWSE. Publs. *Insectes sociaux*, Congress, Symposia proceedings.

International Union of Food Science and Technology: f. 1970; sponsors international symposia and congresses. Mems.: 39 national groups.

Pres. Prof. J. HAWTHORN, Dept. of Food Science and Nutrition, University of Strathclyde, 131 Albion St., Glasgow, G1 1SD, Scotland; Sec.-Gen. Prof. E. von SYDOW, SIK-The Swedish Food Institute, Fack, 400 23 Gothenburg, Sweden.

International Waterfowl Research Bureau (*Bureau International de Recherches sur la Sauvagine*): Slimbridge, Glos. GL2 7BX, England; f. 1947 to promote and co-ordinate research on and conservation of waterfowl; 31 mem. countries.

Dir. Prof. G. V. T. MATTHEWS; Admin. M. SMART. Publs. *Bulletin* and special volumes.

Nordic Institute for Theoretical Atomic Physics (NORDITA): Blegdamsvej 17, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø, Denmark; f. 1957 to promote scientific research and co-operation in the theoretical atomic physics among the Nordic countries and to provide advanced training for younger physicists; mems.: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden.

Dir. Prof. AAGE BOHR; Chair. of Board Prof. LAMEK HULTHÉN.

Nordic Society for Cell Biology (*Nordisk Forening for Celleforskning*): c/o Dr. Anton Brøgger, Norsk Hydro's Institute for Cancer Research, Montebello, Oslo 3, Norway; f. 1962 to promote contact between cell biologists through symposia and a congress every two years. Mems.: 345 in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden.

Chair. Prof. ARVID MAUNSBACH (Denmark); Sec. Dr. ANTON BRØGGER (Norway). Publs. abstracts of papers presented at congresses in *Experimental Cell Research* and *Norwegian Journal of Zoology, Proceedings of Congress*.

Oceanographic Institute (*Institut océanographique*): 195 rue Saint-Jacques, 75005 Paris, France; f. 1906.

Dir. Prof. M. FONTAINE; Sec. H. MARIOTTE. Publs. *Annales, Oceanis*.

Pacific Science Association: Bernice P. Bishop Museum, P.O.B. 6037, Honolulu, Hawaii 96818; f. 1920 to promote co-operation in the study of scientific problems relating to the Pacific region, more particularly those affecting the prosperity and well-being of Pacific peoples; sponsors Pacific Science Congresses and Inter-Congresses. Mems.: institutional representatives from 53 areas, scientific societies, individual scientists. Third Inter-Congress, Indonesia, 1977; Fourteenth Congress, U.S.S.R., 1979.

Pres. Prof. A. P. KAPITSA; Gen. Sec. BRENDA BISHOP. Publs. *Congress and Inter-Congress Record of Proceedings, Information Bulletin* (6 a year).

Pan-American Institute of Geography and History: Ex-Arzobispado 29, México 18, D.F., Mexico; f. 1929, for the stimulation and co-ordination of cartographic, geographic and related work in the Western hemisphere. Mems.: nations of the OAS and Canada.

Pres. Col. MARIO JIMÉNEZ (Ecuador); Sec.-Gen. Ing. José A. SAENZ (Panama). Publs. *Revista de Historia de América, Boletín Bibliográfico de Antropología Americana, Revista Geográfica, Revista Cartográfica, Folklore Americano, Revista Geofísica, Boletín Aéreo*.

Pan Indian Ocean Science Association (PIOA): PIOA Secretariat, PCSIR, Block No. 95, Pak. Secretariat, Karachi 3, Pakistan; f. 1951 to study the scientific problems of the countries in and around the Indian Ocean, especially those which relate to the lives of scientific institutions in 14 countries.

Pres. Dr. S. SIDDIQUI; Sec.-Gen. A. HAMID CHOTANI, T.Q.A.

Permanent Committee of the International Congresses of Entomology (*Comité permanent des congrès internationaux d'entomologie*): c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7, England; f. 1910 to act as a link between periodic congresses and to arrange the venue for each congress; the committee is also the entomology section of the International Union of Biological Sciences.

Chair. Dr. J. C. M. CARVALHO (Brazil); Sec. Dr. L. A. MOUND (U.K.). Publ. *Proceedings* (after each Congress).

Permanent International Committee for Genetics Congresses (*Comité permanent des congrès internationaux de génétique*): c/o Prof. LUIGI GEDDA, Gregorio Mendel Institute of Medical Genetics and Gemmation, Piazzola Galeno 5, 00161 Rome, Italy; the Genetics Section of the International Union of Biological Sciences (IUBS); 18 mems.

Pres. Prof. Dr. S. J. GEERTS, Genetisch Laboratorium, Faculteit der Wiskunde en Natuurwetenschappen, Katholieke Universiteit, Nijmegen, Netherlands; Sec. Prof. K. YAMASHITA, Biological Laboratory, School of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan.

Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs (*Conférences pugwash sur la science et les problèmes internationaux*): 8 Asmara Rd., London, N.W.2; f. 1957. Object: to organize international conferences of scientists to discuss problems arising from development of science, particularly the dangers to mankind from weapons of mass destruction. Mems.: national Pugwash groups in 30 countries.

Pres. DOROTHY HODGKIN (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. ROTBLAT (U.K.). Publs. *Pugwash Newsletter* (quarterly), conference proceedings (annual).

Tables of Selected Constants (*Tables de constantes sélectionnées*): Faculté des Sciences, Tour 13, Univ. de Paris VI, 4 place Jussieu, Paris 5e, France; f. 1909 to publish all the constants and numerical data concerning the pure and applied physico-chemical sciences.

Comité de Direction: Pres. Prof. G. AMAT (France).

Unitas Malacologica Europaea (*European Malacological Union*): c/o Dr. Oliver E. Paget, Naturhistorisches Museum, Burggring 7, A-1014 Vienna, Austria; f. 1962 to further the study of molluscs. Mems.: 200 in 20 European and 7 non-European countries.

Pres. Dr. C. A. VAN BRUGGEN (Netherlands); Sec. Dr. OLIVER E. PAGET (Austria). Publs. *Proceedings* of congresses (every three years).

World Academy of Art and Science—WAAS: 2 East 63rd St., New York, N.Y. 10021; f. 1960 to provide a forum for discussion of important topics by distinguished scientists, and for the interchange of knowledge and information; acts as an advisory body to international organizations. Founded a disseminated World University. Mems.: 300 fellows.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Pres. HAROLD LASSWELL; American Division: Pres BORIS PREGEL (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. JOHN McHALE. Publ. *WAAS Series* (one vol. about every 2 years), *WAAS Newsletter* (2-4 issues a year).

World Organization of General Systems and Cybernetics (W.O.G.S.C.): c/o Dir.-Gen., Dr. J. ROSE, College of Technology, Blackburn, BB2 1LH, England; f. 1969 to act as clearing-house for all societies concerned with cybernetics and allied subjects, to aim for the recognition of cybernetics as a fundamental science, to organize and sponsor international congresses and symposia, and to promote and co-ordinate research in general systems and cybernetics. Mems.: national and international societies in 42 countries.

Social Sciences and Humanistic Studies

Dir.-Gen. Dr. J. ROSE (U.K.); Dir. Ext. Affairs T. C. HELVEY (U.S.A.). Publ. *Proceedings of the Congresses of Cybernetics and General Systems, News-letters, International Journal of Cybernetics and Systems (Kybernetes)*.

World Wildlife Fund (Fonds Mondial pour la Nature): La Gracieuse, 1110 Morges, Switzerland; f. 1961 to conserve the world's flora, fauna, and natural resources and environment. Annually-elected Board of Trustees; last conference: San Francisco 1976; mems.: national societies in 26 countries.

Pres. JOHN LOUDEN; Dirs.-Gen. CH. DE HAES, F. VOLLMAR. Publ. *Yearbook*.

SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANISTIC STUDIES

International Council for Philosophy and Humanistic Studies—ICPHS (Conseil international de la philosophie et des sciences humaines): Maison de l'UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, 75732 Paris Cédex 15, France; f. 1949 under the auspices of UNESCO to encourage respect for cultural autonomy by the comparative study of civilization, to contribute towards international understanding through a better knowledge of man, to develop international co-operation in philosophy, humanistic and kindred studies, to encourage the setting up of international organizations, to promote the dissemination of information in these fields, to sponsor works of learning, etc. The Council is composed of 13 international non-governmental organizations listed below. These organizations represent 122 countries. In December 1951 an agreement was signed between UNESCO and ICPHS recognizing the latter as the co-ordinating and representative body of organizations in the field of philosophy and humanistic studies.

Pres. T. YAMAMOTO (Japan); Sec.-Gen. J. D'ORMESSON (France); Treas. S. J. DE LAET (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin of Information* (biennially), *Diogenes* (quarterly).

UNIONS FEDERATED TO THE ICPHS

International Academic Union (Union académique internationale): Palais des Académies, 1 rue Ducale, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1919 to promote international co-operation through collective research in philology, archaeology, moral history and political and social sciences. Mems.: academic institutions in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, U.S.A., and Yugoslavia.

Pres. J. HARMATTA (Hungary). Publ. Dictionaries of International Law and Medieval Latin, *Monumenta Musicae Byzantinae, Concordance et indices de la tradition Musulmane, Historical Documents concerning Japan, Corpus Vasonum Antiquorum*, etc.

International Association for the History of Religions (Association internationale pour l'histoire des religions): f. 1950 to promote international collaboration of scholars, to organize congresses and to stimulate the production of works. Eighteen member countries. IAHIR is a constituent member of the Conseil international de la philosophie et des sciences humaines of UNESCO.

Pres. M. SIMON (France); Sec.-Gen. R. J. Z. WERBLOWSKY, Department of Comparative Religion, The Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel.

International Committee for the History of Art (Comité international d'histoire de l'art): c/o Institut d'Art et d'Archéologie, 3 rue Michelet, 75006 Paris, France; f. 1930 by the 12th International Congress on the History of Art. Object: collaboration in the scientific study of the history of art. National Committees in 28 countries. International congress every 5 years, and 2 colloquia between congresses.

Pres. Prof. XAVIER DE SALAS (Spain); Sec. Prof. JACQUES THUILLIER (France). Publ. *Répertoire d'Art et d'Archéologie* (quarterly), *Corpus international des vitraux*.

International Committee of Historical Sciences (Comité international des sciences historiques): Union Bank of Switzerland, Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1926; int. congresses since 1903 to work for the advancement of historical sciences by means of international co-ordination. Mems.: in 46 countries. General assembly every two or three years.

Pres. Prof. KARL ERDMANN (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. MICHEL FRANÇOIS (France), 270 blvd. Raspail, Paris 14e; Treas. J.-C. BIAUDER ("La Folie", Chexbres, Vaud, Switzerland). Publ. Congress Reports, *Bulletin d'Information* (1953-73), *Bibliographie Internationale des Sciences Historiques* (1929-39, 1946-64), *World List of Historical Periodicals and Bibliographies, Bibliographie des travaux parus en Mélanges*, Vol. I, 1885-1939, Vol. II supplement 1940-1950, *Bibliographie de la Réforme, Histoire des Assemblées d'Etat, Répertoire des sources de l'Histoire des Mouvements Sociaux, Guia de las Personas que cultivan la Historia de América, Repertorium der diplomatischen Vertreter aller Länder, Historica Nordica*.

International Congress of Africanists (Congrès International des Africanistes): f. 1960. Objects: to organize and co-ordinate research in African Studies on an international basis, to promote co-operation with other organizations with similar objectives, and to encourage Africans to express themselves in all fields of human endeavour.

Exec Sec Prof ALLASANE N'DAW (Senegal). Publ. *Proceedings of the First International Congress of Africanists* (in English and French).

International Federation of Modern Languages and Literatures (Fédération internationale des langues et littératures modernes): St. Catharine's College, Cambridge, England; f. 1928 to establish permanent contact

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between historians of literature, to develop or perfect facilities for their work and to promote the study of the history of modern literature. 18 member associations, with members in 92 countries. Congress every 3 years.

Pres. (1975-78) R. T. SUSSEX (Australia); Sec.-Gen. S. C. ASTON (U.K.). Pubs. *Acta of the Triennial Congresses*.

International Federation of Societies of Philosophy (*Fédération internationale des sociétés de philosophie*): f. 1948 under the auspices of UNESCO. Object: to encourage international co-operation in the field of philosophy, and to promote congresses, symposia and publications. 35 member countries.

Pres. SAVA GANOVSKI (Bulgaria); Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ MERCIER, Sidlerstrasse 5, CH-3102 Berne, Switzerland. Pubs. sponsored: *An international bibliography of philosophy*, *Chroniques de Philosophie*, *Proceedings of the International Congress of Philosophy* (every 5 years).

International Federation of the Societies of Classical Studies (*Fédération internationale des associations d'études classiques*): c/o Prof. F. Paschoud, 26 rue de Vermont, 1202 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1948 under the auspices of UNESCO. Mems.: 58 societies in 37 countries; affiliated bodies include the International Society for Classical Bibliography, International Society for Classical Archaeology, International Society for Byzantine Studies, International Society for Greek and Latin Epigraphy, International Association of Papyrologists, Unione internazionale degli Istituti di Archaeologia, Storia e Storia dell' Arte in Roma, International Society for Patristic Studies, Society for the History of Ancient Law, etc.

Pres. Prof. D. M. PIPPIDI (Romania); Sec. Prof. F. PASCHOUD (Switzerland). Pubs. *L'Année Philologique*, *Fasti Archaeologici*, other bibliographies, dictionaries, reference works, *Thesaurus linguae Latinae*, *Lustrum*.

International Musicological Society (*Société internationale de musicologie*): P.O.B. 156, CH 4001 Basle, Switzerland; f. 1927. Object: to promote musicological research, to encourage study in this field and to co-ordinate the work of musicologists throughout the world. 1,400 members in 48 countries.

Pres. E. REESER (Netherlands); Vice-Pres. L. FINSCHER (Federal Republic of Germany), H. GLAHN (Denmark); Sec.-Gen. R. HÄUSLER (Switzerland). Pubs. *International Repertory of Music Sources*, *International Repertory of Music Literature*, *Acta Musicologica*, *Documenta Musicologica*, *Catalogus Musicus*, etc.

International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences (*Union internationale des sciences anthropologiques et ethnologiques*): c/o Free University of Berlin, West Berlin; f. 1948 under the auspices of UNESCO. Mems.: 61 countries (224 societies or institutes).

Pres. L. P. VIDYARTHI (India); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. L. KRADER (Federal Republic of Germany). Pubs. *Bulletin of the International Committee on Urgent Anthropological and Ethnological Research*, *African Abstracts*, etc.

International Union of Orientalists (*Union internationale des orientalistes*): Institut d'Etudes Turques, 13 rue du Four, 75006 Paris, France; f. 1951 by the 22nd International Congress of Orientalists under the auspices of UNESCO. Object: to promote contacts between orientalists throughout the world, and to organize congresses, research and publications. Twenty-six member countries.

Social Sciences and Humanistic Studies

Pres. H. C. L. BERG (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. LOUIS BAZIN (France). Pubs. Four oriental bibliographies, *Philologiae Turcae Fundamenta*, *Materialien zum Sumerischen Lexikon*, *Sanskrit Dictionary*, *Corpus Inscriptionum Iranicarum*, *Linguistic Atlas of Iran*, *Matériels des parlers iraniens*, *Turcica*.

International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences (*Union internationale des sciences préhistoriques et protohistoriques*): Moesgaard, 8270 Højbjerg, Denmark; f. 1931. Object: to promote congresses and scientific work in the fields of Pre- and Proto-history. 89 member countries.

Pres. L. BALOUT (France); Sec.-Gen. O. KLINDT-JENSEN (Denmark). Pubs. *Inventaria archaeologica*, *Archaeologia urbium*, etc.

Permanent International Committee of Linguists (*Comité international permanent des linguistes*). 40 Sint Annastraat, Nijmegen, Netherlands; f. 1928. Object: to work for the advancement of linguistics throughout the world and to encourage international co-operation in this field. Forty member countries.

Pres. W. G. MOULTON (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. CHRISTINE MOHRMANN (Netherlands). Pubs. *Linguistic Bibliography*, *Dictionaries of Linguistic Terminology*, *Proceedings of Congresses*, etc.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Altrusa International Inc.: 332 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60604, U.S.A.; f. 1917. Object: to issue planned programmes of civic-service projects, ranging from vocational services to youth and older women to programmes on ecology and drug abuse, every two years to be carried out by professional and executive women in Altrusa's clubs. Mems.: 18,000 in 550 clubs in 13 countries.

Exec. Dir. DOROTHY E. KUEHLHORN. Publ. *International Altrusan* (monthly, Sept.-June).

Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem—AWR: P.O.B. 34706, Vaduz, Liechtenstein; f. 1961 to promote and co-ordinate scholarly research on refugee problems. Members in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey. Mems.: 475.

Pres. Dr. BRUNO-HENRI COURSIER (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. THEODOR VEITER (Austria). Publ. *Integration* (quarterly) in English, French and German.

Centro Latino-Americano de Pesquisas em Ciências Sociais (*Latin American Center for Research in Social Sciences*): Rua D. Mariana 138, Botafogo, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; f. 1957 to undertake social science research in Latin America; to co-operate with international organizations; to provide a documentation service.

Dir. MANUEL DIÉGUES, Jr. Pubs. *Bibliografia* (bi-monthly), *América Latina* (quarterly).

Congreso Internacional de Ciencias Humanas en Asia y Africa del Norte (*International Congress of Human Sciences in Asia and North Africa*): El Colegio de México, Guanajuato 125, México 7, D.F., Mexico; f. 1873 as International Congress of Orientalists. Mems.: c. 2,500.

Pres. Prof. GRACIELA DE LA LAMA; Sec.-Gen. JORGE A. LOZOYA.

Eastern Regional Organisation for Planning and Housing: 4A Ring Rd., Indraprastha Estate, New Delhi-1, India; f. 1958 to promote and co-ordinate the study and practice of housing and regional town and country

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development of documentation, libraries, archives and museums in all African countries.

Hon. Sec.-Gen. KWAKU E. W. DADZIE (Togo).

International Association for Mass Communication Research (*Association internationale des études et recherches sur l'information*): c/o Prof. J. D. HALLORAN, Centre for Mass Communication Research, Univ. of Leicester, 104 Regent Rd., Leicester, LE1 7LT, U.K.; f. 1957 to disseminate information on teaching and research in mass media, to establish a documentation and research service, to promote contacts between national organizations, and to encourage the improvement of training for journalism. Member organizations and individuals in 30 countries.

Pres. JAMES D. HALLORAN; Sec.-Gen. EMIL DUSISKA (German Democratic Republic).

International Association for Social Progress (IASP) (*Association internationale pour le progrès social*): 141 rue des Glacis, 4000 Liège, Belgium; f. 1924; conducts research on social questions and stimulates public opinion in favour of social reforms. Mems.: national associations in 6 countries.

Pres. A. L. BERENSTEIN (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. MODESTE HEUSEUX (Belgium). Publ. *Bulletin d'information* (periodical).

International Association of Documentalists and Information Officers (IAD): 74 rue des Sts.-Pères, Paris 7e, France; f. 1962 to serve the professional interests of documentalists and to work on the problems of documentation at an international level. Mems.: approx. 700.

Gen. Sec. Dr. JACQUES SAMAIN. Publ. *Monthly News*.

International Association of Futuribles: 10 rue Cernuschi, 75017 Paris, France; f. 1967; aims to act as a centre of information, documentation and analysis for future studies, to stimulate or undertake research into what will determine the future of our societies and to disseminate all ideas that might make a contribution to social progress. Mems.: c. 1,000.

Pres. PHILIPPE DE SEYNES (France); Exec. Dir. HUGUES DE JOUVENEL (France). Publs. *Futuribles* (two a month), *Futur-Informations* (eight a year), *Research Report*.

International Association of Metropolitan City Libraries—INTAMEL: c/o Hamburger Öffentlichen Buecherhallen, 9 Gertrudenkirchhof, 2000 Hamburg 1, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1967.

Pres. Dr. J. EYSEN (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Treas. Dr. F. ANDRAE (Federal Republic of Germany).

International Association of Technological University Libraries (*Association internationale des bibliothèques d'universités polytechniques*): Twente Technological University Library, Enschede, the Netherlands; f. 1955 to promote co-operation between member libraries and conduct research on library problems. Mems.: about 100 university libraries in 30 countries.

Pres. Dr. G. A. HAMEL (Netherlands); Sec. Dr. W. DEHENNIN (Belgium). Publ. *IATUL Proceedings*.

International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation (*Comité international pour la documentation des sciences sociales*): 27 rue Saint-Guillaume, Paris 7e, France; f. 1950 to collect and disseminate information on documentation services in social sciences, help improve documentation, advise societies on problems of documentation and to draw up rules likely to improve the presentation of all documents. Members from international associations specializing in social sciences or in documentation, and from other specialized fields.

Social Sciences and Humanistic Studies

Pres. GYÖRGY RÓZSA (Hungary); Sec.-Gen. JEAN MEYRIAT (France). Publs. *International Social Science Bibliographies* (annual), *Confluence* (surveys of research; irregular), occasional reports, etc.

International Council on Archives (*Conseil international des archives*): 60 rue des Francs-Bourgeois, 75003 Paris, France; f. 1948. Mems.: 702 from 115 countries.

Pres. Dr. JAMES B. RHOADS (U.S.A.); Gen.-Sec. CARLOS WYFFELS (Belgium); Exec. Sec. CHARLES KECSKEMETI (France). Publs. *Archivum* (annual), *ICA Bulletin* (twice yearly).

International Ergonomics Association (*Association internationale d'ergonomie*): c/o 5 Lyncroft Gdns., Hounslow, Middlesex, TW3 2QT, England; f. 1957 to bring together organizations and persons interested in the scientific study of human work and its environment; to establish international contacts among those specializing in this field, promote the knowledge of these sciences, co-operate with employers' associations and trade unions in order to encourage the practical application of ergonomic sciences in industries, and promote scientific research by qualified persons in this field. Mems.: 15 Federated Societies, 4 hon. mems.

Pres. Prof. A. CHAPANIS (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. R. G. SELL (U.K.). Publ. *Ergonomics* (bi-monthly).

International Federation for Housing and Planning (*Fédération internationale pour l'habitation, l'urbanisme et l'aménagement des territoires*): Wassenaarseweg 43, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1913 to study and promote the improvement of housing, the theory and practice of town planning inclusive of the creation of new agglomerations and the planning of territories at regional, national and international levels.

Pres. TH. QUENÉ (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. J. H. LÉONS (Netherlands). Publs. *News Sheet* (6 a year), Congress Reports, and occasional special publications.

International Federation of Institutes for Socio-religious Research: 116 Vlamingenstraat, 3000 Louvain, Belgium; f. 1958; federates Centres engaged in undertaking scientific research in order to analyse and discover the social and religious phenomena at work in contemporary society. Mems.: Institutes in 26 countries.

Pres. J. MATTHES (Germany); Gen. Sec. Canon Fr. HOUTART (Belgium). Publ. *Social Compass* (4 times a year, in English and French).

International Federation of Vexillological Associations (*Fédération Internationale des Associations Vexillologiques-F.I.A.V.*): 3 Edgehill Rd., Winchester, Mass. 01890, U.S.A.; f. 1967 to promote through its member organizations the scientific study of the history and symbolism of flags and especially to hold International Congresses every two years and sanction international standards for scientific flag study. Mems.: 18 associations in 14 countries.

Pres. Dr. O. NEUBECKER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. Dr. WHITNEY SMITH (U.S.A.). Publs. *Recueil* (every 2 years), *The Flag Bulletin* (every 2 months), *Archivum Heraldicum* (quarterly).

International Institute for Ligurian Studies (*Institut international d'études ligures*): Museo Bicknell, 17 bis via Romana, Bordighera, Italy; f. 1947 to conduct research on ancient monuments and regional traditions in the north-west arc of the Mediterranean. Library of 40,000 vols. Members in France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland.

Pres. Prof. RAUL ZACCARI (Italy), PAUL-ALBERT FÉVRIER (France), Prof. MARTIN ALMAGRO (Spain); Dir. Prof. NINO LAMBOGLIA (Italy).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Institute of Differing Civilizations (*Institut International des Civilisations Différentes—INCIDI*): 11 blvd. de Waterloo, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1894 to study and diffuse information on problems created by contacts between peoples of differing civilizations and by the evolution of the new countries, from a political, economic, social, legal and cultural point of view; international study sessions every two years; comparative studies on problems relative to the evolution of the new countries. Mems.: in 63 countries.

Pres. Baron P. WIGNY (Belgium); Vice-Pres. L. PIGNON (France), D. M. MOMAR GUÉYE (Senegal); Sec.-Gen. Prof. J.-P. HARROY (Belgium); Hon. Sec.-Gen. Comte P. DE BRIEY (Belgium). Publ. *Reports of Study Sessions, Civilizations* (quarterly).

International Institute of Sociology (*Instituto Internacional de Sociología*): Trejo 241, Cordoba, Argentina; f. 1893. Aims: To enable sociologists to meet and study sociological questions. Mems.: 420 representing 43 countries.

Hon. Pres. C. GINI (Italy); Pres. A. POVIÑA (Argentina); Vice-Pres. F. GOVAERTS MARQUES PEREIRA (Belgium), C. C. ZIMMERMAN (U.S.A.), M. NAMBA (Japan). Publ. *Revue de l'Institut Internationale de Sociologie*.

International Peace Academy (*L'Académie Internationale de la Paix*): 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1967 to teach and further development of basic professional skills associated with the achievement of peace; an autonomous and strictly non-political institution.

Pres. Maj.-Gen. INDAR JIT RIKHYE (ret'd.) (India). Publ. *IPA News Notes* (irregular), *IPA Reports* (at least twice yearly), special reports and studies.

International Peace Research Association: P.O.B. 70, SF-33101 Tampere 10, Finland; f. 1965. Strives to increase research on world peace and to ensure its scientific quality; to promote the establishment of new research institutions and develop contacts and co-operation between scholars from different parts of the world and different disciplines interested in peace research. 204 individual and 43 corporate mems.; 7 scientific associations.

Sec.-Gen. RAIMO VÄYRYNEN. Publ. *International Peace Research Newsletter* (6-8 a year), *Proceedings of International Peace Research Association* (bi-annual).

International Phenomenological Society: State University of New York at Buffalo, 320 Baldy Hall, Buffalo, N.Y. 14260, U.S.A.; f. 1939 to encourage the study and development of E. Husserl's philosophy. Mems.: individuals in 60 countries.

Pres. MARVIN FARBEN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Treas. V. J. MCGILL (U.S.A.). Publ. *Philosophy and Phenomenological Research* (quarterly).

International Social Science Council—ISSC (*Conseil International des Sciences Sociales — CISS*): Maison de l'UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, Paris 75015, France; f. 1952. Aims: the advancement of the social sciences throughout the world and their application to the major problems of the world; the spread of co-operation at an international level between specialists in the social sciences. ISSC has Standing Committees for: comparative research, social science data, problems of the environment; and co-operation with National Social Science Research Councils and analogous bodies. It also has two permanent exterior bodies, the European Co-ordination Centre for Research and Documentation in the Social Sciences, in Vienna, f. 1963 (Pres. of Board of Dirs. A. SCHAFER) and the Inter-

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national Centre for Intergroup Relations, in Paris, f. 1965 in collaboration with the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris (Dir. O. KLINEBERG).

Pres. S. ROKKAN (Norway); Vice-Pres. CYRIL BELSHAW (Canada), V. O. REINIKAINEN (Finland); Sec.-Gen. S. FRIEDMAN. Publ. *Social Science Information* (*Information sur les Sciences Sociales*) (6 issues a year).

ASSOCIATIONS FEDERATED TO THE ISSC

(details of these organizations will be found under their appropriate category elsewhere in the International Organizations section)

International Association of Legal Sciences.

International Economic Association.

International Law Association.

International Peace Research Association.

International Political Science Association.

International Sociological Association.

International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences.

International Union of Psychological Science.

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.

World Association for Public Opinion Research.

World Federation for Mental Health.

International Society for Ethnology and Folklore (SIEF): c/o Institute of Ethnography and Folklore, Str. N. Beloiannis 25, Bucharest, Romania; f. 1964 to establish and maintain collaboration between specialists in folklore and ethnology; organizes commissions, symposia, congresses, etc.; affiliated to *Union internationale des sciences anthropologiques et ethnologiques* and *Conseil international de philosophie et des sciences humaines*, close links with International Folk Music Council and International Council of Museums. Mems.: about 400.

Pres. Prof. MIHAI POP (Romania); Vice-Pres. Prof. K. PEETERS (Belgium), Prof. J. CUISENIER (France), Prof. R. DORSON (U.S.A.). Publ. *Bulletin d'Informations SIEF* (annual).

International Society of Social Defence (*Société internationale de défense sociale*): 28 rue Saint-Guillaume, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1945 to combat crime, to protect society and to prevent citizens from being tempted to commit criminal action. Mems. in 35 countries.

Pres. MARC ANCEL (France); Sec.-Gen. A. BERIA DI ARGENTINE (Italy), Piazza Castello 3, 20121 Milan; Treas. YVONNE MARX (France). Publ. *Cahiers de défense sociale, Bulletin de la Société internationale de défense sociale* (two a year).

International Sociological Association (*Association internationale de sociologie*): P.O.B. 710, Station A, Montreal, H3C 2V2, P.Q., Canada; f. 1930 to promote sociological knowledge, facilitate contacts between sociologists, encourage the dissemination and exchange of information and facilities and stimulate research. Has 34 research committees on various aspects of sociology, holds World Congresses (next congress, August 1978, Uppsala, Sweden).

Pres. Prof. TOM BOTTOMORE (U.K.), Emer. Sec. General SAINT-PIERRE. Publ. *Current Sociology* (3 times a year), *Sociological Studies in International Sociology* (World Congress).

International Statistical Institute (*Institut international de statistique*): 428, Prince-Beatrixlaan, Voorburg, Netherlands; f. 1884, devoted to the development and improvement of statistical methods and applications. 5 Ben mems.; 30 ordinary mems.; 1111 correspondents; 30 affiliate organizations (3 from states and 27 from

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

statistical education centre in Calcutta in co-operation with UNESCO and the World Fertility Survey.

Pres. C. R. RAO; Dir. Permanent Office E. LUNENBERG. Publs. *Bulletin of the International Statistical Institute* (proceedings of biennial sessions), *International Statistical Review*, *Statistical Theory and Method Abstracts* (quarterly).

International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (*Union internationale pour l'étude scientifique de la population*): 5 rue Forgeur, Liège, Belgium; f. 1928 to advance the progress of quantitative and qualitative demography as a science. Mems.: over 1,300 scientists in 96 countries.

Pres. ANSLEY J. COALE (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. and Treas. M. LIVI-BACCI (Italy); Exec. Sec. B. REMICHE (Belgium). Publs. *Newsletter, IUSSP Papers*.

Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE): J. M. Infante 9, Casilla 91, Santiago, Chile; Ciudad Universitaria Rodrigo Facio, Apdo. Postal 5249, San José, Costa Rica; f. 1957 to train demographers; to provide information about the demographic situation in Latin America and its future trends, by means of research programmes; to assist Latin-American governments in matters such as experimental censuses, population projections, national censuses, etc. Mems.: 13 Latin American countries.

Dir. CARMEN A. MIRÓ; Deputy Dir. JUAN CARLOS ELIZAGA. Publs. *Series F* (twice yearly), *Series A, B, C, D and E* (irreg.), *Notas de Población* (Quarterly).

Mediterranean Social Sciences Research Council: American University of Beirut, Beirut, Lebanon; f. 1960 to promote research on problems concerning the social and economic development of the land and peoples of the Mediterranean Basin. Mems.: Research Centres and individuals in 19 countries.

Chair. Prof. D. J. DELIVANIS (Greece); Sec.-Gen. Prof. N. ZIADEH (Lebanon).

Mensa International: 13 George St., Wolverhampton, West Midlands, WV2 4DF, England; f. 1946, constitution adopted 1964. Aims: social contact between members; provision of the membership as a control group for research workers in psychology and social science; identification and fostering of intelligence for the benefit of humanity. Members are individuals who score in a recognized intelligence test higher than 98 per cent of people in general. There are 30,000 mems. world-wide.

Pres. Prof. R. BUCKMINSTER FULLER (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. LANCELOT LIONEL WARE (U.K.), ISAAC AZIMOV (U.S.A.); Exec. Dir. HAROLD GALE (U.K.). Publs. *Mensa Journal of Research* (quarterly), special supplements to journal, *Mensa News Service* (monthly), *Mensa Register*, *Poetry Mensa*.

Population Reference Bureau, Inc.: 1754 N St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.; f. 1929 to gather, interpret and publish information on the facts and implications of United States and international population trends and related issues; provides library and information services; conducts education workshops

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and seminars and promotes the adoption of education on population matters in secondary schools; mems.: 8,200 in 87 countries.

Pres. ROBERT M. AVEON; Chair. CONRAD TAEUBER. Publs. *Population Bulletin* (6 a year), *Intercom* (monthly), *Interchange* (5 a year), *PRB Report* (approx. 3 a year), *World Population Data Sheet* (annually), and special books and bibliographies.

United Nations Social Defence Research Institute: Via Giulia 52, 00186 Rome, Italy; f. 1968 under the auspices of ECOSOC to strengthen international action in the field of prevention and control of juvenile delinquency and adult criminality. Encourages international research on crime problems, aiming to relate it to the needs of policy makers and those concerned with law enforcement. Operates a clearinghouse of literature and information.

Dir. PEIDER KÖNZ (U.S.A.); Exec. Officer UGO LEONE (Italy).

World Association for Public Opinion Research (*Association Mondiale de Recherches sur l'Opinion Publique*): c/o Secretariat, 1500 Stanley St., Room 520, Montreal H3A 1R3, P.Q., Canada; f. 1947 to establish and promote contacts between persons in the field of survey research on opinions, attitudes and behaviour of people in the various countries of the world; to further the use of objective, scientific survey research in national and international affairs. Mems.: 300 individuals from 40 countries.

Pres. IRVING CRESPI (U.S.A.); Sec.-Treas. YVAN CORBEIL (Canada). Publ. *WAPOR Newsletter* (quarterly).

World Brotherhood (*Fraternité mondiale*): Centre International, Place des Nations, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1950 to promote the study of inter-group and international tensions and contribute educationally towards a better understanding and co-operation between people of all races, beliefs and cultures; granted consultative status by UNESCO and by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

Exec. Pres. S.E. ALBERT DE SMAELE (Belgium).

World Society of Ekistics: c/o Athens Center of Ekistics, 24 Strat. Syndesmou St., Athens 136, Greece; f. 1965; aims to promote knowledge and ideas concerning ekistics through research, publications and conferences; to recognize the benefits and necessity of an interdisciplinary approach to the needs of human settlements; to stimulate world-wide interest in ekistics.

Pres. R. BUCKMINSTER FULLER (U.S.A.); Vice-Pres. G. B. DIX, LAILA S. EL HAMAMSY, R. GRÉGOIRE, C. M. HAAR; Sec.-Gen. P. PSOMOPOULOS.

World Union of Catholic Philosophical Societies (*Union Mondiale des Sociétés Catholiques de Philosophie*): Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. 20017, U.S.A.; f. 1948. Mems.: about 1,500 persons from about 29 countries.

Pres. Prof. JEAN LADRIÈRE (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. R. P. G. McLEAN (U.S.A.). Publ. *Circulaires* (one or two copies a year).

SOCIAL WELFARE

Aid to Displaced Persons and its European Villages (*Aide aux personnes déplacées et ses villages européens*): 35 rue du Marché, Huy, Belgium; f. 1957 to carry on and develop work begun by the Belgian association Aid to Displaced Persons. Aims: to provide material and moral aid for refugees; European Villages established at Aachen, Bregenz, Augsburg, Berchem-Ste-Agathe, Spiesen, Euskirchen, Wuppertal as centres for refugees. Pres. J. ECKHOUT (Belgium); Vice-Pres. Mrs. T. ERNST (Germany).

Amnesty International: Tower House, 8-14 Southampton St., London, WC2, England; f. 1961; Objects: to mobilize public opinion to secure the release and welfare of men and women imprisoned throughout the world because their political or religious beliefs are unacceptable to their Governments but who have not used or advocated violence; to work for the abolition of torture without reservation and for fair and early trials for all political prisoners; to co-ordinate the activities of 33 national sections and 1,700 local groups; to maintain a Research Department to record and investigate the cases of prisoners of conscience. Mems.: 100,000.

Chair. DIRK BÖRNER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. MARTIN ENNALS (U.K.). Publs. *Newsletter* (monthly), *Annual Report*, Reports on prison conditions in various countries.

Anti-Slavery Society for the Protection of Human Rights: 60 Weymouth Street, London, W1N 4DX, England; f. 1839 to eradicate slavery and forced labour in all their forms, to promote the well-being of indigenous peoples, and to protect human rights in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948. Mems.: 900 members in 28 countries.

Chair. JEREMY SWIFT; Sec. Col. J. R. P. MONTGOMERY, M.C. Publs. *Annual Report*, *Anti-Slavery Reporter* and *Aborigines Friend* (irreg.) and special reports of research in these fields.

Associated Country Women of the World: 50 Warwick Square, London, SW1V 2AJ, England; f. 1930. Objects: to aid the economic and social development of countrywomen and home-makers of all nations; to promote study of and interest in home-making, housing, health, education, and aspects of food and agriculture. Mems.: approx. 8 million.

Pres. OLIVE FARQUHARSON, O.B.E. (United Kingdom); Gen. Sec. HEATHER McGRIGOR. Publ. *The Countrywoman* (quarterly).

Association for the Study of the World Refugee Problem—AWR, Vaduz, P.O.B. 34706, Liechtenstein (see Social Sciences and Humanistic Studies).

Association of Social Work Education in Africa: c/o School of Social Work, National University, P.O.B. 1176, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; f. 1971 to promote teaching and research in social development, to improve standards of institutions in this field, to exchange information and experience. Mems.: schools of social work, community development training centres, other institutions and centres; 35 African mems. in 25 countries, 12 non-African assoc. mems. in Europe and North America.

Officer-in-Charge Dr. ROLF UMBACH.

Catholic International Union for Social Service (*Union catholique internationale de service social*): 111 rue de la Poste, 1030 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1925 to develop

social service on the basis of Christian doctrine; to unite Catholic social schools and social workers' associations in all countries to promote their foundation; to represent at the international level the Catholic viewpoint as it affects social service. Mems.: 172 schools of social service, 26 associations of social workers, 52 individual members.

Exec. Sec. A. M. GELEYNS. Publs. *Service Social dans le monde* (quarterly), *News Bulletin*, *Bulletin de Liaison*, *Boletín de Noticias* (quarterly), and reports of seminars.

Christian Children's Fund Inc.—CCF: 203 East Cary St., Richmond, Virginia 23261, U.S.A.; f. 1938; assists over 180,000 children in 44 countries with basic needs for care, nutrition, guidance and education.

Pres. and Sec. W. STIRLING KING; Exec. Dir. Dr. VERENT J. MILLS. Publ. *CCF Profile* (quarterly).

Comité International de Dachau (*International Dachau Committee*): 65 rue de Haerne, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1958 to perpetuate the memory of the political prisoners of Dachau; to manifest the friendship and solidarity of former prisoners whatever their beliefs or nationality; to maintain the ideals of their resistance, liberty, tolerance and respect for persons and nations; and to maintain the former concentration camp at Dachau as a museum and international memorial.

Pres. Mr. GUERISSE; Sec.-Gen. G. WALRAEVE. Publ. *Bulletin Officiel du Comité International de Dachau* (twice a year).

Commission Internationale pour la Protection du Rhin contre la Pollution (*International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine from Pollution*): Kaiserin-Augusta-Anlagen 15, P.O.B. 309, 5400 Koblenz, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1950 and institutionalized 1963 to prepare and perform tests to establish the nature of the pollution of the Rhine; to propose measures of protection to the signatory governments. Mems.: 19 delegates from France, Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Switzerland.

Pres. Dr. E. DIEZ. Publs. annual report.

Co-ordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service—CCIVS: UNESCO, 1 rue Miollis, 75015 Paris, France; f. 1948; acts as an information centre and co-ordinating body for work camps and long-term voluntary service. Affiliated: 130 organizations from all over the world.

Dir. KARIN ERLNBACH (Federal Republic of Germany). Publs. *Questioning Development*, *Thinking about Power*, *The University and Voluntary Service*, *Work Camps Programme* (annual), *Volunteer Service Bulletin* (2 a year), *CCIVS-News* (3 a year), *Volunteer Exchange Forms*, *Involve—And Now*, etc.

Council of World Organizations Interested in the Handicapped: c/o Rehabilitation International, 432 Park Ave South, New York, N.Y. 10016, U.S.A.; f. 1957 to assist the UN and its specialized agencies to develop a well co-ordinated international programme for rehabilitation of the handicapped. Mems.: 36 organizations in consultative status with ECOSOC and/or WHO, ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF.

Chair. NORMAN ACTON.

European Federation for the Welfare of the Elderly—EURAG (*Fédération Européenne pour les personnes âgées*): A-8010 Graz, Schmiedgasse 20, Austria.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Social Welfare

Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom, U.S.A., Yugoslavia.

Pres. RAOUL WETZBURGER (Belgium); Gen. Sec. Dr. OTHMAR RODEN (Austria). Pubs. *Etudes Pédagogiques, Documents, Recherches et Témoignages*.

International Federation of Disabled Workers and Civilian Handicapped (*Fédération Internationale des Mutilés et Invalides du Travail et Invalides Civils—FIMITIC*): Froburgstrasse 4, Olten, Switzerland; f. 1953 to bring together representatives of the disabled and handicapped into an international non-political organization under the guidance of the disabled themselves; to promote greater opportunities for the disabled; to create rehabilitation centres; to act as a co-ordinating body for all similar national organizations. Mems.: national groups from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Yugoslavia. Consultative member of ECOSOC, official relations with ILO, WHO and UNESCO.

Pres. Dr. MANFRED FINK (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. TOR-ALBERT HENNI (Norway). Pubs. *Bulletin de la FIMITIC, Nouvelles*.

International Federation of Settlements and Neighbourhood Centres (*Fédération internationale des centres sociaux et communautaires*): Maliebaan 45, Postbus 14029, Utrecht, The Netherlands; f. 1926; furnishes a means of co-operation between members; encourages the development of National Federations; promotes the training of professional and voluntary workers; acts as an advisory body; encourages and facilitates the exchange of community workers; collects and distributes information on settlements and Neighbourhood Centres; keeps in touch with the work of appropriate international organizations; holds international conferences; encourages the setting up of seminars and projects on community work; latest Conference: May-June 1976, Vancouver, Canada.

Pres. K. M. REINOLD (U.K.); Sec. Mrs. J. M. TAYLOR-SOUTAR. Publ. *Newsletter* (occasionally).

International Federation of Social Workers—IFSW (*Fédération internationale des assistants sociaux et des assistantes sociales*): 33 rue de l'Ahténée, 1206 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1928 as International Permanent Secretariat of Social Workers; present name adopted 1950. The Federation aims to promote social work as a profession through international co-operation concerning standards, training, ethics and working conditions; represents the profession at international meetings; assists in welfare programmes sponsored by international organizations. Mems.: national associations in 46 countries. Last symposium, Puerto Rico, 1976.

Pres. M. WINDSOR (U.K.); Hon. Pres. LITS ALEXANDRAKI (Greece); Sec.-Gen. ANDREW M. APOSTOL (Switzerland); Treas. CHAUNCEY A. ALEXANDER (U.S.A.).

International Fellowship of Former Scouts and Guides—IFOFSAG (*L'Amitié internationale des scouts et guides adultes*): rue Maj. René Du Breucq 25, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1953 to help former scouts and guides to keep alive the spirit of the Scout and Guide Promise and Laws in their own lives; to bring that spirit into the communities in which they live and work; to establish liaison and co-operation between national organizations for former scouts and guides; to encourage the founding of an organization in any country where no such organization exists; to promote friendship amongst

former scouts and guides throughout the world. Mems.: 75,000 in 28 Member States.

Chair. of Council LIS STARCKE (Denmark); Sec.-Gen. Mrs. P. CORNIL (Belgium). Publ. *The Fellowship Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Gypsy Council (*Komitia Lumiali Romani*): 76 rue de Saint Antoine, 93 Montreuil Sous Bois, France; f. 1954; is working towards cultural and political unity of the 10,000,000 Romanies throughout the world; makes known difficulties and social needs through the Council of Europe, UNESCO and other international agencies.

Pres. VANKO ROUDA; Sec.-Gen. LEULEA ROUDA. Pubs. *Romano Drom* (bi-monthly newspaper), *La Voix Mondiale Trigane* (quarterly).

International Help for Children: 130 Eversholt St., London, NW1 1DL, England; f. 1947 to provide recuperative holidays for children in need of such treatment. Contacts in Austria, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Norway, United Kingdom.

Pres. Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor of London; Chair. ALAN HILL (U.K.); Sec. MARGARET McEWEN.

International Inner Wheel: 27 Three Kings Yard, Davies St., London, W.1, England; f. 1967. Aims: to link Inner Wheel Clubs throughout the world. Inner Wheel members are wives of Rotarians who aim to promote true friendship, encourage the ideals of personal service, and foster international understanding. Mems.: 64,000 in 46 countries.

Pres. Mrs. K. M. MARTIN (U.K.); Sec. F. C. HUNTLEY. Pubs. *Directory, Constitution, Handbook*, and a quarterly magazine.

International Labour Assistance (*Entr'aide ouvrière internationale*): D 5300 Bonn, Germany, Ollenhauerstr. 3; f. 1950 to assist refugees and displaced persons and to take action as a relief organization in cases of catastrophes or political disturbances; organizes housing loans, technical training, homes for the aged and the handicapped, holiday homes. Members in Austria, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. KURT PARTSCH (Federal Republic of Germany); Vice-Pres. ROGER PARMELAN (France), Dr. ARNE BRUUSGAARD (Norway), LEOPOLD MILLWISCH (Austria). Publ. *Information Bulletin*.

International League of Societies for the Mentally Handicapped (*Ligue Internationale des Associations d'aide aux Handicapés Mentaux*): 12 rue Forestière, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1960 to promote the interests of the mentally handicapped without regard to nationality, race or creed, furthers co-operation between national bodies, organizes congresses. Consultative status with UNESCO, official relations with WHO, ILO and ECOSOC. Mems.: 85 in 63 countries (inc. 42 national associations).

Pres. Dr. D. M. G. BEASLEY (New Zealand); Sec. Gen. M. J. GEMAEHLING (France). Pubs. *Proceedings of Conferences, Symposia*, etc., brochures and pamphlets.

International Lifeboat Conference: c/o the Director, the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, West Quay Rd., Poole, Dorset, BH15 1HZ, England; conferences held at four-yearly intervals; next Conference: 1979, Netherlands.

Sec. Capt. NIGEL DIXON, R.N. (U.K.). Pubs. Conference reports, *Lifeboat International* (technical articles).

International Planned Parenthood Federation—IPPF (*Fédération internationale pour la planification familiale*): 18-20 Lower Regent St., London, SW1Y 4PW; f. 1952.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Social Welfare

Co-ordinates the activities of national family planning associations; maintains an information centre, supplies educational materials and observes clinical and laboratory research. Regional offices in Colombo, Kuala Lumpur, London, Nairobi, New York, Carthage, and resident representatives in Accra and Bangkok. Mems.: 90 associations.

Pres. DR. FERNANDO TAMAYO; Chair. W. N. WAMALWA; Sec.-Gen. Miss JULIA HENDERSON. Publs. *People* (quarterly in English, French and Spanish), *IPPF News* (every two months, in English, French and Spanish), *Medical Bulletin*, *IPPF Co-operation Information Service* (quarterly), *Research in Reproduction* (two a month).

International Prisoners Aid Association: Department of Sociology, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky. 40208, U.S.A.; f. 1950; to improve prisoners' aid services for rehabilitation of the individual and protection of society. Mems.: 28 National Federations in 27 countries and 3 individual member agencies in Canada, 1 in Australia, 1 in Austria, 1 in Egypt and 1 in Malaysia.

Pres. ALFONS WAHL (Federal German Republic); Exec. Dir. DR. BADR-EL-DIN ALI. Publ. *Newsletter* (3 times a year).

International Relief Union (*Union internationale de secours*): 12 chemin Malombré, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1927. Objects: in the event of major disasters, to furnish first-aid and general assistance to the suffering population, to co-ordinate the work of relief organizations, and generally to encourage preventive measures against such disasters on an international basis. 17 states are members.

Sec.-Gen. D. CLOUZOT.

International Social Security Association: Case Postale No. 1, 1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland; f. 1927 to promote the development of social security through the improvement of techniques and administration. Mems.: 246; Assoc. Mems.: 81 organizations from 110 countries.

Pres. JÉRÔME DEJARDIN (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. VLADIMIR RYS (U.K.). Publs. *International Social Security Review* (quarterly, English, French, German), *Estudios de la Seguridad Social* (bi-monthly, Spanish), *World Bibliography of Social Security* (quarterly, English, French, Spanish, German), *Social Security Abstracts* (two a year, in English, French, Spanish), *African Social Security Series* (in English and French), *Asian*

child welfare. Mems.: 172 member organizations in 70 countries.

Pres. Amb. AUGUSTE LINDT (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. Dr. P. ZUMBACH (Switzerland). Publs. *International Child Welfare Review* and *Open Letters* (English, French and Spanish editions).

International Union for Social and Moral Action—UIAMS: 28 place St. Georges, Paris 9e, France; f. 1951 to co-ordinate efforts being made in different countries to maintain a high standard of public morals, and in that endeavour to oppose everything which might injure or attack a sound and healthy public life. This is based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as defined by the United Nations. Congresses are held tri-annually; last Congress, Vienna 1976. Mems.: 18 countries, 75 national and international associations, personal members throughout the world.

Pres. RICHARD GATZWEILER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. Maître J. PFEIFFER (France). Publs. *Bulletin de l'UIAMS* (reports on triennial Congress), *Circulaire d'informations semestrielle* (twice a year in English, French and German).

International Union of Family Organisations (*Union internationale des organismes familiaux*): 28 place Saint-Georges, Paris 9e, France; f. 1947 to bring together all organizations throughout the world which are working for family welfare; conducts permanent commissions on standards of living, housing, marriage guidance, work groups on family movements, rural families, etc.; maintains a documentation centre. Mems.: national associations, groups and governmental departments in 55 countries.

Pres. F.L.S.F. BATON VAN TUYLL VAN SEROOSKEEREN (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. BERNARD LORY (France); Treas. HUBERT FRERE (Belgium). Publ. *Information Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Union of Tenants: Norrlandsgatan 7, 2 tr., S-111 43 Stockholm, Sweden; f. 1955 to achieve a fruitful measure of collaboration which will help safeguard the interests of tenants. Mems.: national tenant organizations in Denmark, Finland, France, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Federal Republic of Germany.

Chair. GÖSTA JÄRTELIUS; Sec. ERIK LINDSTRÖM. Publ. *International Information* (quarterly).

Inter-University European Institute on Social Welfare

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Social Welfare

Pres. Mr. and Mrs. F. SONEIRA; Secs. J. P. G. HEBER and M. E. ARTAGAVEYIA DE GALLINAL. Publs. *Apuntes de Pastoral Familiar, Gamos* (monthly scientific bulletin), etc.

Rehabilitation International—International Society for Rehabilitation of the Disabled: see page 346.

Service Civil International (International Voluntary Service): 35 ave. Gaston Diderich, Luxembourg; brs. in 13 countries; f. 1920. Objects: to create a spirit of friendship and a constructive attitude towards peace among all peoples by inviting men and women of all nationalities, social classes and political creeds to do voluntary work together in groups for a limited period for the benefit of some community in need. The S.C.I. supports all efforts to replace military service in times of peace by an international constructive service which will encourage greater confidence between nations of the world. Mems.: 15,000.

Society of St.-Vincent de Paul (Société de Saint-Vincent de Paul): 5 rue du Pré-aux-Clercs, Paris 7e, France; f. 1833 to conduct charitable activities such as child care, youth work, work with immigrants, adult literacy programmes, residential care for the sick, handicapped and elderly, social counselling and work with prisoners and the unemployed—all conducted through personal contact. Mems.: over 650,000 in 112 countries.

Pres. JOSEPH ROUAST; Sec.-Gen. LOUIS RIBADEAU DUMAS; Treas. PIERRE MARRET. Publ. *Vincenpaul* (monthly, in French, English and Spanish).

Union Internationale des Sociétés d'Aide à la Santé Mentale (International Union of Societies for the Aid of Mental Health): Croix Marine 39, rue Charles Monselet, 33000-Bordeaux, France; f. 1964 to group national societies and committees whose aim is to help mentally handicapped or maladjusted people.

Gen. Pres. Mme. DELAUNAY, Prof. CARAVEDO; Gen. Sec. Dr. DEMANGEAT.

Women's International Zionist Organization: Box 33159, 38 David Hamelech Blvd., Tel-Aviv, Israel; f. 1920; purpose: to promote constructive social work and education facilities for women and children in Israel. Mems.: 260,000 in 50 countries. Represented on UNICEF and ECOSOC at the UN. Affiliated to several international women's organizations.

Chair. RUTH IZAKSON; Pres. Mrs. RAYA JAGLOM. Publs. *WIZO Review* (two-monthly), *WIZO News in Israel* (monthly), *Annual Report of World WIZO Executive*, *Survey of World WIZO Executive Activities* (every 4 years), leaflets, booklets, cultural publications.

World Coalition for the Abolition of Vivisection (Coalition Mondiale pour l'Abolition de la Vivisection): Hohrodberg—F68140, Munster, France; f. 1955 to press for the abolition of experiments on live animals and of cruel operations and their replacement by other methods. Mems.: 22 societies.

Pres. JEAN DURANTON DE MAGNY; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT LEHNER. Publs. information sheets (4 or 5 times a year).

World Council for the Welfare of the Blind (Organisation mondiale pour la promotion sociale des aveugles): 58 ave. Bosquet, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1951 to work for international co-operation between organizations working for the welfare of the blind and the prevention of blindness throughout the world; unification of braille alphabets and symbols, development of braille, talking book programmes and other media for the blind; rehabilitation, training and employment; prevention and cure of

blindness in co-operation with the International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness; co-ordinates aid to the blind in developing countries; conducts studies on technical, social and educational matters, maintains the Louis Braille birth-place as an international museum. Members in 68 countries.

Pres. BORIS V. ZIMIN (U.S.S.R.); Hon. Sec.-Gen. ANDERS ARNÖR (Sweden). Publs. *WCVB Newsletter* (quarterly, in English, French, Spanish), General Assembly Reports, etc.

World Federation for the Protection of Animals (WFPA) (Fédération mondiale pour la protection des animaux—FMPA): 37, Dreikönigstrasse, CH8002 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1950 to promote the welfare of animals by the education of people of all nations in their responsibilities towards animals; and by the dissemination of information to increase the humane aspects of the management and slaughter of food animals, biomedical experiments on animals, control of domestic pets, control of wild animal communities. Council meets spring and autumn, world congress held every 4 years; next congress 1978, Berlin. Consultative status UN, UNESCO, FAO and the Council of Europe. Mems. in over 60 countries.

Pres. Dr. J. W. DE JONG SCHOUWENBURG (Netherlands); Admin. Dir. K. FRUCHT. Publs. *Animalia* (quarterly), technical reports.

World Federation of the Deaf—W.F.D. (Fédération mondiale des sourds—F.M.S.): 120 via Gregorio VII, 00165, Rome, Italy; f. 1951. Aims: to promote and exchange information; to facilitate the union and federation of national associations; organize international meetings and protect the rights of the deaf. Mems.: 56 member countries.

Pres. D. VUKOTIC (Yugoslavia); Sec.-Gen. Dr. C. MAGAROTTO (Italy). Publ. *The Voice of Silence* (quarterly in French and English).

World ORT Union (Union mondiale ORT): 1-3 rue Varembe, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1880 for the development of industrial, agricultural and artisan work among the Jews, training and generally improving of the economic situation; conducts vocational training programmes for adolescents and adults, including instructors' and teachers' education and apprentice training in 22 countries, including technical assistance programmes in co-operation with interested governments. Mems.: committees in 38 countries.

Pres. Prof. WILLIAM HABER (U.S.A.); Exec. Comm. Chair. DANIEL MAYER (France); Dir.-Gen. M. A. BRAUDE (U.S.A.); Dir. V. HALPERIN (France). Publs. *Annual Report, Yearbook, Technical and Pedagogical Bulletin, Information Bulletins*.

World Veterans Federation (Fédération mondiale des anciens combattants): 16 rue Hamelin 75116 Paris, France; f. 1950 to maintain international peace and security by the application of the San Francisco Charter and helping to implement the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and related international conventions, to defend the spiritual and material interests of war veterans and war victims. It promotes practical international co-operation in fields of economic development, rehabilitation of the handicapped, legislation concerning war veterans and war victims. Mems.: national organizations in 47 countries, representing more than 20,000,000 war veterans and war victims.

Pres. W. C. J. M. VAN LANSCHOT (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. SERGE WOURGAFT (France). Publs. Periodical

newsletters, special studies (Status of Resistants, rehabilitation).

Zonta International: 59 E. Van Buren St. Chicago, Ill. 60605, U.S.A.; f. 1919; executive women's service organization; international and community service

projects, educational and cultural needs. Mems.: 25,000 in 47 countries.

Pres. FRANCE DE LA CHAISE-MUTIN (France); Exec. Dir. MARTHA BAUMBERGER. Publ. *The Zontina* (quarterly).

SPORT AND RECREATIONS

General Assembly of International Sports Federations

(*Assemblée Générale des Fédérations Internationales Sportives*): 4 Hollywood Rd., London, SW10 9HY, England; f. 1967 to act as a forum for discussing matters of mutual interest in sport, and in particular the Olympic Games; to co-ordinate co-operation between the different sports organizations; and to distribute information. Mems.: 67 international sports organizations.

Pres. THOMAS KELLER, Rowing (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. CHARLES PALMER, O.B.E. (U.K.). Publ. *Calendar of Sports Events* (2 a year).

International Amateur Athletic Federation (*Fédération Internationale d'Athlétisme Amateur*)

162 Upper Richmond Road, Putney, London, SW15 2SL, England; f. 1913 to ensure co-operation and fairness among members, and to combat discrimination in athletics; to affiliate national governing bodies, to compile athletic competition rules and to organize championships at all levels; to settle disputes between members, and to conduct a programme of development for members who need coaching, judging courses, etc., and to frame regulations for the establishment of World, Olympic and other athletic records. Mems.: 150 countries.

Pres. A. PAULEN (The Netherlands); Hon. Treas. F. W. HOLDER (U.K.); Gen. Sec. J. B. HOLT (U.K.). Pubs. *IAAF Handbook* (English and French editions; biennial); *IAAF Bulletin* (4 a year); scoring tables, record lists, athletic arena layout charts.

International Amateur Boxing Association (*Association Internationale de Boxe Amateur—AIBA*)

Zhdanova 5/7, Moscow 31, U.S.S.R.; f. 1946 as the world body controlling amateur boxing for the Olympic Games, continental, regional and inter-nation championships and tournaments in every part of the world. Mems.: 120 countries.

Pres. N. A. NIKIFOROV-DENISOV (U.S.S.R.); Admin. Sec. Y. MARKOV (U.S.S.R.).

International Amateur Swimming Federation (*Fédération Internationale de Natation Amateur*)

508 Waterloo Street, London, Ontario, Canada, N6B 2P7; f. 1908 to promote amateur swimming and swimming sports internationally; to administer rules for swimming sports, for competitions and for establishing records; to arbitrate in disputes between members; to secure guarantees that members travelling to FINA international events will not be denied visas by the countries concerned. Mems.: 104 countries.

Pres. Dr. HAROLD HENNING (U.S.A.); Hon. Sec. Dr. PAUL P. HAUCH (Canada). Pubs. *Handbook* (every four years), *Bulletin* (annually).

International Amateur Wrestling Federation (*Fédération Internationale de Lutte Amateur*)

Ave. Ruchonnet 3, 1003 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1912 to encourage the development of amateur wrestling and promote the sport in countries where it is not yet practised; to further friendly relations between all members; to

oppose any form of political, racial or religious discrimination. Mems.: 86 member federations.

Pres. MILAN ERCEGAN. Pubs. *News Bulletin* (quarterly), *Theory and Practice of Wrestling* (twice a year).

International Council on Health, Physical Education, and Recreation

1201 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1958 by the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, f. as separate organization in 1959 to encourage the development of programmes in health, physical education, and recreation throughout the world. Last International Congress was held in Rotterdam, the Netherlands 1975.

International Cricket Conference

Lord's Cricket Ground, London, NW8 8QN, England; f. 1909 (as Imperial Cricket Conference; name changed 1965) to discuss aspects of the game at the international level. Annual conference; 6 full and 17 associate mems.

Chair. W. H. WEBSTER (Pres. of Marylebone Cricket Club); Sec. J. A. BAILEY (Sec. of M.C.C.).

International Federation of Association Football (*Fédération Internationale de Football Association—FIFA*)

Hitzigweg 11, CH-8032 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1904 to promote the game of Association Football and foster friendly relations among players and National Associations; to control football and uphold the regulations as laid down by the International Football Association Board; to prevent discrimination of any kind between players; and to provide arbitration in any disputes between National Associations.

Pres. Dr. JOÃO HAVELANGE (Brazil); Sec.-Gen. Dr. HELMUT KÄSER (Switzerland). Publ. *FIFA News* (monthly, in English, French, Spanish and German).

International Federation of Park and Recreation Administration (IFPRA)

The Grotto, Lower Basildon, Reading, Berkshire, RG8 9NE, England; f. 1957 to provide a world centre where members of government departments, local authorities, and all organizations concerned with recreational services can discuss relevant matters. Mems.: 225 in 34 countries.

Pres. T. A. LINLEY (South Africa); Sec. KENNETH L. MORGAN. Publ. news bulletin (irregular).

International Federation of Philately

44 rue Jouffroy, F 75 Paris 17e, France; f. 1926 to promote philatelic relations and co-operation among all nations, to encourage extension of philately in general and to act in its interests internationally. Mems.: 47 national federations.

Pres. LUCIEN BERTHELOT (France); Gen. Sec. ROBERT LULLIN (Switzerland). Pubs. *Circulars, Reports of Congresses*.

International Friendship League

Peace Haven, Creswick Rd., London, W3 9HE, England; f. 1931; IFL Pen Friend Bureau arranges pen friends around the world; home hospitality scheme for visitors to Great Britain; non-political, non-sectarian, non-commercial; holiday residential centre at headquarters. Other activities of an international and social character are organized by the League's 30 branches.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Sport and Recreations

Pres. Baroness VICKERS (U.K.); Chair. JOHN W. H. McCANON; Sec. Mrs. J. M. HOOPER IMMINIS. Publ. *Newsletter* (free to members).

International Friendship League, Inc.: 40 Mt. Vernon St., Beacon Hill, Boston, Mass. 02108, U.S.A.; f. 1936; a clearing house for personal pen friends. Mems.: 1,500,000 in 130 countries.

Chair. FRANCIS W. HATCH, Jr.; Chair. Emeritus L. G. BROOKS; Exec. Sec. Miss E. R. MACDONOUGH. Publ. *International Pen Friend* (bi-monthly).

International Gymnastic Federation (Fédération Internationale de Gymnastique—FIG): Juraweg 12, case postale 16, 3250 Lyss, Switzerland; f. 1881 to promote the exchange of official documents and publications on gymnastics; to set up a procedure for invitations among members; and to organize international competitions. Associations pursuing political or religious aims are not recognized, and professionals are banned from competitions. Mems.: 72 countries.

Pres. YURI TITOV (U.S.S.R.); Gen. Sec. MAX BANGERTER (Switzerland). Publ. *Bulletin* (4 a year).

International Hockey Federation (Fédération Internationale de Hockey): 55 boulevard du Régent, Brussels 1, Belgium; f. 1924 to fix the rules of outdoor and indoor hockey for all affiliated national associations; to control the game of hockey and indoor hockey; to control the organization of international tournaments, such as the Olympic Games and the World Cup. Mems.: 70 national associations (+ 3 pending).

Pres. RENÉ G. FRANK (Belgium); Hon. Gen. Sec. ETIENNE GLICHITCH (France). Publ. *World Hockey* (quarterly).

International Judo Federation (Fédération Internationale de Judo): Hortaleza 108, Madrid 4, Spain; f. 1949 to promote cordial and friendly relations between members; to protect the interests of Judo throughout the world; to organize World Championships every two years and organize the Judo events of the Olympic Games; to develop and spread the techniques and spirit of Judo throughout the world. Mems.: 98 countries.

Pres. C. S. PALMER (U.K.); Gen. Sec. A. GARCIA DE LA FUENTE (Spain). Pubs. *Handbook* (every two years), *Information Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Shooting Union (Union Internationale de Tir): Webergasse 7, 62 Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1907 to promote and guide the development of the amateur shooting sports; to organize World Championships; to control the organization of continental and regional championships; to supervise the shooting events of the Olympic and Continental Games under the auspices of the International Olympic Committee. Mems.: 99 countries.

Pres. GEORGE VICHOS (Greece); Sec.-Gen. ERNST ZIMMERMANN (Federal Republic of Germany). Publ. *International Shooting Sport* (6 issues a year).

International Ski Federation (Fédération Internationale de Ski): Ecfenstrasse 19, Berne, Switzerland; f. 1924 to further the sport of skiing, to create and maintain friendly relations between the Member Associations; to prevent discrimination in skiing matters on racial, religious or political grounds; to organize World Ski Championships and regional championships and to establish the international competition calendar and rules for all ski competitions approved by the FIS, and to arbitrate in any disputes. Mems.: 48 National Ski Associations.

Pres. MARC HODLER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. SIGGE BERGMAN (Sweden). Publ. *FIS Bulletin* (four times a year).

International Tennis Federation (Fédération Internationale de Tennis): Barons Court, London, W14 9EG, England; f. 1913 to govern the game of tennis throughout the world and promote its teaching; to preserve its independence of outside authority; to produce the Rules of Tennis, to recognize the Davis Cup Competition for men and promote the Federation Cup Competition for women; to organize tournaments. Mems.: 69 full mems. and 34 associate mems.

Pres. P. CHATRIER (France) 1977-79; Gen. Sec. DAVID GRAY (U.K.). Pubs. *Rules of the I.T.F.* (annually), *Rules of Tennis* (annually).

International Weightlifting Federation: Dozso 1-3, 1143 Budapest, Hungary; f. 1920. Aims: to control international weightlifting; to set up technical rules and to train referees; to supervise World Championships, Olympic Games, regional games and international contests of all kinds; to supervise the activities of national and continental federations; to register world records. Mems.: 105 countries.

Pres. GOTTFRIED SCHÜDL (Austria); Gen. Sec. TAMAS AJAN (Hungary). Pubs. *International Rule Book* (every 4 years), *International Weightlifting* (monthly).

Union Cycliste Internationale: 8 rue Charles-Humbert, 1205 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1900 to develop, regulate and control all forms of cycling as a sport. Mems.: 112 federations.

Pres. ADRIANO RODONI; Gen. Sec. MICHAL JEKIEL. Publ. *Le Monde Cycliste* (5 times a year).

World Bridge Federation: Charlottalei 34, 2000 Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1958 to promote the game of contract bridge throughout the world, federate national bridge associations in all countries, conduct world championships competitions, establish standard bridge laws. Mems.: 63 countries.

Pres. Y. CRITZ-PATINO (Switzerland); Sec. A. L. LEMAITRE (Belgium). Publ. *World Bridge News* (every 2 months).

World Chess Federation (Fédération Internationale des Echecs): Passerdersgracht 32, Amsterdam-C, Netherlands; f. 1924; controls chess competitions of world importance and awards international chess titles.

Pres. Prof. Dr. M. EUWE (Netherlands); Gen. Sec. INEKE BAKKER (Netherlands).

World Friendship Federation (Fédération pour l'amitié mondiale): Holbersgade 26, Copenhagen K, Denmark; f. 1958 to promote international fellowship, goodwill and understanding between peoples and nations, to co-ordinate the activities of national world friendship organizations; conducts exchanges of individuals, educational activities.

Chair. A. McTAGGART-SHORT (United Kingdom); Pres. K. HELVEG PETERSEN (Denmark).

World Underwater Federation (Confédération Mondiale des Activités Subaquatiques): 34 rue du Colisée, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1959 to develop underwater activities; to form bodies to instruct in the techniques of underwater spearfishing and diving; to perfect existing equipment and encourage inventions and to experiment with newly marketed products, suggesting possible improvements; to organize international competitions. Mems.: 52 countries.

Pres. JACQUES DUMAS (France); Sec.-Gen. PIERRE PERROT (France). Pubs. *International Year Book of CMAS, News Letter* (every 3 months).

TECHNOLOGY

Union of International Engineering Organizations (UATI) (*Union des associations techniques internationales*): 112 Boulevard Haussmann, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1951. Activities: The co-ordination of international congresses planned by member organizations, collaboration with UNESCO, the publication of technical bibliographies and of technical dictionaries in several languages. Membership: 18 international organizations. Chair: H. J. SCHOEMAKER (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. R. PÉLISSIER (France).

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering (*Association internationale des ponts et charpentes*): AIPC—IVBH—IABSE, ETH—Hönggerberg, CH-8093 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1929 to promote the interchange of knowledge and research work results concerning bridge and structural engineering and to foster co-operation among those connected with this work. Mems.: 2,800 government departments, local authorities, universities, institutes, firms and individuals in 64 countries.

Pres. Prof. B. THÜRLIMANN (Switzerland); Gen. Secs.: for general questions Prof. Dr. H. HUGI, for reinforced and pre-stressed structures Prof. Dr. J. SCHNEIDER (Switzerland), for metal structures Prof. Dr. J. CL. BADOUX (Switzerland), for construction management Prof. Dr. A. Pozzi, for engineering systems Prof. Dr. O. STRADAL. Publs. *IABSE Periodica* (quarterly), Congress and Symposia proceedings, *Introductory Report, Preliminary Publication, Final Report, Surveys, Proceedings, Bulletin*.

International Association for Hydraulic Research (*Association internationale de recherches hydrauliques*): c/o Delft Hydraulics Laboratory, Rotterdamseweg 185 P.O.B. 177, Delft, Netherlands; f. 1935; biennial congresses. 2,000 individual mems., 280 corporate mems.

Pres. M. HUG (France); Sec. H. J. SCHOEMAKER (Netherlands). Publs. *Directory of Hydraulic Research Institutes and Laboratories, Journal of Hydraulic Research, Proceedings of Congress*.

International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (*Commission internationale des Irrigations et du Drainage*): 48 Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi-110021, India; f. 1950. Mems.: 66 countries.

Pres. Prof. M. HOLY (Czechoslovakia); Sec.-Gen. K. K. FRAMJI (India).

International Commission on Large Dams (*Commission Internationale des grands barrages*): 22 and 30 ave. de Wagram, Paris 8e, France.

Pres. C. GRONER (Norway); Sec.-Gen. A. P. JANOD.

International Committee of Foundry Technical Associations (*Comité International des Associations Techniques de Fonderie*): Walchestrass 27, Case Postale 2815, 8023 Zürich, Switzerland. Sec. M. J. GERSTER.

Pres. Dr. h.c. H. MORROGH (U.K.).

International Conference on Large High-Voltage Electric Systems (*Conférence internationale des grands réseaux électriques à haute tension—CIGRE*): 112 blvd. Haussmann F 75008 Paris, France, f. 1921. Aims: to facilitate and promote the exchange of technical knowledge and information between all countries in the general field of electrical generation and transmission at high voltages. Mems.: 3,000 members in 59 countries.

Pres. G. JANCKE; Sec. G. R. PÉLISSIER. Publs. *Proceedings of the Biennial Sessions, Electra* (every two months).

International Federation of Automatic Control (IFAC) (*Fédération Internationale de l'Automatique*): c/o EKONO, P.O.B. 27, SF-00131, Helsinki 13, Finland; f. 1957; 39 mems.

Pres. U. A. LUOTO; Hon. Sec. S. AARNIO. Publs. *Automatica* (bi-monthly), *Newsletter*.

International Federation of Surveyors (*Fédération internationale des géomètres*): Länsstyrelsen, 205 15 Malmö, Sweden; f. 1878; 50 national associations are affiliated.

Pres. C. O. TERNRYD (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. L. LINDERARONSON (Sweden). Publs. *FIG Bulletin, FIG Multilingual Dictionary, Reports of congresses*.

International Gas Union (*Union internationale de l'industrie du gaz*): 17 Grosvenor Cres., London, SW1X 7ES, England; f. 1931 to study all aspects and problems of the gas industry with a view to promoting international co-operation and the general improvement of the gas industry. Mems.: national organizations in 35 countries.

Pres. J. W. KERR (Canada); Sec.-Gen. A. G. HIGGINS (U.K.).

International Institute of Welding (*Institut international de la soudure*): 54 Princes Gate, Exhibition Rd., London, SW7 2PG, England; f. 1948; 58 member societies.

Pres. Prof. Dr. B. JAKOBSSON (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. P. D. BOYD (U.K.). Publs. *Welding in the World* (bi-monthly), etc.

International Institution for Production Engineering Research (*Collège international pour l'étude scientifique des techniques de production mécanique—CIRP*): 1 rue Montgolfier, 75 Paris 3e, France; f. 1951. Aims: to promote by scientific research the study of the mechanical processing of all solid materials including checks on efficiency and quantity of work. Mems.: 110 mems. in 26 countries.

Pres. F. W. BOULGER (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Ing. P. BEZIER (France). Publ. *Annals*.

International Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering (*Société internationale de mécanique des sols et de travaux de fondations*): Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George St., London, SW1P 3AA, England; f. 1936. Aims to promote international co-operation among scientists and engineers in the field of soil mechanics and its practical applications and in the civil engineering applications of geology, and of rock, snow and ice mechanics, by periodically holding International Conferences, creating permanent Research Committees, publishing a List of Members every 4 years, and promoting the publication of abstracts; 50 national member societies.

Pres. Prof. M. FUKUOKA (Japan); Sec. J. K. T. L. NASH. Publs. *Conference Proceedings, Geotechnical Abstracts*.

International Union for Electro-heat (*Union internationale d'électrothermie*): 79 rue de Miromesnil, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1953, present title adopted 1957. Aims to study all questions relative to electro-heat, except commercial questions, and to maintain liaisons between national groups and to organize international Congresses on Electro-heat. Mems.: 20 countries and associate members.

Hon. Pres. H. GELISSEN (Netherlands), R. FELIX (France); Pres. E. TIBERGHIEU (Belgium); Gen. Delegate C. BARBAZANGES (France).

International Union of Public Transport—UITP (see page 408).

International Union of Testing and Research Laboratories for Materials and Structures (*Réunion internationale des laboratoires d'essais et de recherches sur les matériaux et les constructions*): 12 rue Brancion, Paris 15e, France; f. 1947 for the exchange of information and the promotion of co-operation on experimental research concerning structures and materials, for the study of research methods with a view to improvement and standardization. Mems.: laboratories and individuals in 68 countries.

Pres. T. TASSIOS (Greece); Sec.-Gen. R. L'HERMITE (France). Publ. *Materials and Structures—Testing and Research* (bi-monthly).

Permanent International Association of Road Congresses (*Association internationale permanente des congrès de la route*): 43 ave. du Président Wilson, 75116 Paris, France; f. 1909 to promote the construction, improvement, maintenance, use and economic development of roads; organizes technical committees and study sessions. Mems.: governments, public bodies, organizations and private individuals in 61 countries.

Pres. M. MILNE (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. M. HUET (France). Pubs. *Bulletin, Technical Dictionary, Reports and Proceedings of Congresses, Reports of Technical Committees*.

The World Energy Conference: 5 Bury St., St. James's, London, SW1Y 6AB, England; f. 1924 to link all branches of power and fuel technology and maintain liaison between world experts. Conferences every three years. Mems.: National Committees in 69 countries.

Pres. O. GROZA (Romania); Pres. of Int. Exec. Council WALKER CISLER (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. E. RUTTLEY (U.K.).

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

African Association of Cartography: Algiers, Algeria; f. June 1975; constitution entered into force February 1976; to encourage the development of cartography, organize conferences and other meetings, promote establishment of training institutions; the ECA has set up two training centres, one in Kenya and one in Nigeria. Mems.: principal cartographic services of 20 African countries; associate membership is open to professional institutions and groups.

Chair. OLUWOLE COKER (Nigeria).

African Computer Institute: Libreville, Gabon; f. 1971 to train computer specialists. In 1972 France made a donation of 85.7 million CFA francs, to enable the institute to increase the maximum student intake from 20 to 75.

Bureau International de la Récupération: Place du Samedi 13, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1948; reclamation and recycling of scrap iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, paper stock, textiles, plastics and rubber. Mems.: 26 associations and 450 corresponding in 33 countries.

Ecole Inter-Etats d'ingénieurs de l'équipement rural (EIER): P.O.B. 7023, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta.

European Builders of Internal Combustion Engine and Electric Locomotives (*Constructeurs Européens de Locomotives Thermiques et Electriques—CELTE*): 12 rue Bixio, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1953 as an information centre on economic and technical matters relating to the production, distribution and consumption of locomotives throughout the world. 34 full members and 21 associate members in 11 countries.

Chair. F. DI MAJO; Gen. Del. J.-L. BURCKHARDT. Pubs. Private reports for members only.

European Computer Manufacturers Association (ECMA): 114 rue du Rhône, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1961 to study and develop, in co-operation with the appropriate national and international organizations, as a scientific endeavour and in the general interest, methods and procedures in order to facilitate and standardize the use of data processing systems; and to promulgate various standards applicable to the functional design and use of data processing equipment. Mems.: 18 ordinary and 12 associate.

Sec.-Gen. D. HEKIMI. Pubs. *EMCA Standards*.

European Convention for Constructional Steelwork (*Convention européenne de la construction métallique*): General Secretariat, Weena 700, Rotterdam, Netherlands; Technical Secretariat, 20 rue Jean-Jaurès, 92807 Puteaux, France; f. 1955 for the consideration of technical problems involved in metallic construction. Member organizations in Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Sec.-Gen. (administrative) H. B. EVERS (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. (technical) D. SPINESCO (France).

European Federation of Chemical Engineering (*Fédération européenne du génie chimique, Europäische Föderation für Chemie-Ingenieur-Wesen*): c/o Institution of Chemical Engineers, George E. Davis Bldg., 165-171 Railway Terrace, Rugby, Warwickshire, CV21 3HQ, England; 80 route de St.-Cloud, 92-Rueil-Malmaison, France; 25 Theodor-Heuss-Allee, D6 Frankfurt-am-Main 97, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1953 to encourage co-operation in chemical engineering, including apparatus, materials, technology and methods, to exchange information between member societies. Member societies in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

European Federation of Corrosion (*Fédération européenne de la corrosion, Europäische Föderation Korrosion*): Paris Office: 28 rue St. Dominique, 75007 Paris, France; Frankfurt Office: Theodor-Heuss-Allee 25, D6F Frankfurt-am-Main, Federal Republic of Germany; London Office: 14 Belgrave Square, London, SW1X 8PS, England; f. 1955 to encourage co-operation in research on corrosion and methods of combating it. Member societies in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Hon. Secs. R. GUILLET (France), DIETER BEHRENS (Germany), Dr. D. H. SHARP (U.K.).

European Federation of National Associations of Engineers (*Fédération européenne d'associations nationales d'ingénieurs—FEANI*): 4 rue de la Mission Marchand, 75016 Paris, France; f. 1951. Aims: to strengthen cultural ties and exchange documentation among members; study problems of training engineers and recognizing and protecting their status; organize periodical congresses. Mems.: engineers' associations in 19 countries.

Pres. M. MIROCHNIKOFF (France); Sec.-Gen. M. BUREAU (Belgium).

European Organization for Civil Aviation Electronics (EUROCAE) (*Organisation européenne pour l'équipement électronique de l'aviation civile*): 11 rue Hamelin, 75783 Paris Cédex 16, France; f. 1963; studies and advises on problems related to the application of electronics and

electronic equipment to civil aviation and assists international bodies in the establishment of international standards. Mems.: 53.

Pres. M. D. G. T. HAYES; Sec. M. DE GIRONVILLE.

Eurospace (*Groupement Industriel Européen d'Études Spatiales*): 16 bis. ave. Bosquet, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1961; an Association of European aerospace industrial companies, banks, press organizations, national associations for promoting space activity in the fields of telecommunication, television, aeronautical, maritime, meteorological, educational and press usage satellites, as well as launchers (conventional and recoverable). The Association carries out studies on the legal, economic, technical and financial aspects. It enjoys consultative status with IMCO (see page 34), UNESCO (see page 58) and the Council of Europe (see page 158) and collaborates as an industrial adviser to ESA (see page 203). Membership direct or associate in the following countries: Belgium, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and the U.S.A.

Pres. JEAN DELORME; Sec.-Gen. YVES DEMERLIAC; Tech. Sec. REX TURNER.

Fédération Européenne de l'Industrie de l'Optique et de la Mécanique de Précision (*European Federation for Optics and Precision Mechanics*): Via Brisa 3, 20123 Milan, Italy; f. 1960 to promote co-operation and represent the interests of optics and precision mechanics. Mems.: firms in Belgium, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands and U.K.

Pres. A. ZANETTI-POLZI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GIULIO CAPPELLA.

Federation of European Aerosol Associations (FEA): Waisenhausstrasse 2, CH-8001 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1958 to provide facilities to enable national associations and their members to discuss mutual problems and adopt common policies, to stimulate research and development, to promote safety and quality standards; provides a Collecting office for information and organizes congresses. Mems.: 15 national associations with 875 member firms.

Pres. Dr. K. JACOBI; Man. A. W. DAEGELI.

Instituto Latinoamericano del Fierro y el Acero (*Latin American Iron and Steel Institute*): Dario Urzua 1994, Casilla 16065, Santiago 9, Chile; f. 1959 to help achieve the harmonious development of iron and steel production, manufacture and marketing in Latin America; conducts economic surveys on the steel sector; organizes technical conventions and meetings; disseminates industrial processes suited to regional conditions; prepares and maintains statistics on production, end uses, prices, etc., of raw materials and steel products within this area. Mems. 102, associate mems. 107, hon. mems. 21.

Chair. ARGENTIS GAMBOA; Sec.-Gen. ANIBAL GOMEZ. Publs. *Revista Latinoamericano de Siderurgia* (monthly), *Iron and Steel Documentation* (monthly), *Statistical Year Book*, *Directory of Latin American Iron and Steel Companies* (every two years), various technical and economic studies and reports.

Inter-African Committee for Hydraulic Studies (CIEH): B.P. 369, Ouagadougou, Upper Volta; f. 1960 to ensure co-operation in hydraulic surveys, for exchange of information and co-ordination of research and other projects. Mems.: 13 francophone African countries.

Sec.-Gen. MAYAOU G. GAGARA.

Intergovernmental Bureau for Informatics: P.O.B. 10253, 00144 Rome, Italy; f. 1969, replacing the International Computation Centre; present title adopted in 1974; the only international organization in the field of informatics with intergovernmental status; aims to promote the development and knowledge of informatics; an advisory body which makes recommendations for national and international policies concerning informatics. Structure: General Assembly, working parties and advisory bodies. Mems.: 20 countries.

Dir.-Gen. Prof. F. A. BERNASCONI. Publs. *International Directory of Computer and Information System Services* (3rd edition 1974), *IBI Newsletter*.

International Association for Cybernetics (*Association internationale de cybernétique*): Palais des Expositions, Place André Rijckmans, Namur, Belgium; f. 1957 to ensure liaison between research workers engaged in various sectors of cybernetics, to promote the development of the science and of its applications and to disseminate information about it. Mems.: industrial firms and individuals in 32 countries.

Pres. Prof. GEORGES R. BOULANGER (Belgium); Man. Admin. J. LEMAIER (Belgium); Treas. G. PIETTE-BOSSART (Belgium). Publ. *Cybernetica* (quarterly).

International Association of Rolling Stock Builders (*Association internationale des constructeurs de matériel roulant—AICMR*): 12 rue Bixio, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1930. The Association is an information centre on economic and technical questions relating to the production, distribution and consumption of railway rolling stock throughout the world. There are 46 member firms in 12 countries.

Chair. P. VAN DER REST; Gen. Del. J.-L. BURCKHARDT. Publs. Private reports for members only.

International Cargo Handling Co-ordination Association (ICHCA): Abford House, 15 Wilton Rd., London SW1V 1LX, England; f. 1952. Mems. in 80 countries.

Pres. STANLEY MAYNE (Australia); Sec.-Gen. PATRICK FINLAY. Publs. *Monthly Journal*, *Members' Yearbook*, *Biennial Report*, technical studies and bibliographies (lists on request).

International Colour Association (*Association Internationale de la Couleur—AIC*): c/o Dr. A. Brockes, Bayer AG, IN-AP-CP5, D-509 Leverkusen-Bayerwerk, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1967 to encourage research in colour in all its aspects, disseminate the knowledge gained from this research and promote its application to the solution of problems in the fields of science, art and industry; holds international congresses and symposia. Mems.: organizations in 15 countries.

Pres. Dr. C. J. BARTLESON (U.S.A.); Sec. Dr. A. BROCKES (Federal Republic of Germany). Publ. *Proceedings of congresses and symposia*.

International Commission for Uniform Methods of Sugar Analysis (ICUMSA): c/o D. Hibbert, British Sugar Corporation Ltd., P.O.B. 35, Wharf Rd., Peterborough, PE2 9PU, England; f. 1897 for the development and standardization of analytical methods for the world sugar industry. Mems.: national committees in 25 countries.

Pres. Dr. A. CARRUTHERS (U.K.); Sec. D. HIBBERT (U.K.). Publ. *Proceedings of the four-yearly plenary sessions*.

International Commission of Sugar Technology: 1 Aandorenstraat, 3300 Tienen, Belgium; f. 1948 to organize meetings with a view to discussing past investigations and promoting scientific and technical research work.

Pres. of Scientific Cttee. F. SCHNEIDER (Germany); Gen. Sec. J. HENRY (Belgium).

International Commission on Glass: Joint Laboratory of Silicates, Academy of Sciences, Prague 6, Suchbatarova 5, Czechoslovakia; f. 1933 as a union of scientific and technical organizations dealing with glass. Annual meeting and triennial congresses; sub-committees working on science, technology, history and art of glass. Mems.: 21.

Pres. Prof. J. STANECK (Czechoslovakia); Hon. Sec. Dr. J. GÖTZ.

International Commission on Illumination (*Commission internationale de l'éclairage—CIE*): 52 blvd. Malesherbes, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1900 as International Commission on Photometry, present name 1913. Objects: To provide an international forum for all matters relating to the science and art of illumination; to promote by all appropriate means the study of such matters; to provide for the interchange of information between the different countries; to agree upon and to publish international recommendations. Mems.: 26 affiliated National Illumination Committees.

Exec. Sec. P. LEMAIGRE-VOREAUX. Publs. *Proceedings of quadrennial plenary sessions, Recommendations, Vocabulary, Technical Committee Reports*.

International Commission on Rules for the Approval of Electrical Equipment (GEE): Utrechtseweg 310, Arnhem, Netherlands; f. 1926 to define the conditions with which electrical equipment for domestic and similar general purposes should comply; to bring about uniformity between differing national regulations. Mems.: organizations from Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, Yugoslavia. 33 publications issued.

International Committee on Aeronautical Fatigue (ICAF): c/o Dr. L. Jarfall, Vårgårdsvägen 14, 58270 Linköping, Sweden; f. 1951; Object: collaboration on fatigue of aeronautical structures among aeronautical bodies and laboratories by means of exchange of documents and by organizing periodical conferences. Mems.: National Centres of 11 countries.

Sec. Dr. L. JARFALL (Sweden). Publs. *Minutes of Conferences* (every 2 years), *Proceedings of Symposia* (every 2 years), *ICAF—Documents* (more than 900) circulated between members; some classified "Restricted".

International Congress on Fracture: c/o Prof. Takeo Yokobori and Sec.-Gen. Prof. Tadashi Kawasaki, Research Institute for Strength and Fracture of Materials, Tohoku University, Aramaki-Aza-Aoba, Sendai, Japan; f. 1965 to foster research in the mechanics and phenomena of fracture, fatigue and strength of materials for the development of better failure-resistant materials, to promote international and interdisciplinary co-operation, and to publish the results of research. Mems.: 36 national delegations from 36 countries, 26 affiliated organizations.

Pres. Dr. R. W. NICHOLS. Publ. *Proceedings of the International Conference on Fracture*.

International Copper Research Association, Inc.: 708 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1960; non-profit association financed by the copper mining industry; sponsors and directs research at laboratories, institutes and universities throughout the world. Mems.: companies in 11 countries.

Pres. Dr. C. H. MOORE. Publs. reports.

International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation—CIB (*Conseil international du bâtiment pour la recherche, l'étude et la documentation*): P.O.B. 20704, Weena 704, Rotterdam 3001 JA, Netherlands; f. 1953 to encourage and facilitate co-operation in building research, studies and documentation in all aspects. Mems.: national and industrial organizations in 50 countries.

Pres. S. E. LUNDBY (Norway); Gen. Sec. J. R. JANSSENS. Publs. *Building Research and Practice* (bi-monthly), *Directory of Building Research and Development Organizations*, *Abridged Building Classification for Architects, Builders and Civil Engineers—A.B.C.* (available in 14 languages), *Congress Reports*.

International Electrotechnical Commission: 1-3 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1906. Object: To facilitate the co-ordination and unification of national electrotechnical standards. Mems.: National Cttees. representing all branches of electrical and electronic activities in 42 countries.

Gen.-Sec. C. J. STANFORD. Publs. *International Standards and Reports*, *IEC Bulletin*, *Annual Report*, *Catalogue of Publications*.

International Federation for Documentation (*Fédération internationale de documentation*): 7 Hofweg, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1895 to promote, through international co-operation, research in and development of documentation; 62 National members, 3 international members, some 375 affiliates; study committees for: universal decimal classification; research on the theoretical basis of information; classification research; linguistics in documentation; information for industry; education and training; terminology of information and documentation; developing countries; and regional commissions for Latin America, and for Asia and Oceania.

Pres. Prof. Dr. H. ARNTZ; Sec.-Gen. W. VAN DER BRUGGHEN. Publs. *International Forum on Information and Documentation* (quarterly), *FID News Bulletin* (monthly), *R & D Projects in Documentation and Librarianship* (monthly), *80 Years of FID publications—a bibliography 1895-1975; Theoretical problems of informatics, Library, documentation and archives; serials Linguistics and information science, Training facilities in documentation and information work; Introductory course on informatics/documentation, Syllabus for a documentation course; Information Systems Design for Socio-economic Development* (Proceedings of 1975 symposium), *Guide to films on information, Sources, organization, utilization of international documentation, National referral services for industry, Selected readings on information for industry, Index to users' studies, Abstracting services, Guide to the UDC, Computers and the UDC*, full, medium, abridged and special-subject editions of the *Universal Decimal Classification* in more than 20 languages.

International Federation for Information Processing: IFIP Secretariat, 3 rue du Marché, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1960. Objects: to promote information science and technology; to stimulate research, development and application of information processing in science and human activities; to further the dissemination and exchange of information on information processing; to encourage education in information processing; to advance international co-operation in the field of information processing. Mems.: 35 national societies.

Pres. P. A. BOBILLIER (Switzerland); Vice-Pres. J. M. BENNETT (Australia), P. RENARD (France), A. A. DORODNICHYN (U.S.S.R.); Sec. H. KEILHAU (Norway); Treas. J. TUORI (Finland).

International Federation of Airworthiness (IFA): Grey Tiles, Kingston Hill, Kingston-upon-Thames, Surrey, England; f. 1964 to encourage co-operative action among national aircraft engineering and airworthiness organizations; to promote practices for the maintenance and safe operation of air transports; constituent mems. in Australia, Bangladesh, Hong Kong (3), New Zealand (3), Pakistan (2), Singapore (2), U.K. (4), U.S.A. (2), Western Samoa.

Pres. S. AJAZ ALI; Exec. Vice-Pres. S. M. JOHN; Sec.-Gen. D. K. SMITH. Publ. *International Airworthiness News* (6 a year).

International Federation of Consulting Engineers (Fédération Internationale des Ingénieurs-Conseils—FIDIC): 9 Carel van Bylandtlaan, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1913 to encourage international co-operation and the setting up of standards for consulting engineers. Mems.: National Associations in 29 countries, comprising some 10,000 individual members.

Pres. H. F. BÜCHI (Switzerland); Vice-Pres. H. C. FRIJLINK (Netherlands). Publs. *Conditions of Contract (International) for Works of Civil Engineering Construction* (English, French, German and Spanish), *Conditions of Contract for Electrical and Mechanical Works* (English and French), *International Model Form of Agreement between Client and Consulting Engineer and International General Rules for Agreement between Client and Consulting Engineer (for Pre-Investment Studies and for Design and Supervision of Construction of Works)* (English, Arabic, French, Spanish and German), *Guide to the Use and Remuneration of Independent Consultants for Engineering Services* (English, French and Spanish).

International Federation of Hospital Engineering: 126 Albert St., London, NW1 7NF, England; f. 1970 to promote internationally the standards of hospital engineering and to provide for the interchange of knowledge and ideas. Mems.: 25.

Gen. Sec. BRUNO MASSARA (Italy); Sec. J. E. FURNESS (U.K.). Publ. *Hospital Engineering* (quarterly).

International Federation of Societies of Automobile Engineers (Fédération internationale des sociétés d'ingénieurs des techniques de l'automobile—F.I.S.I.T.A.): c/o 3 avenue du Président-Wilson, F-75116, Paris; f. 1947 to promote the exchange of information between member societies, ensure standardization of techniques and terms, to conduct research on technical and managerial problems and generally to encourage the technical development of mechanical transport. Member organizations in 18 countries.

Sec. Dr. KURT RAUSSENDORF.

International Institute of Seismology and Earthquake Engineering: Building Research Institute, Ministry of Construction, 3-28-8 Hyakunin-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1962. Object: To carry out training and research works on seismology and earthquake engineering for the purpose of reducing earthquake damage in the world. The main activities are to train the seismologists and earthquake engineers from the seismic countries and to undertake survey, research, guidance and analysis of information on earthquakes and their related matters. Mems. 45 countries.

Dir. Dr. T. SANTO (acting).

International Iron and Steel Institute (IISI) (Institut international du fer et de l'acier): Ave. Hamoir 12-14, B-1180 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1967. Objectives: to promote the welfare and interests of the world's steel industries; to undertake research in all aspects of steel industries; to serve as a forum for exchange of knowledge and dis-

cussion of problems relating to steel industries; to collect, disseminate and maintain statistics and information; to serve as a liaison body between international and national steel organizations. Members in 39 countries.

Chair. EISHIRO SAITO (Japan); Vice-Chair. GEORGE A. STINSON (U.S.A.), DIETER SPETHMANN (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. CHARLES B. BAKER (U.S.A.). Publs. *Conference Proceedings, Members' Directory, Statistical Reports, Bulletins, Tariff Handbook*.

International Micrographic Congress: P.O.B. 22440, San Diego, Calif. 92122, U.S.A.; f. 1962 to promote co-operation among microfilmmers, research and development; to provide an international clearing-house for information and advancement of systems and technology, exchange publications and delegations; to encourage the establishment of international standards and of new national microfilm associations; to promote international product exhibitions, seminars and conventions. Mems.: 28 associations, and individuals from 39 countries.

Pres. HENNIE J. BOTHA (South Africa); Exec. Sec. GUSTAV J. BUJKOVSKY (U.S.A.). Publs. *IMC Journal* (quarterly), *IMC Newsletter* (monthly), *International Directory of Micrographic Literature*.

International Organization for Standardization (Organisation internationale de normalisation): P.O.B. 56, 1 rue de Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland; f. 1946 to reach international agreement on industrial and commercial standards. Mems.: national standards institutions of 83 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. V. V. BOITSOV; Treas. LEOPOLD BOREL (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. OLLE STUREN. Publs. *ISO International Standards, ISO Memento, ISO Catalogue* (annual), *ISO Annual Review, ISO Bulletin* (monthly).

International Research Group on Wood Preservation: International Research Group Secretariat, Princes Risborough Laboratory, Princes Risborough, Aylesbury, Bucks., HP17 9PX, England; f. 1969; sponsored by OECD; consists of four working groups, plenary annual meeting, executive council, secretariat; IRG Foundation Fund (Sweden). Mems. (1977): 262 in 56 countries.

Pres. M. FOUGEROUSSE (France); Sec.-Gen. R. COCKCROFT (U.K.). Publs. technical documents, *Annual Report*.

International Rubber Research and Development Board (IRRDB): 19 Buckingham St., London, WC2N 6EJ, England; f. 1937. Mems.: 12 research institutes.

Sec. GORDON COCKBAIN.

International Society for Photogrammetry (Société internationale de photogrammétrie): c/o U.S. Geological Survey 516, Reston, Va. 22092, U.S.A.; f. 1910; a non-governmental organization with 60 member countries. Next Congress: Hamburg, Federal Republic of Germany, July 1980.

Pres. J. CRUSET (France); Sec.-Gen. F. DOYLE (U.S.A.). Publs. *International Archives of Photogrammetry, Photogrammetria*.

International Solar Energy Society: P.O.B. 52, National Science Centre, 191 Royal Parade, Parkville, Melbourne, Victoria 3052, Australia; f. 1954 to foster science and technology relating to the applications of solar energy, to encourage research and development, to promote education and to gather, compile and disseminate information in this field; holds international conferences. Mems.: 7,000 in 62 countries.

Pres. Dr. W. KLEIN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Treas. F. G. HOGG (Australia). Pubs. *Journal* (6 a year), *Newsletter* (quarterly), *Sunworld* (quarterly).

International Special Committee on Radio Interference (*Comité International Spécial des Perturbations Radio-électriques—CISPR*): Secretariat: British Electro-technical Committee, British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London, W1A 2BS, England; f. 1934 to promote international agreement on equipment and methods for measurement of interference; protection of radio interference; limits for interference; requirements for immunity of sound and T.V. broadcasting receivers from interference; impact of safety regulations on interference suppression; Mems.: the 41 National Committees of IEC and seven other international organizations.

Sec. P. BINGLEY (U.K.).

International Tin Research Council: Fraser Rd., Greenford, Middlesex, England; f. 1932 to develop world consumption of tin; engages in scientific research, technical development and aims to spread knowledge of tin throughout the world by publishing research articles, issuing handbooks, giving lectures and demonstrations, and taking part in exhibitions and trade fairs.

Dir. D. A. ROBINS. Pubs. *Annual Report, Tin and its Uses* (quarterly) (in English, French, German, Japanese, Italian and Spanish), various studies and reports.

International Union for Vacuum Science, Technique and Applications: Erstes Physikalisches Institut, Universität Köln, Universitätsstrasse 14, D-5000 Cologne, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1958; collaborates with the International Standards Organization in defining and adopting technical standards; co-ordinates the programme of major international conferences; promotes the triennial International Vacuum Congress; regulates the Welch Foundation for postgraduate research in vacuum science and technology. Mems.: organizations in 21 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. L. HOLLAND (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. H. JAHRREISS (Federal Republic of Germany); Exec. Sec. N. A. WALTER (U.K.). Pubs. *News Bulletin* (every 2 months), supporting edition of *Surface and Vacuum Physics Index* (*Zentralstelle für Atomenergie-Dokumentation*, monthly).

International Union of Heating Distributors (*Union Internationale des Distributeurs de Chaleur—UNICHAL*): 185 rue de Bercy, Paris 12e, France; f. 1954 to study the various problems concerning the development and distribution of heat for all purposes by means of pipes laid underground. The Union assembles the results of research and tests and puts statistical information at the disposal of the members. It maintains relations with national and international organizations for the study of economical, technical, scientific questions of interest to its members. Mems.: 75 companies in 10 countries.

Pres. A. VISSEQ (France); Sec. R. NARJOT (France). Publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly).

International Union of Metal (*Union Internationale du métal*): Seestrasse 105, 8027 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1954 as liaison between national bodies to exchange documentation and study common problems. Mems.: national federations from Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. ROLF HASENCEVER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. HANS-JÖRG FEDERER (Switzerland).

International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy (*Union internationale des producteurs et distributeurs d'énergie électrique*): 39 ave. de Friedland, Paris 8e, France; f. 1925. Object: The study of all questions relating to the production, transmission and distribution of electrical energy. Twenty-two countries are represented in the Union.

Pres. SVEND ALBRECHTSEN (Denmark); Sec.-Gen. ROGER SAUDAN (Switzerland); Del.-Gen. HÉRVÉ DE MAUBLANC (France). Pubs. Reports of periodical congresses, periodical circulars on statistical matters.

International Water Supply Association (*Association internationale des distributions d'eau*): 1 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1H 9BT, England; f. 1947 to co-ordinate technical, legal and administrative aspects of public water supply. Two-yearly congresses; next congress: Kyoto, Japan (1978). Mems.: 42 national organizations, water authorities in 40 countries, and individuals in 70 countries.

Pres. C. VAN DER VEEN (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. R. S. FAIRALL (U.K.). Pubs. *Aqua* (quarterly), *Proceedings of the Congresses, Reports on Corrosion and Protection of Underground Pipelines*.

Internationaler Elektronik-Arbeitskreis e.V.—INEA (*International Electronics Association*): 6 Frankfurt/Main, Rossmarkt 12, Federal German Republic; f. 1964 to sponsor and promote the exchange of electronic technology in co-operation with national and international associations and institutions directly or indirectly interested in the electronics industry. 35 mems.

Pres. JOHN J. FRANTZ; Treas. PAUL G. BAUDLER. Pubs. *Microelectronic* (3 issues).

Regional Centre for Services in Mapping and Surveying: P.O.B. 18118, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1975 to provide services in the professional techniques of map-making, to train personnel, to carry out research and studies and provide advisory services to African governments. Mems.: Kenya, Malawi, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda.

Dir.-Gen. PETER ANYUMBA.

Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys: University of Ife, Ife-Ife, Nigeria; f. 1972 for training and advisory services. Mems.: Benin, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal. A training centre mainly for Francophone countries has been established at Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Dir. J. O. DARAMOLA.

World Bureau of Metal Statistics: 41 Doughty St., London, W.C.1, England; f. 1949; statistics of production, consumption, stocks, prices and international trade in copper, lead, zinc, tin, nickel, aluminium and several other minor metals.

Gen. Man. J. L. T. DAVIES. Pubs. *World Metal Statistics* (monthly bulletin), and annual studies in world trade in metals; occasional surveys of minor metals.

World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO): (*Fédération mondiale des organisations d'ingénieurs—FMOI*): c/o C. HERSELIN, 19 rue Blanche, 75009 Paris, France; f. 1969. Objects: to advance engineering as a professional in the interests of the world community; to foster co-operation between engineering organizations throughout the world; to undertake special projects through co-operation between members and in co-operation with other international bodies. Mems.: 75 national members; 4 international members.

Pres. S. BEN JEMAA (Tunisia); Sec.-Gen. C. HERSELIN (France).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Tourism

World Petroleum Congresses: 61 New Cavendish St., London, W1M 8AR, England; f. 1933 to provide an international congress every four years where all oil scientists and technologists can meet and discuss scientific and technical problems; Permanent Council with 24 mem-

ber countries is responsible for organization of the congresses.

Sec.-Gen. D. C. PAYNE (U.K.). Publ. *Proceedings of Congress*.

TOURISM

Arab Association of Tourism and Travel Agents—A.A.T.T.A.: P.O.B. 5196, Beirut, Lebanon; f. 1952; groups Tourist and Travel Agents operating in the Arab world to promote tourism in the region; Mems.: 250.

Pres. MOHAMMED S. GIABER; Senior Vice-Pres. SALIM KHEIREDDIN; Gen. Man. SELIM ISSA. Publ. *Arab World Tourism* (monthly).

Arab Tourism Union: P.O.B. 2354, Amman, Jordan; f. 1954; mems.: national tourist organizations of 20 Arab countries, and four associate members in the private sector; seven members form the executive committee for a term of three years.

Pres. SALEH SHEHAB (Kuwait); Sec.-Gen. ABDUL RAHMAN ABU RABAH (Jordan).

Arab Union of Automobile Clubs and Tourist Societies: 8 Kasr el Nil Street, Cairo, Egypt; federation of 12 clubs in 10 Arab countries.

Caribbean Tourism Association (CTA): 20 East 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1951 to encourage and assist development in the Caribbean region through tourism. Mems.: 140 in 22 islands and territories in and adjoining the Caribbean.

Exec. Dir. JAMES PEPPERDINE.

Confederación de Organizaciones Turísticas de América Latina—COTAL (*Confederation of Latin American Tourist Organizations*): Viamonte 640, 8° piso, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1957 to keep the travel agents of Latin American countries in touch with each other. Mems.: 20 member states.

Pres. CECIL TERAN; Sec.-Gen. RAUL SORIANO. Publs. *Revista COTAL* (monthly), *Boletín "Aqui Cotal"* (monthly).

East Asia Travel Association: c/o Japan National Tourist Organization, 2-10-1 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan; f. 1966 to promote tourism in the East Asian region, encourage and facilitate the flow of tourists to that region from other parts of the world, and to develop regional tourist industries by close collaboration among members. Mems.: 8 national tourist organizations, 7 airlines and 3 travel associations.

Pres. JOHN H. PAIN; Sec.-Gen. HITOSHI KAWAI (Japan).

European Motel Federation—EMF (*Fédération européenne des motels—FEM*): Woudenbergse WE 944, Maarsbergen, Netherlands; f. 1956 to represent the interests of European motel-owners. Mems.: 200.

Chair. M. GRIMAUD (France); Sec. A. ADELAARDS (Netherlands).

European Travel Commission (*Commission Européenne de Tourisme*): P.O.B. 536, Dublin 8, Eire; f. 1949 to promote tourism in and to Europe, particularly from North America and Japan, to foster co-operation and the exchange of information, to organize research. Mems.: national tourist organizations of 23 European countries.

Chair. J. STRIJKERS (Netherlands); Exec. Dir. T. J. O'DRISCOLL (Ireland).

Inter-American Travel Congresses: Permanent Secretariat, General Secretariat of the OAS, Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.; f. 1939 to assist the development of tourism in the Americas within the framework of the OAS; Congresses are held every three years, with special meetings as required; structure: Permanent Secretariat, Permanent Exec. Cttee., technical cttees for (1) Research and Planning, (2) Facilitation, (3) Tourist Travel Promotion, (4) Organization and Training.

Perm. Sec. RICARDO ANZOLA-BETANCOURT. Publs. *Final Acts of the Congress, Final Reports of meetings of the Committees*.

International Academy of Tourism (*Académie Internationale du Tourisme*): 4 rue des Iris, Monte-Carlo, Monaco; f. 1951 to develop the cultural and humanistic aspects of international tourism and to establish an accepted vocabulary for tourism. Mems.: 117.

Pres. GUIDO RICCI; Chancellor LOUIS NAGEL. Publs. *Revue, Dictionnaire Touristique International* (3rd edition in French; 1st edition has been translated into English, Italian, Polish, German, Spanish, Swedish and Turkish).

International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism (*Association Internationale d'Experts Scientifiques du Tourisme—AIEST*): Neuengasse 15, P.O.B. 2597, 3001 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1949 to encourage scientific activity by its members; to support tourist institutions of a scientific nature; to organize conventions. Mems.: 334 from 42 countries.

Pres. Prof. Dr. CLAUDE KASPAR (Switzerland); Gen. Sec. Dr. HANSPETER SCHMIDHAUSER (Switzerland). Publ. *The Tourist Review* (quarterly).

International Federation of Popular Travel Organizations: rue Haute 42, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1950. Mems. 21 organizations.

Pres. RUBEN ENOESON (Sweden); Vice-Pres. JOHAN KRUYSWICK (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. MARTIN IJDIERS (Belgium) Publ. *Bulletin* (10 a year).

International Federation of Tourist Centres (*Fédération Internationale de Centres Touristiques*): c/o Landes-Fremdenverkehrs-direktor, Konrad-Vogel Strasse 2, A-4010 Linz, Austria; f. 1949. Mems.: Austria, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland.

Pres. HEINZ RENNAU; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ALDO DEBENE (Austria).

International Ho-Re-Ca (*Union internationale d'organisations nationales d'hôteliers, restaurateurs et cafetiers*): Gotthardstrasse 61, 8027 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1919 to bring together national associations of hotel, restaurant and café proprietors to further the interests of the trade, international tourism, etc. Contributes to maintaining peace and promoting friendly relations among nations. Mems.: 24 national organizations.

Pres. JOSEF FRÖHLICH (Austria).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Tourism, Trade and Industry

International Hotel Association (*Association internationale de l'hôtellerie*): 89 Fg. St. Honoré, F-75008 Paris, France; f. 1946 to link internationally national hotel associations and hotels active in international tourism; to consider all questions of interest to the international hotel industry; to assist in the employment of qualified hotel staff and the exchange of students; to distribute information. Mems.: 65 national associations and more than 3,500 members in 128 countries.

Pres. PETER JURY (Ireland); Gen. Sec. RAYMOND K. FENELON (U.K.). Publs. *International Hotel Review* (quarterly), *International Hotel Guide* (annually), *Directory of Travel Agents* (annually).

International Touring Alliance (*Alliance internationale de tourisme*): 2 quai Gustave Ador, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1898, present title adopted 1919. Aims to study all questions relating to international touring and to suggest reforms, to encourage the development of tourism and to protect the interests of touring associations; keeps a documentation centre on touring; publishes maps, hotel and camping guides, etc. Mems.: 140 associations totalling over 30 million members in 80 countries.

Pres. ALEC C. DURIE, C.B.E. (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. V. M. KABES (U.S.A.).

Organisation pour le Développement du Tourisme en Afrique (ODTA): Yaoundé, Cameroon; f. 1966; publishes information on tourism in member states, promotes co-ordination of activities connected with tourism, encourages training of staff. Mems.: 15 Francophone African countries.

Pacific Area Travel Association—PATA: 228 Grant Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94108, U.S.A.; f. 1952 for the promotion of travel to and between the countries and

islands of the Pacific. Mems.: 1,500 in 63 countries. Regional offices in London and Manila.

Exec. Vice-Pres. EDWARD E. JOHNSTON. Publ. *Pacific Travel News*.

Universal Federation of Travel Agents' Associations—UFTAA (*Fédération Universelle des Associations d'Agences de Voyages—FUAAV*): 30 ave. Marnix, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1966 to unite travel agents' associations, to represent the interests of travel agents at the international level, to help in international legal differences; maintains a library and issues literature on travel, etc. Mems.: national associations of travel agencies in 74 countries.

Sec.-Gen. J. DE WACHTER (Belgium).

World Association of Travel Agencies: 37 Quai Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1949 to foster the development of tourism, to help the rational organization of tourism in all countries, to collect and disseminate information and to participate in all commercial and financial operations which will foster the development of tourism. Individual travel agencies may use the services of the world-wide network of members consisting of societies and individuals in 87 countries.

Founder Pres. DANIEL V. DEDINA (France); Pres. MIHA HLADE (Yugoslavia); Vice-Pres. HUGO M. WEICHLEIN (Federal Republic of Germany), JULES CORTELL (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. HERVÉ CHOISY (Switzerland).

World Tourism Organization: Aptdo. de Correos 36.000, Madrid, Spain; f. 1974 to link national organizations and study general problems; to facilitate and improve travel between and within member countries. Mems.: 115 countries, 89 organizations.

Sec.-Gen. ROBERT C. LONATI. Publs. *World Travel, International Travel Statistics, Travel Abroad—Frontier Formalities*.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

African Regional Standards Organization (ARSO): Accra, Ghana; f. January 1977 to promote standardization in the continent, to influence the policies of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and to draft regional standards.

Pres. (1977-79) Nigeria; Vice-Pres. (1977-79) Cameroon.

African Society for the Development of the Millet and Sorghum Based Food Industry (SADIAMIL): Niamey, Niger; f. 1972; an intergovernmental enterprise to promote construction of facilities for the treatment of locally produced millet, sorghum and other grains and to provide training and technical assistance; capital U.S. \$145,000. Mems.: Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Sudan, Upper Volta.

Arab Military Industrial Organization (AMIO): Cairo, Egypt; f. 1977 by the Egyptian Government; initial capital U.S. \$4,000 million subscribed by Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates; five plants have been established in Egypt for assembly of Mirage F-1 fighters supplied by France, to be completed in 1978 or 1979; later the aircraft will be constructed entirely in Egypt; a sixth plant is planned, also in Egypt.

Asian Productivity Organization: Aoyama Dai-ichi Mansions, 4-14 Akasaka 8-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107, Japan; f. 1961 to strengthen the productivity movement in the Asian region and disseminate technical knowledge. Mems.: 14 countries.

Sec.-Gen. HARUMI TAKEUCHI. Publs. *A.P.O. News* (monthly), *Annual Report*.

Association for the Promotion of Inter-African Trade: Tangiers, Morocco; f. April 1975 under the auspices of the OAU.

Association of Banana Exporting Countries (*Unión de Países Exportadores de Banano—UPEB*): f. 1974 to co-ordinate production and export policies and to obtain better prices; Mems.: Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Association of European Jute Industries (*Association des Industries du Jute Européennes*): 3 ave. du Président Wilson, 75116 Paris, France; f. 1954 to study questions of common interest, disseminate information and represent the industry at international level; conducts technical, statistical and economic research. Mems.: national associations in Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

Pres. JEAN GIROUX (France); Sec.-Gen. P. TOMMY-MARTIN (France). Publs. *Statistiques de production* (quarterly), *Statistiques du commerce extérieur* (quarterly), *Annuaire statistique*.

Association of Iron Exporting Countries: secretariat to be in Geneva, Switzerland; temporary address: Bahadur

Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi, India; f. 1975; to co-ordinate policies of the exporting countries; mems.: Algeria, Australia, Chile, India, Mauritania, Peru, Sweden, Venezuela.

Sec.-Gen. B. K. SANYAL (India).

Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC): Natural Rubber Bldg., 150 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; f. 1970; the association aims to bring about co-ordination in the production and marketing of natural rubber, to promote technical co-operation amongst members and to bring about fair and stable prices for natural rubber. Structure: Annual Assembly, Executive Committee, Committee of Experts, Secretariat. A joint regional marketing system has been agreed in principle. Seminars and meetings on technical and statistical subjects are held. Mems.: India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

Sec.-Gen. MOELJONO PARTOSOEDARSO (Indonesia). Publ. Reports of meetings, technical papers, *Quarterly Statistical Bulletins*.

Association Internationale des Palais de Congrès (A.I.P.C.) (*International Association of Conference Centres*): Palais de Beaulieu, Case Postale 2560, 1002 Lausanne, Switzerland; f. 1958 to unite conference centres fulfilling certain criteria, to study the administration and technical problems of international conferences, to promote a common commercial policy and co-ordinate all elements of conferences. Mems.: in 19 countries. Pres. L. ARIANI (Italy); Sec.-Gen. A. HOEFLIGER (Switzerland). Publ. monthly list of principal conferences of the world.

Association Internationale des Utilisateurs de Fils de Fibres Artificielles et Synthétiques (*International Association of Users of Yarn of Man-Made Fibres*): 12 rue d'Anjou, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1954; represents the weaving branch of the textile industry that transforms thread and artificial and synthetic yarns; work carried out in 2 Committees: Industrial and Commercial; also a Work Group for the Common Market countries, and constant contact with COMITEX and the EEC. Mems.: 14 European countries. Pres. LOTHAR POHL (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. FRANÇOIS VIGIER (France).

Cadmium Association: 34 Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AJ, England; f. 1976; covers all aspects of the use of cadmium; an affiliate of the Zinc Development Association (listed below); includes almost all companies concerned with the production of cadmium except in North America, where close liaison is kept with the Cadmium Council (affiliate of the Zinc Institute Inc. of New York).

Chair. J. L. BLAIN (France); Dir.-Gen. ROSS L. STUBBS (U.K.).

Cocoa Producers' Alliance: P.O.B. 1718, Western House, 8-10 Broad St., Lagos, Nigeria; f. 1962 to exchange technical and scientific information; to discuss problems of mutual concern to producers; to ensure adequate supplies at remunerative prices; to promote consumption. Mems.: Brazil, Cameroon, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Nigeria and Togo.

Chair. (Nigeria).

Columbia River Treaty: Canadian Entity: c/o British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority, 970 Burrard St., Vancouver 1, B.C. V6Z 1Y3. Chair. J. W. WILSON. United States Entity: c/o Bonneville Power Administration, P.O.B. 3621, Portland, Oregon 97208. Chair. R. W. BONNER.

Signed 1961 for collaboration between Canada and U.S.A. in constructing storage reservoirs in the Columbia River Basin. Three reservoirs have been built in Canada, mainly with funds from U.S.A., which shares the benefits of increased hydro-electric generating capability and the elimination of seasonal flooding in the river basin. A fourth reservoir has been completed in the U.S.A.

Commission Intersyndicale des Déshydrateurs Européens (C.I.D.E.) (*European Association of Dehydrating Companies*): Baljeestraat, Leeuwarden, Netherlands; f. 1960 to promote co-operation between the companies, to encourage the study of national laws, prices and markets relating to dried products and to enlarge the use of dried green crops. Mems.: 9 in 7 countries.

Chair. C. GRAF VON COURTEN; Gen. Sec. J. S. I. VAN DER WAL. Publ. weekly market report.

Commission on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the International Chamber of Commerce: c/o The Board of Trade, 150 Rajbopit Rd., Bangkok, Thailand; f. 1952 to act as spokesman of businessmen of Asia and the Pacific region. Meets every two years; twenty-fourth session, Colombo, Sri Lanka, December 1976. Mems.: ICC National Committees in 12 countries and associate members without voting rights in six countries.

Chair. S. SUKENDAR; Exec. Sec. A. C. POULIER.

Committee for European Construction Equipment (CECE): 8 Bride St., London, EC4A 4DA, England; f. 1959 to further contact between manufacturers, to improve market conditions and productivity and to conduct research into techniques. Mems.: representatives from Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. Dr. H. G. KOHLEN (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. D. R. BARRELL (U.K.).

Committee of Commercial Organizations of the EEC (*Comité des Organisations Commerciales de la CEE*): 3 ave. L. Gribaumont, 1150 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1959 to provide information about and to co-ordinate the projects and activities of the organizations, to foster commercial activity, and to represent its members before the institutions of the EEC.

Pres. TH. H. McANDREW (U.K.); Gen. Sec. Dr. A. E. KAULICH. Publ. *Bulletin* (monthly), *Annual Report*.

Committee of European Foundry Associations (*Comité des Associations Européennes de Fonderie*): 2 rue de Bassano, F-75783 Paris Cedex 16, France; f. 1953 to safeguard the common interests of European foundry industries; to collect and exchange information. Mems.: 15 member states.

Pres. IAN F. LEY (U.K.).

Confederation of European Soft Drinks Associations—CESDA: Heemraadssingel 167, Rotterdam-6, Netherlands (General Secretariat); f. 1961 to promote co-operation among the national associations of soft drinks manufacturers on all industrial and commercial matters, to stimulate the sales and consumption of soft drinks, to deal with matters of interest to all member-associations and to represent the common interests of member-associations and authorities; holds a congress every two years. Mems.: 18 in 14 countries.

Pres. Dr. ROBERT BARTH; Gen. Sec. C. J. KIEVIT (Netherlands).

Customs Co-operation Council (*Conseil de Coopération Douanière*): 40 rue Washington, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1950. Functions: study of all questions relating to co-operation in Customs matters, examination

of the technical aspects, bearing in mind economic factors related thereto, of Customs systems with a view to attaining harmony and uniformity; preparation of Conventions and Recommendations; ensuring uniform interpretation and application of Customs Conventions (e.g. on Valuation and Tariff Nomenclature), and conciliatory action in case of dispute; circulation of information and advice regarding Customs regulations and procedures and co-operation with other international organizations. Mems.: Governments of 81 countries.

Chair. J. BROŽ (Czechoslovakia); Sec.-Gen. Chevalier G. ANNEZ DE TABOADA (Belgium). Publs. relating to: Nomenclature of the Customs Co-operation Council, Brussels Definition of Value, Customs techniques and *Bulletins* (annual).

Economic Research Committee of the Gas Industry (*Comité d'études économiques de l'industrie du gaz-COMETEC-GAZ*): 4 avenue Palmerston, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium; member organizations: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. M. PERIER (Belgium); Gen.-Sec. E. VAN DEN BROECK (Belgium).

EUROGRAF (*Groupement des Fédérations des Industries graphiques dans les Communautés Européennes—Group of Federations of the Graphical Industries in the European Communities*): Square Ambiorix 40, Bte. 48, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. December 1975 to defend and promote the common interests of the graphics industries of the EEC countries; to advise institutions of the EEC; to assist the associated federations in carrying out the tasks assigned to them by their members. Mems.: eight federations.

Pres. ROGER MONNIN; Gen. Sec. HEINZ HENZE.

European Association for Industrial Marketing Research—EVAF (*Association Européenne pour les Etudes de Marchés dans l'Industrie*): St. Margaret's House, 57-59 Victoria St., London, SW1H 0EU, England; f. 1965 to facilitate contacts between researchers who agree to exchange information and research experience. International conferences and seminars are held annually. EVAF is a member of The International Marketing Federation. *The European Chemical Marketing Research Association (ECMRA)* and *The European Technological Forecasting Division* are the main specialist divisions, whilst other specialist divisions are for marketing, methodology, automobiles, textiles, paper, pulp, printing and packaging, and construction. Mems.: 700.

Pres. Dr. J. D. VINCENT (U.K.); Gen. Sec. A. L. WADAMS (U.K.). Publs. *Newsletter* (6 a year), Conference Proceedings, Directory of Members.

European Association for the Trade in Jute Products: Zeestraat 78, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1970 to maintain contacts between national associations and carry out scientific research; to exchange information and to represent the interests of the trade. Mems.: 3 national associations and 4 enterprises in Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Sec.-Gen. TH. SCHINKEL (Netherlands).

European Association of Advertising Agencies: 19 avenue E. Cambier, 1030 Brussels; f. 1960 to maintain and to raise the standards of service to advertisers of all European advertising agencies, and to strive towards uniformity in fields where this would be of benefit; to serve the interests of all agency members in Europe. Mems.: 15 national advertising agency associations and 14 multinational agency groups.

Pres. REIN RIJKENS; Sec.-Gen. NILS FÄRNERT. Publs. *Bulletins* and other documentation.

European Association of Manufacturers of Steel Panel Radiators—EURORAD: Walchestrass 27, CH-8023 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1966 to represent the national associations of manufacturers of radiators made of steel intended to be attached to central heating plants and which convey heat by natural convection and radiation without the need for casing. Mems.: 12 countries.

Pres. MC. C. DUINTJER (Netherlands); Gen. Sec. K. EGLI (Switzerland).

European Association of National Productivity Centres: 60 rue de la Concorde, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1966 to enable members to pool knowledge about their changing policies and individual activities, specifically as regards the relative importance of various productivity factors, and the ensuing economic and social consequences; co-operation with the OECD, and U.S.A. and Canada. Mems.: 18 European Productivity Centres.

Pres. PAUL ASSAM; Sec.-Gen. A. C. HUBERT. Publs. *Integrator* (quarterly), *EURO productivity* (monthly), *Annual Report*.

European Brewery Convention: Crooswijkseingel 50, P.O.B. 455, Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1947, present name adopted 1948; aims to promote scientific co-ordination in brewing. Mems.: national associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. E. H. M. CLUTTERBUCK (U.K.); Sec. G. ULENBERG (Federal Republic of Germany).

European Ceramic Association (*Association Européenne de Céramique*): 44 rue Copernic, 75116 Paris, France; f. 1948 to improve techniques of the industry and promote use of all types of ceramics. Mems.: national organizations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. K. KOOIJ (Netherlands); Sec. R. MASSON (France).

European Committee for Boiler, Vessel and Pipework Manufacturers (*Comité européen de la chaudronnerie et tuyauterie*): c/o PPA, 197 Knightsbridge, London, SW7 1RS, England; f. 1951 to encourage co-operation between organizations, increase productivity; compiles a multilingual technical lexicon of the profession, conducts technical surveys. Mems.: national organizations in Austria, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. A. ROBERT JENKINS, C.B.E., J.P. (U.K.); Gen. Sec. Cdr. JOHN HAMER, C.V.O., O.B.E., D.S.C., R.N. (U.K.). Publs. multilingual technical lexicon, technical surveys.

European Committee for Standardization (*Comité Européen de Normalisation—CEN*): rue Bréderode 2, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1976 to promote European standardization by eliminating obstacles caused by technical requirements in order to facilitate the exchange of goods and services. Mems.: 15 national standards bodies.

Sec.-Gen. HANS-JOACHIM WORCH.

European Committee of Associations of Manufacturers of Agricultural Machinery (*Comité Européen des Groupements de Constructeurs du Machinisme Agricole—CEMA*): 19 rue Jacques Bingen, Paris 17e, France; f. 1959 to study economic and technical problems, to

protect members' interests and to disseminate information. Mems.: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. H. MULDER (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. C. ANTOINE (France).

European Committee of Manufacturers of Domestic Heating and Cooking Appliances (*Comité européen des fabricants d'appareils de chauffage et de cuisine domestiques*): 2 rue de Bassano, Paris 16e, France; f. 1951 to study all questions affecting member organizations and to encourage liaison between them; conducts statistical research, comparison of standards. Mems.: national organizations in Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Sec. D. HERSENT (France).

European Committee of Paint, Printing Ink and Artists' Manufacturers' Associations (*Comité européen des associations de fabricants de peintures, d'encre d'imprimerie et de couleurs d'art*): 49 square Marie Louise, Brussels 1040, Belgium; f. 1952 to study questions relating to paint and printing ink industries, to take or recommend measures for their development and interests, to exchange information. Mems.: national associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. G. VARASI (Italy); Gen. Sec. G. BIVA (Belgium).

European Committee of Sugar Manufacturers (*Comité européen des fabricants de sucre*): 45 ave. Montaigne, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1954 to collect statistics and information, conduct research and promote co-operation between national organizations. Mems.: national associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. K. OBERHEIDE; Dir.-Gen. M. DE LA FOREST DIVONNE.

European Committee of Textile Machinery Manufacturers (*Comité Européen des Constructeurs de Matériel Textile*): Kirchenweg 4, Postfach, CH-8032 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1952; arranges international textile machinery exhibitions. Mems.: organizations in Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. Comm. A. MARZOLI (Italy); Sec. C. Inderbitzin (Switzerland).

European Confederation of Iron and Steel Industries (EUROFER) (*Association Européenne de la Siderurgie*): Square des Meeus 38-39, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1976 as a confederation of national federations or companies in the steel industries of member states of the European Coal and Steel Community to foster co-operation between the member federations and to represent their common interests to the EEC and other international organizations. General Meeting, and Board of 19 representatives of national federations. Mems.: Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, U.K.

Pres. JACQUES FERRY; Dir.-Gen. M. SCHMITGES.

European Confederation of Woodworking Industries (*Confédération européenne des industries du bois*): 15 rue de l'Association, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1952 to act as a liaison between national organizations, to undertake research and to defend the interests of the trade. Mems.:

national federations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and European organizations in associated trades.

Pres. P. PROVOST (Belgium).

European Council of Chemical Manufacturers' Federations (*Conseil européen des Fédérations de l'Industrie Chimique*): 250 ave. Louise, Bte. 71, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; deals with matters of common interest to members. Mems. 14 national associations.

Dir.-Gen. D. G. BUNGE.

European Council of Junior Chambers of Commerce (*Conseil européen des jeunes chambres économiques*): 52 quai Bonaparte, Liège, Belgium; f. 1952. Aims: to study the economic and social repercussions of the operation of the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association. Mems.: 20,000 individuals representing 225 Junior Chambers in 16 countries.

Pres. V. VIRKKUNEN; Treas. H. BLOCH.

European Federation for the Wholesale Clock and Watch Trade (*Fédération européenne du commerce de l'horlogerie en gros*): 156 Straatweg, Rotterdam 13, Netherlands; f. 1953 to co-ordinate the interests of wholesale watchmakers. Mems.: trade associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden.

Pres. W. L. M. DANIELS (Netherlands); Sec. G. LIEBEAUX (France), 34 ave. de Messine, Paris, France.

European Federation of Associations of Engineers and Heads of Industrial Safety Services (*Fédération européenne des associations d'ingénieurs de sécurité et de chefs de services de sécurité*): c/o Institution of Industrial Safety Officers, 222 Uppingham Rd., Leicester, England; f. 1952. Aim: to prevent industrial accidents; studies on industrial safety and hygiene. Mems.: Nat. associations in Austria, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Sweden, United Kingdom, and five observers.

Pres. C. BAUDET (France); Sec. LUTIER (France). Publ. *Chronicle of the F.E.A.I.C.S.* (irregular).

European Federation of Fibreboard Manufacturers (*Fédération européenne des fabricants de panneaux de fibres*): 59 ave. Roger Vandendriessche, 1150 Brussels; f. 1954 to organize joint research, facilitate contacts and represent the industry at the international level. Mems.: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Chair. E. NAUSER (Switzerland); Sec. G. FLAGOTHIER (Belgium), R. RUDEL (Switzerland).

European Federation of Management Consultants' Associations (*Fédération Européenne des Associations de Conseils en Organisation*): 3 rue Léon Bonnat, 75016 Paris; f. 1960 to bring management consultants together and promote a high standard of professional competence in all European countries concerned, by encouraging open discussions of, and co-operative research into, problems of common professional interest. Mems.: 13 associations.

Pres. M. FRANK (Switzerland).

European Federation of Manufacturers of Corrugated Board (*Fédération Européenne des Fabricants de Carton Ondulé—FEFCO*): 37 rue d'Amsterdam, Paris 8e, France; f. 1952 to conduct research into problems of manufacture and promote the development of the industry; organizes congresses and commissions and

supplies information. Member associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom. Mems.: 15 active, 9 corresponding, 156 sympathizing.

Pres. J. A. RIISOEN (Norway); Treas. C. DEGRASSAT; Sec.-Gen. W. KOLLGES (Germany).

European Federation of Manufacturers of Multiwall Paper Sacks—EUROSAC (*Fédération européenne des fabricants de sacs en papier à grande contenance*): 20 rue Octave Feuillet, Paris 16e, France; f. 1952 to study questions of common interest, promote co-ordination and standardization. Mems.: manufacturers in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. OTTO JESPERSEN (Denmark); Sec. JOSEPH E. VERHEYDEN (Belgium); Publ. *Flash d'Information* (every four months).

European Federation of Parquet Manufacturers' Unions (*Fédération européenne des syndicats de fabricants de parquets*): 10 ave. de Saint-Maudé, Paris 12e, France; f. 1956 to organize joint research, represent members' interests at international level and establish closer professional links between members of the industry. Mems.: national associations in Austria, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Sec.-Gen. P. BUCHET (France).

European Federation of Particle Board Manufacturers (*Fédération Européenne des Syndicats de Fabricants de Panneaux de Particules*): Wilhelmstrasse 25, 63 Giessen, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1958 to develop and encourage international co-operation in the particle board industry. Mems.: 16 countries and 1 associate.

Pres. J. MENAUT (France); Sec.-Gen. Dr. K.-L. MÜLLER (Federal Republic of Germany). Publs. *Annual Report*, technical documents.

European Federation of Productivity Services: Sveriges Rationaliseringsförbund SRF, Tjörhovsgatan 8b, 11621 Stockholm, Sweden; f. 1961 to promote throughout Europe the knowledge of the science and practice of Productivity Services including the areas of work planning, organization and administrative development, effectiveness improvement and human engineering, to stimulate and support development and publicity of scientific and technical studies in these spheres. Mems.: 15 national institutes and organizations.

Pres. E. REIBER; Exec. Sec. O. HASSELOVIST.

European Federation of the Hardware Wholesale Trade (*Confédération européenne du commerce de la quincaillerie en gros*): 6 ave. de Messine, Paris 8e, France; f. 1956 to co-ordinate the efforts of national associations, to improve liaison between producers and distributors, to exchange information and statistics. Mems.: national associates from Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. VAN LEUVEN (Netherlands).

European Federation of the Plywood Industry (*Fédération européenne de l'industrie du contreplaqué*): 30 ave. Marceau, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1957 to organize joint research between members of the industry at international level. Mems.: associations in Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, Sweden, Turkey.

Pres. J. H. M. VERHOEVEN (Netherlands); Del.-Gen. C. L. RIBOULEAU.

European Federation of Tile and Brick Manufacturers (*Fédération européenne des fabricants de tuiles et de briques*): Obstgartenstrasse 28, CH-8035 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1952 to co-ordinate research between members of the industry, improve technical knowledge, encourage professional training. Mems.: associations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Chair. C. MUMENTHALER; Dir. ED. HENSEL.

European Federation of Unions of Joinery Manufacturers (*Fédération européenne des syndicats de fabricants de menuiseries industrielles de bâtiment*): 36 avenue Hoche, Paris 8e, France; f. 1957 to facilitate contacts between members of the industry, promote research and represent its members at international level. Mems.: associations in Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Scandinavia.

Pres. PAUL RIELLE; Sec.-Gen. J. P. BROUTIN (France).

European Fuel Information Centre (EFIC): 13 place Rogier, B.P. 525, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; formerly European Fuel Merchants' Union; f. 1953 to study questions of the European fuel oil trade (wholesale and retail), to organize an annual seminar and round-table conference, and to represent the profession's interests at international level. Mems.: national organizations in Austria, Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. ARIE ROZA (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. JAN OSKAM.

European Furniture Federation (*Union européenne de l'ameublement*): 15 rue de l'Association, B-1000 Brussels; f. 1950 to determine and support general interests of the European furniture industry, facilitate contacts between members of the industry, and to support the Federation's decisions internally and internationally. Mems.: organizations in Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Pres. M. THOME; Sec.-Gen. H. M. VALCKE.

European General Galvanizers' Association (*Association européenne des industries de la galvanisation d'articles divers*). c/o Zinc Development Association, 34 Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AJ, England; f. 1955 to promote co-operation between members of the industry, especially in improving processes and finding new uses for galvanized products; maintains a film and photographic section and library. Mems.: associations in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and individual firms in Austria.

Pres. M. ROMERO (Spain).

European Glass Container Manufacturers' Committee: 19 Portland Place, London, W1N 4BH, England; f. 1951 to facilitate contacts between members of the industry, inform them of legislation regarding it. Mems.: representatives from Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Sec. OLIVER C. T. R. NORMANDALE (U.K.).

European Mechanical Handling Confederation (*Fédération Européenne de la Manutention—FEM*): 21 rue des Drapiers, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1953 to facilitate contact between members of the profession, conduct research, standardize methods of calculation and construction and promote standardized safety regulations. Mems.: organizations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. J. MALLOL (Spain); Sec. VAN DEN EYNDEN (Belgium).

European Organisation for Quality Control—EOQC

(*Organisation européenne pour le contrôle de la qualité*): P.O.B. 2613, 3001 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1956 to encourage the use and application of quality control with the intent to improve quality, reduce costs and increase productivity; organizes annual congresses for the exchange of information, documentation, etc. Member organizations in all European countries.

Pres. V. CANTARELLI (Italy); Sec. M. CONRAD (Switzerland). Publ. *Quality* (quarterly), *Glossary*, *Sampling Books*, *Specifications Guide*, *Quality Survey in Automotive Industry*, *Conference Proceedings*, *Reliability Book*.

European Packaging Federation (*Fédération européenne de l'emballage*): Van Alkemadelaan 700, The Hague 2019, Netherlands; f. 1953 to encourage the exchange of information between national packaging institutes and to promote technical and economic progress. Mems.: organizations in Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia.

Pres. BERTIL TURESSON (Sweden).

European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research—ESOMAR

(*Association européenne pour les études d'opinion et de marketing*): Raadhuisstraat 15, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1948 to further professional interests and encourage high technical standards. Members: about 2,000 in 33 countries.

Pres. COEN C. J. DE KONING (Netherlands); Vice-Pres. HARALD RUPPE (Federal Republic of Germany); Gen. Sec. Miss FERNANDA MONTI (Netherlands). Publ. *European Research* (6 a year), *Marketing Research in Europe* (annual handbook), Congress papers and Seminar proceedings.

European Union of Coachbuilders (*Union européenne de la carrosserie*): 35 rue des Renaudes, Paris 17e, France; f. 1948 to promote research on questions affecting the industry, exchange information, and establish a common policy for the industry. Mems.: national federations in Belgium, France, German Federal Republic, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. M. OTTO PFISTER (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. JEAN-STEPHANE CHAPPELON (France).

European Union of Independent Home Builders (*Union Européenne des Constructeurs de Logement*) (*Secteur Privé*): 11 rue des Paroissiens, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1958. Mems.: 1,000 mems. in Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, United Kingdom.

Pres. P. MERTEN (Belgium); Dir. L. WILLE.

European Union of the Livestock and Meat Trade (*Union Européenne du Commerce du Bétail et de la Viande*): 29 rue Fortuny, Paris 17e, France; f. 1950.

Pres. M. BERTOLAZZI; Sec.-Gen. Y. GUIDOU.

Fédération Européenne des Syndicats d'Entreprises d'Isolation: 10 rue du Débarcadère, 75852 Paris Cedex 17, France; f. 1970; groups the organizations in Europe representing insulation firms including thermal insulation, sound-proofing and fire-proofing insulation; aims to facilitate contacts between member associations, to study any problems of interest to the profession, to safeguard the interests of the profession and represent it in international forums. Mems.: eight professional organizations in Austria, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, U.K.

Chair. ANGELO BERSANI; Vice-Chair. LOUIS CHARBONNEL.

General Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture for Arab Countries: rue Mozart, Beirut, Lebanon; f. 1951 to foster Arab economic collaboration, to increase and improve production and to facilitate the exchange of technical information in Arab countries. Mems.: 18 Chambers of Commerce in 18 countries.

Pres. KHALIL KANOO; Vice-Pres. ADNAN KASSAR; Gen. Sec. BURHAN DAJANI. Publ. *Arab Economic Report* (Arabic and English).

Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries (GEPLAGEA): Ejercito Nacional 373, Piso 1, México 17, D.F., Mexico; f. March 1976 to serve as a forum of consultation on the production and sale of sugar; to contribute to the adoption of agreed positions at international meetings on sugar; to exchange scientific and technical knowledge on agriculture and the sugar industry; to consider the co-ordination of the various branches of sugar processing; to co-ordinate policies of action in order to achieve fair and remunerative prices; mems.: 22 Latin American and Caribbean countries.

Exec. Sec. J. BRIOSO (Cuba); Asst. Exec. Sec. E. R. SOLANO (Mexico).

Inter-African Coffee Organization—IACO: B.P. V210 Abidjan, Ivory Coast; f. 1960. Mems.: 19 coffee-producing countries in Africa.

Pres. LOUIS ALAZOULA (Central African Empire); Sec.-Gen. AREGA WORKU (Ethiopia).

Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission: 140 West 51st St., New York, N.Y. 10020, U.S.A.; f. 1934 to establish an inter-American system of arbitration for the settlement of commercial disputes by means of tribunals. Mems.: national committees, commercial firms and individuals in 21 countries.

Pres. MIGUEL M. BLASQUEZ (Mexico); Dir.-Gen. Prof. C. A. DUNSHEE DE ABRANCHES (Brazil); Treas. and Gen. Counsel CHARLES R. NORBERG (U.S.A.).

Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production: Consejo Interamericano de Comercio y Producción, Carrera 8a, N/13-82 Piso 7°, Oficina 702, Bogotá, Colombia; f. 1941 to represent and counsel private economic enterprises throughout the Americas and to serve as a source of information, liaison and co-ordination. Mems.: enterprises in 22 countries.

Pres. Dr. RODRIGO LLORENTE MARTINEZ (Colombia); Gen. Sec. Dr. GABRIEL ROSAS VEGA (Colombia).

Inter-American Hotel Association: P.O.B. 4649, Bogotá, Colombia; f. 1941 to promote goodwill; to exchange information about hotel administration, and travel in the Western Hemisphere. Mems.: national associations or individual hotels in 23 countries.

Hon. Pres. ANTONIO RUIZ GALINDO (Mexico); Pres. FRANKLIN MOORE (U.S.A.); Exec. Sec. Miss HELEN M. MORROW (U.S.A.).

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Trade and Industry

Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries

(*Conseil intergouvernemental des pays exportateurs du cuivre—CIPEC*): 177 avenue du Roule, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France; f. 1967 to co-ordinate research and information policies among the members, Chile, Indonesia, Peru, Zaire, Zambia. Assoc. mems.: Australia, Mauritania, Papua New Guinea and Yugoslavia.

Sec.-Gen. SACHA GUÉRONIK. Publ. *CIPEC Quarterly Review*.

International Advertising Association Inc.: 475 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1938 to raise the general level of advertising and marketing efficiency throughout the world; to promote the concept of freer trade and facilitate the interchange of ideas, experience and information. Mems.: 3,500.

Pres. HUGH I. HOLKER (U.K.); Exec. Dir. JOHN S. W. WASLEY (U.S.A.). Publs. *IAA Airletter* (6 a year). *International Advertising Association Membership Directory* (annual), *World Advertising Expenditures* (biennial), *Concise Guide to International Markets, International Advertising Standards and Practices, World Directory of Marketing Communications Periodicals*.

International Association of Chain Stores (*Comité international des entreprises à succursales—CIES*): 61 quai d'Orsay, Paris 7e, France; Western Hemisphere Office: 1028 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D.C. 20036, U.S.A.; f. 1953 to study and improve the organization of chain stores, to develop techniques and enhance productivity and to promote contacts between chain stores in different countries; compiles statistics on chain stores. Mems.: 600 chain store companies, and manufacturers (as associate members) in 27 countries.

Pres. JACQUES DIAN; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer FRED C. TREIDELL (France). Publs. *Newsletter* (irregular), *Quarterly Review*.

International Association of Department Stores (*Association internationale de grands magasins*): 72 blvd. Haussmann, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1928 to conduct research, exchange information and statistics on management, organization and technical problems; centre of documentation; library of 4,000 volumes. Mems.: enterprises in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

Pres. J. P. PIEDELIEVRE (France); Gen. Sec. Dr. J. B. JEFFERYS (U.K.). Publ. *Retail News Letter* (monthly).

International Bauxite Association: 67 Knutsford Boulevard, P.O.B. 551, Kingston 5, Jamaica; f. 1974 to co-ordinate policies of the producing countries; to ensure a fair price for exports of bauxite; recommendations were prepared in 1975 on valuation taxation and pricing. Third meeting of ministerial council, Freetown, Sierra Leone, Nov. 1976. Mems.: Australia, Dominican Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Sierra Leone, Surinam, Yugoslavia.

Sec.-Gen. HENRI GUDA (Surinam).

International Bureau for the Standardisation of Man-Made Fibres (*Bureau international pour la standardisation de la rayonne et des fibres synthétiques—BISFA*): Lautengartenstrasse 12, Basle, Switzerland; f. 1928 to examine and establish rules for the standardization, classification and naming of various categories of man-made fibres. Mems.: 68.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. H. L. SARASIN

International Bureau of Insurance and Reinsurance Brokers (*Bureau International des Producteurs d'Assurances et de Réassurances—BIPAR*): 31 rue d'Amster-

dam, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1937. Mems.: 42 associations from 26 countries, representing approx. 120,000 brokers.

Pres. MARCELLO BIGINELLI; Sec.-Gen. JEAN CALLIER. Publ. *Tribune Internationale* (irregular).

International Cocoa Organization (ICCO): 22 Berners St., London, W1P 3DB, England; f. 1973 under the International Cocoa Agreement, 1972; sees to the implementation of the agreement; provides member governments with conference facilities and up-to-date information on the world cocoa economy and the operation of the agreement. A new agreement was drawn up in 1975, and entered into force provisionally in October 1976. Mems.: 18 exporting countries which accounted for over 95.5 per cent of world cocoa exports, and 27 importing countries which accounted for 72.6 per cent of world cocoa imports. The U.S.A. is not a member.

Exec. Dir. U. K. HACKMAN (Ghana); Buffer Stock Manager J. PLAMBECK (Federal Republic of Germany).

International Coffee Organization: 22 Berners St., London, W1P 3DB, England; f. 1963 under the International Coffee Agreement, 1962, which was extended until 1974; aims to preserve and promote international co-operation between coffee exporting and importing countries, to provide conference facilities and to act as a centre for statistical information. A new agreement was negotiated in 1976 and entered into force provisionally in October 1976. Mems.: 42 exporting countries accounting for over 99 per cent of world coffee exports, and 20 importing countries accounting for approximately 88 per cent of world imports. The U.S.S.R. and the East European countries are not members.

Chair. of Council (1976-77): JEAN-LUC SCHWEISGUTH (France); Exec. Dir. ALEXANDRE F. BELTRÃO.

International Community of Booksellers' Associations: Grünangerg. 4, A-1010 Vienna, Austria; f. 1956 to promote the booktrade and the exchange of information and to protect the interests of booksellers when dealing with other international organizations; seven special committees deal with questions of postage, resale price maintenance, book market research, advertising, customs and tariffs, the problems of young booksellers, etc.; consultative relationship with UNESCO. Mems.: more than 300 in 27 countries.

Pres. RUSSELL L. REYNOLDS; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GERHARD PROSSER. Publ. *ICBA-bulletin* (4-6 times a year).

International Confederation of Art Dealers (*Confédération internationale des négociants en œuvres d'art*): 27 rue Ernest Allard, B-1000, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1936 to co-ordinate the work of groups of dealers in *objets d'art* and paintings and to contribute to artistic and economic expansion; maintains a central enquiry and research bureau for *objets d'art*; Member associations in 14 countries.

Pres. JEAN CAILLEUX (France).

International Confederation of the Butchers' and Delicatessen Trade (*Confédération Internationale de la Boucherie et de la Charcuterie*): Steinwiesstrasse 59, 8028 Zürich, Switzerland.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. H. GERBER.

International Copper Development Council (*Conseil international pour le développement du cuivre—CIDE*): CH-1099 Servion, Switzerland; f. 1961 as Copper Promotion Producers' Committee. Objects: to promote the use of copper, its alloys and compounds, and

develop new markets through a world-wide network of copper development and information centres. Mems.: principal copper producers.

International Cotton Advisory Committee: South Agriculture Building, Washington, D.C. 20250, U.S.A.; f. 1939 to keep in close touch with developments affecting the world cotton situation; to collect and disseminate statistics; to suggest to the governments represented any measures for the furtherance of international collaboration in maintaining and developing a sound world cotton economy. Mems.: 47 countries.

Exec. Dir. J. C. SANTLEY. Publs. *Cotton-Monthly Review* (English, French and Spanish editions), *Quarterly Statistical Bulletin*.

International Council of Societies of Industrial Design—ICSID: 45 Ave. Legrand, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1957 to encourage the development of high standards in the practice of industrial design; to improve and expand the contribution of industrial design throughout the world. Mems.: 53 societies in 34 countries. Next General Assembly and Congress: Mexico, 1979.

Pres. YURI SOLOVIEV; Hon. Treas. HERBERT OHL; Sec.-Gen. YOSHIO NISHIMOTO. Publs. *Reports of Seminars on the Education of Industrial Designers*, *ICSID News* (6 a year), *Design Abstracts International* (quarterly).

International Council of Tanners (Conseil International des Tanneurs): 9 St. Thomas St., London, SE1 9SA, England; f. 1926, to study all questions relating to the leather industry and maintain contact with national associations. Mems.: national tanners' organizations in 24 countries.

Pres. Sir KENNETH NEWTON, Bt. (U.K.); Sec. G. G. REAKS (United Kingdom).

International Exhibitions Bureau (Bureau international des expositions): 56 ave. Victor Hugo, Paris 16e, France; f. by virtue of the International Paris Convention, November 1928. Object: the authorization and registration of international exhibitions falling under the Convention. Membership: 38 States which have ratified the Convention.

Pres. MAX TROENDLE (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. RENÉ CHALON (France); Deputy Sec.-Gen. MARIE-HÉLÈNE DEFRENE.

International Federation for Household Products: 49 square Marie-Louise, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1967 to promote in all fields the manufacture and use of a wide range of cleaning products, polishes, bleaches, disinfectants and insecticides, to develop the exchange of statistical information and to study technical, scientific, economic and social problems of interest to its members. Mems.: in 9 countries.

Pres. GOMEZ CARILLO; Sec. Mr. COSTA (Belgium). Publ. *Information Bulletin* (4 a year).

International Federation of Associations of Textile Chemists and Colourists—IFATCC (Fédération internationale des associations des chimistes du textile et de la couleur): CH-4133 Pratteln, Postfach 93, Switzerland; f. 1930. Aims: (a) the development and maintenance of friendly relations between the various member associations; (b) the creation of permanent liaison on professional matters between members; (c) the furtherance of scientific and technical collaboration in the development of the textile finishing industry and the colouring of materials. Mems.: 12 countries.

Pres. Prof. DI MODICA (Italy); Vice-Pres. Dr. L. M. MUNNÉ (Spain), Dr. h.c. L. KOLEK (Federal Republic of Germany); Treas. Prof. FREITAG (France); Sec. Dr. H. HERZOG (Switzerland).

International Federation of Buying Societies (Internationale Vereinigung von Einkaufsverbänden IVE): Neumarkt 14, 5 Cologne 1, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1951 to promote contact between members and exchange information. Mems.: 60 buying groups in 12 European countries.

Pres. J. D. JONGMA (Netherlands); Sec. Dr. HELMUT WIENHOLT. Publ. *Handbuch der europäischen Einkaufsverbände* (seventh edition).

International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries (Fédération internationale des industries textiles cotonnières et connexes): Postfach 289, 8039 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1904, present title adopted 1954. Aims to protect and promote the interests of its members, to disseminate information, and encourage co-operation. Mems.: national textile trade associations in 26 countries.

Pres. TOM NORMANTON (U.K.); Dir. Dr. HERWIG STROLZ (Austria). Publs. *International and European Cotton Industry Statistics* (annual), *Cotton and Allied Textile Industries* (annual), and a variety of quarterly textile publications.

International Federation of Grocers' Associations—IFGA: Falkenplatz 1, 3001 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1927; initiates special studies and works to further the interests of members having special regard to new conditions resulting from European integration and developments in consuming and distribution. Mems.: 500,000.

Pres. TAPIO KOSKI (Finland); Sec.-Gen. ARTHUR BLATTNER (Switzerland). Publs. *Information Bulletin* (4 a year), *Memorandum* 1970, 1971, 1973.

International Federation of Producers of Phonograms and Videograms: 123 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5EA, England; f. 1933 to defend the interests of the recording industry by safeguarding its existing rights and promoting its present and future welfare by direct representation of the industry as a federated body in negotiations with, and representations to, governments and other bodies. Mems.: in 64 countries.

Pres. FRASER JAMIESON; Dir.-Gen. S. M. STEWART.

International Federation of Purchasing and Materials Management—IFPMM: York House, Westminster Bridge Rd., London, SE1 7UT, England; f. 1974. Mems.: national associations in 26 countries.

Pres. H. OVELGÖNNE (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. A. M. TAYLOR (U.K.).

International Fur Trade Federation (Fédération internationale du commerce de la fourrure): 69 Cannon St., London, E.C.4; f. 1949. Aims: (a) to promote and organize joint action by fur trade organizations for promoting, developing and protecting trade in furskins and/or processing thereof. Mems.: 26 organizations in 25 countries.

Pres. WALTER WURKER (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. K. E. WEBSTER.

International Institute for Cotton: 10 rue du Commerce, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1966 to increase world consumption of raw cotton and cotton products through utilization research, market research, sales promotion, education and public relations; to form a link between cotton exporting countries and the main importers. Mems.: 11 countries.

Pres. J. ULPiano DE ALMEIDA PRADO (Mexico); Exec.-Dir. PETER PEREIRA.

International Lead and Zinc Study Group: Metry House, 58 St. James's St., London, SW1A 1LD, England, f. 1958, first meeting 1960; provides opportunities for intergovernmental consultation on world trade in lead

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

and zinc; conducts studies and provides information on trends in supply and demand. Standing committee usually meets in spring in London, and the study group and all sub-committees in September or October in Geneva. There are also a standing committee, economic committee and statistical committee. Mems.: 31 countries.

Chair. ROBERT DIETRICH (France). Pubs. *Lead and Zinc Statistics* (monthly), reports of studies.

International Master Printers' Association—IMPA: 20 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6UN, England; f. 1930 to supply affiliated associations of employers with information about conditions relating to the printing, binding, and allied trades in other countries, and to organize conferences for members of these associations. Mems.: 27 associations of employers engaged in the printing, binding, and allied trades in 19 countries.

Pres. B. T. COULTON (U.K.); Dir. G. WILSON (U.K.). Publ. *IMPA Newsletter* (monthly).

International Numismatic Commission (*Commission internationale de numismatique*): Royal Collection of Coins and Medals, National Museum, DK-1220 Copenhagen K, Denmark; f. 1926 to facilitate co-operation between scholars in the sphere of numismatics. Mems.: national organizations in 25 countries.

Pres. GEORGES LE RIDER (France); Sec. O. MØRKHOLM (Denmark); Treas. HERBERT A. CAHN (Switzerland). Publ. *Comptes-Rendus de la CIN*.

International Office of Cocoa and Chocolate (*Office international du cacao du et chocolat*): 55 rue de la Loi, Brussels, Belgium; f. 1930, present title adopted in 1934. Aims to conduct research on all questions concerning the cocoa and chocolate industry, to collect and disseminate information, and to keep member associations informed of results of research; maintains a documentation and abstracting service. Mems.: national associations in 25 countries and individual manufacturers in Chile, Egypt, Ecuador, Monaco, Peru, Philippines and South Africa.

Pres. Dr. CÉSAR DEL BOCA (Switzerland); Sec.-Treas. M. DROSTE (Netherlands); Dir.-Gen. J. E. CHAPMAN (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. ROBERT LYCKE (Belgium). Publ. *Circulaire périodique*.

International Olive Oil Council: Juan Bravo 10-2º, Madrid, Spain; f. 1959; entrusted with the administration of the International Olive Oil Agreement, the objectives of which are as follows: to promote international co-operation in connection with world olive-oil problems; to prevent the occurrence of any unfair competition in the world olive-oil trade; to put into operation, or to facilitate the application of, measures designed to extend the production and consumption of, and international trade in, olive oil; to reduce the disadvantages due to fluctuations of supplies on the market; to examine the possibility of taking necessary action with regard to other products of the olive tree. Members of the Agreement as extended by protocols in 1967, 1969 and 1973: 12 mainly producing members, 7 mainly importing members.

Dir. LUCIEN DENIS; Deputy Dir. Fin. and Admin. Dept. LUIS F. DE RANERO; Deputy Dir. Tech. Dept. PASQUALE DI GREGORIO. Pubs. *Survey of the International Olive Oil Council* (fortnightly, French and Spanish), *National Olive Oil Policies* (annual).

International Organization for Commerce (*Organisation Internationale du Commerce*): 3 ave. L. Gribaumont, 1150 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1971 to provide information about and co-ordinate the projects and activities of member organizations in economic and social fields, to

foster commercial activity, and to represent its members before international authorities. Mems.: 75 commercial organizations in 20 countries.

Pres. C. H. SCHOENBICHLER (Austria); Gen. Sec. Dr. A. E. KAULICH. Pubs. *Bulletin* (twice monthly), *Annual Report*.

International Organisation for Motor Trades and Repairs (*Organisation Internationale du Commerce et de la Réparation Automobiles—IOMTR*): Visseringlaan 12, 2280 ak Rijswijk (2H), Netherlands; f. 1947 to collect and disseminate information about all aspects of the trade; to hold meetings and congresses. Mems.: 32 associations in 33 countries.

Pres. F. BROEDEL (Netherlands); Gen. Sec. J. A. HOEKZEMA (Netherlands). Publ. *Newsletter*.

International Organization of Consumers' Unions—IOCU: 9 Emmastraat, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1960 to promote comparative testing; to publish information connected with consumers' interests; to further the objects of national consumers' unions. Mems.: 101 national associations in 45 countries. Last Congress: Sydney, Australia 1975.

Pres. Prof. WILLY VAN RIJCKEGHEM; Sec. JAN VAN VEEN. Pubs. *International Consumer* (annually), *Consumer Review* (quarterly).

International Organization of the Flavour Industry—IOFI: 8 rue Charles-Humbert, 1205 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1969 to support and promote the flavour industry; active in the fields of safety evaluation and regulation of flavouring substances. Mems.: national associations in 17 countries.

Pres. G. KERSCHBAUM; Scientific Adviser F. GRUNDSCHÖBER. Pubs. *Documentation Bulletin* (monthly), *Information letters*.

International Patent Institute (*Institut international des brevets*): 2, Patentlaan, Rijswijk, Netherlands; f. 1947 to advise nationals of member countries on inventions and applications for patents and to undertake documentary research on problems presented to it by nationals of any country. Due to merge with European Patent Organization, January 1978. Mems.: governments of Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom.

Gen. Dir. J. DELORME (France); Technical Dir. L. FEYEREISEN (Luxembourg); Pres. Board of Admin. R. RAOX (Belgium).

International Permanent Bureau of Motor Manufacturers (*Bureau permanent international des constructeurs d'automobiles*): 4 rue de Berri, 75008 Paris; f. 1919. Objects: To co-ordinate and further the interests of the automobile industry, to promote the study of economic and commercial questions affecting it, and to authorize and control participation in exhibitions and competitions. Full mems.: manufacturers' associations of Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, U.S.A., Yugoslavia; Associate mems.: importers' associations of Denmark, Norway.

Pres. E. D'ORNHJELM (France); Gen. Sec. F. DE CABARUS. Pubs. *Répertoire International de l'Industrie Automobile* (every 3 years).

International Publishers' Association (*Union Internationale des Éditeurs*): 3 ave. de Miremont, 1206 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1896 to defend the freedom of publishers, promote their interests and foster international co-operation; helps the international trade in books

and music, works on international copyright, and translation rights. Mems.: 43 professional book publishers' organizations in 37 countries and music publishers' associations in 20 countries.

Pres. PER A. SJÖGREN (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. J. ALEXIS KOUTCHOUMOW (Italy).

International Rayon and Synthetic Fibres Committee (*Comité International de la Rayonne et des Fibres Synthétiques—CIRFS*): 29 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e, France; f. 1950 to improve the quality and use of rayon and man-made fibres and of products made from fibres. Mems.: national associations and individual producers in 24 countries.

Hon. Pres. ENNEMOND BIZOT (France), JEAN DE PRÉCIGOUT (France), Col. F. T. DAVIES (United Kingdom), H. T. SCHLANGE-SCHÖNINGEN (Netherlands); Pres. L. H. MEERBURG (Netherlands); Dir.-Gen. Prof. J. L. JUVET; Treas. Dr. E. SIEVERS (Switzerland).

International Rubber Study Group: Brettenham House, 5-6 Lancaster Place, London, WC2E 7ET; founded to provide a forum for the discussion of problems affecting rubber and to provide statistical and other general information on rubber. 31 member countries.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. L. BATEMAN. Pubs. *Rubber Statistical Bulletin* (monthly), *International Rubber Digest* (monthly).

International Shopfitting Organisation: Zuidzijde 92, Goudriaan, Netherlands; f. 1959 to promote friendship and interchange of ideas between individuals and firms concerned with the common interests of shopfitting. Mems.: companies in 16 countries.

Pres. J. LABIGNE; Sec. H. J. SIPS. Pubs. 'circular letters, technical papers, etc.'

International Silk Association (*Association internationale de la soie*): 55 Montée de Choulans, 69323 Lyon Cedex 1, France; f. 1949 to promote closer collaboration between all branches of the silk industry and trade, develop the consumption of silk and foster scientific research; collects and disseminates information and statistics relating to the trade and industry; organizes triennial Congresses. Mems.: employers' and technical organizations in 27 countries.

Pres. HANS WEISBROD (Switzerland); Sec. J. VASCHALDE; Treas. B. MOREL-JOURNEL (France). Pubs. *Bulletin*, standard method of testing and classifying raw silk, international trade rules for Far-Eastern raw silk, dictionary of silk waste, etc.

International Sugar Organization: 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1, England; set up to administer the International Sugar Agreement negotiated in 1973 by the United Nations Sugar Conference. Its main purpose is to study the bases and framework of a new International Sugar Agreement with economic clauses. Mems.: 36 exporting countries and 20 importing countries.

Exec. Dir. E. JONES-PARRY; Sec. C. POLITOFF. Pubs. *Pocket Sugar Year Book*, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, *Annual Report*, *World Sugar Economy, Structure and Policies 1976*.

International Tea Committee: Sir John Lyon House, 5 High Timber St., Upper Thames St., London, EC4V 3NH, England; f. 1933 to administer the International Tea Agreement. Now serves as a statistical and information centre. Mems.: Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Uganda.

Chair. A. D. McLEOD; Sec. Mrs. E. E. E. MOOIJEN. Pubs. *Bulletin of Statistics* (annual), *Statistical Summary* (monthly).

International Textile Care and Rental Association—ITCRA: Lancaster Gate House, 319 Pinner Rd., Harrow, Middlesex, HA1 4HX, England; f. 1950; functions include consultation relating to all matters of common interest, promotion of development of the industry, international exchange and co-operation, maintenance of libraries, organizations of conferences and congresses, encouragement of technical education in the industry. Mems.: 10.

Pres. L. A. HELLSTEDT (Sweden); Dir. E. W. SWETMAN, O.B.E. (U.K.). Pubs. *News Bulletins*, *Press Releases* (3-4 times a year).

International Tin Council: Haymarket House, 1 Oxendon St., London, SW1Y 4EQ, England; f. July 1956; now operates the Fifth International Tin Agreement, which is intended to regulate the international tin market by the prevention of excessive fluctuation in prices, the alleviation of difficulties arising from maladjustment between demand and supply and the ensuring of an adequate supply of tin at reasonable prices at all times. Maximum and minimum prices are laid down and all producing countries must contribute to a buffer stock of tin, which is controlled by a manager in accordance with the provisions of the agreement. The council meets at least four times a year. Mems.: governments of 28 countries. Fifth Council from July 1st, 1976. The Fifth International Tin Agreement entered into force provisionally on July 1st, 1976, and fully on July 1st, 1977.

Exec. Chair. PETER LAI (Malaysia); Sec. N. L. PHELPS; Buffer Stock Man. P. A. A. DE KONING. Pubs. *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*, *Tin Statistics 1963-73* (annual, replaces *Statistical Year Books/Supplements*), *Tin Prices 1956-73, 1973-* (annual), *Annual Reports 1956-57, Notes on Tin* (monthly), *Trade in Tin 1960-1974, Prospects for World Tin Consumption up to 1975, Aspects of the Marketing of Tin, The Search for Tin Deposits, Proceedings: Technical Conference on Tin London 1967* (2 vols.), *Second Technical Conference on Tin Bangkok 1969* (3 vols.), *Conference on Tin Consumption London 1972* (1 vol.), *Fourth World Conference on Tin Kuala Lumpur 1974* (4 vols.).

International Union of Marine Insurance: Stadthausquai 5, 8001 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1873 to collect and distribute information on marine insurance on a world-wide basis. Mems.: 43 associations.

Pres. AKE THORSTENSSON (Sweden); Gen. Sec. Dr. PETER ALTHERR (Switzerland). Publ. *Tables of Practical Equivalents* (issued in co-operation with the International Chamber of Commerce).

International Wallpaper Manufacturers Association I.G.I.: 265 ave. Louise, Boite 5, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1950 to promote international contact between manufacturers; to study the means of improving the demand for wallpaper; to exchange knowledge and information concerning publicity methods in each country. Mems.: 102 in 17 countries.

Pres. EDGAR HOLSCHER; Exec. Sec. YVETTE SCHOTTE.

International Whaling Commission (*Commission internationale baleinière*): The Red House, Station Rd., Histon, Cambridge, CB4 4NP, England; f. 1946 under the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling signed in Washington to provide for the conservation of the world whale stocks for the common good and to review, and if necessary amend, the regulations covering the operations of whaling; to encourage research relating to whales and whaling, to collect and analyse statistical information and to study and disseminate information concerning methods of increasing whale stocks. Mems.: governments of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France,

Iceland, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, South Africa, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom, U.S.A.

Chair. A. G. BOLLEN (Australia); Vice-Chair. T. ASGEIRSSON (Iceland); Sec. Dr. R. GAMBELL. *Publs. Annual Report, Report and Papers of the Scientific Committee of the Commission, Schedule to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling 1946.*

International Wholesale and Foreign Trade Centre (*Centre International du Commerce de Gros Intérieur et Extérieur*): ave. Livingstone 26-botte 3, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1949, present title adopted 1957. Aims to facilitate contacts between members of the wholesale trade, encourage the exchange of information and study of problems relating to the trade. Mems.: national organizations in 14 countries and 18 international organizations of specialized wholesalers, importers and exporters.

Pres. H. HEGER (Austria); Gen. Sec. H. C. J. CARTENS.

International Wool Secretariat: Wool House, Carlton Gardens, London, S.W.1; f. in 1937 to expand the use and usefulness of wool through promotion and research. Financed by Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Uruguay, the IWS follows an international policy of promoting wool irrespective of the country of origin. A non-trading organization, the IWS has branches in New York, Toronto, Paris, Amsterdam, Belgrade, Seoul, Taipei, Brussels, Copenhagen, Düsseldorf, Milan, Bombay, Tokyo, Oslo, Barcelona, Vienna, Zürich, Helsinki, Lisbon, Gothenburg, Teheran, Dublin and Mexico City, and Technical Offices in Athens, Hong Kong and Istanbul.

Man. Dir. K. C. CLARKE.

International Wool Study Group: Ashdown House, 123 Victoria St., London, SW1E 6RB, England; f. 1946 to collect and collate statistics relating to world supply of and demand for wool; to review developments and to consider possible solutions to problems and difficulties unlikely to be resolved in the ordinary course of world trade in wool. Mems.: 42 countries.

Sec.-Gen. R. S. WILSHIRE.

International Wool Textile Organisation (*Fédération Lainière Internationale*): 12-21 rue de Luxembourg, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1929 to maintain a connection between the wool textile organizations in member countries and represent their interests. Mems.: 26 countries.

Pres. C. M. D. ROBERTS (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. W. H. LAKIN (U.K.).

International Wrought Copper Council: 6 Bathurst St., Sussex Square, London, W2 2SD, England; f. 1953 to bind together and represent the copper fabricating industries in the member countries, and to represent the views of copper consumers to raw material producers. Organizes specialist activities on technical work, development of copper and uses, accident prevention. Mems.: 16 national groups representing non-ferrous metals fabricating industries in all West-European countries and Japan.

Chair. F. HALM (Switzerland); Sec. I. J. BENSON.

Internationale Union des Zweirad-Handwerks und -Handels (*International Association of Bicycle and Motorcycle Trade and Repair*): D-48 Bielefeld, Kesselbrink 5, Postfach 3040, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1956 for the exchange of ideas and information between members. Mems.: 7 in 6 countries.

Pres. ANTON PAULSEN (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec. HERMANN FOSTE (Federal Republic of Germany).

Intershoe (*Fédération internationale du commerce de la chaussure indépendant*): 67 chemin de la Montagne, 1224 Chêne-Bougeries, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1959 to further and protect the interests of the independent shoe retailer. Mems.: 40 organizations in 14 European countries, representing 50,000 retailers.

Gen. Sec. W. LANZ (Switzerland). *Publs. Circulars* (about 45 a year).

Lead Development Association: 34 Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AJ, England; f. 1954; provides free advice and information; maintains a library and abstracting service in collaboration with the Zinc Development Association (*see entry below*). Financed by lead producers and users in Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, Scandinavia and Africa.

Chair. KEITH HENDRICK (Canada); Dir.-Gen. ROSS L. STUBBS (U.K.).

Liaison Organization of the European Metal Industries (*Organisme de Liaison des Industries Métalliques Européennes—ORGALIME*): 99 rue de Stassart, 1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1954 to provide a permanent liaison between the mechanical, electrical and electronic engineering, and metalworking industries of member countries.

Pres. KÅRE TORP (Norway); Sec.-Gen. NICOLAAS GROENHART (Belgium).

Mutual Assistance of the Latin-American Government Oil Companies (*Asistencia Recíproca Petrolera Estatal Latinoamericana—ARPEL*): Paraguay 1547 Of. 206/209, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1965 to study and recommend the implementation of mutually beneficial agreements among members in order to promote technical and economic development; to further Latin-American integration; to promote the interchange of technical assistance and information; to plan congresses, lectures, and meetings concerning the oil industry. Mems.: State enterprises in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Sec.-Gen. Ing. CARLOS VANRELL P.; Asst. Sec.-Gen. Dr. RICARDO RODRIGUEZ FARJE. *Publs. Boletín Informativo, Boletín Técnico ARPEL, Carta Mensual.*

Pan-American Coffee Bureau: 1350 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1937 to study coffee problems of common interest to the Latin American countries in order to determine a co-ordinated policy; to promote the consumption of coffee in the U.S.A. and Canada and to further international co-operation in connection with world coffee problems. Mems.: 12 South and Central American Governments.

Chair. of Exec. Board BRAZIL; Exec. Dir. KENNETH W. BURGESS.

Permanent Conference of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of the EEC Countries: 30 square Ambiorix, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1958 to help the business circles organized within the European Chambers of Commerce and Industry to form a representative opinion on European affairs and to publish statements thereon. Mems.: full members: the 9 EEC countries; associate members: Greece and Turkey, Cyprus; 8 corresponding members.

Pres. EILBERT STIJCKEL (Netherlands); Sec.-Gen. GUY AMIET (France).

Permanent Council of the International Convention of Stresa for the use of appellations d'origine and denominations of cheeses: Secretariat: Dr. V. DE ASARTA and Dr. F. ZAFARANA, c/o Ministry of Agriculture, URI, 18, Via XX Settembre, 00100 Rome, Italy; f. 1951 to decide

on requests transmitted by the contracting parties to the Government of Italy, the depository of the convention; to try to settle disputes over the interpretation of the convention. Mems.: Austria, Denmark, France, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. Dr. ERNST ACKERMANN (Switzerland); Sec. Dr. VITTORIO DE ASARTA (Italy), and Dr. FRANCESCA ZAFARANA (Italy).

Primary Tungsten Association: 7 Rolls Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, EC4A 1HX, England.

Sec. B. E. DISBURY (U.K.).

Southern African Customs Union: f. 1969 to come into force in 1970, replacing an earlier customs union. Commission meets once a year, consisting of representatives of the member states. Customs duties are paid by the member states on the basis of their annual total values of imports. The South African rand is the legal tender in the Union. A common tariff is in force for trade between the members, except that Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland may impose additional duties under certain conditions, to protect their own economies.

Sugar Association of the Caribbean (Inc.): 80 Abercromby St., Port of Spain, Trinidad; f. 1942; 5 mem. associations.

Chair. G. H. MAINGOT; Sec. M. Y. KHAN. Publs. *S.A.C. Handbook*, *S.A.C. Annual Report*, *Proceedings of Meetings of W.I. Sugar Technologists*.

Union of Banana Exporting Countries (UPEB): apartado 9658, Panama 4, Panama.

Exec. Dir. HERMAN VALLEJO.

Union of International Fairs (Union des Foires Internationales): 35 bis, rue Jouffroy, 75017 Paris, France; f. 1925 to increase co-operation between international fairs, safeguard their interests and extend their operations. An annual congress determines the programme of work and decides on applications for membership; a steering committee carries out the decisions of the congress, and supervises the commissions and technical committees. There are 6 vice-presidents, and 25 counsellors.

The Union has defined the conditions to be fulfilled to qualify as an international fair, and is concerned with the standards of the fairs. It studies improvements which could be made in the conditions of the fairs. Mems.: 109 organizers of 57 general fairs, 222 exhibitions and 165 specialized exhibitions in 90 towns.

Pres. C. T. STEIDLE (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. ROGER HENRI WEBER (France).

Union of Producers, Conveyors and Distributors of Electric Energy in African Countries, Madagascar and Mauritius: B.P. 1345, Abidjan, Ivory Coast; f. 1970 to study technical matters and to promote efficient development

of enterprises in this sector. Mems.: 12 national electricity authorities and 4 affiliated mems. in Africa. Sec.-Gen. R. CHEVREAU.

West Indian Limes Association (Inc.): 2 Pasea St., St. Augustine, Trinidad; f. 1941; members in Antigua, Barbados, Nevis, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Vincent.

Pres. E. L. WARD. Publ. *Annual Report*.

West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.): Wildey, St. Michael, Barbados.

Pres. E. L. WARD; Sec. Barbados Agricultural Development Corporation.

World Council of Management—CIOS (Conseil Mondial de Management): 1 rue de Varembe, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1926 to promote the understanding of the principles and the practice of the methods of modern management; to organize conferences, congresses and seminars on management; to exchange information on management techniques; to promote training programmes. Mems.: national organizations in 41 countries.

Pres. Dr. BHARAT RAM (India). Publ. *Newsletter* (for members, in English and French).

World Federation of Diamond Bourses: 3 Jabotinsky St., Ramat-Gan, Israel (General Secretariat); f. 1947 to protect the interests of affiliated organizations and their individual members and to settle or arbitrate in disputes. Mems. 16 in 10 countries.

Pres: J. NUTKEWITZ (Belgium); Gen.-Sec. S. WINNIKOW (Israel).

World Packaging Organisation: c/o The Packaging Institute U.S.A., 342 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1967 to provide a forum for the exchange of knowledge on packaging; to promote the development of packaging technology; to disseminate information and knowledge of packaging; to develop skills and expertise in packaging; and, in general, to create conditions for the conservation, preservation and distribution of world food production; to contribute to the development of world-wide trade. Membership open to Continental Packaging Federations of Nat. Packaging Orgs. Mems.: Asian Packaging Federation, North American Packaging Federation, Latin American Packaging Union.

Pres. R. W. COUGHLIN (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. P. REUMAN (U.S.A.).

Zinc Development Association: 34 Berkeley Square, London, W1X 6AJ, England; provides free advice and information; maintains a library and abstracting service in collaboration with the Lead Development Association (see entry above). Affiliates are: Zinc Alloy Die Casters Association, Galvanizers' Association and Zinc Pigment Development Association. Financed by zinc producers and users in Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom, Scandinavian, African and other countries.

Chair. K. C. HENDRICK (U.K.); Dir.-Gen. R. L. STUBBS (U.K.).

TRANSPORT

African Aviation Federation: f. 1969 to promote development of means of communication in Africa, co-operation among airline companies of member states, development of telecommunications between airports and the establishment of an aviation research centre. First Conference Cairo 1969.

Chair. R. AMPONSAH (Ghana).

African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC): P.O.B. 2356, Dakar, Senegal; f. 1969 to provide members with a framework for co-ordination and co-operation in all civil aviation activities; to promote co-ordination and better utilization and development of African air transport systems and to encourage the application of ICAO standards and recommendations. Mems.: membership is open to all African States members of ECA or OAU.

Pres. M. MAÏGA (Mali); Sec. E. LOMBOLOU; Deputy Sec. M. H. MUGIZI.

Agency for the Safety of Aerial Navigation in Africa and Madagascar (*Agence pour la Sécurité de la Navigation Aérienne en Afrique et à Madagascar—ASECNA*): Bangui, Central African Empire; f. 1959. Mems.: 15.

Pres. LOUIS SANMARCO; Dir.-Gen. ROGER MACHENAUD.

American Association of Port Authorities: 1612-K St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.; to assist the exchange of information on construction, maintenance and functioning of ports; to promote regular building, management and services; to encourage water-borne traffic. Mems.: bodies in 27 countries.

Exec. Vice-Pres. RICHARD L. SCHUTZ. Publ. *World Ports*.

Arab Maritime Transport Academy: Victor Bassily St. Alexandria, P.O.B. 1092, Egypt; f. 1972; Gen. Dir. Commodore GAMAL MOUKHTAR; Deputy Gen. Dir. Commodore ALPHONSE HABIB SADDEK. Publs. *Journal of Research Centre* (annual), *Journal of Arab Maritime Transport Academy* (twice yearly), *News Bulletin* (monthly).

Association of African Airlines (*Association des Compagnies Aériennes Africaines*): P.O.B. 20116, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1969 to give African air companies expert advice in technical financial, juridical and market matters. Mems.: eight national African airlines; three carriers may become associate mems.

Pres. BONGO BOLOKOMA (Zaire); Acting Sec.-Gen. K. KAKUBA.

The Baltic and International Maritime Conference—BIMCO: 19 Kristianiagade, DK-2100 Copenhagen, Denmark; f. 1905 to unite shipowners and other persons and organizations connected with the industry. Mems.: in 90 countries representing about 42 per cent of world merchant tonnage.

Pres. TRISTAN VIÉLJEUX; Gen. Man. W. MØLLER SØRENSEN. Publs. *Bulletins* and *Weekly Circulars*.

Central Commission for the Navigation of the Rhine: Palais du Rhin, Strasbourg, France; f. 1815 to ensure free movement of traffic and standard river facilities to ships of all nations. Draws up navigational rules, standardizes customs regulations, arbitrates in disputes involving river traffic, approves plans for river maintenance work. There is an administrative centre for social security for boatmen, and a tripartite commission for labour conditions. Mems.: Belgium, France,

Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Chair. E. DIEZ; Sec.-Gen. R. DOERFLINGER (France).

Central Office for International Railway Transport (*Office central des transports internationaux par chemins de fer—OC T I*): Gryphenhübeliweg 30, Berne; f. 1893 to function as General Secretariat of the Union of States adhering to the international conventions regulating the carriage of goods, passengers, and baggage by rail (CIM and CIV), as subsequently revised. Duties: to circulate communications from the contracting States and railways to other States and railways; to publish information on behalf of international transport services; to undertake conciliation, give an advisory opinion or assist in arbitration on disputes arising between railways; to examine requests for the amendment of the conventions and to convene conferences. Mems.: 32 States.

Dir.-Gen. HANS AMBERG. Publ. *Bulletin des Transports Internationaux par Chemins de Fer*, in French and German, monthly.

Danube Commission: Benczúr utca 25, H-1068 Budapest, Hungary; f. 1948 to ensure facilities for shipping on the Danube; holds annual sessions; approves projects for river maintenance, supervises technical services; there are uniform navigation rules; secretariat has a technical section, an administrative section and an accounts department. Mems.: 7 countries on the Danube.

Pres. Dr. VACLAV MORAVEC (Czechoslovakia); Vice-Pres. DRAGOMIR PETROVIC (Yugoslavia); Sec. Dr. FRIEDRICH FRÖLICHSTAL (Austria); Dir. of Secretariat Dr. GYORGY FEKETE (Hungary). Publs. *Manuals for River Users*, *Basic Regulations for Navigation on the Danube*, *Hydrological Yearbooks*, *Statistical Yearbooks*, documentation.

Documentation Bureau of the International Union of Railways—UIO (*Bureau de Documentation de l'Union Internationale des Chemins de fer*): 14-16, rue Jean Rey, 75015 Paris, France; f. 1951 to collect and make available to members of the International Union of Railways all documentations concerning economic, legal, social and technical aspects of railways. All members of the International Union of Railways are automatically members of the documentation bureau. Dir. V. CANYN (France). Publ. *Selection of International Railway Documentation* (in English, French, German and Spanish; monthly).

European Civil Aviation Conference—ECAC (*Commission Européenne de l'Aviation Civile—CEAC*): 3 bis Villa Emile-Bergerat, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France; f. 1955 to review the development of European air transport with the object of promoting the co-ordination, the better utilization, and the orderly development of such air transport, and to consider any special problem that might arise in this field. Mems.: 20 European States.

Pres. HANS RABEN; Sec. MAURICE DOZ.

European Company for the Financing of Railway Rolling Stock (*Société européenne pour le financement de matériel ferroviaire*): Rittergasse 20, 4001 Basle, Switzerland; f. 1956 for the purpose of obtaining rolling stock for shareholding railway administrations on the best possible terms. Shareholders: national railway administrations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece,

Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia. Capital p.u. 500 million Swiss francs. 25 per cent contributed by France, 25 per cent by Germany, 13.5 per cent by Italy, 10 per cent by Belgium, 5 per cent by Switzerland, 6 per cent by Netherlands, 5.22 per cent by Spain, 3 per cent by Yugoslavia, 2 per cent each by Luxembourg and Austria and the balance by other members.

Pres. Prof. H. M. OEFTERING (Federal Republic of Germany); Dir.-Gen. H. WEBER (Switzerland); Mans. J. POLLARD, E. DEWALD.

European Passenger Time-Table and Through Carriage Conference (*Conférence européenne des horaires des trains de voyageurs et des services directs—CEH*): Direction générale des chemins de fer fédéraux suisses, Hochschulestrasse 6, CH-3030 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1923 to arrange international passenger connections by rail and water and to help obtain easing of customs and passport control at frontier stations. Mems.: rail and steamship companies and administrations, representatives of governments and other organizations in 25 countries. Administered by the Directorate of the Swiss Federal Railways.

Pres. Dr. K. WELLINGER (Switzerland).

European Railway Wagon Pool—EUROP: SNCF Belges, Direction Exploitation, 21 rue de Louvain, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1953 for the common use of wagons put into the pool by member railways. Mems.: 9 railway administrations in 9 countries. Managing Railway: Belgian Railways.

Institute of Air Transport (*Institut du Transport Aérien—ITA*): 4 rue de Solferino, 75007 Paris, France; an international non-profit making association; f. 1945 to serve as an international centre of research on economic, technical and policy aspects of air transport, and on the economy and sociology of transport and tourism; acts as economic and technical consultant in carrying out research requested by members on specific subjects; maintains a data bank, a library and a consultation and advice service; organizes training courses on air transport economics. Mems.: organizations involved in air transport, production and equipment, universities, banks, insurance companies, private individuals and government agencies in 70 different countries.

Pres. J. CAHEN SALVADOR; Dir.-Gen. G. R. BESSE; Dir. R. PELADAN. Publs. in French and English, *Studies and Documents* (about 12 a year), *ITA Bulletin* (weekly).

Inter-American Federation of Touring and Automobile Clubs (*Federación Interamericana de Touring y Automóvil Clubes*): 1850 avenida del Libertador, Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1941 to protect interests of motorists in member countries, to promote automobile sport, clubs and road facilities. Mems.: 24 travel and automobile clubs in 19 countries.

Pres. Gen. SYLVIO AMÉRICO SANTA ROSA (Brazil); Sec.-Treas. LUIS HERNÁN VIDE LA PACHECO (Chile); Exec. Sec. MARY G. DE TORNO (Argentina). Publs. *Anuario FITAC*, *Memoria*, *Informaciones a los Clubes*, *Guía Turística Interamericana* (Spanish and English), *Convenciones y Organismos Internacionales*.

International Association for the Rhine Ships Register (*Association internationale du registre des bateaux du Rhin*): Koningin Emmaplein 6, 3016 AA Rotterdam, Netherlands; f. 1947 for the classification of Rhine ships, the organization and publication of a Rhine ships register and for the unification of general average rules, etc. Mems.: shipowners and associations, insurers

and associations, shipbuilding engineers, average adjusters and others interested in Rhine traffic.

Dir. J. W. THISSEN.

International Association of Ports and Harbors: Kotohira-Kaikan Bldg., 2-8 Toranomon 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105, Japan; f. 1955 to increase the efficiency of ports and harbours through the dissemination of information relative to the fields of port organization, management, administration, operation, development and promotion; to encourage the growth of waterborne commerce. Mems.: 355 in 70 states.

Pres. G. W. ALTVATER (U.S.A.); First Vice-Pres. A. S. MAYNE (Australia); Second Vice-Pres. P. BASTARD (France); Third Vice-Pres. A. J. TOZZOLI (U.S.A.); Sec.-Gen. Dr. HAJIME SATO (Japan). Publs. *Ports and Harbors* (monthly), *Membership Directory* (annual), *Proceedings of Conference*, *Port Problems in Developing Countries*.

International Association of Users of Private Sidings (*Association Internationale des Usagers d'Embranchements Particuliers*): Lilienstrasse 28, 43 Essen, Federal Republic of Germany; f. 1954 to protect the interests of its members by acting as liaison with international and national authorities. Mems.: 13 from Austria, Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland.

Pres. F. GENRICH (Federal Republic of Germany).

International Automobile Federation (*Fédération internationale de l'automobile*): 8 place de la Concorde, 75008 Paris, France; f. 1904. Object: to develop international automobile sport and motor touring. Represented at UN and ECOSOC. Mems.: 101 national automobile clubs or associations in 89 countries.

Pres. Prince PAUL METTERNICH; Sec.-Gen. J. J. FREVILLE.

International Carriage and Luggage-Van Union (*Union internationale des voitures et fourgons—RIC*): Direction générale des chemins de fer fédéraux suisses, Hochschulestrasse 6, CH-3030 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1921. Aims: the adjustment of the reciprocal use of carriages, luggage vans and mail vans in international through traffic. Mems.: 24 European railway administrations. Administered by the Directorate of the Swiss Federal Railways.

International Chamber of Shipping: 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3, England; f. 1921 to promote the interests of its members primarily in the technical and legal fields of shipping operations. Mems.: national associations representative of the private shipowners in 28 countries, covering almost two-thirds of world merchant shipping.

Chair. H. T. BEAZLEY (U.K.); Sec.-Gen. Rear-Adm. P. W. W. GRAHAM (U.K.). Publs. various technical publications on safety and pollution issues.

International Civil Airports Association—ICAA (*Association internationale des aéroports civils*): Building 226, Cédex A103, 94396 Orly-Aérogare, France; f. 1962 to develop relations and co-operation among civil airports throughout the world and promote the interests of air transport in general. Mems.: 150 members representing 250 airports, from 76 countries.

Pres. P. TILTSCH (Vienna); Chief Exec. Cttee. A. BINET (Paris); Sec.-Gen. G. HILL. Publs. *ICAA Weekly*, *ICAA News*, *Airport Forum*.

International Conference for Promoting Technical Uniformity on Railways (*Conférence internationale pour l'unité technique des chemins de fer*): Département fédéral des transports et communications et de l'énergie,

Berne, Switzerland; f. 1882, new agreement in 1938. Aims to study the transfer of railway wagons from one country to another and to draw up regulations facilitating such transfers. Mems.: Governments of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Administered by the Swiss Federal Department of Transport, Communications and Power.

International Conference of Special Trains for Travel Agencies (*Conférence internationale des trains spéciaux d'agences de voyages—CITA*): Direction générale des chemins de fer fédéraux suisses, Hochschulstrasse 6, CH-3030 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1964 to arrange international special trains for travel agencies. Mems.: rail and steamship companies in 14 countries and representatives of 16 European travel agencies.

International Container Bureau: 38 Cours Albert 1er, Paris 8e, France; f. 1933 to group representatives of all means of transport and activities concerning containers, to promote combined door-to-door transport by the successive use of several means of transport; to examine and bring into effect administrative, technical and customs advances and to centralize data on behalf of its members. 190 members.

Pres. J. MARTIAL; Dep.-Pres. M. G. HARTMANN; Vice-Pres. Dr. SCHMIDT-SOMMERFELD, M. DE VOS, M. JAYET. Publ. *Containers* (bulletin twice yearly), information leaflets.

International Federation of Freight Forwarders' Associations (*Fédération Internationale des Associations de Transitaires et Assimilés—FIATA*): 29 Brauerstrasse, P.O.B. 177, CH-8026 Zurich, Switzerland; f. 1926 to protect and represent its members at international level. Mems.: 55 members and 1,000 associate members in 130 countries.

Pres. C. W. KJELLBERG (Sweden); Sec.-Gen. Dr. F. GYSSENS, Verbindingsdok-Westkaai 26-30, Box 7, B-2000, Antwerp, Belgium; Dir.-Gen. W. ZEILBECK; Dir. FIATA Airfreight Institute, F. FREIBURGHaus, Pubs. *FIATA News* (quarterly), *FIATA Airfreight Institute Forum* (monthly).

International Federation of Pedestrians (*Fédération Internationale des Piétons*): Passage 61 111, The Hague, Netherlands; f. 1963. Aims: to study the problems connected with education, defence and protection of pedestrians; to participate in studies and manifestations concerning traffic environment, to stimulate mutual exchange of ideas, publications and results of activities; to promote the interests of pedestrians among competent international institutions. Mems.: national pedestrian organizations of 9 countries as well as research institutes.

Pres. R. LAPEYRE (France); Vice-Pres. T. C. FOLEY (United Kingdom); Gen.-Sec. Mrs. V. I. VAN DER DOES-ENTHOVEN (Netherlands). Publ. *Bulletin* (twice a year).

International Rail Transport Committee (*Comité international des transports par chemins de fer—CIT*): Direction générale des chemins de fer fédéraux suisses, 9 Wildhainweg, CH 3000 Berne, Switzerland; f. 1902 for the development of international law relating to railway transport on the basis of the Berne conventions (CIV and CIM) and for the adoption of standard rules on other questions relating to international transport law. Mems.: 299 transport undertakings in 31 countries. Pres. M. DESPONDS (Switzerland); Sec. M. BERTHERIN (Switzerland).

International Railway Congress Association (*Association internationale du congrès des chemins de fer*): 85 rue de France, B1070 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1885 to facilitate the progress and development of railways by the holding of periodical congresses and by means of publications. Mems.: Governments, railway administrations and national or international organizations.

Pres. G. VANHEE; Sec.-Gen. R. SQUILBIN. Pubs. *Rail International* (monthly in French, German, Russian and English), *Selection of International Railway Documentation* (in French, German, English and Spanish).

International Road Federation—IRF (*Fédération routière internationale*): Geneva Office: 63 rue de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland; Washington Office: 1023 Washington Building, Washington 20005, D.C., U.S.A.; f. 1948 to encourage the development and improvement of highways and highway transportation. Organizes World Highway Conferences. Mems.: 91 national road associations and 500 individual firms and industrial associations.

Geneva: Chair. Lord CHESHAM; Dir. Gen. Count F. ARCO; Washington: Chair. G. ALEXANDER; Pres. R. O. SWAIN. Pubs. *World Road Statistics* (annually, Geneva), *Routes du Monde/World Highways* (monthly information bulletin, Geneva/Washington), *IRF Directory*, including *World Directory of Road Administrators* (annually, Geneva).

International Road Safety—PRI (*La Prévention Routière Internationale*): Linas, 91, Monthléry, France; f. 1939 to provide exchange of ideas and material on road safety; organize international action; assist non-member countries; consultative status at UN and Council of Europe. Mems.: 35 national organizations.

Pres. Mr. GALLIENNE; Sec.-Gen. R. PANSARD. Publ. quarterly liaison bulletin.

International Road Transport Union—IRU (*Union internationale des transports routiers*): Centre International, 1202, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1947. Aims to study all problems of road transport, to promote unification and simplification of regulations relating to road transport, and to develop the use of road transport for passengers and goods. Mems.: national federations for road transport and interested groups; 100 members in 50 countries.

Pres. C. BARAGIOLA (Italy); Sec.-Gen. P. GROENENDIJK.

The International Shipping Federation Ltd.: Shipping Federation House, 146-150 Minories, London, EC3 1LS, England; f. 1909 to consider all personnel questions affecting the interests of shipowners; responsible for Shipowners' Group at ILO conferences. Mems.: national shipowners' organizations in 24 countries.

Pres. Sir FREDERICK BOLTON (U.K.); Dir. J. K. RICE-OXLEY; Sec. M. BROWNRIGG.

International Union for Inland Navigation (*Union Internationale de la Navigation Fluviale*): 1 Tunnelplats, B-2000 Antwerp, Belgium; f. 1952 to promote the interests of inland waterways carriers before all international organizations. Mems.: national waterways organizations of Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Switzerland, U.K.

Pres. F. SEVERYNS (Belgium); Sec. H. MULLENBACH (France). Pubs. annual and occasional reports.

International Union of Public Transport—UITP (*Union Internationale des Transports Publics*): 19 avenue de l'Uruguay, Brussels 5, Belgium; f. 1885 to study all problems connected with the passenger transport industry. Mems.: 350 public transport systems in 63 coun-

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Transport

tries and 250 contractors and services and 1,500 personal members.

Pres. R. BELIN (France); Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ J. JACOBS. Publs. *Review* (quarterly), Congress reports and proceedings, *Biblio-Index* (quarterly), Compendium of Statistics.

International Union of Railways (*Union internationale des chemins de fer—UIC*): 14 rue Jean-Rey, 75 Paris 15e; f. 1922. Object: the unification and improvement of railway operating conditions for the benefit of international traffic. 58 railways and 9 associate undertakings are represented.

Chair. W. WINKLER; Sec.-Gen. B. DE FONTGALLAND. Publs. *Rail International*, jointly with the International Railway Congress Association (IRCA) (monthly, in English, French and German), *Selection of International Railway Documentation*, jointly with the IRCA (10 issues a year, in English, French, German and Spanish), *International Railway Statistics* (annual, in English, French and German), *Quarterly Railway Statistics* (in English, French and German), *FERINFOR* (monthly information bulletin in English, French and German).

International Wagon Union (*Union internationale des wagons—RIV*): Direction générale des chemins de fer fédéraux suisses, Hochschulstrasse 6, CH-3030 Berne Switzerland; f. 1921. Aims: the adjustment of the reciprocal use of wagons, loading tackle, pallets and containers in international through traffic. Administered by the Directorate of the Swiss Federal Railways. Mems.: 31 European and Near East railways administrations.

Northern Shipowners' Defence Club (*Nordisk Skibsrederforening*): Kristinelundv. 22, P.O. B. 3000El., Oslo 2, Norway; f. 1889 to assist members in disputes over contracts, taking the necessary legal steps on behalf of members and bearing the cost of such claims. Members are Finnish, Swedish and Norwegian shipowners representing 1,511 ships with gross tonnage of about 27 million.

Man. Dir. PER GRAM; Chair. NIELS WERRING, Jr. Publ. *A Law Report of Maritime Cases* (annual), and a quarterly members' periodical.

Organisation for the Collaboration of Railways (*Organisation pour la collaboration des chemins de fer*): Hozà 63-67, Warsaw, Poland; f. 1956 for the development of international traffic and technical and scientific co-operation in the sphere of railway and road traffic. Conference of Ministers of member countries meets annually. Mems.: railway and road traffic administrations of China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Viet-Nam, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and U.S.S.R.

Chair. STEFAN BATKOWSKI (Poland). Publ. *O.S.S.H. D. Journal* (bi-monthly; in Chinese, German and Russian).

Orient Airlines Association: Manila, Philippines; f. 1967; member carriers exchange information and plan the development of the industry within the region by means of research, technical and marketing committees. Mems.: Air Viet-Nam, Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd., China Air Lines, Garuda Indonesian Airways, Japan Air Lines, Korean Air Lines, Malaysian Airline System, Philippines Airlines, Quantas Airways Ltd.

Sec.-Gen. Capt. S. QUMBO.

Pan-American Highway Congresses: Permanent Secretariat, Organization of American States, Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A.; f. 1925. Aims: to aid and promote the development and progress of highways in the American Hemisphere. Mems.: 24 American States.

Pres. of Perm. Exec. Cttee. Dr. JOSÉ GONZÁLEZ LANDER (Venezuela); Perm. Sec. Ing. HUGO J. SEIFART (OAS). Publ. *Proceedings of the Congress* (every 4 years). (See also chapter, Pan-American Highway Congresses.)

Pan American Railway Congress Association (*Asociación del Congreso Panamericano de Ferrocarriles*): Av. 9 de Julio 1925, Piso 13, 1332 Buenos Aires, Argentina; f. 1907; present title adopted 1941; aims to promote the development and progress of railways in the American continent; structure: Congresses (held every three years in capital cities of the member states), Permanent Commission, Executive Committee; mems.: government representatives, railway enterprises and individuals in 26 countries.

Pres. JUAN CARLOS DE MARCHI (Argentina); Gen. Sec. CAYETANO MARLETTA RAINERI (Argentina). Publ. *Boletín* (bi-monthly).

Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses—PIANC (*Association Internationale Permanente des Congrès de Navigation*): 155 rue de la Loi, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1885, present form adopted 1902. Object: to promote the maintenance and operation of both inland and ocean navigation by fostering and encouraging progress in the design, construction, improvement, maintenance and operation of inland and maritime waterways, of inland and maritime ports and of coastal areas; assembles and publishes information in this field, undertakes studies, organizes international and national meetings. Congresses are held every four years, the last being in 1977. Mems.: 43 Governments, 2,767 other members.

Pres. Prof. GUSTAVE WILLEMS; Sec.-Gen. H. VANDERVELDEN. Publs. *Papers and Proceedings of Congresses*, *Bulletin* (3 times a year), *Illustrated Technical Dictionary* (in 6 languages), *Final Reports of International Study Commissions*.

St. Lawrence Seaway: Canada: St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, Place de Ville, Ottawa, Ontario K1R 5A3.

Pres. PAUL D. NORMANDEAU, ENG.; Vice-Pres. T. J. QUIGG. U.S.A.: Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, Seaway Circle, Massena, N.Y.; Administrator D. W. OBERLIN.

Opened 1959 to allow ocean-going ships to enter the Great Lakes of North America. Construction began in 1954 and the Welland Canal Bypass was opened in 1973. The seaway is 426 miles long, reaching from Montreal Harbour up the St. Lawrence River into Lake Ontario and through the Welland Ship Canal into Lake Erie. Hydro-electric power is generated at the Moses-Saunders dam in the vicinity of Massena, N.Y. and Cornwall, Ontario. Canadian capital assets for the Seaway amount to \$776 million while U.S. assets are \$126 million. Shipping in 1976 carried about 54 million tons of cargo between Montreal and Lake Ontario (both directions) and about 64 million tons on the Welland Canal.

Trans-Sahara Liaison Committee: c/o Ministry of Public Works, 135 rue Didouche Mourade, Algiers, Algeria; f. 1964 to study and build a Trans Saharan Road and to obtain the necessary finance; the Algerian section from El Golea to In Salah was opened in April 1973, and work then began on the next section, running into Niger; with UNDP backing a feasibility study was made and an international consortium was engaged for designing the project; estimated cost for the road, 7 metres wide and 2,900 km. in total length, is U.S. \$26 million. Mems.: Algeria, Mali, Morocco, Niger and Tunisia.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Transport, Youth and Students

Union of African Railways: B.P. 687 Kinshasa, Zaire; f. 1972 to standardize, expand, co-ordinate and improve member railway services; the ultimate aim is to link all the railway systems to each other and to the rest of the world. A General Assembly was held in Ghana, October 1976. Mems.: railway undertakings in 23 African countries.

Union of European Railway Industries (*Union des Industries Ferroviaires Européennes—UNIFE*): 12 rue Bixio, 75007 Paris, France; f. 1975 as a union of associations which represent companies concerned in the manufacture of railway equipment in Europe, in order to represent their collective interests towards all European and International Organizations concerned. Founder Members: AICMR and CELTE.

Chair. P. VAN DER REST; Sec.-Gen. J. L. BURCKHARDT. Publs. Private reports for members only.

Union of European Railway Road Services (*Union des services routiers des chemins de fer européens*): General-

direktion der Schweizerischen Bundesbahnen, CH 3000 Bern, Hochschulstrasse 6, Switzerland; f. 1950/1951; runs the EUROPABUS international railway road services, an international network of scheduled coach services covering 100,000 km. Mems.: railway administrations in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Pres. Dr. LATSCHA (Switzerland); Sec.-Gen. Dr. H. STRICKER (Switzerland); Dir. Europabus J. J. TOURNAYRE (France).

World Airlines Clubs Association: c/o Pan American World Airways, Siam Center, 965 Rama 1 Rd., Bangkok 5, Thailand; f. 1966; holds a General Assembly annually, sports tournaments and working session for 10-member Exec. Cttee. Mems.: 57 clubs in 30 countries.

Pres. GERRY PHILBROOK; Sec.-Gen. MALAI SAKOLVIRHAK. Publs. circulars to member clubs.

YOUTH AND STUDENTS

Asian Students' Association: 511 Nathan Rd., 1/F, Kowloon, Hong Kong; f. 1969 to help in the solution of local and regional problems; to assist in promotion of an Asian identity; to promote programmes of common benefit to member organizations; since 1972 the organization has opposed all forms of colonialism or foreign intervention in Asia; activities: Conference, Seminars, Workshops, Student Commissions for Economics, Education, Women's Affairs; the organization sponsors the Student Travel Association of Asia. Fifth Asian Student Conference: Chiangmai, Thailand 1975. Mems.: 16 national or regional student unions, one assoc. mem., two corresp. mems.

Publ. *Asian Student News*.

Association of International Students in Economics and Commercial Sciences (*Association Internationale des Etudiants en Sciences Economiques et Commerciales—AIESEC*): 45 Ave. Legrand, B-1050 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1948 to promote understanding between members through international educational programmes, e.g. commercial trainee exchanges, seminars, conferences and study tours. Mems.: 350 universities in 55 countries. Sec.-Gen. ALBERT PELACH-PANICKER (Spain). Publs. *Compendium*, *Annual Report*, *Linkletter*, and sundry national committee publications.

Bureau of Information and Research on Student Health (BIRSH): via Reno 30, 00198 Rome, Italy; f. 1965; aims at the spread of information and documentation concerning student health and university health services.

Sec.-Gen. PIETRO BUSCAGLIONE (Italy). Publ. *Student Health News* (irregular).

Confederación Latinoamericana de Asociaciones Cristianas de Jóvenes (*Latin American Confederation of Young Men's Christian Associations*): Casilla 172, Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1914 to unite the Young Men's Christian Associations of the continent; to secure the more effective accomplishment of its aims, which are the moral, spiritual, intellectual, social and physical development of young men; to strengthen the work of the Associations and to sponsor the establishment of new Associations. Mems.: affiliated YMCA's in 14 countries, with over 250,000 members.

Officers: Pres. EDUARDO R. GALLETTI (Argentina);

Vice-Pres. LOPE MENDOZA (Venezuela), MAXIMILIANO FERBER (Brazil); Hon. Sec. ROBERTO CORREA (Chile). Publs. *Artículos Técnicos*, *Revista Trimestral*, *Informes Internacionales*.

Council of European National Youth Committees (CENYC) (*Conseil Européen des Comités Nationaux de Jeunesse*): rue du Cornet 120, 1040 Belgium; f. 1963 to further the consciousness of European youth and to represent the European National Co-ordinating Committees of youth work vis-à-vis European institutions. Activities include research on youth problems in Europe; projects, seminars, study groups, study tours; and the Council provides a forum for the exchange of information, experiences and ideas between members. Gained observer status with the Council of Europe 1966 and with UNESCO in 1971. Members: national committees in 15 countries.

Pres. ERIC BETTERMAN (Federal Republic of Germany); Sec.-Gen. BJORN JAABERG HANSEN (Norway). Publ. *CENYC Information* (quarterly).

Council on International Educational Exchange: 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.; f. 1947; issues International Student Identity Card and International Scholar Identity Card, entitling holders to discounts and to accommodation in student hostels and restaurants; arranges passage on intra-European student flights and trans-Atlantic transport; offers students short-term unskilled jobs in Europe; provides low-cost accommodation in New York City; co-ordinates summer programmes in the U.S. for foreign students and teachers; sponsors conferences on educational exchange; publications list overseas programmes for high school and college students, sources of information on independent student travel abroad and describe transport and student travel services. Mems.: 182.

Exec. Dir. J. E. BOWMAN. Publs. include: *CIEE*, *Student Travel Catalog*, *The Whole World Handbook*, *Where to Stay U.S.A.*, *The Student Guide to Latin America*.

International Association for the Exchange of Students for Technical Experience—IAESTE: Rämistrasse 101, 8092 Zürich, Switzerland; f. 1948. Mems.: 43 national committees and 3 co-operating institutions.

Gen. Sec. KARL KÖCHLE. Publ. *Annual Report*.

International Association of Dental Students: c/o Dr. JOHN SEAR, Medical Protection Society Ltd., 50 Hallam St., London, W1N 6DE, England; f. 1951 to represent dental students and their opinions internationally, to promote dental student exchanges and international congresses. Mems.: 10,000 students in 23 countries.

Pres. Dr. ASTERIOS DOUKOUDAKIS (Greece); Sec.-Gen. WENCHE KNUDSEN (Denmark). Publs. *IADS Newsletter* (4 a year), *IADS Exchange Guide* (yearly).

International Association of Y's Men's Clubs, Inc.: 1308 Oak Brook Rd., Box 1000, Oak Brook, Illinois 60521, U.S.A.; f. 1922 to encourage the organization of Y's Men's Clubs throughout the world as service arms of their local YMCA's. Mems.: 825 clubs totalling 21,000 mems. in 48 countries.

Pres. HEINZ GRABIA; Sec.-Gen. GERALD L. HEYL; Associate Sec.-Gen. INGVAR WALLIN. Publ. *The Y's Men's World* (quarterly).

International Federation of Medical Student Associations: c/o FIMSIC, Stenbäckinkatu 9, 00290 Helsinki 29, Finland; f. 1951 to study and promote the professional interests of medical students throughout the world; improve medical education, medical student health and arrange international exchanges. Mems.: 50 medical student associations.

Pres. ELI DOVER; Sec.-Gen. RIITTA HILSKA. Publs. *Medical Students—How to go Abroad*, *Intermedica*, *IFMSA News*, *Introducing IFMSA*, *IFMSA Population Bulletin*.

International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation: c/o Peter Sharott, Pharmaceutical Dept., General Hospital, Nottingham, England; f. 1949 to study and promote the interests of pharmaceutical students and to encourage international co-operation. Mems.: 27 countries and organizations from six other countries.

Pres. VERONICA DAVIS; Sec.-Gen. PETER SHAROTT. Publ. *IPSF News Bulletin* (three issues a year).

International Union of Socialist Youth (*Union internationale de la jeunesse socialiste*): Neustiftgasse 3, A-1070 Vienna, Austria; f. 1946 to educate young people in the principles of free and democratic Socialism and further the co-operation of democratic socialist youth organizations; conducts international meetings, symposia, etc. Mems.: youth and student organizations in 76 countries, totalling about 2 million members.

Pres. LOUIS AYALA (Chile); Gen. Sec. JOHAN PEANBERG (Sweden). Publ. *IUSY Bulletin*.

International Union of Students (*Union internationale des étudiants*): 17 November St., 110 01 Prague 01, Czechoslovakia; f. 1946 to defend the rights and interests of students. Activities include conferences, meetings, solidarity campaigns, relief projects, award of scholarships, travel and exchange, sports events, cultural projects. Mems.: 90 national student unions.

Pres. DUŠAN ULČAK (Czechoslovakia); Gen. Sec. FATHI EL FADL (Sudan). Publs. *World Student News* (monthly), *News Service* (fortnightly), *Young Cinema and Theatre* (quarterly), *DE—Democratization of Education* (quarterly), *Sports Bulletin* (quarterly), *African Bulletin* (12 a year), *Arab Bulletin* (12 a year), *Asian Bulletin* (12 a year), *European Bulletin* (12 a year), *DE Bulletin* (12 a year), *Bulletin for Latin America* (12 a year), *Chile Bulletin* (12 a year).

International Young Christian Workers (*Jeunesse Ouvrière Chrétienne Internationale*): 26 rue Juste Lipse, 1040 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1925, on the inspiration of the Priest-Cardinal Joseph Cardijn, to unite young workers and prepare them for the responsibilities of an adult community, to provide information and research con-

ferences and to represent the interests of young workers at the international level.

Pres. JOSÉ LUIS VELLÉS (Puerto Rico); Sec.-Gen. SYLVESTER THOMAS (India).

International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations (ISMUN) (*Mouvement international des jeunes et des étudiants pour les Nations Unies*): 5 chemin des Iris, 1216 Cointrin, Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1948 by the World Federation of United Nations Associations, independent since 1949; is an international non-governmental organization of students and young people dedicated especially to supporting the principles embodied in the United Nations Charter and Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Movement holds particular interest in building economic, social and cultural equality and in working for national independence, continuous development and human rights on a worldwide scale. Its programming objectives focus on promoting constructive action in furtherance of these goals. Mems.: associations in 38 countries; Regional Offices in Nairobi, Kenya and Nicosia (Cyprus).

Pres. GABRIEL SZEKELY; Sec.-Gen. ROGER MANSER. Publs. *ISMUN Newsletter* (monthly), *Square Deal Analysis and Action Documents* on human rights, disarmament and economic and social development; seminar reports and background papers.

International Youth Hostel Federation: Midland Bank Chambers, Howards Gate, Welwyn Garden City, Herts., England; f. 1932; facilitates international travel by members of the various youth hostels associations and advises and helps in the formation of youth hostels associations in all countries where no such organizations exist. Mems.: 50 national associations with 2.6 million individual members.

Pres. PIET KIMZEKE (Belgium); Sec.-Gen. GRAHAM HEATH (U.K.); Treas. JAMES YOUNG (U.K.). Publs. *Handbook* (annually), *Manual*, *Information Bulletin* (monthly), *Phrase Book*.

Jaycees International: 400 University Drive (P.O.B. 340-577), Coral Gables, Florida 33134, U.S.A.; f. 1944 to encourage and advance international understanding and goodwill, and to sponsor jaycee organizations throughout the world with a view to providing young people with opportunities for leadership training, promoting goodwill through international fellowship, solving civic problems by arousing civic consciousness and discussing social, economic and cultural questions. Mems.: national organizations in 82 countries grouping more than 507,000 persons.

Pres. RONALD G. S. AU; Sec.-Gen. CARROLL J. BOURCHARD. Publs. *JCI World* (quarterly, English, Spanish, French and Japanese), handbooks.

Unión Latinoamericana de Juventudes Evangélicas (*Union of Latin American Evangelical Youth*): Casa Postale 2969, Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil; f. 1941; central organization of the Federations of Evangelical Youth.

Pres. Rev. JORGE PANTELLIS; Sec.-Gen. Rev. EBER FERNANDEZ FERRER. Publ. *Boletín* (fortnightly).

World Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations (*Alliance universelle des unions chrétiennes de jeunes gens*): 37 quai Wilson, 1201 Geneva; f. 1855 to unite the National Alliances of Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the world. Mems.: national alliances and related associations in 84 countries and territories.

Pres. WALTER ARNOLD; Sec.-Gen. HÉCTOR CASELLI. Publ. *World Communiqué* (bi-monthly).

World Assembly of Youth (*Assemblée mondiale de la jeunesse*): rue d'Arlon 39-41, 1040 Brussels, Belgium;

f. 1948; in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, aims to allow youth to study and focus attention on its needs and responsibilities; to work through national voluntary youth organizations for the true satisfaction of youth's needs and responsibilities; to increase inter-racial respect and to foster international understanding and co-operation; to facilitate the collection and dissemination of information about the needs and problems of youth and youth organizations; to promote the interchange of ideas between youth of all countries, to assist in the development of youth activities and to promote extension of voluntary youth organizations; to support and encourage the national youth movements of non-self-governing countries in the pursuit of self-government. Mems. and associates in 100 countries.

Pres. THOMAS SANDIFORD (Guyana); Sec.-Gen. CARLOS ANTONIO CARRASCO (Bolivia). Pubs. *WAY Forum* (periodically), *WAY Information* (bi-monthly), *Population Review* (twice monthly), *Liberation News*.

World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts: The World Bureau, 132 Ebury St., London, SW1W 9QQ, England; f. 1928 to promote unity of purpose and common understanding in the fundamental principles of the Girl Guide and Girl Scout Movement throughout the world and to encourage friendship amongst girls of all nations within frontiers and beyond. The supreme body of the World Association is the World Conference. The World Committee, consisting of twelve members, meeting at least once a year, acts on behalf of the World Conference between its triennial meetings. The World Bureau is the secretariat of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. Mems.: 7.3 million in 64 full member-organizations and 30 associate member-organizations.

Chair. of World Cttee. Lady PRICE; Treas. Mrs. J. KEPPIE; Dir. of World Bureau Miss LYN JOYNT, M.B.E.; Pubs. *Council Fire* (quarterly), *Triennial Report*, *Trefoil Round the World*, reference books, booklets, etc.

World Council of Young Men's Service Clubs: c/o Bryan Coker, 44/46 Orsett Road, Grays, Essex, RM17 5ED, England; f. 1946 to provide a means of exchange of information and news for furthering international understanding and co-operation, to facilitate the extension of young men's service clubs, and to create in young men a sense of civic responsibility. Mems.: 3,982 clubs and 96,000 members in 37 Associations in 65 countries.

Pres. VAGN JACOBSEN (Denmark); Sec.-Gen. BRYAN COKER (England).

World Federalist Youth: Leliegracht 21, Amsterdam-C, The Netherlands; f. 1947 to work for the creation of a world community to be institutionalized through a world federal system of government and for the decentralization of decision-making power to levels where problems exist and to co-ordinate the work of WFY national organizations; seminars and the daily political work concentrate on problems of the Third World (development, liberation) East-West relations (détente) and important problems dealt with by the UN and specialized agencies (food, population, law of the seas, etc.). Mems.: 37 organizations.

Chair. GABRIELLA BATTAINI; Pubs. *Transnational Perspectives* (quarterly), *Newsletter* (monthly).

World Federation of Catholic Youth (*Fédération mondiale de jeunesse catholique*): 31 ave. de l'Hôpital Français, 1080 Brussels, Belgium; f. 1968 to bring together organizations of Catholic youth in order to promote Christian engagement of young people in church and world. 84 affiliated organizations and 32 corresponding

centres in 5 continents representing about 10 million members.

Pres. MARIETTE THILL (Luxembourg); Sec.-Gen. ROBERT MOLHANT. Pubs. *Informations/Informaciones* (French and Spanish).

World Federation of Democratic Youth (*Fédération mondiale de la jeunesse démocratique*): 19 Ady Endre U., 1024 Budapest, Hungary; f. 1945 to strive for closer international understanding among youth, to eliminate Fascism and to work for basic freedoms for youth.

Pres. P. LAPICCIRELLA (Italy); Gen. Sec. ALAIN THEROUSE (France). Pubs. *WFDY News* (monthly, in English, French and Spanish), *World Youth* (every two months, in English, French and Spanish), *Documentary Record* (monthly, in English, French and Spanish).

World Scout Bureau (*Bureau Mondiale du Scoutisme*): Case Postale 78, 1211 Geneva 4, Switzerland; f. 1920. Secretariat of World Scout Conference. Objects: to promote unity and understanding of scouting throughout the world; to develop good citizenship among young people by forming their characters for service, co-operation and leadership; to provide aid and advice to members and potential member associations. Regional Offices in Costa Rica, Egypt, Nigeria, the Philippines and Switzerland. Mems.: over 13 million in 112 countries.

Sec.-Gen. Dr. L. NAGY (Switzerland). Pubs. *World Scouting* (quarterly), *World Scouting Newsletter* (monthly), *Biennial Report*, regional and departmental bulletins, handbooks.

World Union for the Safeguard of Youth (*Union Mondiale pour la Sauvegarde de l'Enfance et de l'Adolescence*): 28 place Saint-Georges, 75442 Paris Cédex 09, France; f. 1956 to form link between public and private organizations working in the field of maladjusted children and youth and to represent them at the international level; to give information about the problems of maladjusted youth. Mems.: Algeria, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Iran, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Martinique, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, U.K., U.S.A.

Pres. Prof. R. LAFON (France); Sec.-Gen. G. SCHABER. Pubs. Proceedings of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th International Conferences, *Quarterly Bulletin*.

World Union of Jewish Students: 247 Gray's Inn Rd., WC1X 8QL, England; f. 1924; organization for national student bodies concerned with educational and political matters where possible in co-operation with non-Jewish student organizations, UNESCO, etc.; divided into five regions; organizes Congress every three years; mems.: 34 national unions representing 17,000 students.

Chair. A. JOSEFOWICZ; European Sec.-Gen. M. DINES; Int. Relations Sec. I. KLICH. Pubs. *ELUL* (newsletter in four languages), *OLAM* (quarterly in English).

World Young Women's Christian Association—World Y.W.C.A. (*Alliance Mondiale des Unions Chrétiennes Féminines*): 37 quai Wilson, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland; f. 1894. Object: The linking together of national Y.W.C.A.s in 83 countries for their mutual help and development and the initiation of work in countries where the Association does not yet exist. Works for international understanding, for improved social and economic conditions and for basic human rights for all people.

Pres. NITA BARROW; Gen. Sec. ELIZABETH PALMER. Pubs. *Annual Report*, *Programme of International Co-operation*, *Programme Material*, *Common Concern*.

PART II

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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ALBANIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania is bordered by Yugoslavia to the north and east, Greece to the south and the Adriatic and Ionian Seas to the west. The climate is Mediterranean throughout most of the country. The sea plays a moderating role, although frequent cyclones in the winter months make the weather unstable. The average temperature is 14°C in the north-east and 18°C in the south-west. The language is Albanian, the principal dialects being Gheg (north of the Shkumbini river) and Tosk (in the south). The literary language is being formed on the basis of a strong fusion of the two dialects with the phonetic and morphological structure of Tosk prevailing. The State recognizes no religion and supports atheist propaganda. All religious institutions have been closed. Before 1946 Islam had been the predominant faith, with very small numbers of Catholics in the north and Greek Orthodox in the south. The flag (proportions 7 by 5) is red, with a two-headed black eagle, above which is a gold-edged, five-pointed red star. The capital is Tiranë (Tirana).

Recent History

After more than 400 years of Turkish rule, Albania declared its independence in 1912. The country was occupied by Italy in April 1939, after which Albania was united with the Italian crown for four years. Italy's involvement in the Second World War ended in 1943, when Albania was occupied by German forces. The Germans withdrew after a year and a provisional government was established in October 1944.

The Communist-led National Liberation Front (NLF), established with help from Yugoslav Communists in 1941, was the most successful wartime resistance group and took power in November 1944. Elections held in 1945 were based on a single list of candidates, sponsored by the Communists. Government came under the control of Enver Hoxha, head of the Albanian Communist Party (now the Party of Labour) since 1943. The People's Republic of Albania was proclaimed in January 1946.

The NLF regime had close links with Yugoslavia, including a monetary and customs union, until the Stalin-Tito break in 1948. Albania's leaders, fearing Yugoslav expansionism, quickly turned against their former mentors. Albania became a Soviet satellite until Stalin's death in 1953.

Hoxha resigned as Head of Government in 1954 but retained effective national leadership as First Secretary of the Party of Labour. Albania joined the Warsaw Pact in 1955 but relations with the U.S.S.R. soon cooled when the Soviet leaders who succeeded Stalin attempted a *rapprochement* with Yugoslavia. Soviet-Albanian relations worsened in 1955-60 and Albania's leaders supported Peking in the Sino-Soviet ideological dispute. Soviet leaders denounced Albania and broke off relations in 1961. Albania turned increasingly to China for support, ended participation in COMECON in 1962 and withdrew from the Warsaw Pact in 1968.

By 1970, possibly fearing its extreme isolation, Albania

relented enough to sign a trade agreement with "revisionist" Yugoslavia. Trade and diplomatic relations have also been established with other countries, including Greece.

In 1974 the Minister of Defence, a Vice-Premier and a long-standing member of the Party's Politburo, was dismissed for alleged pro-Soviet tendencies. The regime remains extremely hostile to both the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. A new constitution was adopted in December 1976, declaring Albania a People's Socialist Republic, and reaffirming its policy of self-reliance. Albania was not represented at the 1977 Belgrade Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

Although formal relations with China are maintained, Albania has indirectly criticized certain aspects of Chinese foreign policy. In 1977 Chinese technical advisers were reported to have been sent home, thus signalling the end of Albania's alliance with Peking.

From 1975 onwards, increasing economic difficulties led to political disputes. Hundreds of senior officials, including members of the Government, were dismissed. In 1976 the salaries of government officials, managers and intellectuals were reduced, and a series of decrees was adopted, including one requiring all officials to spend one month each year in production or farm work. In September 1977, as a result of the rift with Peking, thousands of pro-Chinese officials were believed to have been imprisoned.

Government

Nominally the supreme organ of government is the People's Assembly, a single-chamber legislature of 250 deputies. In practice the Assembly meets for only a few days each year to ratify actions taken in its name by the Presidium of the Assembly, whose President is Head of State. Executive authority is held by the Council of Ministers, whose Chairman is Head of Government. The Council is elected by the People's Assembly.

Real power is held by leaders of the (Communist) Albanian Party of Labour or Workers' Party, the only political party in the country. The Party has a political monopoly; it controls the entire functioning of government and all the country's leaders are members. The Party Congress, convened every five years, elects the Central Committee, which in turn elects the Political Bureau (Politburo). Party leadership is still in the hands of war-time resistance activists.

Elections to the People's Assembly, held every four years, are based on a single list of candidates standing for the Communist-led Democratic Front. Official declarations have given the Front list virtually 100 per cent of the votes.

For local government Albania is divided into 26 districts, each under a People's Council elected every three years.

Defence

Defence in Albania is conducted under the auspices of the People's Army which was founded in 1943. Military service lasts for two years in the Army, and three years in

the Air Force, Navy and paramilitary units. According to western estimates, the total strength of the armed forces was 45,000 in 1977, comprising Army 34,000, Air Force 8,000 and Navy 3,000. The internal security forces number 5,000 and the frontier force 8,000. Defence expenditure in 1977 was estimated at 805 million lekë.

Economic Affairs

Before liberation in 1944 Albania was an extremely backward country. Its semi-feudal social system was dominated by Italy to the extent that the economy was half-feudal, half-colonial. Before liberation 80 per cent of the population was illiterate, and 87 per cent of the people worked in agriculture. By 1965 Albania had been turned into a socialist agrarian-industrial country. The Albanian economy operates on the principles of the public ownership of the means of production, planned management of the national economy and a certain level of financial autonomy for enterprises. Long-term planning began in 1951. The fifth Five-Year Plan (1971-75) aimed to develop production through extensive capital investments and large industrial building projects. During this period industrial production increased by 52 per cent and agricultural production by 33 per cent, but this fell short of proposed targets. The sixth Five-Year Plan (1976-80) envisages a growth in the national income of about 40 per cent. Industrial output is expected to increase by 41-44 per cent, and agricultural production by 37-40 per cent.

Industry now utilizes natural resources, and Albania refines its own oil. Albania is the world's fourth largest producer of chromium ore, production being estimated at 900,000 tons in 1975. Other important items in production include copper, nickel, coal, agricultural raw materials, machinery and equipment, chemical materials, fertilizers, building materials and textiles. An iron and steel plant opened at Elbasan in 1976. Industrial products account for about 80 per cent of Albania's exports. In 1970 industry accounted for 66.8 per cent of total production. Agricultural production has increased threefold since before the Second World War, and the area of cultivable land has doubled. During the post-war years there has been an extensive socialist transformation of the countryside: land reclamation, mechanization and complete collectivization of agriculture, utilization of chemicals, etc. Albania's principal exports include chrome and ferro-nickel ore, copper wire, bitumen, tobacco and cigarettes, timber and furniture, textiles, craftwork, canned foods, wine and other beverages, fruit and vegetables, etc.

Albania's breach with the Soviet Union in the years 1960-61 damaged the economy. About half of Albania's foreign trade is with China. A joint Sino-Albanian shipping company was formed and in 1965 an agreement was signed which, with subsequent trade protocols, provided Albania with financial, technical and material aid. This helped achieve the complete electrification of the country by 1970. In 1969 a special protocol was signed in Peking which allowed for Chinese participation in many new Albanian export industries. In 1970 Albania signed a long-term trade and economic agreement with China, in accordance with which China granted long-term interest-free loans. However, relations deteriorated upon the death of Mao Tse-tung, and in 1977 all Chinese aid was withdrawn.

Some 95 per cent of Albania's foreign trade is with the

socialist countries, although trade with non-communist countries is growing annually. Total Albanian exports were estimated at U.S. \$65.7 million in 1974, and imports at U.S. \$98.6 million.

Transport and Communications

There are over 300 km. of railway track, all of it built since 1944. Rail transport accounts for 30 per cent of all land transport and 6,354,000 passengers travelled by rail in 1971. Roads now link the remotest regions of the country although smaller roads, particularly in the highlands, are mostly unsuitable for motor transport. There is a marked absence of private automobiles in Albania, and bicycles and mules are widely used. Albania has a developing merchant fleet. Ships use the main ports of Durrës, Vlorë and Sarandë. There is an airport at Rinas for international flights, and in 1977 Albania concluded an air agreement with Greece, thus opening its first air link with the West. There is no internal air service.

Social Welfare

In Albania all medical services are free of charge. There are now hospitals, clinics and maternity homes throughout the country which provide free treatment for the entire population. In 1976 there was one doctor for every 780 persons. The 1969 health budget amounted to 238,542,000 lekë, 5.3 per cent of the state budget, while in 1971 socio-cultural expenditure accounted for 25.8 per cent of the budget. Kindergartens and nursery schools receive subsidies of 68 and 66 per cent respectively. There is a non-contributory state social insurance system for all workers, and a pension system for the old and disabled. Income tax has been abolished, government expenditure being met by surpluses earned by state enterprises. A state social insurance law came into force in 1967, which provides many social benefits for the population, in addition to free medical attention.

Education

By 1956, illiteracy had been eradicated among persons under 40 years of age. About 20 per cent of children in the age group of three to six years attend nursery school (*kopshte*); children between the ages of seven and fifteen years attend an "eighth-grade school" which is compulsory. Secondary schools in Albania may be divided into three main categories, namely twelve-year schools (*shkollat 12-vjeçare*) giving four-year courses which complete the education of the eighth-grade school, secondary technical-professional schools (*shkollat e mesme tekniko-profesionale*) which combine vocational training with a general education, and lower vocational schools (*shkollat e ulte profesionale*) which train workers in the fields of agriculture and industry. The school-year in secondary schools lasts six and a half months. By a decree of 1976, all secondary-school graduates are required to spend a year working in factories or on collective farms before they can continue their education or seek other employment.

In the 1972-73 school year there were 699,000 students enrolled at eighth-grade, secondary and high schools. Approximately one in every three persons is undergoing education. In the same year 30,200 students were enrolled at higher education institutes in Albania; the State University of Tirana had 8,283 full-time and 7,800 night and correspondence students, with another 2,384 registered at

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its branches throughout the country. The university has 7 faculties, 5 scientific research institutes, and several annexes in the regions. Students at higher education institutes spend seven months of every year at the institute, two months in production work, one month in physical culture and military training, and two months on vacation. In 1976 plans for an extensive revision of the educational system were proposed.

Tourism

All aspects of tourism in Albania are handled by *Albturist*, the official state tourist department. The development of tourism began in 1956 but has been seriously encouraged by the state only since about 1968. There are about 10,000 foreign visitors to Albania each year. There are few recognized resorts apart from Durrës, although great potential exists in the beauty spots on the coast and in the scenery of the interior. Visas are essential for foreign visitors. A very favourable exchange rate of about 17 lekë to £1 sterling was in operation for tourists in 1977.

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Sport

Sport is officially encouraged in Albania, association football, basketball and volleyball being among the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1978: May 1st (May Day), November 7th (Victory of the October Socialist Revolution), November 28th (Proclamation of Independence), November 29th (Liberation Day 1944).

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 11th (Proclamation of the Republic).

Weights and Measures

The Metric System is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 qindarka = 1 new lek.

Exchange rates (July 1977):

£1 sterling = 7.12 lekë.

U.S. \$1 = 4.10 lekë.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION				
	Census of October 2nd, 1960	Mid-year Estimates			
		1968	1969	1970	1971
28,748 sq. km.*	1,626,315	2,018,835	2,079,800	2,135,600	2,188,000

Estimated population: 2,296,800 (mid-1973); 2,377,600 (December 31st, 1974); 2,432,000 (December 31st, 1975).

* 11,100 sq. miles, including lakes with an area of 1,350 sq. km. (521 sq. miles).

Ethnic Nationalities (1955 Census): Albanian 96.95 per cent; Greek 2.54 per cent; Yugoslav 0.41 per cent; others 0.10 per cent.

DISTRICTS (July 1st, 1973)

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULA- TION	DENSITY (per sq. km.)		AREA (sq. km.)	POPULA- TION	DENSITY (per sq. km.)
Berat	1,026	124,300	121	Mat	1,028	53,500	52
Dibër	1,569	106,800	68	Mirditë	698	29,400	42
Durrës	859	182,400	212	Përmet	930	31,700	34
Elbasan	1,466	154,700	106	Pogradec	725	49,300	68
Fier	1,191	171,500	144	Pukë	969	32,800	34
Gramsh	695	29,400	42	Sarandë	1,097	66,500	61
Gjirokastrë	1,137	53,500	47	Skrapar	775	30,800	40
Kolonjë	805	19,200	24	Shkodër	2,528	178,500	71
Korçë	2,181	175,400	80	Tepelenë	817	37,800	46
Krujë	607	75,600	124	Tiranë	1,226	272,000	222
Kukës	1,564	71,400	46	Tropojë	1,043	30,500	29
Lezhë	479	40,500	85	Vlorë	1,609	133,500	83
Librazhd	1,013	48,500	48				
Lushnjë	712	94,100	136				
				TOTAL	28,748	2,296,800	80*

* Average.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(1975)

Tiranë (Tirana—the capital)	192,000	Korçë (Koritsa)	52,000
Shkodër (Scutari)	62,400	Berat	30,000
Durrës (Durazzo)	60,000	Fier	28,000
Vlorë (Vlonë or Valona)	55,500	Gjirokastër	22,000
Elbasan	53,300	Lushnjë	21,000

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1965	65,692	35.2	13,921	7.5	16,731	9.0
1966	65,127	34.0	12,968	6.8	16,469	8.6
1967	69,261	35.3	16,853	8.6	16,565	8.4
1968	71,869	35.6	15,845	7.8	16,214	8.0
1969	73,458	35.3	15,322	7.4	15,624	7.5
1970	69,507	32.5	14,449	6.8	19,774	9.3
1971	72,784	33.3	15,300	7.0	17,768	8.1

1975: Birth rate 29.4 per 1,000; death rate 6.7 per 1,000.

Average Life Expectation (1974): 68.0 years at birth (males 66.5; females 69.0).

LABOUR FORCE

(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-year)

	1960			1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc.	279	248	527	314	297	611
Industry	101	28	129	154	41	195
Services	58	24	83	80	36	116
TOTAL	438	301	739	548	375	923

Source: ILO, Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950-2000.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE "SOCIALIZED" SECTOR, 1971

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing*	47,534	32,497	80,031
Manufacturing, Mining, Gas and Electricity	82,245	60,321	142,566
Construction	45,235	5,270	50,505
Commerce and Storage	16,909	22,395	39,304
Transport and Communications	15,078	2,916	17,994
Communal Services	9,910	4,363	14,273
Education	16,131	18,557	34,688
Health Services	4,183	15,731	19,914
Administration	7,671	2,659	10,330
Financial Services	491	746	1,237
Others	5,625	2,166	7,791
TOTAL*	251,012	167,621	418,633

* Excluding agricultural co-operatives, where a total of about 427,000 persons were employed in 1967.

AGRICULTURE

In 1970 there were 33 state farms and 643 co-operative farms. The average size of the country's agricultural co-operatives in 1970 was 737 hectares, and that of the state agricultural enterprises was 3,052 hectares. Agricultural production in 1970 had a total value of 4,403 million new lekë.

LAND UTILIZATION, 1971
(^{'000} hectares)

ARABLE LAND	ORCHARDS	OLIVE GROVES	VINEYARDS	MEADOW LAND	PASTURE LAND	TOTAL AGRICULTURAL	FOREST LAND
527.8	31.2	36.9	11.8	7.1	609.7	1,224.5	1,216.0

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(FAO estimates)

	AREA HARVESTED (^{'000} hectares)			PRODUCTION (^{'000} metric tons)			YIELD (kg. per hectare)		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Wheat and spelt . . .	160	160	170	330	300	390	2,063	1,875	2,294
Rye	9	9	9	8	8	10	938	889	1,111
Barley	10*	10	10	10*	10	12	1,000*	980	1,200
Oats	21	21	21	28	28	28	1,315	1,315	1,333
Maize	106	106	125	215	220	280	2,028	2,075	2,240
Rice (paddy) . . .	5	5	5	16	17	18	3,160	3,380	3,533
Sugar beet	5	6*	6*	115	130	140	23,000	21,667	23,333
Potatoes	16	16	16	104	104	122	6,710	6,710	7,871
Dry beans	41	43	46	13	14	14	317	312	307
Sunflower seed . .	25	27	28	20	20	20	800	752	709
Grapes	12	12	12	62	66	69	5,391	5,607	5,815
Seed cotton	23	23	23	20	20	20	867	867	867
Cotton seed				13	13	13	578	578	578
Cotton (lint) . . .				7	7	7	289	289	289
Tobacco	19	19	19	14	14	14	726	732	737

* Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

OTHER FRUITS AND FRUIT PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates, ^{'000} metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976
Apples	11	11	11
Plums	10	10	10
Citrus fruits . . .	4	4	4
Olives	47	47	47
Wine	17	18	19
Olive oil	6	6	6

Figs: 14,000 metric tons (FAO estimate) in 1975.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates, year ending September)

	1974	1975	1976
Cattle	430,000	425,000	470,000
Sheep	1,163,000	1,163,000	1,163,000
Goats	674,000	674,000	674,000
Pigs	117,000	117,000	117,000
Horses	42,000	42,000	42,000
Asses	52,000	52,000	52,000
Mules	23,000	23,000	24,000
Poultry	2,228,000	2,255,000	2,281,000

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976
Beef and Veal	18,000	19,000	19,000
Mutton and Lamb	16,000	16,000	16,000
Goats' Meat	7,000	7,000	7,000
Pig Meat	10,000	10,000	11,000
Poultry Meat	3,000	3,000	3,000
Cows' Milk	194,000	203,000	219,000
Sheep's Milk	40,000	40,000	40,000
Goats' Milk	28,000	28,000	28,000
Cheese*	8,800	9,100	9,400
Hen Eggs	4,200	4,300	4,400
Wool: Greasy	2,300	2,300	2,300
Scoured (clean)	1,400	1,400	1,400
Cattle Hides	2,653	2,715	2,776
Sheep and Lamb Skins	2,210	2,240	2,270
Goat and Kid Skins	660	670	681

*Cheese from whole or partly skimmed milk of cows or buffaloes.

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(⁰⁰⁰ cubic metres)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Industrial wood	392	412	397	320	338	325	712	750	722
Fuel wood	418	420	400	1,245	1,259	1,208	1,663	1,679	1,608
TOTAL	810	832	797	1,565	1,597	1,533	2,375	2,429	2,330

1972-75: Annual production as 1971 (FAO estimates).

Sawnwood: Annual production (in ⁰⁰⁰ cubic metres): Coniferous 105, Broadleaved 95, Total 200 (official estimates for 1966-71, FAO estimates for 1972-75)

Fishing (1964): Total catch from the Mediterranean Sea was 3,600 metric tons.

MINING
([']000 metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975
Lignite and Brown Coal	811	850†	850†
Crude Petroleum	2,107	2,200†	2,300†
Copper*§	7.0	7.0	7.0
Nickel *§	5.8	6.0	6.0
Chromium*†	263.0	310.0	320.0

* Figures relate to the metal content of ores.

† Estimated by the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

‡ Estimated production.

§ Estimated by the Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft (Frankfurt).

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook*.

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1972	1973	1974	1975
Raw Sugar	metric tons	19,000	19,000	19,000	18,000‡
Beer	hectolitres	n.a.	144,000	n.a.	n.a.
Cigarettes*	million	5,300	5,500	5,600	5,700
Nitrogenous Fertilizers(a)†	metric tons	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000
Phosphate Fertilizers(b)†	" "	21,000	20,800	24,000	24,900
Motor Spirit (Petrol)	" "	90,000‡	91,000	95,000	100,000‡
Distillate Fuel Oils	" "	160,000‡	174,000	180,000‡	200,000‡
Kerosene	" "	25,000‡	35,000	40,000‡	40,000‡
Bitumen (Asphalt)	" "	850,000‡	972,000	1,000,000‡	1,100,000‡
Cement|| . . . . .	" "	360,000	518,000	517,000	517,000
Copper (unrefined)§	" "	6,700	7,000	7,000	7,000
Electric Energy	million kWh.	1,450‡	1,603	1,700‡	1,800‡

* Estimated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

† Figures for fertilizer production are unofficial estimates quoted by the FAO. Output is measured in terms of (a) nitrogen or (b) phosphoric acid.

‡ Estimated production.

§ Estimated by the Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft (Frankfurt).

|| Estimated by the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook*.

OTHER COMMODITIES

	UNIT	1963	1964	1965	1967
Refined Gas Oil	metric tons	92,012	80,467	n.a.	n.a.
Sawn Timber	cu. metres	155,904	141,714	148,800	144,300
Bricks	million	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	139
Flour	metric tons	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	156,800
Bread	" "	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	193,800
Macaroni	" "	9,341	9,360	10,100	13,100
Woven Cotton Fabrics	'000 metres	27,784	28,177	n.a.	n.a.
Woollen Fabrics*	" "	1,278	1,292	n.a.	n.a.
Knitted Goods	'000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3,100
Footwear	'000 pairs	906	955	n.a.	n.a.
Soap	metric tons	4,868	6,201	6,200	7,100

* Production in '000 square metres was: 2,109 in 1963; 2,132 in 1964; 2,100 in 1965.

FINANCE

100 qindarka (qintars) = 1 new lek.

Coins: 5, 10, 20 and 50 qintars; 1 lek.

Notes: 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 lekë.

Exchange rates (July 1977): £1 sterling = 7.12 lekë (basic rate) or 16.94 lekë (non-commercial rate);

U.S. \$1 = 4.10 lekë (basic rate) or 9.75 lekë (non-commercial rate).

100 lekë = £14.04 = \$24.39 (basic rates).

Note: Between August 1965 and August 1971 the basic exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 5.00 lekë (1 lek = 20 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the rate was \$1 = 4.605 lekë. A new basic rate of \$1 = 4.145 lekë was introduced in February 1973. During 1976 this was adjusted to \$1 = 4.10 lekë. In terms of sterling, the basic rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1 = 12.00 lekë.

STATE BUDGET
(million lekë)

REVENUE	1971	EXPENDITURE	1971
Turnover taxes	2,340	National Economy	3,242
Profits and Surpluses	1,298	Education and Culture	631
Social Insurance	310	Health Services	295
Other Receipts	1,802	Social Security	136
		Social Insurance	284
		Defence and Interior	510
		Administration	94
		Other Expenses	271
		Total Expenditure	5,463
		Surplus	287
TOTAL	5,750	TOTAL	5,750

1977 (provisional): Revenue 7,700 million lekë; Expenditure 7,600 million lekë.

State investment in 1970 totalled 2,384 million lekë. In 1977 investment was expected to increase by 14 per cent over 1976.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

INDEX OF NET MATERIAL PRODUCT

(at constant market prices of 1966. Base: 1960 = 100)

ACTIVITIES OF THE MATERIAL SPHERE	1967	1968	1969
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	166.7	160.2	156.9
Manufacturing, Mining, Electricity and Gas	186.9	204.8	235.4
Construction	135.7	157.3	176.2
Trade, Restaurants, etc.	143.7	151.1	172.7
Transport and Communications*	152.7	164.6	170.5
Other Activities	127.3	135.7	143.2
NET MATERIAL PRODUCT†	188.6†	196.0	210.0

* Goods transport and communications for "productive" enterprises only.

† Defined as the total net value of goods and "productive" services, including turnover taxes, produced by the economy. This excludes economic activities not contributing directly to material production, such as public administration, defence, personal and professional services.

† The index of overall growth for 1967 is greater than the index for any of the component activities. The reason for this discrepancy is not known.

Source: United Nations, *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*.

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION*
(million new lekë at current market prices)

	1967	1968	1969
<i>Material Sphere:</i>			
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	291	331	380
Mining, Manufacturing, Electricity and Gas	826	847	979
Transport, Storage and Communications	203	207	182
Other Activities	212	257	355
	1,532	1,642	1,896
<i>Non-material Sphere:†</i>			
Education, Culture and Art	178	63	121
Housing (except owner-occupied), Communal and Miscellaneous Personal Services	85	126	183
	263	189	304
TOTAL	1,795	1,831	2,200

* Investment in the "socialist" sector only.

† Figures relate only to those activities which serve individuals.

Source: United Nations, *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Note: Unless otherwise stated, valuations are in terms of the old lek, replaced in August 1965 by the new lek (10 old lekë = 1 new lek). From July 1947 until this changeover the official rate of exchange was U.S. \$1 = 50 lekë. The corresponding rate for sterling (after 1949) was £1 = 140 old lekë.

SUMMARY OF TRADE*
(million lekë)

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Imports	3,930.3	4,264.7	4,053.9	3,611.6	3,229.4	3,537.1	4,906.4
Exports	1,460.5	1,700.6	2,428.1	2,428.9	2,045.6	2,404.0	2,996.2

* No figures are available for the total value of trade since 1964.

TRADE BY COMMODITY GROUPS
(million lekë)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1962	1963	1964	1962	1963	1964
Foodstuffs	290.4	155.8	208	507.2	617.8	691
Raw Materials for the Food Industry	432.7	542.4	566	1.1	0.8	1
Other Raw Materials of Vegetable and Animal Origin	258.3	220.5	227	137.0	397.0	518
Fuels, Minerals and Metals	720.0	851.9	734	1,288.8	1,163.2	1,625
Chemicals, Fertilizers and Rubber	338.8	332.9	350	10.8	5.6	6
Building Materials	48.3	45.1	55	6.6	6.4	—
Machinery, Equipment and Spare Parts	899.3	1,162.5	2,434	—	—	—
Consumer Goods of Industrial Origin	241.6	226.0	332	94.1	213.2	155
TOTAL	3,229.4	3,537.1	4,906	2,045.6	2,404.0	2,996

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS	UNIT	1967	PRINCIPAL EXPORTS	UNIT	1970	1971
Lathes	number	31	Crude Petroleum . .	'ooo metric tons	81	143
Diesel Engines	"	80	Petroleum Asphalt . .	" " "	} 677	699
Electric Motors	"	742	Natural Asphalt . .	" " "		
Power Transformers	"	35	Iron Ore*	" " "	390	370
Tractors	"	388	Chrome Ore*	" " "	452	484
Cultivators	"	189	Cathode Copper	metric tons	} 1,354	2,809
Combine Harvesters	"	82	Blister Copper	" "		
Motor Vehicles	"	803	Tobacco Leaves	" "	6,033	5,600
Measuring Apparatus	'ooo new lekë	1,015	Vegetables and			
Laboratory Apparatus	" " "	1,703	Melons	" "	28,000	30,000
Ball Bearings	" " "	3,600	Fruit	" "	} 3,666	6,595
Medicaments	" " "	4,500	Nuts	" "		
Medical Equipment	" " "	1,700	Wine	" "	61,000	76,000
Cast Iron	metric tons	3,013	Cigarettes	metric tons	2,048	3,412
Pig-iron	" "	4,330	Jams and Marmalades	" "	1,805	2,000
Sheets of Iron or Steel	" "	37,678				
Tubes and Pipes	" "	25,860				
Coke	" "	25,684				
Cement	" "	17,000				
Natural Rubber	" "	500				
Synthetic Rubber	" "	554				
Insecticides	" "	1,403				
Chemical Fertilizers	" "	67,000				
Cotton Fabrics	'ooo metres	1,072				
Woollen Fabrics	" "	408				
Silk Fabrics	" "	559				
Bicycles	number	13,801				
Radio Sets	"	13,887				

1964 (metric tons): Wheat 110,700; Sugar 11,048, Edible Oils and Fats 5,724; Industrial Fats 1,894.

* Figures relate to gross weight, not metal content.

Source: UN, Yearbook of International Trade Statistics; also Albanian sources.

TRADE WITH OECD COUNTRIES*
(U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS	1975	1976	EXPORTS	1975	1976
Austria	3.6	2.3	Austria	3.4	4.3
Belgium/Luxembourg	1.0	0.5	Belgium/Luxembourg	0.1	n.a.
Canada	10.1	n.a.	Denmark	0.1	n.a.
Denmark	0.7	0.8	France	2.6	2.2
France	3.7	3.7	Germany, Federal Republic	3.0	4.0
Germany, Federal Republic	14.0	4.0	Greece	4.5	4.0
Greece	4.2	6.4	Italy	15.6	12.8
Italy	16.6	13.6	Japan	7.7	0.6
Japan	0.7	2.4	Netherlands	4.2	6.1
Netherlands	5.0	5.0	Norway	0.2	0.4
Sweden	1.3	0.1	Spain	0.3	0.6
Switzerland	1.0	2.0	Sweden	2.2	1.5
Turkey	0.1	0.1	Switzerland	n.a.	1.0
United Kingdom	1.5	0.2	Turkey	0.5	n.a.
U.S.A..	1.0	1.0	United Kingdom	0.3	0.1
			U.S.A.†	3.0	3.0

* Compiled from data of partner countries.

† Exports f.o.b.

Source: Economics Department, Moscow Narodny Bank Limited.

TRANSPORT

FREIGHT
(^{'000} metric tons)

	1967	1970	1971
Road	23,323	34,269	29,393
Rail	1,993	2,324	2,676

PASSENGERS
(^{'000})

	1967
Road	55,934
Rail	4,019

1971: 6,354,000 rail passengers.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(estimated traffic, ^{'000} metric tons)

	1972		1973		1974	
	Goods Loaded	Goods Unloaded	Goods Loaded	Goods Unloaded	Goods Loaded	Goods Unloaded
Dry Cargo	2,450	680	2,600	700	2,700	720
Crude Petroleum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petroleum Products	—	20	—	20	—	20
TOTAL	2,450	700	2,600	720	2,700	740

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook*.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(at December 31st each year)

	1964	1965	1967
Book Titles	464	502	628
Periodicals	37	30	34

	1972	1973	1974
Radio Receivers in Use	170,000	172,000	173,000
Television Receivers	3,000	4,000	4,000

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook*.EDUCATION*
(1971)

	TEACHING STAFF			STUDENTS ENROLLED		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pre-Primary	—	2,713	2,713	n.a.	n.a.	52,727
Primary	10,321	10,234	20,555	272,554	245,448	518,002
Secondary	2,044	986	3,030	49,528	35,913	85,441
Higher Education	956	197	1,153	19,384	9,284	28,668

* Including evening and correspondence courses.

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook*.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Adopted December 27th, 1976)

Summary

THE SOCIAL ORDER THE POLITICAL ORDER

Articles 1-15

Albania is a People's Socialist Republic, based on the dictatorship of the proletariat. The Albanian Party of Labour (Workers' Party) is the sole leading political force of the State and society. Marxism-Leninism is the ruling ideology.

The representative bodies are the People's Assembly and the People's Councils, elected by the people through universal suffrage by equal, direct and secret ballot. Officials serve the people and render account to them. They also participate directly in production work, in order to prevent the creation of a privileged stratum.

In the construction of socialism, Albania relies primarily on its own efforts.

THE ECONOMIC ORDER

Articles 16-31

The economy is a socialist economy, which relies on the socialist ownership of the means of production. Socialist property is inviolable and state property belongs to all the people. The State works to narrow the differences between the countryside and the cities. The personal property of the citizens is recognized and protected by the State.

Foreign trade is a state monopoly.

The granting of concessions to, and the creation of foreign or joint economic or financial institutions with, capitalist, bourgeois and revisionist monopolies and States, as well as the acceptance of credits from them, is prohibited.

Citizens pay no levies or taxes whatsoever.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE

Articles 32-37

The State carries out broad ideological and cultural activity for the communist education of the working people. Education is organized by the State and is free of charge.

The State organizes the development of science and technology.

The State recognizes no religion and supports and carries out atheist propaganda.

THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS

Articles 38-65

The rights and duties of citizens are founded on the reconciliation of the interests of the individual with those of the socialist society.

All citizens are equal before the law. Women enjoy the same rights as men.

Citizens reaching the age of 18 have the right to take part in voting for, and to be elected to, all organs of state power.

Citizens enjoy the right to work and to recreation. Workers are guaranteed the necessary material means for life in old age and sickness.

Marriage and the family are under the care and protection of the State and society. Marriage is contracted before the competent state organs.

Citizens enjoy freedom of speech.

The creation of all organizations of a fascist, anti-democratic, religious or anti-socialist nature is prohibited.

SUPREME BODIES OF STATE POWER

THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

Articles 66-74

The People's Assembly is the supreme body of state power and sole law-making body. It defines the main directions of the domestic and foreign policy of the State. It elects, appoints and dismisses the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General and his deputies.

The People's Assembly is composed of 250 deputies, elected for a period of four years, and meets in regular session twice a year.

THE PRESIDIUM OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

Articles 75-79

The Presidium of the People's Assembly is the supreme body of state power, with permanent activity, and is composed of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and 10 members. It convenes the sessions of the People's Assembly and, between sessions, supervises the implementation of the laws and decisions of the People's Assembly, and controls all state organs.

The Presidium directs and controls the activity of the People's Councils.

THE SUPREME ORGANS OF STATE ADMINISTRATION

Articles 80-86

The Council of Ministers is the supreme executive and order-issuing body, and is composed of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and ministers. It directs activity for the realization of the domestic and foreign policies of the State. It directs and controls the activity of the ministries, other central organs of the state administration and the executive committees of the People's Councils.

The Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Council of Ministers constitute the Presidium of the Council of Ministers.

THE COUNTRY'S DEFENCE AND THE ARMED FORCES

Articles 87-91

The State protects the victories of the people's revolution and of socialist construction, and defends the freedom, national independence and territorial integrity of the country.

The armed forces are led by the Albanian Workers' Party. The First Secretary of the Central Committee of the

ALBANIA

Albanian Workers' Party is the Supreme Commander of the armed forces and Chairman of the Defence Council. The stationing of foreign bases and military forces in Albania is not permitted.

LOCAL ORGANS OF STATE POWER AND STATE ADMINISTRATION

Articles 92-100

The People's Councils are organs of state power, which carry out the administration in the respective administrative-territorial units with the broad participation of the working masses. The People's Councils are elected for a term of three years.

A Higher People's Council may dissolve a lower People's Council. Executive committees are an executive and order-issuing organ of the People's Councils.

THE PEOPLE'S COURTS

Articles 101-103

The People's Courts are bodies which administer justice. At the head of the organs of justice stands the Supreme Court, which directs and controls the activity of the courts. The Supreme Court is elected at the first session of the People's Assembly. The other People's Courts are elected by the people.

THE GOVERNMENT

(October 1977)

PRESIDIUM OF THE PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

President: HAXHI LLESHI.

Vice-Presidents: SPIRO KOLEKA, SHEFQET PEÇI, MYSLIM PEZA.

Secretary: TELO MEZINI.

Members:

JOVAN BARDHI
NAUNKA BOZO
RRAPQ DËRVIŠI
ZINA FRANJA
ENVER HOXHA

NUREDDIN HOXHA
SPIRO MOISIU
PILO PERISTERI
MALIQ SADUSHI
MUHARREM SEFA

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

President: ALI MANAJ.

Vice-Presidents: RRAPQ GJERMEŇI, MINE GURI.

Secretary: BEXHET ZAGORCANI.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: MEHMET SHEHU.

First Deputy Chairman: ADIL ÇARÇANI.

Deputy Chairmen: PALI MISKA, PETRO DODE, MANUSH MYFTIU.

Secretary-General: KIÇO KASAPI.

Minister of Agriculture: THEMIE THOMAI.

Minister of Commerce: NEDIN HOXHA.

Minister of Communications: LUAN BABAMETO.

The Constitution, The Government

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE

Articles 104-106

It is the duty of the Attorney-General's Office to supervise the implementation of the laws. The Attorney-General and his deputies are appointed at the first session of the People's Assembly. Attorneys are appointed by the Presidium of the Assembly.

THE EMBLEM, THE FLAG, THE CAPITAL

Articles 107-109

The emblem of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania consists of a black double-headed eagle, encircled by two sheaves of wheat with a five-pointed red star at the top and tied at the bottom by a red ribbon bearing the inscription "24th May 1944".

The state flag has a red background with a black double-headed eagle in the middle and a red five-pointed star outlined in gold at the top.

The capital is Tirana.

FINAL PROVISIONS

Articles 110-112

The Constitution is the fundamental law of the State. Drafts for amendments may be presented by the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers or two-fifths of the deputies. The approval of the Constitution and amendments to it requires a two-thirds majority of all deputies.

Minister of Construction: RAHMAN HANKU.

Minister of Education and Culture: TEFTA ÇAMI.

Minister of Finance: HAKI TOSKA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: NESTI NASE.

Minister of Industry and Mining: XHAFER SPAHIU.

Minister of the Interior: KADRI HAZBIU.

Minister of Light and Food Industry: KRISTAQ DOLLAKU.

Minister of National Defence: MEHMET SHEHU.

Minister of Public Health: LLAMBI ZIÇISHTI.

Minister Without Portfolio: SYLEMAN BAHOLLI.

Chairman of State Planning Commission: PETRO DODE.

POLITBURO OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ALBANIAN PARTY OF LABOUR

First Secretary: ENVER HOXHA.

Other Members:

RANIZ ALIA
HEKURAN ISAI
ADIL ÇARÇANI
KADRI HAZBIU
HYSNI KAPO
SPIRO KOLEKA

RITA MARKO
MANUSH MYFTIU
MEHMET SHEHU
PALI MISKA
HAKI TOSKA

Candidate Members:

PILO PERISTERI
LENKA ÇUKO
SIMON STEFANI

LLAMBI GEGPRIFTI
QIRJAKO MIHALI

POLITICAL PARTY AND ORGANIZATIONS

Albanian Party of Labour (*Partia e Punës*): f. 1941; the Communist Party of Albania, which adopted its present name in 1948; 86,985 members, including 18,127 candidate members (October 1971); First Sec. of Central Cttee. ENVER HOXHA; Secs. RAMIZ ALIA, HYSNI KAPO, PROKOP MURRA, HAKI TOSKA; publ. *Zëri i Popullit*.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Democratic Front: f. 1942; unites the people with the party and popular power in the struggle to build socialism and defend the fatherland, responsible for the enlightenment and education of the working masses according to the party line and promoting their active participation in directing and solving social and national problems; Pres. ENVER HOXHA; publ. *Bashkimi*.

Bashkimi i Rinisë së Punës i Shqiptarëve (*Union of Albanian Working Youth*): f. 1941; political organization for young people sponsored by the Albanian Party of Labour playing an important role in the political, economic, social, educational and cultural life of the country, First Sec. of the Central Cttee. LUMTURI REXHA.

Women's Union of Albania: f. 1943 for the ideological, political and social education of women, aiming to achieve their complete emancipation, to help build a socialist society, and to consolidate the international solidarity of women; Pres. VITO KAPO; 400,000 mems.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO ALBANIA

(In Tirana unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy.

Algeria: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Austria: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Belgium: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Bulgaria: Rruga Donika Kastrioti 6 (E); *Chargé d'affaires*: NIKOLA NIKOLOV.

Central African Empire: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

China, People's Republic: Rruga Lek Dukagjini 21 (E); *Ambassador*: LIU HSIN-CHUAN.

Cuba: Rruga Kongresi i Përmetit (E); *Chargé d'affaires*: ANDRÉS SILVA DÍAZ.

Czechoslovakia: Rruga Donika Kastrioti 8 (E); *Chargé d'affaires*: JÁN MIELNIČAK.

Denmark: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Egypt: Rruga Skënderbej 8 (E); *Ambassador*: SADIQ AS-SAYYID DARWISH.

Finland: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).

France: Rruga Labinoti 30 (E); *Ambassador*: FRANÇOIS DESBANS.

German Democratic Republic: Rruga Zef Skiroj 3 (E); *Chargé d'affaires*: SIEGFRIED BALON.

Greece: Rruga Frederik Shiroka 3 (E); *Ambassador*: E. MITSOPOULOS.

Guinea: Rome, Italy (E).

Hungary: Rruga Perlat Rexhepi 2 (E); *Chargé d'affaires*: ISTVÁN BITTA.

Iran: Rome, Italy (E).

Iraq: Rome, Italy (E).

Italy: Rruga Labinoti 103 (E); *Ambassador*: GIOVANNI SARAGAT.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Rruga Skënderbej 55 (E); *Ambassador*: CHANG YUN TO.

Nepal: Paris, France (E).

Netherlands: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Norway: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Pakistan: Rome, Italy (E).

Peru: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Poland: Rruga Kongresi i Përmetit 123 (E); *Chargé d'affaires*: ALEXANDER DZIENISIAK.

Romania: Rruga Themistokli Ghermenji 2 (E); *Ambassador*: ION STOIAN.

Sudan: Rome, Italy (E).

Sweden: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Switzerland: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Syria: (E); *Ambassador*: HAFEZ AL JAMALI.

Turkey: Rruga Konferenca e Pezës 31 (E); *Ambassador*: BULEND N. KESTELLI.

Viet-Nam: Rruga Lek Dukagjini (E); *Ambassador*: DUONG VAN TRUONG.

Yugoslavia: Rruga Kongresi i Përmetit 192-196 (E); *Ambassador*: TRAJKO LIPOVSKI.

Albania also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Congo, Costa Rica, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Venezuela, the Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Zambia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered under the Constitution by the Supreme Court, and by District, Village, County and Township Courts created by a special law in October 1968 as links of the judicial system which functions within the ranks of the people. Military Tribunals are held at the Supreme and District Courts. Courts of Justice are independent in the exercise of their functions, and are separated from the administration.

Until March 1966 the judicial system was supervised by a Minister of Justice and his officials. This department now no longer exists and its principal responsibilities are discharged by the Supreme Court. The current Penal Code came into force in September 1952, while the Civil Code has gradually been adopted since 1954. Trials are normally held in public. The accused is assured the right of defence, and the principle of presumption of innocence is sanctioned by Article 13 of the Code of Penal Procedure. The Supreme Court and the District Courts are made up of a professional judge and two Assistant Judges, who are workers elected in the same way as the judges. Trials in

the Village, County and Township Courts are held before an Assistant Judge from the District Court and two social activists. Second-degree cases are held in the Supreme Court before three judges, and in the District Courts before Assistant Judges. The verdicts of the lower courts may be altered, within the law, by the higher courts, and judges may be recalled before the expiration of their term by their electors or the organ which has elected them.

The Supreme Court is elected for a four-year term by the People's Assembly; between sessions of the Assembly, individual members of the Court are elected by the Presidium of the People's Assembly. The District Courts are elected for a three-year term by a secret ballot of all voting citizens.

President of the Supreme Court: ARANIT ÇELA.

The Attorney-General and his deputies are appointed by the People's Assembly.

Attorney-General: RRAPO MINO.

RELIGION

There is no formal practice of the previously predominant Muslim religion although certain social traditions persist. All religious institutions were closed by the government in 1967. Article 37 of the 1976 constitution states that Albania recognizes no religion and supports and carries out

atheist propaganda. All of the old mosques have now been shut down and are preserved as centres of cultural interest. Formerly the population was approximately 70 per cent Muslim, 15 per cent Roman Catholic (in the north) and 15 per cent Greek Orthodox (in the south).

THE PRESS

The Albanian Press recognizes itself as a powerful medium of educational and organizational propaganda with a profound Marxist-Leninist ideological content, playing an important role in the Communist moulding of the people and in mobilizing them for the building of socialism and the defence of the country. It expresses Party doctrine probably more forcefully than any other European Communist press. A policy of decentralization is suggested by the development in recent years of numerous local newspapers, generally the organs of the regional Party committees.

In 1976 there were 25 newspapers, with a total circulation of 47 million copies. The most important publications are the Communist Party daily, *Zëri i Popullit* (average circulation 105,000), and *Bashkimi* (average circulation 30,000), the organ of the Democratic Front.

The Albanian news agency, ATA, has a monopoly of news distribution in Albania.

DAILIES

Zëri i Popullit (*The Voice of the People*): Bulevardi Stalin, Tirana; f. August 1942; organ of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour; Editor-in-Chief XHELIL GJONI; circ. 105,000.

Bashkimi (*Unity*): Bulevardi Stalin, Tirana; f. 1943; organ of the Democratic Front; Editor-in-Chief ARQILJE ALEKSI; circ. 30,000

PERIODICALS

Bibliographie Nationale des Livres Albanais: published by the National Library of Albania; quarterly.

Bibliographie Nationale des Périodiques Albanais: published by the National Library of Albania; monthly.

Bujqësia Socialiste (*Socialist Agriculture*): Tirana; organ of the Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor FAIK LABINOTI.

Buletini i Shkencave Bujqësore (*Agricultural Sciences Bulletin*): Tirana; organ of the Agricultural Scientific Research Institute; summaries in French; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief BURHAN ÇELO.

Buletini i Shkencave të (*Natural Sciences Bulletin*): f. 1957; organ of the University of Tirana; summaries in French; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief KOLE POPI.

Buletini i Shkencave Mjekësore (*Medical Sciences Bulletin*): organ of the University of Tirana; summaries in French; 2 a year.

Buletini i Shkencave Teknike (*Technical Sciences Bulletin*): organ of the University of Tirana; summaries in French; quarterly.

Drejhtësia Popullore (*People's Justice*): Tirana; f. 1948; organ of the Supreme Court and Parquet; 6 a year; Editor-in-Chief ELENI SELEKICA.

Drita (*The Light*): f. 1960; organ of Union of Albanian Artists and Authors, weekly; Chief Editor DUKO MUSTAFAJ.

10 Korriku (10th July): Tirana; f. 1946; organ of the Political Department of the People's Army; weekly; Editor-in-Chief MEHMET DANAI.

Estrada (Variety Shows): published by the Central House of the People's Creativeness.

Fatosi (The Hero): Tirana; organ of the Central Committee of the Union of Albanian Working Youth; fortnightly.

Gazeta Zyrtare (Official Gazette): Tirana; occasional government review.

Hosteni (The Goad): Tirana; f. 1945; satirical, published by the Union of Journalists; fortnightly; Editor-in-Chief NIKO NIKOLLA.

Kënga jonë (Our Song): published by the Central House of the People's Creativeness.

Laiko Vima: f. 1945; organ of the Democratic Front for the Greek minority of Gjinokaster; fortnightly; Editor-in-Chief ALEKO LLAPA.

Luftëtari (The Fighter): f. 1945; organ of the Ministry of National Defence; quarterly; Editor VASIL GJYLAMETI.

Mësuesi (The Teacher): f. 1961; organ of the Ministry of Education and Culture; weekly; Editor-in-Chief SORO AFEZOLOLLI.

Mbrëmje Tematike (Evening Parties): published by the Central House of the People's Creativeness.

Monumentet (Monuments): published by the Institute of Monuments and Culture; summaries in French; 2 a year.

Ndertuesi (The Builder): organ of the Ministry of Construction; 6 a year.

Nëntori (November): Tirana; f. 1954; organ of the Union of Albanian Writers and Artists; monthly; Chief Editor DALAN SHAPLO.

Në shërbim të popullit (In the Service of the People): Editor-in-Chief HASAN PETRELA.

Në skenën e fëmijëve (On the Children's Stage): published by the Central House of the People's Creativeness.

Për Mbrojtjen e Atdheut (For the Defence of the Fatherland): organ of the Association for the Army and Defence.

Përmbledhje Studimesh (Collection of Studies): bulletin of the Ministry of Industry and Mining; summaries in French; quarterly.

Pionieri (The Pioneer): f. 1944; organ of the Central Cttee. of the Union of Working Youth; fortnightly; Editor-in-Chief BEKIM GAÇE.

Probleme Ekonomike: organ of the Albanian Academy of Sciences; 6 a year.

Puna (Labour): Tirana; f. 1945; organ of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions; twice weekly; also quarterly in French; Editor-in-Chief MINELLA DALANI.

Radio Përhapja: organ of Albanian Radio and Television; fortnightly.

Revista Pedagogjike: organ of the Institute of Pedagogical Studies; 6 a year.

Rruga e Partisë (The Party's Road): f. 1954; organ of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour; monthly; Editor STEFI KOTMILO; circ. 9,000.

Shëndetësia Popullore (The People's Health): Tirana; f. 1946; published by the Ministry of Public Health; quarterly; Chief Editor Dr. VERA NGJELA.

Shëndeti (Health): Tirana; f. 1949; organ of the Ministry of Public Health; 6 a year; Chief Editor KLEO MIHA.

Shkencë dhe Jeta (Science and Life): organ of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth; 6 a year.

Shqipëria e Re (New Albania): f. 1947; organ of the Cttee. for Foreign Cultural Relations; illustrated political and social magazine appearing every two months in Albanian, Arabic, English, French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish; Editor YMER MINXHOZI; circ. 170,000.

Shqipëria Sot (Albania Today): political, cultural and social review appearing in English, French, German, Spanish and Italian; every 2 months; Editor-in-Chief JUSUF ALIBALI.

Shqiptarja e Re (The New Albanian Woman): Tirana; f. 1943; organ of the Women's Union of Albania; political and socio-cultural monthly review; Editor LAVDIE LEKA.

Sporti Popullor (People's Sport): Tirana; f. 1945; organ of the Committee of Physical Culture and Sport; weekly; Editor SKENDER TUPJA.

Studenti (The Student): organ of the Committee of the University Working Youth Union.

Studia Albanica: Tirana; f. 1964; organ of the Albanian Academy of Sciences; history and philology; published in French; 2 a year; Editor-in-Chief ANDROKLI KOSTALLARI.

Studime Filologjike (Philological Studies): Tirana; f. 1964; organ of the Albanian Academy of Sciences; summaries in French; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief ANDROKLI KOSTALLARI.

Studime Historike (Historical Studies): Tirana; f. 1964; organ of the Albanian Academy of Sciences; historical sciences; summaries in French; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief STEFANAQ POLLO.

Teknika (Technology): Tirana; f. 1954; organ of the Ministry of Industry and Mining; quarterly; Editor ZENEL HAMITI.

Theatri (Theatre): published by the Central House of the People's Creativeness.

Tregëtia e Jashtme Shqipëtare (Albanian Foreign Trade): Rruga Konferenca e Pezes 6, Tirana; organ of the Albanian Chamber of Commerce; monthly, in English and French.

Tribuna e Gazetarit (The Journalist's Tribune): organ of the Union of Albanian Journalists; 6 a year; Editor ADRIATIK KANANI.

Vatra e Kulturës (Field of Culture): organ of the Central House of People's Creativeness.

Ylli (The Star): f. 1960; monthly; illustrated review published by Zëri i Popullit; Editor-in-Chief NEVRUS TURHANI.

Yllkat (Little Stars): published by the Institute of Pedagogical Studies; for children; monthly.

Zëri i Rinisë (The Voice of the Youth): organ of the Central Committee of the Union of Albanian Working Youth; twice weekly; Editor-in-Chief DHIMITER VERLI.

LOCAL PERIODICALS

Adriatiku (Adriatic): Durrës.

Drapër e Çekan (Hammer and Sickle): Fier.

Fitorja (Victory): Sarandë.

Jeta e Re (New Life): Shkodër.

Kastrioti: Krujë.

Kukësi i Ri (New Kukës): Kukës.

Kushtrimi (Clarion Call): Berat.

Pararoja (Vanguard): Gjirokastër.

Përpara (Forward): Korçë; f. 1967; twice weekly organ of the Committee of the Korçë Workers' Party; Editor-in-Chief STRATI MARKO; circ. 4,000.

Shkëndia (The Spark): Lushnjë.

ALBANIA

Shkumbimi: Elbasan.

Ushtima e Maleve (*Echo of the Mountains*): Peshkopi.

Zëri i Vlorës (*The Voice of Vlora*): Vlorë.

NEWS AGENCY

Agence Télégraphique Albanaise (ATA): Bulevardi Stalin 72, Tirana; f. 1945; the sole source for domestic and foreign news; branches in provincial towns; has arrangement with other agencies for foreign news; Dir. FIGRI VOGLI.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television, etc.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): c/o Bulgarian Embassy, Tirana.

Hsinhua (*People's Republic of China*): Tirana.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Union of Albanian Journalists: f. 1949; Chair. XHELIL GJONI; publs. *Hosteni, Tribuna e gazetarit*.

PUBLISHERS

Drejtoria Quëndrore e Përhapjes dhe e Propagandimit të Librit (*Central Administration for the Dissemination and Propagation of the Book*): Tirana; directed by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Naim Frashëri State Publishing House: Tirana; publishes books in foreign languages.

Ndërmarrja e botimeve ushtarake (*Military Publisher*): Tirana.

N.I.SH. Shtypshkronjave "Mihal Duri" (*"Mihal Duri" State Printing House*): Tirana; Dir. HAJRI HOXHA.

WRITERS' UNION

Union of Writers and Artists of Albania: Tirana; Chair. DRIERO AGOLLI.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio and Television of Albania: Rruga Ismail Qemali, Tirana; f. 1944; Dir. T. NANO.

RADIO

HOME PROGRAMMES

Home programmes from Tirana daily for 18½ hours on 275.7, 221 and 60 metres.

There is a wire-relay service in Tirana and in factories, mines and clubs all over the country.

Radio Kukësi: Drejtoria e Radio Kukësit, Kukës; Dir. HAXHI SINAMETI; one 15kW transmitter broadcasting home service on 322 metres for 5 hours daily.

Radio Shkodra: Drejtoria e Radio Shkodrës, Shkodër; Dir. A. CENO; two transmitters of 0.2 kW. broadcasting home service on 222 metres for 6 hours daily.

Radio Korça: Drejtoria e Radio Korçës, Korçë; Dir. A. TREBICKA; one transmitter of 1kW. broadcasting home service on 312 metres for 5 hours daily.

Radio Gjirokastra: Drejtoria e Radio Gjirokastrës, Gjirokastrë; Dir. S. ZERVA; one transmitter of 15kW. broadcasting home service on 232 metres for 6 hours daily.

OVERSEAS PROGRAMMES

Radio Tirana: overseas programmes on 247 metres and 215 metres (medium-wave), and on 49, 41 and 31 metres (short-wave); broadcasts about 80 hours daily in Albanian, Arabic, Bulgarian, Czech, English, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Indonesian, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Serbo-Croat and Spanish; broadcasts beamed to all parts of the world; transmitters operate with power from 50 to 500 kW.

In 1974 there were 173,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

There were 4,000 television sets in 1974.

FINANCE

Banka e Shtetit Shqiptar (*Albanian State Bank*): Head Office: Tirana; f. 1945; sole credit institution; branches in 34 towns; Dir.-Gen. M. K. PISTOLJA.

Drejtoria e Përgjithshme e Kursimeve dhe Sigurimeve (*Directorate of Savings and Insurance*): Tirana; f. 1949; Dir. RAMADAN ÇITAKU.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Dhoma e Tregëtisë e Republikës Popullore të Shqipërisë (*Chamber of Commerce of the People's Republic of Albania*): Rruga Konferenca e Pezës 6, Tirana, f. 1958; Pres. SHERI BABOÇI; publ. *Tregëtia e Jashtme Shqiptare* (monthly, also in English and French as *Albanian Foreign Trade and Commerce Extérieur Albanais*).

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Agroeksport: Rruga 4 Shkurti 6, Tirana; export of agricultural and dairy products; Dir. THEODHOR FUNDO.

Albimpeks: Rruga 4 Shkurti 6, Tirana; export of chemical products, textiles, garments, porcelain, handicrafts; import of synthetic fibres, paper, films, hardware, etc.

ALBANIA

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy, University

Makinainport: Rruga 4 Shkurti, Tirana, import of factory installations and machine parts; Dir. ANDREA MANÇO.

Mineralimpeks: Rruga 4 Shkurti 6, Tirana; export of marble, iron ore, chrome, minerals, copper, copper wire, chemicals, scrap metal, etc.; import of steel, pig iron, wire rods, bars, beams, cables and wires, metals, Dir. VASIL LATO.

Transshqip: Rruga 4 Shkurti, Tirana; foreign trade shipping.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Centrocoop: Skanderbeg Square, Tirana; co-operative import and export organization.

Bashkimi Qëndror i Kooperativave t'Artizanatit (*Central Union of Handicraft Workers' Co-operatives*): Tirana; Pres. KRISTO THEMELKO.

Bashkimi Qëndror i Kooperativave Tregatare (*Central Union of Commercial Co-operatives*): Tirana.

Bashkimi Qëndror i Kooperativave të Shit-Blerjes (*Central Union of Buying and Selling Co-operatives*): Tirana.

TRADE UNIONS

The Albanian Trade Unions were established on February 11th, 1945. Their principal function is to mobilize the working class to carry out the task of socialist construction. The leading principle of the organization is democratic centralism. The Trade Unions are organized by industries on a regional basis. The supreme organ of the Unions is the Congress which is usually convened every five years. The Congress elects the Central Council of the Albanian Trade Unions and the Auditors. The Central Council elects the presidency, secretariat, President and Secretary General. In every work and production centre there is a trade union grass-root organization which elects the trade union committee, while in each ward and district there is a ward committee and a district council. Voluntarism is a fundamental principle of the Albanian Trade Unions. There are only a small number of full-time officials, compared with more than 50,000 elected activists.

Këshilli Qëndror i Bashkimeve Profesionale të Shqiperisë (*Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions*): Tirana; f. 1945; 400,000 mems.; Pres. RITA MARKO; Sec.-Gen. TONIN JAKOVA.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Drejtoria e Hekurudhave (*Railways Administration*): Tirana.

There are over 300 km. of railway track, with lines linking Tirana-Vlorë-Durrës, Durrës-Rogozhina-Elbasan, Vlorë-Laç, Rogozhina-Fier and Elbasan-Librazhd, which includes the branch lines between Kasahr and Yzberish, Paper and Cërrik, and Elbasan and Krasta. A new line has been constructed between Elbasan and Prenjas.

ROADS

All regions are now linked by the road network, but many roads in mountainous districts are unsuitable for motor transport.

SHIPPING

Drejtoria e Agjensisë së Vaporave (*Shipping Administration*): Durrës.

The chief ports are Durrës, Vlorë, Sarandë and Shëngjiu. Durrës harbour has been dredged to allow for bigger ships. There is a national merchant fleet which is rapidly expanding.

CIVIL AVIATION

Albtransport (*Air Agency*): Rruga Kongresi i Përmetit 202, Tirana.

Albania has air links with Belgrade, Budapest, East Berlin and Peking. In July 1977 an agreement was concluded with Greece to establish a service between Tirana and Athens. There is a small but modern airport at Rinas, 2 km. from Tirana, but there is no regular internal air service. Albania is served by the following airlines: Interflug, MALEV, Olympic Airways, Yugoslav Airlines and CAAC.

TOURISM

Albturist: Bld. Dëshmorët e Kombit 8, Tirana; Gen. Dir. ANDREA TREBICKA.

CULTURE

National Opera and Ballet: Tirana; Dir. MUSTAFA GERXHALIU.

People's Theatre: Tirana; Dir. VASKE ARISTIDHI.

ATOMIC ENERGY

There is one nuclear physics laboratory.

UNIVERSITY

Universiteti Shtetëror i Tiranës (*State University of Tirana*): Tirana; 16,000 students (1976).

ANDORRA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Valleys of Andorra form an autonomous principality in the eastern Pyrenees, bounded by France and Spain, and lying about half way between Barcelona and Toulouse. The climate is alpine with much snow in winter and a warm summer. The official language is Catalan. The majority of the population is Roman Catholic. The flag (proportions 3 by 2) has equal vertical stripes of blue, yellow and red, with the state coat of arms in the centre of the yellow stripe. The capital is Andorra la Vella.

Recent History

As there is no clear line drawn between the competence of the General Council of Andorra and the co-princes who rule the country, the Andorrans have met with many difficulties in recent years in their struggle to gain international status for their country and control over its essential services. In the 1971 elections to the General Council there were three new categories of voters: women, who had been officially enfranchised in 1970; persons between the ages of 21 and 25; and second-generation Andorrans including sons of Andorran mothers. These new voters trebled the electorate and included certain French and Spanish immigrants, giving them the vote for the first time.

Since the 1975 election, the members of the General Council have adopted a more positive attitude towards the change in the political climate and institutions. The Council threatened to resign in 1976 if the co-princes would not agree to a meeting between their delegates and the Council to discuss the economic problems of Andorra. In April 1977, certain of the councillors refused to continue to attend meetings of the General Council, making the body inquorate and hence unable to function. The country has operated without a budget since 1976.

Although political parties and trade unions are banned, the formation of the Association démocratique andorrane was announced in 1976.

Government

Andorra has no proper constitution, and its peculiar autonomy is a legacy of feudal conditions; the country, although administratively independent, has no clear international status. Andorra is a co-principality, under the suzerainty of the President of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. The valleys pay a nominal bi-annual tax, the *questia*, to France and to the Bishop of Urgel. France is represented in Andorra by the *Viguier de France*, and the Bishop by the *Viguier Episcopal*. Each co-ruler has set up a permanent delegation for Andorran Affairs. The Prefect of the East Pyrenees is the Permanent Delegate of the French Co-Prince.

The General Council of the Valleys submits motions and proposals to the permanent delegation. The 24 members (four from each of the six parishes) are elected for four years, half the Council being renewed every two years. The Council nominates the *First Syndic* (*Syndic Procureur Général*) and the *Second Syndic*, who cease to be members of the Council on their election. Proposals have been made for a reform of the electoral system, including the direct election of syndics, the use of referenda to decide major issues and a fairer representation of the capital on the General Council.

Economic Affairs

Andorra's products are mainly agricultural, cereals, potatoes and tobacco being the principal crops. Livestock is raised and there are approximately 12,000 sheep, 3,600 cattle and 180 horses. Iron, lead, alum, stone and timber are produced. Andorra la Vella is a great market for all European goods owing to favourable excise conditions; many foreigners trade in the principality. Smuggling has reputedly flourished in the past, and customs controls at the border are stringent.

French and Spanish currencies are in use. There is no income tax and property taxes are low. Ninety per cent of revenue comes from taxes on petrol and consumer goods. During 1976, Andorra's revenue of 454 million pesetas exceeded expenditure by nearly one million pesetas. However, since the end of 1976, when proposals to introduce direct taxation and increase indirect taxation were put forward, there has been no budget.

Tourism is an important source of revenue, both in winter and summer.

Education

Education is provided by both French and Spanish schools. In 1974 the General Council appointed two inspectors to organize the teaching of the Catalan language and Andorran culture in the schools.

Public Holidays

1978: March 19th (St. Joseph the Worker), March 24th (Good Friday), March 27th (Easter Monday), May 1st (Labour Day), May 4th (Ascension Day), May 15th (Pentecost), June 9th (Corpus Christi), June 24th (St. John the Baptist), June 29th (St. Peter and St. Paul), August 15th (Assumption), September 8th (National Holiday), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 8th (Immaculate Conception), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Epiphany), February 6th and 7th (Mardi Gras).

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	ESTIMATED POPULATION*				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
464 sq. km.	21,245	23,092	24,375	26,558	28,348

* Andorrans make up about 30 per cent of the population, the majority of the population being Spanish and French.

BUDGET

1976: Revenue 454,046,709 pesetas; Expenditure 357,269,726 pesetas.

EXTERNAL TRADE
IMPORTS

	1973	1974	1975	1976
France ('000 francs) . . .	349,395	369,027	357,023	455,380
Spain ('000 pesetas) . . .	2,192,961	2,509,358	2,797,688	3,835,415

EXPORTS

	1973	1974	1975	1976
France ('000 francs) . . .	9,202	14,384	15,600	18,330
Spain ('000 pesetas) . . .	36,575	57,909	97,096	133,568

TOURISM
TOURIST ARRIVALS*

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Via France	1,614,954	1,770,449	1,954,094	2,149,503
Via Spain	3,124,351	3,702,355	4,105,180	4,300,521
TOTAL	4,739,305	5,472,804	6,059,274	6,450,024

* Compiled from data supplied by French and Spanish Customs.

THE GOVERNMENT

(October 1977)

Episcopal Co-Prince: Dr. JOAN MARTÍ ALANIS, Bishop of Urgel.

French Co-Prince: VALÉRY GISCARD D'ESTAING.

Permanent Episcopal Delegate: Dr. GREGORI CREUS SETO.

Permanent French Delegate: FRANCIS BOOT.

Viguié Episcopal: FRANCESE BADIA-BATALLA.

Viguié de France: ANDRÉ PRUNET FOCH.

The General Council of the Valleys

First Syndic: JULIA REIG RIBO.

Second Syndic: ANTONI ALEIX SANTIB

24 members.

ANDORRA

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Civil Law: judicial power is exercised in civil matters in the first instance by two civil judges (*Bayles*), one appointed by the Viguiers de France and the other by the Viguiers Episcopal. There is a Judge of Appeal appointed alternately by France and Spain, and in the third instance (*Tereca Sala*) cases are heard in the Supreme Court of Andorra at Perpignan or in the court at Urgel.

Criminal Law: is administered by *Tribunal des Corts*, consisting of the two Viguiers, the Judge of Appeal, the two Bayles and two members of the Council General (*Rahonadors*).

PRESS

Poble Andorra: Andorra la Vella; f. 1974; daily; Publ. RICARD FITER; circ. 4,000.

RADIO

Radio-Andorra: Roc des Anellets, B.P. 1, 66700, Andorra la Vella; Pres. J. DELVIGNE; Gen. Man. GILLES MARQUET; privately owned, broadcasts in French, Spanish and Catalan on 428 m. (701 kHz) and in French, English and German on 48 m. (6,230 kHz); publ. *Bulletin d'Information* (weekly).

Sud-Radio: 7 Avinguda Meritxell, Andorra la Vella; Dir. J.-L. HORBETTE; daily transmissions on short and medium wave-lengths.

FINANCE

PRINCIPAL BANKS

Banc Agricol i Comercial d'Andorra: Avinguda Meritxell 13, Andorra la Vella; f. 1930; branch at Les Escaldes; Chair. MANUEL CERQUEDA-ESCALER.

Judicial System, Press, Radio, Finance, etc.

Banca Cassany: Avinguda Meritxell 48, Andorra la Vella; f. 1958; Dir. ALAIN FRECHU; Deputy Dir. RENÉ MORESQUI.

Banc Internacional: Avinguda Meritxell 32, Andorra la Vella; f. 1958; affiliated to Banco de Bilbao, Spain; cap. 210m. pesetas; res. 95m. pesetas (Dec. 1975); Dir. JOAN MORA; Gen. Man. PERE FORCH; brs. at Les Escaldes, Engordany and Ordino.

Banca Mora: Plaça Co-Prínceps 2, Les Escaldes; f. 1952; affiliated to Banc Internacional; cap. 72m. pesetas; res. 76m. pesetas (Dec. 1975); Chair. F. MORA FONT; Gen. Man. PERE FORCH; brs. at Andorra la Vella, Encamp, La Massana and Sant Julià de Lòria.

Banca Reig: Sant Julià de Lòria; Chair. S. REIG.

Crédit Andorrà: Avinguda Príncep Benlloch 19; f. 1955; cap. 150m. pesetas; res. 268m. pesetas (Dec. 1976); Chair. NARCÍS CASAL I VALL.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Roads are maintained by Fuerzas Hidroeléctricas de Andorra S.A. A good road connects the French and Spanish frontiers. There are about 15,500 automobiles in Andorra. There is a bus service between Andorra la Vella and Seo de Urgel in Spain, Barcelona-Bourg-Madame and Perpignan in France. Postal services are run by the French Post Office.

TOURISM

Sindicat d'Iniciativa de les valls d'Andorra: Placa Príncep Benlloch, Andorra la Vella.

There were 20,834 hotel beds in 1976.

AUSTRIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Austria lies in Central Europe, between Switzerland, Liechtenstein, the Federal Republic of Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Italy. The climate varies sharply owing to great differences in elevation. The mean annual temperature lies between 7° and 9°C (45° and 48°F). The population is 99 per cent German-speaking, with small Croat and Slovene-speaking minorities. About 89 per cent are Roman Catholics and about 6 per cent are Protestants. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of three horizontal bands of red, white and red. The state flag has, in addition, the coat of arms in the centre. The capital is Vienna.

Recent History

Austria was annexed by Germany in 1938. After the Second World War the country was divided into four zones occupied by forces of the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and France. In May 1955 the four powers signed a State Treaty with Austria ending the occupation and recognizing Austrian independence, effective from July. In October 1955 Parliament passed an act which declared Austria a permanently neutral state and in December 1955 Austria was admitted to UN membership.

A period of over twenty years of coalition government came to an end in April 1966 with the formation of a cabinet composed of the People's Party only. In the 1970 general elections for the *Nationalrat* (First Chamber) no party could achieve an absolute majority and, although a coalition government was expected, the Socialist Party, with three seats more than the People's Party, decided to take office, led by Dr. Bruno Kreisky as Federal Chancellor. The Socialists had already gained control of the *Bundesrat* (Second Chamber) in 1969. At another election in 1971 the Socialist Party achieved an absolute majority in the *Nationalrat*; this remained unchanged in the October 1975 general election. In 1973 elections in the provinces of Vienna and Upper Austria changed the parties' representation in the *Bundesrat*, each now having 29 seats.

Government

Austria is a federal republic divided into nine provinces, each of which has its own Provincial Assembly (*Landtag*). There is a bi-cameral parliamentary system. The first chamber, the *Nationalrat* (National Council), has 183 members elected for four years on a basis of proportional representation by universal adult suffrage. The second chamber, the *Bundesrat* (Federal Council), has 58 members elected for varying terms by the Provincial Assemblies. The Federal President, elected by popular vote for six years, is the Head of State. He normally acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers, led by the Federal Chancellor, which is responsible to the *Nationalrat*.

Defence

After the ratification of the State Treaty in 1955, Austria declared its permanent neutrality. To protect its independence, the armed forces were instituted. Military service is six months' initial training, followed by 60 days' reservist training for twelve years. Usually about 40,000 men are conscripted each year. In 1977 the total armed

forces numbered 12,300 regulars and 25,000 conscripts (of which the army consisted of 10,000 regulars and 23,000 conscripts), and the air force of 2,300 regulars and 2,000 conscripts). Austrian air units are an integral part of the army. The 1977 defence budget totalled 9,051 million Schilling, about 3.76 per cent of the total Federal budget.

Economic Affairs

The Austrian economy depends on agriculture, tourism and the mining and manufacturing industries. Although the labour force in agriculture and forestry dropped from 17.3 per cent in 1971 to 12.6 per cent in 1975, due to trends towards mechanization and large holdings, domestic farm output in 1975 covered 84 per cent of the demand for food products against 75 per cent in 1965. The agricultural contribution to the Gross Domestic Product in 1975 and in 1976 was between 5 and 6 per cent.

Until 1976 invisible earnings from tourism offset about 80 per cent of Austria's trade deficit. However, the number of tourists has dropped in recent years due to the energy crisis and unfavourable foreign exchange rates. In the first seven months of 1977 earnings from tourism covered only 47.2 per cent of the trade deficit, compared with 59.2 per cent in the same period of 1976 and 90.2 per cent in 1975.

Austria has iron ore and oil deposits, lignite, magnesite, lead and some copper. Hydro-electric power resources are being developed and electricity is supplied to neighbouring countries. An 800 MW atomic power station, built at Zwentendorf on the Danube, is due to go into operation in 1978.

After the war about a quarter of Austrian industry was nationalized, including most of the heavy industry. The nationalized sector is responsible for 19 per cent of industrial output. Industrial relations are good, and the rate of unemployment in 1977 was below 2 per cent. Manufacturing industry provided 34 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product in 1976.

Austria's G.D.P. grew steadily from the 1960s, but dropped by 2 per cent in 1975. The Government reacted by pumping money into the economy; credit was eased, export aid given and taxes curbed, so that personal disposable incomes increased by 2.5 per cent. In 1976 G.D.P. grew by 5.2 per cent and the inflation rate was 7.3 per cent. A growth rate of between 3 and 4 per cent and inflation of about 6 per cent were expected for 1977.

The Government's commitment to a policy of full employment has given rise to large budgetary deficits. The 1977 deficit in the ordinary and extraordinary budgets was expected to total 43,500 million Schilling. The trade deficit in 1976 reached 54,100 million Schilling, a rise of 66 per cent over 1975. This was due to increased fuel imports and the import of luxury goods, encouraged by the rise in personal incomes. Imports of cars rose by 22 per cent in 1976 (Austria has only a very small motor industry) and accounted for 25 per cent of the trade deficit. The trade position worsened in 1977, and in October of that year economic growth of between 1.5 and 2.5 per cent was forecast for 1978.

The Government introduced measures to stabilize the economy. The bank rate was increased, and tax-deductible allowances for companies and self-employed professionals were cut. Government investment was to be cut by 10 per cent in 1978. From January 1978 V.A.T. was raised from 18 per cent to 30 per cent and accelerated depreciation allowances on cars were stopped. A transit tax on lorries using Austrian roads was introduced.

Austria became a member of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) in 1960. After applications for a form of associate membership of the EEC which would not compromise its neutrality, two treaties were signed in 1972 providing for eventual free trade of industrial goods between EEC and EFTA members, and for some concessions on agricultural produce between Austria and the Community.

Transport

Austria has a highly developed system of public transport by road, rail, air and river. The Danube provides Austria with an artery particularly important for the transport of coal, steel, petroleum and other raw materials. A passenger service is maintained on the Upper Danube and between Vienna and the Black Sea. There are six commercial airports. Railways total about 5,900 kilometres, roads 103,000 kilometres, and commercial waterways 351 kilometres.

Social Welfare

The social insurance system covers all wage earners and salaried employees, agricultural and non-agricultural self-employed and dependants, regardless of nationality. The coverage is compulsory and provides earnings-related benefits in case of old-age, invalidity, death, sickness and maternity and work injury. About 95 per cent of the population are protected. There are separate programmes providing unemployment insurance, family allowance, benefits for war victims, etc.

Education

Since 1962 education has been free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15. The central controlling body is the Federal Ministry of Education and the Arts (*Bundesministerium für Unterricht und Kunst*), higher education and research coming under the competence of the Federal Ministry of Higher Education and Research (*Bundesministerium für Wissenschaft und Forschung*). Provincial boards (*Landesschulräte*) supervise school education in each of the nine federal provinces, and district school boards (*Bezirksschulräte*) in local regions.

Starting at the age of 6, all children undergo four years of education at a primary school (*Volksschule*). At the age of 10 they may transfer to secondary education, or continue until the age of 14 in an upper primary school (*Hauptschule*). The senior division of the primary school (*Volksschuloberstufe*) is limited to rural areas and is losing ground due to the extension of the *Hauptschule* and the (academic) general secondary schools (*Allgemeinbildende höhere Schulen*). In the ninth year of general compulsory schooling the polytechnic course (*Polytechnischer Lehrgang*) includes all pupils who do not attend a school leading to higher levels of education.

After completion of primary education about 22 per cent of the pupils (school year 1976/77) enter one of the two forms

of (academic) general secondary education (*Allgemeinbildende höhere Schulen*) leading to higher education, i.e. the *Gymnasium* (generally arts biased) or the *Realgymnasium* (generally science and mathematics biased), in which they may study until the age of 18. Success in the *Reifeprüfung* ("Maturity examination") constitutes a qualification for university or comparable further education.

At the age of 14 there are numerous possibilities for transfer between those schools mentioned and various types of intermediate and (upper) secondary technical, vocational and otherwise specialized educational establishments, secondary technical, vocational and agricultural schools (*Berufsbildende höhere Schulen*), which also give access to higher education.

There are seventeen institutions of university standing in Austria.

Tourism

Austria's mountains, forests and valleys make it an ideal resort in both summer and winter. Celebrated beauty spots are the Salzkammergut Lake District, the Tyrol and Vorarlberg valleys and the Vienna woodlands. Vienna is a centre for music and art lovers and historians, with its opera houses and concert halls, art galleries and museums. In winter thousands of visitors go to Austrian skiing resorts. Festivals are held all over Austria in the summer. Internationally famous are the Vienna Festival and the Salzburg Music Festival.

Receipts from tourism totalled 51,124 million Schilling in 1976.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Guatemala, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Sport

Skiing and football are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1978: March 27th (Easter Monday), May 1st (Labour Day), May 4th (Ascension Day), May 15th (Whit Monday), May 25th (Corpus Christi), August 15th (The Assumption), October 26th (National Day), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 8th (Immaculate Conception), December 25th and 26th (Christmas).

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Epiphany).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 Groschen = 1 Schilling.

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 28.65 Schilling.

U.S. \$1 = 16.11 Schilling.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	CENSUS POPULATION (<i>de jure</i>)		ESTIMATED POPULATION (mid-year)				DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	March 21st, 1961	May 12th, 1971	1974	1975	1976	1977	1977
83,853 sq. km.*	7,073,807	7,456,403	7,545,000	7,523,000	7,514,000	7,521,700	89.7

* 32,376 square miles.

PROVINCES
(1971 census)

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION	DENSITY (per sq. km.)	PROVINCIAL CAPITAL (with population)
Burgenland	3,965.6	272,119	69	Eisenstadt (10,059)
Kärnten (Carinthia)	9,533.1	525,728	55	Klagenfurt (82,512)
Niederösterreich (Lower Austria)	19,171.1	1,414,161	74	(Vienna)*
Oberösterreich (Upper Austria)	11,979.2	1,223,444	102	Linz (202,874)
Salzburg	7,154.0	401,766	56	Salzburg (128,845)
Steiermark (Styria)	16,386.6	1,192,100	73	Graz (248,500)
Tirol (Tyrol)	12,647.4	540,771	43	Innsbruck (115,197)
Vorarlberg	2,601.4	271,473	104	Bregenz (22,839)
Wien (Vienna)*	414.4	1,614,841	3,897	—
TOTAL	83,852.7	7,456,403	89	—

* Vienna, the national capital, has separate provincial status. The area and population of the city are not included in the province of Lower Austria, which is also administered from Vienna.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS
(1971 census)

Vienna (capital)	1,614,841	Klagenfurt	82,512
Graz	248,500	Villach	50,993
Linz	202,874	St. Pölten	50,144
Salzburg	128,845	Wels	47,279
Innsbruck	115,197	Steyr	40,578

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES*		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1969	121,377	16.5	54,559	7.4	98,715	13.4
1970	112,301	15.2	52,773	7.1	98,819	13.4
1971	108,510	14.6	48,166	6.5	97,334	13.1
1972	104,033	13.9	57,372	7.7	95,323	12.7
1973	98,041	13.0	49,430	6.6	92,768	12.3
1974	97,430	12.9	49,296	6.5	94,324	12.5
1975	93,757	12.5	46,542	6.2	96,041	12.8
1976	87,446	11.6	45,767	6.1	95,140	12.7

* Excluding aliens temporarily in Austria.

Expectation of life at birth: Males 67.4 years; females 74.7 years (1974).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(1976 average*)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing .	195,000	170,000	365,000
Mining and Quarrying	21,000	2,000	23,000
Manufacturing	613,000	276,000	889,000
Construction	242,000	19,000	261,000
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services .	30,000	3,000	33,000
Commerce (incl. Storage)	174,000	204,000	378,000
Transport and Communications	169,000	29,000	198,000
Services	393,000	444,000	837,000
Other Activities (not adequately described) .	10,000	7,000	17,000
TOTAL	1,847,000	1,154,000	3,001,000

* Yearly average based on the results of quarterly sample surveys.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE
(⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

	1974	1975	1976
Arable land	1,514	1,511	} 1,618
Land under permanent crops	98	98	
Permanent meadows and pastures	2,181	2,181	2,071
Forest and woodland	3,250	3,250	3,266
Other land	1,228	1,231	1,316
Inland water	114	114	114
TOTAL AREA	8,385	8,385	8,385

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)				PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1973	1974	1975	1976
Wheat	266.3	269.1	269.6	289.3	939.2	1,101.8	945.2	1,233.5
Barley	317.9	319.3	315.5	324.5	1,086.7	1,237.9	1,006.2	1,286.6
Maize	147.0	148.7	143.8	159.8	966.0	856.6	980.5	936.4
Rye	122.9	122.8	118.7	119.7	399.6	414.5	347.1	410.4
Oats	93.6	91.8	101.0	94.7	283.7	290.1	306.0	282.7
Mixed grain	33.5	33.2	38.5	36.8	108.7	110.1	119.1	128.1
Potatoes	84.2	82.3	69.1	73.3	2,116.5	1,996.3	1,578.7	1,746.0
Sugar beet	51.3	53.7	59.9	56.1	2,220.3	2,386.2	3,134.5	2,583.3

FRUIT PRODUCTION
(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Apples	287.5	324.2	303.7	329.3
Pears	165.7	161.6	172.0	138.3
Plums	93.8	94.6	75.2	81.0
Cherries	28.6	24.8	23.6	20.8
Currants	32.6	32.9	34.3	26.0

Grapes (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons): 342 in 1973; 237 in 1974; 385 in 1975; 412 in 1976 (unofficial estimates).

AUSTRIA

LIVESTOCK
(^{'000} head at December)

	1974	1975	1976
Horses	39.9	40.9	41.4
Cattle	2,581.4	2,500.5	2,502.4
Pigs	3,517.1	3,683.3	3,877.6
Sheep	154.3	169.5	174.3
Goats	45.6	43.1	40.3
Chickens	12,250.3	12,958.7	13,358.8
Ducks	131.9	106.2	120.0
Geese	27.5	25.0	15.8
Turkeys	62.5	60.2	103.1

LIVESTOCK PRODUCE
(^{'000} metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976
Milk	3,260	3,265	3,290
Butter	42	41	41
Cheese	75	78	82
Egg Eggs*	1,506	1,567	1,548
Beef	176	182	179
Veal	17	17.5	15
Pig Meats	280	283	307
Poultry Meat	53	54	60

* Millions.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(^{'000} cubic metres, excluding bark)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	7,405	7,134	6,773	493	593	467	7,898	7,727	7,240
Pitprops (mine timber)	115	118	117	1	1	1	116	119	118
Pulpwood	1,536	1,338	1,457	831	809	782	2,367	2,147	2,239
Other industrial wood	567	583	665	61	56	40	628	639	705
Fuel wood	249	288	292	709	736	733	958	1,024	1,025
TOTAL	9,872	9,461	9,304	2,095	2,195	2,023	11,967	11,656	11,327

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
(^{'000} cubic metres)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Coniferous sawnwood*	5,265	5,199	5,433	5,299	4,651
Broadleaved sawnwood*	263	264	302	340	289
Railway sleepers	5,528	5,463	5,735	5,639	4,940
TOTAL	60	54	30	55	62
TOTAL	5,588	5,517	5,765	5,694	5,002

* Including boxboards.

1976: Sawnwood and sleepers 6,025,000 cubic metres.

MINING

		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Brown coal and lignite	^{'000} metric tons	3,755.5	3,634.0	3,629.3	3,397.4	3,214.6
Crude petroleum	" " "	2,477.9	2,578.5	2,238.1	2,036.8	1,930.8
Iron ore: gross weight	" " "	4,132.2	4,210.5	4,245.4	3,833.0	3,784.0
metal content	" " "	1,336	1,417	1,310	1,201	n.a.
Magnesite (crude)	" " "	1,429.4	1,418.6	1,449.1	1,265.8	926.5
Salt (unrefined)	" " "	572	618	611	527	n.a.
Antimony ore*	metric tons	534	585	540	555	n.a.
Copper ore*	" "	2,303	2,768	2,587	2,000	n.a.
Lead ore*	" "	6,669	6,145	5,785	6,100	n.a.
Zinc ore*	" "	20,480	21,933	20,977	23,000	n.a.
Natural gas	million cu. metres	1,963.1	2,270.0	2,206.8	2,358.9	2,144.3

*Figures refer to the metal content of ores.

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1973	1974	1975	1976
Wheat flour	'ooo metric tons	388	408	346	353
Raw sugar	" " "	363	394	512	416
Margarine	metric tons	45,138	42,383	42,308	n.a.
Wine	'ooo hectolitres	2,404.3	1,664.9	2,704.5	2,901.0
Beer	" "	8,208.0	7,765.4	7,757.3	n.a.
Cigarettes	million	13,695.0	14,226.5	13,043.4	n.a.
Cotton yarn (pure and mixed)	metric tons	20,573	20,463	16,359	20,700
Woven cotton fabrics (pure and mixed)	" "	16,617	15,611	13,718	17,400
Wool yarn (pure and mixed)	" "	7,796	6,303	5,215	n.a.
Woven woollen fabrics (pure and mixed)	" "	6,806	6,354	5,738	n.a.
Mechanical wood pulp	'ooo metric tons	206.2	209.9	194.8	195
Chemical and semi-chemical wood pulp	" " "	777.2	825.2	781.1	851.8
Newsprint	" " "	158.6	155.3	147.4	154
Other printing and writing paper	" " "	557.0	601.6	522.9	} 1,031
Other paper	" " "	403.5	441.6	403.7	
Paperboard	" " "	207.4	215.0	179.9	
Nitrogenous fertilizers (a) ¹	metric tons	229,700	230,450	226,190	237,000
Phosphate fertilizers (b) ¹	" "	138,639	142,774	144,600	98,800
Plastics and resins	'ooo metric tons	277.8	289.9	304.3	404
Liquefied petroleum gas	" " "	102.1	94.9	101.4	n.a.
Motor spirit (petrol) ²	" " "	1,579.4	1,572.7	1,490.7	1,682
Kerosene	" " "	46	8	7	} 225
Jet fuel	" " "	109	92	86	
Distillate fuel oils	" " "	2,364.9	2,172.3	2,098.6	2,468
Residual fuel oil	" " "	3,805.7	3,618.1	3,349.7	3,857
Lubricating oils	" " "	281.2	254.6	147.3	n.a.
Petroleum bitumen (asphalt)	" " "	273.4	378.4	378.3	n.a.
Coke-oven coke	" " "	1,718.5	1,733.4	1,606.8	n.a.
Cement	" " "	6,259.6	6,435.5	5,629.9	5,579.9
Pig-iron (excl. ferro-alloys)	" " "	3,005.7	3,443.1	3,055.8	3,318.1
Crude steel	" " "	4,238.1	4,698.5	4,068.0	4,477.2
Aluminium (unwrought): primary	metric tons	89,131	91,554	88,848	88,900
secondary ³	" "	116,125	132,674	118,200	n.a.
Refined copper (unwrought): primary	" "	290	2,581	1,681	} 30,600
secondary	" "	22,533	24,128	25,252	
Refined lead (unwrought): primary	" "	9,872	8,805	9,610	10,100
secondary	" "	5,034	6,825	5,539	n.a.
Refined zinc (unwrought): primary	" "	16,719	16,117	15,958	16,200
secondary	" "	280	333	315	n.a.
Television receivers	'ooo	437.7	478.4	403.8	n.a.
Motorcycles, scooters, etc.	"	216	248	n.a.	n.a.
Construction: new dwellings completed	number	42,400	48,200	46,300	n.a.
Electric energy	million kWh	31,325.5	33,880.7	35,205.3	35,332
Manufactured gas: from gasworks	million cu. metres	909.7	715.8	594.5	n.a.
from cokeries	" " "	671.0	675.5	635.2	n.a.

¹ Production during 12 months ending June 30th of the year stated. Figures are in terms of (a) nitrogen or (b) phosphoric acid.

² Including aviation gasoline.

^a Secondary aluminium produced from old scrap only.

FINANCE

100 Groschen = 1 Schilling.

Coins: 2, 5, 10 and 50 Groschen; 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 and 1,000 Schilling.

Notes: 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 Schilling.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling = 28.65 Schilling; U.S. \$1 = 16.11 Schilling.

100 Schilling = £3.49 = \$6.21.

Note: From May 1953 to May 1971 the exchange rate (par value) was U.S. \$1 = 26.00 Schilling. Between December 1971 and February 1973 the central rate was \$1 = 23.30 Schilling. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and May 1971 was £1 = 62.40 Schilling. Since March 1973 the Schilling has been allowed to "float". The average exchange rate (Schilling per U.S. dollar) was: 19.58 in 1973; 18.69 in 1974; 17.42 in 1975; 17.94 in 1976.

FEDERAL BUDGET
(million Schilling)

REVENUE	1973	1974	1975*	1976*
Direct taxes on income and wealth	34,586	42,058	49,887	52,358
Social security contributions—unemployment insurance	2,477	3,095	3,566	3,989
Indirect taxes	51,935	62,826	72,015	73,021
Current transfers	2,031	2,427	2,932	2,964
Sales and charges	3,030	3,078	2,989	3,589
Interest, shares of profit and other income	2,486	3,202	2,587	3,791
Sales of assets	209	227	415	382
Repayments of loans granted	205	209	238	247
Capital transfers	304	186	216	259
Borrowing	12,691	14,358	n.a.	n.a.
Other revenue	1,191	1,334	1,577	2,581
TOTAL	111,145	133,000	136,422	143,181

* Estimates.

EXPENDITURE	1973	1974	1975*	1976*
Current expenditure on goods and services	28,677	32,479	37,295	43,047
Interest on public debt	3,238	3,640	5,821	10,685
Current transfers to:				
Regional and local authorities	10,816	12,731	14,868	15,984
Other public bodies	16,943	21,188	20,039	26,571
Households	22,926	24,154	30,044	31,879
Other	2,502	9,100	3,718	11,643
Price subsidies	1,667	1,739	1,547	1,587
Deficits of government enterprises	5,962	4,941	13,032	5,623
Gross capital formation	7,319	7,864	9,575	10,020
Capital transfers	5,427	6,983	6,668	7,461
Acquisition of assets	1,677	2,253	1,769	2,294
Loans granted	945	1,128	652	732
Debt redemption	5,665	6,926	7,720	11,714
Other expenditure	1,525	2,050	n.a.	n.a.
TOTAL	115,289	137,176	152,748	179,240

* Estimates.

NATIONAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Gold	707	791	791	882	895	856	849
IMF Special Drawing Rights	38	62	93	104	107	102	111
Reserve position in IMF	157	155	144	152	160	207	399
Foreign exchange	849	1,335	1,690	1,737	2,268	3,273	3,050
TOTAL	1,751	2,343	2,718	2,874	3,430	4,439	4,410

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

MONEY SUPPLY
('000 million Schilling at December 31st)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Currency outside banks	36.08	39.62	45.47	49.10	53.62	58.21	63.83
Demand deposits at deposit money banks	34.18	41.49	53.35	58.29	59.10	73.86	81.37
TOTAL MONEY	70.26	81.11	98.82	107.39	112.72	132.07	145.20

COST OF LIVING

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Consumer prices, Total (1970=100)	119.7†	131.1†	142.1†	152.6
Wholesale prices (1964=100)	128.4*	147.8	157.2	166.2
Raw materials and semi-manufactures	133.3†	171.2	177.8	188.6
Finished manufactures	121.8†	136.6	150.2	156.0
Construction prices (1971/72=100)§	130.5†	150.9†	161.8†	169.8
Construction	131.9†	149.5†	157.6†	163.4
Trade contractors' work	128.4†	152.9†	168.1†	179.3

* Including Purchase Tax.

† Including Value Added Tax.

‡ Excluding Value Added Tax.

§ Residential buildings only.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
('000 million Schilling at current prices)
COST-STRUCTURE OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Compensation of employees	232.79	272.14	314.57	355.15	391.37
Operating surplus*	116.47	124.44	145.58	128.21	148.58
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	349.27	396.58	460.15	483.36	539.95
Consumption of fixed capital	49.21	56.54	65.59	73.46	78.97
G.D.P. AT FACTOR COST	398.48	453.12	525.74	556.82	618.92
Indirect taxes	77.03	88.46	100.66	110.50	123.80
Less Subsidies	6.10	8.31	12.94	12.90	14.00
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	469.41	533.27	613.46	654.42	728.72
G.D.P. AT 1964 PRICES	336.90	356.41	371.12	363.74	382.72

* Including a statistical discrepancy.

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Government final consumption expenditure	68.71	81.55	96.10	108.60	120.00
Private final consumption expenditure	264.33	293.14	332.56	368.58	410.01
Increase in stocks*	-4.49	11.90	17.50	2.25	25.14
Gross fixed capital formation	141.81	148.65	172.77	174.49	189.26
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	470.36	535.24	618.93	653.92	744.41
Exports of goods and services	154.96	181.24	223.14	218.72	249.06
Less Imports of goods and services	155.91	183.21	228.61	218.22	264.74
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	469.41	533.27	613.46	654.42	728.72

* Including a statistical discrepancy.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27.87	31.18	33.21	34.10	36.93
Mining and quarrying	165.93	173.92	202.00	204.58	230.06
Manufacturing	12.46	14.13	17.90	20.40	22.52
Electricity, gas and water	50.49	54.80	62.51	64.79	68.79
Construction	64.50	58.26	70.11	75.00	84.28
Wholesale and retail trade	28.54	29.66	32.85	35.24	40.63
Transport, storage and communications	21.19	26.42	30.15	33.32	36.31
Finance and insurance	7.75	8.23	9.41	10.73	12.23
Owner-occupied dwellings	48.84	57.52	66.76	76.77	84.83
Public administration and defence	41.84	42.04	46.61	52.88	57.98
Other services*	469.41	496.16	571.51	607.81	674.56
SUB-TOTAL	—	37.11	41.95	46.61	54.16
Statistical discrepancy†	469.41	533.27	613.46	654.42	728.72
TOTAL	469.41	533.27	613.46	654.42	728.72

* Including restaurants and hotels, real estate and business services, community, social and personal services, and domestic service of households.

† Adjustment for value-added tax and errors and omissions.

SUMMARY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million Schilling)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Balance of Trade	-30,289	-33,766	-32,667	-30,378	-53,236
Services	25,574	28,198	22,425	24,175	25,195
Transfer Payments	823	-1,604	933	761	948
Balance on Current Account	-3,892	-7,172	-9,309	-5,442	-27,093
Long-term Capital Transactions (excl. payments to the IMF)	1,896	-3,752	7,378	18,214	-1,261
Basic Balance	-1,996	-10,924	-1,931	12,772	-28,354
Short-term Capital Transactions (excl. transactions of commercial banks)	72	697	448	8	-737
Reserve Creation and Special Drawing Rights	708	-1,316	-2,089	2,213	-3,554
Errors and Omissions	4,345	5,562	3,404	5,073	10,779
Changes in Monetary Reserves	2,985	-5,981	-1,064	20,067	-21,866

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(million Schilling)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports c.i.f. . . .	73,460	92,266	104,476	120,576	137,863	168,281	163,376	206,081
Exports f.o.b. . . .	62,723	74,272	78,991	89,747	101,977	133,356	130,884	152,114

* Austria's customs territory excludes Mittelberg im Kleinen Walsertal (in the Vorarlberg) and Jungholz (in the Tyrol). The figures also exclude trade in silver specie and gold.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million Schilling)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1973	1974	1975	1976
Food and live animals	11,058.4	10,577.1	10,637.9	13,586.8
Fruit and vegetables	3,825.2	3,577.8	4,021.2	4,624.9
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	10,441.8	14,049.8	11,385.0	13,632.2
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	2,061.9	2,828.3	2,556.8	3,427.3
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. (incl. electric energy)	10,315.3	20,437.0	20,640.8	25,197.0
Coal, coke and briquettes	2,530.1	3,600.3	4,824.9	4,748.4
Petroleum and petroleum products	7,115.0	15,718.3	14,028.3	17,647.0
Crude and partly refined petroleum	3,855.6	10,927.7	9,394.7	12,323.5
Crude petroleum	3,646.3	10,875.2	9,354.6	12,230.4
Petroleum products	3,259.5	4,790.6	4,633.6	5,323.6
Chemicals	12,355.3	17,051.5	15,491.6	19,257.2
Chemical elements and compounds	3,824.0	5,822.7	5,054.0	5,994.5
Plastic materials, etc.	3,530.5	4,948.3	4,117.2	5,460.9
Products of polymerization, etc.	2,129.2	3,081.0	2,522.3	3,352.1
Basic manufactures	30,421.6	36,322.6	32,950.1	39,781.3
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	9,258.5	10,292.5	9,547.3	11,198.9
Textile yarn and thread	3,479.5	3,744.8	3,078.0	3,685.6
Woven textile fabrics (excl. narrow or special fabrics)	3,555.3	4,118.2	4,076.1	4,503.9
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	2,950.5	3,239.2	3,207.7	3,977.7
Iron and steel	5,347.4	6,757.0	5,960.8	6,583.6
Non-ferrous metals	3,435.6	5,043.0	3,533.8	4,288.8
Other metal manufactures	4,275.5	4,933.9	4,956.3	6,389.6
Machinery and transport equipment	45,571.1	47,643.6	48,597.1	64,803.1
Non-electric machinery	19,321.9	20,862.5	19,855.7	24,178.0
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	12,053.9	13,607.6	13,192.7	17,301.9
Electric power machinery and switchgear	2,986.0	3,319.1	3,077.5	3,849.4
Telecommunications apparatus	2,537.5	2,900.8	2,951.6	4,291.4
Transport equipment	14,195.3	13,173.5	15,548.7	23,323.1
Road motor vehicles and parts (excl. tyres, engines and electrical parts)	12,789.8	11,823.4	13,895.1	20,935.1
Passenger cars (excl. buses)	8,285.4	7,256.3	9,467.0	14,164.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	15,665.8	19,347.2	20,993.3	27,359.3
Clothing (excl. footwear)	3,792.6	4,855.5	5,634.3	7,436.3
Clothing not of fur	3,645.6	4,699.1	5,444.7	7,131.7
Non-knitted textile clothing (excl. accessories and headgear)	1,745.8	2,249.3	2,515.6	3,230.1
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	2,794.9	3,400.6	3,612.0	4,590.9
TOTAL (incl. others)	137,863.1	168,281.0	163,376.5	206,081.0

[continued on next page]

COMMODITIES—continued]

(million Schilling)

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1973	1974	1975	1976
Food and live animals	4,098.3	4,389.9	4,714.9	5,700.3
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	10,102.8	12,041.4	9,278.9	13,047.8
Wood, lumber and cork	6,747.2	7,578.3	5,375.9	8,092.5
Shaped or simply worked wood	6,327.3	6,866.5	4,764.0	7,343.2
Shaped coniferous lumber	6,137.5	6,578.1	4,564.5	7,112.9
Sawn coniferous lumber	6,085.1	6,477.8	4,521.1	7,048.5
Chemicals	6,637.9	11,495.3	10,800.5	11,652.3
Chemical elements and compounds	2,519.2	5,052.1	4,694.3	3,964.6
Plastic materials, etc.	2,046.6	3,400.9	3,002.5	3,825.7
Basic manufactures	37,876.3	51,376.0	49,062.9	54,416.1
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	5,691.7	9,027.6	7,796.0	8,684.4
Paper and paperboard	4,486.1	6,956.2	5,633.2	6,589.7
Printing and writing paper in bulk (incl. newsprint)	2,891.9	4,634.3	3,633.9	4,399.7
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	8,600.8	10,154.7	8,820.9	10,130.8
Woven textile fabrics (excl. narrow or special fabrics)	3,803.6	4,318.5	3,631.0	4,096.9
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	3,997.1	5,220.9	5,175.9	4,967.7
Iron and steel	10,035.4	14,568.0	15,462.1	15,785.1
Bars, rods, angles, shapes, etc.	2,273.2	3,282.6	3,198.6	3,019.0
Universals, plates and sheets	3,277.2	4,591.4	5,335.1	5,451.9
Thin plates and sheets (uncoated)	1,868.7	2,884.2	3,349.3	3,968.9
Machinery and transport equipment	25,711.7	32,298.3	35,801.5	42,312.1
Non-electric machinery	13,056.3	16,789.3	19,222.6	21,847.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	8,753.0	10,933.2	11,515.8	13,655.9
Electric power machinery and switchgear	2,173.9	2,729.8	2,976.4	3,725.1
Telecommunications apparatus	2,430.0	2,725.0	2,620.2	3,114.8
Transport equipment	3,902.3	4,575.8	5,063.1	6,808.6
Road motor vehicles and parts (excl. tyres, engines and electrical parts)	2,446.5	2,781.1	3,691.7	4,825.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	14,905.3	18,459.9	17,760.6	21,118.5
Clothing (excl. footwear)	3,115.7	3,675.8	3,806.6	4,491.7
TOTAL (incl. others)	101,976.8	133,356.0	130,884.2	152,113.9

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(million Schilling)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1974	1975	1976	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1974	1975	1976
Belgium/Luxembourg	3,696.4	3,517.5	4,720.7	Belgium/Luxembourg	1,787.3	2,092.4	2,232.5
Czechoslovakia	3,091.9	3,330.6	3,097.8	Czechoslovakia	2,871.5	3,323.7	3,197.7
Denmark	1,651.0	1,412.7	1,730.3	Denmark	2,645.0	2,672.9	3,216.8
France	6,158.0	6,643.1	8,646.3	Finland	1,784.9	1,729.7	1,812.2
Germany, Fed. Rep.	67,455.1	65,344.7	84,621.2	France	3,000.5	3,260.7	4,334.4
Hungary	3,255.7	2,420.0	3,145.7	German Dem. Rep.	1,657.1	2,015.4	1,775.0
Iran	1,163.4	1,232.0	2,156.4	Germany, Fed. Rep.	26,227.3	28,600.9	35,589.8
Iraq	6,365.3	4,387.7	4,348.8	Hungary	5,071.9	4,701.5	4,467.4
Italy	11,892.9	13,209.9	16,973.5	Iran	1,209.1	1,548.8	2,609.2
Japan	2,386.9	2,440.0	3,321.8	Italy	12,760.1	10,412.6	13,894.0
Libya	1,953.2	1,568.6	1,742.2	Netherlands	3,967.4	3,228.2	4,055.7
Netherlands	5,403.1	4,977.0	6,205.8	Nigeria	671.8	1,402.7	1,806.3
Poland	2,388.0	2,555.7	2,725.4	Norway	1,593.5	1,802.4	2,162.7
Sweden	4,165.6	4,165.2	4,731.8	Poland	4,345.3	5,784.4	6,706.4
Switzerland	11,548.5	11,000.6	12,990.0	Sweden	5,251.5	5,542.4	6,129.5
U.S.S.R.	4,423.8	5,543.8	7,532.9	Switzerland	13,341.2	10,233.5	10,975.6
United Kingdom	7,151.2	6,508.0	7,535.7	U.S.S.R.	3,511.8	3,762.2	4,244.6
U.S.A.	4,835.3	4,787.4	6,160.9	United Kingdom	8,528.2	7,342.2	7,407.2
Yugoslavia	1,712.4	1,418.4	1,719.9	U.S.A.	4,646.0	3,247.8	3,989.5
				Yugoslavia	6,818.9	5,982.7	5,549.3
TOTAL (incl. others)	168,281.0	163,376.5	206,081.0	TOTAL (incl. others)	133,356.0	130,884.2	152,113.9

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of consumption.

TOURISM

	FOREIGN EXCHANGE RECEIPTS FROM TOURIST TRAFFIC (million Schilling)		OVERNIGHT STAYS BY ALL TOURISTS (¹ 000)	FOREIGNERS ENTERING AUSTRIA (¹ 000)
	Gross	Net*		
1971 . . .	31,756	22,851	88,491	92,954
1972 . . .	38,826	27,668	102,312	103,502
1973 . . .	42,895	29,609	102,308	114,534
1974 . . .	42,773	26,129	99,706	116,374
1975 . . .	48,450	26,165	105,392	123,664
1976 . . .	51,124	24,776	104,532	128,793

* Less expenditure of Austrians travelling abroad.

OVERNIGHT STAYS BY
COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
(¹000)

	1975	1976
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,767	2,100
Czechoslovakia	65	76
Denmark	722	752
France	1,154	1,375
Federal Republic of Germany	62,757	60,361
Hungary	160	164
Italy	560	435
Netherlands	5,790	6,408
Sweden	780	902
Switzerland	1,054	1,129
United Kingdom	1,871	1,815
U.S.A.	1,231	1,379
Yugoslavia	275	269
Other countries	1,752	1,886
TOTAL	79,938	79,051

Number of hotel beds (Aug. 1976): 596,199.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(Federal Railways only)

	UNIT	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Passenger-kilometres	millions	6,506	6,569	6,513	6,575	6,470	6,500
Freight (net ton-kilometres)	"	9,672	9,775	10,252	10,994	9,299	10,462
Freight tons carried	¹ 000	48,863	49,528	51,517	54,081	46,358	49,994

ROADS

TYPE OF VEHICLE	1973	1974	1975	1976
Private Cars	1,540,749	1,635,926	1,720,722	1,775,667
Commercial Vehicles	147,090	151,545	154,005	156,836

SHIPPING

(¹000 metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Tonnage Loaded	2,184	2,208	2,620	2,137
Tonnage Unloaded	5,180	5,010	4,610	4,377

CIVIL AVIATION
AUSTRIAN AIRLINES
(⁰⁰⁰)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Kilometres flown	12,653	13,718	15,035	16,773
Passenger ton-kilometres	53,641	55,373	62,715	76,300
Cargo ton-kilometres	6,285	6,837	6,540	8,080
Mail ton-kilometres	1,464	1,488	1,628	1,741

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Telephones	1,168,376	1,280,524	1,390,456	1,505,257	1,623,449
Radios	2,153,556	2,157,256	2,169,939	2,170,426	2,190,686
Television Sets	1,695,378	1,779,202	1,856,096	1,910,060	1,973,584
Book Titles	6,063*	6,424	n.a.	6,933	7,344

Newspapers (1976): 159 (combined circulation 2,436,300).

* Number produced by Austrian Publishers' Association.

EDUCATION

(1975/76)

	SCHOOLS	STAFF	STUDENTS
Primary	5,556	54,922	977,825
General secondary	306	12,650	171,950
Compulsory vocational	228	3,704	172,756
Teacher training	57	1,544	16,497
Universities and other higher schools	18	10,001	82,600

Source: Ministry of Education and the Arts.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Austrian Central Statistical Office, Heldenplatz, Neue Hofburg, 1014 Vienna I.

THE CONSTITUTION

Austria is a democratic republic, having a president (*Bundespräsident*), elected directly by the people, and a two-chamber government. The republic is organized on the federal system, comprising the provinces (*Länder*) of Burgenland, Carinthia, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Vienna. There is universal suffrage for men and women over the age of 19.

The National Council (*Nationalrat*) consists of 183 members, elected by universal direct suffrage, according to a system of proportional representation. It functions for a period of four years.

The Federal Council (*Bundesrat*) represents the federal provinces. Vienna sends 12 members, Lower Austria 11, Styria 9, Upper Austria 9, Carinthia 4, Tyrol 4, and the other provinces 3 each, making 58 in all. The seats are divided between the parties according to the number of seats they hold in the provincial assemblies and are held during the life of the provincial government which they represent. Each province in turn provides the chairman for six months.

For certain matters of special importance the two chambers meet together; this is known as a *Bundesversammlung*.

The President is the head of the State, and he holds office for six years. His powers include appointing ambassadors, conferring honours, etc. Although he is invested with special emergency powers, he normally acts on the authority of the Government, and it is the Government which is responsible to the National Council for governmental policy.

The Government consists of the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the other ministers, who may vary in number. The Chancellor is chosen by the President from the party with the strongest representation in the newly elected National Council, and the other ministers are then chosen by the President on the advice of the Chancellor.

All new acts must be read and put to the vote in both houses. A new bill goes first to the National Council, where it usually has three readings, and secondly to the Federal Council, where it can be held up, but not vetoed.

The Constitution also provides for appeals by the Government to the electorate on specific points by means of referendum. There is further provision that if 200,000 or more electors present a petition to the Government, the Government must lay it before the National Council.

AUSTRIA

The Constitution, The Government, President and Parliament

The Provincial Diet (*Landtag*) exercises the same functions in each province as the National Council does in the State. The members of the *Landtag* elect a government (*Landesregierung*) consisting of a provincial governor (*Landeshauptmann*) and his councillors (*Landesräte*). They are responsible to the *Landtag*.

The spheres of legal and administrative competence of both national and provincial governments are clearly defined. The Constitution distinguishes four groups:

1. Law-making and administration are the responsibility of the State: e.g. foreign affairs, justice and finance.

2. Law-making is the responsibility of the State, administration is the responsibility of the provinces: e.g. elections, population matters and road traffic.

3. The State lays down the rudiments of the law, the provinces make the law and administer it: e.g. charity, rights of agricultural workers, land reform.

4. Law-making and administration are the responsibility of the provinces in all matters not expressly assigned to the State: e.g. municipal affairs, building theatres and cinemas.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Federal President: Dr. RUDOLF KIRCHSCHLÄGER.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(October 1977)

(Socialist Party of Austria)

Federal Chancellor: Dr. BRUNO KREISKY.

Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Finance: Dr. HANNES ANDROSCH.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. WILLIBALD PAHR.

Minister of the Interior: ERWIN LANC.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: Dipl.-Ing. GÜNTHER HAIDEN.

Minister of Transport: KARL LAUSECKER.

Minister of Justice: Dr. CHRISTIAN BRODA.

Minister of Social Affairs: GERHARD WEISSENBERG.

Minister of Education and the Arts: Dr. FRED SINOWATZ.

Minister of Trade, Commerce and Industry: Dr. JOSEF STARIBACHER.

Minister of National Defence: OTTO RÖSCH.

Minister of Building and Technology: JOSEF MOSER.

Minister of Science and Research: Dr. HERTHA FIRNBERG.

Minister of Health and Environment: Dr. INGRID LEODOLTER.

Secretary of State to the Federal Chancellery (Nationalized Industries): Dr. ADOLF NUSSBAUMER.

Secretary of State to the Federal Chancellery (Family Policy): ELFRIEDE KARL.

Secretary of State to the Federal Chancellery (Civil Service): Dr. FRANZ LÖSCHNAK.

Secretary of State to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry: ALBIN SCHOBER.

PRESIDENT AND PARLIAMENT

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(June 23rd, 1974)

CANDIDATES	VOTES
Dr. RUDOLF KIRCHSCHLÄGER (SPÖ)	2,392,151
Dr. ALOIS LUGGER (ÖVP)	2,238,680

NATIONALRAT

President of Nationalrat: ANTON BENYA.

(General Election, October 1975)

	VOTES	% of TOTAL	SEATS
SPÖ	2,324,309	50.41	93
ÖVP	1,980,474	42.95	80
FPÖ	249,317	5.41	10

BUNDESRAT

President of Bundesrat: JOSEF MEDL (January-June 1978).

(November 1976)

PROVINCES	TOTAL SEATS	SPÖ	ÖVP
Burgenland	3	2	1
Carinthia	4	3	1
Lower Austria	11	5	6
Upper Austria	9	4	5
Salzburg	3	1	2
Styria	9	4	5
Tyrol	4	1	3
Vorarlberg	3	1	2
Vienna	12	8	4
TOTAL	58	29	29

(SPÖ) Socialist Party of Austria.

(ÖVP) Austrian People's Party.

(FPÖ) Liberal Party of Austria.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Österreichische Volkspartei (ÖVP) (*Austrian People's Party*): 1010 Vienna I, Kärntnerstrasse 51; f. 1945; Christian-Democratic party; the "Salzburg programme" (1972) defines it as "progressive centre party"; 960,000 mems.; Chair. Dr. JOSEF TAUS; Sec.-Gen. Dr. SIXTUS LANNER; party organs: *Volkszeitung* (Kärnten), *Südost Tagespost*, *Neue Tiroler Zeitung*, *Salzburger Volkszeitung*, *Neues Volksblatt*.

Sozialistische Partei Österreichs (SPÖ) (*Socialist Party of Austria*): 1014 Vienna I, Löwelstrasse 18; founded as the Social-Democratic Party in 1889; 700,000 mems.; Chair. Dr. BRUNO KREISKY; Vice-Chair. Dkfm. Dr. HANNES ANDROSCH, HANS CZETTEL, Dr. HERTHA FIRNBERG, LEOPOLD GRATZ, ADALBERT SEBASTIAN; Secs. FRITZ MARSCH, KARL BLECHA; publs. *Arbeiter-Zeitung*, *Kärntner Tageszeitung*, *Neue Zeit* (Graz), *Salzburger Tagblatt*, *Tagblatt* (Linz), *Die Zukunft* (monthly).

Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs (FPÖ) (*Liberal Party of Austria*): 1010 Vienna I, Kärntnerstrasse 28; f. 1955; this Liberal party partially succeeds the "Verband der Unabhängigen" (*League of Independents*) dissolved in April 1956, and it stands for moderate social reform, for the participation of workers in management, for European co-operation and for good relations with all the countries of Free Europe; Chair. and Leader of Parliamentary Group FRIEDRICH PETER; publ. *Neue Freie Zeitung*.

Kommunistische Partei Österreichs (KPÖ) (*Communist Party of Austria*): 1201 Vienna, Höchstädtplatz 3; f. 1918; this Party is strongest in the industrial centres and trade unions; advocates a policy of strict neutrality and friendly relations with neighbouring states and with the Soviet Union; Chair. FRANZ MUIRI; Secs. ERWIN SCHARF, WALTER WACHS; party organs: *Volksstimme* (daily), *Weg und Ziel* (monthly).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO AUSTRIA

(In Vienna unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Paris, France (E).

Albania: Jacquingasse 41 (E); *Ambassador:* ZIHNI HASKAJ (also accred. to Switzerland).

Algeria: Berne, Switzerland (E).

Argentina: Goldschmiedgasse 2/1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRANCISCO J. PULIT.

Australia: Mattiellistrasse 2-4/III (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JAMES W. C. CUMES (also accred. to Hungary).

Bangladesh: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Belgium: Parkring 12 (E); *Ambassador:* Baron JEAN PAPELANS DE MORCHOVEN.

Benin: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Brazil: Lugeck 1/V/15 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ DE MESQUITA.

Bulgaria: Schwindgasse 8 (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR GANOVSKI.

Burma: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).

Burundi: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Cameroon: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Canada: Dr. Karl-Lueger-Ring 10/IV (E); *Ambassador:* THOMAS CARTER.

Central African Empire: Berne, Switzerland (E).

Chile: Lugeck 1/V/8 (E); *Ambassador:* RAMÓN VALDES MARTÍNEZ.

China, People's Republic: Metternichgasse 4 (E); *Ambassador:* YU PEI-WEN.

Colombia: Stadiogasse 6-8 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS E. ARDILA ORDÓÑEZ.

Congo: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Costa Rica: Gloriettegasse 10/3 (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL YAMUNI TABUSH (also accred. to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic and Poland).

Cuba: Eitelberggasse 24 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS ORLANDO RODRÍGUEZ.

Cyprus: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Czechoslovakia: Penzinger Strasse 11-13 (L); *Minister:* KAREL KOMAREK.

Denmark: Führichgasse 6 (E); *Ambassador:* JØRN STENBAEK HANSEN.

Dominican Republic: London, England (E).

Ecuador: Paris, France (E).

Egypt: Gallmeyergasse 5 (E); *Ambassador:* OMAR SIRRY.

El Salvador: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Finland: Untere Donaustrasse 13-15 (E); *Ambassador:* SEPPÖ PIETINEN.

France: Technikerstrasse 2 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGES GAUCHER.

Gabon: Paris, France (E).

Gambia: London, England (E).

German Democratic Republic: Frimberggasse 6-8 (E); *Ambassador:* GERHARD SCHRAMM.

Germany, Federal Republic: Metternichgasse 3 (E); *Ambassador:* HORST GRABERT.

Ghana: Berne, Switzerland (E).

Greece: Argentinierstrasse 14 (E); *Ambassador:* MICHEL PAPADOPOULOS.

Guatemala: Weimarer Str. 92 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Guinea: Rome, Italy (E).

Guyana: London, England (E).

Honduras: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Hungary: Bankgasse 4-6 (E); *Ambassador:* LAJOS NAGY.

Iceland: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

AUSTRIA

India: Opernringhof (E); *Ambassador:* A. SINGH MEHTA.
Indonesia: Cottagegasse 49 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH KAMIL.
Iran: Schwarzenbergplatz 2 (E); *Ambassador:* MOSTAFA NAMDAR.
Iraq: Johannesgasse 26 (E); *Ambassador:* MADHAT IBRAHIM JUMAA.
Ireland: Hilton Centre, P.O.B. 139 (E); *Ambassador:* TADGH O'SULLIVAN.
Israel: Anton Frankgasse 20 (E); *Ambassador:* JACOB DORON.
Italy: Rennweg 27 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDREA CAGIATI.
Japan: Renngasse 10/V (E); *Ambassador:* KATORI YASUE.
Jordan: Rome, Italy (E).
Kenya: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Korea, Republic: Reisnerstrasse 48 (E); *Ambassador:* YOUNG CHOO KIM.
Kuwait: Madrid, Spain (E).
Laos: Paris, France (E).
Lebanon: Schwedenplatz 2 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH SHADID.
Lesotho: Copenhagen, Denmark (E).
Liberia: Bondorferstrasse 2, 5307 Niederbachem-Wachtberg (E); *Ambassador:* EUGENIA A. STEVENSON.
Libya: Gustav Tschermak-Gasse 27 (E); *Ambassador:* EZZEDIN ALI M. AL-GHADAMSI.
Luxembourg: Berne, Switzerland (E).
Malawi: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Malaysia: Prinz Eugen Strasse 18 (E); *Ambassador:* KHOR ENG HEE.
Mali: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Malta: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Mauritania: Paris, France (E).
Mexico: Gonzagagasse 2/1/5 (E); *Ambassador:* AGUSTIN GARCÍA-LÓPEZ SANTAOLALLA.
Mongolia: Berlin-Karlshorst, German Democratic Republic (E).
Morocco: Berne, Switzerland (E).
Nepal: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Netherlands: Untere Donaustrasse 13-15/VIII (E); *Ambassador:* WILLEM DE BOER.
New Zealand: Hollandstrasse 2/XII (E); *Ambassador:* BASIL F. BOLT.
Nicaragua: Rome, Italy (L).
Niger: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Nigeria: Ungargasse 46 (E); *Ambassador:* M. I. JIMETA.
Norway: Bayerngasse 3 (E); *Ambassador:* EINAR-FREDRIK ØRSTAD.
Oman: Freyung 4 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Pakistan: Gloriettegasse 22 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL SATTAR (also accredited to Hungary).
Panama: Johann Strauss-Gasse 6 (E); *Ambassador:* IRVIN J. GILL.
Peru: Gottfried-Keller-Gasse 2 (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE PAOLO-FERNANDINI (also accredited to Turkey).
Philippines: Peter Jordan Strasse 19 (E); *Ambassador:* HORTENSIO BRILLANTES.

Austria also has diplomatic relations with Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Haiti, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Mauritius, Monaco, Paraguay, San Marino, Singapore, Swaziland, Uganda and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Diplomatic Representation

Poland: Hietzinger Hauptstrasse 42c (E); *Ambassador:* RYSZARD KARSKI.
Portugal: Johannesgasse 7 (E); *Ambassador:* SERGIO ALEXANDRE AYRES TRINDADE SACADURA CABRAL.
Qatar: Hotel Intercontinental, Johannesgasse 28 (E); *Ambassador:* FAHAD BIN FAHAD AL-KHATER.
Romania: Prinz Eugen-Strasse 60 (E); *Ambassador:* OCTAVIAN GROZA.
Rwanda: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Saudi Arabia: Obersteingasse 11-15 (E); *Ambassador:* SHEIKH FARID BASRAWY.
Senegal: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Somalia: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
South Africa: Renngasse 10 (E); *Ambassador:* P. H. MEYER.
Spain: Argentinierstrasse 34 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN M. CASTRO-RIAL.
Sri Lanka: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Sudan: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Sweden: Obere Donaustrasse 49/51 (E); *Ambassador:* CLAES I. WOLLIN.
Switzerland: Prinz Eugen-Strasse 7 (E); *Ambassador:* RENÉ KELLER.
Syria: Budapest, Hungary (E).
Tanzania: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Thailand: Peter Jordan Str. 8 (E); *Ambassador:* DEJ TALABHAT (also accredited to Turkey).
Togo: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Trinidad and Tobago: London, England (E).
Tunisia: Himmelpfortgasse 20 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED GHEZAL.
Turkey: Prinz Eugen Strasse 40 (E); *Ambassador:* ASÂF İNHAN.
U.S.S.R.: Reisnerstrasse 45-47 (E); *Ambassador:* M. T. EFREMOV.
United Arab Emirates: Hotel Imperial (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Sheikh SULTAN BIN ALI BIN RASHID AL-NOAIMI.
United Kingdom: Reisnerstrasse 40 (E); *Ambassador:* H. T. MORGAN, C.M.G.
U.S.A.: Boltzmanngasse 16 (E); *Ambassador:* MILTON A. WOLF.
Upper Volta: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Uruguay: Elizabethstrasse 6/VII/27 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Vatican City: Theresianumgasse 31 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. MARIO CAGNA.
Venezuela: Marokkanergasse 22 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Viet-Nam: Budapest, Hungary (E).
Yemen Arab Republic: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Yugoslavia: Rennweg 3 (E); *Ambassador:* NOVAK PRIBICEVIC.
Zaire: Auhofstrasse 76 (E); *Ambassador:* CINYANTA MUTATI KASASA.
Zambia: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Austrian Legal System is based on the principle of a division between legislative, administrative and judicial power. There are three supreme courts (*Verfassungsgerichtshof*, *Verwaltungsgerichtshof* and *Oberster Gerichtshof*). The judicial courts are organized into 228 local courts (*Bezirksgerichte*), 20 provincial and district courts (*Landes- und Kreisgerichte*), and 4 higher provincial courts (*Oberlandesgerichte*) in Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck and Linz.

SUPREME ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS

Verfassungsgerichtshof (*Constitutional Court*): Vienna I, Judenplatz 11; f. 1919; deals with matters affecting the Constitution, examines the legality of legislation and

administration; Pres. Univ. Prof. Dr. ERWIN MELICHAR; Vice-Pres. Prof. Dr. KURT RINGHOFER.

Verwaltungsgerichtshof (*Administrative Court*): Vienna I, Judenplatz 11; deals with matters affecting the legality of administration; Pres. Hon. Prof. Dr. EDWIN LOEBENSTEIN; Vice-Pres. Dr. BRUNO SCHIMETSCHKE.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT

Oberster Gerichtshof: Vienna I, Museumstrasse 12; Pres. Dr. FRANZ PALLIN; Vice-Pres. Dr. WOLFGANG LASSMANN and Dr. FRANZ SOBALK.

RELIGION

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The vast majority of Austrians belong to the Roman Catholic church. There are two Archbishopsrics and seven Bishopsrics.

Archbishopsrics:

- Vienna . H.E. Cardinal D.Dr. FRANZ KÖNIG, 1010 Vienna, Wollzeile 2.
- Salzburg . D.Dr. KARL BERG, 5010 Salzburg, Kapitelplatz 2, Postfach 62.

Bishopsrics:

- St. Pölten . Dr. FRANZ ŽAK, 3100 St. Pölten, Domplatz 1.
- Linz . D.Dr. FRANZ ZAUNER, 4010 Linz, Herrenstrasse 19.
- Graz-Seckau . JOHANN WEBER, 8010 Graz, Bischofplatz 4.
- Gurk . D.Dr. JOSEF KÖSTNER, 9010 Klagenfurt, Mariannengasse 2.
- Eisenstadt . D.Dr. STEFAN LÁSZLÓ, 7001 Eisenstadt, St. Rochus-Strasse 21.

Innsbruck . D.Dr. PAUL RUSCH, 6020 Innsbruck, Wilhelm-Greil-Strasse 7.

Feldkirch . D.Dr. BRUNO WECHNER, 6800 Feldkirch, Bahnhofstrasse 13.

Evangelische Kirche A.u.H.B. in Österreich (*Evangelical Church of the Augsburgian and Helvetic Confession*): 1180 Vienna, Severin-Schreiber-Gasse 3; 424,000 mems.; Bishop OSKAR SAKRAUSKY; publ. *Amtsblatt*, *Die Saat* (fortnightly), *Amt und Gemeinde* (monthly), *Glaube und Heimat* (annual), *Informationsdienst* (monthly), *Evang. Pressedienst für Österreich* (2 per week).

Evangelisch-reformierte Kirche Helvetischen Bekenntnisses (*Reformed Church*): 1010 Vienna, Dorotheergasse 16; approx. 18,000 mems.; Landessuperintendent Pfr. Dr. IMRE GYENGE; publ. *Reformiertes Kirchenblatt für Österreich* (monthly).

Old Catholic: 1010 Vienna, Schottenring 17; mems. approx. 30,000; Bishop NIKOLAUS HUMMEL; Auxiliary Bishop LUDWIG PAULITSCHKE.

THE PRESS

Austria's *Wiener Zeitung*, founded in 1703, is the oldest daily paper published in the world, and Austria's press history dates back to 1605, when its first newspaper was published. The Press Law of 1922 states that "The freedom of the Press is assured and subject only to the limitations defined in this law".

Newspapers pay 8 per cent value added tax on copy sales price and 16 per cent on advertising revenue. Reform has been demanded in the Press Law with particular regard to *right of reply*. According to this section of law, any person or persons who feel themselves to have been subject to an incorrect statement in the Press can (and often do) demand to have a formal reply of equal volume and position published in the offending newspaper. This is regarded by the majority of the Press as an obstacle to its freedom. Other objections have been raised on such points as the lack of constitutional guarantees for freedom of opinion and circulation, and the compulsory supply of copy to the Ministry of the Interior. The Austrian Press is still subject to *Nachzensur* (after-censorship) and a paper's registered *Verantwortlicher Redakteur* (Responsible Editor) is penally liable for material printed which contravenes

the law on such points as libel or "corruption of minors". For many years no "Responsible Editor" has been imprisoned, although fines have been imposed and issues confiscated. In practice there is complete freedom of opinion and circulation in the Austrian Press subject to the restrictions of the 1922 Press Law.

In 1961 the Austrian Press Council (*Presserat*) was founded. It consists of representatives of the publishers and journalists and its principal duties are to watch over the freedom of the Press and to ascertain grievances of the Press. The political parties each have at least one newspaper, and independent papers tend to follow a political line. Although there is a strong provincial Press in Graz, Linz, Salzburg and Innsbruck, the country's Press is centered in Vienna. The four highest circulation dailies are the *Neue Kronen-Zeitung*, the *Kurier*, the *Kleine Zeitung* (Graz) and the *Arbeiter-Zeitung*. *Die Presse* (independent), the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* (socialist) and the *Salzburger Nachrichten* (independent) are the country's most respected dailies.

DAILIES

- Arbeiter-Zeitung:** Vienna V, Rechte Wienzeile 97; f. 1889; Socialist Party; morning; Editor Dr. MANFRED SCHEUCH; circ. weekdays 104,000, Sunday 123,000.
- Kärntner Tageszeitung:** 9020 Klagenfurt, Viktringer Ring 28; f. 1946; Socialist; morning except Mondays; Editor ERNST PRIMOSCH; circ. weekdays and Sunday 56,200, Saturday 60,400.
- Kleine Zeitung:** 8011 Graz, Schönaugasse 64; f. 1904; Independent; Editor Dr. FRITZ CSOKLICH; circ. weekdays and Sunday 127,400, Saturday 155,700.
- Kleine Zeitung:** 9020 Klagenfurt, Funderstrasse 1a; Independent; Editor Dr. FRITZ CSOKLICH; circ. weekdays and Sunday 71,500, Saturday 79,400.
- Kurier:** 1072 Vienna, Lindengasse 52; f. 1954; Independent; Editor KARL LÖBL; circ. weekdays 408,000, Saturday 592,000, Sunday 645,000.
- Neue Kronen-Zeitung:** 1191 Vienna, Muthgasse 2; f. 1900; Independent; Editor HANS DICHAND; circ. weekdays 896,400, Sunday 1,273,500.
- Neue Tiroler Zeitung:** 6020 Innsbruck, Südtiroler Platz 8; f. 1945; morning; organ of the Austrian People's Party; Editor WALTER RAMING.
- Neue Vorarlberger Tageszeitung:** 6901 Bregenz, Kornmarktstrasse 18; f. 1972; Independent; morning; Editors BERTRAM BURTSCHER and HANS HENNING SCHARSACH; circ. weekdays 39,200, Saturday 40,800.
- Neue Zeit:** 8011 Graz, Stempfergasse 3-7; f. 1945; organ of the Socialist Party; morning except Mondays; Editor JOSEF RIEDLER; circ. 78,000, Fridays 90,000.
- Neues Volksblatt:** 4020 Linz, Landstrasse 41; f. 1869; organ of Austrian People's Party; Editor PETER KLAR; circ. 36,500.
- Oberösterreichische Nachrichten:** 4010 Linz, Promenade 23; f. 1865; morning; Independent; Editor Dr. HERMANN POLZ; circ. weekdays 93,900, Saturday 123,100.
- Oberösterreichisches Tagblatt:** 4010 Linz, Anastasius-Grün-Strasse 6; organ of Socialist Party; Editor HERMANN CZEKAL; circ. weekdays 23,600, Saturday 24,520.
- Die Presse:** 1191 Vienna, Muthgasse 2; f. 1848; Independent; morning; Editor Dr. THOMAS CHORHERR; circ. weekdays 60,600, Saturday 78,400.
- Salzburger Nachrichten:** 5021 Salzburg, Bergstrasse 14; f. 1945; Independent; morning; Editor Prof. Dr. KARL-HEINZ RITSCHEL; circ. weekdays 55,200, Saturday 84,300.
- Salzburger Tagblatt:** 5020 Salzburg, Paris-Lodron-Strasse 21; Socialist Party; Editor GERHARD LINDINGER; circ. weekdays 12,200, Saturday 14,500.
- Salzburger Volksblatt:** 5020 Salzburg, Rainerstrasse 19; Independent; morning; Editor Dr. HANS MENZEL; circ. weekdays 26,500, Saturday 36,000.
- Salzburger Volkszeitung:** 5027 Salzburg, Bergstrasse 12; Austrian People's Party; Editor WILLI SAUBERER; circ. weekdays 8,161, Saturday 12,060.
- Südost Tagespost:** 8011 Graz, Parkstrasse 1; f. 1951; organ of Austrian People's Party; morning; Editor DETLEF HARBICH; circ. weekdays 46,200, Saturday 52,500.
- Tiroler Tageszeitung:** 6020 Innsbruck, Erlersstrasse 5-7; Independent; morning; Editor HANS THÜR; circ. weekdays 82,500, Saturday 93,300.
- Volksstimme:** 1200 Vienna, Höchstädtplatz 3; f. 1945; organ of the Communist Party; morning; Editor HANS KALT; circ. weekdays 44,500, Sunday 81,300.

Volkszeitung: 9020 Klagenfurt, Völkermarkter Ring 25; organ of Austrian People's Party; morning; Editor WALTER RAMING; circ. weekdays 27,300, Saturday 29,600.

Vorarlberger Nachrichten: Bregenz, Kirchstrasse 35; morning; Editor Prof. Dr. FRANZ ORTNER; circ. weekdays 49,000, Saturday 51,000.

Wiener Zeitung: 1037 Vienna III, Rennweg 12a; f. 1703; official Govt. paper; morning; Editor RUDOLF ANTONI; circ. 50,000.

PRINCIPAL WEEKLIES

- Agrar Post:** 1050 Vienna, Hamburgerstrasse 2; f. 1924; Independent; agriculture.
- Blickpunkt:** 6410 Telfs, Blickpunkt-Verlagshaus; Editor WALTER THALER; circ. 19,000.
- Die Furche:** 1010 Vienna, Reichsratstrasse 17; f. 1945; Catholic; Editor Dr. FELIX GAMILLSCHEG.
- Die Industrie:** 1030 Vienna, Am Heumarkt 12; circ. 7,100.
- IW-Internationale Wirtschaft:** 1050 Vienna V, Nikolsdorfer Gasse 7-11; economics; Editor Dr. INGRID PILZ-WALTER; circ. 6,000.
- Kärntner Nachrichten:** 9020 Klagenfurt, 8 Mai-Strasse 13/II; organ of Austrian Liberal Party; Editor FRIEDRICH SHERIAU.
- Neue Illustrierte Wochenschau:** 1070 Vienna VII, Kaiserstrasse 8-10; Editor PETER HAUER; circ. 189,200.
- NFZ—Neue Freie Zeitung:** 1010 Vienna, Kärntner Strasse 28; organ of Austrian Liberal Party; Editor HANS ZEILINGER.
- Niederösterreichische Nachrichten:** 3100 St. Pölten, Gutenbergstrasse 12; Editor HANS STRÖBITZER; circ. 99,700.
- Oberösterreichische Rundschau:** 4010 Linz, Landstrasse 41; circ. 90,500.
- Der Österreichische Bauernbündler:** 1014 Vienna, Bankgasse 1-3; Editor Dr. TH. KRAUS.
- Präsen:** 6020 Innsbruck, Exlgasse 20; f. 1892; Independent Catholic; Chief Editor BENEDIKT POSCH.
- Sonntagspost:** 8011 Graz, Parkstrasse 1; Independent; illustrated; non-political; Chief Editor GERHARD OZIMIC; circ. 28,900.
- Tiroler Bauernzeitung:** 6021 Innsbruck, Brixner Strasse 1; published by Tiroler Bauernbund; circ. 23,000.
- Videňské Svobodné Listy:** 1050 Vienna, Margaretenplatz 7; weekly for Czech and Slovak communities in Austria; Editor JOSEF JONÁŠ.
- Vorarlberger Volksbote:** 6901 Bregenz, Anton-Schneider-Strasse 32; Editor SIEGFRIED MÜLLER; circ. 10,900.
- Wie-Wo—Wiener Wochenblatt:** 1072 Vienna, Seidengasse 3; f. 1957; Independent; Editor OTTO WEINWURM; circ. 99,000.
- Wiener Samstag:** 1030 Vienna, Beatrixgasse 32; Independent; Editor DIETMAR GRIESER; circ. 107,000.
- Die Wirtschaft:** 1051 Vienna V, Nikolsdorfer Gasse 7-11; economics; circ. 22,000.
- Wochenpresse:** 1191 Vienna XIX, Muthgasse 2; f. 1946; Independent; news magazine; Editor FRANZ F. WOLF; circ. 38,000.

POPULAR PERIODICALS

AT Auto-Touring: 1010 Vienna, Schubertplatz 1-3; official journal of the Austrian Automobile Organization; fortnightly; circ. 650,000; Editor ERWIN KONFLI.

- Austria-SKI:** Innsbruck, Maria-Theresien-Strasse 53; official journal of Austrian Skiing Association; every two months; Editor Dr. FRITZ KOLNEDER.
- Austro-Motor:** 1020 Vienna, Robertgasse 2; international motor review; monthly; Editor OTTO KARNER.
- Bunte Österreich:** 1190 Vienna, Muthgasse 2; illustrated weekly; circ. 193,700.
- Die Frau:** 1050 Vienna, Rechte Wienzeile 97; women's weekly magazine; Editor ANNELIESE ALBRECHT; circ. 161,000.
- Hör Zu:** 1040 Vienna, Favoritenstrasse 7; Austrian edition of the German radio, television and family illustrated weekly; Editor PETER BACHER; circ. 174,700.
- Kleines Frauenblatt:** 1030 Vienna, Beatrixgasse 32; women's weekly; Editor EDUARD WANCURA; circ. 51,000.
- Neue Agrarzeitung:** 1014 Vienna, Löwelstrasse 18; f. 1923; agricultural economy; published by Agricultural Workers' Union; fortnightly; Dir. SEPP RINDER; Editor Österreichischer Arbeitsbauernbund; circ. 31,700.
- Profil:** 1010 Vienna, 12 Marc-Aurel-Strasse; political, general; independent; circ. 60,000.
- RZ Illustrierte Romanzeitung:** 1072 Vienna, Kaiser Str. 8-10; f. 1936; weekly illustrated; Editor HANS ADLASSNIG; circ. 58,600.
- Sport und Toto:** 1090 Vienna, Nussdorferstrasse 14; weekly sports illustrated; Editor ALICE KAUFMANN.
- Sportfunk:** 1070 Vienna, Seidengasse 3-11; weekly; sporting; Editor Dr. GUNTHER WESSIG.
- Trend:** 1010 Vienna, Marc-Aurel-Strasse 12; circ. 45,400.
- Welt der Frau:** 4020 Linz, Dometzstr. 29; women's monthly magazine; circ. 84,800.
- Die Wende:** 8011 Graz, Schönaugasse 64; weekly for young people; Gen. Dir. Dr. HANNS SASSMANN; Dir. JULIUS KAINZ; circ. 14,200.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS

- Acta Chirurgica Austriaca:** 1030 Vienna, Landstrasser Hauptstrasse 163; irregular; Editor Dr. RICHARD HOLLINEK.
- Acta Mechanica:** 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1965; irregular; Editors H. PARKUS (Vienna), A. PHILLIPS (New Haven, Conn.).
- Acta Medica Austriaca:** 1030 Vienna, Landstrasser Hauptstrasse 163; irregular; Editor Dr. RICHARD HOLLINEK.
- Acta Neurochirurgica:** 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1950; irregular; Editors P. R. R. CLARKE (Middlesbrough), G. LAZORTHES (Toulouse), F. LOEW (Homburg/Saar), P. E. MASPES (Milan), S. OBRADOR (Madrid), C.-A. THULIN (Lund), H. VERBIEST (Utrecht).
- Archiv für Meteorologie, Geophysik und Bioklimatologie. Serie A: Meteorologie und Geophysik:** 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1948; irregular; Editors F. STEINHAUSER (Vienna), E. R. REITER (Fort Collins).
- Archiv für Meteorologie, Geophysik und Bioklimatologie. Serie B: Klimatologie, Umweltmeteorologie, Strahlungsforschung:** 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1948; irregular; Editors as series A and H.-W. GEORGI (Frankfurt a.M.).
- Archives of Virology:** 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1939; irregular; Editors E. NORRBY (Stockholm), C. SCHOLTISSEK (Giessen), D. A. J. TYRELL (Harrow), G. J. TODARO (Bethesda, Md.), J. VILČEK (New York).
- Computing:** 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1966; irregular; Editors R. ALBRECHT (Innsbruck), R. L. CONSTABLE (Ithaca), W. HÄNDLER (Erlangen), W. KNÖDEL (Stuttgart), W. L. MIRANKER (Yorktown Heights), H. J. SETTER (Vienna).
- E und M Elektrotechnik und Maschinenbau:** 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1884; monthly; Editors H. SEQUENZ (Vienna), F. SMOLA (Vienna).
- Journal of Mathematical Biology:** 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1974; irregular; Editors H. J. BREMERMAN, F. A. DODGE, K. P. HÄNDLER, S. A. LEVIN, D. VARJÚ.
- Juristische Blätter:** 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1872; fortnightly; Editors F. BYDLINSKI, H. R. KLECATSKY.
- Die Landwirtschaft:** 1014 Vienna, Bankgasse 1-3; f. 1923; monthly; agriculture and forestry; owned and published by Österreichischer Agrarverlag; Editor Dr. WILFRIED THURNER.
- Literatur und Kritik:** Otto Müller Verlag, 5020 Salzburg, Ernst-Thun-Strasse 11; f. 1966; Austrian and East European literature and criticism; monthly; Editors RUDOLF HENZ, JEANNIE EBNER.
- Monatshefte für Chemie:** 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1880; bi-monthly; Editors E. HAYEK (Innsbruck), O. KRATKY (Graz), H. NOWOTNY (Vienna), H. TUPPY (Vienna), U. SCHMIDT (Vienna).
- Monatshefte für Mathematik:** 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1890; irregular; Editors E. HLAWKA, N. HOFREITER, H. REITER, J. CIGLER, L. SCHMETTERER, S. GROSSER, J. HEJTMANEK, K. SIGMUND.
- Neue Wege:** 1010 Vienna, Hofburg, Batthianystiege; cultural; eight issues yearly.
- Neues Forum:** 1070 Vienna, Museumstrasse 5; f. 1954; international monthly of Christians and Socialists for radical democracy; Editor-in-Chief GUNTHER NENNING; circ. 32,000.
- Österreichische Ärztezeitung:** 1010 Vienna, Weihburggasse 10-12; f. 1945; organ of the Austrian Medical Board; bi-monthly; Editor Vizepr. Doz. Dr. H. NEUGEBAUER.
- Österreichische Bergsteiger-Zeitung:** 1070 Vienna, Richter-gasse 4; monthly; Editor HANS HAMANN.
- Österreichische Ingenieur-Zeitschrift:** 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1958; monthly; Editors E. KODRÍC, R. MAYR-HARTING, F. SMOLA.
- Österreichische Monatshefte:** 1010 Vienna, Kärntnerstrasse 51; f. 1945; organ of Austrian People's Party; monthly; Editor Dr. GERHARD WILFLINGER.
- Österreichische Musikzeitschrift mit Schallplattenbeilage Phono:** 1010 Vienna, Hegelgasse 13/22; f. 1946; monthly; Editor E. LAFITE; circ. approx. 8,000.
- Pädiatrie und Pädologie:** 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1965; irregular; Editors H. ASPERGER, H. BERGER, E. ZWEYMÜLLER.
- Plant Systematics and Evolution—Entwicklungsgeschichte und Systematik der Pflanzen:** 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1851; irregular; Editor F. EHRENDORFER.
- Praktiker:** 1051 Vienna, Rechte Wienzeile 101; technical hobbies; Editor Dipl. Ing. WALTER EXNER.
- Reiseland Österreich:** 1010 Vienna, Canovagasse 5; f. 1927; monthly; Editor-in-Chief Dr. HELGA FUSSGÄNGER; circ. 21,000.
- Rock Mechanics—Felsmechanik—Mécanique des Roches:** Journal of the International Society for Rock Mechanics, 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1969; irregular; Editors L. MÜLLER, F. W. BRACE, J. ENEVER, C. FAIRHURST, P. HABIB, W. C. MAURER, M. D. G. SALAMON, A. WATZNAUER, R. WOLTERS, O. C. ZIENKIEWICZ, O. J. RESCHER, R. E. GOODMAN, K. W. JOHN, V. MAURY.

AUSTRIA

Trotzdem: 1070 Vienna, Neustiftgasse 3; monthly; organ of the Socialist Youth of Austria; Editor HERBERT LACKNER.

Universum, Natur, Technik und Wirtschaft: 1071 Vienna, Burggasse 28-32; monthly; Editor Prof. ERICH DOLEZAL.

Die Wacht: 1010 Vienna, Ebendorferstrasse 6/V; Catholic; monthly; organ of Reichsbund, Verband Katholischer Männer und Jungmänner Österreichs; Editor EUGEN ZINK.

Welt der Arbeit: Vienna V, Rechte Wienzeile 97; Socialist industrial journal; Editor HARALD EGGER; circ. 76,700.

Wiener Klinische Wochenschrift: 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1887; medical bi-weekly; Editors O. KRAUPP, E. DEUTSCH.

Zeitschrift für Nationalökonomie: 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1929; irregular; Editors WILHELM WEBER, D. BÖS.

Die Zukunft: 1050 Vienna, Rechte Wienzeile 97; Socialist party; monthly.

NEWS AGENCIES

Austria Presse-Agentur (APA): Internationales Pressezentrum, 1199 Vienna, Gunoldstrasse 14; f. 1946; co-operative agency of the Austrian Newspapers and Broadcasting Co. (private company); 21 mems.; Man. Dir. ANDREAS BERGHOLD; Chief Editor Dr. OTTO SCHÖNHERR.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (France): IPZ, 1199 Vienna, Gunoldstrasse 14; Bureau Chief ALBERT DUPUY.

The Press, Publishers

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (Italy): IPZ, 1199 Vienna, Gunoldstrasse 14; Bureau Chief LUCIANO COSSETTO.

Associated Press (U.S.A.): IPZ, 1199 Vienna, Gunoldstrasse 14; Bureau Chief ERIC WAHA.

ČTK (Czechoslovakia): 1080 Vienna, Auerspergstrasse 15.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (Federal Republic of Germany): IPZ, 1199 Vienna, Gunoldstrasse 14; Bureau Chief WOLFGANG LIBAL.

Reuters (U.K.): 1010 Vienna I, Börsegasse 11/172.

Tanjug (Yugoslavia): 1190 Vienna, Gunoldstrasse 14.

Tass (U.S.S.R.): 1040 Vienna, Brahmsplatz 8.

United Press International (U.S.A.): 1010 Vienna, Opernring 1/E/6; Man. TERENCE J. ANDREW.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Österreichischer Zeitschriftenverband (Assn. of Periodical Publishers): 1010 Vienna, Parkring 2; f. 1945; 152 mems.; Pres. Dr. JOSEF ENIGL.

Presseclub Concordia Vereinigung Österreichischer Schriftsteller und Journalisten (Assn. of Austrian Writers and Journalists): Vienna, Bankgasse 8; f. 1958; 370 mems.; Pres. Min.-Rat Dr. KURT SKALNIK; Sec.-Gen. Dr. A. SCHNEIDER.

Verband Österreichischer Zeitungsherausgeber und Zeitungsverleger (Austrian Newspaper Publishers' Assn.): Vienna I, Schreyvogelgasse 3; f. 1945; all daily and most weekly papers are mems.; Man. Vice-Pres. Dir. HARALD EGGER; Sec.-Gen. Dr. FRIEDRICH WEBER; publ. *Handbuch Österreichs Presse Werbung Graphik* (annual).

PUBLISHERS

Akademische Druck- und Verlagsanstalt: 8011 Graz, Auersperggasse 12, Postfach 598; f. 1949; scholarly reprints and new works, facsimile editions of Codices; Owner ELSY STRUZZL; Dir. HANS KOEGELER.

Bergland Verlag G.m.b.H.: 1010 Vienna, Kärntnerring 17; f. 1937; belles-lettres, art, history, youth, religion, fiction; Owner and Dir. FRIEDRICH GEYER.

Verlag "Das Bergland-Buch": 5021 Salzburg, Rainerstrasse 19; f. 1929; general; Owner Druck- und Verlags-haus R. Kiesel; Exec. Dir. GERD BACHER.

Verlag Hermann Böhlhaus Nachf. G.m.b.H.: 1061 Vienna, Schmalzhofgasse 4, Postfach 167; f. 1947; history, law, philology, the arts, sociology; Owner Dr. DIETRICH RAUCH; Man. Dir. HELMUT STEINER.

Bohmann Druck und Verlag A.G.: 1010 Vienna, Canova-gasse 5; and 1110 Vienna, Leberstrasse 120; f. 1936; trade, technical and industrial books and periodicals; Dir. Dr. RUDOLF BOHMANN.

Wilhelm Braumüller, G.m.b.H.: 1092 Vienna, Serviten-gasse 5; f. 1783; sociology, politics, history, ethnology, linguistics, psychology and philosophy; university publishers; Dir. Dr. GERTRUDE HLAVKA.

Franz Deuticke Verlag: 1011 Vienna I, Helfferstorferstrasse 4; f. 1878; science text books, school books; Dir. W. RIETH.

Dotlinger, Ludwig Musikverlag: 1010 Vienna I, Dorotheer-gasse 10; f. 1816; music; Dir. Klmz. R. CHRISTIAN WOLFF.

Fleischmann & Mair G.m.b.H. & Co. K.G.: 6020 Inns-bruck, Defreggerstrasse 36.

Freytag-Berndt und Artaria K.G. Kartographische Anstalt: 1071 Vienna VII, Schottenfeldgasse 62; f. 1879 (1770—Artaria); geography, maps and atlases; Chair. Dr. W. R. PETROWITZ, HARALD HOCHENEGG.

Gerold & Co.: 1011 Vienna, Graben 31; f. 1867; philology, literature, sociology and philosophy; Dirs. Dr. HEIN-RICH NEIDER, HANS NEUSSER.

Globus Zeitungs-, Druck- und Verlagsanstalt G.m.b.H.: 1206 Vienna, Höchstädtplatz 3; f. 1945; newspapers, political science, popular sciences, fiction, sport and *Taschen-Bibliothek*; Gen. Man. Dr. H. ZASLAWSKI, M.A., PH.D.

Herder & Co.: 1011 Vienna, Wollzeile 33, Postfach 248; f. 1886; religion, theology, history, juvenile; Dir. FRITZ WIENINGER.

Herold Druck- und Verlagsgesellschaft m.b.H.: 1080 Vienna, Strozsigasse 8; f. 1947; art, history, politics, religion; Gen. Dir. J. K. NIEDERMAIER.

Hölder-Pichler-Tempsky Verlag: 1096 Vienna, Frank-gasse 4, f. 1922; school text-books; Man. Dir. GUSTAV GLÖCKLER.

Brüder Hollinek: 1030 Vienna, Landstrasser Hauptstrasse 163; f. 1872; science, medicine, law and administration, dictionaries; Dir. Dr. RICHARD HOLLINEK, Jr.

Jugend und Volk Verlagsges. m.b.H.: 1011 Vienna, Tiefer Graben 7-9, f. 1921; pedagogics, art, literature, children's books; Dir. Dipl.-Kfm. KURT BRÄK.

Eduard Kaiser Verlag G.m.b.H.: 6021 Klagenfurt, Brunnengasse 3, Postfach 30; f. 1946; Dir. MANFRED KAISER.

AUSTRIA

Verlag Kromayr & Scheriau: 1121 Vienna, Niederhofstrasse 37; f. 1951; fiction, non-fiction, history, politics, children's books; Dir. W. SCHERIAU.

Kunstverlag Wolfmum: 1010 Vienna, Augustinerstrasse 10; f. 1919; art; Dir. HUBERT WOLFRUM.

Manz'sche Verlags- und Universitätsbuchhandlung: 1014 Vienna I, Kohlmarkt 16; f. 1849; law, political and economic sciences; textbooks and schoolbooks; Exec. principals KR. WALTER STEIN, Dkfm. FRANZ STEIN, Ing. MARKUS STEIN, Dr. ANTON C. HILSCHER.

Wilhelm Maudrich: 1091 Vienna, Lazarettgasse 1; f. 1909; medical; Dir. GERHARD GROIS.

Verlag Fritz Molden: 1190 Vienna, Sandgasse 33.

Otto Müller Verlag: 5021 Salzburg, Ernest-Thun-Strasse 11; f. 1937; general; Man. Dr. RICHARD MOISSL.

Paul Neff Verlag K.G.: 1060 Vienna, Gumpendorfer Strasse 5; f. 1829; fiction, biographies, etc.; Propr. W. PFENNINGSTORFF.

Österreichische Staatsdruckerei (Austrian State Printing Office): 1037 Vienna, Rennweg 12A; f. 1804; law, art reproductions; Zentralinsp. KARL BROSIG.

Österreichischer Bundesverlag für Unterricht, Wissenschaft und Kunst: 1010 Vienna, Schwarzenbergstrasse 5; f. 1772 by Empress Maria Theresia; school text-books, education, educational periodicals, science, belles-lettres and sports; Foundation administered by the State; Ministerialrat Dir. Dr. PETER LALICS.

Österreichischer Gewerbeverlag G.m.b.H.: 1014 Vienna, Regierungsgasse 1; f. 1945; general; Man. E. STRAUSS.

Anton Schroll & Co.: 1051 Vienna, Spengergasse 39 (and at Munich); f. 1884; art books, art prints (facsimiles and pictures), original graphics; Mans. D. REISSER, F. GEYER.

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

Springer-Verlag: 1010 Vienna, Mölkerbastei 5; f. 1924; medicine, science, technology, law, sociology, economics, periodicals; Dirs. G. F. SPRINGER, Dr. W. SCHWABL.

Verlag Styria: 8011 Graz, Schönaugasse 64; f. 1869; literature, history, theology, philosophy, youth books; Gen. Dir. Dr. HANNS SASSMANN; Man. Dir. Dr. GERHARD TRENKLER.

Verlagsanstalt Tyrolia G.m.b.H.: 6020 Innsbruck, Exlgasse 20; f. 1907; geography, history, science, religion, fiction; Chair. Dr. GEORG SCHIEMER; Pres. Dr. HEINZ HUBER.

Carl Ueberreuter Verlag: 1095 Vienna, Alser Strasse 24; popular science, children's, education, history; Propr. THOMAS F. SALZER.

Ullstein & Co., G.m.b.H.: 1072 Vienna, Schottenfeldgasse 18; f. 1905; periodicals and books; Dir. THEODOR FUCHS.

Universal Edition: 1015 Vienna, Karlsplatz 6; f. 1901; music; Dirs. Dr. J. JURANEK, G. HARPNER, A. SCHLEE.

Urban & Schwarzenberg, KG.: 1096 Vienna, Frankgasse 4; f. 1866; science, medicine; Dir. ERNST URBAN.

A.J. Waller Verlag o.H.G.: 1010 Vienna, Landesgerichtstr. 20; f. 1941; geography, maps, technology; Dirs. Dr. E. PROCHAZKA, F. ROHACEK.

Paul Zsolnay Verlag G.m.b.H.: 1041 Vienna, Prinz Eugenstrasse 30 (also in Hamburg); f. 1923; fiction, poetry, general; Dirs. HANS W. POLAK, AUGUST LANGER.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Hauptverband des österreichischen Buchhandels (Association of Austrian Publishers and Booksellers): 1010 Vienna I, Grünangergasse 4; f. 1859; Pres. Dr. WILHELM SCHWABL; Gen. Sec. Dkfm. Dr. GERHARD PROSSER; 630 mems.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Österreichischer Rundfunk (ORF) (Austrian Broadcasting Company): 1136 Vienna, Würzburggasse 30; f. 1957; controls all radio and television in Austria; General-intendant Dr. OTTO OBERHAMMER; Dirs. GERHARD WEIS, FRANZ KREUZER (Television Programmes), WOLF IN DER MAUR (Radio Programmes), Dipl. Ing. NORBERT WASSICZEK (Technology).

RADIO

There are 420 stations (including relay stations) in the

provinces, broadcasting two programmes throughout the day, and a third programme between 6 p.m. and 4 a.m. on frequency modulation transmission.

In 1976 there were 2,190,686 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

There are daily programmes from 270 transmitters for the first programme and 260 for the second.

In 1976 there were 1,973,584 television receivers.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Schillings)

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Österreichische Nationalbank (Austrian National Bank): 1090 Vienna, Otto Wagner-Platz 3; f. 1923; Pres. Prof. STEPHAN KOREN; Gen. Man. Dkfm. Dr. HEINZ KIENZL; 7 brs.

Banks in Austria belong to one of four groups. The first group of so-called commercial banks includes private banks and the Austrian subsidiaries of foreign credit institutes. The second group consists of the savings banks, of which there were 166 in 1977. The third group consists of the *Raiffeisenkassen* (Farmers' Co-operatives) and the fourth group takes in the *Volksbanken* (mutual banks linked mainly to tradesmen and small local industry) and the local mortgage banks.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank für Arbeit und Wirtschaft A.G.: Vienna, Seitzergasse 2-4; f. 1947; cap. 450m.; dep. 28,908m. (1976); Gen. Man. WALTER FLÖTTL; 29 brs.

Bank für Kärnten A.G.: 9010 Klagenfurt, Dr. Arthur-Lemisch Platz 5; f. 1922; cap. 125m.; dep. 5,227m. (Dec. 1975); Dirs. HERBERT KAISER, MAXIMILLIAN MERAN; 14 brs.

Bank für Oberösterreich und Salzburg: 4010 Linz, Hauptplatz 10-11; f. 1869; cap. p.u. 275m. (March 1977); dep. 12,581m. (Dec. 1976); Dirs. Dr. HERMANN BELL, Dr. PETER LUCAN-STOOD, REINHOLD WÖDLINGER; 37 brs.

Bank für Tirol und Vorarlberg A.G.: 6020 Innsbruck, Erlersstrasse 9; f. 1904; cap. 125m.; dep. 5,081m.

(Dec. 75); Mans. Dr. GERHARD MOSER, Dkfm. Dr. OTTO KASPAR; 24 brs.

Bankhaus Schelhammer & Schattera: 1011 Vienna, Goldschmiedgasse 3; f. 1832; private bank; sole partner KHz. R. Dipl.-Ing. JOSEF MELCHART; 7 brs.

Bankhaus Carl Spängler & Co.: Salzburg, Schwarzstrasse 1; f. 1828; Partners RICHARD SPÄGLER, HEINRICH SPÄGLER, Dr. HEINZ WIESMÜLLER; 2 brs.

Breisach Pinschof Schoeller: 1011 Vienna 1, Universitätsstrasse 5; f. 1897 (merged with Pinschof & Co. 1969); Partners Gen. Konsul Dkfm. HUGO HILD, TASSILO HOHENLOHE, VIKTOR IMHOF, Dkfm. Dr. MARIUS MAUTNER MARKHOF, Dr. FRIEDRICH SCHOELLER-SZÜTS, Dr. HERBERT SCHOELLER; 4 brs.

Chase Manhattan Bank (Austria) A.G.: 1011 Vienna, Neuer Markt 16, P.O.B. 582; cap. 20m.; total resources 2,511m. (Dec. 1975); Gen. Man. GUENTER GREHL.

Creditanstalt-Bankverein: 1010 Vienna, Schottengasse 6; f. 1855; cap. 1,800m.; dep. 98.8m. (1976); Chair. Dr. HEINRICH TREICHL; 100 brs.

Gewerbe- und Handelsbank A.G.: 1072 Vienna, Zieglergasse 5; f. 1914; Mans. KARL BACHHEIMER, ERICH WERNER.

Kathrein & Co. Bankkommanditgesellschaft: 1013 Vienna, Wipplingerstrasse 25; f. 1924; Dirs. GOTTFRIED SCHAEFER, MANFRED WOLZT.

Österreichische Industriekredit A.G.: Vienna IX, Schwarzschanerstrasse 5/VI; cap. 90m.; dep. 6m.; Chair. Dr. HANS KLOSS; Man. FRANZ FUCHS.

Österreichische Kontrollbank A.G.: Vienna I, Am Hof 4; f. 1946; cap. p.u. 25m.; Chair. Dr. HEINRICH TREICHL; Gen. Man. Dr. HELMUT H. HASCHKE.

Österreichische Länderbank A.G.: 1011 Vienna, Am Hof 2; f. 1880; cap. 900m.; dep. 59,378m.; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer Dr. WOLFGANG ERNDL; 82 brs.

Österreichische Volksbanken A.G.: 1090 Vienna, Peregringasse 3; f. 1922; cap. 250m.; dep. 16,926m. (1976); Chair. and Gen. Dir. Dr. ERICH WERNER.

Österreichisches Credit-Institut A.G.: 1010 Vienna, Herren-gasse 12; f. 1896; cap. 200m.; Gen. Man. Komm.-Rat Dr. GERHARD ORTEL; Mans. WALTER HANSELIK, Dr. ROMAN RUZICKA; 33 brs.

Schoeller & Co.: 1010 Vienna, Renngasse 1-3; f. 1833; cap. 261m.; dep. 2,030m.

SAVINGS BANKS

Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen A.G. (GZ) (Central Bank of the Austrian Savings Banks): 1011 Vienna, Schubertstr. 5; f. 1937; umbrella institution of savings banks; cap. 563m.; 70,778m. (Dec. 1975); Chair and Dir.-Gen. Dr. KARL PALE; publs. *Quartalshefte, Börse, Investing in Austria* (1974), *Austrian Economic Survey*.

Die Erste Österreichische Spar-Casse (First Austrian Savings Bank): 1010 Vienna, Graben 21; f. 1819; cap. and reserves 1,592m.; dep. 34,296m. (Dec. 1976); Pres. Dr. MANFRED MAUTNER MARKHOF; Dir.-Gen. Dr. HANS HAUMER; 65 brs.

Zentralsparkasse der Gemeinde Wien (Z) (Central Savings Bank of the Municipality of Vienna): 1030 Vienna, Vordere Zollamtsstrasse 13; f. 1905; reserves 2,403m.;

dep. 14,516m.; total resources 47,348m. (Dec. 1975); Pres. LEOPOLD GRATZ; Dir.-Gen. Dr. KARL VAK; 80 brs.

FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE BANK

Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank A.G.: 1010 Vienna, Herrngasse 1; f. 1927; cap. 500m.; dep. 36,750m.; central institute of co-operative banks; Pres. Dr. RUDOLF RASSER; Gen. Dir. Dr. HELLMUTH KLAUHS; 2 brs.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATION

Verband Österreichischer Banken und Bankiers (Assn. of Austrian Banks and Bankers): Vienna I, Börsegasse 11; f. 1945; 58 mems.; Pres. Dr. HEINRICH TREICHL; Gen. Secs. Dr. FRITZ JESCHEK, Dr. W. HIRSCHMANN, Dr. F. DIWOK.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Wiener Börsekammer (The Vienna Stock Exchange): 1011 Vienna, Wipplingerstrasse 34; f. 1771; 2 sections: Stock Exchange, Commodities Exchange; Pres. DDr. FRANZ OCKERMÜLLER; Gen. Sec. Dr. HARALD EICHLER.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Anglo-Elementar Versicherungs-Aktien-Gesellschaft: 1015 Vienna, Bösendorferstr. 13; Gen. Man. Dr. FRITZ RAFASEDER.

Austria Österreichische Versicherungs-A.G.: 1021 Vienna II, Untere Donaustrasse 25; f. 1936; Chair. EVA PLASS-SENDRESEN; Dir. Dr. ERICH MACHEK.

Donau Allgemeine Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 1010 Vienna, Schottenring 15; f. 1867; every class; Gen. Man. Dkfm. Dr. ERICH GÖTTLICHER.

Erste Allgemeine Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 1010 Vienna, Brandstätte 7-9; Gen. Man. KARL KORNIS.

Grazer: Wechselseitige Versicherung: 8081 Graz, Herrngasse 18-20; f. 1928; every class; Gen. Man. Dr. OTTO AUGER.

Internationale Unfall- und Schadenversicherung Aktiengesellschaft: 1011 Vienna, Tegetthoffstr. 7; Gen. Man. Prof. Dipl. Kfm. Dr. FRIDOLIN KRISTINUS.

Kosmos Allgemeine Versicherungs A.G.: 1010 Vienna I, Schwarzenbergplatz 15; f. 1910; every class; Gen. Man. Dr. WERNER FABER.

Versicherungsanstalt der österreichischen Bundesländer Versicherungsaktiengesellschaft: 1021 Vienna, Praterstr. 1-7; Gen. Man. Dr. HERBERT CRETNIK.

Wiener Allianz Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 1130 Vienna, Hietzinger Kai 101-105; f. 1860; every class except life insurance; Chair. and Gen. Man. Dr. NORBERT ZIMMER.

Wiener Städtische Wechselseitige Versicherungs-Anstalt (Municipal Insurance Co. of the City of Vienna): 1010 Vienna I, Schottenring 30; f. 1898; every class; Chair. THE MAYOR OF VIENNA; Man. Dirs. OTTO BINDER, Dkfm. Dr. ERICH GÖTTLICHER, Dr. HERBERT STADLER; publ. *Mitteilungen*.

INSURANCE ORGANIZATION

Verband der Versicherungsunternehmen Österreichs (Assn. of Austrian Insurance Companies): 1030 Vienna III, Schwarzenbergplatz 7; f. 1945; Pres. DDr. NORBERT ZIMMER; Gen. Sec. Dr. HERBERT PFLÜGER.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Bundeskammer der gewerblichen Wirtschaft (*Federal Economic Chamber*): 1010 Vienna, Stubenring 12; f. 1946; six divisions: Trade, Industry, Commerce, Banking and Insurance, Transport and Tourism; these divisions are subdivided into branch associations; Local Economic Chambers with divisions and branch associations in each of the nine Austrian provinces; 248,600 mems.; Pres. Abg. z. Nationalrat RUDOLF SALLINGER; Sec.-Gen. Abg. z. Nationalrat Dr. ARTHUR MUSSIL; publs. *Wirtschaftspolitische Blätter*, *Austria-Export*, *Austria Revue*, *Austria Elegance*, *Austria Textil*, *Der Unternehmer*, *Österreichischer Wirtschaftsdienst*, *Press- and Information-Service*.

All Austrian enterprises must be members of the Economic Chambers. The Federal Economic Chamber promotes international contacts and represents the economic interest of trade and industry on a federal level. Its Foreign Trade Organization includes about 80 offices abroad.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Bundeskammer der gewerblichen Wirtschaft (*Bundessektion Industrie*): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1896 as Zentralverband der Industrie Österreichs (*Central Federation of Austrian Industry*), merged into present organization 1947; Chair. Dipl. Volksw. PHILIPP SCHOELLER JR.; Deputy Chair. Pres. Ing. FRITZ W. MAYER, Gen. Dir. i. R. Kom. Rat Dr. HERBERT KOLLER; Dir. Dr. FRIEDRICH PLACEK; comprises the following industrial federations.

Fachverband der Audiovisions- und Filmindustrie (*Films*): Vienna I, Strobelgasse 2; Chair. HELMUT PFANDLER; Dir. Dr. WINFRID BRAUNEIS.

Fachverband der Bauindustrie (*Building*): 1030 Vienna, Engelsberggasse 4; Chair. Gen. Dir. Dipl.-Ing. HANS HERBECK; Dir. Dr. JOSEF FINK.

Fachverband der Bekleidungsindustrie (*Clothing*): 1030 Vienna III, Schwarzenbergplatz 4; Chair. Kom. Rat SIEGFRIED ELIAS; Dir. Dr. ALFRED CATHARIN.

Fachverband der Bergwerke und Eisen-erzeugenden Industrie (*Mining and Iron Producing*): Vienna I, Goethegasse 3; Chair. Gen. Dir. i. R. Kom. Rat Dr. HERBERT KOLLER; Sec. Dr. WILHELM DENK.

Fachverband der Chemischen Industrie (*Chemicals*): 1010 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; Chair. Gen. Dir. Kom. Rat RUDOLF BERANEK; Dir. Dr. KARL GRUBER.

Fachverband der Eisen- und Metallwarenindustrie Österreichs (*Iron and Metal Goods*): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1908; 800 mems.; Chair. Dr. HERBERT WARNECKE; Dir. Dr. FRIEDRICH MAYER; publ. *Metall-Bericht*.

Fachverband der Elektroindustrie (*Electrical*): 1010 Vienna, Rathausplatz 8; Chair. and Pres. Ing. FRITZ MAYER; Dir. Dr. STEFAN DOLINAY.

Fachverband der Erdölindustrie (*Oil*): 1031 Vienna, Rasumofskygasse 23; f. 1947; 21 mems.; Gen. Dir. Kom. Rat LUDWIG BAUER; Gen. Sec. Dr. PETER MESSINGER.

Fachverband der Fahrzeugindustrie (*Vehicles*): 1011 Vienna I, Lugeck 1/32; 160 mems.; Pres. Gen. Dir. Dipl.-Ing. KARL RABUS; Dir. Dr. NORBERT KRAUS.

Fachverband der Gas- und Wärmeversorgungsunternehmen (*Gas and Heating*): 1040 Vienna,

Gusshausstrasse 30; Chair. Gen. Dir. Dr. KARL REISINGER; Dir. Dkfm. GERHARD JANACEK; publ. *Gas Wasser Wärme*.

Fachverband der Giessereiindustrie (*Foundries*): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; Chair. Kom. A. KARL VEJSKAL; Dir. Dr. KURT KRENKEL.

Fachverband der Glasindustrie (*Glass*): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; Chair. Dir. Kom. Rat Dr. ERWIN BROMMER; Dir. Dr. PETER SCHÖPF.

Fachverband der Holzverarbeitenden Industrie (*Wood Processing*): 1030 Vienna III, Schwarzenbergplatz 4; f. 1946; Chair. Dipl.-Ing. Dr. EDUARD WALLNER; Dir. Dr. GEORG PENKA.

Fachverband der Ledererzeugenden Industrie (*Leather Producing*): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1945; 29 mems.; Chair. Ing. HELMUTH MATYK; Dir. HEINRICH LEOPOLD.

Fachverband der Lederverarbeitenden Industrie (*Leather Processing*): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1945; 134 mems.; Chair. MICHAEL VON OSWALD; Dir. Dr. HEINRICH LEOPOLD.

Fachverband der Maschinen- und Stahlbauindustrie (*Machinery and Steel Construction*): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1908; 562 mems.; Pres. KURT ZUCKERMANN; Dir. Dr. EBERHARDT VON BUCHER; publ. *Austria, Machinery and Steel* (monthly).

Fachverband der Metallindustrie (*Metals*): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; f. 1946; 35 mems.; Chair. Gen. Dir. Stellv. Kom. Rat Dr. HERMANN SCHOBESBERGER; Dir. Dr. MAX LINSMAIER.

Fachverband der Nahrungs- und Genussmittelindustrie (*Provisions*): Vienna III, Zaunergasse 1-3; Chair. Dipl.-Ing. Dr. ROBERT HARMER; Dir. Dr. KLAUS SMOLKA.

Fachverband der Papier und Pappe verarbeitenden Industrie (*Paper and Board Processing*): 1040 Vienna, Brucknerstr. 8; Chair. Kom. Rat HEINZ KONWALLIN; Dir. Dr. WERNER HOSCHKARA.

Fachverband der Papierindustrie (*Paper*): 1061 Vienna, Gumpendorferstrasse 6; Chair. Pres. Comm. Kom. Rat HANS POPPOVIC; Dir. Dr. RUDOLF STEURER.

Fachverband der Säge-Industrie (*Sawmills*): 1010 Vienna I, Uraniastasse 4/1; f. 1947; 3,300 mems.; Chair. Kom. Rat JOSEF NEUMAYR; Dir. Dr. KARL SEDELMAIER.

Fachverband der Stein- und Keramischen Industrie (*Stone and Ceramics*): 1010 Vienna, Hoher Markt 3; f. 1946; 652 mems.; Chair. LEOPOLD HELBICH; Dir. Dr. ERICH PRADER.

Fachverband der Textilindustrie (*Textiles*): 1011 Vienna I, Bauernmarkt 13; 650 mems.; Pres. Dipl.-Ing. FRIEDRICH ADENSAMER; Sec. Dr. HELMUT HUBER.

TRADE UNIONS

Österreichischer Gewerkschaftsbund (*Austrian Federation of Trade Unions*): 1011 Vienna I, Hohenstaufengasse 10-12; non-party union organization with voluntary membership; f. 1945; Pres. ANTON BENYA; Exec. Secs. E. HOFSTETTER, A. STROER; 1,604,688 mems. (1977); organized in 16 trade unions, affiliated with ICFTU; publ. *Solidarität*.

Gewerkschaft der Arbeiter in der Land und Forstwirtschaft (*Union of Agricultural and Forestry Workers*): 1061 Vienna VI, Loquaipplatz 9; 22,668 mems. (1977); Chair. HERBERT PANSI; publ. *Der Landbote*.

Gewerkschaft der Bau- und Holzarbeiter (*Union of Building Workers and Woodworkers*): 1082 Vienna I, Ebendorferstrasse 7; 188,808 mems. (1977); Chair. ROMAN RAUTNER; publ. *Bau-Holz*.

Gewerkschaft der Chemiarbeiter (*Chemical Workers' Union*): 1062 Vienna VI, Stumpergasse 60; 67,453 mems. (1977); Chair. ALFRED TESCHL; publ. *Chemiearbeiter*.

Gewerkschaft der Eisenbahner (*Union of Railwaymen*): 1051 Vienna V, Margaretenstrasse 166; 117,899 mems. (1977); Chair. FRITZ PRECHTL; publ. *Der Eisenbahner*.

Gewerkschaft der Gemeindebediensteten (*Union of Municipal Employees*): 1090 Vienna IX, Maria-Theresien-Strasse 11; 151,827 mems. (1977); Chair. RUDOLF PÖDER; publ. *Der Gemeindebedienstete*.

Gewerkschaft der Lebens- und Genussmittelarbeiter (*Union of Food, Beverage and Tobacco Workers*): 1080 Vienna VIII, Albertgasse 35; 47,560 mems. (1977); Chair. JOSEF STARIBÄCHER; publ. *Der Lebensmittelarbeiter*.

Gewerkschaft Metall, Bergbau, Energie (*Union of Metalworkers, Miners and Power Supply Workers*): 1041 Vienna IV, Plösslgasse 15; f. 1890; 282,007 mems. (1977); Chair. KARL SEKANINA; publ. *Glück Auf!*

Gewerkschaft der öffentlich Bediensteten (*Union of Public Employees*): 1010 Vienna I, Teinfaltstrasse 7; f. 1945; 170,102 mems. (1977); Chair. RUDOLF SOMMER; Gen. Secs. ALFRED STIFTER, HANNS WAAS; publ. *Der öffentlich Bedienstete*.

Gewerkschaft der Post- und Telegraphenbediensteten (*Union of Postal and Telegraph Workers*): 1010 Vienna I, Biberstrasse 5; 67,248 mems. (1977); Chair. JOSEF SCHWEIGER; publ. *Post und Telegraphie*.

Gewerkschaft der Privatangestellten (*Union of Commercial, Clerical and Technical Employees*): 1013 Vienna, Deutschmeisterplatz 2; 308,221 mems. (1977); Chair. ALFRED DALLINGER; publ. *Der Privatangestellte*.

Gewerkschaft Druck und Papier (*Union of Printing and Paper Trade Workers*): 1072 Vienna, Postfach 91, Seidengasse 15-17; f. 1842; 24,272 mems. (1977); Chair. HERBERT BRUNA; publs. *Vorwärts*, *Graphische Revue Österreich* (monthly).

Gewerkschaft gastgewerblicher Arbeitnehmer (*Union of Hotel and Restaurant Workers*): 1043 Vienna IV, Treitlstrasse 3; f. 1906; 19,668 mems. (1977); Chair. FRITZ SAILER; publ. *Wir Arbeiter im Gastgewerbe*.

Gewerkschaft Handel, Transport, Verkehr (*Union of Workers in Commerce and Transport*): 1010 Vienna, Teinfaltstrasse 7; f. 1904; 31,353 mems. (1977); Chair. JOHANN ROPOSS; publ. *Zeitrad*.

Gewerkschaft Kunst, Medien, freie Berufe (*Union of Musicians, Actors, Artists, etc.*): 1090 Vienna IX, Maria-Theresien-Strasse 11; f. 1945; 15,278 mems. (1977); Chair. KARL RÖSSEL-MAJDAN; publ. *KmfB*.

Gewerkschaft persönlicher Dienst (*Union of Workers in Personal Services*): 1043 Vienna, Treitlstrasse 3; 22,070 mems. (1977); Chair. ADALBERT BUSTA; publ. *Persönlicher Dienst*.

Gewerkschaft Textil, Bekleidung, Leder (*Union of Textile, Garment and Leather Workers*): 1043 Vienna,

Treitlstrasse 3; f. 1945; 68,234 mems. (1977); Chair. STEFAN STEINLE; publ. *TBL*.

Bundesfraktion Christlicher Gewerkschafter im Österreichischen Gewerkschaftsbund (*Christian Trade Unionists' Section of the Austrian Federation of Trade Unions*): 1010 Vienna I, Hohenstaufengasse 12; Pres. JOHANN GASSNER; Sec. KARI WEDENIG; organized in Christian Trade Unionists' Sections of the above sixteen trade unions; affiliated with WCL, Brussels.

NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

After the Second World War the National Council passed a law giving the state control in the sectors concerned with coal and ore mining, iron and non-ferrous metals, mineral oil production and processing, chemical production and machine engineering. Nationalized industries now employ about one-sixth of the total labour force and contribute one-fifth of the country's industrial production. To rationalize the administration of the State's interest in these 8 concerns and their subsidiaries, a Federal Law passed in January 1970 transferred the controlling interest to the Austrian Nationalized Industries Holding Company (ÖIAG).

Österreichische Industrie- und Verwaltungsgesellschaft (ÖIAG) (*Austrian Nationalized Industries Holding Company*): 1015 Vienna I, Kantgasse 1, Postfach 99; f. 1970 to form an effective co-ordination of the nationalized enterprises on the basis of economic management and to promote research activities in the subsidiary companies; Chair. Board of Dirs. Dipl.-Ing. Dr. FRANZ GEIST; Chair. Supervisory Board Ing. WILHELM HRDLITSCHKA; 97 employees; controls the following 8 concerns and their subsidiaries:

Bleibberger Bergwerks-Union A.G.: 9010 Klagenfurt, Radetzkystr. 2, Postfach 95; f. 1867; lead and zinc mining and processing; Chair. Board of Dirs. Gen. Dir. MARTIN SCHÜTZELHOFER; Chair. Supervisory Board FRANZ KOTTEK; 1,640 employees.

Chemie Linz A.G.: 4021 Linz, St. Peter 224, Postfach 296; f. 1939; chemical products; Chair. Board of Dirs. Gen. Dir. Kmlr. Dr. HANS BUCHNER; Chair. Supervisory Board Prä. Kmlr. WILHELM POESCHL; 8,942 employees.

Elin Union A.G. für elektrische Industrie: 1141 Vienna, Penzingerstr. 76; f. 1892; electrical engineering; Chair. Board of Dirs. Kmlr. Dr. RUDOLF KOHLRUS; Chair. Supervisory Board Prä. Gen. Dir. a.D. Dkfm. Dr. HANS IGLER; 9,197 employees.

Österreichische Mineralölverwaltung A.G.: 1091 Vienna, Otto Wagnerpl. 5, Postfach 15; mining and processing of oil and gas; Chair. Board of Dirs. Gen. Dir. Kmlr. LUDWIG BAUER; Chair. Supervisory Board Gen. Dir. Stv. Dr. PAUL SCHÄRF; 9,024 employees.

Simmering-Graz-Pauker A.G. für Maschinen-, Kessel- und Waggonbau: 1071 Vienna, Mariahilferstr. 32, Postfach 270; f. 1941; heavy engineering; Chair. Board of Dirs. Ing. KURT KIRSCHNER; Chair. Supervisory Board Dkfm. Dr. JOSEF KOLLANDER; 4,480 employees.

Vereinigte Metallwerke Ranshofen-Berndorf A.G.: 5280 Braunau am Inn; f. 1939; aluminium production and processing; Chair. Board of Dirs. Dr. KURT GLASER; Chair. Supervisory Board R. A. Dr. WOLFGANG HOLZINGER; 5,385 employees.

Vereinigte Österreichische Eisen- und Stahlwerke—Alpine Montan A.G.: 4010 Linz, P.O.B. 2; iron and steel works; Pres. and Chair. Board of Dirs. Dkfm.

AUSTRIA

HERIBERT APFALTER; Chair Supervisory Board of Dirs. Dipl.-Ing. Dr. FRANZ GEIST; 81,125 employees.

Wolfsberg-Traunthaler Kohlenwerks A.G.: 4020 Linz, Waltherstr. 22, Postfach 65; f. 1911; lignite mining; Chair. Board of Dirs. Bergdir. Dipl. Ing. ANTON HINTEREGGER and Dr. HANS HEEGER; Chair. Supervisory Board R.A. Dr. ARTHUR KOCH; 901 employees.

TRADE FAIRS

Trade Fairs play an important part in the economic life of Austria. The largest are held during the spring and autumn at Vienna, but there are also a number of important fairs held in the provinces.

Vienna International Trade Fair: 1071 Vienna, Messoplatz; f. 1921; twice yearly (March and September); exhibits of all categories except cars, lorries, etc.; 40 countries represented; average number of visitors 650,000; Pres. MANFRED MAUTNER MARKHOF; Dir.-Gen. ALFRED HINTSCHIG; Dirs. ALFRED DRAXLER, Dr. REGINALD FÖLDY; publ. *Fachjournal*.

Export- und Mustermesse Ges. m.b.H. Dornbirn: Realschulstrasse 6, 6850 Dornbirn; annually (July); main emphasis on the textile industry; average number of visitors 250,000.

Grazer Süd-Ost-Messe: Messeplatz 1, P.O.B. 63, 8011 Graz; f. 1906; twice yearly (May and October); exhibits of all categories, but special emphasis on agriculture, iron and steel, hotel and building equipment; average number of visitors 500,000; Dir. JOSEPH STOEFLER.

Innsbrucker Messe Ges. m.b.H.: 6020 Innsbruck, Maria-Theresien-Strasse 45; annually (September); mainly devoted to tourism and equipment for the tourist; average number of visitors 200,000.

Österreichische Holzmesse-Klagenfurter Messe (Austrian Timber Fair): Messedirektion, 9021 Klagenfurt, Postfach 79, Valentin-Leitgeb-Strasse 11; annually (summer season); main emphasis on timber and articles made of wood; average number of visitors 300,000.

Welser Messe or Österreichische Landwirtschaftsmesse (International Agricultural Fair): 4910 Ried, P.O.B. 61; annual; held alternately in Wels and Ried; agriculture, cattle-breeding, industry, trade; average number of visitors 1,300,000.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Österreichische Bundesbahnen (Austrian Federal Railways): Head Office: 1010 Vienna, Elisabethstrasse 9; Dir.-Gen. Dr. WOLFGANG PYCHA.

Vienna Divisional Management: 1020 Vienna, Nordbahnstrasse 50; Pres. Dr. ERHARD D'ARON.

Linz Divisional Management: 4020 Linz/Donau, Bahnhofstrasse 3; Pres. Dipl.-Ing. WILHELM HAAGER.

Villach Divisional Management: 9500 Villach, 10. Oktoberstrasse 20; Pres. Dipl.-Ing. JOHANN PONTASCH.

Innsbruck Divisional Management: 6020 Innsbruck, Claudiasstrasse 2; Pres. Dr. ADOLF RAUCH.

The Austrian Federal Railways operate 90 per cent of all the railway routes in Austria. Of a total length of 5,882 km., about 2,660 km. are electrified.

There are ten other railway companies: Achensee Railway, Graz-Köflach Railway, Győr-Sopron-Ebenfurt

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

Railway, Montafon Railway, Stern and Haferl Railway, Styrian Provincial Railways, Tiroler Staatsbahn, Vienna Local Railways, Vienna Metropolitan Railway, Zillertal Railway (Jenbach-Mayrhofen).

ROADS

There are 102,692 km. of classified roads in Austria of which 651 km. are modern motorway, 9,177 km. main roads and 22,865 km. secondary roads.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Österreichischer Automobil-, Motorrad- und Touring Club (Ö.A.M.T.C.): 1010 Vienna I, Schubertstr. 1-3; f. 1946; 650,000 mems.; Pres. Dir. Kmlr. Dkfm. HEINZ SAUER; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ROLF E. VEIT; publ. *AT Auto-Touring* (fortnightly), annual Touring Guides and maps.

Most of the provinces also have their own motoring organizations, affiliated to the Ö.A.M.T.C.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Only the Danube is navigable. It enters Austria from Germany at Passau and flows into Hungary near Hainburg. The length of the Austrian section of the river is 351 km. Danube barges carry 700-1,000 tons, but loading depends on the water level which varies much during the year. Cargoes are chiefly mineral oil and derivatives, coal, coke, iron-ore, iron, steel, timber and grain.

Ministry of Transport: 1010 Vienna, Elisabethstrasse 9; responsible for the administration of inland waterways.

Erste Donau-Dampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft (First Danube Shipping Co.): Vienna; fleet consists of 7 passenger vessels, 11 towboats and pushers, 29 motor-cargoships, 109 cargobarges and lighters, 10 motor tankships, 34 tankbarges and lighters.

The Austrian Federal Railways operate steamer services on the Bodensee (Lake Constance) and the Wolfgangsee.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main International Airport is at Schwechat, near Vienna. There are also international flights from Innsbruck, Salzburg, Graz, Klagenfurt and Linz, and internal flights between these cities.

Österreichische Luftverkehrs-Aktiengesellschaft (Austrian Airlines): 1031 Vienna, Salesianergasse 1 (from summer 1978: 1100 Vienna, Kurbadstrasse); f. 1957; external flights from Vienna, Graz, Linz, Klagenfurt and Salzburg to Amsterdam, Athens, Beirut, Belgrade, Berlin, Brussels, Bucharest, Budapest, Cairo, Copenhagen, Damascus, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Geneva, Helsinki, Istanbul, London, Milan, Moscow, Munich, Paris, Prague, Rome, Salonica, Sofia, Stockholm, Tel-Aviv, Warsaw and Zürich; Aircraft fleet: 9 DC-9-32, 5 DC-9-51; Man. Dirs. D.Dr. A. HESCHGL, Dr. H. PAPOUSEK.

Austria is served by 27 foreign airlines.

TOURISM

Österreichische Fremdenverkehrswerbung (Austrian National Tourist Office): Vienna I, Hohenstaufengasse 3-5.

MAIN BRANCHES

Belgium: rue Royale 170-172, 1000 Brussels.

Denmark: Vimmelskiftet 30, 1161 Copenhagen K.

AUSTRIA

France: 12 rue Auber, 75009 Paris.

Germany, Federal Republic of: Tauentzienstrasse 16, 1 Berlin 30; Rossmarkt 12-Passage, 6 Frankfurt; Tesdorpfstrasse 19, 2 Hamburg 13; Komödienstrasse 1, 5 Cologne; Rosental 21/3, 8 Munich.

Italy: Via Larga 23, 20122 Milan.

Japan: 1-1-1, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, 100 Tokyo.

Netherlands: Singel 464, Amsterdam.

Spain: Torre de Madrid, Planta 11/8, Madrid 13.

Sweden: Grev Turegatan 11c, Box 5217, 10245 Stockholm 5.

Switzerland: Bahnhofplatz 3, 8001 Zürich 1.

United Kingdom: 30 St. George Street, London, W1R 9FA.

U.S.A.: 545 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Standard Oil Building, Suite 5130, 200 E. Randolph Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60601; 3440 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90010; 1007 N.W. 24th Ave., Portland, Oregon 97210.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ministry of Education and the Arts: 1014 Vienna, Minoritenplatz 5; f. 1848; Minister Dr. FRED SINOWATZ.

NATIONAL THEATRES

Staatsoper: 1010 Vienna, Opernring 2; opera and ballet; Gen. Man. Prof. Dr. EGON SEEFEHLNER.

Volkoper: 1090 Vienna, Währingerstrasse 78; f. 1898; opera, operettas; Gen. Man. KARL DÖNCH.

Burgtheater: 1014 Vienna I, Dr. Karl Lueger-Ring 2; f. 1776; classical and modern drama; Dir. ACHIM BENNING.

Akademietheater: 1030 Vienna, Lisztstrasse 1; f. 1922; drama; associated with the Burgtheater.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Wiener Philharmoniker (Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra): 1010 Vienna, Bösendorferstr. 12; f. 1842; orchestra of the State Opera; also independent concerts; receives some State subsidies.

Orchester Wiener Symphoniker (Vienna Symphony Orchestra): 1030 Vienna, Bayerngasse 1/15; f. 1891; receives subsidies from the State and the City of Vienna.

Niederösterreichisches Tonkünstler-Orchester: 1090 Vienna, Colingasse 19; f. 1934; is subsidized by the Ministry of Education and the Arts and by the Government of the Province of Lower Austria.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Österreichische Studiengesellschaft für Atomenergie Ges. m.b.h.—SGAE (Austrian Atomic Energy Research Ltd.): 1082 Vienna, Lenuygasse 10; f. 1956; Technical Scientific Dir. Prof. Dr. HANS GRÜMM; Financial and Admin. Dir. Dkfm. WOLFGANG BADERLE; Chair. and Gen. Dir. Prof. Dipl.-Ing. Dr. WILHELM ERBACHER; publs. *SGAE-Reports*.

Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

The SGAE is a limited company of which the capital is shared by the Austrian Government (51 per cent), State industries (26 per cent) and private enterprises (23 per cent).

Austria's first atomic power station at Zwentendorf on the Danube is due to go into operation in 1978.

UNIVERSITIES

Universität Graz (Graz University): 8080 Graz; f. 1586; 1,314 teachers, 12,016 students.

Leopold-Franzens-Universität Innsbruck (Leopold Franzen University of Innsbruck): 6020 Innsbruck; f. 1669; c. 360 teachers, 12,000 students.

Universität Salzburg (University of Salzburg): 5020 Salzburg; f. 1622; c. 750 teachers, c. 6,400 students.

Universität Wien (University of Vienna): 1010 Vienna; f. 1365; 2,850 teachers, 21,000 students.

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITIES

Technische Universität Graz (Technical University of Graz): 8010 Graz; f. 1811; science and technology; 419 teachers, 4,109 students.

Technische Universität Wien (Technical University of Vienna): 1040 Vienna; f. 1815; science and technology; 1,273 teachers, c. 8,184 students.

Universität für Bodenkultur Wien (Agricultural University of Vienna): 1180 Vienna; f. 1872; 149 teachers, 1,800 students.

Johannes Kepler Universität Linz: 4045 Linz-Auhof; f. 1966, renamed 1975; social and economic sciences; 248 teachers, 3,842 students.

Montanuniversität Leoben (Leoben University of Mining and Metallurgy): 8700 Leoben; f. 1840; c. 1,000 students.

Veterinärmedizinische Universität Wien (Veterinary University of Vienna): 1030 Vienna; f. 1767; 135 teachers, 1,200 students.

Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien (Vienna University of Commerce): 1190 Vienna; f. 1898; 262 teachers, 8,800 students.

Akademie der Bildenden Künste (Academy of Fine Arts): 1010 Vienna; f. 1692; 90 teachers, 560 students.

Hochschule für Angewandte Kunst in Wien (Vienna University of Applied Art): 1011 Vienna; f. 1868; 150 teachers, 600 students.

Hochschule für Künstlerische und Industrielle Gestaltung (Academy of Industrial and Art Design): 4020 Linz; 75 teachers, 202 students.

Hochschule für Musik und Darstellende Kunst (University of Music and Dramatic Art): 1037 Vienna; f. 1817; 348 teachers, 2,318 students.

Hochschule für Musik und Darstellende Kunst in Graz (Graz University of Music and Dramatic Art): 8010 Graz; f. 1963; 80 teachers, 900 students.

Hochschule für Musik und Darstellende Kunst "Mozarteum" in Salzburg ("Mozarteum" University of Music and Dramatic Art in Salzburg): 5020 Salzburg; f. 1914; 171 teachers, 1,330 students.

BELGIUM

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Belgium lies in north-west Europe bounded to the north by the Netherlands, to the east by Luxembourg and Germany, to the south by France, and to the west by the North Sea. The climate is temperate. Dutch, spoken in the north (Flanders), and French, spoken in the south (Wallonia), are the two main official languages. The Law of August 1963 established four linguistic regions, the French, Dutch and German-speaking areas and Brussels, which is situated in the Flemish part but has bilingual status. Approximately 55 per cent of the population are Dutch-speaking, 44 per cent French-speaking and 0.6 per cent speak German. The population is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic. The national flag (proportions 15 by 13) carries three vertical stripes—black, yellow and red. The capital is Brussels.

Recent History

Since the Second World War, Belgium has emerged as one of the leaders of international co-operation in Europe. It is a founder member of many important international organizations, including the Council of Europe and the EEC.

The language dispute between the French-speaking Walloons and the Dutch-speaking Flemings has been the main problem in politics since the war. The problem has been exacerbated by political polarization of north and south, conservative Flanders being the traditional stronghold of the Christian Social Party (CSP) and the nationalist *Volksunie*, while the Socialists predominate in Wallonia. Until 1977 successive demands for regional autonomy resulted in only tentative legislative steps towards a federal Belgium. Gaston Eyskens' government produced moderate constitutional reforms in July 1971, introducing Cultural Councils with limited powers over each linguistic region. In 1972 the succeeding coalition of the Christian Social, Socialist and Liberal parties, under Edmond Leburton, made further concessions to regional interests, the German-speaking community being represented in the Cabinet for the first time, and in 1973 linguistic parity was assured in central government. Under Léo Tindemans' coalition between the CSP, the Liberals and the federalist *Rassemblement Wallon*, provisional legislation was passed in 1974 establishing separate Regional Councils and Ministerial Committees.

The prospect of federalist reforms had been expected to weaken the "linguistic" parties, the *Volksunie*, *Rassemblement Wallon* and *Front Démocratique des Francophones* (FDF), but in the local elections of October 1976 the FDF made spectacular gains in Brussels. On a national level, the Socialist challenge to the coalition failed to materialize, though the polarization between Social Christian Flanders and Socialist Wallonia was reinforced at the expense of the smaller parties, who conceded heavy losses to the Socialists.

In 1977 the problem of regionalization became more acute. The Tindemans coalition lost its majority when two *Rassemblement Wallon* Cabinet ministers were dis-

missed following an ultimatum over devolution issued by their party. Parliament was dissolved and general elections took place in April, resulting in substantial gains for the CSP and a record number of preferential votes for Léo Tindemans himself. After several delays, Léo Tindemans formed a coalition between the CSP, the Socialists, the FDF and the *Volksunie*. In June 1977 the coalition had 172 seats in the 212-seat Chamber of Representatives. The Cabinet proposed the abolition of the virtually defunct nine-province administration, and devolution of power from the central government to create a federal Belgium, comprising three political and economic regions (Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels) and two linguistic communities.

The cornerstone of the new devolution plans is the compromise over Brussels, where the national ratio of three Flemings to two francophones is reversed. The boundaries of the capital have been limited to its 19 boroughs in order to check the francophone spread, but the French-speaking inhabitants of the surrounding municipalities have the same rights as the Dutch-speaking minority in Brussels. The remaining regionalization plans entail wide constitutional reforms which could take several years to implement.

Government

Belgium is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy, comprising nine provinces. Legislative power is vested in the King and the bicameral Parliament (the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives). The Senate has 181 members, including 106 directly elected by universal adult suffrage, 50 elected by provincial councils and 25 co-opted by the elected members. The Chamber has 212 members, all directly elected by popular vote, using proportional representation. Members of both Houses serve for up to four years. Executive power, nominally vested in the King, is exercised by the Cabinet. The King appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's advice, other Ministers. The Cabinet is responsible to Parliament. There are political organs representing each of the three linguistic regions (see Recent History).

Defence

Belgium is a member of NATO. The total strength of the armed forces is 85,650 (of whom 26,850 are conscripts), comprising army 62,050, navy 4,200, air force 19,400. Defence expenditure for 1977 totalled 66,470 million Belgian francs. Military service lasts eight months for postings to Germany and ten months for conscripts serving in Belgium. An entirely professional force is planned for 1978.

Economic Affairs

Because of its geographical position, particularly in the European context, Belgium is well situated for international trade and is one of the most successful importers and exporters in the world, maintaining a large merchant fleet. Belgium's population represents 0.25 per cent of the world total, yet accounts for 3 per cent of total international

trade, its rate of increase being an annual 10 per cent during the 1960's. Over two-thirds of Belgium's external trade is with the other members of the EEC, the latter taking over 70 per cent of its exports. Principal trade partners are the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, France and the U.S.A. Since 1921 Belgium and Luxembourg have formed an Economic Union, and in 1960 the Benelux Treaty, incorporating the Netherlands, came into force. The country is among the most densely populated in Europe and is mainly industrial. Industrial activity has concentrated in recent years in the increasingly populous Flemish areas of the North, but the government is encouraging re-investment in the southern, Walloon, region. Apart from coal, and to a lesser extent clay, sand and stone, the country has no natural resources and purchases essential raw materials abroad; thus the vital export trade is dependent largely on the state of the world market. About 50 per cent of Belgium's G.N.P. is exported, making it one of the world's principal per capita exporters. Major exports are iron and steel, chemicals, machinery and vehicles. Agriculture provides Belgium with about four-fifths of its food. The year 1970 saw the near completion of total economic union between the three Benelux countries. This established Benelux as a single customs area and also introduced co-ordination between the Prime Ministers on social affairs and industrial and transport policies. In March 1973 Belgium was one of the eight European countries which established a joint currency float (the "snake"), an arrangement by which the exchange rates between the national currencies in the group are maintained within agreed margins.

Following a rise of 6 per cent in G.N.P. in 1973, G.N.P. rose by only 4.5 per cent in 1974, the recession being aggravated by the oil crisis. During 1975 the recession reached its nadir, with falling production (August steel output at its lowest since 1954) and unemployment rising in September to 7 per cent of the total labour force, an increase of 78 per cent over September 1974. Government concern has focused on the rigid linkage of wages to the retail price index. Prices were frozen between May and December 1975 and in June 1976 the composition of the index was changed. Rents, professional fees and dividends were frozen until the end of 1976, and salaries over BF 40,250 per month are no longer index-linked.

Union opposition to alterations in the threshold levels postponed the passing of reflationary measures until March 1976, when the Belgian franc came under heavy pressure in foreign exchange markets. The National Bank's determination to support the currency forced the discount rate up to 9 per cent in August 1976 to discourage continuing speculation. This measure was justified in December 1976, when the inflation rate dropped to 7.5 per cent.

Although the world recession continued in 1976, the Belgian economy recovered slowly but positively. Gross National Product had dropped by 1.9 per cent in 1975, but in 1976 it rose by about 3 per cent. Although unemployment was still severe in 1977, reaching 6.4 per cent, production improved and there was a marked deceleration in wage and price increases. In April 1977 the Government's Egmont Plan introduced a series of V.A.T. increases aimed at reducing the 1977 budget deficit, estimated at 28,600 million francs, and a series of fiscal incentives aimed at promoting flagging capital investments in the private sector.

Transport and Communications

The Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Belges maintains 3,998 km. of main line railway. On the roads, buses and trams (Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Vicinaux) are much used. There are over 10,000 km. of state and provincial roads and over 48,000 km. of secondary and unclassified roads. The former include seven motorways with a total length of 1,060 km. There are 2.8 million motor vehicles. The navigable inland waterways cover over 1,700 km., and in 1976 handled an estimated 119 million metric tons of cargo. The modernized port of Antwerp, now the second biggest in Europe, handles a large tonnage of inland and ocean traffic and specializes in general cargo and containers. Belgium's merchant fleet comprised 91 ships, totalling 1,410,403 tons, in 1977. The main international airport is at Brussels. There are also international airports at Antwerp and Ostend.

Social Welfare

Social Welfare is administered by the National Office for Social Security. Contributions are paid by employers and employees towards family allowances, health insurance, unemployment and pensions. Most allowances and pensions are tied to the cost of living index. Workers and employees are entitled to 4 weeks holiday for every twelve month period of work. They are insured against accidents occurring on the work premises or on the way to and from work. Medical care is free to widows, pensioners, orphans and the disabled. Ordinary and supplementary family allowances are the entitlement of all employees.

Education

Education in Belgium is compulsory from 6 to 14 (soon 16). A characteristic of Belgian education is the co-existence of two separate education systems: the *école officielle* is a state secular school and the *école libre* is a private denominational school receiving state subsidies. Under the 1963 Language of Instruction Act teaching is given in the language of the region; in the Brussels district teaching is done in the mother language of the pupil.

There are state financed nursery schools for children of 3 to 6. Attendance is voluntary but 90 per cent of infants do attend.

Primary education is from 6-12; for children who do not continue with secondary education a two-year course attached to the primary school is provided, but this is now generally being replaced by the lower secondary school.

Secondary education lasts for a maximum of six years and is divided into three two-year cycles, only the first being compulsory at present. It offers four complementary forms of instruction: general education, technical training, arts education and teacher training. The Diploma of Secondary Education may be gained after an additional two years of higher teacher training.

University Education: University entrance requirements are a minimum pass mark at the end of the last year of secondary school plus a maturity examination. Courses are divided into a 2-3 year course of general preparation, known as degree candidature, followed by 2-3 years of specialization. There are five universities, two of which are divided into French and Dutch-speaking sections, and several university centres or faculties. There are also non-university institutions of higher education for those who

BELGIUM

have successfully completed their secondary studies. These provide arts education, technical training or higher teacher training (i.e. for secondary school).

In 1975/76 there were 959,015 in primary school, 861,738 in secondary schools and 101,933 in higher education.

The National Study Fund provides grants where necessary and nearly 35 per cent of students are receiving scholarships. Annual educational expenditure amounts to over 20 per cent of the total budget. Since the reforms of 1970, separate Ministers of Education have been responsible for the French and Dutch-speaking regions.

Tourism

There are towns of rich historic and cultural interest such as Bruges, Ghent, and Antwerp. Ostend and other seaside towns attract many visitors. The forest-covered Ardennes region is excellent hill-walking country.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, the Gambia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger,

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Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., the Upper Volta, Uruguay, the Vatican City, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Sport

The most popular sports are football and cycling.

Public Holidays

1978: March 27th (Easter Monday), May 1st (Labour Day), May 4th (Ascension Day), May 15th (Whit Monday), July 21st (Independence Day), August 15th (Assumption), November 1st (All Saints' Day), November 11th (Armistice Day), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes (centiemen) = 1 Belgian franc (frank).

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 62.60 francs.

U.S. \$1 = 35.25 francs.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION		ESTIMATED POPULATION (at Dec. 31st)				
	Dec. 31st, 1961	Dec. 31st, 1970	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
30,513 sq. km.*	9,189,741	9,650,944	9,726,850	9,756,590	9,788,248	9,813,152	9,823,302

* 11,781 square miles.

PROVINCES

	POPULATION (1976)	CAPITAL	POPULATION (1976)
Antwerp	1,562,775	Antwerp	206,786
Brabant	2,223,168	Brussels	1,042,052*
Flanders (East)	1,325,221	Ghent	139,812
Flanders (West)	1,073,407	Bruges	119,351
Hainaut	1,318,303	Mons	61,566
Liège	1,016,510	Liège	135,347
Limburg	692,127	Hasselt	40,446
Luxembourg	219,746	Arlon	13,715
Namur	392,045	Namur	30,845

Other important towns: Charleroi 21,307, Malines 64,185, Ostend 71,446, Courtrai 42,810, Seraing 40,599.

* Including suburbs.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES*		REGISTERED DEATHS†	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1969 . . .	140,834	14.6	72,330	7.5	119,375	12.4
1970 . . .	141,119	14.6	73,261	7.6	118,888	12.3
1971 . . .	139,104	14.4	73,644	7.6	118,853	12.3
1972 . . .	134,437	13.8	74,352	7.7	116,743	12.0
1973 . . .	129,425	13.3	73,664	7.6	118,313	12.1
1974 . . .	123,155	12.6	73,567	7.5	116,039	11.9
1975 . . .	119,273	12.2	73,363	7.5	119,273	12.2
1976 . . .	120,472	12.3	n.a.	7.2	118,765	12.1

* Including marriages among Belgian armed forces stationed outside the country and alien armed forces in Belgium, unless performed by local foreign authority.

† Including Belgian armed forces stationed outside the country but excluding alien armed forces stationed in Belgium.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

('000 persons at June 30th each year)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	161.7	151.1	144.2	139.6	135.9
Mining and quarrying	49.0	46.8	42.1	38.3	37.2
Manufacturing	1,197.4	1,179.8	1,190.3	1,199.3	1,128.3
Electricity, gas and water	32.7	32.7	32.9	32.9	33.2
Construction	302.3	290.4	288.3	295.0	295.2
Trade, restaurants and hotels	683.8	685.6	693.8	698.2	697.0
Transport, storage and communications	246.1	252.3	260.8	266.3	268.9
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	198.9	202.6	209.6	221.6	222.0
Community, social and personal services†	883.8	907.4	933.5	957.0	980.3
TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT	3,755.8	3,748.7	3,795.5	3,848.2	3,798.1
Workers in vocational training	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.6	3.7
Persons on compulsory military service	39.5	41.1	41.7	40.7	33.0
Unemployed	67.2	84.1	87.3	93.5	168.4
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	3,864.2	3,875.6	3,926.4	3,985.1	4,003.1

* Including persons working abroad ('000): 52.1 in 1974; 47.1 in 1975.

† Including regular armed forces.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

('000 hectares)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Arable land	1,510	1,497	1,480	1,469
Meadow and pasture	761	753	742	735
Forests	600.5	600.5	600.5	600.5

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED ('000 hectares)				PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1973	1974	1975	1976
Wheat	193.4	190.4	176.4	195.3	975.7	1,004.1	676.6	890.9
Spelt	7.8	8.1	5.3	7.6	30.0	30.7	17.8	24.5
Barley	155.7	149.4	122.5	139.4	715.5	699.0	426.1	609.9
Maize	4.2	4.8	6.4	5.7	26.6	24.4	37.4	31.1
Rye	16.1	13.2	9.0	15.6	59.2	46.3	28.6	47.5
Oats	61.0	59.7	70.5	48.4	246.3	222.4	227.8	128.8
Potatoes	42.6	40.2	36.1	37.7	1,200.6	1,459.8	1,049.2	714.1
Linseed	6.6	9.2	9.3	8.9	5.1	7.1	6.3	7.8
Flax fibre					8.4	11.3	n.a.	n.a.
Sugar beet	104.4	105.0	119.7	96.2	5,135.6	4,465.3	4,913.2	4,600.3

LIVESTOCK
('000 head at Dec. 1st)

	1974	1975	1976
Horses	53.5	52.0	49.5
Cattle	2,889.0	2,805.1	2,822.8
Pigs	4,666.3	4,678.5	4,813.3
Sheep	81.0	83.0	82.0
Goats	4.3	4.5	6.4

Poultry ('000 head in 1974): Chickens 31,790; Ducks 89; Turkeys 259.

DAIRY PRODUCE
('000 metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976
Milk	3,709	3,621	3,528
Butter	92	93	88
Cheese	42	40	40
Hen Eggs	222	217	208

Meat production ('000 metric tons, 1975): Beef and veal 295; Pig meat 585.

SEA FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Marine fishes	56.6	49.2	43.4	45.1
Crustaceans and molluscs	2.4	3.5	2.9	3.9
TOTAL CATCH	59.0	52.7	46.4	49.0

MINING

		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Hard coal	'000 metric tons	10,500	8,842	8,111	7,497	7,238
Iron ore: gross weight	" " "	113.0	116.2	122.9	93.2	63.2
metal content	" " "	34	35	37	28	n.a.
Natural gas*	million cu. metres	53	55	63	n.a.	n.a.

* From coal mines.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1973	1974	1975	1976*
Wheat flour ¹	'000 metric tons	777.0	795.2	701.2	749
Raw sugar	" " "	787	619	717	n.a.
Margarine	" " "	146.7	154.3	147.8	145.3
Beer	'000 hectolitres	14,691.0	14,004.5	13,797.0	n.a.
Cigarettes	million	22,920	27,090	26,893	n.a.
Cotton yarn (pure and mixed)	metric tons	65,380	64,726	44,305	53,500
Woven cotton fabrics (pure and mixed) ²	" "	72,473	67,685	55,050	63,100
Flax yarn ³	" "	10,334	11,033	8,980	10,600
Jute yarn	" "	58,011	51,130	37,068	37,200
Other vegetable textile yarns	" "	47,545	48,747	36,981	33,700
Wool yarn (pure and mixed)	" "	83,952	78,687	71,156	81,100
Woven woollen fabrics (pure and mixed) ²	" "	37,302	30,518	30,148	34,000
Rayon continuous filaments	" "	4,614	4,923	3,055	4,100
Rayon discontinuous fibres	" "	27,650	24,114	10,308	21,400
Woven rayon and acetate fabrics (pure and mixed) ⁴	" "	34,322	32,622	27,640	31,300
Non-cellulosic continuous filaments	" "	6,209	5,380	n.a.	n.a.
Non-cellulosic discontinuous fibres	" "	16,012	15,059	n.a.	n.a.
Mechanical wood pulp	'000 metric tons	169	164	n.a.	n.a.
Chemical and semi-chemical wood pulp	" " "	245	251	n.a.	n.a.
Newsprint	" " "	96.9	91.1	77.1	84.8
Other paper and paperboard	" " "	731.8	763.6	578.6	n.a.
Benzene (Benzol)	" " "	34.9	39.1	38.5	n.a.
Ethyl alcohol (Ethanol)	'000 hectolitres	477.4	494.6	453.1	n.a.
Sulphuric acid (100%)	'000 metric tons	2,595.4	2,590.0	1,844.4	1,900
Nitric acid (100%)	" " "	858.5	910.9	793.7	n.a.
Nitrogenous fertilizers(a) ⁵	" " "	638.5	652.3	639.4	608.0
Phosphate fertilizers(b) ⁵	" " "	635.1	628.9	602.7	n.a.
Liquefied petroleum gas	" " "	405	347	358	n.a.
Naphtha	" " "	1,682	1,433	1,269	n.a.
Motor spirit (petrol)	" " "	4,768.2	3,756.2	4,602.6	} 4,333
Aviation gasoline	" " "	555.0	512.1	404.3	
Kerosene	" " "	171	41	28	n.a.
White spirit	" " "	235.7	217.0	193.2	n.a.
Jet fuel	" " "	1,111	856	1,038	n.a.
Distillate fuel oils	" " "	12,955.8	9,831.7	9,181.0	9,035
Residual fuel oil	" " "	12,528.8	10,724.8	9,871.3	10,229
Lubricating oils	" " "	103	102	85	n.a.
Petroleum bitumen (asphalt)	" " "	1,081.0	879.8	775.0	n.a.
Coke-oven coke	" " "	7,774	8,050	5,728	6,216
Cement	" " "	7,043	7,407	6,884	7,504
Pig-iron	" " "	12,655.1	13,019.6	9,068.7	9,865
Crude steel	" " "	15,526.7	16,230.5	11,587.2	12,149
Refined copper (unwrought) ⁶	metric tons	377,994	388,313	357,021	482,000
Refined lead (unwrought) ⁷	" "	113,684	109,608	114,949	121,500
Tin; primary	" "	3,660	3,418	5,380	6,060
Zinc (unwrought) ⁸	" "	281,089	293,567	224,963	241,000
Radio receivers ⁹	'000	1,991	2,156	1,796	n.a.
Television receivers ¹⁰	"	717	739	579	n.a.
Merchant vessels launched	'000 gross reg. tons	219	217	212	184
Passenger motor cars ¹¹	'000	953.1	773.7	802.9	1,001.4
Commercial motor vehicles ¹¹	"	78.8	79.6	60.9	70.6
Construction: new dwellings started	number	63,056	66,345	78,517	76,914
Electric energy	million kWh.	41,067	42,761	41,523	47,350
Manufactured gas	million cu. metres	3,406	3,503	2,525	n.a.

* Provisional figures. ¹ Industrial production only. ² Including blankets. ³ Including yarn made from tow.
⁴ Including fabrics of natural silk and blankets and carpets of cellulosic fibres. ⁵ Production during 12 months ending
June 30th of the year stated. Figures are in terms of (a) nitrogen or (b) phosphoric acid. ⁶ Including alloys and the
processing of refined copper imported from Zaire. ⁷ Primary and secondary production, including alloy- and remelted
lead. ⁸ Including alloys and remelted zinc. ⁹ From 1974, figures refer to factory shipments. ¹⁰ Factory shipments.
¹¹ Assembled wholly or mainly from imported parts.

FINANCE

100 centimes (centiemen)=1 franc belge (frank) or Belgian franc.

Coins: 25 and 50 centimes; 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 francs.

Notes: 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling=62.60 francs; U.S. \$1=35.25 francs.

1,000 Belgian francs=£15.97=\$28.37.

Note: From September 1949 to August 1971 the par value of the Belgian franc was 2 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=50.00 francs). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the central exchange rate was U.S. \$1=44.82 Belgian francs. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=120.00 Belgian francs from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=116.78 Belgian francs from December 1971 to June 1972. Since March 1973 the Belgian franc has been allowed to "float" against the U.S. dollar and sterling. The average exchange rate (francs per U.S. dollar) was: 38.977 in 1973; 38.959 in 1974; 36.781 in 1975; 38.605 in 1976.

BUDGET

(million Belgian francs)

ORDINARY REVENUE	1975*	1976†	ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE	1975*	1976†
Direct Taxation	336,409	398,450	Government Departments	354,543	385,132
Customs and Excise	58,420	60,147	Public Debt	51,200	58,339
Stamp Duty	149,259	170,548	Pensions	77,825	86,136
Other Registration Duties	21,857	21,996	Education and Social Services	163,088	160,820
Other Revenue	21,934	19,447	Defence	51,292	57,865
			Other Expenditure	35,041	60,306
TOTAL	587,879	670,688	TOTAL	732,989	808,598

* Provisional.

† Official estimates.

NATIONAL BANK RESERVES*
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Gold	1,470	1,676	1,637	1,781	1,807	1,728	1,715
IMF Special Drawing Rights	205	440	568	756	715	720	462
Reserve position in IMF	392	651	560	594	626	692	946
Foreign exchange	780	706	1,104	1,969	2,197	2,656	2,083
TOTAL	2,847	3,473	3,869	5,100	5,345	5,797	5,206

* Figures for gold and foreign exchange refer to the monetary association between Belgium and Luxembourg.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

MONEY SUPPLY

('000 million Belgian francs at December 31st)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Currency outside banks	183.2	196.4	216.8	231.5	248.9	281.2	299.5
Demand deposits at commercial banks	124.5	144.0	173.3	185.9	195.1	236.3	248.1
Monetary liabilities of other monetary institutions	77.2	87.8	99.7	103.7	112.4	128.5	141.7

COST OF LIVING
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(Base: 1970=100)

	1968	1969	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Food	92.4	96.6	101.9	108.6	117.3	128.3	142.7
Fuel and light	93.9	95.3	104.9	106.8	109.2	142.0	164.0
Clothing	95.3	97.7	105.2	109.8	116.4	130.4	143.1
ALL ITEMS*	92.8	96.2	104.3	110.0	117.7	132.6	149.5

* Excluding rent and, from 1972, "miscellaneous".

1976: Food 159.6, All items 163.2 (excluding rent and "miscellaneous" to May 1976).

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
('000 million Belgian francs at current prices)
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Compensation of employees	822.8	945.4	1,127.3	1,284.9
Operating surplus	423.4	485.7	546.3	559.5
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	1,246.2	1,431.1	1,673.6	1,844.4
Consumption of fixed capital	149.4	161.9	191.2	211.1
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	1,395.6	1,592.9	1,864.8	2,055.5
Indirect taxes	185.4	206.4	240.5	260.5
Less Subsidies	20.4	25.4	25.0	26.6
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	1,560.7	1,774.0	2,080.3	2,289.4
Factor income from abroad	67.6	96.3	170.0	173.4
Less Factor income paid abroad	50.2	78.0	145.5	142.8
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,578.1	1,792.3	2,104.8	2,320.0
Less Consumption of fixed capital	149.4	161.9	191.2	211.1
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	1,428.6	1,630.4	1,913.6	2,108.9
Other current transfers from abroad	12.6	14.9	16.1	18.4
Less Other current transfers paid abroad	18.2	24.9	27.9	36.1
NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	1,423.0	1,620.4	1,901.8	2,091.2

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Government final consumption expenditure	232.3	263.4	312.9	392.1
Private final consumption expenditure*	940.3	1,075.0	1,244.5	1,406.0
Increase in stocks†	9.0	25.8	47.7	-12.2
Gross fixed capital formation	328.8	374.6	468.0	502.6
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	1,510.4	1,738.8	2,073.1	2,288.5
Exports of goods and services	683.0	846.4	1,116.4	1,061.8
Less Imports of goods and services	632.7	811.2	1,109.2	1,060.9
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	1,560.7	1,774.0	2,080.3	2,289.4
G.D.P. AT 1970 PRICES	1,405.2	1,494.4	1,554.2	1,522.8

* Including statistical discrepancy ('000 million francs) - 1.4 in 1972; 0.8 in 1973; 6.0 in 1974; 15.1 in 1975

† Including adjustment in connection with gross fixed capital ('000 million francs) - 0.5 in 1972; 0.3 in 1973; 2.5 in 1974; 5.3 in 1975.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Agriculture and livestock	58.1	62.6	55.0	62.8
Forestry and logging	2.1	2.8	2.5	2.2
Fishing	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9
Mining and quarrying	13.1	11.7	15.4	16.4
Manufacturing ¹	475.7	541.5	644.6	637.6
Electricity, gas and water	40.0	49.9	52.2	64.5
Construction	102.2	118.6	147.0	164.7
Wholesale and retail trade ²	231.2	259.1	307.6	338.6
Distribution of petroleum products ²	56.3	66.7	71.7	72.5
Transport, storage and communications	119.1	137.2	173.6	186.1
Finance and insurance	51.4	63.1	75.2	83.8
Owner-occupied dwellings	68.8	73.9	85.8	101.3
Business services	45.9	53.8	61.7	66.6
Public administration and defence	102.2	119.1	139.3	172.1
Education	79.3	89.8	111.2	136.2
Health services	30.1	34.6	39.5	47.3
Other community, social and personal services ³	92.4	104.1	115.5	132.0
Domestic service of households	18.1	21.7	22.7	25.1
SUB-TOTAL	1,587.0	1,811.0	2,121.4	2,310.8
Imputed bank service charge	-15.5	-19.0	-23.4	-25.5
Value-added tax deductible from capital formation	-14.2	-20.7	-25.9	-25.0
Statistical discrepancy ⁴	3.4	2.8	8.3	29.2
TOTAL	1,560.7	1,774.0	2,080.3	2,289.4

¹ Including garages.² Including import duties.³ Including restaurants and hotels.⁴ Including a correction to compensate for the exclusion of certain own-account capital investments ('000 million francs): 3.2 in 1972; 3.3 in 1973; 4.3 in 1974; 4.3 in 1975.BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES*
('000 million Belgian francs)

	1974		1975		1976	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	972.7	930.6	915.6	898.3	1,045.9	1,079.1
Non-monetary gold	10.6	17.9	16.7	15.7	10.0	13.2
Freight and transportation	69.2	66.5	67.8	60.9	74.9	67.3
Travel	27.8	45.7	31.8	51.9	33.0	57.7
Investment income	150.4	138.3	150.2	133.8	155.4	132.1
Other services	97.0	78.3	115.3	90.4	134.2	99.3
Total	1,327.7	1,277.3	1,297.4	1,251.0	1,453.4	1,446.7
Balance	50.4	—	46.4	—	6.7	—
Transfer Payments: (Total)	24.7	39.3	28.7	50.2	35.3	54.3
Balance	—	14.6	—	21.5	—	19.0
CURRENT BALANCE	35.8	—	24.9	—	—	12.3
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Public sector (Total)	0.1	4.0	1.7	5.9	1.8	4.9
Balance	—	3.9	—	4.2	—	3.1
Business and Private Sectors:						
State industries	2.0	3.0	1.9	2.1	11.1	2.0
Private sector	57.8	61.9	55.3	61.9	68.6	69.5
Total	59.8	64.9	58.5	65.3	79.7	71.5
Balance	—	5.1	—	6.8	8.2	—
CAPITAL BALANCE	—	9.0	—	11.0	5.1	—
Multilateral Adjustments:						
Total	143.8	140.1	85.0	73.8	115.8	111.4
Balance	3.7	—	11.2	—	4.4	—
Total	1,556.1	1,525.6	1,471.3	1,446.2	1,686.0	1,688.8
GLOBAL BALANCE	30.5	—	25.1	—	—	2.8

* Including Luxembourg.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY AREAS, 1976
('000 million Belgian francs)

	U.S.A. AND CANADA		EEC		OTHER OECD*	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	44.1	85.2	720.0	729.9	93.4	100.6
Non-monetary gold	0.2	0.5	4.8	5.3	4.8	6.8
Freight and transportation	12.6	10.6	44.0	40.7	9.1	10.5
Travel	5.3	5.8	20.6	30.1	2.9	13.4
Investment income	21.8	14.7	75.3	65.2	17.9	30.8
Other services	18.0	13.7	62.7	63.7	12.9	13.9
Total	102.0	130.5	927.4	934.9	141.0	176.0
BALANCE	—	28.5	—	7.5	—	35.0
<i>Transfer Payments (Total)</i>	2.1	2.5	4.7	8.0	1.4	6.8
BALANCE	—	0.4	—	3.3	—	5.4
CURRENT BALANCE	—	28.9	—	10.8	—	40.4
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
Public sector (Total)	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.6
BALANCE	—	0.4	—	0.4	—	0.5
<i>Business and Private Sectors:</i>						
Public enterprise (non-monetary)	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.9
Private	12.1	15.9	35.6	29.6	3.6	10.1
Total	19.2	16.1	35.9	29.7	4.2	11.0
BALANCE	—	3.2	6.2	—	—	6.8
CAPITAL BALANCE	—	3.6	5.8	—	—	7.3
<i>Multilateral Adjustments:</i>						
Total	9.0	25.1	22.0	—	30.0	2.3
BALANCE	16.1	—	22.0	—	27.7	—
Total	125.4	174.7	990.6	973.6	176.7	196.7
GLOBAL BALANCE	—	49.3	17.0	—	—	20.0

* European and non-European countries.

EXTERNAL TRADE OF BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG*
(million Belgian francs)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports c.i.f.	501,053	570,647	629,063	681,773	856,129	1,160,685	1,130,915	1,363,470
Exports f.o.b.	504,466	579,981	620,238	710,980	870,119	1,099,825	1,056,879	1,264,814

* Figures refer to the trade of the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union, excluding trade in non-commercial military goods and silver specie. Also excluded are transactions valued at less than 1,000 francs. Exports include stores and bunkers for foreign ships and aircraft but exclude fish landed abroad directly from the high seas by Belgian fishing vessels.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million Belgian francs)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1973	1974	1975	1976*
Food and live animals	91,822	102,422	115,416	141,825
Cereals and cereal preparations	24,807	30,267	34,893	36,592
Fruit and vegetables	15,099	17,407	19,873	25,839
Beverages and tobacco	11,766	12,991	15,162	16,657
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels ¹	82,256	114,580	91,459	110,095
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap ¹	26,689	43,215	32,892	37,647
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. (incl. electric energy)	75,055	166,042	159,110	192,071
Coal, coke and briquettes	17,767	29,368	25,894	26,799
Petroleum and petroleum products	51,025	126,641	117,844	143,591
Crude petroleum	36,863	89,175	83,600*	102,602
Petroleum products ²	14,162	37,465	34,107*	40,990
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	5,328	9,205	7,059	7,189
Chemicals	65,301	108,239	93,017	115,996
Chemical elements and compounds	21,321	46,313	35,333	44,293
Organic chemicals	15,459	37,320	27,181*	34,030
Plastic materials, etc.	14,257	21,731	18,609	25,834
Basic manufactures ¹	213,480	277,102	234,390	294,578
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	17,191	25,224	19,870	25,294
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	39,232	48,149	44,435	52,538
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	49,363	54,642	50,599	69,131
Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	37,431	38,026	34,417*	50,240
Non-industrial diamonds (unset)	36,913*	37,394	33,826*	49,654
Iron and steel	30,301	45,168	38,301	46,027
Non-ferrous metals ^{1,3}	45,145	61,140	37,240	52,452
Copper and copper alloys ¹	26,998	35,484	21,863*	30,869
Unwrought copper and alloys ¹	25,020*	32,544	19,797*	28,054
Other metal manufactures	19,139	25,860	26,723	29,172
Machinery and transport equipment	232,569	261,617	288,437	345,145
Non-electric machinery	81,285	99,906	103,913	110,927
Power generating machinery	15,964	16,594	18,936*	24,308
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	46,401	58,549	61,052	69,025
Transport equipment	104,883	103,162	123,472	165,194
Road motor vehicles and parts ⁴	92,827	89,721	105,631*	151,729
Passenger cars (excl. buses)	24,551*	25,850	31,230*	44,758
Parts for cars, buses, lorries, etc. ⁴	59,874*	53,353	64,617*	93,838
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	73,029	91,622	98,501	118,865
Clothing (excl. footwear)	21,771	26,744	30,657	37,057
Other commodities and transactions ⁵	5,522	16,865	28,394	21,049
Confidential transactions (incl. ordnance)	3,036	5,267	10,636	12,452
TOTAL	856,129	1,160,685	1,130,945	1,363,470

* Provisional figures.

¹ Copper matte, usually classified with metal ores and concentrates (under "crude materials"), is included in non-ferrous metals (under "basic manufactures").

² Including partly refined petroleum.

³ Figures exclude the value of certain confidential transactions, included in the last item of the table.

⁴ Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.

⁵ Including gold (million francs): 2,309 in 1973; 10,065 in 1974; 17,492 in 1975; 7,926 (provisional) in 1976.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

(million Belgian francs)

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1973	1974	1975	1976*
Food and live animals ¹	74,491	83,780	93,087	106,129
Meat and meat preparations	20,123	20,207	21,063	23,184
Cereals and cereal preparations	10,417	13,276	20,745	22,615
Beverages and tobacco	5,576	6,624	7,409	7,900
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels ^{1,2}	31,939	38,116	30,677	39,091
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. (incl. electric energy)	25,070	36,665	51,128	60,549
Petroleum and petroleum products	23,543	34,252	48,552	57,190
Petroleum products ³	23,208	34,101	48,214*	57,189
Animal and vegetable oils and fats ¹	3,100	6,003	5,620	5,312
Chemicals ¹	90,039	142,331	127,030	155,037
Chemical elements and compounds ¹	32,228	54,267	45,199	55,964
Organic chemicals ¹	21,001	38,045	31,407*	40,271
Plastic materials, etc. ¹	23,041	35,623	30,510	41,819
Products of polymerization, etc. ¹	14,105*	23,438	29,521*	28,333
Basic manufactures ¹	363,116	464,537	378,418	439,836
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc. ¹	65,412	75,086	71,309	82,562
Woven textile fabrics (excl. narrow or special fabrics)	24,426	27,720	25,119*	27,299
Non-metallic mineral manufactures ¹	55,963	58,301	58,133	75,969
Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	32,638	33,111	35,737*	48,486
Non-industrial diamonds (unset)	32,432*	32,810	35,349*	48,020
Iron and steel ¹	135,363	195,634	144,268	151,494
Bars, rods, angles, shapes, etc.	48,310	69,110	44,420*	45,186
Bars and rods (incl. wire rod) ⁴	21,553*	32,135	17,863*	17,994
Angles, shapes and sections ⁴	26,794*	36,975	26,557*	27,193
Universals, plates and sheets ⁵	50,208	74,574	52,894*	56,812
Universals and heavy plates and sheets ⁵	11,762*	24,343	15,276*	12,074
Thin plates and sheets (uncoated) ⁶	25,613*	33,359	24,647*	28,251
Non-ferrous metals ^{1,2}	54,112	70,934	41,874	55,646
Copper and copper alloys ^{1,2}	32,781	40,466	20,649*	30,549
Unwrought copper and alloys ²	21,458*	25,728	12,051*	17,296
Other metal manufactures	21,649	28,210	27,653	33,290
Machinery and transport equipment ¹	186,338	206,854	246,070	311,217
Non-electric machinery ¹	53,725	68,389	81,193	89,258
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc. ¹	37,531	45,963	52,016	62,822
Telecommunications apparatus	16,520	19,521	23,186*	28,223
Transport equipment	95,083	92,501	112,861	159,138
Road motor vehicles and parts ⁷	85,863	83,376	101,383*	143,832
Passenger cars (excl. buses)	64,181*	57,915	70,637*	104,830
Miscellaneous manufactured articles ¹	72,694	85,566	84,750	96,634
Clothing (excl. footwear)	22,219	25,630	24,753	26,832
Other commodities and transactions ⁸	17,756	29,350	32,690	43,109
Confidential transactions (incl. ordnance)	15,038	23,526	28,694	40,267
TOTAL	870,119	1,099,825	1,056,879	1,264,814

* Provisional figures.

¹ Figures exclude the value of certain confidential transactions, included in the last item of the table.² Copper matte, usually classified with metal ores and concentrates (under "crude materials"), is included in non-ferrous metals (under "basic manufactures").³ Including partly refined petroleum.⁴ Angles, shapes and sections of high carbon or alloy steel (excluding small sections of alloy steel) are included with bars and rods.⁵ Including coils of high carbon steel.⁶ Including medium plates and sheets of high carbon steel.⁷ Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.⁸ Including gold (million francs): 2,305 in 1973; 5,265 in 1974; 3,518 in 1975; 2,335 (provisional) in 1976. Also including stores for ships and aircraft.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(million Belgian francs)

IMPORTS c.i.f.				EXPORTS f.o.b.			
	1974	1975	1976		1974	1975	1976
Australia . . .	5,514	5,554	8,074	Austria . . .	7,843	7,323	9,596
Brazil . . .	6,703	5,964	7,248	Brazil . . .	11,921	7,065	5,112
Canada . . .	10,498	11,655	14,129	Denmark . . .	12,406	13,633	18,146
France . . .	199,863	196,759	222,163	France . . .	219,701	202,073	265,820
Germany, Fed. Rep.	257,315	248,443	307,433	Germany, Fed. Rep.	236,481	235,402	294,045
Iran . . .	12,981	17,652	18,220	Iran . . .	4,450	9,981	7,947
Italy . . .	43,423	44,004	52,100	Italy . . .	49,256	42,549	59,919
Japan . . .	13,330	15,511	21,516	Japan . . .	8,517	5,605	6,879
Kuwait . . .	12,967	8,485	4,519	Netherlands . . .	188,778	181,157	214,412
Netherlands . . .	191,685	192,307	235,340	Nigeria . . .	2,086	4,558	7,973
Saudi Arabia . . .	48,199	38,682	53,897	Norway . . .	8,491	9,449	11,630
South Africa . . .	9,830	8,154	9,610	Poland . . .	8,111	7,954	7,907
Spain . . .	8,793	9,747	11,444	Spain . . .	12,636	11,852	12,994
Sweden . . .	21,986	19,862	21,354	Sweden . . .	22,161	22,638	23,708
Switzerland . . .	18,910	25,496	21,319	Switzerland . . .	22,777	17,364	22,058
U.S.S.R. . .	10,538	11,028	11,590	U.S.S.R. . .	14,308	12,812	11,426
United Kingdom . . .	66,823	70,155	92,076	United Kingdom	59,340	68,395	76,328
U.S.A. . .	75,469	71,748	83,618	U.S.A. . .	61,619	43,106	44,916
Zaire . . .	29,032	16,212	23,680	Zaire . . .	7,174	5,810	5,066
ALL COUNTRIES (incl. others) .	1,160,114	1,130,492	1,362,754	ALL COUNTRIES (incl. others) .	1,092,747	1,047,498	1,255,469
Not distributed .	571	453	716	Not distributed	7,077	9,381	9,345
TOTAL .	1,160,685	1,130,945	1,363,470	TOTAL .	1,099,825	1,056,879	1,264,814

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of last consignment. Figures for 1976 are provisional.

TOURISM

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Number of Tourist-nights* . . .	7,434,703	7,477,363	8,039,510	7,914,495

* Foreign visitors only.

RAILWAYS

(millions)	1974	1975	1976
Passenger-kilometres .	8,280	8,258	8,191
Freight ton-kilometres .	9,102	6,728	6,648

TRANSPORT

ROADS

	1974	1975	1976
Private Cars . . .	2,502,158	2,613,835	2,737,989
Buses and Coaches . . .	19,346	19,553	19,854
Lorries . . .	267,024	272,367	273,722

CARGO

('000 metric tons)

	SEA-BORNE SHIPPING		INLAND WATERWAYS	
	Goods Loaded	Goods Unloaded	Goods Loaded	Goods Unloaded
1972 .	33,963	56,498	51,085	67,706
1973 .	36,826	61,468	53,962	67,535
1974 .	40,195	63,782	54,933	72,619
1975* .	35,273	50,444	42,568	55,463
1976* .	33,714	59,916	53,058	64,505

SHIPPING

MERCHANT FLEET

		1975	1976	1977
Steamships .	Number Gross reg. tonnage	8 136,033	5 82,376	2 37,412
Motor Vessels	Number Gross reg. tonnage	82 1,114,505	89 1,274,275	89 1,372,991

* Provisional.

INLAND WATERWAY FLEET

		1974	1975	1976	1977
Powered Craft	Number	4,460	4,274	3,920	3,628
	Gross reg. tonnage	2,167,697	2,149,325	2,056,104	1,968,759
Non-powered Craft	Number	383	337	266	229
	Gross reg. tonnage	314,474	294,969	265,263	227,588

CIVIL AVIATION

(Sabena—Belgian World Air Lines)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Kilometres flown	49,157,361	51,632,000	52,276,000	52,336,000
Passenger-kilometres	4,211,882,320	4,341,565,000	4,288,268,000	4,307,440,000
Ton-kilometres	240,270,786	324,460,000	336,148,000	387,676,000
Mail ton-kilometres	8,972,199	8,590,000	7,953,000	9,130,000

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1974	1975	1976
Telephones	2,645,957	2,776,882	n.a.
Television sets	2,464,201	2,739,595	2,856,280
Radio Licences	3,768,491	4,114,812	4,271,788
Book titles	5,287	6,250	5,848
Newspapers-daily	45	41	40
non-daily	76	91	92

EDUCATION

(1973/74)*

	SCHOOLS (1973/74)*	STUDENTS (1975/76)
Primary	7,988	959,015
Secondary	1,638†	493,475
Technical	3,393	368,263
Teacher Training	197	83,360
Universities and Higher	19	18,573

* Provisional figures.

† 1972/73 figure.

Source: mainly Institut National de Statistique, 44 rue de Louvain, Brussels 1000.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Belgian Constitution has been considerably modified by amendment since its origin in 1831. Belgium is a constitutional monarchy. The central legislature consists of a Chamber of Representatives, and a Senate. The Chamber of Representatives consists of 212 members, who are elected for four years unless the Chamber is dissolved before that time has elapsed. Belgium entered 1971 with a rewritten Constitution, differing from its predecessor mainly in its treatment of the two cultural entities. Since then all Belgians have been officially recognized as either Flemings or Walloons, and each community has regional powers in cultural and economic affairs. Before this there had been juridical recognition of the separate, bilingual status of Brussels, and provision made for the creation of regional political organs for Brussels, Flanders and Wallonia.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Members must be twenty-five years of age, and they are elected by secret ballot according to the system of Pro-

portional Representation. Suffrage is universal for citizens of twenty-one years or over, and voting is compulsory.

The Senate, or Second Chamber, is chosen in the following manner. It is composed of:

(1) Half as many members as the Chamber of Representatives, elected directly by the same electors.

(2) Members chosen by the Provincial Councillors, in the proportion of one for every 200,000 population.

(3) Members co-opted by groups (1) and (2), up to half the number of group (2).

There are now 181 Senators.

All Senators must be over 40, with the exception of a small number of members of the Royal Family, who become Senators by right at the age of 18. Members are elected for four years.

THE CROWN

The King has the right to veto legislation, but he does not exercise it. Though he is supreme Head of the Executive, he in fact exercises his control through the Cabinet.

which is responsible for all acts of government to the Chamber of Representatives. Though the King, according to the Constitution, appoints his own ministers, in practice, since they are responsible to the Chamber of Representatives and need its confidence, they are generally the choice of the Representatives. Similarly, the Royal initiative is in the hands of the ministry.

LEGISLATION

Legislation is introduced either by the Government or the members in the two Houses, and as the party complexion of both Houses is generally almost the same, measures passed by the Chamber of Representatives are usually passed by the Senate. Each House elects its own President at the beginning of the session, who acts as an impartial Speaker, although he is a party nominee. The Houses elect their own committees, through which all legislation passes. They are so well organized that through them the Legislature has considerable power of control over the Cabinet. Nevertheless, according to the Constitution (Art. 68), certain treaties must be communicated to the Chamber

only as soon as the "interest and safety of the State permit". Further, the Government possesses an important power of dissolution which it uses; a most unusual feature is that it may be applied to either House separately or to both together (Art. 71).

Revision of the Constitution is to be first settled by an ordinary majority vote of both Houses, specifying the article to be amended. The Houses are then automatically dissolved. The new Chambers then determine the amendments to be made, with the provision that in each House the presence of two-thirds of the members is necessary for a quorum, and a two-third majority of those voting is required.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

The system of *local* government conforms to the general European practice of being based on a combination of central officials as the executive agent and locally elected councillors as the deliberating body. The areas are the provinces and the communes, and the latter are empowered by Art. 108 of the Constitution to associate for the purposes of better government.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

King of the Belgians: H.M. KING BAUDOUIN (took the oath July 17th, 1951).

THE CABINET

(October 1977)

(A coalition of the Christian Social, Socialist, Front Démocratique des Francophones (French-Speaking Front) and Volksunie (People's Union) Parties, formed in June 1977.)

(C.S.) Christian Social; (S.) Socialist; (F.D.F.) Front Démocratique des Francophones; (V.U.) Volksunie.

Prime Minister: LÉO TINDEMANS (C.S.).

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for the Public Service: LÉON HUREZ (S.).

Minister of Defence: PAUL VANDEN BOEYNANTS (C.S.).

Minister of Justice: RENAAT VAN ELSTANDE (C.S.).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: HENRI SIMONET (S.).

Minister of Economics: WILLY CLAES (S.).

Minister of Social Security: ALFRED CALIFICE (C.S.).

Minister of Communications: JOS CHABERT (C.S.).

Minister of Education (Dutch): JOZEF RAMAËKERS (C.S.).

Minister of Education (French): JOSEPH MICHEL (C.S.).

Minister of Agriculture and the Middle Classes: ANTOINE HUMBLET (S.).

Minister of Dutch Culture and Flemish Affairs: RIKA DE BACKER VAN OCKEN (C.S.).

Minister of Public Health and Environment: LUC DHOORE (C.S.).

Minister of Finance: GASTON GEENS (C.S.).

Minister of External Trade: LUCIEN OUTERS (F.D.F.).

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and Brussels Affairs: LÉON DEFOSSET (F.D.F.).

Minister of Pensions: JOSEPH WYNINCKX (S.).

Minister of Trade: HECTOR DE BRUYNE (V.U.).

Minister of Employment and Labour: GUY SPITAELS (S.).

Minister of the Interior: HENRI BOEL (S.).

Minister of Scientific Policy: RIK VANDEKERCKHOVE (C.S.).

Minister of French Culture: JEAN MAURICE DEHOUSSE (S.).

Minister of Public Works and Walloon Affairs: GUY MATHOT (S.).

There are seven Secretaries of State.

DEFENCE

Chief of the General Staff: Lieut.-Gen. Aviateur A. CREKILLIE.

Chiefs of Staff:

Army: Lieut.-Gen. P. ROMAN.

Navy: Commodore J. VAN DYCK.

Air Staff: Lieut.-Gen. Aviateur DESMET.

PARLIAMENT

President of the Chamber of Representatives: EDMOND
LEBURTON.

President of the Senate: ROBERT VANDERERCKHOVE.

THE CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES
General Election, April 1977

	VOTES	PER- CENTAGE	SEATS
Christian Social Party .	2,005,876	35.99	80
Belgian Socialist Party .	1,473,416	26.45	62
Liberal Parties* .	866,306	15.54	33
People's Union .	559,567	10.03	20
French Speaking Front .	237,320	4.25	10
Rassemblement Wallon .	157,957	2.83	5
Communist Party .	118,085	2.11	2
Others .	156,995	2.80	—

* PRLW, PVV and the *Parti Libéral*.

THE SENATE

	SEATS
Christian Social Party	70
Belgian Socialist Party	52
Liberal Parties*	26
People's Union	17
French Speaking Front and Ras- semblement Wallon	15
Communist Party	1
TOTAL	181

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti Social Chrétien (P.S.C.), Christelijke Volkspartij (C.V.P.) (*Christian Social Party*): 41 rue des Deux Eglises, 1040 Brussels; f. 1945; mems. 200,000; the successor to the former Catholic Party. Based on Christian democratic principles, the new party which, being undenominational, includes non-Catholics among its adherents, favours considerable social and economic reforms; National Sec. FRANK SWAELEN; Pres. CHARLES-FERDINAND NOTHOMB; party publs. *ZEG/Télé-ZEG*, *Lettre à chacun*, *Action*, *Province en Gemeente* | *Province et Commune*.

Parti Socialiste Belge (P.S.B.), Belgische Socialistische Partij (B.S.P.) (*Belgian Socialist Party*): Maison du P.S.B., 13 boulevard de l'Empereur, 1000 Brussels; f. in 1885 as the Parti Ouvrier Belge by César de Paep, Volders, Anseele and Bertrand. With the development of co-operative societies and trade unions it quickly made great progress, especially in industrial centres. It led a vigorous campaign in favour of social reform and the extension of the franchise. The party has always strongly opposed Fascism; Pres. (French-speaking) ANDRÉ COOLS; Pres. (Dutch-speaking) WILLY CLAES; Secs. ANDRÉ LÉONARD, GERRIT KREVELD; official party organs: *Le Peuple*, *Vooruit*, *Volksgazet*.

Partij voor Vrijheid en Vooruitgang (P.V.V.) (*Freedom and Progress Party*): 39 rue de Naples, 1050 Brussels; f. 1961; succeeded the former Liberal Party; Pres. PIERRE P. DESCAMPS; Regional Pres. (Dutch-speaking) FRANS GROOTJANS.

Parti des Réformes et de la Liberté en Wallonie (P.R.L.W.) (*Walloon Liberal Party*): f. 1976; members from the Walloon wing of the Freedom and Progress Party, the P.L.P., and the Rassemblement Wallon; a pluralist group working for federalism in Belgium and unification in Europe; Chair. WILLY DE CLERCQ; Pres. ANDRÉ DANSEUX.

Parti Communiste de Belgique—Kommunistische Partij van België (*Communist Party*): 29-31 ave. Stalingrad, 1000 Brussels; f. 1921; c. 14,000 mems.; Pres. LOUIS VAN GEYT; Vice-Pres. (French-speaking) JEAN TERFVE;

Vice-Pres. (Dutch-speaking) JEF TURF; Pres. of Parliamentary Group MARCEL LEVAUX; Secs. ALBERT DE CONINCK, URBAIN COUSSEMENT, CLAUDE RENARD; party publs. *Le Drapeau Rouge*, *De Rode Vaan*, *Cahiers Marxistes*, *Vlaams Marxistisch Tijdschrift*.

Volksunie (People's Union): Barrikadenplein 12, 1000 Brussels; f. 1954; mems. 560,000; Flemish nationalist party aiming at Federalist structure for the country; Pres. H. SCHILTZ; Sec. P. PEETERS; publ. *Wij* (weekly; circ. 30,000).

Front Démocratique des Francophones (F.D.F.) (*French-Speaking Front*): 42 rue P. E. Janson, 1050 Bruxelles; members from Mouvement Populaire Wallon and the Christian Rénovation Wallonne; combined forces with the Rassemblement Wallon in 1968 elections and shared a common President with it until late 1974; Pres. ANTOINETTE SPAAK.

Rassemblement Wallon (Wallon Federalists): 2 Place du Parc, 4000 Liège; f. 1968 by amalgamation of Front Wallon, Parti Wallon and other Walloon Federalist groups; works for extended federalism; placed politically between the socialists and the Communists; Pres. PAUL-HENRY GENDEBIEN.

Partei der Deutschsprachigen Belgier (P.D.B.) (*German-speaking Belgian Party*): P.O. Box 29, 4780 St. Vith; f. 1971; aims at equality of rights for the German-speaking minority (63,000 approx.) as recognized in the national constitution; second strongest party in German-speaking Belgium; Leaders: REINER PANKERT (Eupen), MICHEL LOUIS, WILHELM PIP and LORENZ PAASCH (St. Vith); Sec. BRUNO KARTHEUSER.

Parti Féministe Unifié (P.F.U.), Verenigde Feministische Partij (V.F.P.): 71 rue des Aquatiques, 1040 Brussels; Roeselarestraat 102, 8840 Gits; f. 1972, for radical re-evaluation of women's role in society, to present feminist candidates for the national elections and to press other political parties to include more women on their electoral list; Founders: NINA ARIEL, CLAUDE BRUN, ADRIEL HAUTVEL, RENÉ WATV, publ. *Liberté* | *Vrij*.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO BELGIUM

(In Brussels unless otherwise stated; four-digit figures indicate Brussels postal code).

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: 75016 Paris, France (E).**Albania:** 75016 Paris, France (E).**Algeria:** 209 ave. Molière, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* MESSAOUD AIT CHAALAL (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).**Argentina:** ave. Louise 225—Box 3, 1050; *Ambassador:* CARLOS DELIA (also accred. to Luxembourg).**Australia:** 51-52 ave. des Arts, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JAMES WILLIAM CRAWFORD CUMES (also accred. to Luxembourg).**Austria:** 47 rue de l'Abbaye, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHANNES WILLFORT.**Bangladesh:** 27 rue Baron de Castro, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* ABUL EHSAN (also accred. to Luxembourg and the Netherlands).**Barbados:** London, United Kingdom (E).**Benin:** 5 ave. de l'Observatoire, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* VIRGILE-OCTAVE TEVOEDJRE (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).**Botswana:** 223 rue de la Loi, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* Mme EMELDAH MOLOI MATHE.**Brazil:** ave. Louise 350-Box 5, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* RAUL HENRIQUE CASTRO E SILVA DE VINCENZI (also accred. to Luxembourg).**Bulgaria:** 58 ave. Hamoir, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* STEFAN RADNEV STOYANOV (also accred. to Luxembourg).**Burma:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).**Burundi:** 46 square Marie-Louise, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* JÉRÔME NTUNGUMBURANYE (also accred. to Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom).**Cameroon:** 131-133 ave. Brugmann, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* SIMON Nko'o ETOUNGOU (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).**Canada:** 6 rue de Loxum, 1000 (E); *Ambassador:* LUCIEN LAMOUREUX (also accred. to Luxembourg).**Central African Empire:** blvd. Lambermont 416 (E); *Ambassador:* NESTOR KOMBOT-NAGUEMON (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).**Chad:** 52 blvd. Lambermont, 1030 (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL ILAMOKO DJEL (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).**Chile:** ave. Louise 251, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUSTO MARAMBIO CABRERA (also accred. to Luxembourg).**China, People's Republic:** 19 blvd. Général Jacques, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* HUAN HSIANG (also accred. to Luxembourg).**Colombia:** rue Van Eyck 44, Box 6, 2e étage, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID BARBOSA-MUTIS.**Congo:** 16 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* Commr. ALFRED RAOUL (also accred. to Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland).**Costa Rica:** 72 rue Jules Lejeune, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* Mme MARIA EUGENIA CORTES DE BOURLA (also accred. to Luxembourg).**Cuba:** 77 rue Roberts-Jones, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* GUSTAVO MAZORRA HERNÁNDEZ (also accred. to Luxembourg).**Cyprus:** 83-85 rue de la Loi (4e étage), 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* TITOS PHANOS (also accred. to Luxembourg and the Netherlands).**Czechoslovakia:** 152 ave. Adolphe Buyl, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR KOUCKY (also accred. to Luxembourg).**Denmark:** 221 ave. Louise, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* ANKER SVART (also accred. to Luxembourg).**Dominican Republic:** 75018 Paris, France (E).**Ecuador:** 35 rue Blanche, 1050 (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* JORGE CHRIRBOGA FOUNES.**Egypt:** 2 ave. Victoria, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED KAMAL EL DIN KHALIL (also accred. to Luxembourg).**El Salvador:** Brussels; *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Ethiopia:** 75007 Paris, France (E).**Fiji:** ave. de Cortenberg 66-68, B.P. 7, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* SATYA N. NANDAN.**Finland:** 20 place Stéphanie, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* AKE RUDOLF WIHTOL (also accred. to Luxembourg).**France:** 65 rue Ducale, 1000 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCIS LOUIS MARIE HURÉ.**Gabon:** 112 ave. W. Churchill, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Gambia:** rue Joseph II 5-7, 1040 (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* A. K. NJIE.**German Democratic Republic:** 80 blvd. St. Michel, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* HEINZ HOFFMANN (also accred. to Luxembourg).**Germany, Federal Republic:** 190 ave. de Tervueren, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* PETER LIMBOURG.**Ghana:** rue Gachard 44, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* KWAKU BAPRUI ASANTE.**Greece:** 430 ave. Louise (3e étage), 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* ALCIBIADE PAPADOPOULOS (also accred. to Luxembourg).**Guatemala:** 3 blvd. Saint-Michel, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* ARTURO FAJARDO-MALDONADO (also accred. to Luxembourg and the Netherlands).**Guinea:** Paris, France (E).**Haiti:** 422 ave. Louise, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* DÉLINOIS M. CELESTIN.**Hungary:** 41 rue Edmond Picard, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* JÓZSEF VINCE (also accred. to Luxembourg).**Iceland:** 19 ave. des Lauriers, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* GUDMUNDUR I. GUDMUNDSSON.**India:** 121 ave. Molière, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* PRASANNBHAI KARUNASHANKAR DAVE (also accred. to Luxembourg).**Indonesia:** 294 ave. de Tervueren, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* ATMONO SURYO (also accred. to Luxembourg).**Iran:** 3 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* EZATOLLAH AMELI (also accred. to Luxembourg).**Iraq:** 131 ave. de la Floride, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RASCHID M. S. AL-RIFAI.**Ireland:** 19 rue du Luxembourg (3e étage), 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANK A. COFFEY.

Israel: 40 ave. de l'Observatoire, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* ELIASHIV BEN-HORIN (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Italy: 28 rue Emile Claus, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* FOLCO TRABALZA.

Ivory Coast: 234 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* SIAGA COULIBALY (also accredited to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Jamaica: 83-85 rue de la Loi (5e étage), 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* D. B. RAINFORD.

Japan: 31 ave. des Arts, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* MASAHIRO NISIBORI (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Jordan: 92 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France (E).

Kenya: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Korea, Republic: 9 rue de Crayer, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* KWANGA MHO AMN (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Kuwait: 75016 Paris, France (E).

Laos: 75016 Paris, France (E).

Lebanon: 2 rue Guillaume Stocq, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTOINE FRANCIS (also accredited to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Lesotho: ave. Louise 117, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* THABO EPHRAIM NTLHAKANA.

Liberia: ave. des Touristes 18, 1640 Rhode St. Genèse (E); *Ambassador:* S. OTHELLO COLEMAN.

Libya: 126 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* ALI MAHMOUD BUHIDMA (also accredited to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Luxembourg: 75 ave. de Cortenbergh, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE WURTH.

Madagascar: 276 ave. de Tervueren, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* JULES RAZAFIMBAHINY (also accredited to the German Democratic Republic, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the Vatican City).

Malawi: 13-17 rue de la Charité, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* TIMON SAM MANGWAZU (also accredited to the Netherlands).

Malaysia: rue Charles Lemaire 1 (2e étage), 1160 (E); *Ambassador:* Mrs. P. G. LIM.

Mali: 112 rue Camille Lemonnier, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* MAMADOU TRAORE.

Malta: rue Jules Lejeune 44, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE AGIUS (also accredited to Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Spain).

Mauritania: 6 ave. de la Colombie, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMEDOU OULD ABDELLA (also accredited to Luxembourg and the Netherlands).

Mauritius: 38 Chaussée de Waterloo, 1640 Rhode St. Genèse (E); *Ambassador:* Sir LECKRAZ TEELOCK (resident in London).

Mexico: 375 ave. Louise, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* GERARDO M. BUENO (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Monaco: 26 ave. du Prince d'Orange, 1180 (L); *Minister:* Comte VICTOR DE LESSEPS (also accredited to Luxembourg and the Netherlands).

Mongolia: 92100 Boulogne, France (E).

Morocco: 98-100 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* ZINE EL ABIDINE SERTI (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Nepal: Bad Godesberg-Mehlem, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Netherlands: 35 rue de la Science, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* HUGO SCHELTEMA.

New Zealand: blvd. du Régent 47-48, 1000 (E); *Ambassador:* GRAHAM KEITH ANSELL (also accredited to Denmark and Luxembourg).

Nicaragua: ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt 214A, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* ALVARO RIZO CASTELLON.

Niger: 23 rue Jules Lejeune, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* LAMBERT MESSAN (also accredited to Austria, Denmark, Iceland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden).

Nigeria: 3 bis ave. de Tervueren, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* GABRIEL OYLETOR IJEWERE.

Norway: 17 rue Archimède, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* SVERRE JULIUS GJELLUM (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Pakistan: 25 ave. des Gaulois, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* QAMAR-UL ISLAM (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Panama: 19 rue Belliard, 1040 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Mme ELENA BARLETTA DE NOTTEBOHM.

Papua New Guinea: ave. de Tervueren 16, 1040 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* PETER DICKSON DONIGI.

Paraguay: 756 Chaussée de Waterloo, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* TOMAS R. SALOMONI (also accredited to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

Peru: 179 ave. de Tervueren, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. EMILIO BARRETO (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Philippines: 200, ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS A. FAUSTINO (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Poland: 29 ave. des Gaulois, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* STANISLAW KOCIOLEK (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Portugal: 8 rue d'Arlon, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* JOÃO EDUARDO NUNES DE OLIVEIRA PEQUITO (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Qatar: ave. des Klauwaerts 27, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* KHALIFA SULTAN AL-ASIRY.

Romania: 105 rue Gabrielle, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDRU LAZAREANU (also accredited to Luxembourg).

Rwanda: 101 blvd. Saint-Michel, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* CALLIXTE HABAMENSHI (also accredited to Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the Vatican City).

Saudi Arabia: 45 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED CHARARA (also accredited to the Netherlands).

Senegal: 196 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* SEYDINA OUMAR SY (also accredited to Luxembourg and the Netherlands).

Sierra Leone: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Singapore: ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt 124, 1050 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* IM KIAM FREDERICK TAN.

Somalia: 29 rue de l'Abbaye, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED OMAR GIAMA (also accredited to Luxembourg and Netherlands).

South Africa: 26 rue de la Loi, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID DE VILLIERS DU BUISSON.

Spain: 19 rue de la Science, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* NUSO AGUIRRE DE CARCER.

Sri Lanka: 21-22 ave. des Arts, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* TILAK ERANGA GOONERATNE (also accredited to Luxembourg and the Netherlands).

Sudan: ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt 124, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* ALI AHMED SAHLUL.

Swaziland: London, United Kingdom (E).

Sweden: 148 ave. Louise, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* LARS VON CHESING.

Switzerland: 26 rue de la Loi, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUSTE HUENI.

Syria: 5 ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* FARID LAHAM (also accredited to Luxembourg and the Netherlands).

BELGIUM

Tanzania: The Hague, Netherlands (E).

Thailand: 460 ave. de Tervueren, 1160 (E); *Ambassador:* ARSA SARASIN.

Togo: 264 ave. de Tervueren, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR EMMANUEL DAGADOU (also accred. to Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom).

Trinidad and Tobago: 17-19 rue Montoyer (8e étage), 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* J. O'NEIL LEWIS.

Tunisia: 278 ave. de Tervueren, 1150 (E); *Ambassador:* ISMAIL KHELIL (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Turkey: 74 rue Jules Lejeune, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:* SULHI DISLIOGLU (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Uganda: 75116 Paris, France (E).

U.S.S.R.: 66 ave. de Fré, 1180 (E); *Ambassador:* SERGEI KALISTRATOVICH ROMANOVSKY.

United Kingdom: 28 rue Joseph II, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID FRANCIS MUIRHEAD.

U.S.A.: 27 blvd. du Régent, 1000 (E); *Ambassador:* ANNE COX CHAMBERS.

Upper Volta: 16 place Guy d'Arezzo, 1060 (E); *Ambassador:*

Belgium also has diplomatic relations with Bahrain, Cambodia, Guyana, Honduras, Oman, San Marino and the United Arab Emirates.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The independence of the judiciary is based on the constitutional division of power between the legislative, executive and judicial bodies, each of which acts independently. Judges are appointed by the Crown for life, and cannot be removed except by judicial sentence. The law of 1967, in force since 1970, unified civil procedure in the district courts, and reorganized the courts' areas of competence. Each of Belgium's nine provinces is divided into judicial districts. The judiciary is organized on four levels, from the judicial canton to the district, regional and national courts. The lowest courts are those of the *Justices of the Peace*, of which there are 222, and the *Police Tribunals* (20); each type of district court numbers 26, 1 in each canton, including the *Tribunals of the First Instance*, *Tribunals of Commerce*, and *Labour Tribunals*. There are 3 regional *Courts of Appeal*, 3 regional *Labour Courts*, and 1 *Court of Assizes* in each province. The highest courts are the 3 civil and criminal *Courts of Appeal* and the supreme *Court of Cassation*. The *Military Court* is in Brussels.

SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE (COUR DE CASSATION)

First President: A. WAUTERS.

President: Baron J. RICHARD.

Counsellors:

M. NAULAERTS	A. MEEÛS
A. M. DE VREESE	M. CHÂTEL
P. TROUSSE	CH. G. DE SCHAETZEN
R. LEGROS	J. GERNIERS

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

PIERRE IL BOUDO (also accred. to Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Romania and the Vatican City).

Uruguay: 437 ave. Louise, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* FEDERICO GRUNWALDT-RAMASSO (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Vatican City: ave. des Franciscains 5-9, 1150 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. H. E. CARDINALE (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Venezuela: 22 blvd. de la Cambre, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ OSCAR DAVILA AGUILERA (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Viet-Nam: 75016 Paris, France (E).

Yemen Arab Republic: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: 75008 Paris, France (E).

Yugoslavia: 11 ave. Emile de Mot, 1050 (E); *Ambassador:* SLAVOLJUB PETROVIC (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Zaire: 30 rue Marie de Bourgogne, 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* INONGA LOKONGO L'OME (also accred. to Luxembourg).

Zambia: rue Froissart 83-93 (7e étage), 1040 (E); *Ambassador:* EPHRAIM CHIPAMPE CHIBWE.

J. CLOSON
Th. VERSÉE
R. JANSSENS
J. SURY
R. VAN LECKWIJCK
R. SCREVEVS
Baron R. VINÇOTTE

J. DELVA
G. DECHARNEUX
R. SOETAERT
P. MAHILLON
J. LEBBE
O. STRANARD

General Prosecutor: R. DELANGE.

First Attorney-General: F. DUMON.

Attorneys-General:

R. CHARLES
J. KRINGS
A. COLARD
H. LENAERTS
L. F. DUCHATELET

J. VELU
A. BALLE
A. TILLEKAERTS
R. DECLERCQ

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL HIGH COURTS (COURS D'APPEL)

Antwerp: 1st Pres. A. ROEVENS; Gen. Prosecutor R. VERHEYDEN.

Brussels: 1st Pres. Baron P. DE LA VALLÉE POUSSIN; Gen. Prosecutor V. VAN HONSTÉ.

Ghent: 1st Pres. F. VAN PARIJS; Gen. Prosecutor (vacant).

Liège: 1st Pres. F. FIEVET; Gen. Prosecutor S. BRAHY.

Mons: 1st Pres. L. MAHAUX; Gen. Prosecutor J. LECLERCQ.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Approximately 8,700,000 Belgians are members of the Roman Catholic Church. There are one Archbishopric and seven Bishoprics.

Archbishop:

Malines-Brussels. Cardinal LEO JOZEF SUENENS,
Wollemarkt 15, 2800 Mechelen.

Bishops:

B-2000 Antwerp	J. DAEM, Mechelsesteenweg 65.
B-8000 Bruges	E. DE SMEDT, H. Geeststraat 4.
B-9000 Ghent	L. VAN PETEGHEM, Bisdomein 1.
B-3500 Hasselt	J. HEUSCHEN, Leopoldplein 33.
B-4000 Liège	G. VAN ZUYLEN, 25 rue de l'Evêché.
B-5000 Namur	R. MATHEN, 1 rue de l'Evêché.
B-7500 Tournai	J. HUARD, 1 place de l'Evêché.

BELGIUM

PROTESTANT

Synode de l'Eglise Protestante de Belgique: 5 rue du Champ de Mars, 1050 Brussels; Pres. Dr. A. J. PIETERS; Sec. B. BLOMMAERT.

Synode de l'Union de l'Eglise Evangélique Protestante de Belgique: 80 blvd. Louis Schmidt, Brussels; Pres. Rev. E. PICHAL.

Mission Evangélique Belge: 7 rue du Moniteur, Brussels, f. 1918; about 2,000 mems.; Dir. B. RUSSELL JONES; publ. *Belgian Beacon*.

Religion, The Press

Armée du Salut, Leger des Heils (Salvation Army): Head Office: 34 Nouveau Marché aux Grains, 1000 Brussels; f. 1889; Territorial Commander JOHN ORD-DEBOECK; Sec.-Gen. S. VANDERKAM; publ. *Cri de Guerre*.

JEWISH

There are about 35,000 Jews in Belgium.

Consistoire Central Israélite de Belgique (Central Council of the Jewish Communities of Belgium): 2 rue Joseph Dupont, Brussels; Leadership M. PAUL PHILIPPSON.

THE PRESS

Article Eighteen of the Belgian constitution states: "The Press is free; no form of censorship may ever be instituted; no cautionary deposit may be demanded from writers, publishers or printers. When the author is known and is resident in Belgium, the publisher, printer or distributor may not be prosecuted."

There are 42 general information dailies, 21 of which are autonomous, the remainder depending largely or totally on the former (some are only, under a different title, regional editions of a larger paper).

Of the dailies, 26 are in French, 15 in Dutch and one is in German. Seven deal with economic and financial matters, and two are devoted to sport. There is a trend towards concentration. The "Le Soir" group now consists of six dailies with a total circulation of 531,135 copies. The only other significant group consists of five Catholic papers, with 314,692 total circulation, linked with *De Standaard*.

Most of the important newspapers are family concerns, and family interests predominate even when newspapers have multiple ownership. Examples of family ownership of major papers are as follows: *Le Soir* (Rossel), *Het Laatste Nieuws* (Hoste), *La Libre Belgique* (Jourdain), *La Dernière Heure* (Brébart), *Het Belang van Limburg* (Theelen).

It should also be mentioned that *Le Peuple* and *De Volksgazet* are semi-official organs of the Belgian Socialist Party. *Het Volk* and *La Cité* are published by the Christian Workers Movement. There are few official political organs.

Nearly all the Belgian dailies have political leanings and are divided between the three traditional parties: Social Christian Party, Belgian Socialist Party, Freedom and Progress Party. It is not, however, possible to establish a parallel between the supporters of the parties and the readership of the dailies. For example, the readers of the Socialist newspapers are far fewer than those who vote for that party, and though *Le Soir* claims its neutrality with regard to the parties, it nevertheless adopts a decided viewpoint in many cases.

Although there is no easy division of the daily papers into popular and serious press, most papers strive to give a serious news coverage. The widest circulating dailies in French are: *Le Soir* (234,371), *La Meuse/La Lanterne* (185,324), *La Libre Belgique* (140,000) and *La Dernière Heure* (140,000); and in Dutch: *Het Laatste Nieuws* (201,000), *De Standaard* (314,692), *Het Volk* (216,588), and *Gazet van Antwerpen* (202,676). The major weeklies include *Panorama Ons Land* (187,000) and *Le Soir Illustré* (107,236), the latter associated with the daily *Le Soir*; and the cultural periodicals *Pourquoi Pas?* (87,000) and *Kunst* (70,000). The popular women's periodical *Femmes*

d'Aujourd'hui (202,992) has the distinction of considerable sales in France. Some periodicals are printed in French and in Dutch.

DAILIES

2000 ANTWERP

De Financieel Economische Tijd: Tavernierkaai 4; Dutch economic and financial paper; Chief Editor EUGENE MAGIELS; circ. 14,400.

Gazet Van Antwerpen: 46 Nationalestraat; f. 1891; Christian Democrat; also weekly edition for overseas readers—*Gazet Van Antwerpen-Overzee*; Dir.-Gen. J. HUYBRECHTS; Editor Dr. L. MEERTS; circ. 202,676.

Het Handelsblad: Frankrijklei 86/B; f. 1844; circ. 25,000; Dutch Catholic; Dir. ANDREI LEYSEN; Editor LODE BOSTOEN.

Lloyd Anversois: Eiermarkt 23; f. 1858; circ. 9,750; shipping; Dir. and Editor MARCEL VERNAY.

De Nieuwe Gazet: 28 Korte Nieuwstraat; f. 1897; circ. 25,000; Liberal; Gen. Man. F. GROOTJANS; Editor F. STRIELEMAN.

Volksgazet: 22 Somersstraat; f. 1914; Socialist; Editor T. J. VAN EYNDE; circ. 75,560.

6700 ARLON

L'Avenir du Luxembourg: 38 rue des Déportés; f. 1894; Editor HENRI REZETTE; circ. 29,086.

BRUSSELS

La Cité: 26 rue St. Laurent; f. 1950; Christian Democrat; Dir. and Editor JEAN HEINEN; circ. 24,500.

Courrier de la Bourse et de la Banque: 23 rue du Boulet; f. 1895; financial, economic and industrial; Dir. R. ROBERT.

La Dernière Heure: Blvd. Emile Jacquemain 99; f. 1906; Progressive Liberal; Dir. MAURICE BRÉBART; Chief Editor GASTON WILLOT; circ. 140,000.

Le Drapeau Rouge: 33 rue de la Caverne; f. 1921; Communist; Editor SUSA NUDELHOE; Man. JACQUES MOINS; circ. 15,000.

L'Echo de la Bourse: 47 rue du Houblon; f. 1881; economic and financial; Dir. J. M. GUILLOT; Editor D. DELMAIN; circ. 30,000.

Het Laatste Nieuws: 105 Emile Jacquemainlaan; f. 1888; Dutch, Independent; Dir. A. MARTEENS; Editor U. VAN MAELE; circ. 201,000.

La Lanterne: 50 Place de Broeckerei; f. 1911; Independent; Dir.-Gen. R. BERTHAUD; Chief Editor P. FENAT; circ. 185,324 (with *La Meuse*).

BELGIUM

La Libre Belgique: 83 blvd. Emile Jacqmainlaan; f. 1884; Catholic; Independent; Editor J. DALOZE; circ. 140,000.

Le Peuple: 29-35 rue des Sables; f. 1885; official organ of the Socialist Party; Dir. THÉO VANTROGH; Editor J. L. LHOEST; circ. 40,000; Liège edition, *Le Monde du Travail*; Verviers edition, *Le Travail*.

Le Soir: 112 rue Royale; f. 1887; Independent; Dir. M. J. CORVILAIN; Chief Editor CH. REBUFFAT; circ. 234,371.

De Standaard Groep—De Standaard, Het Nieuwsblad, De Gentenaar, De Landwacht, Het Handelsblad: Vlaamse Uitgeversmaatschappij N.V., 127 Emile Jacqmainlaan; Dir. A. LEYSEN; Editorial Dirs. M. RUYS, L. BOSTOEN; circ. 314,692.

6000 CHARLEROI

Le Rappel, Le Journal de Mons, l'Echo du Centre: 40 rue de Montigny; f. 1900; Independent with Christian Social leanings; Editorial Dir. POL VANDROMME; circ. 69,000.

La Nouvelle Gazette (Charleroi et La Louvière); La Province de Mons; Le Progrès de Namur: 2 quai de Flandre. f. 1945; Editor and Dir. CONRAD MATRIGE; circ. 75,552.

4700 EUPEN

Grenz-Echo: Marktplatz 8; f. 1927; German; Catholic; Independent; Dir.-Editor HENRI TOUSSAINT; circ. 15,000.

9000 GHENT

De Gentenaar, De-Landwacht,: Savaanstraat 23; f. 1878; Catholic; Dir. and Editor GEORGES VANHOUCHE.

Het Volk—De Nieuwe Gids: 22 Forelstraat; f. 1891; Catholic; Dir. R. VAN TONGERLOO; Editor W. CABUS; circ. 216,588.

6200 GOSSELIES

Le Journal & Indépendance: 7 ave. des Etats-Unis; f. 1937; Dir. FERNAND PIRSOU; Editor JACQUES GUYAUX; circ. 40,000.

3500 HASSELT

Het Belang van Limburg: Herckenrodesingel 10; f. 1897; Christian Social; Dir. JAN BAERT; Editor HUGO CAMPS; circ. 74,170.

4000 LIÈGE

La Meuse: 8-12 blvd. de la Sauvenière; f. 1855; Independent; Dir.-Gen. R. BERTRAND; Editor P. GABRIEL; circ. 185,324 (with *La Lanterne*).

Le Monde du Travail: 2-4 rue Charles Magnette; f. 1940; Socialist; Dir. CHARLES RAHIER.

La Wallonie: 55 de rue la Régence; f. 1919; Syndicalist-Socialist; Dir. ROBERT LAMBION; Editor J. COPPÉ; circ. 39,000.

2800 MECHELEN

Gazet van Mechelen: 15 Befferstraat; Christian Democrat; Editor Dr. L. MEERTS; circ. 12,000.

5000 NAMUR

Vers L'Avenir: 12 blvd. Ernest Mélot; f. 1918; Christian Democrat; Editor CHARLES MELEBECK.

7500 TOURNAI

L'Avenir du Tournaisis: 54 Grand-Place; f. 1894; Independent Liberal; Dir. MAURICE BRÉBART; Deputy Editor and Sec. A. LIETAR.

Le Courrier de L'Escaut: 24 rue du Curé Notre-Dame; f. 1829; Christian Social; Dir. J. DESNERCK; Chief Editor ANDRÉ SERVAIS.

4800 Verviers

Le Courrier: 1 rue Xhavée; f. 1904; Editor CHARLES MELEBECK.

Le Jour: rue des Déportés 91/93; f. 1893; circ. 21,000; Independent; Dir. J. HERMAN; Chief Editor R. MONAMI.

Le Travail: 61 rue Xhavée; Socialist; Dir. CHARLES RAHIER.

WEEKLIES

2000 ANTWERP

Libelle/Rosita: 7 Jan Blockxstraat; f. 1945; Dutch and French; women's magazine; Dir. N. MOOLENAAR; circ. 348,400.

Panorama/Ons Land: 5-7 Jan Blockxstraat; f. 1956; Dutch and French; illustrated; Dir. N. MOOLENAAR; circ. 187,000.

Pallietterke: 2 Mechelsesteenweg; f. 1945; satirical; Founder B. DE WINTER.

De Post: Luchthavenlei 7, 2100 Deurne; f. 1949; general illustrated; Dir. L. VAN THILLO; Editor J. ANTHIERENS; circ. 90,000.

Story: 7 Jan Blockxstraat; f. 1975; Dutch and French; women's magazine; Dir. N. MOOLENAAR; circ. 264,500.

TV Ekspres en TV Strip: Frankrijklei 86B, 2000 Antwerp; Chief Editor A. VAN CASTEREN; circ. 165,075.

ZIE-Magazine: Frankrijklei 86B; f. 1930; illustrated; Christian Democrat magazine; Chief Editor J. BRUSSELAERS; circ. 80,000.

8000 BRUGES

Brugsch Handelsblad: Eekhoutstraat 4; business news; Dir. and Editor RAY HERREBOUDT; circ. 41,000.

BRUSSELS

BS (Bonne Soirée): rue de Livourne 97, 1050 Brussels; f. 1922; women's magazine in French; Chief Editor M. DURAY; circ. 75,000.

Chez Nous: 9 ave. Frans Von Kalken, 1070 Brussels; f. 1952; Catholic women's weekly; Chief Editor S. A. MIRAX.

Dimanche Presse: rue du Germeir 7, 1050; f. 1958; Dir. J. L. WAUTERS; Editor LOUIS GNOTIN; circ. 25,000.

Femmes d'Aujourd'hui: ave. Frans Van Kalken 9, 1070 Brussels; f. 1933; Women's magazine; Dir. M. BRÉBART; Chief Editor M. DE PRELLE; circ. 202,992.

Humo: Livornostraat 97, 1050 Brussels; general weekly and TV and radio guide in Dutch; Dir. PIERRE MATTHEWS; Chief Editor G. MORTIER; circ. 220,000.

Knack: Tervurenlaan 153, 1040 Brussels; Independent cultural magazine; Dir. WILLY DE NOLF; Editor FRANS VERLEYEN; circ. 70,000.

Kwik/Zondag Nieuws: 105 Emile Jacqmainlaan, 1000 Brussels; f. 1962; Dir. ALBERT MAERTENS; Editor K. VANDER MIJNSBRUGGE; circ. 320,895.

Ons Volk: 9 ave. Frans Van Kalken, 1070 Brussels; f. 1911; Editor CH. VANDENEYENDE.

Pourquoi Pas?: 95 blvd. Emile Jacqmainlaan, 1000 Brussels; f. 1910; humorous and satirical; Editor JEAN WELLE; circ. 87,000.

Het Rijk der Vrouw: Frans Van Kalkenlaan 9, 1070 Brussels; f. 1932; Dir. C.-E. DE T'SERCLAES; Editor L. LUCAS; circ. 191,087.

De Rode Vaan: Kazernestraat 33-35, 1000 Brussels; f. 1921; Communist; Dir. JEF TURF; circ. 10,000.

BELGIUM

The Press

Le Soir Illustré/Samedi: Place de Louvain 21, 1000 Brussels; f. 1928; Independent; illustrated; Dir. A. DECLERCQ; circ. 107,236.

Spécial: 31 rue des Drapiers, 1050 Brussels; news magazine; Dir. P. DAVISTER; circ. 21,500.

Sport '70/Le Sportif '70: Emile Jacqmainlaan 105, 1000 Brussels; Dir. A. MAERTENS; Editor K. VANDER MIJNSBRUGGE; circ. 127,419.

Syndicats/De Werker: 42 rue Haute; f. 1945; organ of the Fédération Générale du Travail de Belgique; French and Dutch editions.

Téléoustique: rue de Livourne 97, 1050 Brussels; Publishers J. Dupuis, Fils and Co.; f. 1924; radio and TV; Dirs. CHARLES and PAUL DUPUIS; Editor W. WALTENIER; circ. 180,000.

6000 CHARLEROI

Le Métropolitain: rue d'Orléans 21; Dir. and Editor RENÉ-PIERRE HASQUIN; circ. 39,275.

9000 GHENT

Spectator: 22 Forelstraat; Publisher R. VAN TONGERLOO; Editor W. CABUS; circ. 30,000.

Zondagsblad: 22 Forelstraat; f. 1949; Catholic; Dir. R. REYNTJENS; Editor H. CLÉMENT; circ. 99,614.

8400 OSTEND

De Zeewacht: 9 Rogierlaan; f. 1894; circ. 32,500; Gen. Man. JACQUES ELLEBOUDT.

8970 POPERINGE

Het Wekelijks Nieuws: Gasthuisstraat 19-23; Christian news magazine; Dirs. J. and A. SANSEN; Editor J. SANSEN; circ. 44,000.

OTHER PERIODICALS

BRUSSELS

agenor: 13 rue Hobbema, 1040 Brussels; at least 8 times a year; European review, political, economic, in English; f. 1967; circ. 15,000; edited by a Co-operative.

International Business Equipment: 65 rue Veydt, 1050 Brussels; published by Office Publications Inc.; Editor WILLIAM R. SCHULHOF; circ. 56,000; trilingual (French, German, English).

Revue Générale: 21 rue de la Limite; f. 1865; amalg. with *Revue Belge* 1945; circ. 5,000; European perspective on human sciences; Catholic; Editor JEAN GOEMAERE.

La Revue Nouvelle: 305 avenue Van Volxem, 1190 Brussels; f. 1945; monthly; Dir. JEAN DELFOSSE; Editor MARC DELEPELEIRE.

De Vlaamse Gids: 105 blvd. Emile Jacqmainlaan, 1000 Brussels; Editorial office: Korte Nieuwstraat 28, Antwerp; f. 1906; circ. 10,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Centre d'Information de Presse: 38 ave. des Arts, 1040 Brussels; f. 1946; Pres. NICO DE JAGER; Chief Editor CHRIS DE SCHRYVER.

Agence Day: 6 place de l'Yser, Brussels; f. 1897; news items; Dir. THÉODORE DOHMEN

Agence Belga (Agence Télégraphique Belge de Presse): 1 blvd. Charlemagne, 1040 Brussels; f. 1920; largely owned by daily papers; Chair. Baron D. RYELANDT; Dir.-Gen. W. VAEREWIJK; Chief Editor P. PIÉRET.

Belgian Information and Documentation Institute (Inbel): 3 rue Montoyer, 1040 Brussels; f. 1962.

Centre d'Information de Presse (C.I.P.): 38 ave des Arts 1040 Brussels; f. 1945; Catholic news agency; Dir. NICO DE JAGER; Chief Editor CHRIS DE SCHRYVER.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

(Four-digit figures indicate Brussels postal code)

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 1 Boulevard Charlemagne, 1040; Dir. PAUL LOBY.

Agence Zaire-Presse (AZAP): 1 Boulevard Charlemagne, 1040; Dir. DIELEKUNSA WA LUKETO.

Agence de Presse Nordiques: 1 Boulevard Charlemagne, 1040; Corr. MOGENS BRYDE.

Agencia EFE (Spain): 1 Boulevard Charlemagne, 1040; Dir. GERMÁN DIAZ FANDOS.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 1 Boulevard Charlemagne, 1040; Dir. MARIO MARTELLI.

Algemeen Nederlands Persbureau (ANP) (Netherlands): 1 Boulevard Charlemagne, 1040; Corr. MARTIN VAN DIJK.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): 1 Boulevard Charlemagne, 1040.

Associated Press (U.S.A.): 1 Boulevard Charlemagne, 1040.

British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) (U.K.): 1 Boulevard Charlemagne, 1040.

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (Czechoslovakia): 1 Boulevard Charlemagne, 1040; Corr. V. SUCHÝ.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Germany): 1 Boulevard Charlemagne, 1041; Dir. HENRY SCHAVOIR.

Jiji Press (Japan): c/o IPC, 1 Boulevard Charlemagne, 1041; Corr. KENJIRO ISHIKAWA.

Novosti (U.S.S.R.): 22 rue Général Lotz, 1180; Dir. ALEXANDER MELNIKOV.

Reuters (U.K.): 1 Boulevard Charlemagne, 1040; Dir. R. TAYLOR.

TASS (U.S.S.R.): 86 rue General Lotz, 1180; Dir. ALBERT M. BALEBANOV.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): 1 Boulevard Charlemagne, 1040; Dir. RICHARD H. GROWALD.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Association Générale de la Presse Belge—Algemene Belgische Persbond: 1 Boulevard Charlemagne, 1040; f. 1885; 1,000 mems.; Pres. JACQUES GUYAUX; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES DEPESTEL.

Association belge des Editeurs de Journaux—Belgische Vereniging van de Dagbladuitgevers: rue Belliard 20 1040 Brussels; f. 1964; 41 mems.; Pres. ANDRÉ DECLERCQ; Sec.-Gen. HENRI DE KIMPE.

Union de la Presse Périodique Belge: Blvd. Charlemagne 1, 1040 Brussels; f. 1897; Pres. J. VAN HOOPICK.

Union Professionnelle de la Presse Belge: 1 Boulevard Charlemagne, 1040; f. 1914; Pres. FRANS VAN ELSA; Sec. GUIDO DESPIEGELAERE.

PUBLISHERS

2000 ANTWERP

Algemene Technische Boekhandel: 221 Turnhoutse Baan, 2200 Borgerhout; f. 1933; technical.

Grote Boekhandel: 42 Huidvetterstraat; f. 1880; Propr. HENRY COOREMAN; international literature.

Lloyd Anversois: Eiermarkt 23; f. 1858; Man. Dir. M. R. JAUMOTTE; political and social sciences, sciences, law, philology, languages, mathematics, medicine.

Mercatorfonds: 9 Eikenstraat; f. 1965; Man. Dir. JAN MARTENS; art, ethnography, literature, music, geography and history.

De Nederlandsche Boekhandel: Kapelsestraat 222, 2080 Kapellen; f. 1892; Dirs. J. and R. PELCKMANS; general.

Patmos Uitgeverij: Kapelsestraat 222, 2080 Kapellen; f. 1960; Dirs. J. and R. PELCKMANS; religion, education.

De Sikkell: Kapelsestraat 222, 2080 Kapellen; f. 1919; Dir. K. DE BOCK; education, literature, art, history of art, trade papers and journals.

Standaard-Boekhandel: Belgiëlei 147; f. 1924; Dir. A. SAP; general.

3281 AVERBODE

Altiora N.V. (Publishing Dept.): 1 Abdijstraat, Averbode; f. 1900; Dir. J. VOLKAERTS; general, fiction, juvenile and religious (Roman Catholic); weekly children's periodicals.

8000 BRUGES

Imprimerie—Editions Verbeke—Loys: Dirk Martensstraat 3-4, 8200 Bruges; f. 1872; educational and religious; Admin.-Dir. PAUL VERBEKE.

De Tempel, (Sint Katharina Drukkerij, N.V.): 37 Tempelhof, 8000 Bruges; f. 1920; Dir. M. H. MONSEU; educational, scientific and religious.

BRUSSELS

Agence & Messageries de la Presse, S.A.: 1 rue de la Petite Ile, 1070 Brussels; f. 1908; Man. Dir. JACQUES FURNEMONT; wholesale distributors of newspapers, magazines and books.

Arcade: 299 ave. Van Volxem, 1190 Brussels; f. 1952; fine art books; Admin. P. LOISEAU.

Ced-Samsom: 7 rue Philippe de Champagne, 1000 Brussels; f. 1964; Editor P. C. MINDERHOUT; law, social, fiscal and administrative sciences.

Centre de Recherche et d'Information Socio-Politiques (CRISP): rue du Congrès 35, 1000 Brussels; politics, sociology; contemporary history.

Desclée De Brouwer S.A.: 217b rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels, (general services); 76 bis rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 7e (administrative and literary office); f. 1873; philosophy, theology, history, human sciences, art, children's books; branches in Bilbao, Utrecht and Montreal; Dir.-Gen. GEOFFROY DE HALLEUX.

Editions de la Connaissance: Place Georges Brugmann 33, 1060 Brussels; f. 1936; art; Man. E. GOLDSCHMIDT.

Editions Labor: 342 rue Royale, 1030 Brussels; f. 1925; Gen. Man. A. ANDRÉ; general; *Cahiers de Clio*, *L'Ecole Belge*, *Ecole Maternelle Belge*, *Technique et enseignement* (periodicals).

Editions Lumière: 63 ave. des Nerviens; f. 1926; Man. Dir. Mme A. MANTEAU; general literature.

Editions de l'Université de Bruxelles: Parc Léopold, 1040 Brussels; f. 1950; publishes results of research work undertaken within the university and general scientific works; Dir. Mrs. S. UNGER.

Editions Universitaires: 161-163 rue du Trône; f. 1944; Dir. L. HONHON; general, philosophy, religion, history, sociology, literature, cinema, science.

Etablissements Emile Bruylant: 67 rue de la Régence, 1000 Brussels; f. 1838; law; Dirs. Mme A. VAN SPRENGEL, J. VANDEVELD.

Grande Librairie de la Faculté: 148 rue Berckmans, 1060; f. 1948; Dirs. F. LÉONARD, Mme D. DEJEAN; medical books and periodicals.

La Librairie de l'Edition Universelle, S.A.: f. 1932; Dir. SERGE YOUNG; fiction, philosophy, science; history, school books and Catholic literature; publs. *Revue Thomiste*, *Sciences Ecclésiastiques*, *Revue des Communautés Religieuses*.

Librairie des Galeries: 2 Galerie du Roi; f. 1941; Dir. J. BOLOUKHÈRE; fine art, general and antiquarian books; engravings.

Librairie Vanderlinden, S.A.: 17 rue des Grands-Carmes; f. 1897; Dir. J. VANDERLINDEN; general, children's books, educational.

Maison Ferdinand Larcier, S.A.: 39 rue des Minimes; f. 1835; Dir. J. M. RYCKMANS; law; publ. *Journal des Tribunaux*.

Presses Universitaires de Bruxelles: 42 avo. Paul Hégor, 1050 Brussels; f. 1958; Chair. ED. BURG; Man. M. OOSTENS; publishes for the Université Libre de Bruxelles.

La Renaissance du Livre: 12 place du Petit Sablon; f. 1923; Adm. Dir. RÉMY BOUSSON; fiction, history, travel and educational.

6000 CHARLEROI

Librairie de la Bourse: passage de la Bourse 3 and rue du Collège 6; f. 1910; Dir. R. A. LOHEST; general and scientific.

9000 GHENT

Edg. Glaeys-Verheughe, S.P.R.L.: Volderstraat 8; f. 1938; general, art, technical and scientific.

Herckenrath, W.: Veldstraat 43; f. 1838; Dir. WALTER HERCKENRATH; literature, art.

Maison d'Editions et d'Impressions Anc. Ad. Hoste, S.A.: 25-27 Galgenburg; f. 1914; Dir. MARIETTE CNUDE; commercial printing, periodicals.

P.V.B.A. Huis Tack-Uitgeverij Norma: Sint-Baafsplein 30; f. 1922; general and educational.

7860 LESSINES

van Cromphout, Frères et Soeur: 3 rue des Moulins; f. 1853; Dir. R. VAN CROMPHOUT; education, pedagogy, sports; publishers of *Le Postillon*, *L'Echo de la Dendre*, *La Vie Colombophile* (weeklies).

4000 LIÈGE

Desoer: 4940 Foret-Trooz; f. 1750; Dir. J. QUIDONNE; science, medicine, educational materials, arts, mathematics.

H. Dessain, S.P.R.L.: 7 rue Trappé; f. 1760; Dir. MAXIMILIEN DESSAIN; school books.

Imprimerie H. Vaillant-Carmann, S.A.: 4 place Saint-Michel; f. 1838; Man. Dir. G. DENGIS; scientific, technical, literary reviews and periodicals.

Librairie Pax: 4 place Cockerill; f. 1927; general, medical, pure and applied science.

Librairie Polytechnique Béranger C.A.: 17 blvd. de la Sauvenière; f. 1828; Dir. R. KRINGS; technical books.

BELGIUM

- Sciences et Lettres:** 13 rue de la Commune; f. 1946; Man. Dir. L. MARAVAL; general literature.
- Solodi (Société Liégeoise d'Éditions et d'Imprimerie, S.A.):** 37 rue de la Province; f. 1935; Dir. P. MARDAGA; general and technical.
- G. Thone:** 11, 13, 15 rue de la Commune; f. 1907; Dir. L. MARAVAL; literature and science.

3000 LOUVAIN

- Editions Nauwelaerts—Publications Universitaires de Louvain:** Muntstraat 10; f. 1938; Dir. W. VANDERMEULEN; philosophical, theological, historical, legal, scientific, etc.

- Fonteyn Medical Books N.V./S.A.:** Fochplein 13; f. 1836; medical.

- Vander:** Muntstraat 10; f. 1880; Dir. WILLY VANDERMEULEN; scientific, technical and scholarly; University bookseller and publisher; branch in Brussels; sales office in Paris.

6001 MARCINELLE

- Dupuis, Fils et Cie:** 39 rue Destrée; f. 1898; Dir. P. DUPUIS, CH. DUPUIS, Mrs. DUPUIS-MATTHEWS; children's books, periodicals and paperbacks.

5000 NAMUR

- Ad. Wesmael-Charlier, S.A. (Maison d'Éditions):** 69 rue de Fer; f. 1790; Dir. A. CATTIER; general and scientific.

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

7500 TOURNAI

- Desclée & Cie. Éditeurs, S.A.:** 13 rue Barthélemy Frison; f. 1872; Dir. G. LEJEULTRE; liturgical, philosophical, theological, Holy Scripture, Gregorian Chant; publishers to the Holy See and the Sacred Congreg. of Rites.

- Etablissements Casterman:** 28 rue des Soeurs-Noires; f. 1780; Dir. L. R. CASTERMAN; general, novels, science fiction, philosophy, history, travel, encyclopaedias, social, sciences, education, school and children's books.

2300 TURNHOUT

- J. Van Mierlo-Proost:** Steenweg op Mol 60; f. 1918; Dir. J. VAN MIERLO-PROOST.

4800 VERVIERS

- Marabout S.A.:** 65 rue de Limbourg; f. 1949; paperbacks; Man. Dir. JACQUES DE CORNUILLER.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

- Cercle Belge de la Librairie:** avenue du Parc 111, 1060 Brussels; f. 1883; asscn. of Belgian Booksellers and Publishers; 700 mems.; Pres. P. HEROUFOSSE; publs. *Journal de la Librairie* (monthly), *Annuaire du Cercle Belge de la Librairie* (every two or three years).

- Fédération des Éditeurs Belges:** 111 ave. du Parc, 1060 Brussels; f. 1921; 231 mems.; Dir. J. DE RAEYMAEKER.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

FRENCH

- Radiodiffusion-Télévision Belge:** Institut des Emissions françaises, 52 blvd. Auguste Reyers, 1040 Brussels; Chair. JEAN HALLET; Dir.-Gen. ROBERT WANGERMEE; Dir. of Radio Programmes JEAN MOGIN; Dir. of Television Programmes ANDRÉ MASSINGER; Press Officer (Radio and Television) ETIENNE-CHARLES DAYEZ.

DUTCH

- Belgische Radio en Televisie:** Instituut der Nederlandse Uitzendingen, Auguste Reyerslaan 52, 1040 Brussels; Chair. ADRIAAN VERHULST; Dir.-Gen. PAUL VANDENBUSSCHE; Dir. of Radio Programmes LODE VAN UYTVEN; Dir. of Television Programmes NIC BAL; Dir. of News Department KAREL HEMMERRECHTS; Dir. Educational Broadcasting MARCEL COOLE.

In 1976 there were 2,856,280 television sets and 4,271,788 radio licences in Belgium.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; m. = million, dep. = deposits; brs. = branches; frs. = francs)

- Commission Bancaire:** 99 avenue Louise, 1050 Brussels; f. 1935 to supervise the application of the law relating to the legal status of banks and bankers and to the public issue of securities; also the application of the legal status of common trust funds (1957), of certain non-banking financial enterprises (1964), of holding companies (1967) and of the private savings banks (1970); Pres. J. GODEAUX; Man. Dirs. H. BIRON, H. BAUVENS, P. DUBOIS, G. GELDERS, J. VERTENEUIL.

CENTRAL BANK

- Banque Nationale de Belgique:** 5 blvd. de Berlaimont, 1000 Brussels; f. 1850; bank of issue; cap. 400m. frs.; Gov. C. DE STRYCKER; Vice-Gov. M. D'HAETZ; Exec. Dirs. R. BEAUVOIS, Mlle E. MALAISE, H. VLOEBERGH, R. EWALENKO, G. JANSON; 33 brs.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

- Nationale Maatschappij voor Krediet aan de Nijverheid (N.M.K.N.), Société Nationale de Crédit à l'Industrie (S.N.C.I.):** 16 blvd. de Waterloo, Brussels; f. 1919; semi-public credit institution; extends long and medium term credits to industrial and commercial enterprises; cap. 410m. frs.; Chair. P. CALLEPAUT.

- Institut de Récompte et de Garantie (I.R.G.), Herdisconfering-en Waarborginstituut (H.W.I.):** 78 rue du Commerce, 1040 Brussels; f. 1935; provides short- and medium-term facilities for private banks, public credit institutions and private savings banks and stimulates a private discount market; Chair. ROBERT VANDEPUTTE; cap. and res. 1,000,700. frs.; Gen. Man. PIERRE NOLS.

- Nationale Investeringsmaatschappij (N.I.M.), Société Nationale d'Investissement (S.N.I.):** 30 blvd. du Régent, 1000 Brussels; f. 1902; reconstituted in 1976 as a new

per cent state-owned holding company with capital of 10,000 million Belgian francs; wide cash-raising powers to muster equity capital; private sector representation on governing body and investment committee; Pres. H. NEUMAN.

MAJOR COMMERCIAL BANKS

Amro Bank voor België N.V.: 74 Vestingstraat, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1937; cap. 825m. frs.; dep. 5,498m. frs. (Dec. 1976); Pres. K. H. BEYEN; Man. Dirs. E. N. M. CLASSEN, L. A. JANSSENS.

J. Van Breda & Co. Bank: Plantin and Moretuslei 295, Antwerp 1; f. 1930; Man. Partners F. VAN ANTWERPEN, V. LEYSEN, R. DHOORE; Man. J. WAUMANS.

Bank van Roeselare en West-Vlaanderen N.V.: Noordstraat 38, 8800 Roeselare; f. 1924; cap. p.u. 400m. frs., dep. 13,300m. frs. (Dec. 1976); Gen. Man. J. SERCU.

Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, S.A.: 3 Montagne du Parc, 1000 Brussels; f. 1935; cap. 150m. frs.; dep. 4,165m. frs.; Chair. ROGER ALLOO.

Banque Belge pour l'Industrie S.A.: 1 rue de Ligne, 1000 Brussels; f. 1934; cap. and res. 429m. frs.; dep. 4,360m. frs.; Chair. J. GLORIEUX; Man. Dir. A. STAS DE RICHELLE.

Banque Belgo-Centrade: 107 rue du Commerce, 1040 Brussels; f. 1963; cap. p.u. 152.5m. frs. (1977); Man. Dir. A. FORTE.

Banque Belgo-Zairoise (Belgolaïse): Cantersteen 1, 1000 Brussels; f. 1960; cap. 5m. frs.; dep. and res. 915m. frs.; Pres. ROBERT HENRION; Dirs. JACQUES VERDICKT, MICHEL ISRAELSON.

Banque de Bénélux: Grote Markt 9, Anvers; f. 1954; cap. 500m. frs.; dep. 10,299m. frs. (Dec. 1974); Man. Dir. Jo HOLVOET.

Banque Bruxelles Lambert: 2 rue de la Régence, 1000 Brussels; f. 1975 by merger; Pres. Chevalier JAN DE SPOT; Exec. Pres. JACQUES THIERRY.

Banque de Commerce S.A.—Handelsbank N.V.: Lange Gasthuisstraat 9, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1893; associated with the Chase Manhattan Group; cap. p.u. 330m. frs., dep. 9,286m. frs.; Gen. Man. DOMINIQUE CLAVEL.

Banque Commerciale de Bruxelles S.A.: rue Royale 144, 1000 Brussels; f. 1935; cap. 50m. frs., dep. 271m. frs.; Pres. EMILE DUPRET; Dir. LÉON MASKENS.

Banque Diamantaire Anversoise S.A.: 54 Pelikanstraat, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1934; cap. 314m. frs.; dep. 5,388m. frs. (March 1975); Chair. PAUL-EMMANUEL JANSSEN; Gen. Man. PAUL MEEUS.

Banque Européenne de Crédit S.A.: blvd. du Souverain 100, Watermael-Boitsfort; f. 1967; cap. 1,425m. frs.; res. 347m. frs.; Chair. C. F. KARSTEN; Vice-Chair. P. E. JANSSEN.

Banque Européenne pour l'Amérique Latine (B.E.A.L.) S.A.: 59 rue de l'Association, Brussels; f. 1974; cap. 550m. frs.; Man. Dir. A. SPEECKAERT.

Continental Bank S.A.: rue de la Loi 227, 1040 Brussels; 10-12 Kipdorp, Antwerp; 2. blvd Piercot, Liège; f. 1914; cap. 300m. frs.; res. 216m. frs.; dep. 9,283m. frs.; Chair. ALFRED F. MIOSI; Vice-Chair. H.S.H. Prince J. E. D'ARENBERG; subsidiary of Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Belgique S.A.: Head Office: World Trade Centre, blvd. E. Jacqmain 162, 1000 Brussels; f. 1872; cap. p.u. 1,155m. frs., dep. 22,824m. frs. (Dec. 1976); Chair. F. NÉDÉE; Man. Dir. R. VANES.

Crédit Commercial de Mons, S.A.: Chaussée de Binche 101, 7000 Mons; cap. 75m. frs.; dep. 2,893m. frs. (Dec. 1974);

Chair. MICHEL AUBECQ; Gen. Man. JEAN-MAURICE SERVAIS.

Crédit General S.A.: Grand'Place 5, 1000 Brussels; f. 1958; cap. 400m. frs.; dep. 14,973m. frs. (Dec. 1974); associated banks: Banque Populaire S.A. and Crédit Commercial de Mons S.A.; Pres. MARCEL THIENPONT; Dir. and Gen. Man. RICHARD EVERS.

Crédit du Nord Belge S.A.: rue du Fossé-aux-Loups 32, 1000 Brussels; f. 1896; cap. 160m. frs., dep. 4,829m. frs.; Pres. CLAUDE BOURLET; Dir.-Gen. JACQUES ALSTEENS.

Internationale Handels- en Diamantbank N.V.: Pelikaanstraat 70, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 200m. frs.; res. 136m. frs.; Man. Dir. Baron HUYSEN VAN KATTENDIJK; Dirs. H. GOOSSENS, A. N. S. VAN DER KLUGT.

Kredietbank: 7 Arenbergstraat, 1000 Brussels; f. 1935; cap. 3,714m. frs.; dep. 328,631m. frs. (1977); Pres. LUC WAUTERS; Man. Dirs. AUGUST LEEMAN, KAREL VANDERHOEGHT, MARCEL THIENPONT, LOUIS DELMOTTE.

Kredietbank N.V.: Torengelbouw, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1935; cap. and res. 8,828m. francs (June 1977); Pres. G. EYSENS.

Lloyds Bank International (Belgium) S.A.: rue Royale 2-4, 1000 Brussels; f. 1953; cap. 100m. frs.; Chair. Baron J. VAN DEN BOSCH, G.C.V.O.

Metropolitan Bank: Lange Nieuwstraat 17, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1935; cap. 50m. frs.; dep. 273,606m. frs. (March 1975); Chair. J. MORTELMANS.

Nagelmackers Fils et cie S.C.S.: 32 rue des Dominicains, 4000 Liège; f. 1747; Partners JEAN NAGELMACKERS, GÉRARD NAGELMACKERS, HÉRVÉ NAGELMACKERS, ANDRÉ NAGELMACKERS, BAUDOUIN NAGELMACKERS.

Société Générale de Banque, Generale Bankmaatschappij: 3 Montagne du Parc, 1000 Brussels; f. 1965; cap. and res. 13,798m. frs.; dep. 359,388m. frs. (1977); Chair. ALBERT COPPÉ; Chair. Exec. Comm. ANDRÉ ROSTENNE.

Union Financière d'Anvers "B.U.F.A." S.A.: ave. de Tervueren 72, 1040 Brussels; cap. 314m. frs.; dep. 506m. frs. (Sept. 1974); Chair. Comte HÉRVÉ D'URSEL.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

Association Belge des Banques-Belgische Vereniging der Banken: 36 rue Ravenstein, 1000 Brussels; f. 1936; 81 mems.; Pres. P. E. JANSSEN; Vice-Pres. H. MONVILLE, F. R. VANES; Man. Dir. P. GABRIEL; Couns. Gen. J. DE BRUYN.

Association des Caisses d'Epargne Privées (Private Savings Banks): ave. des Arts 6, 1040 Brussels; f. 1961; Pres. M. J. MERTENS; Sec.-Gen. M. A. RAPORT.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Commission de la Bourse de Bruxelles (Stock Exchange): Palais de la Bourse, Place de la Bourse, Brussels; Pres. JEAN REYERS; Sec. CHARLES TIMMERMANS.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Abeille-Paix, Société Anonyme Belge d'Assurances: 80 rue de la Loi, 1000 Brussels; Chair. M. J. PLAQUET; Gen.-Man. M. P. MEYERSON; fire, accident, general.

Abeille-Paix Vie, Société Anonyme Belge d'Assurances: 80 rue de la Loi, 1000 Brussels; life; Chair. M. Ph. DE MONPLANET; Gen. Man. M. P. MEYERSON.

Antwerpse Verzekeringsmaatschappij "Securitas" N.V.: Kipdorp 46, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1819; Man. YVES LAMARCHE; fire, accident, life.

Aviabel, Compagnie Belge d'Assurances Aviation, S.A.: 4 place de Louvain, 1000 Brussels; f. 1935; Chair. R. LEMAIRE; Man. L. WYNROCK; aviation, insurance, reinsurance.

A.G. de 1824—Compagnie belge d'Assurances Générales "Vie": blvd. Emile Jacqmain 53, 1000 Brussels; f. 1969; Chair. Vicomte de JONGHE D'ARDOYE; Gen. Man. M. FRÈRE; life, pensions, loans

A.G. de 1830—Compagnie belge d'Assurances Générales "Incendie, Accidents et Risques Divers": blvd. Emile Jacqmain 53, 1000 Brussels; f. 1830; Chair. Vicomte de JONGHE D'ARDOYE; Gen. Man. M. FRÈRE; fire insurance and consequential loss, accident, general, burglary.

A.G./M.I.—Compagnie belge d'Assurances Générales contre les Risques de Maladie et d'Invalidité: blvd. Emile Jacqmain 53, 1000 Brussels; f. 1967; Chair. Vicomte de JONGHE D'ARDOYE; Gen. Man. M. FRÈRE; all health and disability insurance, coinsurance and reinsurance.

Belgamar, Compagnie Belge d'Assurances Maritimes, S.A. Meir 1, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1945; Chair. P. VAN DER MEERSCH; Dir.-Man. A. THIÉRY; marine, reinsurance.

La Belgique, Compagnie d'Assurances, S.A.: 61 rue de la Régence and 40 rue Ernest Allard, 1000 Brussels; f. 1855; cap. 220m. frs.; Chair. HÉRVÉ NAGELMACKERS; Gen. Man. P. ROUSSELLE.

Compagnie d'Assurance de l'Escaut: 10 rue de la Bourse, Antwerp; f. 1821; Man. E. DIERCKSENS; fire, accident, life, burglary, reinsurance.

Compagnie Belge d'Assurance-Crédit, S.A.: 15 rue Montoyer, 1040 Brussels; f. 1929; Chair. R. LAMY; Gen. Man. E. GUINÉE; credit.

Compagnie Financière et de Réassurances du Groupe A.G.: blvd. Emile Jacqmain 53, 1000 Brussels; f. 1824; Chair. Vicomte de JONGHE D'ARDOYE; all forms of reinsurance world-wide.

Compagnie de Bruxelles, S.A. d'Assurances: 62 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels; f. 1821; Chair. Sir BRIAN MOUNTAIN; Gen. Man. J. BUISSET; fire, life, general.

PR-Phénix-1821 Group: 3 rue du Marquis, Brussels; f. 1821; Gen. Man. M. HAMOIR; insurance, reinsurance.

La Concorde, Compagnie Belge d'Assurances contre les Risques de Toute Nature: 36 rue Ravenstein, Brussels; f. 1954; Chair. P. WIGNY; Man. P. LOHEST; fire, accident, marine, life, reinsurance.

Crédit Mutuel Hypothécaire, S.A.: 23 rue Léopold, 1000 Brussels; f. 1910; Chair. L. DAVIN; life.

Groupe Josi, Compagnie Centrale d'Assurances 1909, S.A.: 11 rue des Colonies, 1000 Brussels; f. 1909; Chair. J. M. JOSI; accident, fire, marine, general.

Lloyd Belge: Mechelsesteenweg 127-131, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1856; fire, accident, life, reinsurance.

La Paix, S.A. Belge d'Assurances: 80 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels; f. 1941; Chair. J. PLAQUET; Man. A. POUCHÉLON; machine breakdown, car, accident, fire, marine, life.

Les Patrons Réunis, S.A.: Chaussée de Charleroi 60, 1060 Brussels; f. 1887; Chair. F. CASSE; Gen. Man. R. NICOLAS; fire, life, accident.

Royale Belge: 25 blvd. Souverain, Brussels; f. 1853; Dirs. G. MARTIN, J. DELORI, H. CAPPUYNS, Baron Ch. E. JANSSEN, P. VAN DER MEERSCH, M. GORLET; life, accident, fire, theft, reinsurance, and all other risks.

L'Urbaine, S.A., Compagnie Belge d'Assurances contre les Risques de Toute Nature: 63 rue de la Loi and 12 rue Jacques de Lalaing, 1040 Brussels; f. 1900; Chair. C. WEIL; Man. Dir. Baron R. TERLINDEN; all risks, except marine.

Utrecht—Vie et Risques Divers: 13 rue de la Loi, 1000 Brussels; f. 1883; Dirs. G. F. M. GOUGE and C. SPOELDER.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Union Professionnelle des Entreprises d'Assurances: square de Meeûs 29, 1040 Brussels; f. 1921; 275 mems.; affiliated to *Fédération des Entreprises de Belgique*; Pres. J. BASYN; publs. *Bulletin des Assurances—De Verzekering, L'Assurance en Belgique—De Verzekering in België*.

Fédération des Producteurs d'Assurances de Belgique: ave. Albert Elisabeth 40, 1200 Brussels; f. 1933; 1,100 mems.; Pres. PHILIPPE SNOY; Dir. JEAN SCHOUTERDEN; publ. *Principium*.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

PRINCIPAL CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Liège: rue des Augustins 46, 4000 Liège; f. 1866.

Kamer van Koophandel en Nijverheid van Antwerpen: Markgrvestraat 12, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1969; publs. *Monthly Bulletin, Yearbook*.

Chambre de Commerce de Bruxelles: 112 rue de Trèves, 1040 Brussels; f. 1875; publ. *Bulletin Officiel* (twice monthly).

Kamer voor Handel en Nijverheid voor het Noorden van West-Vlaanderen (North-West Flanders): Ezelstraat 25, 8000 Bruges; f. 1665.

Kamer voor Handel en Nijverheid van Kortrijk (Coutrai): Casinoplein 10, 8500 Courtrai; f. 1917.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie du Luxembourg belge (Belgian Luxembourg): Place Communale 4, 6600 Libramont; f. 1860; 1,100 mems.; Pres. GUY HURT; Dir. PAUL CHAMPENOIS.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Namur: Bourse de Commerce, place d'Armes, 5000 Namur; f. 1815.

Kamer van Koophandel en Nijverheid van het Gewest Gent: Lieven Bauwens Building, Martelaarslaan 15, 9000 Ghent; f. 1729, name changed 1937.

Kamer voor Handel en Nijverheid van het Arrondissement Leuven (Louvain): Tiense vest 170, 3000 Louvain; f. 1841.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Charleroi: rue Léopold 28, 6000 Charleroi; f. 1827.

Kamer van Handel en Nijverheid van het Arrondissement Oostende: Feestpaleis-Wapenplein, 8400 Oostende; f. 1893.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Fédération des Entreprises de Belgique (Belgian Business Federation): 4 rue Ravenstein, 1000 Brussels; f. 1973; Pres. R. VAN DER SCHULLEN; Man. Dir. R. PÉRISSON; federates all the main industrial and non-industrial associations, representing some 15,000 firms; publ. *Bulletin* (in French and Dutch) 3 times monthly; Annual Report and other bulletins.

- Fédération charbonnière de Belgique (Coal):** 99-101 rue de la Loi, B.P. 7, 1040 Brussels; f. 1909; Pres. ROGER JAUMET; Dir.-Gen. MARCEL PEETERS.
- Association des Exploitants de Carrières de Porphyre de Belgique (Porphyry):** rue de BelleVue 64, 1050 Brussels; f. 1967; Pres. L. JACQUES; Dir. G. HANSEN.
- Fédération de l'Industrie du Petit Granit (Granite):** ave. Louise 502, 1050 Brussels; f. 1948; Pres. MICHEL LEMAIGRE; Sec.-Gen. ALEX MARICQ.
- Groupeement des Sablières (Sand and Gravel):** c/o AIC, ave. Louise 502, 1050 Brussels; f. 1937; Pres. ALFRED PAULUS; Sec. ALEX MARICQ.
- Fédération belge des Dragueurs de Gravier et de Sable (BELBAG-DRAGBEL) (Dredging):** quai des Pé-niches 1, 1020 Brussels; f. 1967.
- Fédération des Carrières de Grès (Sandstone):** rue des Sols 8, 1000 Brussels; f. 1947.
- Groupeement des Ardoisières belges (Slate):** 6620 Warmi-fontaine par Neufchateau; f. 1937.
- Fédération de l'Industrie Cimentière (Cement):** 46 rue Cesar Franck, 1050 Brussels; f. 1949; Pres. JULIEN VAN HOVE; Dir.-Gen. J. D. NEIRINCK.
- Union Professionnelle des Usines Belges d'Asbeste-ciment (Asbestos-Cement):** 9 rue Ducale, 1000 Brussels; f. 1941; Pres. ETIENNE VAN DER REST; Sec. PAUL VAN REETH.
- Fédération de l'Industrie du Béton (FeBe) (Cement):** 207-209 blvd. Aug. Reyers, 1040 Brussels; f. 1936; 220 mems.; Dir. W. SIMONS; publ. *Béton*.
- Union des Producteurs Belges de Chaux, Calcaires, Dolomies, et Produits Connexes (Lime, limestone, dolomite and related products):** 61 rue du Trône, 1050 Brussels; f. 1942; Pres. LUCIEN LHOIST; Dir. JEAN WOUTERS.
- Comité de la Sidérurgie Belge (Iron and Steel):** 47 rue Montoyer, 1040 Brussels; f. 1946; Pres. PIERRE VAN DER REST; Dir. DONALD FALLON.
- Union des Industries de Métaux non Ferreux (Non-ferrous Metals):** 12 blvd. de Berlaimont, 1000 Brussels; f. 1947; 100 mems.; Pres. FERNAND BODSON; Dir. PIERRE GUILLAUME.
- Fédération des Entreprises de l'Industrie des Fabrications Métalliques, Mécaniques, Electriques et de Transformation des Matières Plastiques (FABRI-METAL) (Metalwork, Engineering, Electrics and Plastic Reforming):** 21 rue des Drapiers, 1050 Brussels; f. 1946; Pres. PHILIPPE SAVERYS; Man. Dir. JACQUES DE STAERCKE; publ. *Fabrimetal* (monthly).
- Fédération des Industries Céramiques de Belgique et du Luxembourg (Ceramics):** 18-24 rue des Colonies, 1000 Brussels; f. 1919; Pres. J. COLLARD; Man. Dir. PAUL DATH.
- Groupeement National de l'Industrie de la Terre Cuite, Nationale Groepering der Klei-Nijverheid. (Brick Industry):** 13 rue des Poissonniers, 1000 Brussels; f. 1947; 108 mems.; Pres. ALFRED VERBEECK; Dir. G. PEIRS; publ. *Terre Cuite et Construction (Bouwen met Baksteen)*.
- Fédération de l'Industrie du Verre (Glass):** 5 blvd. de l'Empereur, B.P. 9, 1000 Brussels; f. 1947; Pres. LOUIS C. AMEYE; Dir. Vicomte LE HARDY DE BEAULIEU.
- Fédération des Industries Chimiques de Belgique (Employers' Association):** 49 square Marie-Louise, 1040 Brussels; f. 1919.
- Fédération des Industries Agricoles et Alimentaires (Central Association of Food Industries):** 172 avenue de Cortenberg, 1040 Brussels; f. 1937; Pres. GÉRALD BERTOT; Exec. Dirs. P. WILLEMS DE LADDERSOUS, G. KREUSCH; publ. *l'ita* (weekly).
- Confédération Professionnelle du Sucre et de ses dérivés (Sugar):** 182 avenue de Tervueren, 1150 Brussels; f. 1938; mems. 10 groups, 66 firms; Pres. BAUDOUIN DELACROIX; Dir.-Gen. ALAIN JOLLY.
- Association Générale des Meuniers Belges (Millers):** 165 rue du Midi, 1000 Brussels; Pres. KAREL VANDEN-BOSSCHE; Dir. WALTER DIERCKX; Publ. *Néant*.
- Confédération des Brasseries de Belgique (Breweries):** rue de la Montagne 34, 1000 Brussels; f. 1971.
- Fédération de l'Industrie Textile Belge (FEBELTEX) (Textiles):** 24 rue Montoyer, 1040 Brussels; f. 1945; 1,800 mems.; Pres. GEORGES DE WITTE; Dir.-Gen. PIERRE JANSSENS.
- Fédération Nationale des Industries du Vêtement et de la Confection (Clothing and Outfitting):** 20 ave. des Arts, 1040 Brussels; f. 1946; Pres. J. DE WAELE; Dir. J. DECAT; publ. *Vêtement et Confection* (weekly).
- Confédération Nationale de la Construction (CNC) (Civil Engineering, Road and Building contractors and Auxillary Trades, Confederal Associations):** 34-42 rue du Lombard, 1000 Brussels; f. 1946; 16,000 mems.; Pres. CHARLES THIOU; Secs. ANTOINE DONCK, ROBERT DETREZ, FREDDY FEYS, JAN VENSTERMANS; publ. *La Construction* (weekly).
- Fédération Belge des Industriels du Bois, "FEBELBOIS" (Wood):** Maison du Bois, rue Royale 109-111, 1000 Brussels; Pres. GUILLAUME DUHOIS; Man. Dir. WILLY DE VYNCK.
- Fédération Belge de l'Industrie de la Chaussure (FEBIC) (Footwear):** 53 rue Fr. Bossaerts, 1030 Brussels; f. 1968; 120 mems.; Dir. J. SMETS.
- Union de la Tannerie et de la Mégisserie Belges, "UNITAN" (Tanning and Tawing):** 40 ave. Albert-Elisabeth, 1200 Brussels; f. 1962; replaces fm. "Fedetan"; Pres. D. MASUREL; Dir. H. VAN DER HAERT.
- Fédération Nationale Belge de la Fourrure et de la Peau en Poil (Furs and Skins):** 4 rue de l'Autonomie, B.P. 4, 1070 Brussels; f. 1947; Pres. J. P. CABU; Dir. R. MICHIELS.
- Union des Exploitations Electriques en Belgique (Electricity):** Galerie Ravenstein 4, 1000 Brussels; f. 1911; 11 mems.; Pres. PIERRE NIHOUL; Gen. Dir. E. R. MARICQ; publ. *Electricité* (twice a year).
- Association des Centrales Electriques Industrielles de Belgique (Industrial Electricity):** 36 rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels; f. 1922; Pres. PAUL RENDERS; Admin. MARCEL DE LEENER; Man. MAURICE DE BECKER; publs. *Energie* (quarterly), *Bulletin d'Information, Rapport Annuel*.
- Fédération de l'Industrie du Gaz, "FIGAZ" (Gas):** 4 ave. Palmerston, 1040 Brussels; Pres. MICHEL PERIER; Dir. E. VAN DEN BROECK.
- Association des Fabricants de Pâtes, Papiers et Cartons de Belgique, "COBELPA" (Paper):** 14 rue De Crayer, 1050 Brussels; f. 1940; 20 mems.; Pres. B. ANCIEN; Man. Dir. A. ROSE.
- Fédération des Industries Transformatrices de Papier et Carton, "FETRA" (Paper and Board):** 715 chaussée de Waterloo, 1180 Brussels; f. 1947; 300 mems.; Pres. ARMAND VANNESTE; Dir. PH. DELLA FAILLE DE LEVERGHEM.

Fédération des Industries Graphiques de Belgique (FEGRAB) (*Graphic Industries*): Dambruggestraat 60, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1971; publ. *Informations* (monthly, French), *Medelelingen*, *Westgrafica*, *Graflo* (all bi-monthly, Dutch).

Fédération Patronale des Ports Belges (*Port Employers*): Brouwersvliet 33, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1937; Pres. JOSEPH SENDERS; Sec. WALTER BAGUE.

Union des Armateurs Belges (*Shipowners*): Lijnwaadmarkt 9, 2000 Antwerp; Pres. VICTOR GOYENS; Dir. J. DE BRUYN.

Fédération Belgo-Luxembourgeoise des Industries du Tabac, "FEDETAB" (*Tobacco*): 24 avenue de Cortenbergh, 1040 Brussels; f. 1947; Pres. F. VANDEN BERGH; Exec. Dir. P. CATTELAINE; publ. *Bulletin Fedetab* (monthly).

Groupement Patronal des Bureaux Commerciaux et Maritimes (*Employers' Association of Maritime and Commercial Offices*): Brouwersvliet 33, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1937.

Fédération belge du Commerce Alimentaire (FEBECA) (*Foodstuffs Trade*): rue St. Bernard 60, 1060 Brussels; f. 1941.

Association des Grandes Entreprises de Distribution de Belgique (AGED) (*Large Distributing Concerns*): 3 rue de la Science, 1040 Brussels; f. 1946; Exec. Dir.-Gen. RENÉ MICHA.

Association belge des Entreprises d'Alimentation à Succursales (ABEAS) (*Food Chain Stores*): rue St. Bernard 60, 1060 Brussels; f. 1941.

Fédération Pétrolière Belge (*Petroleum*): 4 rue de la Science, 1040 Brussels.

Industries des Huiles Minérales de Belgique (IHMB) (*Mineral Oils*): 49 square Marie-Louise, 1040 Brussels; f. 1921; 100 mems.; Pres. E. NOUDEL.

Groupement des Agents Maritimes d'Usines (*Association of Shipping Agents for Industry*): Bourse de Commerce, Borzestraat 31, Antwerp; f. 1930; Pres. J. SOMERS; Vice-Pres. G. HERFURTH and G. M. PINCKAERS; publ. *Annual Report*.

Association des Caisses Communes d'Assurance (*Common Insurance Funds*): rue de Loxum 5, 1000 Brussels; f. 1947; Pres. JACQUES CHRISTOPHE; Dir. YVES WILLEMART.

Association Professionnelle de Sociétés Immobilières en Belgique (*Real Estate*): rue de l'Étuve 12, 1000 Brussels; f. 1958.

UNIAPAC-Belgique (ADIC-VKW): 71 ave. Cortenbergh, 1040 Brussels; f. 1945; 3,000 mems.; Pres. A. PÊTRE, Sec.-Gen. P. DEMEYERE; publ. *l'Entreprise et l'Homme*, *Ondernemen*.

TRADE UNIONS

AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

De Algemene Centrale/La Centrale Générale (*Central Union*): Hoogstraat 26-28, 1000 Brussels; Pres. ALFONS VAN UYTVEN; Vice-Pres. JEAN DE NOOZE, ANDRÉ VANDEN BROUCKE; Nat. Secs. HENRI LORENT, JOZEF DE MULDER, MICHEL NOLLET, JUAN FERNANDEZ.

Fédération Générale du Travail de Belgique (F.G.T.B.) (*Algemeen Belgisch Vakverbond*): 42 rue Haute, 1000 Brussels; f. 1899, affiliated to ICFTU, Brussels, Sec.-Gen. GEORGES DEBUNNE; publ. *Syndicats*, *De Werker*, *Contact-Jeunes*, *Jongerencontact*, has affiliated to it 15 unions with a total effective membership of 1,062,604 (1975). Affiliated unions:

Centrale Générale des Services Publics (*Central Union of Public Service Workers*): Maison des Huit Heures, 9-11 Place Fontainas, 1000 Brussels; f. 1945; Pres. E. HAMONT; 264,175 mems. (1975).

Centrale Générale des Services Publics: Secteur Tramways, Vicinaux et Autobus (*Central Union of Public Services, Bus and Tramway Division*): 17 rue du Pinçon, Brussels; f. 1919; 10,000 mems. (1971); Sec. R. LEENAERTS.

Belgische Transportarbeidersbond (*Belgian Transport Workers' Union*): Paardenmarkt 66, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1913; Pres. WARD CASSIERS; publ. *Transport* (monthly); 26,564 mems. (1975).

Syndicat des Employés, Techniciens et Cadres de Belgique (*Union of Employers, Technicians and Admin. Workers*): 42 rue Haute, 1000 Brussels; f. 1891; Pres. M. MASSAY; publ. *L'Employé—De Bediende* (monthly); 145,987 mems. (1975).

Centrale Syndicale des Travailleurs des Mines de Belgique (*Central Union of Miners*): 8 rue Joseph Stevens, 1000 Brussels; f. 1889; Pres. J. OLYSLAEGERS; 14,398 mems. (1975).

Centrale des Métallurgistes de Belgique (*Central Union of Metal Workers*): 17 rue Jacques Jordaens, 1000 Brussels; f. 1887; Sec.-Gen. ROGER VANDEPERRE; 213,000 mems. (1975).

Centrale Générale du Bâtiment, du Bois et des Industries diverses de Belgique (*Central Union of Building, Wood and General Workers*): rue Haute 28, 1000 Brussels; Pres. E. JANSSENS; Vice-Pres. A. VAN UYTVEN; Nat. Secs. A. VANDEN BROUCKE, J. DE NOOZE, H. LORENT; 199,434 mems. (1972).

Centrale des Ouvriers de la Pierre de Belgique (*Central Union of Stone Workers*): Maison du Peuple, 7190 Ecaussinnes d'Enghien; f. 1889; Pres. H. LAPAILLE; Nat. Sec. J. TAMINIAUX; 9,800 mems. (1971).

Algemene Diamantbewerkerbond van België (*Diamond Workers' Union*): 66-68 Plantin en Moretuslei, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1896; Pres. A. BUELENS; 5,025 mems. (1975); publ. *A.D.B.* (monthly).

Textielarbeiderscentrale van België (*Union of Textile Workers*): Keizer Karelstraat 98, 9000 Ghent; f. 1898; National Pres. JAN MONSIEUX; Nat. Sec. FRANK GOETHALS; 47,997 mems. (1975); publ. *Bulletin d'Information et de documentation*.

Centrale der Kleding en aanverwante vakken van België (*Union of Clothing Workers*): Ommeganckstraat 32, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1898; Gen. Sec. FRANS CHRISTIAENSSENS; 32,533 mems. (1975).

Centrale des Travailleurs de l'Alimentation et de l'Hôtellerie (*Union of Catering and Hotel Workers*): 11 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels; f. 1912; 45,454 mems. (1975); Nat. Sec. H. CRUPPENS; publ. *Unité*, *Voeding* (monthly).

Centrale de l'Industrie du Livre et du Papier (*Central Union of Graphical and Paper Workers*): Galerie du Centre, Bloc 2, rue des Fripiers 17, 1000 Brussels; f. 1945; 18,017 mems. (1975); Pres. WILLY BOON-AERT; Secs. ROGER DEMEYER, ROBERT LALOUP, ROGER SAGON; publ. *Le Travailleur du Livre/De Boekarbeider* (etc. 16,000).

Syndicat des Journalistes: 33-35 rue des Sables, 1000 Brussels; f. 1910; 53 mems. (1972). Sec. and Treasurer JEAN-LOUIS LHOIST.

Confédération des Syndicats Chrétiens (C.S.C.) (*Federation of Christian Trade Unions*): 121 rue de la Loi, Brussels; affiliated to World Confederation of Labour; Pres. JORIS HOUTREYS; 1,231,758 mems. (1976). Affiliated unions include:

Centrale Chrétienne des Travailleurs de l'Alimentation, de l'Agriculture, du Tabac et de l'Hôtellerie (*Food, Tobacco, Farming and Catering Workers*): 27 rue de l'Association, Brussels; f. 1919; Pres. W. VIJVERMAN; Sec.-Gen. F. BOCKLANDT; 90,566 mems. (1976).

Centrale Chrétienne des Travailleurs du Bois et du Bâtiment (*Wood and Building Workers*): rue de Trèves 33, 1040 Brussels; Pres. R. MARIS; 192,952 mems. (1976); publ. *CHB* (Dutch, monthly), *TCB* (French, monthly).

Syndicat Chrétien du Personnel des Chemins de Fer, Postes, Télégraphes, Téléphones, Marine, Aéronautique et R.T.B. (*Christian Trade Unions of Railway, Post and Telecommunications, Shipping, Civil Aviation, Radio and T.V. Workers*): 26-32 ave. d'Auderghem, 1040 Brussels; f. 1919; Pres. B. DE SMET; Sec. H. VANTRAPPEN, A. MERCHEZ; 50,978 mems. (1976); publs. *Formation Syndicale*, *Syndicale Vorming*, *Le Bon Combat*, *De Rechte Lijn*.

Centrale Chrétienne des Ouvriers des Industries de l'Energie, de la Chimie, de Cuir et Diverses (*Power, Chemical, Leather, etc., Workers*): ave. d'Auderghem 26-32, 1040 Brussels; f. 1912; 46,604 mems. (1976); Pres. C. DESCHRIJVER; Nat. Secs. J. VAN HOOFF, M. SOMMEREYNS; publs. *Bestuursblad*, *Bulletin des Dirigeants*.

Centrale Nationale des Employés-Landelijke Bedienden Centrale (*Employees*): 13-14 ave. des Arts, 1040 Brussels; f. 1912; 195,957 mems. (1976); Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ ROISIN; publ. *Le Droit de l'Employé*, *Ons Recht*.

Centrale Chrétienne du Personnel de l'Enseignement Technique (*Teachers in Technical Education*): 26 ave. d'Auderghem, 1040 Brussels; Pres. A. SPINNEWIJN; Sec.-Gen. W. KIEKENS; 31,929 mems. (1976); publs. *Brandpunt*, *Option*.

Centrale Chrétienne des Industries Graphiques et du Papier (*Paper Workers*): avenue d'Auderghem 26, Brussels; Pres. M. VAN ONSEM; 21,712 mems. (1976).

Fédération des Instituteurs Chrétiens de Belgique—Christen Onderwijzersverbond van België (*School Teachers*): 159 rue Belliard, 1040 Brussels; f. 1893; Pres. D. BOSSUYT; Sec.-Gen. L. VAN BENEDEN; 51,387 mems. (1976); publs. *Christene School*, *Educateur Belge*.

Centrale Chrétienne des Métallurgistes de Belgique (*Metal Workers*): rue de Heembeek 127 Brussels; Pres. G. HEIREMAËNS; 232,233 mems. (1976).

Centrale des Francs Mineurs (*Miners' Union*): avenue d'Auderghem 26, Brussels; Pres. G. RENDERS; 31,725 mems. (1976).

Centrale Chrétienne des Ouvriers de la Pierre, du Ciment, de la Céramique et du Verre (*Stone, Cement, Ceramic and Glass Workers*): 26-32 ave. d'Auderghem,

1040 Brussels; Pres. A. DE DECKER; 29,324 mems. (1976).

Centrale Chrétienne des Services Publics—Christelijke Centrale van de Openbare Diensten (*Public Service Workers*): 26 ave. d'Auderghem, 1040 Brussels; f. 1921; 75,350 mems. (1976); Pres. A. HENGCHEN; publ. *Ere Nouvelle-Nieuwe Tijd*.

Centrale Chrétienne des Ouvriers du Textile et du Vêtement de Belgique (*Textile and Clothing Workers*): 27 Koning Albertlaan, Ghent; Pres. L. FRURU; 130,497 mems. (1976); publs. *Ons Verbond*, *Notre Centrale*.

Centrale Chrétienne du Personnel de l'Enseignement Moyen et Normal Libre (*Lay Teachers in Secondary and Teacher-Training Institutions*): 26-32 ave. d'Auderghem, 1040 Brussels; f. 1950; 15,628 mems. (1976); Pres. ROGER DENIS; publ. *Option Actuelle et Option Fondamentale*, *Brandpunt en Standpunt*.

Centrale Générale des Syndicats Libéraux de Belgique (*G.G.S.L.B.*) (*General Federation of Liberal Trade Unions of Belgium*): Koning Albertlaan 87, 9000 Ghent; f. 1889; 120,000 mems. (1971); National Pres. ARMAND COLLE; publ. *Le Syndicaliste Libéral* (monthly), Dutch and French; separate editions for private and public sectors).

Syndicat Libéral des Services Publics (*Public Services' Union*): 2 rue Bréderode, Brussels; Pres. FERNAND MOUILLARD; Gen. Perm. Del. JEAN VAN DOREN; publ. *Le Syndicaliste Libéral des Services Publics* (monthly—French and Flemish).

Fédération Nationale des Unions Professionnelles Agricoles de Belgique: 94-96 rue Antoine Dansaert, 1000 Brussels; f. 1919; 25,000 mems. (1971); Pres. CLAUDE DUMONT DE CHASSART; Sec.-Gen. EMILE SCOUMANNE; publ. *Le Journal des U.P.A.* (weekly).

Cartel des Syndicats Indépendants de Belgique: 36 blvd. Bischoffsheim, Brussels 62,000 mems. in Industrial Sector, 55,000 in Public Sector (1972); Pres. (Public Sector) JULES MONIN; Gen. Sec. RAYMOND GAUBE, JOS BOLLAERTS; publs. *Le Cartel*, *Het Kartel*, *Waarvoor wij strijden*.

Union Professionnelle de la Presse Belge, Beroepsunie van de Belgische Pers (*Professional Union of the Belgian Press*): 1 blvd. Charlemagne, 1040 Brussels; f. 1914; 1,350 mems. (1976); affiliated to IFJ (International Federation of Journalists); Pres. FRANS VAN ERPS; Sec.-Gen. WALTER VANSTRAELEN.

TRADE FAIRS

Foire Internationale de Bruxelles (*Brussels International Trade Fair*): Palais du Centenaire, Brussels; f. 1919; holds more than 15 fairs and trade shows each year, Pres. P. VAN HALTEREN, Burgomaster of Brussels; Gen. Man. G. CHANTREN; Dep. Gen. Man. J. ISAAC; publ. *Le Sonneur*.

International Ghent Fair: Floraliäpaleis, 9000 Ghent; annual; f. 1946.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The Belgian railway network is one of the densest in the world. The main lines are operated by the S.N.C.B. under lease from the State Railways Administration and the system is complemented by the S.N.C.V. light railway network for local traffic. Five regional companies run trams, rapid transit systems and metros.

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Belges (S.N.C.B.); Nationale Maatschappij der Belgische Spoorwegen (N.M.B.S.): 85 rue de France, 1070 Brussels; f. 1926; 227.2 million passengers were carried in 1976; directed by a board of 21 members; 3,998 km. of lines, of which 1,296 km. electrified; Gen. Man. M. G. VANHEE.

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Vicinaux (Buses and Trams): 14 rue de la Science, 1040 Brussels; f. 1884; 2,262 buses, 209 tramcars, 6,802 operators; Pres. J. STORME; Gen. Man. L. VAN AUTGAERDEN.

ROADS

There are over 10,000 km. of state and provincial roads, and over 48,000 km. of secondary and unclassified roads. The former include seven motorways with a total length of over 1,060 km.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Royal Automobile Club de Belgique (R.A.C.B.): 53 rue d'Arlon, Brussels; f. 1896; 80,000 mems.; Pres. Prince AMAURY DE MERODE; publ. *Royal Auto* and *K.A.C.B. Auto Revue* (monthly) and *Guide* (annually).

Royal Touring Club de Belgique (T.C.B.), Touring Secours (T.S.): 44 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels; touring, patrolling of main roads.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are over 1,700 km. of inland waterways in Belgium which, in 1973, carried 121,497 metric tons of cargo. Under the Investment Plan started in 1957 canals and rivers have been modified to accommodate more traffic.

Administration des Voies Hydrauliques: 155 rue de la Loi, Brussels; Dir.-Gen. J. DEMOEN.

SHIPPING

Antwerp is the principal port of Belgium and handles by sea and inland waterways 80 per cent of the country's foreign trade. It is also the largest railway port and has one of the largest petroleum refining complexes in Europe. It has 98 km. of quayside and 17 dry docks. The port receives some 19,000 vessels and handles more than 72 million tons of cargo a year. Other ports include Zeebrugge, Ostend, Ghent, Liège and Brussels.

Régie Belge des Transports Maritimes (Belgian Maritime Transport Authority): 30 rue Belliard, 1040 Brussels; Gen. Man. P. MUYLDERMANS; Ostend-Dover/Folkestone lines; 2 passenger vessels, 3 car ferries and 5 multi-purpose vessels.

De Keyser Thornton: Lange Gasthuisstraat 14, 2000 Antwerp; liner and ship agents, forwarders and warehousemen; f. 1863; Man. Dir. F. LAURENCIN.

Ahlers Lines, N.V.: 139 Noorderlaan, 2030 Antwerp. services to Finland/Sweden/U.S.S.R./Norway; Man. Dir. J. SAVERYS; Man. H. COPPIETERS.

Belfranline, S.A.: Meir 24, 2000 Antwerp; cargo services to Venezuela and Jamaica; Pres. and Man. Dir. J. E. SASSE.

Belgian Fruit Lines, S.A.: 3 Zeevaartstraat, Antwerp 1; transport of fruit and meat in refrigerated vessels between Antwerp and Ecuador; Chair. and Man. Dir. G. DELESPINETTE.

GMB S.A.: 61 St. Katelijnevest, Antwerp; f. 1895 formerly known as the *Compagnie Maritime Belge (Lloyd Royal)*, S.A.; 33 vessels for freight and passengers; European service and lines to North and South America, Africa, Persian Gulf and Far East; Chair. P.-E. CORBIAU.

Armement Deppe S.A.: 11 Meir, Antwerp; services: Continent to Florida and U.S. Gulf ports; Continent to Mexico and to Pacific coast of South America; Chair. A. ANDRÉ-DUMONT.

Esso Marine (Belgium) S.A.: 101 Frankrijklei, 2000 Antwerp; tanker service; Chair. R. LACOURT; Dir. E. T. MAES; Gen. Man. E. M. COPPENRATH.

Gulf Oil Marine Agency, N.V.: 53/55 Frankrijklei, 2000 Antwerp; worldwide tanker service; Pres. R. I. HOSKINS; Man. Dirs. R. F. COOKE, B. R. ZELLIEN.

Methania S.A./N.V.: 13 rue Bréderode, 1000 Brussels; tanker service; Chair. P. PLUYS; Dirs. L. BIELENBERG, C. GYSELYNCK.

Northern Shipping Service S.A.: Eiermarkt Building, 54 St. Katelijnevest, 2000 Antwerp; tramp, European, Mediterranean and North African cargo services; Pres. A. DENIS.

Société Belge de Navigation Maritime Navibel, S.A.: Eiermarkt Building, 54 St. Katelijnevest, 2000 Antwerp; tramp, European, Mediterranean and North West African cargo services; Pres. R. DE VLAMINCK.

Petrofina, S.A.: 33 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels; general tanker service; Chair. J. MEEUS; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer A. DENEURE DE LESPAUL.

Ubem, N.V., S.A.: 150 Mechelsesteenweg, 2000 Antwerp; bulk carriers and car ferry services; Chair. Ch. DE LA VALLÉE POUSSIN; Dirs. J. VAN DEN ABEELE, M. CIGRANG, E. DE LAET.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main international airport is at Brussels, with a direct train service from the air-terminal. There are also international airports at Antwerp and Ostend.

SABENA (Société anonyme belge d'Exploitation de la Navigation aérienne) (Belgian World Air Lines): Air Terminal, 35 rue Cardinal Mercier, 1000 Brussels; National Airport, Brussels; f. 1923; Chair. GASTON COPPÉE; Man. Dir. MARCEL GOSSENS; Pres. GASTON DIEU; fleet of 2 Boeing 747, 9 Boeing 707, 15 Boeing 737, 1 Caravelle, 3 DC-10-30CF, 6 Cessna, 9 SIAI-Marchetti; services to most parts of the world.

BIAS Overseas S.A.: P.O.B. 14, 2100 Deurne, Antwerp; f. 1968; wet or dry leasing services; Man. Dir. C. G. VAN ANTWERPEN; 2 Fokker F.27.

Delta Air Transport N.V.: Antwerp Airport, 2100 Deurne; f. 1966; Antwerp and Brussels to Amsterdam and charter service in Europe and North Africa; Pres. L. FERON; Gen. Man. TONY VAN GRIEKEN; 2 Nord 262, 1 DC-6B, 4 Convair CV-440.

Sobelair (Société Belge de Transports par Air) N.V.: 141 ave. Frans Courtens, 1030 Brussels; f. 1946, subsidiary of Sabena, operating charter and inclusive-tour flights; Man. Dir. MAURICE DASS; Man. J. ENOY; 2 Boeing 707-320, 3 Caravelle 6N.

Trans European Airways (TEA): Bldg. 117, Melbrouck Airport, Brussels; f. 1970; charter and inclusive-tour flights; Man. Dir. G. P. GUTTMAN; 1 Airbus A300-B1, 1 A300-B2, 3 Boeing 707-420, 2 720, 1 737-400.

Belgium is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aer Lingus, Aeroflot, Air Algérie, Air Canada, Air France, Air Malta, Air Zaire, Alitalia, Balkan, British

BELGIUM

Airways, British Caledonian, British Island Airways, ČSA, Cabana, Cyprus Airways, Dan-Air, El-Al, Finnair, General Air Luftverkehrs, Iberia, Interflug, JAT, KLM, LOT, Lufthansa, Luxair, Malév, MEA, Nigeria Airways, Olympic, Pan American, Royal Air Maroc, SAA, SAS, Seaboard, Swissair, TAP, TAROM, Tunis Air and THY.

TOURISM

Belgian National Tourist/Office: rue Marché aux Herbes 61-63, 1000 Brussels; High Commissioner for Tourism A. HAULOT.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Austria: Opernring 9, Vienna.

Canada: 5801 Avenue Monkland, Montreal H4A 1G4.

Denmark: 7-9 Vester Farimagsgade, Copenhagen.

France: blvd. des Capucines 21, Paris; 12 rue St. Sauveur, Lille; 2 rue du Noyer, Strasbourg.

German Federal Republic: Berliner Allee 47, Düsseldorf.

Italy: 3 Via Barberini, Rome.

Japan: Tameike Tokyu Bldg., 1-14 Akasaka 1-chome Minato-ku, Tokyo 107.

Luxembourg: 17 ave. de la Liberté, Luxembourg.

Netherlands: Leidseplein 7, Amsterdam.

Norway: Drammensveien 30, Oslo 2.

Portugal: Rua do Salitre 84, Lisbon.

South Africa: Carlton Center, Commissioner St., Johannesburg.

Spain: Calle Navas de Tolosa 3, Madrid 13.

Sweden: Box 19520, 104 32 Stockholm 19.

Switzerland: Aeschenvorstadt 48-50, 4051 Basel.

United Kingdom: 66 Haymarket, London, SW1Y 4RB.

United States: 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.

Tourisme Information Bruxelles (T.I.B.): 61 rue du Marché aux Herbes, 1000 Brussels; Man. Dir. J. DE BROUX.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

There is a Cultural Council for each of the three languages:

French: 6 rue de la Loi, 1000 Brussels; Pres. M. JEUNE-HOMME.

Flemish: Paleis der Natie, 2 Natieplein, 1000 Brussels; Pres. M. BASCOUR.

Dutch: Kaperberg 8, 4700 Eupen; Pres. M. GEHLEN.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Théâtre National de Belgique: Centre International Rogier, 1000 Brussels; f. 1945; classical and modern drama; receives State subsidies; Dir. JACQUES HUISMAN.

Koninklijke Nederlandse Schouwburg (K.N.S.) (Royal Dutch Theatre): Komediëplein 19, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1853; classical and modern drama; municipal theatre; Dir. D. DE GRUYTER.

Koninklijke Vlaamse Schouwburg (K.V.S.) (Royal Flemish Theatre): Lakensestraat 146, 1000 Brussels; f. 1877; classical and modern drama, comedy, musical comedy, etc.; municipal theatre; Dirs. NANCY BUYL, KOEN DE RUYTER.

Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie: place de la Monnaie, 1000 Brussels; f. 1700; national opera theatre; Dir. MAURICE HUISMAN.

Ballet du XXe Siècle: 4 rue Léopold, 1000 Brussels; ballet company of the national opera; Dir. MAURICE BÉJART.

Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (Royal Flemish Opera): Opera House address: 3 Frankrijklei; Office address: 8 Van Erthornstraat, 2000 Antwerp; f. 1893; administered by the city; Dir. SYLVAIN DERUWE.

Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orchestre National de Belgique—National Orkest van België: 155 rue de la Loi, 1040 Brussels; f. 1936.

Orchestre Symphonique de la Radiodiffusion Télévision Belge: 18 place E. Flagey, 1050 Brussels; f. 1930; Dir. IRVIN HOFFMAN.

Orchestre de Chambre de la Radiodiffusion Télévision Belge: 18 place E. Flagey, 1050 Brussels; Dir. EDGARD DONEUX.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique (Atomic Energy Commission): Administration de l'Energie, Ministère des Affaires Economiques, rue de Mot 24-26, 1040 Brussels; f. 1950.

The Commission deals with nuclear matters falling within the competence of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Centre d'Etude de l'Energie Nucléaire/Studiecentrum voor Kernenergie—CEN/SCK: 144 avenue Eugène Plasky, 1040 Brussels; laboratories: 2400 Mol; f. 1952; Pres. F. VAN DEN BERGH.

The Centre's Board is composed of representatives of industry, science and public administration. The main objectives of the Centre are the training of personnel, the conduct of research and the provision of experimental facilities for industry.

There are three reactors and two critical assemblies at the Centre's laboratories at Mol-Donk, North Belgium.

Institut Interuniversitaire des Sciences Nucléaires: 5 rue d'Egmont, 1050 Brussels, f. 1947; 150 scientific researchers; Pres. P. FORIERS; Sec.-Gen. P. LEVAUX, DR.SC.

The object of the Institute is to promote research in nuclear science in advanced teaching and research establishments. These include departments in the universities, see below, and centres at the State University (formerly Polytechnic Institute) of Mons and the Royal Military School at Brussels.

UNIVERSITIES

Université Libre de Bruxelles (Free University of Brussels): Brussels; c. 2,100 teachers, 17,896 French-speaking students.

Vrije Universiteit Brussel (Free University of Brussels): Brussels; 400 teachers, c. 4,200 Dutch-speaking students.

Rijksuniversiteit te Gent (State University of Ghent): Ghent; 380 teachers, 12,618 students.

Université de Liège (University of Liège): 4000 Liège; 347 teachers, 9,413 students.

Université Catholique de Louvain (Catholic University of Louvain): 3000 Louvain; 921 teachers, 15,899 French-speaking students.

Katholieke Universiteit te Leuven (Catholic University of Louvain): 3000 Louvain; 683 teachers, 17,903 Dutch-speaking students.

Université de l'Etat à Mons (State University of Mons): 7000 Mons; 162 teachers, 1,588 students.

BULGARIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Republic of Bulgaria, in the eastern Balkans, is bounded to the north by Romania and to the east by the Black Sea. Turkey and Greece lie to the south and Yugoslavia to the west. The climate is one of fairly sharp contrasts between winter and summer. The language is Bulgarian, a branch of the Slavonic group, written in the Cyrillic alphabet. Most people adhere to the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and there is a substantial minority of Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three horizontal stripes of white, green and crimson, with the white uppermost; in the top left-hand corner is the state emblem, surmounted by a five-pointed red star. The capital is Sofia.

Recent History

The Fatherland Front, a left-wing alliance formed in 1942, seized power with help from the Soviet Union in 1944 and set up a government under Kimon Georgiev. The constitutional monarchy formally ended when Bulgaria was declared a republic in 1946, and in elections soon after Georgi Dimitrov became both Prime Minister and First Secretary of the Communist Party in a government formed from members of the Communist-dominated Fatherland Front. All opposition parties were abolished and a new constitution based on the Soviet model was adopted. On his death in 1949, Dimitrov was succeeded by Vassil Kolarov as Prime Minister in the same year and as First Secretary in 1950. Kolarov died in 1950 and was succeeded by Vulko Chervenkov. The political trials and executions which were common during this period and into the fifties became less frequent after the death of Stalin, and rehabilitation of those who had been disgraced began in 1956.

Todor Zhivkov became First Secretary in 1954 and, following an ideological struggle within the Communist Party, succeeded Anton Yugov as Prime Minister in 1962. In 1965 a coup against the Government failed. When a new constitution was adopted in May 1971, Zhivkov relinquished his position as Prime Minister to become the first Chairman of the newly formed State Council. This move strengthened his position at the head of the Government. He was re-elected in 1976. In May 1977 Boris Velchev, a Secretary of the Central Committee since 1959, was dismissed from all his posts within the Party.

Relations with Western states have improved and since 1971 there has been increased co-operation with Greece in economic and technical fields. Concessions for the use of Greek ports by Bulgarian ships have been granted. Disagreements have arisen between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia over the Macedonian question. In 1976 Bulgaria determined to seek an even closer association with the U.S.S.R.

Government

Under the 1971 constitution, the supreme organ of state power is the unicameral National Assembly, with 400 members elected for five years by universal adult suffrage in single-member constituencies. The Assembly elects the State Council (27 members were elected in June 1976) to

be its permanent organ. The Council of Ministers, the highest organ of state administration, is elected by (and responsible to) the Assembly.

Political power is held by the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP), which dominates the Fatherland Front. The Front presents an approved list of candidates for elections to all representative bodies (members of the National Assembly were elected unopposed in May 1976). The BCP's highest authority is the Party Congress, convened every five years. The Congress elects a Central Committee (154 members were elected in April 1976) to supervise Party work. To direct its policy, the Committee elects a Political Bureau (Politburo), with eight full members and six candidate members in 1977.

For local administration, Bulgaria comprises 27 provinces and three cities, each with a People's Council elected for two and a half years.

Defence

Bulgaria is a member of the Warsaw Pact. Military service is for two years in the army and air force, and three years in the navy. The total strength of the armed forces is 148,500, comprising an army of 115,000, air force 25,000 and navy 8,500. Para-military forces number 40,000, including 16,000 border troops, and there is a voluntary People's Militia of 150,000. The defence budget in 1976 totalled 645 million leva.

Economic Affairs

Bulgaria is a very fertile country and since the end of the Second World War its agriculture has been organized on a large-scale co-operative and mechanized basis. A reorganization into about 170 huge agro-industrial complexes has been carried out. About 30 per cent of the population are employed on the land, and wheat, maize, beet and barley are the chief crops. Agricultural production increased by 30 per cent between 1970 and 1976. Industry is publicly owned and manufactured goods account for 40 per cent of exports. Industrial output increased by 55 per cent between 1961 and 1976. Industry is now in the process of being reorganized into 95 massive combines, each controlling many related enterprises. Engineering, in particular, has been greatly developed, as have the chemical fertilizer and metallurgical industries. The 1976-80 Five-Year plan envisages a 55-60 per cent increase in industrial production, and a 20 per cent increase in agricultural produce, three-quarters of its budget being spent on further modernization and reconstruction of industry.

Bulgaria's first nuclear power station, constructed by Soviet engineers, was opened in September 1974. Coal, iron ore, copper, lead and zinc are mined and some oil is extracted on the Black Sea coast. Foreign trade is a state monopoly and 80 per cent is with the other COMECON countries, mainly the Soviet Union. Considerable tourist development has played an important part in alleviating Bulgaria's shortage of foreign exchange; in 1975 more than 4 million tourists visited the country.

During the 1971-75 period, Bulgaria's national income increased by 46 per cent, and investment rose by 6.5 per cent each year. Trade now accounts for 40 per cent of the gross national product. Since 1973 a new emphasis has been put on the production of consumer goods and improving the material conditions of Bulgarian workers.

Transport and Communications

Inland transport is by rail, road and waterway. There are 7,626 km. of railway track and 36,161 km. of roads; a major motorway has been constructed from Sofia to the coast. The Danube is the main waterway, the total tonnage of vessels sailing on it exceeding 227,000 tons. External services link Black Sea ports to Russia, the Mediterranean and West Europe. Balkan, the state airline, maintains services with East European capitals and other capitals in Europe and the Middle East.

Social Welfare

State social insurance is directed by the Department of Public Insurance and the Pensions Directorate. State insurance contributions are compulsory for all workers irrespective of the nature of their work but contribution payments, rights and benefits are scaled according to the following three categories: workers and employees, labour co-operative farmers, private craftsmen and private farmers. Insurance contributions are determined by the Council of Ministers. Depending on the category of worker, contributions are either paid by the enterprises, employers, etc., who in turn levy the employees and workers, or they are paid by the workers individually.

Insured persons are paid money compensation during the time of sick leave, the amount of compensation depending on the duration of uninterrupted years of service. Every woman who is insured is entitled to full paid leave for so many days before and after childbirth—the amount of leave allowed depending on the number of children in the family already, and the number of years the woman has been insured. In 1967 the Bulgarian government increased the size of grants paid to mothers of large families. Disablement and old age pensions are paid to those who have contributed to the insurance scheme. The amount of pension will vary according to the nature of work the disabled or retired person was formerly engaged in, his length of service and his age. In 1973 increased pensions for certain old and disabled persons were introduced, and the period of paid leave for women after childbirth was greatly extended.

Since 1951 all medical services and treatment have been free for the whole population, and these are provided for by the state medical authorities. All medical treatment establishments and medical schools, training colleges and research institutes are controlled by the Ministry of Public Health. Departments of Public Health in the Regional People's Councils actually supervise medical work together with the Bulgarian Red Cross.

Education

Education in Bulgaria is free and compulsory between the ages of seven and sixteen. It is administered by the Bulgarian Ministry of Education, although direct organ-

ization of kindergartens and schools is exercised by specialized organs of the people's councils.

Pre-school education is provided in the form of kindergartens, which are attended by 70 per cent of all children between the ages of three and seven. The compulsory eight-class schools provide a general education at primary and secondary levels and prepare students for graduation to higher institutions. It was estimated that 97.5 per cent of students graduating from the eighth class in 1974 proceeded to some form of higher education.

There are three types of school after basic school. The *gimnazia* provides a general education and completes the third stage of the "eleven-year school", the *tekhnikum* is a vocational school offering a general curriculum together with a course leading to vocational qualifications in various branches of industry, agriculture, etc. The third type of secondary school is the *profesionalno tehnikeshko uchilishte* (vocational technical school), which gives theoretical knowledge on a certain vocation with practical work in the appropriate enterprises and plants and in agriculture. About 80 per cent of the students who have completed their education at the elementary school continue their studies at *tekhnikum* (technical schools) and the vocational technical schools. In 1976/77 there were 145,539 pupils attending secondary vocational technical schools, and 129,934 pupils at secondary special and art schools.

Higher education in Bulgaria can be divided into two main categories, *Poluvvisshi instituti* and *Visshi uchebni zavedeniya*. *Poluvvisshi instituti* train teachers for elementary schools and some other specialists. The course lasts two to three years. There are over 23,000 students trained in them. *Visshi uchebni zavedeniya* are establishments of higher education. About 104,000 students study university courses in them.

Tourism

Black Sea resorts are very popular, visitors coming from the Soviet Union and East Europe. In 1962 the Government launched a campaign to attract tourists from the West and the number of visitors has since increased rapidly, reaching 4,033,404 in 1976.

Sport

Sport receives state encouragement, football being the most popular game.

Public Holidays

1978: May 1st, 2nd (Labour Days), May 24th (Education Day), September 9th, 10th (National Days), November 7th (Anniversary of Russia's October Revolution).

1979: January 1st, 2nd (New Year's Holiday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 stotinki = 1 lev.

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 1.70 leva;
U.S. \$1 = 96 stotinki.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA* (sq. km.)	POPULATION								1976 DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	Census, December 31st, 1975			Estimated Total (mid-year)					
	Male	Female	Total	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	
110,911.5†	4,358,700	4,375,000	8,733,700	8,576,200	8,620,997	8,678,745	8,721,900	8,761,000	79.0

* Including territorial waters of frontier rivers (267.8 sq. km.).

† 42,823 square miles.

Ethnic Nationalities (1956 Census): Bulgarian 85.5 per cent; Turkish 8.6 per cent; Gypsy 2.6 per cent; Macedonian 2.5 per cent; Armenian 0.3 per cent; Russian 0.14 per cent; Greek 0.1 per cent.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(with 1975 population)

Sofia (capital)	965,728	Ruse (Roussé)	160,351	Pleven	107,567
Plovdiv	300,242	Burgas (Bourgas)	144,449	Sliven	90,137
Varna	231,654	Stara Zagora	122,200	Pernik	87,432

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES*		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1969 . .	143,060	17.0	73,660	8.7	80,183	9.5
1970 . .	138,745	16.3	73,126	8.6	77,095	9.1
1971 . .	135,422	15.9	69,693	8.2	82,805	9.7
1972 . .	131,316	15.3	70,357	8.2	84,174	9.8
1973 . .	139,713	16.2	74,272	8.6	81,470	9.5
1974 . .	149,196	17.2	73,740	8.5	85,239	9.8
1975 . .	144,668	16.6	74,962	8.6	89,974	10.3
1976 . .	144,929	16.5	n.a.	8.4	88,348	10.1

* Including marriages of Bulgarian nationals outside the country but excluding those of aliens in Bulgaria.

Life Expectation (1969-71): Males 68.58 years, Females 73.86 years.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(Census of December 1st, 1965)

	EMPLOYERS AND SELF- EMPLOYED	EMPLOYEES AND WAGE EARNERS	OTHER WORKERS	ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE		
				Total	Male	Female
Agriculture and Forestry	21,835	305,149	1,564,414	1,891,398	857,080	1,034,318
Mining, Quarrying and Metallurgy	—	133,569	—	133,569	113,025	20,544
Manufacturing	18,319	833,304	139,693	991,316	600,445	390,871
Construction	5,396	227,019	48,239	280,654	255,906	24,748
Electricity and Steam	—	17,659	—	17,659	14,754	2,905
Commerce	2,165	202,797	1,010	205,972	98,507	107,465
Transport, Storage and Communica- tions	1,498	187,745	—	189,243	155,760	33,483
Services	1,921	50,445	9,121	61,487	35,727	25,760
Other Activities	4,353	487,798	4,349	496,500	258,470	238,030
TOTAL	55,487	2,445,485	1,766,826*	4,267,798	2,389,674	1,878,124

* Including 1,763,980 members of producers' co-operatives.

EMPLOYEES IN THE "SOCIALIZED" SECTOR*
(annual averages)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Agriculture*	549,657	620,196	786,597	937,793
Forestry	19,908	22,693	22,568	22,966
Industry†	1,242,806	1,277,059	1,297,432	1,317,231
Construction	315,066	315,533	316,318	315,057
Commerce	285,746	290,179	308,464	318,436
Transport and storage	212,981	222,071	233,029	281,791
Communications	35,913	37,073	37,920	
Finance and insurance services	18,237	19,106	19,888	20,146
Education and culture	230,153	243,117	263,614	271,382
Public health, welfare and sports	130,729	142,446	153,723	164,128
Administration	60,775	62,422	62,344	62,817
Science and scientific institutes	66,496	67,673	60,538	62,346
Housing and community services‡	74,354	73,859	76,426	76,371
Others	30,240	31,358	37,271	14,940
TOTAL	3,273,061	3,424,785	3,676,632	3,887,031

* Excluding agricultural co-operatives (employing more than 1,500,000 people in 1965) but including state farms and machine-tractor stations.

† Mining, manufacturing and electricity.

‡ Including water supply.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1975
('000 hectares)

Arable Land	3,957
Under Permanent Crops	382
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	1,612
Forest Land	3,797
Other Land	1,307
LAND AREA	11,055
Inland Water	36
TOTAL	11,091

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per hectare)		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Wheat*	933.9	861.3	818.9	3,258.1	2,910.7	2,770.9	34.9	33.8	33.8
Rye*	15.5	14.8	16.5	19.4	20.9	18.2	12.5	14.0	10.9
Barley*	458.2	477.1	574.5	1,367.9	1,635.8	1,699.0	29.8	34.3	29.6
Oats*	45.8	47.2	50.2	51.3	67.0	56.2	11.2	14.1	11.2
Maize*	627.4	523.4	652.1	2,586.0	1,626.5	2,822.5	41.0	31.0	43.2
Sorghum	1.5	—	—	1.2	—	—	8.2	—	—
Rice (paddy)*	16.3	16.8	16.8	61.9	58.0	67.7	38.1	34.5	40.3
Sugar Beet	60.5	61.4	77.6	1,719.2	1,610.9	1,758.2	289.9	267.0	230.5
Potatoes	27.2	31.4	30.0	328.3	344.7	317.8	118.4	107.8	104.6
Onions: Green	1.7	1.8	1.4	18.5	16.9	18.2	107.6	93.0	n.a.
Dry	9.0	11.4	10.9	76.3	110.1	74.2	82.8	95.7	67.5
Tomatoes	25.1	26.9	27.2	800.5	863.5	568.7	307.5	313.4	203.9
Cabbages	3.2	3.5	3.3	146.3	170.0	175.2	453.3	483.3	530.7
Cauliflowers	0.2	0.1	0.1	11.4	17.0	12.4	617.5	2,236.8	1,743.2
Green Beans	5.0	5.6	5.2	25.9	18.1	18.9	52.0	32.5	35.7
Green Peas	10.5	11.1	11.2	49.9	53.3	45.6	47.5	48.1	40.7
Cucumbers and Gherkins	4.6	4.8	4.6	77.3	82.1	91.6	168.8	172.8	200.3
Melons and Water Melons	20.2	22.8	22.7	294.7	305.6	327.8	140.3	126.9	140.1
Pumpkins, Squash and Gourds	2.4	2.0	n.a.	107.9	77.1	n.a.	450.8	388.9	n.a.
Paprikas	17.4	18.4	17.8	267.9	285.4	263.3	154.3	155.6	148.0
Dry Beans: Alone	59.2	63.8	59.5	58.2	41.7	60.9	6.9	4.9	7.5
Mixed	39.9	45.8	34.8	10.1	11.8	10.2			
Dry Peas	10.4	9.9	11.7	15.1	16.3	11.3	14.5	16.4	9.7
Grapes for Wine	161.6	164.5	164.9	794.3	706.4	552.8	65.0	55.9	42.7
Other Grapes				504.6	381.7	332.6			
Soybeans	19.2	27.2	36.3	30.8	33.0	80.1	16.1	12.2	22.1
Cottonseed	37.1	36.6	26.5	25.3	25.0	31.6	10.2	10.2	11.9
Cotton (Lint)				17.4	12.0				
Sunflower Seed	252.3	262.2	238.0	447.8	368.1	426.3	17.7	14.0	17.9
Tobacco	119.2	123.3	127.0	141.5	144.9	161.9	11.9	11.8	12.8
Flax Fibre†	7.0	6.6	5.9	11.8	16.2	14.7	1.7	1.7	2.5
Hemp Fibre†	7.4	9.2	5.6	40.0	30.6	39.0	5.5	5.5	7.0

* Area figures relate to the total area sown.

† Production includes straw. Area figures for flax refer to the area harvested for fibre only, excluding flax crops grown for linseed.

OTHER FRUITS
(production, ⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975
Apples	360.2	249.6	329.3
Pears	139.6	81.6	154.6
Plums	181.0	247.3	216.6
Sweet Cherries	41.7	39.9	52.1
Sour Cherries	16.7	15.2	23.0
Peaches	135.6	126.5	146.5
Apricots	24.6	30.0	30.4
Strawberries	16.0	18.7	15.4

1976: Apples: 361,000 metric tons, Strawberries: 18,000 metric tons.

LIVESTOCK
([']000 head at January each year)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Horses	159	148	142	137	133
Asses	302	307	312	317	326
Cattle	1,379	1,441	1,454	1,554	1,656
Pigs	2,806	2,598	2,431	3,422	3,889
Sheep	10,127	9,921	9,765	9,791	10,014
Goats	318	302	286	299	321
Buffaloes	74	71	67	68	69
Chickens	31,319	32,187	34,320	32,694	35,891
Ducks	617	498	525	516	480
Turkeys	1,459	1,434	1,478	1,256	1,046
Geese	707	669	616	623	644

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

		1972	1973	1974	1975
Beef, veal and buffalo meat	metric tons	86,511	98,945	94,793	90,321
Mutton, lamb and goats' meat	" "	76,274	76,778	80,516	67,899
Pig meats	" "	201,380	185,370	176,244	269,406
Poultry meat	" "	107,732	113,234	131,333	122,868
Edible offal	" "	69,398	68,612	66,435	82,766
Other meat	" "	2,544	2,257	2,155	2,384
Lard	" "	36,963	33,243	32,816	44,675
Cows' milk	million litres	1,269	1,304	1,368	1,393
Buffaloes' milk	" "	27	27	28	30
Sheep's milk	" "	285	282	289	283
Goats' milk	" "	44	44	44	43
Butter*	metric tons	14,410	14,551	15,759	16,036
Cheese*: cow or buffalo†	" "	83,004	89,960	96,619	93,418
sheep	" "	37,900	37,500	37,200†	37,200†
goat	" "	5,801	5,920	6,000†	6,150†
Hen eggs	million	1,664	1,701	1,717	1,817
Honey	metric tons	6,339	4,874	6,075	7,304
Raw silk	" "	225	254	228	217
Wool: greasy	" "	31,469	32,229	33,002	34,014
clean	" "	10,694	12,122	12,279	12,119
Cattle hides	" "	11,524	12,823	12,100†	} 12,410†
Buffalo hides	" "	594	592	560†	
Sheep skins	" "	18,189	17,929	18,000†	
Pig skins	" "	6,922	6,269	5,866†	8,258†

* Industrial production only, i.e. butter or cheese manufactured at milk plants, excluding farm production.

† Excluding cheese from skim milk.

‡ FAO estimate.

FORESTRY
INDUSTRIAL ROUNDWOOD
([']000 cubic metres, State forests only)

	CONIFEROUS (Soft Wood)			BROADLEAVED (Hard Wood)			TOTAL		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Sawlogs, Veneer Logs and Logs for Sleepers	890	765	698	980	965	986	1,870	1,730	1,684
Pitprops (Mine Timber)	93	85	73	131	137	130	224	222	203
Pulpwood	238	284	338	242	352	328	480	636	666
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,337	1,246	1,208	2,578	2,631	2,512	3,915	3,877	3,720

Fuel Wood: 1,061,000 cubic metres (State forests only) in 1972.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

('000 cubic metres)

	1973	1974	1975
Total (including sleepers) .	1,826	1,771	1,763

FISHING

(metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Sea Catch . . .	96,662	102,758	96,464	108,846	151,324	160,400

MINING

('000 metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Anthracite	160	155	128	117	118
Other Hard Coal	228	229	223	190	212
Lignite	20,558	20,935	20,456	18,193	21,060
Other Brown Coal	6,062	5,959	6,003	5,805	6,455
Iron Ore*	993	1,052	890	846	775
Copper Ore*†	43	48	48	50	55
Lead Ore*†	100	102	105	110	110
Zinc Ore*†	80	80	80	80	80
Manganese Ore*	11.6	8.5	10.7	9.6	10.0
Salt (refined)	93	104	74	130	89
Native Sulphur	5.8	6.7	6.7	n.a.	n.a.
Asbestos (fibres only)	2.9	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
Crude Petroleum	304.6	248.5	190.2	144	122
Natural Gas (million cu. metres)	327.4	220.5	222.1	179.6	110.6

* Figures relate to the metal content of the ores.

† Source: Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft (Frankfurt am Main).

INDUSTRY

		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cement	'000 metric tons	3,910	4,178	4,297	4,358	4,400
Soda ash	" " "	297	252	655	1,009	1,045.5
Sulphuric acid	" " "	513.5	561.3	761.2	853.6	851.9
Electric power	million kWh.	22,271	21,952	22,806	25,235	27,741
Cotton fabric	million metres	323.1	333.4	346.6	371.8	391.3
Woollen fabric	" " "	28.5	30.4	32.8	37.9	31.4
Leather footwear	million pairs	16.6	18.2	18.6	18.5	18.2
Paper	'000 metric tons	218.2	223	254.5	283.0	278.0
Pig iron*	" " "	1,562	1,610	1,528	1,560	1,400
Crude steel	" " "	2,121	2,246	2,188	2,265	2,400
Cellulose	" " "	84.6	115.1	183.9	179.0	180.0
Tinned vegetables	" " "	312	327	322	262	290.1
Tinned fruit	" " "	257	261	222	226	213.4
Refined sugar	" " "	283	374	340	316	n.a.
Television sets	" " "	102.4	73.8	113.2	123.6	57.0
Building bricks	million	1,526	1,501	1,516	n.a.	n.a.
Wine†	hectolitres	2,730.4	3,918.2	3,282.3	2,547.0	n.a.

* Including ferro-alloys.

† Excluding wine distillate and liqueur wines.

FINANCE

100 stotinki = 1 lev.

Coins: 1 stotinka, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 stotinki; 1, 2 and 5 leva.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 leva.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling = 1.70 leva; U.S. \$1 = 96 stotinki.

100 leva = £58.70 = \$104.17.

Note: Between January 1962 and August 1971 the basic exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 1.17 leva (1 lev = 85.47 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the rate was U.S. \$1 = 1.08 leva (1 lev = 92.59 U.S. cents). In March 1973 a new rate of U.S. \$1 = 97 stotinki was introduced but this has several times been revised. In terms of sterling, the basic rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1 = 2.808 leva.

STATE BUDGET

(million leva)

REVENUE	1975	1976*	1977*	EXPENDITURE	1975	1976*	1977*
National economy	6,805	6,067	6,909	National economy	4,957	3,791	4,029
Other receipts	2,516	2,711	2,589	Education, health, science, art and culture	1,772	2,080	2,176
				Social security†	1,107	1,289	1,376
				Administration	192	161	163
				Other expenditure	1,195	1,437	1,733
TOTAL	9,321	8,778	9,498	TOTAL	9,223	8,758	9,477

* Estimates.

† Excluding the pension fund for agricultural co-operatives.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million leva at current market prices)

ACTIVITIES OF THE MATERIAL SPHERE	1973	1974	1975	1976
Agriculture and Livestock	2,651	2,628	3,062.6	3,168
Forestry	74	78	78.7	72
Industry*	6,217	6,854	7,291.1	7,794
Construction	1,101	1,171	1,256.7	1,297
Trade, Restaurants, etc.†	839	951	1,119.9	1,247
Transport and Storage	806	936	1,035.3	1,146
Communications	117	129	137.0	141
Others	342	345	307.3	374
NET MATERIAL PRODUCT (N.M.P.)‡	12,147.5	13,092.6	14,288.6	15,219

* Principally manufacturing, mining, electricity, gas and water supply. The figures also include the value of hunting, fishing and logging when these activities are organized.

† Includes material and technical supply.

‡ Defined as the total net value of goods and "productive" services, including turnover taxes, produced by the economy. This excludes economic activities not contributing directly to material production, such as public administration, defence and personal and professional services.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million leva)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports f.o.b.	2,047	2,142	2,480	2,772	3,172	4,196	5,236	5,436
Exports f.o.b.*	2,100	2,345	2,553	2,837	3,201	3,721	4,541	5,200

* Includes foreign aid and loans, and exports of ships' stores and bunkers for foreign vessels.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million leva)

IMPORTS f.o.b.	1972	1973	1974	1975
Machinery and equipment	1,267.9	1,397.0	1,707.2	2,164.0
Power and electro-technical machinery	138.1	155.6	135.4	190.2
Mining, metallurgical and oil-drilling equipment	99.0	91.1	127.6	116.6
Tractors and agricultural machinery	86.3	96.9	130.3	154.7
Transport rolling stock	422.5	491.4	632.1	761.5
Fuels, mineral raw materials and metals	758.2	896.3	1,207.3	1,755.2
Solid fuels	107.1	108.8	114.1	224.4
Crude petroleum	145.9	179.9	293.6	487.1
Ferrous metals	322.6	369.9	461.6	607.3
Chemicals, fertilizers and rubber	198.1	213.3	301.8	292.2
Chemicals	76.8	84.7	162.7	141.5
Agricultural crop and livestock crude materials (except foods)	245.8	273.9	336.9	343.8
Timber, cellulose and paper products	82.2	88.2	120.2	135.9
Textile raw materials and semi-manufactures	91.3	94.6	105.5	110.7
Raw materials for food production	52.1	94.5	201.6	226.4
Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco products	38.5	56.7	119.7	94.6
Other industrial goods for consumption	165.7	179.5	249.2	267.9
Commodities for cultural purposes	59.0	67.1	92.6	108.0
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,772.2	3,171.7	4,195.8	5,235.6

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1972	1973	1974	1975
Machinery and equipment	975.7	1,244.2	1,484.2	1,847.4
Power and electro-technical machinery	124.2	129.6	140.8	168.6
Hoisting and hauling equipment	247.1	278.9	314.5	393.7
Agricultural machinery	112.3	131.9	137.3	159.7
Transport rolling stock	206.0	261.5	329.2	375.7
Fuels, mineral raw materials and metals	236.8	263.0	365.4	353.7
Ferrous metals	151.8	163.1	230.5	195.7
Chemicals, fertilizers and rubber	82.3	103.3	232.2	258.6
Chemicals	n.a.	55.8	154.0	185.7
Agricultural crop and livestock crude materials (except foods)	108.4	109.2	96.5	101.8
Raw materials for food production	229.3	216.9	188.1	272.5
Tobacco	109.3	119.2	132.6	197.2
Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco products	807.7	836.8	904.4	1,155.7
Meat and dairy products, animal fats and eggs	103.6	111.0	99.4	178.7
Fruit and vegetables	n.a.	n.a.	295.4	369.3
Wine, brandy and spirits	161.0	152.1	190.5	261.8
Cigarettes	252.7	269.5	277.1	311.7
Other industrial goods for consumption	350.6	380.0	389.1	468.9
Clothing and underwear	122.8	139.2	133.6	169.2
Medical, sanitary and cosmetic products	n.a.	n.a.	122.9	139.3
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,837.0	3,200.7	3,720.8	4,541.4

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(million leva)

IMPORTS f.o.b.	1973	1974	1975	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1973	1974	1975
Austria	48.5	83.1	92.7	Cuba	33.4	52.2	109.1
Belgium	20.7	42.8	31.9	Czechoslovakia	131.9	149.8	206.1
Brazil	21.2	38.8	27.8	Egypt	25.7	55.7	29.3
Cuba	56.7	80.9	91.7	France	37.7	40.8	48.6
Czechoslovakia	183.0	169.8	165.1	German Dem. Rep.	267.1	284.3	316.5
France	34.9	71.3	124.5	Germany, Fed. Rep.	88.3	92.2	75.9
German Dem. Rep.	278.0	380.2	346.8	Hungary	42.1	63.8	98.5
Germany, Fed. Rep.	138.1	291.4	410.0	India	19.2	39.9	30.3
Hungary	58.6	64.7	80.3	Iraq	32.1	51.0	81.2
Iraq	n.a.	66.7	n.a.	Italy	95.0	76.9	62.2
Italy	71.1	99.6	135.1	Lebanon	22.2	61.1	15.8
Japan	20.2	77.2	62.8	Libya	30.1	38.8	100.0
Netherlands	29.5	45.1	57.3	Poland	173.0	181.3	179.9
Poland	148.8	212.5	265.1	Romania	66.2	97.8	107.6
Romania	61.9	91.2	87.7	Switzerland	42.9	28.5	27.8
Switzerland	24.9	80.1	72.6	U.S.S.R.	1,750.4	1,871.9	2,480.7
U.S.S.R.	1,645.7	1,830.7	2,653.0	United Kingdom	29.3	35.2	24.5
United Kingdom	48.2	70.3	73.7	Yugoslavia	43.0	84.2	71.0
Yugoslavia	45.6	73.5	56.9				
TOTAL (incl. others)	3,171.7	4,195.8	5,235.6	TOTAL (incl. others)	3,200.7	3,720.8	4,541.4

* Imports by country of purchase; exports by country of sale.

TOURISM

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Tourist Arrivals*	2,720,910	3,006,991	3,247,796	3,818,026	4,049,348	4,033,404

* Including visitors in transit, numbering 1,816,615 in 1974.

VISITORS TO BULGARIA BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Austria	38,328	38,469	46,943	47,253
Belgium	11,279	14,972	17,850	14,990
Czechoslovakia	360,175	326,634	337,709	291,518
France	58,114	57,802	62,463	51,381
German Democratic Republic	164,073	181,614	198,042	161,814
Germany, Federal Republic	178,932	209,988	216,974	161,612
Greece	12,680	17,282	76,026	79,220
Hungary	66,433	78,541	92,048	93,807
Iran*	26,463	61,490	72,002	60,378
Iraq*	12,569	15,550	20,509	23,125
Italy	52,239	38,372	43,074	26,027
Jordan*	9,859	17,457	18,230	19,359
Netherlands	16,157	18,337	26,553	19,243
Poland	206,142	250,973	282,582	306,515
Romania	130,056	178,199	151,358	128,344
Sweden	14,919	9,507	11,294	15,582
Switzerland	8,248	11,101	14,487	17,197
Turkey*	1,021,994	1,349,815	1,363,655	1,434,976
U.S.S.R.	204,398	238,156	252,987	257,392
United Kingdom	46,236	51,115	74,911	60,560
U.S.A.	18,091	17,083	15,657	15,356
Yugoslavia	490,143	501,240	463,420	590,975
Unspecified	100,268	134,329	190,574	156,780
TOTAL	3,247,796	3,818,026	4,049,348	4,033,404

* Mainly visitors in transit, including 1,329,155 from Turkey in 1974.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(millions)

	1974	1975	1976
Passenger-kilometres	7,453	7,569	7,499
Freight ton-kilometres	17,309	17,285	17,055

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

		1973	1974	1975
Vessels entered .	'000 net reg. tons	16,217	11,543	10,227
Goods loaded .	'000 metric tons	2,198	2,103	2,739
Goods unloaded .	" " "	17,671	20,659	20,025

CIVIL AVIATION
('000)

	1974	1975	1976
Passenger-kilometres .	1,718,050	2,318,775	2,060,000
Freight ton-kilometres .	23,757	28,345	38,000

INLAND WATERWAYS
(million)

	1974	1975	1976
Passenger-kilometres .	58	55	48
Freight ton-kilometres .	2,351	2,392	2,391

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(1975)

Telephone subscribers	777,127
Radio licences	2,270,917
Television licences	1,507,650
Book titles	3,669
Daily papers	14
Circulation ('000).	625,058
Periodicals	830
Circulation ('000).	49,961

EDUCATION

(1976/77)

	ESTABLISH- MENTS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Kindergarten	7,256	25,884	395,000
General Educational Polytechnical	3,692	57,177	1,095,791
Special	125	2,341	17,980
Vocational Technical	5	83	4,190
Secondary Vocational Technical	313	9,476	145,539
Secondary Special and Art	232	9,847	129,934
Semi-higher Institutes (Teacher training)	45	2,325	23,230
Higher Educational	26	11,619	103,662

Source (except where otherwise indicated): Central Statistical Office of the Ministry of Information and Communications,
Ul. 6 Septemvri 10, Sofia.

THE CONSTITUTION

Bulgaria was formerly a monarchy, but on September 15th, 1946, King Simeon was deposed and Bulgaria was declared a Republic. The Constitution of 1947 was replaced by a new Constitution adopted by a referendum held on May 16th, 1971, and proclaimed by the Fifth National Assembly on May 18th. The following are its salient features:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is a socialist state of the working people of towns and villages, headed by the working class. The Bulgarian Communist Party is the leading force in society and in the State. It guides the construction of a developed socialist society in the country in close fraternal co-operation with the Bulgarian Agrarian Union.

The State serves the people. It defends their interests and socialist acquisitions; directs the country's socio-economic development according to a plan; creates conditions for the constant improvement of the welfare, education and health services of the people, as well as for the all-round development of science and culture; ensures the free development of man, guarantees his rights and protects his dignity; organizes the defence of national independence, state sovereignty and the country's territorial integrity; develops and consolidates the friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance with the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and the other socialist countries; conducts a policy of peace and understanding with all countries and peoples.

In the People's Republic of Bulgaria all power comes from the people and belongs to the people. It is realized by the people through the freely elected representative organs—the National Assembly and the People's Councils—or directly. The representative organs are elected on the basis of a general, equal and direct right to vote by secret ballot.

All the citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria who are 18 years of age, irrespective of sex, nationality, race, religion, education, profession, official, public or property status, excluding those under restraint, are eligible to vote and to be elected.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is governed strictly in accordance with the Constitution and the country's laws. It belongs to the world socialist community, which is one of the main conditions for its independence and all-round development.

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION

The economic system of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is socialist. It is based on public ownership of the means of production.

The forms of ownership are: state (all people's) ownership; co-operative ownership, ownership of public organizations, and personal ownership.

Plants and factories, banks, underground resources, the natural sources of power, nuclear energy, forests, pasture land, roads, railway, water and air transport, posts, telegraphs, telephones, the radio and television are state (all people's) property.

Co-operative property belongs to collective bodies of working people who have united of their own free will for the joint carrying out of economic activity, to co-operative unions and inter-co-operative organizations. The State fosters and aids the activity of co-operatives and of co-operative farms.

The property of public organizations serves for achieving

their goals, including the realization of the activities entrusted to them by state organs, and for meeting public interests.

The citizens of the People's Republic of Bulgaria have the right of personal ownership on real and movable property to meet personal needs and those of the family. The State protects the personal property, including savings, acquired by work or in some other lawful manner. Citizens cannot exercise their rights of personal ownership and their other property rights to the detriment of the public interest. The right to inherit is recognized and guaranteed.

The State directs the national economy and the other spheres of public life on the basis of unified plans for social-economic development.

Foreign trade is the exclusive right of the State.

Labour is a fundamental social-economic factor. The socialist principle "From everyone according to his abilities, to everyone according to his work" is applied in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The protection of labour is dealt with by the law.

GOVERNMENT

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly is the supreme representative organ which expresses the will of the people and their sovereignty. As a supreme organ of state power it combines the legislative and executive activities of the State and exercises supreme control. The term of its mandate is 5 years. It is composed of 400 people's representatives who are elected in constituencies with an equal number of inhabitants. The people's representatives are responsible and account to their electorate. They may be recalled before the expiry of the term for which they have been elected. Their recall is effected by decision of the electorate in a manner laid down by law. It is convened to sessions by the State Council at least three times a year.

The National Assembly is the only legislative organ of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the supreme organizer of the planned management of social development. It realizes the supreme leadership of the home and foreign policy of the State; approves and amends the Constitution; determines which questions and in what manner should be decided by referendum; passes, amends and revokes laws; passes the unified plans for the social-economic development of the country and the reports for their fulfilment and the State budget and the report of the Government for its realization the preceding year; establishes taxes and fixes their rate; grants amnesty; decides the questions of declaring war and concluding peace; appoints and relieves of his duties the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces; may set up state-public organs with the status of ministries; elects and relieves of their duties the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Supreme Court and the Chief Prosecutor of the People's Republic; passes laws, decisions, declarations and appeals.

Legislative initiative belongs to the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the permanent commissions of the National Assembly, the people's representatives, the Supreme Court and the Chief Prosecutor. The right of legislative initiative belongs also to public organizations in the person of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communist League and the Executive Council of the Central Co-operative Council on questions referring to their activity.

THE STATE COUNCIL

The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is a supreme permanent organ of state power which unites the taking of decisions with their realization. Being a supreme organ of the National Assembly, the State Council ensures the blending of legislative with executive activities. It is responsible for all its activities and reports on them to the National Assembly. At its first session the National Assembly elects a State Council from among the people's representatives by a majority of more than half the total number of deputies.

The powers of the State Council are in force until the newly elected National Assembly elects a State Council.

The State Council realizes the general leadership of the home and foreign policy of the State. It represents the People's Republic of Bulgaria in her international relations. The President of the State Council receives the credentials and letters of recall of foreign diplomatic representatives in the country.

The State Council appoints elections for a National Assembly and for people's councils; determines the date for holding a referendum when a decision has been passed by the National Assembly that a referendum should take place on a certain question and in a certain manner; convenes the National Assembly at sessions; issues decrees and other juridical acts on the basic questions arising from the laws and the decisions of the National Assembly; issues decrees also on questions of principle; in urgent cases by decree amends or amplifies individual provisions of the laws; carries out the general guidance of the country's defence and security; appoints and relieves of their duties the members of the State Defence Committee and of the supreme commanding staff of the Armed Forces; controls the activities of the Council of Ministers and of the heads of the Ministries and of the other Departments; at the proposal of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers relieves of their duties and appoints individual members of the Council of Ministers—it is the duty of the State Council to submit this decision to be approved at the next session of the National Assembly; issues decrees and passes decisions, appeals and declarations.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Council of Ministers (the Government) is a supreme executive and administrative organ of the State Power. The Council effects its activities under the leadership and control of the National Assembly, and—when the latter is not in session—under the leadership and control of the State Council.

The Council of Ministers is responsible for the conducting of the internal and external policy of the State. It exercises the right of legislative initiative and secures conditions for carrying through the rights and freedoms of citizens. It also ensures public order and the country's security. It is responsible for the general leadership of the Armed Forces and concludes international agreements. It directly guides, co-ordinates and controls the activities of the ministries and other departments. The Council organizes both the implementation of the acts of the National Assembly, and of the State Council. It guides and controls the activities of the executive committees of the people's councils. It adopts decrees, instructions and decisions.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The territory of the Republic is divided for administrative purposes into Municipalities and Counties, which are governed by Municipal and County People's Councils,

elected by the local population for a period of two and a half years. Their function is to implement all economic, social and cultural undertakings of local significance in conformity with the laws of the country. They prepare the economic plan and budget of the Municipality and the County within the framework of the State Economic Plan and the State Budget, and direct its execution. They are responsible for the correct administration of State property and economic enterprises in their areas, and for the maintenance of law and order. These councils report at least once a year to their electors on their activities.

JUSTICE

The judicial authorities apply the law. Justice is independent and subject only to the law. Lay judges (Assessors) also take part in the dispensation of justice. Judges of all ranks and assessors are elected except in special cases fixed by law. Supreme judicial control over every kind of court is exercised by the Supreme Court of the People's Republic, which is elected by the National Assembly for a term of five years.

Citizens whose rights have been violated by government organs may appeal against such violations before higher-ranking organs and courts, in accordance with the Law of Administrative Procedure, 1970.

The Chief Prosecutor, who is also elected by the National Assembly for five years, and is answerable to it alone, has supreme supervision over the correct observance of the law by Government organs, officials, and all citizens. It is his particular duty to attend to the prosecution and punishment of crimes which are detrimental to the national and economic interests of the Republic or affect its independence.

THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS

All citizens are equal before the law. No privileges or restrictions in rights based on nationality, origin, religion, sex, race, education or property are recognized. All preaching of racial, national or religious hatred is punishable by law.

Women have equal rights with men in all spheres, including equal pay for equal work. The State pays special attention to the needs of mothers and children. Marriage and the family are under State protection, although only civil marriage is legally valid. Children born out of wedlock have equal rights with legitimate offspring.

All citizens have the right to free medical treatment in hospitals.

Labour is recognized as the basic factor of public and economic life. All citizens have the right to work, and it is their duty to engage in socially useful labour, according to their abilities. Holidays, limited working hours, pensions and medical treatment are guaranteed.

All citizens have the right to free education, which is secular and democratic. Elementary education is compulsory. National minorities have the right to be educated in their own tongue, and to develop their national culture, although the study of Bulgarian is compulsory.

The Church is separate from the State. Citizens have freedom of religion and conscience. However, misuse of the Church and religion for political ends and the formation of religious organizations with a political basis is prohibited.

Citizens are guaranteed freedom of speech and of the Press, secrecy of correspondence, inviolability of persons and dwellings, and the right of meetings and rallies.

Military service is compulsory for all male citizens.

THE GOVERNMENT

(November 1977)

THE STATE COUNCIL

President: TODOR ZHIVKOV.

First Vice-President: PETER TANCHEV.

Vice-Presidents: PEKO TAKOV, GEORGI DJAGAROV, MITKO GRIGOROV.

Secretary: NIKOLA MANOLOV.

Members:

Acad. ANGEL BALEVSKI IVANKA DIKOVA

NAIDE FERHADOVA
GRISHA FILIPOV
RADI KOUSMANOV
PENCHO KUBADINSKI
ELENA LAGADINOVA
Army Gen. IVAN MIHAILOV
ANGEL SHISHKOV
TODOR STOICHEV
STOYAN TONCHEV
BORIS VELCHEV

Acad. EVGENI MATEEV
MISHO MISHEV
Prof. JAROSLAV RADEV
ALEXANDER LILOV
DRAZHA VULCHEVA
EMIL HRISTOV
ZHIVKO ZHIVKOV
LALYU GANCHEV
TSOLA DRAGOICHEVA

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: STANKO TODOROV.

First Deputy Chairman: TANO TSOLOV.

Deputy Chairmen: Prof. MAKO DAKOV, SAVA DULBOKOV, ANDREI LOUKANOV, GRIGOR STOICHKOV (*Chairman of the Council of Territorial and Urban Organization*), KRUSTYU TRICHKOV (*Chairman of the Committee for State and People's Control*), KIRIL ZAREV (*Chairman of the State Planning Committee*).

Minister of the Interior: DIMITER STOYANOV.

Minister of National Defence: Army Gen. DOBRI DJOUROV.

Minister of Finance: BELCHO BELCHEV.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: PETER MLADENOV.

Minister of Foreign Trade: KHRISTO KHRISTOV.

Minister of Education: DRAZHA VULCHEVA.

Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry: GANCHO KRUSTEV.

Minister of Justice: SVETLA DASKALOVA.

Minister of Public Health: Prof. RADOY POPIVANOV.

Minister of Transport: VASSIL TSANOV.

Chairman of the Committee for Science, Technological Progress and Higher Education: NACHO PAPAZOV.

Chairman of the Committee for Culture: LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA.

Minister of Light Industry: Ing. STOYAN ZHOULEV.

Minister of Chemical Industry: Ing. GEORGI PANKOV.

Minister of Forests and Forest Industries: YANKO MARKOV.

Minister of Supply and State Reserves: SAVA DULBOKOV.

Minister of Mechanical Engineering and Metallurgy: TONCHO CHAKUROV.

Minister of Electronics and Electrical Engineering: Ing. JORDAN MLADENOV.

Minister of Building and Building Materials: IVAN SAKAREV.

Minister of Power Supply: NIKOLA TODORIEV.

Minister of Home Trade and Services: GEORGI KARAMANOV.

Minister of Communications: PANDO VANCHEV.

Minister without Portfolio: DIMITER ZHOULEV.

Minister of Mineral Resources: Ing. STAMEN STAMENOV.

President of the Bulgarian National Bank: VESSELIN NIKIFOROV.

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Members: TSOLA DRAGOICHEVA, GRISHA FILIPOV, PENCHO KUBADINSKI, ALEXANDER LILOV, IVAN MIHAILOV, STANKO TODOROV, TANO TSOLOV, TODOR ZHIVKOV.

Candidate-Members: DOBRI DJOUROV, PETER MLADENOV, TODOR STOICHEV, PEKO TAKOV, KRUSTYU TRICHKOV, DRAZHA VULCHEVA.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Seventh National Assembly, elected for a five-year term on May 30th, 1976, has 400 members (272 are members of the Bulgarian Communist Party, 100 of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and 28 are non-party members).

Chairman: Dr. VLADIMIR BONEV.

First Deputy Chairman: MILKO TARABANOV.

Deputy Chairmen: NIKOLAI GEORGIEV, NINKO STEFANOV.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Bulgarian Communist Party (*Bulgarska Komunisticheska Partiya—BKP*): This is the dominant party in the Fatherland Front Government; First Secretary of Central Committee TODOR ZHIVKOV; Secs. OGYAN DOINOV, PETER DULGEROV, GRISHA FILIPOV, ALEXANDER LILOV, IVAN PRUMOV, DIMITER STANISHEV; publs. *Rabotnicheskio Delo* (daily), *Novo Vreme*, *Partien Zhivot*.

Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union: 1. Yanko Zabunov Street, Sofia; f. 1899; peasant political organization participating in the Fatherland Front Government; 120,000 mems.; Chair. (vacant); Sec. PETER TANCHEV; publ. *Zemedelsko Zname* (daily).

BULGARIA

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Fatherland Front: Sofia, Vitosha Blvd. 18; a mass organization unifying both political parties and social organizations; it has elected local and central committees throughout the country controlled by the National Council in Sofia; the supreme body is the Congress, which is elected every five years; 3,816,260 mems.; Chair. PENCHO KUBADINSKI; publ. *Otechestven Front*.

Dimitrov Young Communist League: Sofia, Stamboliiski Blvd. 11; f. 1947; a mass social and political organiza-

Political Parties, Diplomatic Representation:

tion of youth, controlled by a Central Committee; First Sec. Engineer BOICHO SHTERYANOV; publs. *Narodna Mladetz* (daily), *Mladetz* (periodical).

Dimitrov Pioneer-Children's Organization Septemvriiche: a mass social and political organization of children; Chair. IVANKA VASSILEVA.

Committee of Bulgarian Women: Blvd. Patriarch Evtimii 82, Sofia; f. 1950; 171 mems.; Pres. Mrs. ELENA LAGADINOVA; Secs. YORDANKA TROPOLOVA, IRINA RUZHEVA; publs. *The Women Today* (monthly).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO BULGARIA

(In Sofia unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy

Afghanistan: 1 Dunav St. (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Albania: 8 Khan Asparuh St. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MYSLIM SINOJMERI.

Algeria: 16 Slavyanska St. (E); *Ambassador:* HABIB DJAFARI.

Argentina: Bucharest, Romania (E).

Australia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Austria: Blvd. Ruski 13 (E); *Ambassador:* DIETRICH BUKOWSKI.

Bangladesh: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Belgium: 19 F. Joliot-Curie St. (E); *Ambassador:* JUTE ERKENS.

Brazil: 27 Ruski Boulevard (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO PAULO SIMAS MAGALHÃES.

Burma: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Canada: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Central African Empire: Bucharest, Romania (E).

China, People's Republic: Blvd. Ruski 18 (E); *Ambassador:* MENG YUEH.

Colombia: 13 Oborishte St. (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE GARCIA.

Congo: Bucharest, Romania (E).

Costa Rica: Vienna, Austria (E).

Cuba: 21 Marin Drinov St. (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MANUEL ALVARES BRAVO.

Cyprus: Athens, Greece (E).

Czechoslovakia: Blvd. Vladimir Zaimov 9 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Denmark: Bucharest, Romania (E).

Ecuador: Rome, Italy (E).

Egypt: 91 Tsar Ivan Asen II (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED FARID ABDEL KADER.

Ethiopia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Finland: Block 73, Lenin Complex (E); *Ambassador:* SOINI PALASTO.

France: 29 Oborishte St. (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTIANE MALITCHENKO.

German Democratic Republic: 1 Kapitan Andreyev St. (E); *Ambassador:* MANFRED SCHMIDT.

Germany, Federal Republic: 7 Henri Barbusse St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. DIETRICH STOECKER.

Ghana: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Greece: Blvd. Klement Gotvald 68 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXIS STEPHANOU.

Guinea: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Hungary: ul. Shesti Septemvri 57 (E); *Ambassador:* GÉZA SZÉNÁSI.

Iceland: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

India: Blvd. Patriarch Evtimii 31 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Indonesia: 32 G. Georgiu Dej. St. (E); *Ambassador:* DZAGADISH RUDRAJA HIREMAT.

Iran: 22 Anton Ivanov St. (E); *Ambassador:* AMIR ARSALAN MOFAKHAM SANII.

Iraq: 19 Frederic Joliot-Curie St. (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED HUSSAIN AL-SAMARAE.

Italy: 2 Shipka Street (E); *Ambassador:* FRANZ CANCELARIO D'ALENA.

Japan: 1 Alexander Zhendov St. (E); *Ambassador:* AKIRA YAMATO.

Jordan: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Kenya: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 1 Lazar Stanev St. (E); *Ambassador:* LI JONG HWAN.

Kuwait: Ankara, Turkey (E).

Laos: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Lebanon: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Libya: 13 T. Petrov St. (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULUANIS ABBAR.

Malaysia: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Mali: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Mauritania: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Mexico: 1 Dounav St. (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN MANUEL RAMIREZ GOMEZ.

Mongolia: Blvd. Tolbukhin 16 (E); *Ambassador:* DAGDALIN BARS.

Morocco: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Nepal: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Netherlands: 19a Denkogly St. (E); *Ambassador:* L. GELPKE.

Nigeria: Bucharest, Romania (E).

Norway: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Pakistan: 10 Frederic Joliot-Curie St. (E); *Ambassador:* SALAM BARI SALIMI.

Panama: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Peru: 10 Frederic Joliot-Curie St. (E); *Ambassador:* RAÚL MARIA PEREIRA.

Philippines: The Hague, Netherlands (E).

Poland: 46 Khan Krum St. (E); *Ambassador:* JERZY MUSZYNSKI.

BULGARIA

Portugal: (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO MANUEL DA VEIGA E MENEZES CORDEIRO.

Romania: 10 Dimiter Polyanov St. (E); *Ambassador:* TROFIN SIMEDREA.

Senegal: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Sierra Leone: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Singapore: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Sudan: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Sweden: Pl. Velchova Zavera 1 (E); *Ambassador:* GUNNAR JUNGDAHL.

Switzerland: 33 Shipka St. (E); *Ambassador:* JILBER DE DARDELL.

Syria: 47 Oborishte St. (E); *Ambassador:* RACHED AL-KELANI.

Tunisia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Turkey: 28 Dimiter Polyanov St. (E); *Ambassador:* EÇMEL BARUTÇU.

Bulgaria also has diplomatic relations with Benin, Bolivia, Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Malta, Niger, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, the Upper Volta and Zaire.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice in the People's Republic of Bulgaria is administered by the district, regional and military courts and by the Supreme Court. All labour disputes are considered by the conciliation committees of the enterprises and by the regional courts. Civil law disputes among state enterprises, offices and co-operative and public organizations are heard by the State Court of Arbitration, and disputes connected with international trade by the Foreign Trade Court of Arbitration at the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The district court judges and assessors are elected by the district people's councils for a term of five years. Judges and assessors of the Supreme Court are elected for a term of five years by the National Assembly. Judicial control over the activities of all courts is exercised by the Supreme

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

U.S.S.R.: 92 Rakovski St. (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR BAZOVSKY.

United Kingdom: Blvd. Tolbukhin 65 (E); *Ambassador:* J. C. CLOAKE.

U.S.A.: Blvd. Alexandur Stamboliiski (E); *Ambassador:* RAYMOND LEONARD GARTHOFF.

Uruguay: Bucharest, Romania (E).

Venezuela: 17 Joliot-Curie St. (E); *Ambassador:* OLGA LUCILA CARMONA.

Viet-Nam: 12 Oborishte St. (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN VAN HONG.

Yemen Arab Republic: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Yugoslavia: 3 G. Georgiu Dej St. (E); *Ambassador:* RADOVAN UROŠEV.

Zambia: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Court. Control for the correct observance of the law by Governmental local government authorities and officials, and by the citizens, is exercised by the Attorney-General of the Republic, who is elected by the National Assembly for a term of five years. All other prosecutors of courts are appointed and discharged by the Attorney-General. All courts and prisons are under the Ministry of Justice. All lawyers are organized in consultation offices and citizens have the right to choose their own legal representatives from among the members of any such group. State enterprises may employ their own legal adviser.

Minister of Justice: SVETLA DASKALOVA.

President of the Supreme Court: ANGEL YELEV.

Attorney-General: IVAN VACHKOV.

RELIGION

The Committee for Affairs of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church and the Religious Denominations (Chairman STOINO BARUMOV) at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, deals with relations between religious organizations and the Government.

Armenian-Apostolic-Orthodox Church: Naicho Tsanov St. 31, Sofia; administered by Bishop DIRAIR MARDIKYAN (resident in Bucharest); Chair. of the Diocesan Council in Bulgaria ONNIK ASLANIAN.

Bulgarian Orthodox Church: Synod Palace, 4 Oborishte St., Sofia; f. A.D. 865; administered by the Bulgarian Patriarchy; there are 11 dioceses and one foreign diocese, each under a Metropolitan; adherents: 80 per cent of the church-going population; Patriarch MAXIM; publs. *Tsurkoven Vestnik* (Church Newspaper) (weekly), *Duhovna Kultura* (Spiritual Culture) (monthly), *Godishnik na Duhovnata Akademia* (Yearbook of the Theological Academy).

Central Jewish Theological Council: 16 Ekz. Yossif St., Sofia; 6,000 adherents; Head SALVADOR ISRAEL.

The Muslim Community: Sofia, Bratiya Miladinovi St. 27; adherents: 14 per cent of the actively religious population; Chief Mufti of the Turkish Muslims in Bulgaria

MEHMED TOPCHIEV; Mufti of the Bulgarian Muslims (vacant), Smolyan.

Roman Catholic Church: about 15,000 adherents; Apostolic Exarch for Byzantine Catholics Bishop METODI STRATIEV, 10-v Bratiya Pashovi St., Sofia 6; Apostolic Administrator for the Sofia-Plovdiv Diocese, Bishop BOGDAN DOBRANOV, 3 Lilyana Dimitrova, Plovdiv; Head of the Nikopo Diocese Bishop VASKO SEIREKOV, Dragomirovo, District of Veliko Turnovo.

Supreme Episcopal Council of the Bulgarian Evangelical Methodist Church: Sofia, Rakovski St. 86; Head Pastor IVAN NOZHAROV.

Union of the Churches of the Seventh Day Adventists: Sofia, Vassil Kolarov St. 10; Head Pastor NIKOLA TANEV.

Union of the Evangelical Baptist Churches: Varna, Georgi Dimitrov St. 100; Head Pastor GEORGI TODOROV.

Union of the Evangelical Cathedral Churches: Sofia, Vassil Kolarov St. 49; Head Pastor ASSEN M. SIMEONOV.

Union of the Evangelical Pentacostal Churches: Sofia, Bacho Kiro St. 21; Head Pastor ANGEL DINOV.

"White Brotherhood" Religious Community: Sofia, Kvartal Izgrev, Desseta St. 2; Head (vacant).

THE PRESS

As in most Communist countries, the press in Bulgaria is considered a powerful instrument of the Party and part of the educational system, and for that reason it is subject to strict control by the Government. It is largely dominated by the Communist Party and by organizations attached to the Fatherland Front, and much of its news originates from TASS, the Soviet news agency. Censorship is not usually necessary, since editors are Party members and aware of their responsibility to the Government.

There are 17 daily papers in Bulgaria, eight of which are published in Sofia, and their total circulation is 5,496,670 copies. The most important is *Rabotnichesko Delo* (circ. 850,000), the organ of the Communist Party. Other important newspapers are *Otechestven Front* (circ. 280,000), the Fatherland Front daily, and *Narodna Mladezh* (circ. 250,000), the youth newspaper.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Sofia

Kooperativno Selo (*For Co-operative Farming*): 11, 18 August St., Sofia; f. 1951; organ of the Ministry of Agriculture; Editor-in-Chief ANGEL NIKOLOV; circ. 130,000.

Narodna Armiya (*People's Army*): 12 Ivan Vasov St., Sofia; f. 1944; organ of the Ministry of National Defence; Editor-in-Chief Col. ALEKSANDUR NIKOLOV; circ. 55,000.

Narodna Mladezh (*People's Youth*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1944; organ of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union; Editor-in-Chief TORO KRASTEV; circ. 250,000.

Otechestven Front (*Fatherland Front*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1942; organ of the National Council of the Fatherland Front; morning and evening editions; Editor-in-Chief LALYU DIMITROV; total circ. 280,000.

Rabotnichesko Delo (*Workers' Cause*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1927; organ of the Communist Party; Editor-in-Chief Prof. YORDAN YOTOV; circ. 850,000.

Trud (*Labour*): Sofia, Blvd. Dondukov 82; f. 1946; organ of the Central Council of Trade Unions; Editor-in-Chief KOSTA ANOREYEV; circ. 250,000.

Vecherni Novini (*Evening News*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1951; a popular advertising paper; Editor-in-Chief DELCHO KRUSTEV; circ. 125,000.

Zemedelsko Zname (*Agrarian Banner*): Sofia, Yanko Zabunov Street 23; organ of the Agrarian People's Party; Editor-in-Chief Prof. DIMITAR DIMITROV; circ. 165,000.

Other towns

Chernomorski Front (*Black Sea Front*): Burgas, Milin Kamak 9; f. 1950; organ of the district committees of the Communist Party, the Fatherland Front and the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief ZHELIAZKO KIROV; circ. 35,000.

Dunavska Pravda (*Danubian Truth*): Russe; f. 1944; organ of the district committees of the Communist Party, the Fatherland Front and the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief TSVYATKO TSVYATKOV; circ. 27,500.

Narodno Delo (*People's Cause*): 3 Hristo Botev St., Varna; organ of the district committees of the Communist Party and the Fatherland Front and of the district People's Council; f. 1950; midday; Editor-in-Chief ESHUA DEKALO; circ. 49,500.

Otechestven Glas (*The Voice of the Fatherland*): Plovdiv; f. 1943; organ of the district committees of the Communist Party, the Fatherland Front and the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief ATANAS YANEV; circ. 37,500.

Pirinsklo Delo (*Pirin's Cause*): Blagoevrad, 19 Assen Khristov St.; organ of the district people's council, the district committees of the Communist Party and the Fatherland Front; Editor-in-Chief ILIYA SARIN; circ. 33,000.

PERIODICALS

Anteni (*Antennae*): Sofia, 12 Khan Kroum St.; weekly on politics and culture; Editor-in-Chief VESSELIN YOSSIFOV; circ. 150,000.

Bulgaria: Sofia, 1 Levski St.; monthly; illustrated magazine; Russian, German, Spanish, Italian and English; Editor-in-Chief TODOR KYURANOV; circ. 157,000.

Bulgaria Today: Sofia, 1 Levski Street; French, English and Arabic; monthly; Editor-in-Chief TODOR KYURANOV; total circ. 25,000.

Bulgarian Foreign Trade: Sofia, 42 Parchevich; f. 1952; organ of the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce; in French, German, English, Spanish and Russian; Editor-in-Chief STEPHAN STOYANOV; circ. 2,600.

Bulgaro-Suvetska Druzha: Sofia, Klement Gottwald Street; organ of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship; Editor ANGEL TODOROV; circ. 68,000.

Bulgarski Voin (*Bulgarian Soldier*): Sofia, Sofiska Komuna 1; literature and arts; monthly organ of the Chief Political Department of the People's Army; Editor ANGEL VULCHEV; circ. 23,000.

Chitalishte (*Reading Room*): Sofia, ul. Iskar 4; monthly; organ of the Committee for Art and Culture; Editor SLAVCHO VASEV; circ. 5,000.

Darzhaven Vestnik (*State Newspaper*): Sofia, Blvd. Cherni vrah 2; publishes the laws, decrees, etc., of the National Assembly; twice a week; Editor-in-Chief IVAN DAFINOV; circ. 53,618.

Economic News from Bulgaria: Sofia, Alexander Stamboliisky 11A; monthly paper published by the Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce in English, French, German, Spanish and Russian; Editor-in-Chief MARGARITA GUEORGUIERA; circ. 18,000.

Ikonomicheska Misal (*Thoughts on Economics*): Sofia, Aksakov 3; organ of the Institute of Economics of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; ten times a year; Editor (vacant); circ. 7,000.

Izkustvo (*Art*): Sofia, Pl. Slaveikov 11; f. 1951; ten issues a year; organ of the Committee for Art and Culture, and of the Union of Bulgarian Artists; Editor ALEXANDER OBRETOV; circ. 5,000.

Kinoizkustvo (*Cinematic Art*): Sofia, Pl. Slaveikov 11; f. 1946; monthly; cinema; Editor EMIL PETROV; circ. 9,000.

LIK: Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 49; literature, art and culture; weekly publication of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency; Editor-in-Chief (vacant); circ. 17,000.

Literaturn Front (*Literary Front*): Sofia, Angel Kanchev St. 5; f. 1944; organ of the Bulgarian Writers' Union; Editor-in-Chief EREMA KAPASHILOV; circ. 40,000.

- Lov i Ribolov** (*Hunting and Fishing*): Sofia, 12 Gavril Genov Street; monthly organ of the Hunters' and Fisher's Union; Editor-in-Chief HRISTO RUSKOV; circ. 55,000.
- Младеш** (*Youth*): Sofia, Blvd. Khristo Botev 48; f. 1945; monthly organ of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union; Editor-in-Chief BOJKO BOGDANOV; circ. 70,000.
- Naroden Sport** (*People's Sport*): Sofia, ul. Rakitin 2; organ of the Bulgarian Union for Physical Culture and Sports; three times a week; Editor-in-Chief IVAN DONCHEV; circ. 160,000.
- Narodna Kultura** (*Culture*): Sofia, Pl. Slaveikov 11; organ of the Committee on Culture and Art; Editor-in-Chief GUEORGUI NAIDENOV; circ. 50,000.
- Narodna Prosveta** (*National Education*): Blvd. Lenin 125; monthly organ of Ministry of Education and the Union of Bulgarian Teachers; Editor DIMITER TSVETKOV; circ. 12,125.
- Nasha Rodina** (*Our Country*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; sociopolitical and literary; illustrated; monthly; Editor DIMITER METODIEV; circ. 35,500.
- Novo Vreme** (*New Time*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; first f. 1897 by D. Blagoev; monthly theoretical organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bulgaria; Editor Prof. NIKOLAI IRIBADJAKOV; circ. 32,000.
- Orbita**: Sofia, Tzar Kaloyan St.; science and technology; weekly publication of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Young Communist League; Editor-in-Chief DR. DIMITER PEEV; circ. 80,000.
- Otechestvo** (*Fatherland*): Sofia, Varbitza 9; fortnightly illustrated publication of the National Council of the Fatherland Front; Editor-in-Chief SERAPHIM SEVERNYAK; circ. 100,000.
- Paraleli**: Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 49; illustrated weekly publication of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency; Editor-in-Chief STEFAN PRODEV; circ. 135,000.
- Plamak** (*Flame*): Sofia, Angel Kanchev 5; f. 1924; literature, art and publishing; fortnightly magazine; organ of the Union of Bulgarian Writers; Editor ANDREI GERMANOV; circ. 11,000.
- Planovo Stopanstvo** (*Planning of the Economy*): Sofia, Blvd. Dondukov 21; f. 1946; ten issues a year; organ of the State Planning Committee; Editor ZVETAN MARINOV; circ. 5,000.
- Pogled**: Sofia; organ of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists; Editor-in-Chief YASEN ANTOV; circ. 310,000.
- Radio, Televiziya i Elektronika** (*Radio, TV and Electronics*): Sofia, 18 Graf Ignatiev St.; monthly publication of the Ministry of Communications and the Dimitrov Young Communist League; Editor-in-Chief NEDELCHO JOVCHEV; circ. 35,000.
- Resorts in Bulgaria**: Sofia, 41 Graf Ignatiev St.; f. 1959; bi-monthly; Russian, French, English, German; Editor-in-Chief LUBEN DIMITROV; circ. 40,000.
- Science and Technology**: Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 49; weekly of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency; Editor-in-Chief EMANOUIL CHOLAKOV; circ. 12,000.
- Septemvri** (*September*): Sofia, Pl. Slaveikov 2; monthly; literary; organ of the Union of Bulgarian Writers; Editor-in-Chief VLADIMIR GOLEV; circ. 12,000.
- Septemvriiche** (*Septembrist*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; organ of the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Union of People's Youth; twice weekly; Editor-in-Chief NIKOLAI ZIDAROV; circ. 300,000.
- Slavyani** (*Slavs*): Sofia, 1 Kaloyan St.; monthly organ of the Slav committee in Bulgaria; Editor KATYA GEORGIEVA; circ. 20,000.

- Sofijska Pravda** (*Sofia Truth*): Sofia, Kaloyan 3; f. 1955; organ of the District People's Council and the district committees of the Communist Party and the Fatherland Front; three times a week; Editor BOZHANA MARKOVA; circ. 13,000.
- Sturshel** (*Hornet*): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1946; humour and satire; weekly; Editor-in-Chief HRISTO PELITEV; circ. 280,000.
- Teater** (*Theatre*): Sofia, Blvd. Dondukov 82; monthly organ of the Committee of Culture and Art, Bulgarian Writers' Union and Union of Actors; Editor Prof. JULIAN VUCHKOV; circ. 4,500.
- Televiziya i Radio**: Sofia, ul. Lavele 32; organ of the Committee for Television and Radio; Editor-in-Chief TRISTO TCHARDAROV; circ. 100,000.
- Turist**: Sofia, Blvd. D. Blagoev 24; f. 1902; monthly organ of the Bulgarian Tourist Union; Editor STEFAN STANCEV; circ. 8,000.
- Vanshna Targovia** (*Foreign Trade*): Sofia, Tzar Kaloyan 8; monthly publication of the Ministry for Foreign Trade; Editor-in-Chief ALEXANDER CHICHOVSKI; circ. 3,000.
- The World Over**: Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 49; international politics; weekly publication of the Bulgarian Telegraph Agency; Editor-in-Chief DIMITUR KOSTOV.
- Zdrave** (*Health*): Sofia, Blvd. Tottleben 21; published by Bulgarian Red Cross; Editor-in-Chief MARIA NIKOLOVA; circ. 200,000.
- Zhenata Dnes**: Sofia, 82 Patriarch Eftimi St.; monthly organ of the Committee of Bulgarian Women; Editor SONJA BAKISH; circ. 400,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (B.T.A.)**: Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 49; f. 1898; the official news agency, having agreements with the leading foreign agencies and correspondents in all major capitals; publishes weekly surveys of science and technology, international affairs, literature and art; Dir.-Gen. LOZAN STRELKOV.
- Sofia-Press Agency**: Sofia 2, 1 Levski St.; f. 1967 by the Union of Bulgarian Writers, the Union of Bulgarian Journalists, the Union of Bulgarian Artists and the Union of Bulgarian Composers; publishes sociopolitical and scientific literature, fiction, children's and tourist literature, publications on the arts, a newspaper, magazines and bulletins in foreign languages; Chair. GEORGI BOKOV; Dir. Gen. CHRISTO SANTOV.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- Agence France-Presse** (*France*): Sofia, Blvd. Tolbukin 80; Bureau Man. NICOLAI BOTSEV.
- Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN)** (*German Democratic Republic*): 1000 Sofia, Moscovska 27A; Correspondent ALFRED KUBIZIEL.
- Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK)** (*Czechoslovakia*): 26 Bigla St.
- Novosti** (*U.S.S.R.*): 1 Dunav St., Apt. 3; Correspondent EDWIN F. YANSON.
- The following agencies are also represented: Prensa Latina (*Cuba*) MTI (*Hungary*), PAP (*Poland*), Hsinhua (*People's Republic of China*), Reuters and Tass (*U.S.S.R.*).

PRESS ASSOCIATION

- Union of Bulgarian Journalists**: Sofia, Graf Ignatiev St. 4; f. 1955; 3,157 mems.; Pres. VESSELIN YOSSIFOV; Vice-Pres. STOINE KRASLEV, KRUM VASSILEV; Secs. IV. KOVATCHEV, NIKOLA RACHEV; publ. *Bulgarški Zhurnalist*, *Pogled*.

PUBLISHERS

State Book-Publishing Corporation "Knigoizdavane": Sofia, Pl. Slaveykov 11; a subdivision of the Committee for the Press of the Council of Ministers; implements State guidance of the press, book publishing and distribution, copyright, printing and photography; Chair. GANKA SLAVCHEVA.

Other publishing houses include the following:

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo "Georgi Bakalov" Varna: Varna, Blvd. Hristo Botev 3; popular science, fiction, economics; Dir. (vacant).

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo "Khristo G. Danov": Plovdiv, Ul. Petko Karavelov 16; science, medicine, agriculture, fiction, university textbooks; Dir. PETER ANASTASSOV.

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo Meditsina i Fizkultura: Sofia, Pl. Slaveykov 11; medicine, physical culture and tourism; Dir. Dr. PETER KOLARSKI.

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo "Narodna Kultura": Sofia, Ul. Gavril Genov 4; f. 1944; foreign fiction and poetry in translation; Dir. BOZHIDAR BOZHILOV.

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo "Narodna Prosveta": Sofia, Ul. Vasil Drumev 37; educational publishing house; Dir. ANGEL VURGOULEV.

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo "Nauka i Izkustvo": Sofia, Blvd. Rusky 6; f. 1948; general publishers; Dir. PHILIP GINEV.

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo "Tekhnika": Sofia, Blvd. Rusky 6; textbooks for technical and higher education and technical literature; Dir. Ing. NIKOLA KUTSAROV.

Darzhavno Izdatelstvo "Zemizdat": Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; f. 1948; specializes in works on agriculture, shooting, fishing, scientific and popular scientific literature and textbooks; Dir. YOSIF GRIGOROV; Editor-in-Chief MARINKA GUERGORA.

Darzhavno Voenno Izdatelstvo: Sofia, Ul. Ivan Vazov 12; military publishing house; Head Col. GUEORGUI GUEORGUEV.

Izdatelstvo na Bulgarskata Akademia na Naukite (Publishing House of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences): Sofia 13, Str. 36; f. 1869; scientific works and periodicals of the Academy of Sciences; Man. KRASTYU KRASDEV.

Izdatelstvo "Bulgarski Hudozhnik": Sofia, Moskovska 37; art books; Dir. PETAR TCHUJOVSKI.

Izdatelstvo "Bulgarski Pisatel": Sofia, ul. 6 Septemvri 35; publishing house of the Union of Bulgarian Writers; Bulgarian fiction and poetry, criticism; Dir. SIMEON SULTANOV.

Izdatelstvo na CG na DKMS "Narodna Mladjesh" (People's Youth Publishing House): Sofia, Ul. Kaloyan 10; politics, history, original and translated fiction; Man. EFTIM EFTIMOV.

Izdatelstvo na Natsionalniya Savet na Otechestveniya Front (Publishing House of the National Council of the Fatherland Front): Sofia, Dondukov 32; Dir. IVAN MINKOV PEIKOVSKI.

Izdatelstvo "Profizdat" (Publishing House of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions): Sofia, Blvd. Dondukov 82; specialized literature and fiction; Man. STEPHAN VLADIMIROV STEPANOV.

Partizdat—Izdatelstvo na Bulgarskata Komunisticheska Partiya (Publishing House of the Bulgarian Communist Party): Sofia, Blvd. Lenin 47; Dir.-Gen. NEDELCHO GANCHOVSKI.

Sinodalno Izdatelstvo: Sofia; religious publishing house; Dir. HARITON POPOV.

STATE ORGANIZATION

Jusautor: Sofia, Slaveykov Square 11; Bulgarian literary and copyright agency; represents Bulgarian authors and deals with all formalities connected with the grant of options, authorization for translations, drawing up of contracts for the use of their works by foreign publishers; acts as an intermediary between foreign authors and publishers and Bulgarian publishing houses, theatres, etc.; Dir.-Gen. TRAYAN IVANOV.

WRITERS' UNION

Union of Bulgarian Writers: Sofia, Angel Kanchev 5; f. 1913; Pres. Academician PANTELEY ZAREV; publs. *Literaturni front*, *Septemvri*, *Plamak*, *Savremennik*, *Slavychi*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Committee for Television and Radio of the Council of Ministers: 4 Dragan Tsankov Blvd., Sofia; Chair. IVAN SLAVKOV; Deputy Chair. BOYAN TRAIKOV.

RADIO

Bulgarian Radio: 13 medium-wave transmitters at Vidin (1,000 kW.), Pleven (250 kW.), Sofia (100 kW.), and Plovdiv, Blagoevgrad, Kurdjali, Shoumen, Stara Zagora, Pleven, Sofia (30 kW. each) and Varna (10 kW.). There are 16 ultra-short-wave transmitters at Sofia (three), Peak Botev (two), Sunny Beach (three), Kyustendil (three), Kurdjali (three), Svezhanka and Plovdiv. There are three relay stations at Varna, Petrich and Sliven.

There are three Home Service programmes broadcasting 48 hours (the national programmes) and 12½ hours (the regional programmes). The Foreign Service broadcasts for 28½ hours on weekdays and nearly 31 hours on Sunday

in Bulgarian, Turkish, Greek, Serbo-Croat, French, Italian, German, English, Spanish, Albanian and Arabic.

There were 2,850,000 radio receivers and 850,000 wired receivers in May 1976.

TELEVISION

Bulgarian Television: Channel VII 0.5–0.25 kW at Sofia started operating in 1950. Programmes are transmitted daily, with 72 viewing hours weekly. There are TV transmitters at Peak Botev (Channel XI), Slanchev Brag (Channel VII), Sofia (Channel VII), Kurdjali (Channel IX), Petrohan (Channel IX), Varna (Channel IX), Kyustendil (Channel X), Tolbukhin (Channel XII), Travnik (Channel VI). There are 145 minor relay transmitters.

There were 1,500,000 television receivers in May 1976. Colour television was introduced in 1977.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bulgarska Narodna Banka (*National Bank of Bulgaria*): Sofia, 2, Sofiiska Komuna St.; f. c. 1879; in 1947 the National Bank of Bulgaria took over all the commercial banks of the country; in 1968 it took over the business of the Bulgarian Investment Bank; Pres. VESSELIN NIKIFOROV.

Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank: Sofia, 2 Sofiiska Komuna Street; f. 1964; shares held by National Bank of Bulgaria and other state institutions; incorporating the Maritime Commercial Bank Ltd.; cap. 60m. leva; res. 96m. leva; Pres. DIMITER KALINOV.

State Savings Bank: Sofia, Moskovska 19; f. 1951; provides general individual banking services.

INSURANCE

The State Insurance Institute: Sofia, 102 Rakovsky Street; all insurance firms were nationalized during 1947, and were re-organized into one single State insurance company; Chair. D. VELCHEV.

Bulstrad (*Bulgarian Foreign Insurance and Reinsurance Co.*): Sofia, 5 Dunav St.; f. 1961; deals with all foreign insurances and reinsurances; Man. G. ARADJIEV.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Sofia, 11A Blvd. Al. Stamboliiski; maintains and promotes trade relations between Bulgaria and foreign firms and trade organizations, particularly the U.S.S.R.; organizes participation in international fairs and exhibitions; registers patent and trade marks; publishes economic publications in foreign languages; Pres. PENKO PENKOV.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Foreign Trade: Sofia, 12 Sofiiska Komuna St.; contacts all foreign trade through the Commercial State Enterprises listed below:

COMMERCIAL STATE ENTERPRISES

Agromachina: Sofia, 1 Belogradchik St.; export and import of agricultural machines, etc.; Dir.-Gen. Ing. PURVAN STEPANOV.

Agromachinaimpex: Sofia, 5 Aksakov St.; carries out the foreign trade activity of Agromachina.

Avtoimpex: Sofia, 34 Tottleben Blvd.; import and export of cars, lorries, accessories, etc.

Balkancar: Sofia, Blvd. 9th Septemvri 126; production and export of electric and motor trucks, electric hoists and storage batteries; Dir.-Gen. IVAN MINDOV; Associated unit:

Balkancarimpex: Sofia, 56 Alabin St.; export, import and service of electric and motor trucks, electric hoists and storage batteries.

Bezalkoholni Napitki i Mineralni Vodi: Sofia, Blvd. Slivnitsa 220; productions export and import of soft drinks, mineral waters and concentrates; Dir.-Gen. RAHO AVRAMOV.

Bitovo Machinostroene: Sofia, 2 Hubcha St.; manufacture of electric household appliances, metal consumer products; Dir.-Gen. VELIMIR DIMITROV.

Bulgarcoop: Sofia, Rakovski St. 99; export of live snails, tortoises, snakes; honey and bee products; medicinal plants, rose hips and rose-hip shells, aniseed, coriander, fennel, etc.; onions and mushrooms; consumer goods; Gen. Man. NIKOLAI TRIFONOV.

Bulgarkonserv: Sofia, 7 Stamboliiski Blvd.; exports fruit and vegetable preserves.

Bulgarplodexport: Sofia, 22 Alabin St.; f. 1947; production, import and export of fresh and preserved fruit and vegetables; Dir.-Gen. ROUMEN BOYADJIEV.

Bulgarska Zakhar: Sofia, 19 Exarch Yossif St.; production, export and import of sugar, candy and alcohol, etc.; Dir.-Gen. DIMITER KLISSOURSKI.

Bulgarsko Pivo (*Bulgarian Beer*): Sofia 4, 22 San Stefano St.; production, export and import of beer, hops and barley; Dir.-Gen. STEFAN SANDULOV.

Bulgartabac (*State Tobacco Monopoly*): Sofia, 14 Blvd. Al. Stamboliiski; covers manufacture, import and export of raw and manufactured tobacco; Dir.-Gen. D. YADKOV.

Cementmramor: Sofia, 8 Sveta Sofia Sq.; imports and exports cement, marble, mosaics, bricks, etc.

Cherna Metalurgia: Sofia, 10 Lavele St.; imports and exports coking coal, iron ore, manganese ore, etc.

Chimimport (*Chemical Export and Import Company*): Sofia, Stephan Karadja St. 2; import and export of chemicals, fertilizer, plant protection preparations, tyres, synthetic rubber and rubber wares, photographic paper, aniline dyes, plastic and plastic products, etc.; Gen. Man. NAIDEN ELENKOV.

Elektroenergetika: Sofia, 5 Veslets St.; import and export of electric energy.

Electroimpex (*Electrical Export and Import Company*): Sofia, 17 George Washington Street; covers the export and import of electrical and power equipment; Gen. Man. St. Popov.

Elektroni Elementi: Botevgrad; production of electronic components; Dir.-Gen. Ing. IVAN IVANOV.

Filmbulgaria: Sofia, 135A Rakovski St.; export and import of cinema films.

Hemus: Sofia, Rousski Blvd. 6; import and export of literature, records, cameras and office materials.

Himichesko Machinostroene: Devnya; manufacture of machinery for the chemical, oil refining, pharmaceutical industries, etc.; Dir.-Gen. Ing. TONCHO KIRYAKOV.

Hranexport (*Miscellaneous Export and Import Company*): Sofia, 10 Graf Ignatiev Street; import and export of grain, seeds, coffee, tea and spices, etc.; Gen. Man. VELICHKO KUDRINOV.

Industrialimport (*Industrial Export and Import Company*): Sofia, Pozitano St. 3; import and export of textile raw materials, chemical fibres (rayon, acetate, non-cellulose materials, etc.), ready-made goods and garments, knitwear, fur and leather goods and glassware; Gen. Man. MARIN MARINOV.

BULGARIA

Trade and Industry

Inflot: Sofia, 5 Gourko St.; agency for foreign and Bulgarian shipping, inland and maritime.

Intercommerce (Amalgamated State Commercial Enterprise): Sofia, 16 Lenin Square; all kinds of multilateral and barter deals, import and export, sale in Bulgaria of imported goods against foreign currency, participation in foreign firms; Dir.-Gen. HR. GOUNNEROV.

Interpred: Sofia, 2 Stamboliiski Blvd.; association of the bureaux for the representation of foreign firms and commercial mediation in Bulgaria; Chair. GEORGE KOUMBILIEV.

Isotimpex: Sofia, 51 Chapaev St.; import and export of computing and organizational equipment, semi-conductors, radio parts, materials for computing equipment; Chief Dir. ASEN STAMENOV.

IZOT (State Economic Corporation): Sofia, 49 Chapaev St.; design and implementation of automated production and control systems, production of computing equipment and automation devices; Dir.-Gen. Ing. V. NEDEV.

Kintex: Sofia, 66 Anton Ivanov Blvd.; import and export of sports and hunting goods and explosives.

Korabostroene: Varna, 128D Blagoev St.; building and repair of ships; Dir.-Gen. Ing. D. POPOV.

Koraboimpex: Varna, 128 D. Blagoev St.; imports and exports ships, marine and port equipment.

Lessoimpex: Sofia, 2 Tsar Asen St.; import and export of timber, cellulose, furniture and wooden products.

Machinoexport: Sofia, Aksakov St. 5; export of machines, equipment, tools, wagons and spare parts; Gen. Man I. NIKOLOV.

Machinoimport: Sofia, 20 Joliot-Curie St.; import of complete plants and equipment for the power industry, food industry, etc.

Mineralimpex: Sofia, 20 G. Dimitrov Blvd.; export of mineral raw materials and products; import of machinery.

Mototehnika i Avtoserviz: Blvd. Vitosha 25; imports cars, trucks and spares; Dir.-Gen. IVAN STANKOV.

Nauka i Tehnika: Sofia, 2A Zhelyo Voivoda St.; import of apparatus; export of chemicals, instruments, etc.

Neftochim: Sofia, 6 Edinadeseti Avgust St.; export and import of petrol, fuel oil, kerosene, petro-chemicals, etc.

Pharmachim (State Economic Corporation): Sofia, Iliensko chaussee 16; manufacture, import and export of drugs, essential oils, cosmetics and dentist materials; Dir.-Gen. V. VELCHEV.

Philatelia: 44 Denkogu St., Sofia; import and export of postage stamps and philatelic accessories.

Pirin (State Economic Union): Sofia, 19 Levski St.; f. 1965; production of leather goods; Dir.-Gen. A. DIONISSIEV.

Raznoiznos (Miscellaneous Export and Import Company): Sofia, Tsar Assen Street 1; export and import of industrial and craftsmen's products, timber products, paper products, glassware, furniture, carpets, toys, sports equipment, musical instruments, etc.; Man. DIMITAR KOSTOV.

Resprom: Sofia, Zaharna Fabrika Quarter; an economic corporation for the manufacture of radio-electronic, communications and signal equipment, electric tools and instruments, medical and nuclear apparatuses; Dir.-Gen. D. NIKOLOV.

Ribno Stopanstvo (State Economic Corporation): Sofia, 19 Graf Ignatiev St.; import and export of fish and fish products; Dir.-Gen. D. NEDEV.

Rodopaimpex: Sofia, ul. Gavril Genov 2; production, import and export of cattle, meat, meat products, dairy products, bee products and concentrated fodder; Gen. Dir. N. LECHEV.

Rudmetal (State Economic Corporation): Sofia, 1A Dobrudja St.; export and import of metal and metal products, lead, zinc, copper, pure lead, kaolin, asbestos, chalk, etc.; Dir.-Gen. P. STOYANOV.

Stroymatimpex: Sofia, 8 Sveta Sofia St.; export of cement, lime, etc.; import of building materials.

Technoexport (Technical Export Company): Sofia, 20 Joliot-Curie St.; export of machines and complete plants; renders technical assistance abroad; Gen. Man. B. PCHELAROV.

Technoexportstroy: Sofia, 11 Antim I St.; designing, construction and prospecting abroad; Dir.-Gen. MARIN DJERMANOV.

Technoimport: Sofia, 20 Joliot-Curie St.; import of complete plants and equipment for the chemical industries.

Tezhko Machinostroene: Sofia, 11 Industrialna St.; production of power and chemical equipment, ventilation, purification, mining and textile machinery and machines for the food industry; Dir.-Gen. METODI PETROV.

Vinimpex: Sofia, ul. Lavele 19; import and export of wine and spirits; Gen. Man. D. STOIMENOV.

Vinprom: Sofia, 19 Lavele St.; production of wine and spirits; Dir.-Gen. Y. TODOROV.

Vuglishta: Sofia, 4-A Slaveikov Square; coal mining, electricity and fuel energy generation and distribution; Dir.-Gen. D. BORISSOV.

Zarneni Hrani: Sofia, Blvd. Vitosha 15; import and export of industrial oils, soap and vegetable oils.

ZMM (Economic Corporation of the Metal-Cutting Machinery Plants): Sofia, Iliensko chaussee 8; production of aggregate, metal-cutting and metal-working machines and instruments; Dir.-Gen. Ing. V. GROSANOV.

TRADE UNIONS AND CO-OPERATIVES

Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions: Sofia, Ul. Positano 8; the central Trade Union organization, to which are affiliated 18 individual trade unions; Pres. YONKO CHENGELOV; total mems. 3,323,600.

TRADE UNIONS

Trade Union of Workers in Administration and Social Organizations: Sofia, Ul. Alabin 52; 140,200 mems.; Chair. MLADEN SIRENYAKOV; Secs. LYUBOMIR TSOKEV, TEMENOZHKA TEOFILOVA.

Trade Union of Agricultural Workers: Sofia, Ul. Dime Hadjidimov 29; 580,300 mems.; Chair. NIKOLA PELOV; Secs. BORIS TEPAVICHAROV, IVAN BORISOV.

Trade Union of Workers in the Chemical Industry: Sofia, Ul. General Parensov 11; 99,300 mems.; Pres. Ing. STOJO CHRISTOV.

Trade Union of Workers in Communications and Information: Sofia, Ul. Shesti Septemvri 41; 42,300 mems.; Pres. Ing. TONKO CHENGELOV; Sec. NICOLA DAEV.

Trade Union of Construction and Building Industry Workers: Sofia, Ul. Dime Hadjidimov 29; 295,700 mems.; Chair. IVAN TODOROV; Secs. Ing. GHEORGHI LICHEV, BORIS METODIEV, YORDAN MALINOV.

BULGARIA

Trade Union of Engineering Workers: Sofia, Pl. Lenin 4; 299,700 mems.; Chair. Ing. BORIS DIMITROV; Secs. Ing. VAKLIN MANOLOV, YORDAN VENKOV, KOSTADIN DJATEV.

Trade Union of Workers in the Food Industry: Sofia, Ul. Dimo Hadjidimov 29; 259,300 mems.; Pres. VITAN TSVETANOV; Secs. ZORA VURBANOVA, VASIL KUNEV.

Trade Union of Forestry and Timber Industry Workers: Sofia, Ul. Dimo Hadjidimov 29; 81,100 mems.; Chair. Ing. SLAVI SLAVOV; Secs. KROUM DIMITROV, NIKOLA BOJCHEV.

Trade Union of Health Service Workers: Sofia, Pl. Lenin 4; 139,400 mems.; Chair. Prof. ZDARVKA KEMILEVA; Secs. Dr. LUCHKA PETROVA, Dr. PAVEL SERAFIMOV.

Trade Union of Workers in the Home Industry and Public Utilities: Sofia, Ul. Shesti Septemvri 4; 195,500 mems.; Pres. STEPHAN KRUMOV; Secs. GEORGY GOSPODINOV, MARIA TASSEVA.

Trade Union of Light Industry Workers: Sofia, Ul. Shesti Septemvri 4; 220,900 mems.; Chair. Ing. MAROUSSYA TODOROVA; Secs. VESSA KAMENOVA, GANCHO GEORGIEV.

Trade Union of Miners, Metallurgic and Power Industry Workers: Sofia, Ul. Gen. Pareasov 11; 167,000 mems.; Chair. GANYU NIKOLOV; Secs. Ing. VASSIL KORCHEV, MILCHO IVANOV.

Trade Union of Workers in the Polygraphic Industry and Cultural Institutions: Sofia, Ul. Alabin 52; 43,800 mems.; Pres. MARGARITA YURUKOVA; Secs. TSVETAN DANKIN, VLADIMIR CHOLAKOV.

Trade and Industry, Transport

Trade Union of Trade Workers: Sofia, Ul. Shesti Septemvri 4; 303,400 mems.; Chair. DOBRINA PAUNOVA; Secs. MOMCHIL DONKOV, VENNÉ PETKOV.

Trade Union of Transport Workers: Sofia, Blvd. Georgi Dimitrov 106; 292,600 mems.; Chair. Dr. Ing. KOLYO KUNCHEV; Secs. DIMITER RIMPOPOV, METODY DYAKOV.

Union of Bulgarian Actors: Sofia, Ul. Alabin 52; 5,100 mems.; Chair. Doz. LYUBOMIR KABAKCHIEV.

Union of Bulgarian Teachers: Sofia, Pl. Lenin 4; 184,700 mems.; Chair. GEORGI BANENKIN; Secs. TOTKA SPIRIDONOVA, Doz. ALEXANDER MADJAROV, STELA GERGOVA.

Union of Musicians in Bulgaria: Sofia, Ul. Alabin 52; 8,000 mems.; Chair. Prof. ALEXANDER NEYNSKI; Sec. SAVA DIMITROV.

CO-OPERATIVES

Central Co-operative Union: Sofia, Rakovsky 103, P.O. Box 55; f. 1947; the central body of all the co-operative organizations in the country. There are about 600 consumers' co-operatives, 400 co-operative farms, 158 agrarian-industrial complexes and 348 producers' co-operatives; more than 3,000,000 mems. are affiliated to the Central Union; Pres. STOYAN SJULEMESOV.

TRADE FAIR

International Fair-Plovdiv: Plovdiv; f. 1933; yearly in September, organized by Bulgarian Chamber of Commerce; mainly products of the mechanical, electrical and engineering industries.

TRANSPORT

Ministry of Transport: ul. Levski 9, Sofia; publ. *Railway Transport*. Directs the state rail, road, water and air transport organizations, and the following:

Transped: Sofia, 5 Gourko St.; f. 1965; Dir.-Gen. STOIL FERDOV.

RAILWAYS

There are 7,626 km. of track in Bulgaria, of which over 1,500 km. are electrified.

Bulgarian State Railways (BDZ): Sofia, 3 Ivan Vazov St.; owns and controls all railway transport; Dir.-Gen. Y. SMILOV.

ROADS

There were 36,091 km. of roads in Bulgaria at December 31st, 1976.

Autotransport: Sofia, 5 Gurko St.; f. 1965; Dir.-Gen. T. PEYUVSKI.

MOTORING ASSOCIATION

Union of Bulgarian Motorists: Sofia, 6 Sveta Sofia St.; f. 1957; Pres. IVAN VRACHEV; publ. *Car World*.

SHIPPING AND INLAND WATERWAYS

State Shipping Corporation Water Transport: Varna, 17 Panagyurishte St.; organization of sea and river transport; carriage of goods and passengers on waterways; controls all aspects of shipping and shipbuilding, also

engages in research, design and personnel training; Dir.-Gen. NICOLAY YOVTCHEV.

In 1974 Bulgaria had a sea-going fleet of more than 1,100,000 d.w.t. and vessels on the Danube with a total capacity of more than 227,000 tons.

Bulgarian River Lines: Ruse.

Steamship Navigation Service: Chervenoarmeyski Blvd., Varna I; fortnightly services between East and West Mediterranean ports, weekly services to the United Kingdom and Western Europe, and tramp ships which call at ports all over the world.

CIVIL AVIATION

Bulgarian Airlines—Balkan: Sofia, Pl. Narodno Sobranie 12; f. 1947; state economic internal passenger and cargo services to Varna, Burgas, Russe, Plovdiv, Stara Zagora, Khaskovo, Targovishte, Kardjali, Silistra, Pleven, Vidin, Yambal and Gorna Oriakhovitsa; external services to Algiers, Amsterdam, Athens, Baghdad, Beirut, Belgrade, Berlin, Brussels, Bucharest, Budapest, Cairo, Casablanca, Copenhagen, Damascus, Frankfurt am Main, Istanbul, London, Madrid, Milan, Moscow, Nicosia, Paris, Prague, Rome, Stockholm, Tripoli, Tunis, Vienna, Warsaw, Zürich; also agricultural aviation services; fleet of 11 TU-134, seven TU-154, nine AN-24, seven Il-18, three Yak-40 and two AN-12; Dir.-Gen. SHTERYU SHTEREV.

Bulgaria is served by the following airlines: Aeroflot, Air Algérie, AUA, British Airways, ČSA, Interflug, JAT, LOT, Lufthansa, MALEV, TAROM and Air France.

TOURISM

Balkantourist: Sofia, Pl. Lenin 1; f. 1948; the State tourist enterprise; Dir.-Gen. H. MASHEV.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Komitet za izkustvo i Kultura (*Committee for Art and Culture*): Chair. LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Naroden teatür 'Ivan Vazov' (*Ivan Vazov National Theatre*): Sofia; Chief Dir. DIKO FOCHEDJIEV.

Naroden teatür za mladezhta (*National Theatre for Young People*): Sofia; Artistic Man. and Dir. VIKTOR GEORGIEV.

Teatür na Narodnata Armiya (*Theatre of the People's Army*): Artistic Man. Col. STEFAN TAMAHKYAROV.

Durzhaven satirichen teatür (*State Satirical Theatre*): Sofia; f. 1957; Artistic Man. and Dir. N. SAVOV.

Narodna opera (*National Opera*): Blvd. Dondukov 58, Sofia; Dir. and Artistic Man. DIMITUR PETKOV.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Sofiyska durzhavna philharmoniya (*Sofia State Philharmonic Orchestra*): Sofia, Ul. Benkovski 1; f. 1928; Chief Conductor DIMITR MANOLOV.

Simfonichen Orkestrur na Komiteta za Televiziya i Radio (*Radio and Television Symphony Orchestra*): Sofia; Chief Conductor VASIL STEFANOV.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Institute of Physics and Atomic Research Centre of the Bulgarian Academy of Science: Lenin Street 72, Sofia; f. 1946; Dir. Acad. HR. HRISTOV.

A heterogeneous swimming-pool reactor, with a thermal capacity of 1,500 kW, came into operation near Sofia in 1961. The reactor, supplied under a bilateral agreement by the U.S.S.R. is used for the production of radioactive isotopes as well as for experimental work.

Bulgaria's first nuclear power station at Kozlodouï was opened in September 1974. It has a capacity of 440 MW. Another 440-MW. reactor was completed in 1975, and it is planned to increase the total capacity to 1,760 MW. by 1980.

UNIVERSITIES

Sofiiski Universitet "Kliment Ohridsky" (*University of Sofia*): Blvd. Ruski 15, Sofia; 1,195 teachers, 12,616 students.

Plovdivski Universitet "Paissij Hilendarski" (*Paissij Hilendarsky University of Plovdiv*): Plovdiv, Car Assen 24; 244 teachers, 3,893 students.

Veliko Tärnovski Universitet "Kiril i Metodii" (*Cyril and Methodius University of Veliko Tärnovo*): 203 teachers, 5,046 students.

CYPRUS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Cyprus is an island in the eastern Mediterranean about 60 miles south of Turkey. Climate is mild though snow falls in the mountainous south-west between December and March. About 75 per cent of the people speak modern Greek and the remainder Turkish. The Greek-speaking community adhere to the Greek Orthodox Church while most of the Turks are Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is white with a gold map of Cyprus, garlanded by olive leaves, in the centre. The capital is Nicosia.

Recent History

A guerrilla war against British rule in Cyprus was begun in 1955 by Greek Cypriots seeking unification (*Enosis*) with Greece. Their movement, the National Organization of Cypriot Combatants (EOKA), was led politically by Archbishop Makarios III, head of the Greek Orthodox Church in Cyprus, and militarily by General George Grivas. After a compromise agreement between the Greek and Turkish communities, independence was achieved on August 16th, 1960, and Archbishop Makarios became the first President of the Republic. Cyprus joined the Commonwealth in March 1961.

Between 1960 and 1974 Cyprus suffered from a long series of disputes between the Greek and Turkish communities and between factions within the Greek community, stemming from the Greek desire for *Enosis*. In 1964 a UN peace-keeping force was established to keep Greeks and Turks apart, following serious inter-communal fighting. The effective exclusion of the Turks from political power led to the creation of separate administrative, judicial and legislative organs for the Turkish community. Relations between the two communities gradually improved, and in 1968 talks on the establishment of a more equitable constitutional arrangement began. These talks continued sporadically for six years, never producing an agreement, the Turks favouring some form of federation, the Greeks a unitary state. Each community received military aid from its mother country, and the Greek Cypriot National Guard was controlled by officers of the Greek army.

In 1971 General Grivas returned to Cyprus, revived EOKA, and began a terrorist campaign for *Enosis*, directed against the Makarios government and apparently supported by the military regime in Greece. Grivas died in January 1974, and in June, Makarios ordered a purge of EOKA sympathizers from the police, National Guard and civil service, accusing the Greek regime of subversion. The National Guard staged a coup and on July 15th appointed Nicos Sampson President. At the invitation of Rauf Denktaş, the Turkish Cypriot leader, the Turkish army intervened to protect the Turkish community and prevent Greece using its control of the National Guard to take over Cyprus.

The Turkish army rapidly occupied the northern third of Cyprus, and Sampson resigned. Makarios fled abroad and Glavcos Clerides became acting President. In December 1974 Makarios returned to Cyprus and resumed the

Presidency, but the Turkish Cypriots' effective control of northern Cyprus enabled them to establish a *de facto* government, and in February 1975 to declare the establishment of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus".

Negotiations between the two communities continued intermittently from 1975 to 1977, but by November 1977 they had made little progress towards a political settlement. The Turkish Cypriots proposed a Greek/Turkish bi-regional federation with strong regional governments while the Greeks favoured a multi-regional federation with strong central government.

The most pressing problem for the two communities was the mass of refugees. By the end of 1975 most of the Turkish Cypriots in the south had been resettled in the northern area. However, many Greeks displaced from their homes in the north remained unhoused in the south in 1977.

In August 1977 Archbishop Makarios died. Spyros Kyprianou, the President of the House of Representatives and Chairman of the Democratic Party, was elected unopposed to succeed him for the remainder of his term of office. New presidential elections were scheduled for February 1978.

Government

The 1960 Constitution provided for a system of government in which power would be shared by the Greek and Turkish communities in proportion to their numbers. Although this constitution remains in force, since the ending of Turkish participation in the government in 1963, and particularly since the creation of a separate Turkish area in northern Cyprus in 1974, each community has administered its own affairs, refusing to recognize the authority of the other's government. The Greek Cypriot administration claims to be the government of all Cyprus, and is generally recognized as such, although it has no Turkish participation. The northern area is under the *de facto* control of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus", for which a constitution was promulgated in June 1975. Each community has its own president, council of ministers, legislature and judicial system.

Defence

The National Guard was set up by the House of Representatives in 1964, after the withdrawal of the Turkish members. Men between the ages of 18 and 50 are liable to two years conscription. The National Guard has officers from Greece. The Turkish community has its own police force and the Fighter's Army on which it relies for protection. These forces are supported by a detachment of the Turkish army, estimated at 25,000 men in January 1977. Cyprus also contains the UN Peace-Keeping force of 2,720 (1977), and the British military bases at Akrotiri and Dhekelia.

Economic Affairs

The Cypriot economy was gravely disrupted by the events of 1974. The division of the island and the con-

tinuing loss of tourist revenue meant that the economy has since remained severely dislocated.

The economy is basically agricultural, the main crops being potatoes and citrus fruit. Before the economic disasters of 1974, agriculture employed 35 per cent of the working population (1972) and provided 49 per cent of exports (1973). Industry was growing rapidly but mining had been in decline for some years. A large trade deficit was covered by income from tourism, foreign military expenditure and remittances from Cypriot expatriates.

Through an intensive programme of reconstruction, the Government of Cyprus has had a great measure of success in restoring agricultural and industrial production in the southern half of the island. By 1976 production of most of the main crops had nearly regained pre-1974 levels. The potato crop was particularly successful and in 1976 was the largest export earner. The 1977 potato crop was also expected to be large.

Industry in the Greek-controlled area had recovered markedly by 1976. Exports of manufactured goods (including processed food products) amounted to C£38.3 million, compared with £14.9 million in 1973. Industrial expansion also resulted in a reduction in the high level of unemployment caused by the influx of refugees in 1974. In 1977 a second emergency plan (1977/78) was launched, aiming to increase the production of food and basic commodities and to achieve an average annual growth rate of 10.7 per cent in the manufacturing sector. In 1976 imports rose faster than exports and the trade deficit increased to C£71.4 million, compared with £58 million in 1975.

The Turkish Cypriots, aided by Turkey, have begun an extensive programme of reconstruction in the northern area. Their aim is to create a totally self-sufficient economy and much emphasis has been laid on the improvement of communications and essential services, and the restoration of the damaged citrus groves. In 1976 43,000 tons of citrus fruits were exported and total exports from the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" amounted to C£7 million.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways in Cyprus. Towns and villages are linked by asphalted roads with frequent bus services. The three main ports are Famagusta, Limassol and Larnaca which provide cargo and passenger services to Greek and other Mediterranean ports. The international airport at Nicosia was closed in July 1974 and a new airport was constructed at Larnaca by the Greek Cypriots. In 1975 the Turkish authorities opened Ercan (formerly Tymbou) airport. In 1977 a hydrofoil service was started between Kyrenia and Mersin on the Turkish mainland.

Social Welfare

A comprehensive social insurance scheme covering every working male and female and their dependants is in operation. It includes protection against arbitrary and unjustified dismissal, industrial welfare, and tripartite co-operation in the formulation and implementation of labour policies and objectives. Benefits and pensions from the social insurance scheme cover unemployment, sickness, maternity, widows, orphans, injury at work, old age and death.

Education

Greek Cypriot education, originally under the control of the Greek communal chamber, is now organized by the Ministry of Education. Elementary education is free and

compulsory for six years between the ages of six and 14. The first year of secondary education is free, and over 25 per cent of pupils are exempted from paying fees for the rest of their education. Secondary education is provided by trade schools, technical schools, the Gymnasium-Lykeion (classics, science and economics) and the Agricultural Gymnasium. Higher education for teachers, engineers, foresters, nurses and health inspectors is provided by technical and vocational colleges.

A similar system was maintained for Turkish Cypriots by the Turkish Education Office. The "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" controls education in the Turkish area.

Tourism

Before the coup and Turkish intervention in July 1974, tourism was developing at a rapid rate. In 1973, nearly 265,000 tourists visited Cyprus. The tourist industry was severely disrupted by the invasion and in 1975 the number of tourists fell to 47,000. Revenue from tourism fell from Cyprus £24 million in 1973 to £14 million in 1974. However, the Government has made great efforts to restore the tourist industry and in 1976 180,200 tourists visited Cyprus.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and Commonwealth, the U.S.A., Yugoslavia.

Sport

Football, hockey, gymnastics and athletics are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1978: February 20th (Birthday of the Prophet)†, March 13th (Green Monday)*, March 25th (Greek Independence Day), April 23rd (National Sovereignty and Children's Day)†, April 28th–May 1st (Easter)*, May 19th (Youth and Sports Day)†, September 3rd–5th (Ramazan Bayram—End of Ramadan)†, October 1st (Independence Day), October 28th ("Ochi" Day), October 29th (Turkish Republic Day), November 10th–13th (Kurban Bayram—Feast of the Sacrifice)†, December 25th (Christmas Day)*, December 26th (Boxing Day)*.

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Epiphany)*.

* Greek Orthodox.

† Turkish Muslim.

Weights and Measures

Although the imperial and the metric systems are understood, Cyprus has a special internal system:

Weight: 400 drams = 1 oke = 2.8 lb.

44 okes = 1 Cyprus kantar.

180 okes = 1 Aleppo kantar.

Capacity: 1 liquid oke = 1.125 quarts.

1 Cyprus litre = 2.5 quarts.

Length and Area: 1 pic = 2 feet.

Area: 1 donum = 14,400 sq. ft.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 mils = 1 Cyprus pound.

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 713.25 mils;

U.S. \$1 = 401.93 mils.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Note: The figures in this survey have been provided by the Department of Statistics and Research at the Ministry of Finance in Nicosia. Since July 1974 the northern part of Cyprus has been under Turkish control, so some of the statistics relating to subsequent periods may not cover the whole island.

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)		"DE JURE" POPULATION (mid-1974 estimates)			
TOTAL	CULTIVATED	TOTAL	GREEKS	TURKS	OTHERS
3,572*	1,085†	639,000	496,200	117,300	25,500

* 9,251 sq. km. † 2,810 sq. km.

Mid-1976: The Cyprus Government estimated total population at 639,000 (the same as for 1974 and 1975).

Principal Towns (1974): Nicosia (capital) 117,100, Limassol 80,600, Famagusta 39,400, Larnaca 19,800, Paphos 9,100, Kyrenia 3,900.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1973	18.3	9.5
1974	18.1	10.8
1975	16.9	9.1
1976	19.6	9.8

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

	1975*	1976*
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	45,200	46,300
Mining and quarrying	2,343	2,416
Manufacturing	24,833	28,262
Construction	8,715	11,500
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	1,528	1,480
Commerce	19,960	21,590
Transport, storage and communications . .	6,290	6,800
Services	37,020	38,100
Other activities (not adequately described)	61,842	47,905
TOTAL	207,731	204,353

* Provisional. Figures include unemployed, National Guard and Cypriots temporarily working abroad. They refer only to the Greek community.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 tons)

	1974	1975	1976
Wheat	95	32	34
Barley	110	50	55
Potatoes	150	110	180
Carrots	15	3	10
Carobs	6	20	32
Olives	8	13	10
Grapes	145	170	165
Oranges	155	32	36
Grapefruit	57	35	33
Lemons	18	11	10

LIVESTOCK
('000 head in December each year)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cattle	33	15	15	17
Sheep	430	210	225	255
Goats	340	200	210	230
Pigs	163	114	121	141
Chickens	3,085	1,650	1,900	2,100

Fishing: Value of catch: (1972) £683,000; (1973) £884,000; (1974) £777,000; (1975) £641,000.

MINING

EXPORTS

(tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Asbestos	28,541	36,579	27,930	33,022
Chromite	29,907	24,453	27,682	12,142
Cupreous concentrates	63,978	45,737	38,690	41,848
Cement copper	6,440	2,317	—	—
Cupreous pyrites	32,875	22,965	19,466	—
Iron pyrites	358,026	282,625	402,178	144,534
Gypsum	22,875	10,564	20	10,161
Terra umbra	14,491	11,124	4,139	9,955
Yellow ochre	630	596	217	435
Other minerals	9,632	7,039	11,678	7,717

INDUSTRY

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976
Cement	'000 metric tons	338.4	611.5	1,025.5
Bricks	million	24.7	9.7	12.5
Tiles	'000 sq. metres	740	307	408
Cigarettes	'000 lb.	3,219	3,350	4,004
Shoes*	'000 pairs	1,608	2,025	3,027
Beer	million litres	12.5	11.2	11.4
Wines	" "	41.6	29.0	32.6
Intoxicating liquors	" "	2.3	2.6	2.5

* Excluding plastic and semi-finished shoes.

FINANCE*

1,000 mils=1 Cyprus pound.

Coins: 1, 3, 5, 25, 50, 100 and 500 mils.

Notes: 250 and 500 mils; 1 and 5 pounds.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling=713.25 mils; U.S. \$1=401.93 mils.

Cyprus £100=£140.20 sterling=\$248.80.

Note: From November 1967 to August 1971 the par value of the Cyprus pound was U.S. \$2.40 (\$1=416.7 mils). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the Cyprus pound was valued at U.S. \$2.6057 (\$1=383.8 mils). From February to July 1973 the exchange rate was Cyprus £1=U.S. \$2.8952 (\$1=345.4 mils). The Cyprus pound was at par with the pound sterling until the latter was allowed to "float" in June 1972; and it has itself been "floating" since July 1973. The average market value of the Cyprus pound was \$2.861 in 1973; \$2.743 in 1974; \$2.716 in 1975; \$2.437 in 1976.

* Since 1974 Turkish currency has been in use in the Turkish Cypriot area, as there is a shortage of Cypriot currency. The exchange rate has been fixed at Cyprus £1=38 Turkish liras.

BUDGET 1976

(Cyprus £)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct taxes	12,492,800	Agriculture and forests	766,282
Indirect taxes	22,745,741	Water development	453,307
Fees, charges and reimbursements	8,582,154	Public works	940,110
Interest on public money	4,962,334	Cyprus army and Tripartite Agreement	296,802
Rents and royalties	697,780	Customs and excise	581,512
Fines and forfeitures	483,673	Public debt charges	6,044,327
Lotteries	925,169	Pensions and grants	2,403,312
Miscellaneous	898,585	Cost of living allowances	8,654,279
Sales of immovable property	69,711	Medical	3,871,680
Other	25,099,178	Police	4,391,453
		Subsidies, subventions and contributions	13,189,934
		Education grants	5,847,730
		Other	22,286,380
TOTAL	76,957,125	TOTAL	69,727,108

1977 Budget: Revenue £68,734,985; Expenditure £74,320,036.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

(Cyprus £)

	1974	1975	1976
Water Development	1,628,973	1,508,566	1,657,962
Road Network	1,184,692	1,739,978	1,315,657
Harbours	1,139,619	630,529	513,267
Agriculture	2,127,672	2,343,769	2,664,938
Commerce and Industry	367,520	409,190	519,841
Airports	96,739	429,631	1,244,098

1977 Development Budget: Total expenditure £25.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Gold	15.0	16.3	16.3	18.1	18.4	17.6	17.4
IMF Special Drawing Rights	3.9	8.3	11.3	12.6	12.8	11.8	9.2
Reserve position in IMF	6.5	7.1	7.1	7.9	—	—	—
Foreign exchange	183.6	253.3	284.9	268.2	237.3	185.9	265.3
TOTAL	209.0	285.0	319.6	306.8	268.5	215.2	291.9

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

MONEY SUPPLY
(C£ million at December 31st).

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Currency outside banks	18.42	21.76	26.26	29.73	35.75	33.71	39.31
Demand deposits at deposit money banks	24.16	24.96	31.18	31.11	31.26	30.68	44.02
TOTAL MONEY	42.58	46.72	57.44	60.84	67.01	64.39	83.33

RETAIL PRICE INDEX
(1973=100)

	1973*	1974	1975	1976
All Items	128.05	116.18	121.56	126.15
Food and Drinks	133.65	120.14	131.14	134.59
Rent	126.99	103.44	101.13	101.30
Fuel and Light	103.58	132.37	147.93	154.80
Household Equipment	132.31	113.51	120.16	126.04
Household Operations	125.65	129.59	149.51	155.98
Clothing and Footwear	119.97	110.40	114.10	117.27
Miscellaneous	132.08	120.62	123.84	132.76

* Base: 1967=100.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(Cyprus £ million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST .	310.1	282.3	239.8	291.4
<i>of which:</i>				
Agriculture, etc.	41.1	50.5	40.4	53.5
Manufacturing	43.3	38.4	35.3	47.4
Construction	28.7	21.7	12.2	17.5
Wholesale and retail trade	49.3	42.0	38.8	48.1
Income from abroad	11.2	11.9	14.1	14.9
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	346.9	311.3	266.2	323.9
<i>Less depreciation allowances</i>	-15.6	-14.0	-12.0	-14.6
NET NATIONAL INCOME	331.3	297.3	254.2	309.3
Indirect taxes less subsidies	25.6	17.1	12.3	17.6
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	305.7	280.2	241.9	291.7
Depreciation allowances	15.6	14.0	12.0	14.6
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	321.3	294.2	253.9	306.3
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services, and borrowing	44.6	60.7	54.4	47.4
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	365.9	354.9	308.3	353.7
<i>of which:</i>				
Private consumption expenditure	258.0	255.1	214.6	250.8
Government consumption expenditure	37.0	44.9	47.0	50.0
Gross fixed capital formation	80.2	67.5	38.3	51.1
Increase in stocks	5.1	-7.4	5.2	4.5

* Provisional.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Cyprus £ million)

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Exports f.o.b.	47.9	57.2	51.9	52.4
Imports f.o.b.	-108.2	-140.5	-138.2	-110.9
TRADE BALANCE	-60.3	-83.3	-86.3	-58.5
Invisible Receipts	88.7	97.4	104.3	86.1
Invisible Payments	-33.7	-42.3	-44.5	-41.3
Invisible Balance	55.0	55.1	59.8	44.8
CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE	-5.3	-28.2	-26.5	-13.7
Short-term Capital	3.7	7.3	1.9	-1.6
Long-term Loans	-0.5	3.7	5.9	0.8
Other Private Long-term Capital	14.4	13.0	11.8	3.8
Other Official Long-term Capital	0.2	—	—	—
Net Capital Movement	17.8	24.0	19.6	3.0
Net Errors and Omissions	-5.1	-0.3	-3.7	-3.6
OVERALL BALANCE	7.4	-4.5	-10.6	-14.3

EXTERNAL TRADE
(Cyprus £'000)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports c.i.f.*	86,462	98,229	106,869	121,480	157,442	148,028	113,709	177,763
Exports f.o.b.	40,903	45,189	47,279	51,305	60,474	55,287	56,012	106,332

* Excluding NAAFI imports and imports of military stores but including imports of gold (Cyprus £'000): 379 in 1971; 519 in 1972; 564 in 1973; 213 in 1974; 684 in 1975; 905 in 1976.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES*
(Cyprus £'000)

CIVIL IMPORTS c.i.f.	1973	1974	1975	1976
Food and live animals	32,668	24,084	24,346	32,077
Cereals and cereal preparations	18,070	10,618	8,354	12,867
Wheat and meslin (unmilled)	5,377	2,369	2	2,352
Barley (unmilled)	11,063	5,157	6,223	5,453
Beverages and tobacco	2,012	2,037	2,339	8,220
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	1,534	1,561	1,821	5,616
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	8,774	19,021	18,067	26,801
Petroleum and petroleum products	8,554	18,494	17,072	25,655
Crude and partly refined petroleum	5,554	12,910	9,675	14,565
Petroleum products	3,000	5,583	7,397	11,090
Residual fuel oils	823	2,797	5,531	4,723
Chemicals	11,725	11,106	10,246	15,015
Basic manufactures	43,250	43,067	28,726	49,662
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	3,743	5,293	5,469	7,708
Paper and paperboard	2,879	3,937	3,323	5,175
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	12,171	11,647	9,679	17,191
Woven textile fabrics (excl. narrow or special fabrics)	6,568	6,300	5,094	9,941
Iron and steel	9,955	10,234	3,321	8,953
Bars, rods, angles, shapes, etc.	6,154	6,149	936	4,405
Bars and rods (excl. wire rod)	5,518	5,590	689	3,614
Machinery and transport equipment	40,150	32,770	17,499	28,669
Non-electric machinery	14,181	15,024	7,902	n.a.
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	9,987	9,794	6,012	n.a.
Transport equipment	15,982	7,951	3,584	7,439
Road motor vehicles and parts	13,715	7,614	3,410	7,176
Passenger cars (excl. buses)	9,543	4,727	1,796	3,719
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	11,533	9,247	7,296	10,838
TOTAL (incl. others)	157,442	148,028	113,709	177,763

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1973	1974†	1975†	1976‡
Food and live animals	29,831	23,031	18,832	33,779
Fruit and vegetables	28,714	22,328	18,205	31,651
Fresh fruit and nuts (excl. oil nuts)†	17,579	11,859	7,887	8,302
Oranges, tangerines and mandarines†	8,994	7,017	1,776	2,154
Oranges†	8,777	6,963	1,625	2,064
Other citrus fruit†	7,184	3,683	3,436	2,960
Fresh or simply preserved vegetables	8,723	7,093	8,649	19,917
Fresh potatoes	5,941	5,066	7,725	17,707
Beverages and tobacco	6,812	6,196	5,497	10,939
Beverages	5,369	5,228	4,176	7,578
Alcoholic beverages	5,363	5,223	4,164	7,341
Wine (incl. grape must)	4,548	5,096	3,780	4,925
Wine of fresh grapes	4,136	5,061	3,750	4,556
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	11,578	10,695	8,382	8,970
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	7,456	6,518	3,394	3,823
Non-ferrous ores and concentrates	7,022	6,518	3,394	3,823
Copper ores and concentrates	6,641	5,874	2,630	3,330
Cupreous concentrates	4,760	4,971	2,495	3,339
Basic manufactures	1,402	2,710	9,089	13,854
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	406	1,050	6,015	9,358
Lime, cement, etc.	238	593	5,980	9,170
Cement	101	500	5,980	9,168
Machinery and transport equipment	5,949	255	730	1,830
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,269	3,425	5,777	14,288
Clothing (excl. footwear)	2,052	2,201	3,450	5,353
TOTAL (incl. others)	60,474	46,652	48,813	85,193

* Beginning in 1976, the classification has been revised and figures are not all strictly comparable with those for earlier years.

† Dried citrus fruit are included with "fresh fruit and nuts".

‡ Excluding re-exports (£7,886,000 in 1974; £6,514,000 in 1975; £10,584,000 in 1976) and ships and aircraft (£749,000 in 1974; £686,000 in 1975; £1,584,000 in 1976).

CYPRUS

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(Cyprus £'000)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1974	1975	1976	EXPORTS f.o.b.†	1974	1975	1976
Algeria	—	—	3,636	Czechoslovakia	1,445	1,254	931
Argentina	208	256	4,219	Germany, Fed. Republic	3,283	991	597
Austria	1,609	1,646	2,642	Greece	1,863	2,334	2,233
Belgium	2,776	1,290	2,603	Iraq	680	816	1,977
France	9,716	7,887	9,712	Kuwait	474	580	2,294
Germany, Fed. Republic	13,674	7,421	12,457	Lebanon	2,519	2,194	18,025
Greece	9,743	13,890	17,362	Libya	2,811	4,026	5,836
Iraq	5,632	7,602	7,502	Netherlands	1,221	1,357	1,877
Israel	2,579	2,456	3,616	Nigeria	70	1,629	222
Italy	11,509	7,325	16,427	Poland	1,448	177	125
Japan	5,356	4,435	7,872	Saudi Arabia	415	1,297	6,313
Netherlands	3,775	3,155	5,756	Spain	804	1,039	1,702
Saudi Arabia	5,938	564	1,091	Sweden	469	983	1,975
Switzerland	2,798	1,194	1,496	Syria	546	4,475	6,419
U.S.S.R.	5,753	7,401	6,615	U.S.S.R.	3,928	2,410	2,211
United Kingdom	30,652	22,453	35,080	United Arab Emirates	448	979	4,844
U.S.A.	9,383	3,784	9,815	United Kingdom	21,099	19,557	29,466
TOTAL (incl. others)	148,028	113,709	177,763	TOTAL (incl. others)	54,538	55,326	104,748

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of consignment.

† Excluding stores for ships and aircraft (Cyprus £'000): 749 in 1974; 686 in 1975; 1,584 in 1976.

TRANSPORT
ROADS

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cars	75,075	66,094	63,543	66,493
Taxis	2,984	2,972	3,655	2,634
Lorries	17,477	17,267	16,172	17,204
Motor cycles	14,880	15,274	10,987	11,715
Tractors, etc.	7,479	7,332	4,498	5,152
TOTAL	117,895	108,939	98,855	103,198

SHIPPING

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Vessels* entered ('000 net reg. tons)	5,152	3,316	3,232	4,236
Goods loaded ('000 tons)	1,149	997	1,309	1,777
Goods unloaded ('000 tons)	2,121	1,382	1,133	1,632

* Steam or motor vessels and sailing vessels.

CIVIL AVIATION
CYPRUS AIRWAYS

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Kilometres flown	5,727,302	2,894,313	2,424,577	4,401,000
Passenger arrivals	351,434	190,976	89,767	182,870
Passenger departures	352,165	194,525	89,234	208,486
Freight landed (tons)	2,551	1,524	870	3,418
Freight cleared (tons)	7,665	3,783	4,478	10,378

TOURISM
FOREIGN VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN*

	1973	1974	1975†	1976†
Greece	15,017	9,614	7,506	15,826
Israel	5,863	3,592	2,672	4,159
Lebanon	10,067	7,581	4,312	77,887
United Kingdom	116,026	52,938	17,474	34,501
U.S.A.	14,808	6,721	2,090	4,967
TOTAL (incl. others)	264,066	150,478	47,084	180,206

* Excluding one-day visitors. † Figures do not apply to the Turkish occupied zone.

Tourist Earnings: (1970) £8.1m.; (1971) £13.6m.; (1972) £19m.; (1973) £24m.; (1974) £14m.

Number of Hotel Beds: (1970) 7,823; (1971) 9,413; (1972) 8,420; (1973) 10,796; (1974) 13,050.

Number of Tourist Nights: (1970) 658,322; (1971) 890,952; (1972) 1,167,963; (1973) 1,334,490; (1974) 740,143.

EDUCATION

GREEK

(1976/77)

	ESTABLISH- MENTS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Elementary	428	2,110	54,593
Secondary (public)	52	1,819	38,749
Secondary (private)	26	317	5,310
Technical and vocational (public)	11	442	6,574
Teacher training	1	15	97
Other post-secondary	5	63	685

Source (unless otherwise stated): Department of Statistics and Research, Ministry of Finance, Nicosia.

“TURKISH FEDERATED STATE OF CYPRUS”

Note: The “Turkish Federated State of Cyprus” was established in 1975 after the Turkish invasion of northern Cyprus. It is an illegal regime and has been condemned by the United Nations.

Population: 140,000 (October 1975 estimate).

BUDGET 1977/78

(Turkish liras)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Local taxes	1,145,811,113	Housing and rehabilitation	84,500,000
Local loans	130,926,510	Company investment	52,000,000
Foreign aid	61,260,043	Water projects	43,974,000
		Communications	37,500,000
		Health	11,630,000
		Other (incl. tourism, education, agri- culture)	1,108,413,600
TOTAL	1,337,997,666	TOTAL	1,337,997,600

EXTERNAL TRADE

1976 (Cyprus £): Imports 29,232,571; Exports 7,007,300.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(Cyprus £)

EXPORTS	1976
Denmark	240,727
Italy	717,299
Libya	224,365
Netherlands	1,234,499
Turkey	2,057,720
United Kingdom	2,319,019
TOTAL (incl. others)	7,007,300

EDUCATION

(1976/77)

	ESTABLISH- MENTS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Basic education			
Nursery	6	19	585
Primary (1st stage)	177	593	18,220
Junior secondary (2nd stage)	12	114	2,157
Secondary education	10	400	8,347
Adult education	42	42	1,780
Technical schools	5	134	811
Teacher training college	1	4	68

Source: Office of the London Representative of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus".

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution entered into force on August 16th, 1960, on which date Cyprus became an independent republic. In March 1961 Cyprus was accepted as a member of the Commonwealth.

ARTICLE 1

The State of Cyprus is an independent and sovereign Republic with a presidential regime, the President being Greek and the Vice-President being Turkish, elected by the Greek and the Turkish Communities of Cyprus respectively as hereinafter in this Constitution provided.

ARTICLES 2-5

The Greek Community comprises all citizens of the Republic who are of Greek origin and whose mother tongue is Greek or who share the Greek cultural traditions or who are members of the Greek Orthodox Church.

The Turkish Community comprises all citizens of the Republic who are of Turkish origin and whose mother tongue is Turkish or who share the Turkish cultural traditions or who are Moslems.

Citizens of the Republic who do not come within the above provisions shall, within three months of the date of the coming into operation of this Constitution, opt to belong to either the Greek or the Turkish Community as individuals, but, if they belong to a religious group, shall opt as a religious group and upon such option they shall be deemed to be members of such Community.

The official languages of the Republic are Greek and Turkish.

The Republic shall have its own flag of neutral design and colour, chosen jointly by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic.

The Greek and the Turkish Communities shall have the right to celebrate respectively the Greek and the Turkish national holidays.

ARTICLES 6-35

Fundamental Rights and Liberties

ARTICLES 36-53

President and Vice-President

The President of the Republic as Head of the State represents the Republic in all its official functions; signs the credentials of diplomatic envoys and receives the credentials of foreign diplomatic envoys; signs the credentials of delegates for the negotiation of international treaties, conventions or other agreements; signs the letter relating to the transmission of the instruments of ratification of any international treaties, conventions or agreements; confers the honours of the Republic.

The Vice-President of the Republic as Vice-Head of the State has the right to be present at all official functions; at the presentation of the credentials of foreign diplomatic envoys; to recommend to the President the conferment of honours on members of the Turkish Community which recommendation the President shall accept unless there are grave reasons to the contrary. The honours so conferred will be presented to the recipient by the Vice-President if he so desires.

The election of the President and the Vice-President of the Republic shall be direct, by universal suffrage and secret ballot, and shall, except in the case of a by-election, take place on the same day but separately.

The office of the President and of the Vice-President shall be incompatible with that of a Minister or of a Representative or of a member of a Communal Chamber or of a member of any municipal council including a Mayor or of a member of the armed or security forces of the Republic or with a public or municipal office.

The President and Vice-President of the Republic are invested by the House of Representatives.

The President and the Vice-President shall hold office for a period of five years.

The Executive power is ensured by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic.

The President and the Vice-President of the Republic in order to ensure the executive power shall have a Council of Ministers composed of seven Greek Ministers and three Turkish Ministers. The Ministers shall be designated respectively by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic who shall appoint them by an instrument signed by them both.

The decisions of the Council of Ministers shall be taken by an absolute majority and shall, unless the right of final veto or return is exercised by the President or the Vice-President of the Republic or both, be promulgated immediately by them.

The executive power exercised by the President and the Vice-President of the Republic conjointly consists of:

- Determining the design and colour of the flag.
- Creation or establishment of honours.
- Appointment of the members of the Council of Ministers.
- Promulgation by publication of the decisions of the Council of Ministers.
- Promulgation by publication of any law or decision passed by the House of Representatives.
- Appointments and termination of appointments as in Articles provided.
- Institution of compulsory military service.
- Reduction or increase of the security forces.
- Exercise of the prerogative of mercy in capital cases.
- Remission, suspension and commutation of sentences.
- Right of references to the Supreme Constitutional Court and publication of Court decisions.
- Address of messages to the House of Representatives.

The executive power exercised by the President consists of:

- Designation and termination of appointment of Greek Ministers.
- Convening and presiding of the meetings of the Council of Ministers.
- Right of final veto on Council decisions and on laws or decisions of the House of Representatives concerning foreign affairs, defence or security.
- Right of recourse to the Supreme Constitutional Court.
- Publication of the communal laws and decisions of the Greek Communal Chamber.
- Prerogative of mercy in capital cases.
- Addressing messages to the House of Representatives.

The executive power exercised by the Vice-President consists of:

- Designation and termination of appointment of Turkish Ministers.
- Asking the President for the convening of the Council of Ministers and being present and taking part in the discussions.
- Right of final veto on Council decisions and on laws or decisions of the House of Representatives concerning foreign affairs, defence or security.
- Right of recourse to the Supreme Constitutional Court.
- Publication of the communal laws and decisions of the Turkish Communal Chamber.
- Prerogative of mercy in capital cases.
- Addressing messages to the House of Representatives.

ARTICLES 54-60

Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers shall exercise executive power in all matters, other than those which are within the competence of a Communal Chamber, including the following:

- General direction and control of the government of the Republic and the direction of general policy.
- Foreign affairs, defence and security.
- Co-ordination and supervision of all public services.
- Supervision and disposition of property belonging to the Republic.
- Consideration of Bills to be introduced to the House of Representatives by a Minister.
- Making of any order or regulation for the carrying into effect of any law as provided by such law.
- Consideration of the Budget of the Republic to be introduced to the House of Representatives.

ARTICLES 61-85

House of Representatives

The legislative power of the Republic shall be exercised by the House of Representatives in all matters except those expressly reserved to the Communal Chambers.

The number of Representatives shall be fifty:

Provided that such number may be altered by a resolution of the House of Representatives carried by a majority comprising two-thirds of the Representatives elected by the Greek Community and two-thirds of the Representatives elected by the Turkish Community.

Out of the number of Representatives 70 per cent shall be elected by the Greek Community and 30 per cent by the Turkish Community separately from amongst their members respectively, and, in the case of a contested election, by universal suffrage and by direct and secret ballot held on the same day.

The term of office of the House of Representatives shall be for a period of five years.

The President of the House of Representatives shall be a Greek, and shall be elected by the Representatives elected by the Greek Community, and the Vice-President shall be a Turk and shall be elected by the Representatives elected by the Turkish Community.

ARTICLES 86-111

Communal Chambers

The Greek and the Turkish Communities respectively shall elect from amongst their own members a Communal Chamber.

The Communal Chambers shall, in relation to their respective Community, have competence to exercise legislative power solely with regard to the following:

All religious, educational, cultural and teaching matters.

Personal status; composition and instances of courts dealing with civil disputes relating to personal status and to religious matters.

Imposition of personal taxes and fees on members of their respective Community in order to provide for their respective needs.

ARTICLES 112-121, 126-128

Officers of the Republic

ARTICLES 122-125

The Public Service

The public service shall be composed as to 70 per cent of Greeks and as to 30 per cent of Turks.

ARTICLES 129-132

The Forces of the Republic

The Republic shall have an army of two thousand men of whom 60 per cent shall be Greeks and 40 per cent shall be Turks.

The security forces of the Republic shall consist of the police and gendarmerie and shall have a contingent of two thousand men. The forces shall be composed as to 70 per cent of Greeks and as to 30 per cent of Turks.

ARTICLES 133-164

The Courts

(See section Judicial System)

ARTICLES 165-199

Financial, Miscellaneous, Final and Transitional Provisions

Note: The following measures have been passed by the House of Representatives since January 1964, when the Turkish members withdrew:

1. The amalgamation of the High Court and the Supreme Constitutional Court.
2. The abolition of the Greek Communal Chamber and the creation of a Ministry of Education.
3. The unification of the Municipalities.
4. The unification of the Police and the Gendarmerie.
5. The creation of a military force by providing that persons between the ages of eighteen and fifty can be called upon to serve in the National Guard.
6. The extension of the term of office of the President and the House of Representatives by one year intervals from July 1965 until elections in February 1968 and July 1970 respectively.
7. New electoral provisions; abolition of separate Greek and Turkish rolls; abolition of post of Vice-President, which was re-established in 1973.

THE GOVERNMENT***HEAD OF STATE**

President: SPYROS KYPRIANOU†.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(October 1977)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: IOANNIS CHRISTOPHIDES.

Minister of the Interior and of Defence: CHRISTODOULOS VENIAMIN.

Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources: FRIXOS KOLOTAS.

Minister of Labour and Social Insurance: MARCOS SPANOS.

Minister of Communications and Works: GEORGE TOMBAZOS.

Minister of Education: Dr. CHRYSOSTOMOS SOFIANOS.

Minister of Justice and of Health: GEORGE IOANNIDES.

Minister of Finance: ANDREAS PATSALIDES.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: ANTONIS PIERIDES.

Minister of Health: Dr. ANDREAS MIKELLIDES.

* Under the Constitution of 1960 the Vice-Presidency and three posts in the Council of Ministers are reserved for Turkish Cypriots. However, there has been no Turkish participation in the government since December 1963. In 1968 President Makarios announced that he considered the office of Vice-President in abeyance until Turkish participation in the government is resumed, but the Turkish community elected Rauf Denktaş Vice-President in February 1973.

† Presidential elections were scheduled to take place in February 1978.

PARLIAMENT**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

The House of Representatives originally consisted of 50 members, 35 from the Greek community and 15 from the Turkish community, elected for a term of five years. In January 1964 the Turkish members withdrew and set up the Turkish Legislative Assembly of the Turkish Cypriot Administration.

President: ALECOS MICHAELIDES.

ELECTIONS FOR THE GREEK REPRESENTATIVES
(September 5th, 1976)

PARTY	SEATS
Democratic Front*	21
AKEL (Communist Party)	9
EDEK (Unified Democratic Union)	4
Independents (Pro-Government)	1
TOTAL	35

* Renamed Democratic Party.

POLITICAL PARTIES

AKEL—Progressive Party of the Working People (*Anorthotikon Komma Ergazomenou Laou*): Akamantos St., P.O.B. 1827, Nicosia; f. 1941; the Communist Party of Cyprus; over 14,000 mems.; 9 seats in the House of Representatives; Sec.-Gen. EZEKIAS PAPAIOANNOU; publs. *Haraughi* (daily), *Democratia* (weekly).

Democratic Party (*Demokratiko Komma*): f. 1976; supports settlement of the Cyprus problem based on UN resolutions; 21 seats in the House of Representatives; Chair. SPYROS KYPRIANOU.

DEK—Democratic National Party (*Demokratikon Ethnikon Komma*): Archbishop Makarios Ave., Nicosia; f. 1968; opposition party, pledged to a policy of union with

Greece (*Enosis*); Chair. RENOS CHRISTODOULIDES; publ. *Gnomi* (weekly).

Democratic Rally (*Demokratikos Synagermos*): f. 1976; opposition party; calls for more active involvement of the West in the settlement of the Cyprus problem; Chair. GLAVCOS CLERIDES.

EDEK—Unified Democratic Union of Cyprus (*Eniea Demokratiki Enosis Kyprou*): f. 1969; the Socialist Party of Cyprus; supports independent, non-aligned, unitary, demilitarized Cyprus; stands for a socialist structure; 4 seats in the House; Chair. Dr. VASSOS LYSSARIDES; Publs. *Ta Nea* (daily), *Anexartites* (weekly).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO CYPRUS

(In Nicosia, except where otherwise stated.)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Argentina: Rome, Italy (E).

Australia: 4 Annis Komninis St., 2nd Floor (HC); *High Commissioner:* LESLIE WILSON JOHNSON, C.B.E.

Austria: Athens, Greece (E).

Barbados: London, England (HC).

Belgium: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Brazil: Tel-Aviv, Israel (E).

Bulgaria: 15 St. Paul St. (E); *Ambassador:* MARIN ILIEV BANGUIEV.

Canada: Tel-Aviv, Israel (HC).

China, People's Republic: 27 Clements St., P.O.B. 4531 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Colombia: Jerusalem, Israel (E).

Cuba: Halkydonos 9, Lycavitos (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ LUIS GALBE.

Czechoslovakia: 39 Agapinoros St. (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH GRÉGR.

Denmark: 3 Gregoris Afxentiou St., P.O.B. 5033 (E); *Ambassador:* R. THORNING-PETERSEN.

Egypt: 3 Egypt Ave., P.O.B. 1742 (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN SHASH.

Finland: Tel-Aviv, Israel (E).

France: 6 Ploutarchou St., Engomi, P.O.B. 1671 (E); *Ambassador:* PHILIPPE OLIVIER.

German Democratic Republic: 115 Prodromos St. (E); *Ambassador:* KARL WILDAU.

Germany, Federal Republic: 10 Nikitaras St., P.O.B. 1795 (E); *Ambassador:* GOTTFRIED PAGENSTERT.

Greece: 8/10 Byron Ave., P.O.B. 1799 (E); *Ambassador:* MIHALIS C. DOUNTAS.

Hungary: Athens, Greece (E).

India: Amman, Jordan (HC).

Iraq: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Israel: 44 Archbishop Makarios III Ave., P.O.B. 1049 (E); *Ambassador:* NAHUM ESHKOL.

Italy: 5 Dinokratos St., Lycavitos, P.O.B. 1452 (E); *Ambassador:* ROMANO ROSSETTI.

Japan: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Lebanon: 1 Queen Olga St., P.O.B. 1924 (E); *Ambassador:* MUNIR TAKIEDDINE.

Libya: 9A Kyranoros St., P.O.B. 3669 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULWAHAB ZINTANY.

Malta: London, England (HC).

Netherlands: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Nigeria: Rome, Italy (HC).

Norway: Tel-Aviv, Israel (E).

Pakistan: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Poland: 5 Svoronou St., P.O.B. 1952 (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* STANISLAW GOLISZEK.

Portugal: Rome, Italy (E).

Romania: 10 Dramas St. (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* ION ANGHEL.

Spain: Damascus, Syria (E).

Sweden: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Switzerland: Tel-Aviv, Israel (E).

Syria: Corner Androcleous and Thoukidides Sts., P.O.B. 1891 (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* MOHAMMAD KHODOR.

Turkey: 10 Server Somuncuoğlu St. (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* CANDEMIR ÖNKÖN.

U.S.S.R.: 4 Gladstone St., P.O.B. 1845 (E); *Ambassador:* SERGEY T. ASTASIN.

United Kingdom: Alexander Pallas St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* DONALD McD. GORDON, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Therissos St. (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Jr.

Vatican: 2 Victoria Rd., P.O.B. 1064 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* WILLIAM ADOLPH GALEW.

Yugoslavia: 2 Vasilos Olga St. (E); *Ambassador:* BLAGOJ PEROVSKI.

Cyprus also has diplomatic relations with Chile, Ethiopia, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Mexico, Monaco, Seychelles, Somalia, Uganda, Uruguay, Zaïre and Zambia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Nicosia.

President: Hon. Mr. Justice M. A. TRIANTAFYLIDIS.

Judges: Hon. Mr. Justice A. S. STAVRINIDES, Hon. Mr. Justice L. N. LOIZOU, Hon. Mr. Justice T. HADJIAN-ASTASSIOU, Hon. Mr. Justice A. N. LOIZOU, Hon. Mr. Justice Y. CH. MALACHTOS.

The Constitution of 1960 provided for a separate Supreme Constitutional Court and High Court but in 1964, in the absence of the Turkish members of the House of Representatives, these were amalgamated to form a single Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court is the final appellate court in the Republic and the final adjudicator in matters of constitutional and administrative law, including recourses on conflict of competence between state organs on questions of the constitutionality of laws, etc. It deals with appeals from Assize Courts and District Courts as well as from the decisions of its own single judges when exercising original jurisdiction in certain matters such as prerogative orders

of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, *certiorari*, etc., and in admiralty and certain matrimonial causes.

Assize Courts and District Courts:

As required by the Constitution a law was passed in 1960 providing for the establishment, jurisdiction and powers of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, i.e. of six District Courts and six Assize Courts.

Ecclesiastical Courts:

There are seven Orthodox Church tribunals having exclusive jurisdiction in matrimonial causes between members of the Greek Orthodox Church. Appeals go from these tribunals to the appellate tribunal of the Church.

Supreme Council of Judicature: Nicosia.

The Supreme Council of Judicature is composed of the Attorney-General, the President and Judges of the Supreme Court.

It is responsible for the appointment, promotion, transfer, etc., of the judges exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction in the District Courts and the Assize Courts.

"TURKISH FEDERATED STATE OF CYPRUS"

The Turkish intervention in Cyprus in July 1974 saw the establishment of a separate area in northern Cyprus under the control of the Autonomous Turkish Cypriot Administration with a Council of Ministers, and separate judicial, financial, military and educational machinery serving the Turkish community.

On February 13th, 1975, the Turkish-occupied zone of Cyprus was declared the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" and Rauf Denktaş elected President. At the second joint meeting held by the Executive Council and Legislative Assembly of the Autonomous Turkish Cypriot Administration it was decided to set up a Constituent Assembly which would prepare a Constitution for the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" within 45 days. This constitution, which was approved by the Turkish Cypriot population in a referendum held on June 8th, 1975, is regarded by the Turkish Cypriots as a first step towards a federal republic of Cyprus. The main provisions of the constitution are summarized below.

The "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" is a democratic, secular republic based on the principles of social justice and the rule of law. It shall exercise only those functions which fall outside the powers and functions expressly given to the [proposed] Federal Republic of Cyprus. Necessary amendments shall be made to the constitution of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" when the constitution of the Federal Republic comes into force. The official language is Turkish.

Legislative power is vested in a Legislative Assembly, composed of 40 deputies, elected by universal suffrage for a period of five years.

The President is Head of State and is elected by universal suffrage for a period of five years. No person may be elected President for more than two consecutive terms.

The Council of Ministers shall be composed of a Prime Minister and 10 Ministers.

Judicial power is exercised through independent courts.

Other provisions cover such matters as the rehabilitation of refugees, property rights outside the "Turkish Federated

State", protection of coasts, social insurance, the rights and duties of citizens, etc.

The "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" has neither sought nor received international recognition as an independent state, and in March 1975 the UN Security Council adopted a resolution regretting its creation.

Vice-President of the Republic and President of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus": RAUF R. DENKTAŞ.

CABINET

(October 1977)

Prime Minister: NEJAT KONUK.

Minister of Defence and Foreign Affairs: VEDAT ÇELİK.

Minister of the Interior: ORHAN ZİHNİ BİLGEHAN.

Minister of Communications and Public Works: EROL KAZIM ANDAÇ.

Minister of Health: DR. ALİ ATUN.

Minister of Labour and Social Insurance: MUSTAFA ÇAĞATAY.

Minister of Housing and Rehabilitation: HAKKI ATUN.

Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Power: İRSİN KÜÇÜK.

Minister of Culture, Education and Training: KENAN ATAOL.

Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism: RECEP ALİ GÜRLER.

Minister of Finance: TANSEL FİKRİ.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The forty-member Assembly replaced the former Constituent Assembly in June 1976. It is the only body empowered by the Constitution to exercise the Federated State's legislative functions. The 40 deputies are elected for a period of five years.

Speaker: OSMAN ÖREK.

Deputy Speaker: OĞUZ R. KORHAN.

ELECTION JUNE 1976

PARTY	SEATS
National Unity	29
Communal Liberation	6
Republican Turkish	2
Populist	2
Independent	1
TOTAL	40

POLITICAL PARTIES

Cumhuriyetçi Türk Partisi (Republican Turkish Party): Mirata Flats, First Floor, Osman Paşa Avenue, Nicosia; f. 1970 by members of the Turkish community in Cyprus; social democratic principles with left of centre stand; district organizations at Famagusta, Kyrenia and Morphou; Leader ÖZKER ÖZGÜR.

Ulusal Birlik Partisi (National Unity Party): Nicosia; f. 1975; party of Government; based on Atatürk's reforms, social justice and peaceful co-existence in an independent, bi-zonal, federal state of Cyprus; Leader NEJAT KONUK; Gen. Sec. ORHAN ZİHNİ BİLGEHAN.

Halkçı Parti (The Populist Party): Nicosia; f. 1975; party programme follows rigid social democratic principles. Leader ALPER Y. ORHON.

Toplumcu Kurtuluş Partisi (Communal Liberation Party): Nicosia; f. 1976; based on Atatürk's reforms, social democratic principles, social justice and peaceful co-existence in an independent, bi-zonal, federal state of Cyprus free of British bases; Leader ALPAY DUR-DURAN.

BRITISH SOVEREIGN
BASE AREAS

AKROTIRI and DHEKELIA

Administrator: Air Vice-Marshal R. D. AUSTEN-SMITH, C.B., D.F.C., R.A.F.

Chief Officer of Administration: P. G. ADAMS, D.F.C.

Senior Judge of Senior Judge's Court: W. A. SIME, M.B.E., Q.C.

Resident Judge of Judge's Court: M. S. STEEL, D.F.C.

Under the Cyprus Act 1960, the United Kingdom retained sovereignty in two sovereign base areas and this was recognized in the Treaty of Establishment signed between the U.K., Greece, Turkey and the Republic of Cyprus in August 1960. The base areas cover 99 square miles. The Treaty also conferred on Britain certain rights within the Republic, including rights of movement and the use of specified training areas.

Greeks form 80 per cent of the population and most of them belong to the Orthodox Church. Most Turks (18 per cent of the population) are Muslims.

Greek Orthodox	449,000
Muslims	104,000
Armenian Apostolic	3,500
Maronite	3,000
Anglican	} 18,000
Roman Catholic	
Other	
(1960 census)	

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Council of Judicature:

The Supreme Council of Judicature, composed of the President and Judges of the Supreme Court, a retired member of the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" and the elected President of the Cyprus Turkish Bar, is responsible for the appointment, promotion, transfer, leave and discipline of all judges in accordance with the powers vested by the Constitution of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus". The appointment of the President and judges of the Supreme Court must be approved by the President of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus".

Supreme Court:

President: Hon. Mr. Justice NECATİ MÜNİR ERTEKÜN.

Judges: Hon. Justices ÜLFET EMİN, AHMED İZZET, ŞAKİR S. İLKAY, SALİH S. DAYIÖĞLU.

In the areas governed by the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" the Supreme Court exercises the powers vested in the Supreme Council of Judicature and the Supreme Court by the 1960 Constitution. It is the final appellate court dealing with appeals from Assize and District Courts and from the decisions of its own judges when exercising original jurisdiction. It is the final adjudicator in matters of constitutional and administrative law.

Assize Courts and District Courts:

The courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, established by the law of 1960, amended by the Constitution of the "Turkish Federated State".

Turkish Communal Courts:

Civil disputes relating to the personal status of members of the Turkish community are dealt with by two Communal Courts. There is also a communal appellate court to which appeals may be made from the courts of first instance.

UNITED NATIONS
PEACE-KEEPING FORCE IN
CYPRUS

(UNFICYP)

Headquarters at Nicosia, Cyprus

Set up for three months in March 1964 (subsequently extended at intervals of three or six months) to keep the peace between the Greek and Turkish communities and help to solve outstanding issues between them.

Commander: Maj.-Gen. JAMES QUINN (Ireland).

Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General: JAVIER PÉREZ DE CUÉLLAR (Peru).

See page 76.

RELIGION

The Orthodox Church of Cyprus: Archbishopric of Cyprus, P.O.B. 1130, Nicosia; f. 45 A.D.; the Autocephalous Orthodox Church of Cyprus is part of the Eastern Orthodox Church; the Church is independent, and the Archbishop, who is also the Ethnarch (national leader of the Greek community), is elected by universal suffrage; 500,000 members.

Archbishop of Nicosia and all Cyprus: Archbishop CHRYSOСТОS

Metropolitan of Paphos: (vacant)

Metropolitan of Kyrenia: (vacant)

CYPRUS

Development of the "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus"; circ. 2,000.

Kypriacos Logos: 10 Kimonos St., Engomi, Nicosia; f. 1969; every two months; Editor P. STYLIANOU; circ. 6,000.

Mathitiki Estia (Student Hearth): Pancyprrian Gymnasium, Nicosia; f. 1950; annually; Greek; organ of the Pancyprrian Gymnasium students; Editor GEORGE PRODRUMOU.

Nea Epochi: 8 Akamandos St., P.O.B. 1581, Nicosia; f. 1959; every two months; Greek; literary material; Editor ACHILLEAS PYLIOTIS; circ. 2,500.

Öğretmen (Teacher): Nicosia; f. 1972; monthly; Turkish; organ of Cyprus Turkish Secondary Schools Teachers Assn.; circ. 1,200.

Paediki Hara: 18 Archbishop Makarios III Ave., Nicosia; monthly; for teachers; published by the Pancyprrian Union of Greek Teachers; Editor ANDREAS POLYDOROU; circ. 15,000.

Panta Embros: P.O.B. 1156, Nicosia; monthly; published by the Cyprus Scouts' Association; Greek; circ. 3,700.

Pneumatiki Kypzos: Nicosia; f. 1960; monthly; Greek; literary.

Radio Programme: Cyprus Broadcasting Corp., P.O.B. 4824, Nicosia; fortnightly; published by the CBC; radio and TV programme news; Script Supervisor TAKIS G. MAGOS; circ. 25,000.

Synergatistis (The Co-operator): P.O.B. 4537, Nicosia; f. 1961; monthly magazine; Greek; official organ of the Pancyprrian Confederation of Co-operatives; Editor G. I. PHOTIOU; circ. 4,300.

Trapezikos: P.O.B. 1235, Nicosia; f. 1960; bank employees' magazine; Greek; monthly; Editor G. S. MICHAELIDES; circ. 17,500.

Türk Sen (Turkish Trade Unions): 7-7A Şehit Mehmet R. Hüseyin Sok., P.O.B. 829, Nicosia; f. 1971; weekly; Turkish; organ of Cyprus Turkish Trade Unions Federation; circ. 5,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Cyprus News Agency: c/o Director-General, Cyprus Broadcasting Corp., Nicosia; f. 1976; Greek; Chair. LELLOS DEMETRIADES; Dir. ANDREAS CHRISTOPHIDES.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France Presse (AFP): Stassinou Court, Flat 46, Nicosia; Rep. GERARD CASTORIADES.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 2158, 4 Michael Karalios St., Engomi; Rep. ALEX EFTHYVOULOU.

Athenagence (Athens News Agency) (Greco): Andreas Patsalides 10, Engomi; Rep. GEORGE LEONIDAS.

Czechoslovak News Agency (ČTK): 30 Evagoras Pallikarides St., Strovolos; Rep. STAVROS ANGELIDES.

Iraqi News Agency: P.O.B. 1098, Nicosia; Rep. CHRISTAKIS KATSAMBAS.

Novosti (U.S.S.R.): Kreontos 6, P.O.B. 4051, Nicosia; Rep. GAREGIN SHAHOUNIAN.

Polish Press Agency (PAP): Prodromos St. 24, P.O.B. 2373, Nicosia; Rep. MICHALAKIS PANTELIDES.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): Nicodemos Mylonas 21A, Nicosia; Rep. ANDREAS KANNAOUROS.

Reuters (United Kingdom): Flat 31, Acropolis Court, Karaiskakis St., Nicosia; Rep. JOHN BIERMAN.

Tanjug (Yugoslavia): Demophon St. 10, Nicosia; Rep. ZORAN POPOVIC.

TASS (U.S.S.R.): 3 Philhellion St., Nicosia; Rep. VLADISLAV CHERTENKOV.

The Press, Radio and Television, Finance

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): 40 Nikis St., Flat 2, Nicosia; Rep. ANDREAS HADJIPAPAS.

PUBLISHER

MAM (Cyprus National Youth Council): P.O.B. 1722, Nicosia; general works about Cyprus and by Cypriot authors.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Cyprus Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 4824, Nicosia; Chair. LOUKIS PETRIDES; Dir. Gen. A. N. CHRISTOFIDES; Deputy Dir. Gen. I. HADJIOSSIF; Chief Engineer P. ASTREOS; Head of Radio Programmes CH. PAPADOPOULOS; Head of Television Programmes G. MITSIDES; publ. *Radio Programme*.

Radio: f. 1952; programmes in Greek, Turkish, English and Armenian; two medium wave transmitters of 20 kW. in Nicosia, relay stations at Paphos and Limassol, two 20 kW. VHF transmitters on Mount Olympus; international service in English and Arabic; relays Radio Monte Carlo to the Middle East from a station on Cape Greco.

Television: f. 1957; one Band III 40/8 kW transmitter on Mount Olympus, transposer stations at Tsada, Platres, Kakopetria.

Radio Bayrak: Atatürk Sq., Nicosia; f. 1963; home service in Turkish, overseas services in Turkish, Greek and English; broadcasts 18 hours a day; Dir.-Gen. HAKKI SÜHA; Dir. of Programmes MEHMET FEHMI.

Bayrak TV: f. 1976; transmits programmes in Turkish, Greek and English on three channels; Gen. Dir. HARID FEDAIL; Programme Dir. UNER ULUTUG.

British Forces Broadcasting Service, Cyprus: British Forces Post Office 53; 120 hours per week in English; Station Controller R. W. MORGAN; Engineer-in-Charge E. C. O'GORMAN.

Türkiye Radyo Televizyon (T.R.T.): Turkish television programmes are transmitted to the Turkish sector of Cyprus.

In December 1976, in the Government-controlled areas, 96,500 households possessed one or more radio receivers and 67,850 possessed television receivers.

FINANCE

(br. = branch; cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Cyprus pounds)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Cyprus: P.O.B. 1087, 36 Metochiou St., Nicosia; f. 1963; became the Bank of Issue in 1963; cap. p.u. £100,000; dep. £78.2m. (Dec. 1976); Gov. C. C. STEPHANI; publs. *Report* (annual), *Bulletin* (quarterly).

CYPRIO BANKS

Bank of Cyprus Ltd.: P.O.B. 1472, 80-90 Phaneromeni St., Nicosia; f. 1860; cap. p.u. £6m.; dep. £55.7m. (Dec. 1976); Gov. MICHAEL COLOCASSIDES; Chair. M. S. SAVVIDES; 42 branches throughout Cyprus.

Co-operative Central Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 4537, Nicosia; f. 1938; banking and credit facilities to member societies; Sec.-Man. R. CLEVERES.

Cyprus Popular Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 1032, Archbishop Makarios III Avenue, Nicosia; f. 1901; cap. p.u.

CYPRUS

Synomospondia Ergaton Kyprou (*Cyprus Workers' Confederation*): 23 Athanasiou Diakou St., P.O.B. 5018, Engomi, Nicosia; f. 1944, registered 1950; 7 Federations, 5 Labour Centres, 47 unions, 12 branches with a total membership of 31,714; affiliated to the Greek Confederation of Labour and the ICFTU; Gen. Sec. MICHAEL IOANNOU; publ. *Ergatiki Phoni* (Workers' Voice), weekly.

In December 1974, there were 22 employers' associations with a total membership of 2,671, 111 unions with 253 branches and 8 Union Federations and 5 Confederations with 10 branches and a total membership of 97,113.

TRADE FAIRS

Cyprus International (State) Fair: P.O.B. 3551, Nicosia; third scheduled for May-June 1978.

TRANSPORT

There are no railways in Cyprus.

ROADS

In 1975 there were 9,686 kilometres of roads, of which 4,462 kilometres were paved and 5,224 kilometres were earth or gravel roads. Bus and taxi services between Nicosia and the principal towns and villages were severely disrupted by the Turkish invasion. The north and south are now served by separate transport systems, and there are no services linking the two sectors. There are plans to build a highway between Nicosia and Kyrenia, to be completed in 1978.

Cyprus Automobile Association: 30 Homer Ave., P.O.B. 2279, Nicosia; f. 1933; Chair. M. S. AGROTIS, O.B.E.

SHIPPING

Until 1974 Famagusta was the island's most important harbour, handling about 83 per cent of the country's cargo. Famagusta is a natural port capable of receiving ships of a maximum draught of 9.2 metres. Since its capture by the Turkish army in August 1974 the port has been officially declared closed to international traffic. However, it continues to serve the Turkish-occupied region.

The ports which serve the country's maritime trade at present are Limassol and Larnaca which are both newly constructed. In 1975 Larnaca handled 30 per cent of the general cargo traffic with the remaining 70 per cent handled by Limassol. Paphos, in the west, an open roadstead, provides anchorage for small vessels drawing less than 3 metres.

Limassol, already in 1974 the main passenger port of the island has, since the closure of Famagusta, developed into the principal port of Cyprus, handling in 1975, 927,925 tons of cargo, 61 per cent of Famagusta's pre-1974 level. Larnaca is the island's main oil port, handling in addition, 74,600 tons in imports and 323,000 in exports in 1975.

Both Kyrenia and Karavostassi are under Turkish occupation and have been declared closed to international traffic. Karavostassi used to be the country's major mineral port dealing with 76 per cent of the total mineral exports. However, since the war minerals are being passed through Vassiliko and Limni which are open roadsteads.

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

In recent years the number of merchant vessels registered in Cyprus has risen sharply from 314 (1,575,702 g.r.t.) in 1970 to 930 (3,329,346 g.r.t.) in 1975.

Allied Industries Ltd.: Nicosia; part of Chandris Group, London, U.K.; one cargo vessel, one tanker.

Evelpis Shipping Co. Ltd.: Nicosia; London agents Lemos Bros. Co. Ltd.; one cargo vessel.

Hellespont Shipping Co. Ltd.: c/o MM. Montanios and Montanios, Flat 2, 3rd Floor, Co-operative Bldg., Archbishop Kyprianos St., Limassol.

Kavalaris Shipping Co. Ltd.: Famagusta; worldwide tramping services; one cargo vessel; Dirs. S. M., P., G. and A. KOLAKIS.

Kornos Shipping Co. Ltd.: Nicosia; cargo services; one cargo vessel; Gen. Man. N. M. PAPAIONNOU.

Marifoam Shipping Co. Ltd.: Nicosia; part of Chandris Group, London, U.K.; one tanker.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Nicosia, which can accommodate all types of aircraft, including jets. It was closed in July 1974 following the Turkish invasion. A new airport was constructed at Larnaca from which flights operate to neighbouring countries.

In 1975 the Turkish authorities opened Ercan (formerly Tymbou) airport.

Cyprus Airways: 21 Athanasiou Diakou St., P.O.B. 1903, Nicosia; f. 1946; jointly owned by Cyprus Government, British Airways and local interests; charter subsidiary Cyprair Tours; Chair. G. ELIADES; Gen. Man. E. SAVVA; services to Amman, Athens, Bahrain, Beirut, Benghazi, Cairo, Damascus, Dubai, Frankfurt, Kuwait, London, Paris and Tel-Aviv from Larnaca Airport; fleet of one DC-8, two DC-6, one 720, two One-Eleven 500, one Britannia 253F.

Cyprus Turkish Airlines: Ataturk Chad., Nicosia; f. 1974; jointly owned by Govt. of "Turkish Federated State of Cyprus" and Turkish Airlines; Chair. VEDAT ALPASLAN; routes from Ercan Airport, Nicosia, to Ankara, Adana and Istanbul.

Under normal conditions Cyprus is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, ALIA, Alitalia, Balkan, British Airways, CSA, Egyptair, El Al, Interflug, KLM, MALÉV, MEA, Olympic, Sabena, Swissair, Syrian Arab Airlines, TAROM, THY and Zambian Airways.

TOURISM

Cyprus Tourism Organization: Zena Building, 18 Th Theodotou St., P.O.B. 4535, Nicosia; Chair. FRINOS PETRIDES; Dir.-Gen. A. ANDRONICOU.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

E. Ka. Te: Pancyprian Chamber of Fine Arts, P.O.B. 2179, Nicosia; f. 1964; Pres. A. SAVVIDES; Sec. Gen. A. LADOMMATOS; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

TH.OK.: Cyprus Theatrical Organization, 10A Kiferi Paul St., Nicosia; f. 1971; Dir. EVIS GABRIELIDES.

bers 135,000 and the air force 46,000; border troops number 10,000. The People's Militia comprises 100,000 part-time personnel. Defence expenditure in 1977 totalled 18,240 million korunas. As a result of the invasion of 1968, Soviet forces occupy permanent positions on the frontier with the Federal Republic of Germany.

Economic Affairs

Although Czechoslovakia depends on the U.S.S.R. for many raw materials, it is a highly industrialized country. In 1976 the industrial sector employed 38 per cent of the working population and produced 64 per cent of Net Material Product. Industry is state-owned. Until 1961, heavy industry and engineering received precedence, but under the third Five-Year Plan (1961-65), greater stress was laid on light industry. The fourth Five-Year Plan (1966-70) aimed to develop the power and chemical industries, modernize machinery building and improve consumer services.

Under this plan the radical reforms of Dr. Ota Šik, then Deputy Prime Minister, were proposed, including the decentralization of industry, autonomy for individual state enterprises, and the acceptance of Western capital for joint ventures. These plans were shelved, and a return to strong central management of the economy came in 1969. Czechoslovakia is an important engineering nation with a considerable output of motor cars and cycles. Other important industries are glass, beer, ceramics and textiles.

Agriculture has been collectivized and about 95 per cent of the land is under agricultural co-operatives, state farms or communal enterprises. It has become an important stabilizing factor in the economy. During the period 1971-75, production increased by 15.5 per cent. Important crops are wheat, barley, potatoes and sugar beet.

The targets of the fifth Five-Year Plan were exceeded. National income rose by 31.7 per cent, 3.7 per cent above the target, and investment went up by 44.1 per cent. The gross national product increased by 38 per cent, and industrial output grew by 37.5 per cent.

However, in 1977 there were indications of an economic slowdown, due mainly to the previous year's poor harvest, the labour shortage, energy problems and less favourable terms of trade.

The sixth Five-Year Plan (1976-80) envisages a 27-29 per cent increase in national income. Investment will expand by 31 per cent. Priority is being given to the development of industry, particularly the engineering sector, which should achieve a growth rate of 48-51 per cent.

Czechoslovakia is a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), and a large proportion of its trade is with the countries of Eastern Europe, particularly the Soviet Union. However, there is considerable trade with West European countries, notably the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria and the United Kingdom. In 1976 a record trade deficit of 4,461 million korunas was registered with the West. Principal exports include machinery and equipment, chemicals and fuels, and glass and other manufactured goods.

Transport and Communications

About 46 per cent of all freight traffic is carried by the

railways which have a total length of 13,186 km., 2,807 of which are electrified. Roads (totalling 73,677 km. in 1977) carry about 84 per cent of the passenger transport. The Elbe and Danube are navigable and Czechoslovakia's overseas trade passes through East German, Polish and Black Sea ports. Civil aviation is important and there are about 60 regular internal services.

Social Welfare

A single and universal system of social security was established in Czechoslovakia after the Second World War. All workers and employees benefit equally from the insurance scheme. Protection of health is provided for by law, with particular emphasis on the prevention of illness rather than treatment and cure. Medical care, treatment, medicines, etc. are free for the entire Czechoslovak population. The National Health Insurance Scheme is administered by the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, which also supervises other aspects of social welfare such as protection of the individual at work, housing conditions and recreation schemes. Since 1956 sickness benefit has been paid to all those workers who are temporarily unable to work due to illness, injury, medical treatment, etc. Sickness benefit may be paid for a maximum period of two years after which time disablement pension applies. Social security is guaranteed for all through different schemes: for wage-earners, members of co-operative societies, members of agricultural co-operatives, pensioners and members of the armed forces. Benefits and rights are the same for all these groups. Great importance is attached today to maternity benefits and family allowances, which are paid according to the situation of the woman and family concerned.

Education

Many children between the ages of three and six years attend kindergarten (*mateřská škola*). In 1976/77 there were 522,066 pupils at such schools. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years, when children attend the basic school (*základní devítiletá škola*). There were 8,550 basic schools with 1,882,371 pupils in attendance in 1976/77. At first a general curriculum is provided, followed by more specialized subjects.

The secondary school system in Czechoslovakia is similar to those of other countries in Eastern Europe. The vast majority of Czechoslovak children continue their education in some form or other after the compulsory basic school. The general secondary school (*střední všeobecně vzdělávací škola*), provides three-year courses in either mathematics and science, or languages and the social sciences. The *střední škola pro pracující* (secondary school for adult students) is attended by workers and adults and in most cases is actually run by industrial plants for their employees. In 1976/77, about 340 general secondary schools and secondary schools for adult students had 137,105 students. Vocational secondary schools (*střední odborná škola*), as their name suggests, provide a general education together with vocational training. There were 385 such schools with 307,303 students in 1976/77. The apprentice school (*učňovská škola*) trains the student to enter a trade in industry, agriculture, etc., straight from school. In 1976/77 they were attended by 336,020 students. At the same time, 36 institutions of higher learning, including 6 universities, had 160 departments and 168,310 students.

REGIONS

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (Jan. 1st, 1977)	DENSITY (per sq. km.)
<i>Czech Socialist Republic:</i>			
Central Bohemia	11,004	1,139,065	104
Southern Bohemia	11,347	675,589	60
Western Bohemia	10,872	880,142	81
Northern Bohemia	7,808	1,149,475	147
Eastern Bohemia	11,241	1,234,037	110
Southern Moravia	15,028	2,005,356	133
Northern Moravia	11,067	1,899,243	172
Prague (city)	496	1,175,522	2,370
	78,863	10,158,434	129
<i>Slovak Socialist Republic:</i>			
Western Slovakia	14,491	1,647,614	114
Central Slovakia	17,976	1,477,083	82
Eastern Slovakia	16,179	1,340,636	83
Bratislava (city)	368	350,025	951
	49,014	4,815,358	98
TOTAL	127,877	14,973,792	117

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(December 31st, 1976)

Praha (Prague, capital)	1,175,522	Havířov	93,039
Brno	363,179	Hradec Kralové	89,192
Bratislava	350,025	Pardubice	88,478
Ostrava	316,990	České Budějovice	84,639
Košice	180,792	Liberec	83,156
Plzeň (Pilsen)	162,902	Karviná	81,711
Olomouc	97,504	Ústí nad Labem	76,945

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1969	222,934	15.5	125,285	8.7	161,276	11.2
1970	228,531	15.9	126,585	8.8	165,567	11.5
1971	237,242	16.5	129,952	9.0	165,231	11.5
1972	251,455	17.4	135,108	9.3	162,015	11.1
1973	274,703	18.9	141,288	9.7	168,196	11.6
1974	291,367	19.8	140,411	9.6	171,325	11.7
1975	289,342	19.5	141,045	9.5	169,566	11.5
1976	287,134	19.2	138,876	9.3	170,336	11.4

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYED*

('000)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976†
Agriculture	1,097	1,066	1,058	1,033	1,029
Forestry and Fishing	99	99	98	96	96
Mining, Manufacturing, Gas and Electricity	2,758	2,799	2,828	2,859	2,887
Construction	639	659	675	689	714
Trade, Restaurants, etc.	595	620	635	659	676
Other Commerce	141	141	145	144	137
Transport and Storage	375	377	378	376	382
Communications	104	106	108	110	112
Health and Social Services	295	307	319	331	330
Education and Culture	459	458	466	478	469
Other Services (incl. water supply)	561	569	582	594	579
Others	56	53	65	66	65
TOTAL	7,179	7,254	7,357	7,435	7,476

* Excluding family workers and apprentices.

† Provisional.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, January 1st, 1976

('000 hectares)

Arable Land	5,126
Under Permanent Crops	130
Meadows and Pastures	1,748
Forest Land	4,506
Other Land	1,048
Total Land Area	12,558
Inland Water	230
TOTAL	12,788

PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per ha.)		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Wheat and Spelt	1,275	1,183	1,278	5,059	4,202	4,807	39.9	35.7	37.7
Rye*	219	191	186	671	530	361	30.8	27.9	30.1
Barley	867	908	857	3,375	3,114	2,901	39.2	32.0	34.0
Oats†	226	221	198	687	591	379	31.1	27.7	22.9
Maize	167	158	204	574	843	514	40.1	54.9	36.0
Sugar Beet	208	219	215	8,219	7,734	5,248	397.3	356.2	246.1
Potatoes	280	251	240	4,522	3,565	4,214	163.2	142.4	175.5
Green Peas	2	3	1	12	13	n.a.	55.2	46.8	n.a.
Dry Peas	13	17	14	18	24	23	15.1	14.5	17.2
Dry Broad Beans	16	44	64	30	76	25	18.7	17.1	9.3
Vetch	3	3	2	3	3	1	10.1	9.0	7.6
Grapes	30	31	32	138	209	209	44.9	66.3	65.2
Linseed	31.1	30.9	30.4	10	11	10	3.7	3.6	3.4
Flax Fibre†				80	90	66	n.a.	29.2	21.9
Rapeseed	45	63	63	94	131	133	20.8	20.7	21.2
Poppy Seed	10.4	10	9	7	5	1.8	7.2	5.1	2.5
Hops	9.0	10.6	10.4	7.5	10.8	9.7	8.0	10.3	9.4
Tobacco	3.7	3.5	3.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	15.3	15.5	13.1

* Including mixed crops of rye and wheat.

† Including mixed crops of oats and barley.

‡ Production figures include straw.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
(production, '000 metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976		1974	1975	1976
Carrots	147.7	132.8	91.6	Plums: Fresh	n.a.	n.a.	18.0
Onions	175.2	131.2	86.5	Dry	37.0	33.3	60.6
Garlic	9.5	8.4	6.4	Sweet Cherries	11.5	31.8	36.9
Tomatoes	90.9	97.2	84.3	Sour Cherries	3.0	6.8	6.0
Cabbages	240.5	250.1	210.3	Peaches	12.7	8.2	9.7
Cauliflowers	69.7	70.0	64.5	Apricots	21.7	5.9	14.3
Lettuce	22.2	24.7	21.0	Strawberries	31.9	28.3	18.1
Cucumbers and Gherkins	99.7	141.6	83.9	Currants	17.5	20.7	15.8
Apples	129.2	182.4	190.3	Gooseberries	6.8	n.a.	n.a.
Pears	20.3	38.6	38.8				

LIVESTOCK
('000 head at end of year)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cattle	4,466	4,556	4,566	4,555	4,654
Pigs	6,093	6,266	6,719	6,683	6,820
Sheep	889	842	811	805	797
Goats	212	174	140	121	98
Horses	100	84	71	62	57
Chickens*	37,672	39,676	38,017	38,720	42,559
Ducks*	579	702	577	528	n.a.
Geese*	644	576	493	482	n.a.
Turkeys and Guinea Fowl*	275	278	388	399	n.a.

* Adult birds only.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Beef and Veal*	404,000	431,000	431,000	415,000
Mutton, Lamb and Goats' Meat*	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Pig Meats*	671,000	703,000	738,000	728,000
Horse Meat*	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Poultry Meat	124,000	129,000	134,000	141,000
Other Meat	35,000	35,000	38,000	30,000
Lard	91,780	96,803	101,373	97,578
Tallow	15,627	17,463	18,633	18,701
Cows' Milk†	5,430,000	5,503,183	5,462,664	5,400,047
Goats' Milk	94,674	78,723	64,723	51,241
Butter‡	113,582	110,903	109,442	113,076
Cheese from Cows' Milk‡	129,003	135,188	138,938	149,716
Condensed and Evaporated Milk	116,938	121,711	125,418	123,057
Dried Milk	70,627	75,667	82,402	83,035
Hen Eggs	212,700	223,000	225,000	241,454
Honey	8,096.8	6,161.7	3,320	11,241
Wool: Greasy	3,772	3,714	3,618	3,601
Clean	2,263	2,228	2,170	n.a.
Cattle Hides	52,289	55,791	56,383	53,360

* Including slaughter fats and edible offals.

† Including milk sucked by young animals.

‡ Factory production only, i.e. butter or cheese manufactured at milk plants, excluding farm production.

FORESTRY

 ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
 ('000 cubic metres, without bark)

	CONIFEROUS (Soft Wood)			BROADLEAVED (Hard Wood)			TOTAL		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Planned	11,862	12,318	13,281	3,943	3,967	3,864	15,805	16,285	17,145
Unplanned	297	266	288	164	160	145	461	426	433
Production	12,159	12,584	13,569	4,107	4,127	4,009	16,266	16,711	17,578
Deliveries	11,601	12,248	13,000	3,782	3,905	3,891	15,383	16,153	16,891
of which:									
Industrial	10,930	11,586	12,239	3,120	3,235	3,189	14,050	14,821	13,428
Fuel Wood	671	662	761	662	670	702	1,333	1,332	1,463

 SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
 ('000 cubic metres)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Coniferous	3,325	3,449	3,517	3,604
Broadleaved	754	749	740	706
TOTAL	4,087	4,198	4,257	4,310

 FISHING*
 (metric tons)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Carp	12,423	12,743	13,194	13,818	14,031
Others	2,747	2,683	2,661	3,122	3,216
TOTAL CATCH	15,170	15,426	15,855	16,940	17,247

* Figures refer only to fish caught by the State Fisheries and members of the Czech and Slovak fishing union.

MINING

		1973	1974	1975	1976
Hard Coal	'ooo metric tons	27,669	27,891	28,007	28,139
Brown Coal	" " "	78,237	79,171	83,535	86,838
Lignite	" " "	3,592	3,619	3,551	3,488
Iron Ore: gross weight	" " "	1,672	1,688	1,773	1,904
metal content	" " "	445	439	468	n.a.
Magnesite (crude)	" " "	2,734	2,815	2,885	n.a.
Crude Petroleum	" " "	171	149	142	131
Salt (refined)	" " "	228	227	230	244
Sulphur†	" " "	111	112	57	5
Asbestos	" " "	37	40	43	43
Antimony Ore*	metric tons	721	706	724	285
Copper Ore*	" "	11,018	10,854	11,162	10,144
Lead Ore*	" "	9,554	8,331	7,358	6,973
Mercury	" "	224	191	204	191
Tin Concentrates*	" "	140	143	107	120
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	1,043	976	929	982

Note: No recent figures are available for the production of zinc ore.

* Figures refer to the metal content of ores and concentrates.

† Figures refer to the sulphur content of iron and copper pyrites, including pyrite concentrates obtained from copper, lead and zinc ores.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1973	1974	1975	1976
Wheat Flour	'ooo metric tons	1,224	1,201	1,223	1,245
Refined Sugar	" " "	790	824	840	629
Margarine	" " "	49.2	46.6	44.7	45.0
Wine	'ooo hectolitres	1,115	1,151	1,238	1,325
Beer	" " "	22,270	22,138	22,628	22,629
Cigarettes	million	21,199	21,790	22,955	23,232
Cotton Yarn (pure and mixed)	metric tons	123,568	126,000	129,121	124,802
Woven Cotton Fabrics*	'ooo metres	553,272	549,775	555,217	530,333
Wool Yarn (pure and mixed)	metric tons	49,438	50,251	52,572	53,881
Woven Woollen Fabrics*	'ooo metres	55,910	62,875	67,886	65,094
Chemical Wood Pulp	'ooo metric tons	418	426	470	524
Newsprint	" " "	77	80	77	79
Other Paper	" " "	507	578	684	753
Leather Footwear	'ooo pairs	60,746	59,685	60,246	62,555
Rubber Footwear	" "	13,835	12,163	11,805	10,270
Other Footwear	" "	48,028	50,963	53,391	55,025
Synthetic Rubber	metric tons	54,838	51,189	56,720	57,025
Rubber Tyres	'ooo units	3,933	4,201	4,270	4,339
Sulphuric Acid	'ooo metric tons	1,209	1,211	1,245	1,240
Hydrochloric Acid	" " "	166.2	168.3	157.1	158.8
Caustic Soda	" " "	217.3	231.8	257.6	292.7
Soda Ash	'ooo metric tons	122.0	122	121	110
Nitrogenous Fertilizers(a)†	" " "	350.7	405.4	405.0	401.1
Phosphate Fertilizers(b)†	" " "	336.4	356.0	398.1	375.7
Plastics and Synthetic Resins	" " "	355.6	380.8	427.8	500.6
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	" " "	114	123	128	144
Motor Spirit (Petrol)	" " "	1,345	1,354	1,432	1,575
Kerosene and Jet Fuel	" " "	201	266	297	297
Distillate Fuel Oils	" " "	3,735	3,588	3,794	3,902
Residual Fuel Oils	" " "	6,528	7,151	7,797	8,171
Lubricating Oils	" " "	335	338	355	380
Petroleum Bitumen (Asphalt)	" " "	1,260	1,244	1,394	1,370
Coke-oven Coke	" " "	9,249	10,898	10,910	10,703
Other Coke	" " "	1,660			
Cement	" " "	8,381	8,067	9,305	9,852

(continued on next page)

INDUSTRY—continued]

		1973	1974	1975	1976
Pig-iron†	'000 metric tons	8,534	8,905	9,281	9,475
Crude Steel	" " "	13,158	13,640	14,323	14,693
Rolled Steel Products	" " "	9,168	9,573	10,027	10,391
Aluminium (unwrought)	metric tons	47,646	49,844	43,321	36,019
Refined Copper (unwrought)	" "	17,840	20,848	22,824	22,052
Lead (unwrought)	" "	16,724	17,870	18,447	19,116
Radio Receivers§	number	185,389	171,158	161,181	207,742
Television Receivers	"	380,539	409,260	445,212	455,831
Passenger Cars	"	164,448	168,701	175,411	179,094
Goods Vehicles	"	27,543	30,125	33,850	37,367
Motor Cycles	"	118,366	116,841	116,898	127,788
Electric Energy	million kWh.	53,473	56,026	59,277	62,746
Manufactured Gas	million cu. metres	7,852	7,770	7,897	7,964
Construction:					
New Dwellings Completed	number	118,594	128,988	144,678	132,451

* After undergoing finishing processes.

† Production of fertilizers is measured in terms of (a) nitrogen or (b) phosphoric acid. The figures for phosphate fertilizers include ground rock phosphate.

‡ Including blast furnace ferro-alloys.

§ Excluding radiograms.

FINANCE

100 haléřů (singular haléř—beller)=1 koruna (Czechoslovak crown or Kčs.).

Coins: 5, 10, 20 and 50 haléřů; 1, 2 and 5 Kčs.

Notes: 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 Kčs.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling=9.80 Kčs.; U.S. \$1=5.65 Kčs. (basic rates).

100 Kčs.=£10.20=\$17.70.

Note: Prior to August 1971 the basic exchange rate was U.S. \$1=7.20 korunas (1 koruna=13.89 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the rate was \$1=6.63 korunas (1 koruna=15.08 U.S. cents). Since March 1973 the rate has fluctuated between 5.3 and 6.2 korunas per dollar. In terms of sterling, the basic rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=17.28 korunas.

BUDGET
(million Kčs.)

REVENUE	1976	EXPENDITURE	1976
Receipts from Socialist sector	245,711	National Economy	141,757
Taxes	32,822	Culture and Social Welfare	121,874
Other receipts	13,632	Defence	20,365
		Administration	5,576
		Courts, Procurators, etc.	499
TOTAL	292,165	TOTAL	290,071

COST OF LIVING
INDEX OF CONSUMER PRICES
(Base: January 1968=100)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
All Items	107.0	107.3	107.9	108.6	109.5
Food	101.0	101.1	101.2	101.1	102.4
Industrial Goods	110.6	110.8	111.9	113.6	114.7
Public Catering	109.3	109.9	110.4	110.2	110.2
Services	109.6	110.1	110.5	110.6	110.8

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
NET MATERIAL PRODUCT*
(‘000 million Kčs. at current market prices)

ACTIVITIES OF THE MATERIAL SPHERE	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Agriculture, Hunting and Fishing	34.6	36.6	36.3	33.8	30.4
Forestry and Logging . . .	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2
Industry†	207.8	220.6	243.7	265.0	278.9
Construction	43.3	45.6	49.0	50.5	52.5
Trade, Restaurants, etc. . .	38.1	37.6	37.0	37.2	36.4
Transport and Storage . . .	13.7	14.1	15.0	15.6	16.5
Communications	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0
Others	3.3	3.3	3.6	1.5	1.5
TOTAL	346.3	363.2	390.4	409.6	419.4

* Defined as the total net value of goods and "productive" services, including turnover taxes, produced by the economy. This excludes economic activities not contributing directly to material production, such as public administration, defence and personal and professional services.

† Principally manufacturing, mining, electricity, gas and water supply.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million Kčs.)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports f.o.b.	26,605	28,870	30,912	35,805	43,974	50,716	55,996
Exports f.o.b.	27,305	30,095	32,588	35,322	41,213	46,652	52,138

* Figures include the value of goods purchased abroad for the account of Czechoslovakia and shipped to third countries without crossing Czechoslovak frontiers.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million Kčs.)

IMPORTS f.o.b.	1973	1974	1975	1976
Food and live animals	4,419.2	4,451.2	4,240.1	5,514.7
Cereals and cereal preparations	951.1	1,001.4	986.4	1,862.6
Fruit and vegetables	974.1	1,002.7	1,077.9	1,145.7
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	4,509.7	6,249.1	6,569.3	6,568.1
Textile fibres and waste	1,273.8	2,021.1	1,617.8	1,481.2
Cotton	722.4	1,201.2	1,013.7	823.5
Crude fertilizers and crude minerals	625.0	782.5	1,118.7	647.1
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	1,618.3	1,782.1	2,229.3	2,340.6
Iron ore and concentrates	974.3*	995.8*	1,204.3*	1,534.4
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	3,440.6	3,787.1	6,766.6	7,862.6
Coal, coke and briquettes	641.8	631.3	1,330.0	1,287.9
Petroleum and petroleum products	2,042.5	2,261.3	4,208.9	4,779.8
Crude and partly refined petroleum	1,807.6	2,000.9	3,887.6	4,363.2
Gas (natural and manufactured)	288.5	400.2	762.9	1,196.1
Chemicals	2,538.0	3,591.7	3,894.5	4,222.7
Chemical elements and compounds	662.2	1,014.2	1,142.3	1,136.4
Basic manufactures	4,829.6	6,376.8	6,843.5	7,479.1
Iron and steel	1,253.1	1,262.8	1,954.0	2,464.1
Non-ferrous metals	1,769.1	2,313.6	2,311.4	2,360.2
Machinery and transport equipment	13,157.5	15,909.8	18,569.7	20,219.4
Non-electric machinery	9,384.9	11,188.1	13,251.4	14,413.6
Agricultural machinery and implements	1,308.0	1,493.3	1,602.2	1,845.3
Office machines	644.2	1,043.9	1,475.1	1,084.2
Metalworking machinery	706.7	837.6	1,042.9	1,208.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	1,544.0	2,172.3	2,543.3	2,888.6
Transport equipment	2,228.6	2,549.5	2,775.0	2,917.1
Road motor vehicles and parts	1,583.4	1,922.2	2,149.4	2,301.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,056.7	2,486.9	2,707.4	2,744.1
TOTAL (incl. others)	35,805.0	43,974.2	50,716.1	55,996.1

* From the U.S.S.R. only.

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1973	1974	1975	1976
Food and live animals	1,272.4	1,967.2	1,745.1	1,553.7
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	1,677.5	1,996.8	1,817.2	2,043.8
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	1,332.5	1,654.4	2,494.3	2,535.8
Coal, coke and briquettes	994.7	1,212.9	1,908.8	1,952.5
Chemicals	1,765.3	2,335.0	2,414.4	2,605.1
Basic manufactures	7,179.9	9,152.9	9,854.7	10,472.6
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	1,276.2	1,429.7	1,531.6	1,611.9
Woven textile fabrics (excl. narrow or special fabrics)	845.3	957.0	1,014.6	1,048.5
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	1,187.8	1,223.3	1,371.2	1,554.4
Iron and steel	3,413.8	4,815.9	4,904.8	5,119.4
Bars, rods, angles, shapes, etc.	551.5	996.6	1,109.2	1,247.1
Universals, plates and sheets	1,132.3	1,604.5	1,352.5	1,398.4
Tubes, pipes and fittings	673.5	665.3	1,035.2	1,058.5
Machinery and transport equipment	17,502.3	19,071.2	22,258.2	25,936.4
Non-electric machinery	10,694.5	11,790.0	13,734.5	16,126.4
Agricultural machinery and implements	691.4	888.9	996.1	1,435.9
Metalworking machinery	1,337.5	1,382.9	1,640.3	2,124.4
Textile and leather machinery	1,074.1	1,197.4	1,588.6	1,998.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	2,465.0	2,576.9	2,914.4	3,203.9
Electric power machinery and switchgear	1,103.2	1,144.6	1,287.3	1,460.9
Transport equipment	4,342.9	4,704.3	5,609.4	6,606.1
Railway vehicles and parts	956.5	1,253.5	1,480.5	1,615.8
Road motor vehicles and parts	3,119.9	3,240.4	3,772.7	4,574.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,394.8	4,744.5	5,717.2	6,168.1
Clothing (excl. footwear)	1,082.5	1,209.8	1,461.8	1,553.5
Footwear	1,391.4	1,513.9	1,922.3	1,995.6
TOTAL (incl. others)	35,322.5	41,212.8	46,652.0	52,137.7

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(million Kčs., country of consignment)

IMPORTS f.o.b.	1974	1975	1976
Austria	1,479.0	1,618.3	1,755.9
Belgium/Lux'bourg	354.2	402.7	678.9
Brazil	184.2	345.6	585.8
Bulgaria	967.4	1,277.2	1,535.7
Cuba	375.3	377.0	407.7
Egypt	829.6	556.1	432.6
France	542.3	856.3	954.2
German Dem. Rep.	5,269.4	6,187.7	6,568.0
Germany, Fed. Rep.*	3,029.7	3,270.6	3,197.9
Hungary	2,621.0	2,661.8	3,335.5
India	509.0	331.1	249.2
Italy	750.7	753.5	714.3
Netherlands	625.1	609.7	790.6
Poland	3,556.9	4,847.2	5,031.5
Romania	1,413.3	1,423.8	1,679.5
Switzerland	1,286.6	1,251.6	1,273.7
U.S.S.R.	11,996.9	16,276.1	18,230.1
United Kingdom	1,336.0	1,132.9	1,142.5
U.S.A.	795.9	756.0	1,472.1
Yugoslavia	1,697.8	1,717.3	1,643.8
TOTAL (incl. others)	43,974.2	50,716.1	55,996.

* Excluding imports from West Berlin (million Kčs.): 24.8 in 1974; 22.6 in 1975; 19.3 in 1976.

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1974	1975	1976
Austria	1,142.3	1,110.1	1,229.8
Bulgaria	1,053.5	1,027.6	1,473.0
China, People's Rep.	266.6	389.4	403.5
Egypt	621.0	429.9	402.8
France	549.4	635.4	562.9
German Dem. Rep.	4,469.9	5,725.5	6,550.3
Germany, Fed. Rep.*	2,488.0	2,570.0	2,747.8
Hungary	2,271.7	2,738.3	3,328.0
Iran	169.1	294.1	401.6
Iraq	361.6	529.7	485.4
Italy	727.4	706.5	681.3
Libya	237.8	499.4	255.5
Netherlands	512.5	521.6	574.6
Poland	3,741.9	4,126.8	4,902.3
Romania	1,246.8	1,515.7	1,758.7
Switzerland	629.8	454.8	433.0
Syria	240.7	307.2	474.3
U.S.S.R.	12,257.6	15,386.6	17,695.8
United Kingdom	1,247.2	979.4	788.5
Yugoslavia	1,788.8	1,779.4	1,902.6
TOTAL (incl. others)	41,212.8	46,652.0	52,137.7

* Excluding exports to West Berlin (million Kčs.): 15.0 in 1974; 16.0 in 1975; 15.8 in 1976.

TOURISM

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Tourist Arrivals*	11,498,468	9,380,782	11,785,733	13,863,795	17,373,260
Hotel beds	124,822	127,324	131,414	133,213	152,265

* Including excursionists and visitors in transit.

TRANSPORT

		1974	1975	1976
Railway transport:				
Freight	'000 tons	266,400	271,413	275,518
Passengers	million	492.1	489.4	491.7
Public road transport:				
Freight	'000 tons	282,801	302,284	316,940
Passengers	million	1,886.4	1,956.9	1,979.9
Waterway transport:				
Freight	'000 tons	4,924	5,051	5,216
Air transport:				
Freight	tons	28,240	28,502	26,844
Passengers	'000	1,809	1,926	1,700

Private Passenger Cars: 1,505,050 in 1975

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Telephones	2,232,481	2,354,313	2,480,801	2,614,761	2,743,387
Radio Sets	3,126,945	3,114,613	3,237,205	3,244,915	3,265,348
Television Sets	3,305,441	3,404,075	3,601,858	3,689,212	3,793,488
Book Titles*	6,635	6,598	6,827	6,965	6,805
Newspapers (Dailies)	28	29	30	30	30
Periodicals	1,213	1,187	1,189	1,164	1,413

* Includes only the production of centrally managed publishing houses.

EDUCATION
(1976/77)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Nursery	9,554	36,715	522,066
Primary (classes 1-9)	8,550	93,192	1,882,371
Secondary (classes 10-12)*	339	8,384	137,062
Technical and Teacher-Training*†	588	16,625	307,303
Higher	36	17,367	168,310

* Including evening and correspondence courses.

† Including part-time courses for workers.

Principal Source: Federal Statistical Office, Prague

THE CONSTITUTION

(Proclaimed on July 11th, 1960; amended October 1968, July 1971 and May 1975.)

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is a Federal State of two fraternal nations possessing equal rights, the Czechs and the Slovaks.

According to the Constitution, work in the interests of the community is a primary duty and the right to work a primary right of every citizen. All citizens have equal rights and equal duties without regard to nationality and race. Remuneration for work done is based on its quantity, quality and social importance. Men and women have equal status. All citizens have the right to health protection, education and leisure after work including paid holidays. Other rights include: freedom of expression, assembly, inviolability of the person, the home, mail, etc. Everyone has the right to profess any religious faith or to be without religious conviction.

The economic foundation of the State is the Socialist economic system which excludes every form of exploitation of man by man. The means of production are socially owned and the entire national economy is directed by plan. Socialist ownership includes both national property such as mineral wealth, the means of industrial production, banks, etc., and co-operative property. The land of members of agricultural co-operatives remains the personal property of the individual members, but is jointly farmed by the co-operative. Small private enterprises based on the labour of the owner himself and excluding exploitation of another's labour power are permitted. Personal ownership of consumer goods, family houses and savings derived from labour is inviolable. Inheritance of such personal property is guaranteed.

The Czechoslovak Constitution does not restrict itself to laying down a system of state organs but also sets forth the principles by which the life of society is to be guided. It is not just a Constitution of the State but a constitution for the whole of society. In economic, political and cultural life, in questions of social security and many other spheres it emphasizes the participation of citizens in the administration of public affairs and even transfers a number of functions that have hitherto pertained to state organs to the working people and their voluntary organizations.

The guiding force in society and in the State is the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, a voluntary militant alliance of the most active and politically conscious citizens. It is associated with the other political parties, the Trade Union Movement and other people's organizations in the National Front of Czechs and Slovaks.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

The supreme organ of state power in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is the Federal Assembly (Parliament) which is elected for a five-year term and elects the President of the Republic. He may be relieved of his duties by the Assembly if he has been unable to fulfil them for over a year. The Federal Assembly consists of two chambers of equal rights: the House of the People and the House of Nations. The composition of the House of the People corresponds to the composition of the population of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and of its 200 deputies, 137 are Czechs and 63 Slovaks. The House of Nations has 110 deputies on parity basis: 75 are elected in the Czech Socialist Republic and 35 in the Slovak Socialist Republic.

PRESIDENT

The President, elected by the Federal Assembly, appoints the Federal Government. The Government is the supreme executive organ of State power in Czechoslovakia; it consists of a Prime Minister, 10 Deputy Prime Ministers and 16 Ministers. The Ministries of Foreign Affairs, of National Defence, of Foreign Trade, of Transport and of Posts and Telecommunications, are within the exclusive competence of the Federation, i.e. there are no corresponding portfolios in the governments of the republics. The second group of Federal Government organs share authority with organs of the two republics, i.e. there are corresponding portfolios in the national governments.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

All representative bodies are elected, and the right to elect is universal, equal and by secret ballot. Every citizen has the right to vote on reaching the age of 18, and is eligible for election on reaching the age of 21. Deputies must maintain constant contacts with their constituents, heed their suggestions and be accountable to them for their activity. A member of any representative body may be recalled by his constituents at any time.

For election purposes, the country is divided into electoral districts; there are 200 electoral districts in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, each represented by one deputy in the House of the People, and 75 electoral districts each in the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics, which send one deputy each to the House of Nations.

All candidates are National Front candidates, put forward by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, and by the other political parties and social organizations associated in the National Front. One or more candidates can be nominated for one electoral district. Appropriate National Front organs select the candidates from the list of nominees, and submit their names for registration.

The principle of simple majority obtains in the elections: the candidate is elected when he obtains more than 50 per cent of the votes cast, provided that the majority of all voters in his electoral district exercise their right to vote. When either of the two conditions is not met, new elections are held in the electoral district concerned within two weeks. When a seat becomes vacant, the Presidium of the Federal Assembly calls a by-election in the constituency; this is not mandatory in the last year of the deputies' term of office.

NATIONAL COUNCILS

Each of the republics has its own parliament: the Czech National Council and the Slovak National Council. The members are elected for a five-year term of office. The Czech National Council has 200 deputies, the Slovak National Council 150 deputies. There are also separate Czech and Slovak Governments, each consisting of a Prime Minister, 3 Deputy Prime Ministers and 15 other Ministers.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

National committees are the organs of popular self-government in the regions, districts and localities. They rely on the active participation of the working people of

their area and co-operate with other organizations of the people. They direct local economic and cultural development, ensure the protection of socialist ownership and the maintenance of socialist order in society, see to the implementation and observance of laws, etc. They take part in drafting and carrying out the State plan for the development of the national economy and draw up their own budgets which form a part of the State budget. Commissions elected by the national committees are charged with various aspects of public work and carry out their tasks with the aid of a large number of citizens who need not be elected members of the national committees.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The execution of justice is vested in elected and independent courts. Benches are composed of professional judges and of judges who carry out their function in addition to their regular employment. Both categories are equal in making decisions. Judges are independent in the discharge of their office and bound solely by the legal order of the socialist State. The supervision of the observance of the laws and other legal regulations by public bodies and by individual citizens rests with the Office of the Procurator. The Procurator-General is appointed and recalled by the President of the Republic and is accountable to the Federal Assembly.

THE GOVERNMENT

(October 1977)

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: Dr. GUSTÁV HUSÁK.

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Prime Minister: LUBOMÍR ŠTROUGAL.

Deputy Prime Ministers: KAROL LÁCO, JOSEF KORČÁK, PETER COLOTKA, VÁCLAV HŮLA, MATEJ LÚČAN, JINDŘICH ZAHRADNÍK, RUDOLF ROHLÍČEK, JOSEF ŠIMON; (two posts vacant).

Minister of Agriculture and Food: JOSEF NÁGR.

Minister of Finance: LEOPOLD LÉR.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: BOHUSLAV CHŇOUPEK.

Minister of Foreign Trade: ANDREJ BARČÁK.

Minister of Fuel and Power: VLASTIMIL EHRENBARGER.

Minister of General Engineering: PAVOL BAHYL.

Minister of the Interior: JAROMÍR OZINA.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: MICHAL ŠTANČEL.

Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering: ZDENĚK PŮČEK.

Minister of National Defence: Army Gen. MARTIN DZÚR.

Minister of Technological and Investment Development: LADISLAV ŠUPKA.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: VLASTIMIL CHALUPA.

Minister of Transport: VLADIMÍR BLAŽEK.

Minister, Chairman of the Federal Prices Committee: MICHAL SABOLČÍK.

Minister, Chairman of the People's Control Commission: FRANTIŠEK ONDŘICH.

Chairman of the State Planning Commission: Dr. VÁCLAV HŮLA.

THE STATE GOVERNMENTS

THE CZECH GOVERNMENT

Prime Minister: JOSEF KORČÁK.

Deputy Prime Ministers: LADISLAV ADAMEC, ŠTĚPÁN HORNÍK, STANISLAV RÁZL.

Minister of Agriculture and Food: MIROSLAV PETŘÍK.

Minister of Building: KAREL POLÁK.

Minister of Construction and Technology: FRANTIŠEK ŠRÁMEK.

Minister of Culture: MILAN KLUSÁK.

Minister of Education: MILAN VONDROUŠKA.

Minister of Finance: JAROSLAV TLAPÁK.

Minister of Forestry and Water Conservancy: LADISLAV HRUZÍK.

Minister of Health: JAROSLAV PROKOPEC.

Minister for Industry: OLDŘICH SVAČINA.

Minister of the Interior: JOSEF JUNG.

Minister of Justice: JAN NĚMEC.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: EMILIAN HAMERNÍK.

Minister of Trade: ANTONÍN JAKUBÍK.

Minister, Chairman of the People's Control Committee: VLASTIMIL SVOBODA.

Ministers without Portfolio: ROSTISLAV PETERA, KAREL LÖBL.

Chairman of the Czech Planning Commission: STANISLAV RÁZL.

THE SLOVAK GOVERNMENT

Prime Minister: PETER COLOTKA.

Deputy Prime Ministers: KAROL MARTINKA, JÚLIUS HANUS, JÁN GREGOR.

Minister of Agriculture and Food: JÁN JANOVIC.

Minister of Building: JÁN BRÓSKA.

Minister of Construction and Technology: VÁCLAV VAČOK.

Minister of Culture: MIROSLAV VÁLEK.

Minister of Education: JURAJ BUŠA.

Minister of Finance: FRANTIŠEK MIŠEJE.

Minister of Forestry and Water Conservancy: VLADIMÍR MARGETIN.

Minister of Health: EMIL MATEJIČEK.

Minister of Industry: ALOJZ KUSALÍK.

Minister of the Interior: ŠTEFAN LAZAR.

Minister of Justice: PAVOL KIRÁLY.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: DEZIDER KROCSÁNY.

Minister of Trade: DEZIDER GOGA.

Minister, Chairman of the People's Control Commission: JÁN PAŠKO.

Chairman of the Slovak Planning Commission: KAROL MARTINKA.

THE PRESIDUM OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Secretary-General: Dr. GUSTÁV HUSÁK.

Members:

VASIL BIL'AK	ANTONÍN KAPEK
PETER COLOTKA	JOSEF KEMPŇÝ
KAREL HOFFMANN	JOSEF KORČÁK
Dr. VÁCLAV HŮLA	JOZEF LENÁRT
Dr. GUSTÁV HUSÁK	LUBOMÍR ŠTROUGAL
ALOIS INDRA	

Alternate Members: MÍLOSLAV HRUŠKOVÍČ, JAN BARYL.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

Federal Assembly: Consists of 350 deputies elected for a five-year term. The Assembly is bicameral, comprising the House of the People (200 members) and the House of Nations (150 members); Chair. ALOIS INDRA.

Chairman of the House of the People: VÁCLAV DAVID.

Chairman of the House of Nations: DALIBOR HANES.

Czech National Council: Headquarters in Prague; f. 1969 under the new federation law; elected for a five-year term; Chair. EVŽEN ERBAN.

Slovak National Council: Headquarters at Bratislava; organ of state power in Slovakia. Elected for a five-year term; Chair. VILIAM ŠALGOVÍČ.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (*Komunistická Strana Československa—KSC*): Nábr. Kyjevské brigády 12, 125 11 Prague 1; f. 1921; incorporating the former Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party and the Slovak Labour Party. The leading political force in the National Front (*see below*); 1,382,860 mems. (1976); Sec.-Gen. Dr. GUSTÁV HUSÁK; Secs. JAN BARYL, VASIL BIL'AK, JAN FOJTÍK, JOSEF KEMPŇÝ, JOSEF HAVLÍN; press organ *Rudé právo*.

Communist Party of Slovakia (*Komunistická Strana Slovenska—KSS*): 883 33 Bratislava, Hlboká 2; First Sec. Dr. JOZEF LENÁRT.

Czechoslovak Socialist Party: nám. Republiky 7, 111 49 Prague 1; Chair. Dr. BOHUSLAV KUČERA; Central Sec. JIRÍ FLEYBERK; press organ *Svobodné slovo*.

Czechoslovak People's Party: Revoluční 5, 110 15 Prague 1; f. 1919; Christian Party; supports the National Front; Chair. Dr. ROSTISLAV PETERA; Head of the Secretariat JOSEF ANDRŠ; press organ *Lidová demokracie*.

Slovak Reconstruction Party: Sedlárska 7, 801 00 Bratislava; f. 1948 from the Slovak Democratic Party; supports the National Front; Chair. JOZEF MJARTAN; Sec.-Gen. JOZEF POLÁK; press organ: *L'ud*.

Slovak Freedom Party: Štefánikova 6c, 892 18 Bratislava; f. 1946 as a splinter party from the Slovak Democratic Party; supports the National Front; Pres. MICHAL

ŽÁKOVÍČ; Sec.-Gen. JÁN BANDŽÁK; press organ: *Sloboda*.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic: Škrétova 6, 120 59 Prague 2; a political organization embracing all political parties and mass organizations; Chair. Dr. GUSTÁV HUSÁK.

National Front of the Czech Socialist Republic: Chair. JOZEF KEMPŇÝ.

National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic: Chair. JOZEF LENÁRT.

Revolutionary Trade Union Movement—ROH: nám. Gustava Klimenta 2, 113 59 Prague 3; f. 1945; 5,500,000 mems.; is a member of the National Front and is headed by the Central Council of Trade Unions (*see below*); Pres. KAREL HOFFMANN; Pubs. *Práce, Odborář, Bezpečnost a hygiena práce, Kulturní práce, Národní pojistění, Práce a mzda, Svět práce, Technický týdeník*.

Socialist Union of Youth (*Socialistický svaz mládeže*): nám. M. Gorkého 21, 116 47 Prague 1, f. 1970; a united mass youth movement replacing the numerous organizations set up after 1968; Chair. JINDŘICH POLÁČEK; Chair. of Czech Central Committee MÍLOSLAV DROBEK; Chair. of Slovak Central Committee MICHAL ZOTULÍN; publs. *Mladí fronta, Světo (Mladina, Mladí lidé* (weekly), etc.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(In Prague unless otherwise stated)

- Afghanistan:** V tišině 6, 125 01 Prague; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD RAHIM SHERZOI (also accred. to Hungary).
- Albania:** Pod kaštany 22, 125 20 Prague; *Chargé d'Affaires:* AGIM KASA.
- Algeria:** Korejská 16, 125 21 Prague; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED CHÉRIF SAHLI (also accred. to Hungary).
- Argentina:** Washingtonova 25, 125 22 Prague; *Ambassador:* ALBERTO FELIPE DUMONT.
- Australia:** Warsaw, Poland.
- Austria:** Viktora Huga 10, 125 43 Prague; *Ambassador:* Dr. HANS PASCH.
- Bangladesh:** Berlin, German Democratic Republic.
- Belgium:** Valdštejnská 6, 125 24 Prague; *Ambassador:* ROLAND D'ANETHAN.
- Bolivia:** Ve Smečkách 25, 110 00 Prague 1; *Ambassador:* HERNANDO VELASCO.
- Brazil:** Bolzanova 5, 125 01 Prague; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ SETTE CÂMARA.
- Bulgaria:** Krakovská 6, 125 25 Prague; *Ambassador:* CHRISTO ŠANOV.
- Burma:** Romaina Rollanda 3, 125 23 Prague; *Chargé d'affaires:* U THEIN (also accred. to Austria, Hungary and Poland).
- Canada:** Mickiewiczova 6, 125 33 Prague; *Ambassador:* PETER A. EDWARD JOHNSTON (also accred. to Hungary).
- Central African Empire:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- China, People's Republic:** Majakovského 22, 125 26 Prague; *Ambassador:* LI EN-QU.
- Colombia:** Veverkova 11, 125 01 Prague; *Chargé d'affaires:* JUAN ANTONIO BARRERO CUERVO.
- Costa Rica:** Bucharest, Romania.
- Cuba:** Sibiřské nám. I, 125 35 Prague; *Ambassador:* PEDRO LUIS TORRES.
- Cyprus:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Denmark:** U Havlíčkových sadů I, 120 21 Prague; *Ambassador:* SKJOLD GUSTAV MELLBIN.
- Ecuador:** Zborovská 46, 125 01 Prague; *Ambassador:* ALFREDO DONOSO DONOSO (also accred. to Hungary and Romania).
- Egypt:** Majakovského 14, 125 46 Prague; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED MOUSTAFA CHOUCRI.
- Ethiopia:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Finland:** Dřevná 2, 125 01 Prague; *Ambassador:* OLLE JOHANNES AUERO (also accred. to Albania).
- France:** Velkopřevorské nám. 2, 118 00 Prague; *Ambassador:* EMMANUEL D'HARCOURT.
- German Democratic Republic:** Gottwaldovo nábřeží 32, 125 39 Prague; *Ambassador:* GERD KÖNIG.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** Václavské nám. 45, 125 01 Prague; *Ambassador:* JÜRGEN DIESEL.
- Ghana:** V tisine 4, 125 01 Prague; *Ambassador:* ALEXANDER ARTHUR CRABBER (also accred. to Hungary and Poland).
- Greece:** Španělská 14, 125 45 Prague; *Ambassador:* DIMITRIS HERACLIDES.
- Guinea:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Hungary:** Mičurinova I, 125 37 Prague; *Ambassador:* MIKLÓS BARITY.
- Iceland:** Oslo, Norway.
- India:** Valdštejnská 6, 125 28 Prague; *Ambassador:* SURENDRA SINGH ALIRAJPUR.
- Indonesia:** Nad Bud'ánkami 11/7, 125 29 Prague; *Ambassador:* ABOE BAKAR LOEBIS.
- Iran:** Na baště sv. Jiří, 125 30 Prague; *Ambassador:* AMIR MOHAMMAD ESFANDIARY.
- Iraq:** Na zátorce 10, 125 01 Prague; *Ambassador:* ABDUL SATTAR ABDUL JABBAR AL-DURI.
- Italy:** Nerudova 20, 125 31 Prague; *Ambassador:* CARLO ALBERTARIO.
- Japan:** Maltézské nám. 6, 125 32 Prague; *Ambassador:* FUMUHIKO SUZUKI.
- Jordan:** Bucharest, Romania.
- Kenya:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Korea, Democratic People's Republic:** R. Rollanda 10, 125 34 Prague; *Ambassador:* RI WOM BOM.
- Kuwait:** Rome, Italy.
- Laos:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Lebanon:** Gottwaldovo nábřeží 14, 125 36 Prague; *Ambassador:* JEAN RIACHI (also accred. to Poland).
- Libya:** Bubenečská 59, 125 01 Prague; *Ambassador:* EZZEDIN MAHMUD GHADAMSI (also accred. to Hungary).
- Mali:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Mauritania:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Mexico:** Karlovo nám. 19, 125 49 Prague; *Ambassador:* ARTURO LÓPEZ DE ORTIGOSA.
- Mongolia:** Korejská 5, 125 38 Prague; *Ambassador:* ZANDANGHJIAN ENEBISH.
- Morocco:** Warsaw, Poland.
- Nepal:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Netherlands:** Maltézské nám. 1, 125 40 Prague; *Ambassador:* HENDRIK CASPER MACLAINE PONT.
- Nigeria:** Warsaw, Poland.
- Norway:** Žitná 2, 125 41 Prague; *Ambassador:* HENRIK ANDREAS BROCH (also accred. to Romania).
- Pakistan:** Gorkého nám. 16, 125 01 Prague; *Ambassador:* MUJAHID ALI JAFRI.
- Peru:** Hradecká 18, 125 01 Prague; *Ambassador:* Dr. AUGUSTO ARZUBIAGA ROSPIGLIOSI.
- Philippines:** Berne, Switzerland.
- Poland:** Valdštejnská 8, 125 42 Prague; *Ambassador:* JAN MITRĘGA.
- Portugal:** Hotel Intercontinental, 110 00 Prague; *Ambassador:* Dr. ANTÓNIO TELO MOREIRA DE ALMEIDA.
- Romania:** Nerudova 5, 125 44 Prague; *Ambassador:* TEODOR HAŞ.
- Senegal:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Sierra Leone:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Somalia:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Spain:** Pevností 9, 160 00 Prague; *Ambassador:* GONZALO FERNÁNDEZ DE CORDOVA.
- Sri Lanka:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Sudan:** Karlovo nám. 19, 125 01 Prague 2; *Ambassador:* EL RASHEED ABU SHAMA (also accred. to Hungary).
- Sweden:** Úvoz 13, 125 52 Prague; *Ambassador:* MARC GRON.
- Switzerland:** Hradčanské nám. 1, 125 53 Prague; *Ambassador:* WALTER JAEGGI.
- Syria:** Pod kaštany 16, 125 01 Prague; *Ambassador:* ABDUL RAHMAN FARZAT.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Tanzania: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Tunisia: Štěpánská 18, Prague 2; *Ambassador:* ZOUHIR CHELLY.

Turkey: Pevnostní 3, 125 01 Prague; *Ambassador:* MEHMET HALUK SAYINSOY.

Uganda: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

U.S.S.R.: Pod kaštany I, 125 41 Prague; *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR V. MATSKEVICH.

United Kingdom: 14 Thunovská, 125 50 Prague; *Ambassador:* PETER J. E. MALE.

U.S.A.: Tržiště 15, 125 48 Prague; *Ambassador:* THOMAS RYAN BYRNE.

Czechoslovakia also has diplomatic relations with Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Ireland, Jamaica, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Rwanda, Spain, Thailand, Togo, the Upper Volta and Venezuela.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

Uruguay: Václavské nám. 64, 111 21 Prague 1; *Chargé d'affaires:* HEBER MARTÍNEZ MUSCIO.

Viet-Nam: Holečkova 6, 125 55 Prague; *Ambassador:* NGUYEN TIEN THONG.

Yemen Arab Republic: Příčná I, 125 01 Prague; *Chargé d'affaires:* AHMED MOHAMED AL-MOTWAKEI (also accred. to Hungary).

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Berlin, German Democratic Republic.

Yugoslavia: Mostecká 15, 180 00 Prague; *Ambassador:* MILAN VENISHNIK.

Zaire: Berlin, German Democratic Republic.

Zambia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is executed through elected courts which consist of three ranks of law courts: the Supreme Court of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (together with Supreme Courts of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics), Regional and District Courts. There are also Military Courts which are subject to special regulations. Judges of the Czechoslovak Supreme Court are elected by the Federal Assembly; judges of the Czech and Slovak Supreme Courts and of the Regional and District Courts are elected by the National Councils of the respective republics. Judges are of two kinds, professional and lay judges, the

latter having other occupations, but both types have equal authority. Lay judges are elected by District National Committees.

Chairman of the Supreme Court: Dr. JOSEF ONDŘEJ.

Supervision of the observance of laws and legal regulations rests with the Procurator-General who is appointed by the President of the Republic and accountable to the Federal Assembly.

Procurator-General: Dr. JÁN FEJŠ.

RELIGION

Secretariat for Ecclesiastical Affairs: f. 1949; controls church affairs; Dir. KAREL HRŮZA.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

BOHEMIA

Archbishop of Prague and Cardinal-Apostolic Administrator: Dr. FRANTIŠEK TOMÁŠEK, Hradčanské nám. 56, 119 02 Prague 1.

Bishops:

Prague: Dr. KAJETÁN MATOUŠEK, Pštrossova 17, 110 00 Prague 1 (Auxiliary bishop).

České Budějovice: (Vicarius capitularis) JOSEF KAVALE.

Litoměřice: (Vicarius capitularis) JOSEF HENDRICH.

Hradec Králové: (Vicarius capitularis) Dr. KAREL JONÁŠ.

MORAVIA

Apostolic Administrator:

Český Tešín: Canon ANTONÍN VESELY.

Bishops:

Brno: (Vicarius capitularis) Canon Prof. LUDVÍK HORNÝ.

Olomouc: (Bishop and apostolic administrator) Prof. JOSEF VRANA.

SLOVAKIA

Apostolic Administrator:

Trnava: (Bishop and apostolic administrator) Dr. JULIUS GÁBRIS.

Bishops:

Banská Bystrica: (Bishop) JOSEF FERANEC.

Košice: (Vicarius capitularis) ŠTEFAN ONDERKO.

Nitra: (Bishop) Dr. JÁN PANJTOR.

Košava: (Vicarius capitularis) ZOLTÁN BELÁN.

Spilské Podhradie: (Vicarius capitularis) ŠTEFAN GAJAR.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

Czechoslovak Hussite Church: Kujbyševa 5, 160 00 Prague 6; f. 1920; 750,000 members; divided into five dioceses; supreme head: Bishop-Patriarch MIROSLAV NOVÁK, PH.D., TH.D.; publ. *Český zápas*, *Theologická revue*.

Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren (Presbyterian): Jungmannova 9, 110 00 Prague 1; Pres. Dr. VÁCLAV KEJŘK; Vice-Pres. Dr. JÁN POKORNÝ; activities extend over Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia; 270,000 adherents and 271 parishes; publ. *Český bratr*, *Aktuality*.

Slovak Lutheran Church (Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession in Czechoslovakia): the Slovak Lutheran Church made a new constitution in 1951; Bishop-General Dr. JÁN MICHALKO, 46 Palácový, 80 100 Bratislava; Eastern District Bishop Dr. JULIUS FILO, Jesenského 1, 040 01 Košice; Bishop of the Western District RUDOLF KOŠTIAL, Námestie SNP 5, 060 01 ZVOLEN; 326 parishes in 14 seniorates; 450,000 baptized members; publ. *Církevný listy*, *Evangelický časopis*, *Talier*, *Služba slova*.

Silesian Lutheran Church (Evangelical Church of the Augsburg Confession): Na nívách 7, 737 01 Český Tešín; founded in the 16th century during the Luther reformation, reorganized in 1918; Bishop VLADISLAV KIVILIN; 50,000 members; publ. *Píseň Lodu* (*Przyjanie Lodu*).

Reformed Church in Slovakia: ul. Bratby 31, 070 01 Rimavská Sobota; Bishop Dr. JUDITH VALDÁ; 110,000 members and 208 parishes, with 125 filial churches; publ. *Kukinská Hlava*.

The (Eastern) Orthodox Church: Vláclavské nám. 6, 110 00 Prague 1; divided into four eparchies: Plzeň, Olomouc, Brno, a. Michalovec. Head of the Autocephalous Church: Metropolitán of Prague-Dioceze; publ. *Pravoslavný časopis*.

parishes; Theological Faculty in Prešov; Publ. *Hlas Pravoslavi, Odkaz sv. Cyrila a Metoda, Zapovit sv. Kirila i Metodija*.

Unity of Brethren (Jednota bratrská) (Moravian Church): Hádkova, 5, 120 00 Prague 2; f. 1457; Head of Church Rt. Rev. ADOLF ULRICH (Pres.); 8,000 members; publ. *Jednota bratrská* (monthly).

Unitarians: Karlova 8, 110 00 Prague 1; f. 1923; Presiding Officer Dr. D. J. KAFKA; 5,000 members.

Old Catholic Church: Bishop Gen. Vicar Dr. JAN HEGER, Šamálava 23, 615 00 Brno; 1,500 members, 3 parishes.

Brethren Church: Soukenická 15, 110 00 Prague 1; Pres. Dr. JAN URBAN; Sec. J. MICHAL; 10,000 members, 31 congregations, 200 preaching stations; publ. *Bratrská rodina*.

Czechoslovak Baptists: Vinohradská 68, 120 00 Prague 2; f. 1919; Pres. Rev. MICHAL KEŠJAR; Sec. Rev. STANISLAV ŠVEC; 4,000 members.

Other sects are:

Adventists: 8,000 mems.

Union of Believers in Christ: 4,000 mems.

Evangelical Methodist Church: 4,500 mems.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

The present community is estimated at approximately 15,000 people, and is divided under two central organizations:

Council of Jewish Communities in the Czech Socialist Republic (Rada židovských náboženských obcí v České socialistické republice): Maiselova 18, 110 01 Prague 1; Chair. Dr. BEDŘICH BASS (acting); Chief Rabbi of Prague (vacant); publ. *Věstník* (monthly), *Bulletin*.

Central Union of Jewish Communities in the Slovak Socialist Republic (Ústředný svaz židovských obcí v Slovenskej socialistickéj republike): Šmeralova ul. 29, 801 00 Bratislava; 7,000 mems.; 26 communities; Pres. JULIUS EHRENTAL; Chief Rabbi (vacant).

THE PRESS

Although the Czechoslovak Press was considerably affected by the events of 1968, its basic purpose is still as defined in the October 1966 Press Law: "to give as far as possible complete information . . . to advance the interest of socialist society . . . to promote the people's socialist awareness of the policy of the Communist Party as the leading force in society and state".

This law, which codified previous legislation on the rights and duties of journalists and publishers states that "freedom of expression and of the Press is guaranteed by the fact that publishers and press organizations . . . have been placed at the disposal of the working people and their organizations". Hence, only political parties and such social institutions associated with the National Front as trade unions, youth unions, cultural associations and rural co-operatives may own newspapers and periodicals. Private ownership is forbidden. But even collective ownership rests upon official approval; papers must be registered with the Czech or Slovak Office for the Press and Information, and when the Editor fails to observe the conditions under which approval was given, the paper may be suspended.

During 1968 there was freedom of publication and Western books circulated in large editions. Censorship was abolished in June, but restored again in September. In 1969 censorship was again abolished, but the necessity for official approval has since prevented the publication of ideologically dissenting journals. The Editor of a paper or periodical bears full responsibility for its contents.

The Czechoslovak people far exceed other East European nations in their consumption per head of newspapers and magazines. There are thirty daily papers, including nine in Prague and nine (one in Hungarian and the rest in Slovak) in Bratislava. About 500 weekly papers and magazines and an even greater number of less frequent periodicals are also published. In addition, farms and factories produce their own daily or weekly news-sheets, dealing mainly with local issues. All registered periodicals receive an allocation of newsprint.

Political speeches and articles on social and economic development are given special prominence. In contrast with much of the East European Press, which is often characterized as dull and lacking in popular appeal, the Czechoslovak Press is relatively lively and colourful and allows a qualified scope for criticism. There is no tabloid press as the policy is to play down such items as constitute

the sort of sensationalism familiar to the West. Advertising is now more common than formerly, and although mainly concerned with state enterprises, it includes some material from abroad. Sales are mainly by subscription.

The most widely read and influential papers are the Prague dailies headed by *Rudé právo*. This paper is the chief organ of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. It is eight pages long and has a nation-wide circulation of 900,000 copies. Its sister paper, the Slovak C.P.'s *Pravda* (330,000), is the leading provincial daily. The Czech and the Slovak Trade Union organs are *Práce* and *Práca* in their respective cities. Three other important metropolitan dailies are *Lidová demokracie* and *Svobodné slovo*, produced respectively by the People's Party and the Socialist Party, and *Mladá fronta*, published by the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth.

There are also many small circulation periodicals—often of very high quality—dealing with specialized subjects. One should also note several very popular and colourful women's magazines, such as *Vlasta* (740,000), and the satirical *Dikobraz*, famous for its political cartoons.

The national news agency, Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK), receives a state subsidy and is controlled by the Federal Government through its Presidium.

DAILIES

Prague

Československý sport (Czechoslovak Sport): Na poříčí 30, 115 23 Prague 1; central organ of the Czech Association for Physical Training; Editor JAROMÍR TOMÁNEK; circ. 185,000.

Lidová demokracie (People's Democracy): Karlovo nám. 5, 112 08 Prague 1; f. 1945; morning; official organ of the Czechoslovak People's Party (Catholic); Editor Dr. STANISLAV TOMS; circ. 217,000.

Mladá fronta (Youth Front): Panská 8, 112 22 Prague 1; f. 1945; morning; organ of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth; Editor JIŘÍ FÉR; circ. 239,000.

Práce (Labour): Václavské nám. 17, 112 58 Prague 1; f. 1945; morning; published by the Central Council of Trade Unions; Editor MIROSLAVA DAŇKOVÁ; circ. 317,000.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The Press

Rudé právo (*Red Justice*): Na poříčí 30, 112 86 Prague 1; f. 1920; morning; central organ of the Czechoslovak Communist Party; Editor OLDŘICH ŠVESTKA; circ. 900,000.

Svoboda (*Freedom*): Na Florenci 3, 113 29 Prague 1; organ of the Central Bohemian Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; Editor VLADIMÍR PÁNEK; circ. 57,000.

Svobodné slovo (*Free Word*): Václavské nám. 36, 112 12 Prague 1; f. 1907; organ of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party; Editor JAN MACHOŇ; circ. 228,000.

Večerní Praha (*Evening Prague*): Na poříčí 30, 112 86 Prague 1; f. 1955; evening; edited by the Prague City Committee of the Communist Party; Editor FRANTIŠEK NEBL; circ. 120,000.

Zemědělské noviny (*Farmer's News*): Václavské nám. 47, 113 78 Prague 1; f. 1945; organ of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food; Editor VLADISLAV KULHÁNEK; circ. 342,000.

Banská Bystrica

Smer (*Course*): Partizánska cesta, 975 43 Banská Bystrica; organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor JÉN VRTO; circ. 38,000.

Bratislava

Hlas ľudu (*Voice of the People*): Žabotova 6, 897 18 Bratislava; f. 1949; morning; West Slovakia Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor Dr. IZIDOR LEDNÁR; circ. 42,000.

Ľud (*People*): Gorkého 9/1, 819 03 Bratislava; f. 1948; organ of the Slovak Reconstruction Party; Editor Ing. VLADIMÍR PALOVIČ; circ. 17,000.

Práca (*Labour*): Odborárske nám. 3, 897 17 Bratislava; f. 1946; organ of the Slovak Committee of Trade Unions; Editor JÁN VIŠVÁDER; circ. 190,000.

Pravda (*Truth*): Štúrova 4, 893 39 Bratislava; f. 1920; organ of Slovak Communist Party; Editor-in-Chief BOHUMIL TRÁVNÍČEK; circ. 330,000.

Rol'nicke noviny (*Farmer's News*): Suvorovova 16, 801 00 Bratislava; f. 1946; organ of the Slovak Ministry of Agriculture; Editor PAVEL HAVLÍČEK; circ. 73,000.

Smena (*Shift*): Dostojevského rad 21, 897 14 Bratislava; f. 1947; organ of Slovak Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth; Editor Dr. ŠTEFAN DAŠKO; circ. 129,000.

Šport (*Sport*): Volgogradská 1, 893 44 Bratislava; organ of the Slovak Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Sports Association; Editor LUBOŠ ZEMAN; circ. 60,000.

Új Szó (*New World*): Gorkého 10, 893 38 Bratislava; f. 1948; midday; Hungarian language paper of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor ZOLTÁN RABAY; circ. 85,000.

Vačerník (*Evening Paper*): Októbrové nám. 7, 893 13 Bratislava; f. 1956; evening; organ of the City Committee of the Slovak Communist Party; Editor Dr. FRANTIŠEK BARTOŠEK; circ. 50,000.

Brno

Brněnský večerník (*Brno Evening News*): Jakubské náměstí 7, 658 44 Brno; f. 1968; organ of the Brno City Committee of the Communist Party; Editor-in-Chief JAROSLAV ZÁSTĚRA; circ. 35,000.

Rovnost (*Equality*): nám. Rudé armády 13, 658 22 Brno; f. 1885; published by South Moravian Regional Committee of the Communist Party; morning; Editor JOSEF KORGER; circ. 115,000.

České Budějovice

Jihočeská Pravda (*Truth of Southern Bohemia*): Vrbenská 23, 370 45 České Budějovice; published by the South Bohemian Regional Committee of the Communist Party; Editor ANTONÍN BEZDĚČKA; circ. 55,000.

Hradec Králové

Pochodeň (*Torch*): Škroupova 695, 501 72 Hradec Králové; published by the East Bohemian Regional Committee of the Communist Party; Editor OLDŘICH ENGE; circ. 54,000.

Košice

Večer (*Evening*): Švermova 49, 042 97 Košice; organ of the City Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor IVAN FECKO; circ. 21,000.

Východoslovenské noviny (*East Slovak News*): Švermova 49, 042 66 Košice; organ of the East Slovakia Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor ANDREJ HLAVÁČ; circ. 56,000.

Ostrava

Nová Svoboda (*New Freedom*): Novinářská 3, 709 07 Ostrava; f. 1945; morning; published by the Regional Committee of the Communist Party; Editor JAROSLAV SMETANA; circ. 198,000.

Plzeň

Pravda (*Truth*): Leninova 15, 304 83 Plzeň; f. 1919; published by the West Bohemian Regional Committee of the Communist Party; Editor VÁCLAV JAKL; circ. 72,000.

Ústí nad Labem

Průboj (*Forward*): Švermova 83, 400 90 Ústí nad Labem; published by the North Bohemian Regional Committee of the Communist Party; Editor Jiří ŠKODA; circ. 76,000.

PERIODICALS

Czech

Ahoj na sobotu (*Hallo Saturday*): Václavské nám. 36, 112 12 Prague; illustrated family weekly published by the Czechoslovak Socialist Party; Editor SLAVOMIL OLEŠÁK; circ. 200,000.

Architektura ČSR (*Czech Architecture*): Letenská 5, 118 45 Prague 1; Journal of the Union of Czech Architects; 10 times a year; Editor SVOJMIL PETRÁNEK; circ. 6,000.

Automobil (*The Automobile*): Spálená 51, 113 02 Prague 1; f. 1957; technical monthly on motor car construction and production; Editor Ing. MILAN JOZÍF; circ. 60,000.

Československá fotografie: Dlouhá 12, 115 89 Prague 1; f. 1946; monthly; photographic; Editor EVA HORSKÁ; circ. 48,000.

Československá televize: Na Florenci 3, 112 86 Prague 1; f. 1965; weekly cultural and television journal; published by Czechoslovak Television; Editor JARMILA HUSÁKOVÁ; circ. 400,000.

Československý voják (*Czechoslovak Soldier*): Jungmannova 24, 113 66 Prague 1; pictorial; fortnightly; published by the Political Administration of the People's Army; Editor Jiří PRAŽÁK; circ. 50,000.

Československý život (*Czechoslovak Life*): Dlouhá 12, 110 00 Prague 1; f. 1946; illustrated monthly magazine; political, economic, social, cultural and sports; published by the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Socialist

Republic in English, French (*La Vie Tchécoslovaque*), German (*Tschechoslowakisches Leben und Sozialistische Tschechoslowakei*), Italian (*Vita Cecoslovacca*) and Russian (*Sotsialisticheskaya Chekhslovakiya*); Editor JOSEF KADLEC.

Czechoslovak Foreign Trade: ul. 28 října 13, 112 79 Prague 1; f. 1951; published in English, German, Spanish, Russian and French by Rapid, Czechoslovak Advertising Agency; monthly; Editor-in-Chief VLADIMÍR GREGOR; circ. 12,000.

Czechoslovak Heavy Industry: ul. 28 října 13, 112 79 Prague 1; f. 1955; published by Rapid; scientific, technical monthly for heavy industry in English, French, German, Spanish and Russian; Editor MIROSLAV MLINÁŘ; circ. 10,000.

Czechoslovak Motor Review: ul. 28 října 13, 112 79 Prague 1; published monthly by Rapid in English, French, German, Russian and Serbo-Croat; Editor KAREL RŮŽIČKA.

Czechoslovak Trade Unions: Václavské nám. 17, 112 58 Prague 1; review of the Central Trades Union Council; published 6 times a year in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish; Editor-in-Chief H. SEMÍNOVÁ.

The Democratic Journalist: Pařížská 9, 110 01 Prague 1; press organ of the International Organization of Journalists; English, French, Spanish and Russian; Editor OLDŘICH BUREŠ; 12 issues yearly.

Dikobraz (The Porcupine): Na Florenci 3, 112 86 Prague 1; f. 1945; satirical weekly; published by *Rudé Právo*; Chief Editor JINDŘICH BEŠTA; circ. 500,000.

Film a doba (Film and Time): Václavské nám. 43, 116 48 Prague 1; monthly; circ. 7,000.

For You from Czechoslovakia: ul. 28 října 13, 112 79 Prague 1; published by Rapid in English, German, Spanish and French; quarterly; Editor MARIE FRIEDRICHOVÁ.

Glass Review: ul. 28 října 13, 112 79 Prague 1; glass-making and ceramics; published by Rapid in English, French, German and Russian; Editor MIROSLAV VONDRA.

Historica: Vyšehradská 49, 128 26 Prague 2; f. 1959; foreign language review; original articles by Czechoslovak historians; Russian, English, French, German and Spanish; once a year; Editor JAROSLAV PURŠ.

Hospodářské noviny (Economic News): Na Florenci 3, 112 86 Prague 1; weekly; published by Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; Editor Ing. RUDOLF KOSTKA; circ. 75,000.

Hudební rozhledy (Musical Review): Valdštejnské nám. 1, 118 00 Prague 1; f. 1948; fortnightly review; published by the Association of Czech Composers and Concert Artists; Editor Dr. VILÉM POSPÍŠIL; circ. 4,200.

Investa: ul. 28 října 13, 112 79 Prague 1; f. 1970; export magazine dealing with machines for the footwear, tanning and textile industries, knitting and sewing machines; published by Rapid six times a year in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish.

Kino: Václavské nám. 43, 116 48 Prague 1; an illustrated film magazine published by General Management of Czechoslovak Film; fortnightly; Editor ZDENKA SILANOVÁ; circ. 150,000.

Kovoexport: ul. 28 října 13, 112 79 Prague 1; f. 1955; export magazine dealing with all branches of precision engineering; published by Rapid six times a year in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish.

Kulturní práce (Cultural Work): Václavské nám. 17, 112 58 Prague 1; trade union monthly; Editor BOREK ŠYKORA; circ. 14,500.

Květy (Flowers): Na Florenci 3, 112 86 Prague 1; f. 1834; illustrated weekly; published by *Rudé právo*; Editor Dr. MILAN COKR; circ. 360,000.

Literární měsíčník (Literary Monthly): Národní třída 11, 111 47 Prague 1; published by the Union of Czech Writers; Editor OLDŘICH RAFAJ; circ. 15,000.

Mladý svět (Young World): Panská 8, 112 21 Prague; illustrated weekly for young people published by the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth; Editor OLGA ČERMÁKOVÁ; circ. 390,000.

Motoristická současnost (Motoring Today): Lublaňská 57, 113 66 Prague 1; f. 1969; published by Magnet six times a year; motoring; Editor MILOŠ KOVAŘÍK; circ. 100,000.

Naše rodina (Our Family): ul. 28 října 3, 112 08 Prague 1; f. 1968; Christian and cultural weekly published by Czechoslovak People's Party; Editor Dr. FRANTIŠEK STUČHLÝ; circ. 169,000.

News Service: 17th November Str., 110 01 Prague 1; magazine of the International Union of Students; English, French and Spanish; fortnightly; Editor LAJOS DEMCSÁK; circ. 5,000.

Novinář (Journalist): Pařížská ul. 9, 110 00 Prague 1; f. 1949; published by the Union of Czechoslovak Journalists; monthly; Editor JIŘÍ STANO; circ. 6,000.

Nový Orient (New Orient): Lázeňská 4, 110 00 Prague 1; cultural and political magazine; published by the Oriental Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Science ten times a year; Editor Dr. JAROSLAV CESAR; circ. 2,550.

Obchod-průmysl-hospodářství (Trade-Industry-Economy): ul. 28 října 13, 112 79 Prague 1; journal of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce; published in Czech; monthly; Editor VLADIMÍR GREGOR; circ. 6,000.

Obrana lidu (People's Defence): Jungmannova 24, 113 66 Prague 1; weekly, published by the Political Administration of the People's Army; Editor Dr. JAN CHMELÍK; circ. 200,000.

Odborář (Trade Unionist): nám. M. Gorkého 23, 112 82 Prague 1; fortnightly; Editor MILADA HÝSKOVÁ; circ. 150,000.

100+1: Opletalova 5, 111 44 Prague; fortnightly digest of the Czechoslovak News Agency (ČTK); circ. 100,000.

Prager Volkszeitung (Prague's People's Newspaper): Lopatecká 13, 147 55 Prague 4; weekly; general politics and culture; published by the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front and the Cultural Union of the German citizens in Czechoslovakia; Editor HERIBERT PANSTER; circ. 17,000.

Právník (The Lawyer): Národní třída 18, 116 91 Prague 1; f. 1861; monthly; law; published by Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences (Institute of State and Law); Editor Dr. MIROSLAV DOLEŽAL; circ. 4,280.

Rozhlas (Radio): Vinohradská 12, 120 99 Prague 2; f. 1923; weekly; cultural and sound radio journal; published by the Czechoslovak Radio; Editor Ing. LUDMILA KARBANOVÁ; circ. 265,000.

Stadion (Stadium): Klimentůvská 1, 115 88 Prague; illustrated sport weekly published by the Czech Central Committee for Physical Training; Editor OLDŘICH ŽURMAN; circ. 162,000.

Svět motorů (World of Motors): Jungmannova 24, 113 66 Prague 1; f. 1947; weekly; motoring; Editor MIROSLAV EBR; circ. 350,000.

Svět práce (The World of Labour): Václavské nám. 17, 112 58 Prague 1; f. 1946, reorganized 1968; political, economic and cultural weekly; published by Central Council of Trade Unions; Editor JOSEF ŠTĚPÁNEK; circ. 65,000.

- Světová literatura** (*World Literature*): Na Florenci 3, 115 86 Prague 1; f. 1956; published by Odeon, bi-monthly; contemporary foreign literature; Editor SVATOPLUK HOREČKA (acting); circ. 10,000.
- Svět socialismu** (*The World of Socialism*): Smetanovo nám. 18, 115 65 Prague 1; illustrated weekly; published by Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Union; Editor JOSEF MAŠÍN; circ. 105,000.
- Svět v obrazech** (*World in Pictures*): Pařížská 9, 110 00 Prague; illustrated weekly published by the Czech Union of Journalists; Editor VĚRA HELLOVÁ; circ. 82,000.
- Technický týdeník** (*Technical Weekly*): nám. Gorkého 23, 112 82 Prague 1; technical weekly; published by Central Council of Trade Unions; Editor JAROSLAV KAŠPAR; circ. 33,000.
- Tribuna** (*Tribune*): nám. Kyjevské brigády 12, 125 11 Prague 1; weekly; published by the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party; Editor KAREL HORÁK; circ. 78,000.
- Tvorba** (*Creation*): Na poříčí 30, 112 86 Prague 1; weekly; political and cultural; published by the Rudé právo Publishing House; Editor JAROSLAV KOŘÍNEK; circ. 70,000.
- Věda a život** (*Science and Life*): nám. Družby národů 5, 602 00 Brno; f. 1954; monthly; published by Czech Socialist Society for Science, Culture and Politics; Editor FRANTIŠEK KALA; circ. 13,500.
- Vesmír** (*Universe*): Vodičkova 40, 112 29 Prague 1; f. 1871; a monthly popular science magazine of the Czechoslovak Academy of Science; Editor Prof. Dr. EMIL HADAČ; circ. 12,000.
- Vlasta**: Jindřišská 5, 116 08 Prague 1; f. 1946; illustrated weekly; published by the Union of Czech Women; concerned with the status of women in society, problems of family and education; Editor VLASTA KOŠNAROVÁ; circ. 740,000.
- Zlatý Máj** (*Golden May*): Na Perštýně 1, 110 01 Prague 1; magazine for children; 10 issues yearly; published by Albatros Publishing House; Editor Dr. JIŘÍ LAPÁČEK; circ. 3,200.
- Slovak
- Auto—moto**: Nám. L. Štúra 1, 893 27 Bratislava; f. 1968; weekly; motoring; Editor JOZEF ERTL; circ. 40,000.
- Express**: Štefánikova 8a, 801 00 Bratislava; f. 1969; weekly digest of the foreign press; organ of the Union of Slovak Writers; Editor LUDOVÍK PETROVSKÝ; circ. 60,000.
- Film a divadlo** (*Film and Theatre*): Čs. Armády 35, 893 36 Bratislava; f. 1956; fortnightly organ of the Institute for Theatre; Editor Dr. ERNEST ŠTRIC; circ. 30,000.
- Hét** (*Week*): Obchodná 7, 890 44 Bratislava; Hungarian; weekly pictorial; organ of the Cultural Union of Hungarians in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Editor JÁN VARGA; circ. 30,000.
- Horizont**: Bezručova 9, 893 36 Bratislava; f. 1965; monthly; magazine of the Union of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship; Editor KAROL HEDERLING; circ. 30,000.
- Katolícké noviny** (*Catholic News*): Kapitulská 9, 890 21 Bratislava; f. 1886; weekly published by the St. Vojtech League; Editor Dr. EMIL KORBA; circ. 130,000.
- Krásy Slovenska** (*Beauty of Slovakia*): Vajnorská 100, 893 44 Bratislava; illustrated monthly; published by Sport, publishing house of the Slovak Physical Culture Organization; Editor Dr. TIBOR SÁSIK; circ. 18,000.
- Nové Slovo** (*New Word*): Leškova 5, 894 21 Bratislava; f. 1944, weekly, politics, culture, economy; organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor Ing. LEOPOLD PODSTUPKA; circ. 50,000.
- Nő** (*Woman*): Štúrove nám. 2-4, 801 00 Bratislava; f. 1952; Hungarian; weekly pictorial; published by the Slovak Women's Union; Editor ALŽBETA HARASZTIOVÁ; circ. 35,000.
- Príroda a spoločnosť** (*Nature and Society*): Štúrova 5, 890 17 Bratislava; f. 1953; fortnightly; organ of the Socialist Academy of Slovakia; Editor JÁN MACHAJ; circ. 18,000.
- Revue svetovej literatúry** (*Revue of World Literature*): Obráncov mieru 14, 801 00 Bratislava; every 2 months; organ of the Slovak Literary Fund; Editor VLADIMÍR LUKÁN; circ. 7,000.
- Rodina** (*Family*): Volgogradská 8, 893 39 Bratislava; published by Pravda; Editor EDUARD ODEHNAL; circ. 121,000.
- Roháč** (*Stag-Beetle*): Obráncov mieru 39, 893 26 Bratislava; f. 1948; humorous, satirical weekly, published by Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Editor PETER BÁN; circ. 98,000.
- Sloboda** (*Freedom*): Štefánikova 6a, 982 18 Bratislava; f. 1946; weekly; organ of the Freedom Party of Slovakia; Editor Dr. JURAJ MORAVEC; circ. 4,500.
- Slovenka** (*Slovak Woman*): Štúrova 6c, 897 19 Bratislava; f. 1949; weekly pictorial published by the Slovak Women's Union; Editor LIBUŠA MINÁČOVÁ; circ. 220,000.
- Slovenské pohľady** (*Slovak Views*): Štúrova 8, 801 00 Bratislava; f. 1846; reissued 1881; monthly of the Union of Slovak Writers; works of Slovak prose writers and poets, literary criticism, translations from world literature; Editor VLADIMÍR REISEL; circ. 6,000.
- Svet socializmu** (*World of Socialism*): Bezručova 15, 893 33 Bratislava; f. 1951; weekly pictorial of the Union of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship; Editor KAROL HEDERLING; circ. 200,000.
- Štart** (*Start*): Vajnorská 100, 893 44 Bratislava; f. 1956; illustrated weekly; organ of the Slovak Sports Organization; Editor JOZEF MAZÁG; circ. 65,000.
- Technické noviny** (*Technical News*): Obráncov mieru 19, 897 17 Bratislava; f. 1953; weekly of the Slovak Council of Trade Unions; Editor MICHAL KIMLÍK; circ. 70,000.
- Tip**: Vajnorská 100, 893 44 Bratislava; weekly; football and ice-hockey; published by the Slovak Physical Training Organization; Editor IMRICH HORNÁČEK; circ. 27,000.
- Učiteľské noviny** (*Teachers' Gazette*): Majkova 2, 801 00 Bratislava; f. 1959; organ of the Slovak Ministry of Education; Editor EMIL NANDORY; circ. 35,000.
- Uj ifjúság** (*New Youth*): Pražská 9, 897 14 Bratislava; Hungarian; weekly; organ of the Slovak Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth; Editor Dr. JURAJ ŠTRASSER; circ. 21,000.
- Výber** (*Digest*): Októbrové nám. 7, 893 46 Bratislava; f. 1968; weekly; digest of home and foreign press; in Czech and Slovak; published by the Union of Slovak Journalists; Editor JÁN ADÁMEK; circ. 21,000.
- Život** (*Life*): Gorkého 16, 882 12 Bratislava; f. 1951; illustrated weekly; political, economic, social and cultural matters; Editor Ing. LADISLAV TOMÁŠEK; circ. 115,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (*Czechoslovak News Agency*): Opletalova 5-7, 111 44 Prague 1; f. 1918; Gen. Dir. Dr. OTAKAR SVĚRČINA; maintains wide network of foreign correspondents; English, Russian, French, German, Italian and Spanish news service for foreign countries; photo service; publs. weekly bulletin in Russian, English, Spanish, French and German, international economic bulletin for the Czechoslovak press.

Orbis Press Agency: Slavičková 5, 160 43 Prague 6; supplies information about Czechoslovakia to the foreign press and foreign publishing houses on a commercial basis; Dir. Dr. VLADIMÍR VIPLER.

ČTK—Made in . . . publicity: Opletalova 5, 111 44 Prague 1; f. 1963; Dir. OTAKAR DUŠEK; organization of the Czechoslovak New Agency for advertising foreign products and services in Czechoslovakia; publ. revue, monthly; Pres. Ed. Board Ing. LUBOMÍR HÁJEK.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (France): Žitná 10, 120 00 Prague 2; Bureau Chief PHILIPPE DEBEUSSCHER.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (Italy): Smečkáč 2, 110 00 Prague 1; Bureau Chief (vacant).

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (German Democratic Republic): Nábř. B. Engelse 78, 120 00 Prague 2; Bureau Chief HEINZ DUMKE.

Associated Press (U.S.A.): Růžová 7, 110 00 Prague 1; Corr. IVA DRÁPALOVÁ.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (Bulgaria): Ždanova 46, 160 00 Prague 6; Bureau Chief VIOLETA MICEVA.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (Federal Republic of Germany): Prague 3, Želivského 11/4/13; Bureau Chief HANS-DIETER GALL.

Novosti (U.S.S.R.): Italská 36, 120 00 Prague 2; Bureau Chief SVJATOSLAV P. MOLČANOV.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): Petráská nám. 1, 110 00 Prague 1; Bureau Chief REYNALDO ALVAREZ CORDERO.

Reuters (U.K.): Národní Tř. 34, 110 00 Prague; Bureau Chief (vacant).

Tass (U.S.S.R.): Pevnostní 5, 162 00 Prague 6; Bureau Chief ILVA MASLENIKOV.

The following are also represented: Agerpres (*Romania*), Hsinhua (*People's Republic of China*), Kyodo (*Japan*), MTI (*Hungary*), PAP (*Poland*), Tanjug (*Yugoslavia*).

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Czechoslovak Union of Journalists: Pařížská 9, 110 01 Prague 1; f. 1968; 4,900 mems.; Chair. ZDENĚK HOŘENÍ; publ. *Novinář* (The Journalist) (monthly), *Sešity novináře* (6 times a year).

Czech Union of Journalists: Pařížská 9, 110 01 Prague 1; f. 1877; 3,100 mems.; Pres. Dr. JOSEF VALENTA; publ. *Svět v obrazech* (The World in Pictures) (weekly).

Slovak Union of Journalists: Októbrové nám. 7, 893 46 Bratislava; f. 1968; 1,800 mems.; Pres. Dr. MILOŠ MARKO; publ. *Výber* (Digest) (weekly).

PUBLISHERS

In May 1949 legislation was passed making the publication, printing, illustration, and distribution of all books and music the prerogative of the State. These activities are now restricted to the Government, political parties, trade unions, and national and communal bodies. However, churches and religious bodies are permitted to publish if the State will accept their work for printing. In 1976, 6,805 titles were published.

CZECH PUBLISHING HOUSES

Academia: Publishing house of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences; Vodičkova 40, 112 29 Prague 1; f. 1953; scientific books, periodicals; Dir. Dr. ARNOŠT WULKAN.

Albatros: State publishing house of literature for children and young people; Na Perštýně 1, 110 01 Prague 1; f. 1949; Dir. Dr. EUGEN ČERNÝ.

Artia: Ve smečkáč 30, 111 27 Prague 1; f. 1953; part of the Artia Foreign Trade Corporation; children's books, art books and encyclopedias; Dir. Dr. VILÉM ŠILAR.

Avicenum: Czechoslovak Medical Press; Malostranské nám. 28, 118 02 Prague 1; f. 1953; medical books and periodicals; Dir. VÁCLAV CIPRO.

Blok: Rooseveltova 4, 657 00 Brno; regional literature, fiction, general; Dir. JAN STAVINOHÁ.

Československý spisovatel (Czechoslovak Writer): Publishing house of the Czech Literary Fund; Národní 9, 111 47 Prague 1; poetry, fiction, literary theory and criticism; Dir. IVAN SKÁLA.

Horizont: Publishing house of the Czech Socialist Academy; Nekázánka 7, 111 21 Prague 1; f. 1968; general; Dir. VOJTĚCH SVAROVSKÝ.

Kartografie: State publishing house of maps; Fr. Křižka 1, 170 29 Prague 7; Dir. ADOLF CHMELÁK.

Kruh: Dlouhá 108, 500 21 Hradec Králové; regional literature, fiction and general; Dir. Dr. JOSEF KUBÍČEK.

Lidové nakladatelství: Publishing house of the Union of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship; Václavské nám. 36, 115 65 Prague 1; f. 1968; formerly Svět Sovětů; classical and contemporary fiction, general, magazines; Dir. Dr. JAN NOVÁK.

Melantrich: Publishing house of the Czech Socialist Party; Václavské nám. 36, 112 12 Prague 1; f. 1919; general, fiction, newspapers and magazines; Dir. OLDŘICH BALABÁN.

Merkur: Gorkého nám. 11, 115 69 Prague 1; commerce, catering; Dir. Jiří LINHART.

MLadá fronta: Publishing house of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth; Panská 8, 112 22 Prague 1; f. 1945; literature for young people, fiction and non-fiction, newspapers and magazines; Dir. Dr. KORNEL VAVRINČÍK.

Nakladatelství dopravy a spojů: State publishing house for transport and communications; Hyberská 5, 115 78 Prague 1; Dir. BOHUMIL KLAIL.

Naše vojsko: Publishing house of the Czechoslovak Army; Na Děkanec 3, 128 12 Prague 1; fiction, general; Dir. Dr. LUBOMÍR BAROŠ.

Odeon: State publishing house for fiction and poetry; Národní třída 36, 115 87 Prague 1; f. 1953; poetry, fiction (classical and modern), literary theory, art books, reproductions; Dir. JOSEF KULÍČEK.

Olympia: Klimentská 1, 115 88 Prague 1; f. 1954; sports, tourism, illustrated books; Dir. LUDVÍK UHLÍK.

Panton: Publishing house of the Czech Musical Fund; Říčn 12, 118 39 Prague 1; f. 1958; books on music, sheet music, records; Dir. VLADIMÍR ŠEVČÍK.

Práce: Publishing house of the Trade Union Movement; Václavské nám. 17, 112 58 Prague 1; f. 1945; trade union movement, fiction, general, periodicals; Dir. VILÉM KÚN.

Profil: Hollarova 14, 701 00 Ostrava; regional literature, fiction and general; Dir. FRANTIŠEK ČEČETKA.

Rapid: Foreign trade publicity corporation; ul. 28 října 13, 112 79 Prague 1; Dir. JOSEF MIKLÍK.

Růže: Žižkovo nám. 5, 371 96 České Budějovice; regional literature, fiction and general; Dir. FRANTIŠEK PODLAHA.

Severočeské nakladatelství: Velká Hradební 33, 400 21 Ústí nad Labem; regional literature, fiction and general; Dir. JAN SUCHL.

Státní nakladatelství technické literatury: State publishing house of technical literature; Spálená 51, 113 02 Prague 1; technology, applied sciences, dictionaries, periodicals; Dir. Ing. JINDŘICH SUCHARDA.

Státní pedagogické nakladatelství: State publishing house; Ostrovní 30, 113 01 Prague 1; f. 1775; school and university textbooks, dictionaries; Dir. BEDŘICH SATRAPA.

Státní zemědělské nakladatelství: State publishing house; Václavské nám. 47, 113 78 Prague 1; agriculture, periodicals; Dir. Ing. KAREL KOUKAL.

Středočeské nakladatelství knihkupectví: U Prašné brány 3, 116 29 Prague 1; regional literature, fiction, general; Dir. FRANTIŠEK PĚKNÝ.

Supraphon: State publishing house; Palackého 1, 112 99 Prague 1; books on music, biographies, sheet music, records; Dir. VIKTOR KAŠÁK.

Svoboda: Publishing house of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; Revoluční 15, 113 03 Prague 1; politics, history, philosophy, fiction, general; Dir. Dr. ĚVŽEN PALONCY.

Ústřední církevní nakladatelství: Sněmovní 9, 118 01 Prague 1; f. 1952; religion; Dir. KAREL KNOBLOCH.

Vyšehrad: Publishing house of the Czechoslovak People's Party; ul. 28 října 3, 112 08 Prague 1; general fiction, newspapers and magazines; Dir. FRANTIŠEK TOUŠKA.

Západočeské nakladatelství: Moskevská 36, 301 35 Plzeň; regional literature, fiction, general; Dir. VÁCLAV BRAŠNA.

SLOVAK PUBLISHING HOUSES

Alfa: State publishing house; Hurbanovo nám. 3, 893 31 Bratislava; previously the Slovak Publishing House of Technical Literature; technical and economic literature, dictionaries; Dir. Ing. RUDOLF SCHALLER.

Cirkevné vydavateľstvo: Palisády 64, 801 00 Bratislava; religious literature; Dir. ONDREJ LIŠČÍK.

Matica Slovenská: Mudroňova 35, 036 52 Martin; bibliography and librarianship; Dir. ONDREJ KUČERA.

Mladé Letá (Young Years): State publishing house; nám. SNP 11, 894 26 Bratislava; f. 1950; literature for children and young people; Dir. Dr. RUDO MÓRIC.

Obzor (Horizon): State publishing house; ul. Československej armády 29a, 893 36 Bratislava; educational, encyclopedias, popular scientific, fiction, textbooks, law; Dir. Ing. JÁN PRINC.

Osveta (Education): Osloboditeľov 55, 036 54 Martin; f. 1953; medical, educational, photographic and regional literature; Dir. JÁN KRAJČ.

Pallas: Publishing house of the Slovak Fund of Fine Arts; Štúrova 1A, 882 09 Bratislava; books about art; Dir. GUSTAV HUPKA.

Práca: Publishing house of the Slovak Trade Unions Council; Obrancov mieru 19, 897 17 Bratislava; f. 1946; economics, labour, etc.; Dir. JÁN DUŽI.

Pravda: Publishing house of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia; Gunduličova 12, 882 05 Bratislava; f. 1969; previously the "Epocha" Publishing House; politics, philosophy, history, economics, fiction, children's literature; Dir. Ing. VILIAM KAČER.

Príroda: Križkova 7, 894 17 Bratislava; agricultural literature, gardening books; Dir. Ing. VINCENT ŠUGÁR.

Slovenské pedagogické nakladateľstvo: State publishing house; Sasinková 5, 891 12 Bratislava; pedagogical literature; educational, school texts, dictionaries; Dir. FRANTIŠEK MRÁZ.

Slovenský spisovateľ: Publishing house of the Union of Slovak Writers; Gajova 9, 897 28 Bratislava; fiction, poetry; Dir. Dr. MATEJ ANDRÁŠ.

Smena: Publishing house of the Slovak Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth; Prašská 9, 897 14 Bratislava; fiction, literature for young people; Dir. MARTIN UŠIAK.

Šport: Vajnorská 100, 893 44 Bratislava; publishing house of the Central Committee of the Slovak Physical Culture Organization; sport, physical culture, guide books, periodicals; Dir. Ing. FRANTIŠEK MIKLOŠ.

Tatran: Michalská 9, 891 34 Bratislava; f. 1949; fiction, art books; Dir. Dr. ANTON MARKUŠ.

Veda (Science): Publishing house of the Slovak Academy of Science; Klemensova 27, 895 30 Bratislava; f. 1953; scientific and popular scientific books and periodicals; Dir. Dr. JÁN KRAJČÍK.

Východoslovenské vydavateľstvo: Garbanova 11, 040 01 Košice; regional literature, fiction, general; Dir. MIKULÁŠ JÁGER.

WRITERS' UNIONS

Svaz českých spisovatelů (Union of Czech Writers): Národní třída 11, 111 47 Prague 1; f. 1972; 165 mems.; Chair. Dr. JOSEF RYBÁK; publ. *Literární měsíčník* (Literary Monthly).

Zväz slovenských spisovateľov (Union of Slovak Writers): 890 09 Bratislava; f. 1949; Chair. ANDREJ PLÁVKA; publ. *Slovenské pohľady*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Československý rozhlas (*Czechoslovak Radio*): Vinohradská 12, 120 99 Prague 2; f. 1923; Dir.-Gen. JÁN RIŠKO.

Český rozhlas (*Czech Radio*): Vinohradská 12, 120 99 Prague 2; Dir. Dr. KAREL HRABAL.

Československý rozhlas na Slovensku (*Czechoslovak Radio in Slovakia*): Zochova 3, 879 11 Bratislava; Dir. Dr. PAVOL KOVÁČ.

Československé zahraniční vysílání (*Czechoslovak Foreign Broadcasts*): Dir. KVĚTOSLAV FAIX (acting).

There are five national networks in Czechoslovakia: Radios Prague and Bratislava (long and medium wave), Radio Hvězda (long, medium and V.H.F.—popular and youth programmes), and Radios Vltava and Děvín (V.H.F. from Prague and Bratislava respectively—programmes on Czech, Slovak, socialist and progressive western culture).

Local stations broadcast from Prague (Central Bohemian

Studio), Bánská Bystrica, Brno, České Budějovice, Hradec Králové, Košice, Ostrava, Plzeň, Prešov and Ústí nad Labem.

Foreign broadcasts are made in Arabic, English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, and Czech and Slovak.

There were 3,265,348 radio receivers in 1976.

TELEVISION

Československá televize (*Czechoslovak Television*): nám. M. Gorkého 29, 111 50 Prague 1; f. 1953; Dir.-Gen. Dr. JÁN ZELENKA.

Československá televize na Slovensku (*Czechoslovak T.V. in Slovakia*): nám. SNP 38, 899 40 Bratislava; Dir. Dr. MILOŠ MARKO.

Studios in Prague, Brno, Ostrava, Bratislava and Košice.

There were 3,793,488 television receivers in 1976.

FINANCE

BANKS

Státní banka československá (*State Bank of Czechoslovakia*): Head office: Na příkopě 28, 110 03 Prague 1; the State Monetary Agency; f. 1950; bank of issue, a bank for granting long-term and short-term credits, maintaining payments relations, financing and control of capital construction, a bank for buying and selling securities, a deposit centre, a central bank for directing and securing banking economic relations with foreign countries, and a cash clearing centre of the ČSSR. Statutory Funds 5,000m. Kčs.; General Reserve 1,840m. Kčs. (Dec. 1975); Pres. Ing. SVATOPLUK POTÁČ.

Československá obchodní banka a.s. (*Commercial Bank of Czechoslovakia*): Na příkopě 14, 115 20 Prague 1; f. 1965; commercial and foreign exchange transactions; cap. 700m. Kčs.; dep. 22,220m. Kčs. (Dec. 1975); Gen. Man. Ing. TIMOTEJ DUBROVAY.

Živnostenská banka: Příkopy 20, 113 80 Prague 1; London Office: 104/106 Leadenhall St., London

EC3A 4AA; f. 1868; cap. 80,000,000 Kčs.; res. 74,000,000 Kčs.; Gen. Man. MILOSLAV KOREC.

SAVINGS BANKS

Česká státní spořitelna (*Czech State Savings Bank*): Václavské nám. 42, 110 03 Prague 1; accepts deposits and issues loans; 12,747,082 depositors (June 1977); Gen. Dir. Ing. FRANTIŠEK PAZDERA.

Slovenská státní spořitelna (*Slovak State Savings Bank*): Leningradská 24, 801 00 Bratislava; Dir. Ing. JOZEF LAŠŠÁK

INSURANCE

Česká státní pojišťovna (*Czech State Insurance and Reinsurance Corporation*): Spálená 16, 113 04 Prague 1; many home branches and some agencies abroad; controls all insurance; issues life, accident, fire, aviation and marine policies all classes of reinsurance; Lloyd's agency; Gen. Man. LADISLAV ROUBAL.

Slovenská státní poisťovna (*Slovak State Insurance Corporation*): Jiráskova 3, 801 00 Bratislava; Gen. Dir. JOZEF HOJČ.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Československá obchodní komora (*Chamber of Commerce of Czechoslovakia*): Argentinská 38, 170 05 Prague 7; f. 1949; its 650 members are all Czechoslovak foreign trade corporations and the important industrial enterprises of Czechoslovakia; Pres. LUDVÍK ČERNÝ.

FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATIONS

Artia (*Imports and Exports of Cultural Commodities*): Ve smečkách 30, 111 27 Prague 1; Dir. Ing. MIROSLAV MARUŠKA.

Centrotex (*Imports and Exports of Textiles*): Nábřeží Engelse 72, 120 00 Prague 2; Dir. JAROSLAV PINKAVA.

Čechofracht (*Shipping and International Forwarding Corporation*): f. 1949; Na příkopě 8, 111 83 Prague 1; Gen. Dir. OLDŘICH NOVÝ.

Chemapol (*Imports and Exports of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products and Raw Materials*): Kodaňská 46, 100 10 Prague 10; Dir. ZDENĚK MOJŽÍŠEK.

Czechoslovak Ceramics (*Exports and Imports Ceramics*): V jámě 1, 111 91 Prague 1; Dir. MIROSLAV TICHÝ.

Czechoslovak Filmexport (*Import and Export of Films*): Václavské nám. 28, 111 45 Prague 1; Dir. Jiří RYBÍN.

Exico (*Exports and Imports Leather, Shoes, Skins*): Panská 9, 111 77 Prague 1; f. 1966; Dir. Ing. Jiří PETRÁK.

Ferromet (*Imports and Exports Metallurgical Products*): Opletalova 27, 111 81 Prague 1; Dir. Ing. IVAN PETER.

Inspekta (*Control of Goods in Foreign Trade*): V jámě 1, 111 86 Prague 1; Dir. Dr. JAROSLAV KARBAN.

Investa (*Exports Machinery for Clothing and Footwear Industries*): Kodaňská 46, 100 10 Prague 10; Dir. DUŠAN ZÁBRODSKÝ.

Jablonex (*Exports of Imitation Jewellery and Decorations*): Palackého 41, 466 37 Jablonec nad Nisou; Dir. Ing. MILOŠ LITERA.

Koospol (*Imports and Exports Foodstuffs*): Leninova 178, 160 67 Prague 6; Dir. Ing. ANTONÍN RAČANSKÝ.

Kovo (*Imports and Exports Precision Engineering Products*): Černokostecká, 100 10 Prague 10; Dir. OTTO KOCOUR.

Ligna (*Imports and Exports Timber, Wood Products, Musical Instruments and Paper*): Vodičkova 41, 112 09 Prague 1; Dir. OLDŘICH POULÍČEK.

Merkuria (*Exports and Imports Tools and Consumer Goods*): Argentinská 38, 170 05 Prague 7; Dir. JAROSLAV CHARAMZA.

Metalimex (*Imports and Exports Ores, Metals, Natural Gas and Solid Fuels*): Štěpánská 34, 112 17 Prague 1; Dir. Dr. LUBOMÍR HUSEK.

Motokov (*Imports and Exports Vehicles and Light Engineering Products*): Jeruzalémská 34, 110 00 Prague 1; Dir. Ing. JÁN MACHAJ.

Omnipol (*Import and Export of Sports and Civil Aircraft*): Washingtonova 11, 112 21 Prague 1; Dir. Ing. TOMÁŠ MAREČEK.

Pragoexport (*Imports and Exports Clothing*): Jungmannova 34, 112 59 Prague 1; Dir. Ing. IVAN PETER.

Pragoinvest (*Import and Export of Machinery and complete Plant Equipment*): Českomoravská 23, 180 56 Prague 9; Dir. Dr. VLADIMÍR SONNTAG.

Skloexport (*Exports Glass*): tř. 1. máje 1, 461 75 Liberec; Gen. Dir. Ing. MILOSLAV SUSKA.

Škodaexport (*Exports and Imports Power Engineering and Metallurgical Plants, Engineering Works, Electrical Locomotives and Trolleybuses, Tobacco Machines*): Václavské nám. 56, 113 32 Prague 1; Dir. Ing. MILOSLAV MIKEŠ.

Strojexport (*Imports and Exports of Machines and Machinery Equipment*): Václavské nám. 56, 113 26 Prague 1; Dir. Ing. JAN LAJKA.

Strojimport (*Imports and Exports of Machines and Industrial Plants*): Vinohradská 183, 130 52 Prague 3; Dir. STANISLAV KALOUSEK.

Technoexport (*Imports and Exports Chemical and Foodstuff Engineering Plant*): Václavské nám. 56, 113 34 Prague 1; Dir. Ing. ZDENĚK MIZERA.

Tuzex (*Retail Goods for Foreign Currency*): Rytišská 13, 113 43 Prague 1; Dir. Ing. JAROSLAV NYDRLE.

TRADE UNIONS

Ústřední rada odborů (ÚRO) (*Central Council of Trade Unions*): nám. Gustava Klimenta 2, 113 59 Prague 3; f. 1945; federated to WFTU; Chair. KAREL HOFFMANN; 5,850,578 mems.

Česká odborová rada (ČOR) (*Czech Trade Union Council*): nám. Gustava Klimenta 2, 113 59 Prague 3; Chair. Ing. VÁCLAV BĚŽEL.

Slovenská odborová rada (SOR) (*Slovak Trade Union Council*): Odborárske nám. 3, 897 17 Bratislava; Chair. Dr. LADISLAV ABRAHÁM.

Odborový svaz civilních pracovníků Československé lidové armády (*Trade Union of Civil Employees of the Czechoslovak People's Army*): nám. Svobody 471, 160 00 Prague 6; Chair. VLADIMÍR CHRSTIL.

Odborový svaz pracovníků chemického, papírenského a sklářského průmyslu a tisku (*Trade Union of Chemical, Paper, Glass and Printing Industry Workers*): nám. Gustava Klimenta 2, 113 59 Prague 3; Chair. MILOSLAV BLABOLIL; 305,863 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků dopravy a silničního hospodářství (*Trade Union of Transport and Road Economy*): nám. Gustava Klimenta 2, Prague 3; Chair. HELENA REHÁKOVÁ; 206,000 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků dřevoprůmyslu, lesního a vodního hospodářství (*Trade Union of Woodworking Industry, Forestry and Water Conservancy Workers*): nám. Gustava Klimenta 2, 113 59 Prague 3; Chair. MICHAL REGULY; 220,065 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků hornictví a energetiky (*Trade Union of Workers in the Mining and Power Generating Industries*): nám. Gustava Klimenta 2, 113 59 Prague 3; Chair. OLDŘICH BOGNER; 320,318 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků kovoprůmyslu (*Trade Union of Metal Workers*): nám. Gustava Klimenta 2, 113 59 Prague 3; Chair. JOSEF ZÁRUBA; 1,147,853 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků místního hospodářství (*Trade Union of Workers in Communal Enterprises*): nám. M. Gorkého 23, 112 82 Prague 1; Chair. FRANTIŠEK HEJL; 289,418 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků obchodu (*Trade Union of Commerce Employees*): nám. M. Gorkého 23, 112 82 Prague 1; Chair. Ing. DAGMAR HODÁNOVÁ; 590,656 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků potravinářského průmyslu (*Trade Union of Food Industry Workers*): nám. Gustava Klimenta 2, 113 59 Prague 3; Chair. JIŘINA VESELÁ; 197,722 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků školství a vědy (*Trade Union of Workers in Education and Science*): nám. M. Gorkého 23, 112 82 Prague 1; f. 1945; Chair. HANA RŮŽIČKOVÁ; 415,695 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků spojů (*Trade Union of Post and Telecommunications Workers*): nám. Gustava Klimenta 2, 113 59 Prague 3; f. 1972; Chair. MÁRIA DVOŘÁKOVÁ; 119,349 mems. (1975).

Odborový svaz pracovníků státních orgánů, peněžnictví a zahraničního obchodu (*Trade Union of Employees in Government and Financial Institutions and Foreign Trade*): nám. M. Gorkého 23, 118 82 Prague 1; Chair. JOSEF LORENC; 223,854 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků stavebnictví a ve výrobě stavebních hmot (*Trade Union of Building and Building Materials Industry Workers*): nám. M. Gorkého 23, 118 82 Prague 1; Chair. VILIAM EICHENBERGER; 542,590 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků textilního, oděvního a kožedělného průmyslu (*Trade Union of Textile, Clothing and Leather Industry Workers*): nám. Gustava Klimenta 2, 113 59 Prague 3; Chair. MÁRIA TRVALOVÁ; 384,909 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků umění, kultury a společenských organizací (*Trade Union of Workers in Art, Culture and Social Organizations*): nám. M. Gorkého

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

23, 118 82 Prague 1; f. 1945; Chair. JAROSLAV BRÁZDA; 150,000 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků zdravotnictví (*Trade Union of Health Workers*): nám. Gustava Klimenta 2, 113 59 Prague 3; Chair. Dr. JARMILA SOVINOVÁ; 320,000 mems.

Odborový svaz pracovníků železnic (*Trade Union of Railway Workers*): nám. Gustava Klimenta 2, 113 59 Prague 3; Chair. FRANTIŠEK VÁLA; 276,995 mems.

Trade and Industry, Transport

Odborový svaz pracovníků zemědělství (*Trade Union of Agricultural Workers*): nám. Gustava Klimenta 2, 113 59 Prague 3; Chair. FRANTIŠEK PODOLA; 378,200 mems.

TRADE FAIR

Brno Trade Fairs and Exhibitions: Výstaviště, 626 00 Brno; f. 1959; international engineering fair yearly in September; international consumer goods fair yearly in April or May; Gen. Dir. Dr. JAROMÍR KOLÁČNÝ; publs. *Trade Fair News*, *Brno Information Bulletin*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Československé státní dráhy (*Czechoslovak State Railways*): Na příkopě 33, 110 05 Prague 1; Gen. Man. Ing. FRANTIŠEK KOTORA. The total length of the Czechoslovak railways is 13,186 km. About 2,800 km. are electrified, including the connection Prague-Warsaw via Bohumín. The densest part of the network runs from north to south and only in recent years was the direct rail link between the west and east of the country completed.

Prague Metropolitan Railway: Dopravní podniky hlavního města Prahy, Bubenská 170 26 Praha 7; the Prague underground railway opened in 1974; Gen. Dir. Ing. MIKULÁŠ LACEK; Gen. Sec. EDUARD STRAKA.

ROADS

In 1976 there were 73,538 km. of roads in Czechoslovakia, of which 9,194 km. were main roads and 126 km. motorways. About 91 per cent of the total road network is hard surfaced.

Československá státní automobilová doprava—ČSAD (*Czechoslovak State Road Transport*): f. 1949; the organization has 11 regional head offices which are independent of each other:

Hyberná 32, 111 21 Prague 1.
Pod výtopnou 10, 186 08 Prague 8.
nám. 1 máje 6, 370 27 České Budějovice.
V Malé Doubravce, 312 78 Plzeň.
Fučíkova 26, 400 95 Ústí nad Labem.
Žižkovo nám. 139, 500 24 Hradec Králové.
Opuštěná 4, 656 43 Brno.
První úderky 41, 703 85 Ostrava 3.
Rožňovská 2, 893 32 Bratislava.
ul. čsl. armády 6, 974 67 Baňská Bystrica.
Třída sovětské armády 301, 041 46 Košice.

Sdružení československých mezinárodních automobilových dopravců—ČESMAD (*Czechoslovak International Road Transport Association*): Perucká 5, 120 67 Prague 2; represents all the above organizations at the International Road Transport Union, Geneva; Chair. Ing. ŠTEFAN MRAZÍK.

Ústřední Automotoklub ČSSR (*Central Motoring and Touring Club of Czechoslovakia*): Opletalova 29, 116 31 Prague 1; f. 1904; Pres. MILAN BENKO; Gen. Sec. FRANTIŠEK HÝNEK.

Automotoklub ČSR (*Motoring and Touring Club of the Czech Republic*): Opletalova 29, 116 31 Prague 1; f. 1969; Pres. ZDENĚK MACEK; Gen. Sec. FRANTIŠEK BRZÁK.

Automotoklub SSR (*Motoring and Touring Club of the Slovak Republic*): nám. L. Štúra I, 800 00 Bratislava; f. 1969; Pres. JÁN JAVORČÍK; Gen. Sec. VLASTIMIL HAVLÍN.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Československá plavba dunajská (*Czechoslovak Danube River Shipping*): Cervenej armády 39, 800 00 Bratislava; Dir. Ing. ONDŘEJ LUBY.

Československá plavba labsko-oderská (ČSPLO) (*Czechoslovak Elbe-Oder River Shipping*): K. Čapka 1, 405 02 Děčín; carries out transport of goods on the Vltava, Elbe and Oder rivers as well as other waterways; transfer and storage of goods in Czechoslovak ports; ČSPLO operates the Czechoslovak river ports of Prague, Mělník, Kolín, Ústí nad Labem and Děčín; Man. Dir. ALOIS OPRCHALSKI, Ing. Oec.

The total length of navigable waterways in Czechoslovakia is 480 km. The Elbe and its tributary the Vltava connect the country with the North Sea via the port of Hamburg. The Oder provides a connexion with the Baltic Sea and the port of Stettin. The Danube provides a link with Western Germany, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania and the U.S.S.R. Czechoslovakia's river ports are Prague, Mělník, Ústí nad Labem, Děčín and Hřensko on the Vltava and Elbe; Kozlí on the Oder; and Bratislava and Komárno on the Danube.

SHIPPING

Československá námořní plavba, mezinárodní akciová společnost (*Czechoslovak Ocean Shipping, International Joint-Stock Company*): Počernická 168, 100 99 Prague 10; a shipping company operating the Czechoslovak seagoing fleet; Man. Dir. FRANTIŠEK MAJER; 12 ships totalling 146,232 B.R.T.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are civil airports at Prague (Ruzyně), Brno, Bratislava, Gottwaldov (Holešov), Karlovy Vary, Košice, Mariánské Lázně, Ostrava, Piešťany, Poprad-Tatry, Přerov and Šliach, served by ČSA's internal flights. International flights serve Prague and Bratislava.

ČSA (*Československé aerolinie, Czechoslovak Airlines*): Head Office: Ruzyně Airport, 160 15 Prague 6; f. 1923; external services to most European capitals, the Near, Middle and Far East, North and Central America and North and West Africa; fleet of 7 Ilyushin Il-62, 10 Tupolev TU-134A, 7 Il-18 and 14 Yak-40, 12 Let-410; Gen. Dir. JINDŘICH KOPŘIVA.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Slov-Air: Ivanka Airport, Bratislava; f. 1971; domestic scheduled and charter services; fleet of small turboprop aircraft including four Let L-410 and two An-2; Dir. ONDREJ HUDOBA.

Czechoslovakia is also served by the following foreign

Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

airlines: Aeroflot, Air Algérie, Air Canada, Air France, Alitalia, AUA, Balkan, British Airways, Cubana, Egyptair, Finnair, Interflug, Iraqi Airways, JAT, KLM, Libyan Arab Airlines, LOT, Lufthansa, MALEV, Pan American, SAS, Sabena, Swissair and TAROM.

TOURISM

Čedok (*Travel and Hotels Corporation*): Na Příkopě 18, 111 35 Prague 1; the official Czechoslovak Travel Agency; 146 travel offices; branches in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.S.R., United Kingdom and U.S.A.; Dir. Ing. ANTONÍN JAKUBÍK.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Culture of the Czech Socialist Republic: Valdštejnská 10, 118 11 Prague 1.

Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Socialist Republic: Suvorovova 16, 800 00 Bratislava.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Národní divadlo (*National Theatre*): Národní 2, 112 30 Prague 1; f. 1881-83; opera, drama, ballet.

Divadlo E. F. Buriana (*E. F. Burian Theatre*): Na poříčí 26, 110 00 Prague 1; f. 1933; drama; Dir. JOSEF VĚTROVEC.

Slovenské národní divadlo (*Slovak National Theatre*): Gorkého 4, 801 00 Bratislava.

Smetanova divadlo (*Smetana Theatre*): Růbežova ul., 110 00 Prague 1; f. 1888; opera and ballet.

Tylovo divadlo (*Tyl Theatre*): Železná ul. 11, 110 00 Prague 1; f. 1783; opera, drama, ballet.

Divadlo na Vinohradech (*Vinohrady Theatre*): nám. Miru, 120 00 Prague 2; f. 1907; modern drama.

Laterna magika: Národní třída 40, 110 00 Prague 1; experimental theatre.

Národní divadlo, Brno (*Brno State Theatre*): Dvořákova 11, 600 00 Brno; f. 1884; opera, drama, operetta, ballet.

There were 91 theatres which gave 22,300 performances in 1974.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Czech Philharmonic Orchestra: Prague 1, Dům umělců, Alšovo nábř. 12; Principal Conductor VÁCLAV NEUMANN.

FOK Prague Symphony Orchestra: Obecní dům, 110 00 Prague 1; f. 1934; Principal Conductor JINDŘICH ROHAN.

Czechoslovakia Radio Symphony Orchestra: Vinohradská 12, 120 99 Prague 2; Principal Conductor JAROSLAV KROMBHOŁ.

Brno State Philharmonic Orchestra: Komenského nám. 8, 600 00 Brno; Principal Conductor Jiří WALDHANS.

Ostrava Janáček Philharmonic Orchestra: Michálkovičká 181, 705 00 Ostrava; Principal Conductor O. TRHLÍK.

Slovak Chamber Orchestra: Palackého 2, 898 20 Bratislava; Artistic Dir. BOHDAN WARCHAL.

Slovak Philharmonic Orchestra: Palackého 2, 898 20 Bratislava; Principal Conductor LADISLAV SLOVÁK.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission (ČSKAE): Slezská 9, 120 29 Prague 2; Chair. JAN NEUMANN.

The ČSKAE is responsible for the peaceful utilization of atomic energy and for co-ordinating the atomic energy programme.

Ministry of Fuel and Power: Štěpánská 28, 111 78 Prague 1; Minister VLASTIMIL EHRENBARGER.

The Ministry is responsible for nuclear power station construction. In 1975 Czechoslovakia had a total nuclear generating capacity of 150 MW. This is due to expand to 1,910 MW. by 1980.

Ústav jaderného výzkumu (*Institute of Nuclear Research*): 250 68 Rež u Prahy; f. 1952; Dir. STANISLAV HAVEL.

UNIVERSITIES

Univerzita Karlova (*Charles University*): Prague; 2,689 teachers, 25,396 students.

Univerzita Komenského Bratislava (*Comenius University of Bratislava*): Bratislava; 2,012 teachers, 18,050 students.

Univerzita Palackého (*Palacký University*): Olomouc; 771 teachers, 3,987 students.

Univerzita J. E. Purkyně (*Purkyně University*): Brno; 850 teachers, 6,000 students.

Univerzita P. J. Šafárika (*Safárik University*): Košice; 600 teachers, 4,518 students.

České vysoké učení technické (*Czech Technical College*): Prague; 1,500 teachers, 13,000 students.

Slovenská vysoká škola technická (*Slovak Technical College*): Bratislava; 1,300 teachers, 15,000 students.

Vysoká škola technická v Košiciach (*Technical College in Košice*): Košice; 31 teachers.

Vysoké učení technické v Brně (*Technical College of Brno*): Brno; 59 teachers.

DENMARK

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Denmark consists of the peninsula of Jutland, the islands of Zealand, Funen and Bornholm and 480 smaller islands between the North Sea and the Baltic. Outlying possessions are Greenland and the Faeroe Islands in the North Atlantic. Denmark is low-lying and the climate is temperate with mild summers and cold, rainy winters. The language is Danish. The Danish Lutheran Church is the established Church, to which 94 per cent of the population belong, and there are small communities of Roman Catholics, Baptists and Jews. The national flag (proportions 37 by 28) carries a white cross on a red background, the upright of the cross being to the left of centre. The capital is Copenhagen.

Recent History

On the ending of German occupation in 1945 Denmark immediately recognized the independence of Iceland, which had been declared the previous year. Home rule was granted to the Faeroe Islands in 1948. Denmark was a founder member of NATO in 1949 and of the Nordic Council in 1952. In January 1972 King Frederik IX died and his eldest daughter, Margrethe, became the first queen to rule Denmark for nearly 600 years. Following a referendum, Denmark entered the EEC in January 1973.

The system of proportional representation embodied in the 1953 Constitution makes it difficult for a single party to gain a majority in the Folketing, and the tendency of Danish parties to fragment has produced a series of coalition and minority governments in recent years. The major established parties all lost support in the general election of December 1973. The Progress Party, standing for tax and public spending cuts, became the second largest party in the Folketing, where ten parties were now represented, compared with five in the previous parliament. The Liberal Party, led by Poul Hartling, formed a minority government. An economic recession, rising unemployment, galloping inflation, a large trade deficit and popular discontent with high taxes and EEC membership posed major problems. Following the general elections of January 1975 and the subsequent resignation of the minority Liberal government, a minority Social Democratic government under the leadership of Anker Jørgensen was formed in February 1975. In September, agreement was reached with four opposition parties on a comprehensive economic package, including investment incentives, wage restraint and public spending cuts. Following the General Election held in February 1977, Anker Jørgensen continued in office with a minority Social Democratic cabinet. In March the Government reached an inter-party agreement on several issues crucial to the success of its incomes policy, which had been narrowly passed in August 1976. To avoid a massive strike, a two-year collective wage settlement was agreed in April, and in August large increases in indirect taxation were proposed. These, combined with the employment programme, were intended to increase employment and improve the balance of payments position.

In October 1977 Orla Møller, the Defence and Justice Minister, resigned, and, from the cabinet reshuffles which

followed his departure, it seemed possible that Mr. Jørgensen was hoping to pursue a more leftist policy.

Government

Denmark is a constitutional monarchy. Under the 1953 constitutional charter, legislative power is held jointly by the hereditary monarch (who has no personal political power) and the unicameral Folketing (Parliament), with 179 members, including 175 from metropolitan Denmark and two each from the Faeroe Islands and Greenland. Members are elected for four years (subject to dissolution) by and from Danish subjects aged 20 and over, using proportional representation. Executive power is exercised by the monarch through a Cabinet, led by the Prime Minister, which is responsible to the Folketing. Denmark comprises 14 counties (*amtskommuner*), one city and one borough, all with elected councils.

Defence

Denmark maintains an army of 21,800 men, 360 of whom are serving with the United Nations in Cyprus, a navy of 5,800 men and an air force of 7,100 men. The army has some 69,300 reserves, and there is a volunteer Home Guard of 54,400 men. Military service is for nine months. Denmark abandoned its neutrality after the Second World War and has been a member of NATO since 1949. Defence policy is largely geared to NATO co-operation. The defence budget for 1977/78 is 6,320 million kroner.

Economic Affairs

Danish agriculture is internationally competitive and is organized on a co-operative basis. Farmers and small-holders are grouped in co-operative societies which market the produce and conduct scientific research. The co-operatives are united in national federations. Butter, beef and bacon are the main agricultural exports. About 70 per cent of the land surface is used for agriculture (1975) and though this percentage has been declining recently the intensive nature of the farming has to a large extent maintained the level of production. A severe drought in the summer of 1976 had serious consequences for dairy production, with about 600 million kroner lost in export revenue. Agriculture, including dairies and slaughter houses, contributed 6.3 per cent of G.D.P. in 1976.

Denmark has industrialized considerably since 1945 and manufacturing provided 26 per cent of G.D.P. in 1976. Industry accounts for nearly two-thirds of the country's exports. In spite of a great shortage of raw materials the iron and metal industry is now the most important producing group. The other major industries are food-processing and beverages, fishing, shipbuilding, engineering and chemicals. Recently Danish-designed furniture, electronics, porcelain, textiles and metal goods have been finding larger markets abroad. Most industrial concerns are small and privately owned, only the public services such as the post and railways being nationalized. An encouraging oil find in the Danish sector of the North Sea was announced in 1975.

Faced with a low level of industrial production and high unemployment, the Government introduced a package of

measures in September 1975 to increase consumption and investment. Stimulation of domestic demand, encouraged by the temporary reduction in VAT rate to 9½ per cent, resulted in an import-fed consumer boom, which made little impression on unemployment, running at 6 per cent in 1975, and increased the balance of payments deficit. Until demand picks up in Denmark's main export markets, unemployment and inflation, which has continued at around 9.5 per cent, will remain major worries.

Unemployment in 1977 was over 6 per cent and industrial output fell; G.N.P. growth was expected to rise by 5 per cent. However, although the trade deficit remained high, the payments deficit declined. There have been balance of payments deficits on current account every year since 1963, largely due to Denmark's reliance on imported oil for 90 per cent of its energy needs, and large loans have been contracted abroad to cover the deficit. The Danish krone was devalued in April 1977 by 3 per cent, followed in August by a further devaluation of 5 per cent against the West German Mark. To avoid aggravating the external position and increasing indebtedness still further, the policy to restrict internal demand will continue. In August 1977 a severe programme of fiscal restraint was presented to Parliament; increases in indirect taxation are intended to improve the balance of payments deficit while around 8,000 million kroner will be spent on reliefs and business support to aid unemployment. A pay restraint programme, initially approved in August 1976, nominally limited wage rises to 6 per cent, but the increase was expected to reach 10 per cent in 1977 in view of a rise in the minimum wage and the continuing upward wage drift.

Transport and Communications

There are about 2,500 km. of railways, most of which are operated by the State. There are about 65,000 km. of road, 88 per cent of which are hard surface. Ferry services connect the principal islands and Jutland and there are services to Sweden, Norway and Germany. Denmark maintains a large merchant navy with a displacement of over 4 million gross tons. The present international airport is at Kastrup. Projects for a new international airport on Saltholm Island, for road and rail links across the Sound between Denmark and Sweden and plans to build a bridge or tunnel across the Great Belt to link Zealand and Funen were under consideration in 1976.

Social Welfare

Denmark was one of the first countries to introduce State social welfare schemes. Principal services cover unemployment, sickness, old age and disability and are financed largely by State subventions. General taxation has now replaced compulsory health insurance.

Education

Education is compulsory for nine years, though exemption may be granted after seven years. The State is obliged to offer a tenth voluntary year, while provisions for a twelve-year system are planned. State-subsidized private schools are available, though over 90 per cent of pupils attend public schools. The 1975 Education Act, with effect from August 1976, increased parental influence, introduced

a comprehensive curriculum for the first 10 years and offered options on final tests or a leaving certificate thereafter. At the age of 16 or 17, pupils may transfer to a grammar school (*Gymnasium*) to take the university entrance examination (*studentereksamen*) after three years or they may take a new two-year course leading to the higher preparatory examination certificate.

There are five universities and three technical universities in Denmark. Nursery classes and vocational training schemes are increasingly in demand. The traditional folk high schools offer a wide range of further education opportunities.

Tourism

Tourists visit Denmark for the peaceful charm of its countryside and old towns, or for the sophistication of Copenhagen. Tourism accounted for 4,860 million kroner in 1976.

Visitors from Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden do not require a passport to enter Denmark.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: EEC countries, Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, the Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Israel, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, the Republic of Korea, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom dependencies, the U.S.A., Uruguay, the Vatican City, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Sport

Practically all sport is amateur. The national game is football, and rowing, swimming and sailing are popular. Other sports include tennis, the Danish game of hand-ball, shooting and fishing.

Public Holidays

1978: March 23rd–27th (Easter), April 21st (Great Prayer Day), May 4th (Ascension Day), May 14th, 15th (Whitsun), June 5th (Constitution Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 øre = 1 Danish krone.

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 10.81 kroner.

U.S. \$1 = 6.09 kroner.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

(Note: The figures in this survey relate only to "metropolitan" Denmark, excluding the Faeroe Islands and Greenland, which are dealt with in separate chapters.)

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION		ESTIMATED POPULATION (at January 1st)				
	Sept. 27th, 1965	Nov. 9th, 1970	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
43,074.6 sq. km.*	4,767,597	4,937,579	5,007,538	5,036,184	5,054,410	5,065,313	5,079,879

* 16,631.2 square miles.

Estimated population: 5,084,015 (April 1st, 1977).

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION (Jan. 1st, 1977)

Copenhagen (capital)	1,251,226*	Helsingør	56,439
Århus (Aarhus)	245,866	Herning	55,313
Odense	167,616	Kolding	54,617
Ålborg (Aalborg)	154,563	Horsens	54,018
Esbjerg	79,354	Roskilde	49,397
Randers	63,662		

* Including Frederiksberg (population 91,278) and Gentofte (population 68,873).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1969 . .	71,298	14.6	39,158	8.0	47,493	9.8
1970 . .	70,802	14.4	36,376	7.4	48,233	9.8
1971 . .	75,359	15.2	42,801	6.6	48,858	9.8
1972 . .	75,505	15.1	31,073	6.2	50,445	10.1
1973 . .	71,895	14.3	30,813	6.1	50,526	10.1
1974 . .	71,327	14.1	33,182	6.6	51,637	10.2
1975 . .	72,071	14.2	31,782	6.2	50,895	10.1
1976 . .	65,277	12.9	n.a.	6.1	54,090	10.7

Expectation of life at birth: Males 70.8 years; females 76.3 years (1972-73).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(October 1976-'000)

Agriculture, forestry and fishing . .	224.1	Transport	169.3
Manufacturing	638.1	Administration	715.9
Construction	206.4	Services	140.8
Commerce	394.2	Other activities	42.2
Total	2,531.0		

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

(1976-'000 hectares)

TOTAL AREA	ARABLE LAND	MEADOW AND PASTURE	FORESTS
4,307	2,645	266	472*

* 1965.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED (['] 000 hectares)				PRODUCTION (['] 000 metric tons)			
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1973	1974	1975	1976
Wheat . . .	122.9	110.6	101.8	126.5	542	592	520	571
Barley . . .	1,444.9	1,436.9	1,442.7	1,478.6	5,432	5,967	5,156	4,768
Rye . . .	41.6	45.7	49.9	72.1	140	168	163	214
Oats . . .	129.1	122.0	111.1	97.7	444	472	367	256
Mixed grain . . .	23.3	17.9	14.8	12.4	75	62	46	34
Potatoes . . .	31.8	33.2	31.2	34.7	748	898	666	606
Pulses . . .	6.8	7.2	7.1	6.3	17	31	21	18
Rapeseed . . .	46.0	48.0	71.7	44.3	92	112	131	90
Sugar beet . . .	100.8	109.0	127.2	n.a.	n.a.	4,670	n.a.	n.a.

LIVESTOCK
([']000 head at June-July)

	1974	1975	1976
Horses . . .	55.3	58.5	60.0
Cattle . . .	3,099.8	3,060.2	3,095.4
Pigs . . .	7,763.1	7,681.9	7,701.3
Sheep . . .	59.0	60.9	59.5
Chickens . . .	15,417.5	15,262.0	14,772.6
Turkeys . . .	551.0	257.0	258.6
Ducks . . .	710.2	656.5	657.9
Geese . . .	117.1	82.3	68.7

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
([']000 metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976
Beef and veal . . .	238	236	239
Pig meat . . .	744	734	716
Poultry meat . . .	95.1	90.0	97
Cow's milk . . .	4,818	4,918	5,045
Butter . . .	137.4	138.7	139.3
Cheese . . .	149.7	152.2	156.8
Hen eggs . . .	73.2	75.1	70.8

Goats: 6,000 (FAO estimate) in 1976.

1977 ([']000 head): Horses 61; Cattle 3,061; Pigs 7,875;
Chickens 13,655.

FISHING*

([']000 metric tons, live weight)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Trouts . . .	12.9	15.0	14.1	13.2	16.3
European plaice . . .	45.4	47.9	39.7	38.5	40.8
Atlantic cod . . .	133.4	153.3	136.4	138.9	138.9
Haddock . . .	33.1	37.7	16.0	48.8	37.9
Norway pout . . .	204.7	277.1	238.4	484.5	267.1
Whiting . . .	70.9	65.8	98.4	139.9	83.1
Sandeels (Sand launces) . . .	393.2	336.9	282.8	432.1	372.0
Atlantic herring . . .	332.3	357.9	383.0	176.9	216.7
Sprat (Brisling) . . .	33.8	20.1	126.8	226.8	423.9
Other fish . . .	103.3	94.8	95.9	101.0	135.3
TOTAL FISH . . .	1,363.0	1,406.5	1,431.5	1,800.5	1,732.0
Other aquatic animals . . .	37.9	36.4	33.2	34.9	35.1
TOTAL . . .	1,400.9	1,442.9	1,464.7	1,835.4	1,767.0
of which:					
Inland waters . . .	12.9	15.1	14.2	13.3	16.4
Atlantic Ocean . . .	1,388.0	1,427.8	1,450.5	1,822.1	1,750.6

* Data include quantities landed by Danish fishing craft in foreign ports and exclude quantities landed by foreign fishing craft in Danish ports.

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics

MINING
(¹000 metric tons)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Salt (unrefined)	306	368	423	244	349
Sulphur*	8	7	5	9	10
Limestone Flux and Calcareous Stone	1,820	2,331	1,878	2,295	2,165

* Figures refer to sulphur recovered as by-products in the purification of coal-gas, petroleum refineries, gas plants and from copper, lead and zinc sulphide ores.

INDUSTRY

	QUANTITY			VALUE (million kr.)	
	UNIT	1974	1975	1974	1975
Pig Meat: Fresh or Chilled	'000 metric tons	478.2	479.2	4,263	4,738
Salted, Dried or Smoked	" " "	242.0	245.1	2,401	2,584
Poultry Meat and Offals	" " "	90.8	89.2	617	635
Fish Fillets: Fresh, Chilled, Frozen	" " "	111.7	110.1	657	667
Salami, Sausages, etc.	" " "	53.3	56.5	641	708
Meat in Airtight Containers:					
Hams*	" " "	49.3	43.6	756	779
Other Meat*	" " "	29.2	20.6	375	300
Meat Preparations, Pâtés, etc.	—	n.a.	n.a.	605	549
Beet and Cane Sugar (solid)	'000 metric tons	376	377.4	878	955
Beer	'000 hectolitres	8,407.8	8,880.6	1,588	1,945
Fish Flours and Meals	'000 metric tons	284.8	314.8	794	530
Oil Cake and Meal	" " "	368.9	363.1	435	379
Cigarettes	million	8,268.8	8,810.2	360	339
Cement	'000 metric tons	2,491.7	2,236.6	507	532
Motor Spirit (Petrol)	" " "	1,599.9	1,506.9	1,329	1,271
Motor and Fuel Oils	" " "	6,320.6	5,692.1	3,391	3,092
Powder Asphalt	" " "	4,916.8	4,732.3	449	454
Medicaments	—	n.a.	n.a.	769	881
Washing Powders, etc.	'000 metric tons	118.9	132.5	489	598
Articles of Plastic	—	n.a.	n.a.	1,405	1,256
Builders' Carpentry and Joinery	—	n.a.	n.a.	730	784
Paper and Paperboard (rolls and sheets)	'000 metric tons	205.6	139.9	534	397
Boxes, Bags, etc. of Paper and Paperboard	" " "	n.a.	n.a.	1,083	1,133
Carpets	'000 square metres	n.a.	20,336.0	587	723
Concrete Articles for Housebuilding	—	n.a.	n.a.	710	684
Freezers and Refrigerators	'000	736.7	633.0	685	644
Cranes, Winches and Lifts	—	n.a.	n.a.	866	891
Mechanical Taps, Cocks, Valves, etc.	—	n.a.	n.a.	734	774
Electrical Switches, Fuses and Resistors	—	n.a.	n.a.	744	754
Insulated Electric Wires	—	n.a.	n.a.	566	455
Ships: Motor Tankers	number	7	4.0	1,224	908
Merchant Motor Vessels	"	32	32	876	1,224
Letterpress Printing	—	n.a.	n.a.	1,161	1,725
Flat Printing	—	n.a.	n.a.	770	864
Metal Components (made to order)	—	n.a.	n.a.	546	550

* Including the weight of containers.

CONSTRUCTION AND UTILITIES

		1973	1974	1975	1976
New Dwellings Completed	number	55,566	48,595	35,510	39,218
Electric Energy	million kWh.	17,632	17,256	17,151	19,248
Manufactured Gas	teracalories	1,496	1,369	1,303	1,342

FINANCE

100 øre = 1 Danish krone (kr.).

Coins: 5, 10 and 25 øre; 1 and 5 kroner.

Notes: 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 kroner.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling = 10.81 kroner; U.S. \$1 = 6.09 kroner.

100 Danish kroner = £9.25 = \$16.41.

Note: Between November 1967 and August 1971 the official exchange rate (par value) was U.S. \$1 = 7.50 kroner (1 krone = 13.33 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the central exchange rate was \$1 = 6.98 kroner. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1 = 18.00 kroner from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1 = 18.188 kroner from December 1971 to June 1972. Since March 1973 the krone has been allowed to "float" against the U.S. dollar. The average exchange rate (kroner per dollar) was: 6.0495 in 1973; 6.0949 in 1974; 5.7462 in 1975; 6.0450 in 1976.

BUDGET

(million kroner, year ending March 31st)

REVENUE	PUBLIC ACCOUNTS 1975/76	BUDGET 1976/77	EXPENDITURE	PUBLIC ACCOUNTS 1975/76	BUDGET 1976/77
Income Taxes	24,875	27,980	Social Services	28,741	25,339
Real Estate Taxes	15	16	Education	6,825	6,400
Customs and Excise Duties	31,096	33,146	Defence	5,097	5,106
Other Revenue	6,151	5,854	Public Works	1,188	1,184
			Agriculture	706	881
			Justice	1,907	1,840
			Finance Ministry	133	114
			Greenland	894	924
			Other Expenditure	26,339	37,482
TOTAL	62,137	66,996	TOTAL	71,830	79,270

NATIONAL BANK RESERVES

(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Gold	64.5	68.9	68.9	76.6	77.7	74.3	73.8
IMF Special Drawing Rights	17.4	48.6	78.4	143.9	112.1	95.9	95.1
Reserve position in IMF	26.4	56.7	70.6	143.7	89.2	71.5	77.9
Foreign exchange	375.3	547.6	637.0	959.8	656.3	635.3	668.5
TOTAL	483.5	721.9	854.8	1,324.0	935.3	877.0	915.3

July 31st, 1977 (U.S. \$ million): Total reserves 1,896.5 (foreign exchange 1,613.6).

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

MONEY SUPPLY

('000 million kroner at December 31st)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Currency outside banks	4.87	4.92	5.56	5.99	6.04	7.63	8.44
Demand deposits:							
Commercial banks	17.26	19.10	21.92	24.13	26.09	32.83	34.70
Other monetary institutions	7.04	7.54	9.27	10.39	10.82	14.29	13.93

COST OF LIVING
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(Base: 1970=100)

	1967	1968	1969	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Food	80.4	87.6	92.2	105.9	115.7	131.4	147.1	163.4
Fuel and light	81.0	88.4	89.8	113.6	114.3	130.6	206.1	220.4
Clothing	91.7	95.9	96.7	102.5	107.4	117.4	131.4	141.3
Rent	77.5	86.4	93.1	109.6	117.5	126.3	137.2	151.0
ALL ITEMS	84.0	90.7	93.9	105.8	112.8	123.3	142.1	155.8

1976: Food 181.0; All items 169.8.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS*
(million kroner at current prices)
NATIONAL INCOME AND PRODUCT

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Compensation of employees	77,418	89,117	105,629	120,268	} 177,069
Operating surplus	33,432	37,116	35,846	35,237	
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	110,850	126,233	141,475	155,505	177,069
Consumption of fixed capital	11,881	13,868	17,489	20,165	22,418
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	122,731	140,101	158,964	175,670	199,487
Indirect taxes	} 22,701	24,830	24,890	28,111	33,407
Less Subsidies					
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	145,432	164,931	183,854	203,781	232,894
Factor income from abroad	731	1,066	1,720	1,492	1,550
Less Factor income paid abroad	1,569	2,022	3,183	3,358	3,525
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	144,594	163,975	182,391	201,915	230,919
Less Consumption of fixed capital	11,881	13,868	17,489	20,165	22,418
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	132,713	150,107	164,902	181,750	208,501

* Figures have been adjusted to conform to the UN System of National Accounts.

EXPENDITURE ON THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Government final consumption expenditure	30,777	34,657	42,182	50,199	56,377
Private final consumption expenditure	81,334	93,045	103,738	117,883	135,975
Increase in stocks	183	2,283	1,958	-3,426	929
Gross fixed capital formation	31,751	37,889	40,854	40,346	50,164
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	144,045	167,874	188,732	205,002	243,445
Exports of goods and services	44,109	52,986	66,072	69,844	77,835
Less Imports of goods and services	42,722	55,929	70,950	71,065	88,386
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	145,432	164,931	183,854	203,781	232,894
G.D.P. AT 1955 PRICES	61,786	63,373	63,936	62,797	65,492

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(million kroner at current factor cost)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Agriculture and hunting ¹	9,747	11,503	13,178	13,344	14,410
Forestry and logging	118	128	164	177	176
Fishing	850	1,082	1,255	957	1,323
Mining and quarrying	40	44	44	46	59
Manufacturing ¹	38,119	42,940	47,535	51,629	59,575
Electricity, gas and water	2,410	2,570	3,066	3,793	3,939
Construction	13,261	15,045	16,195	16,919	20,213
Wholesale and retail trade	18,510	20,530	22,910	26,485	30,600
Restaurants and hotels	1,757	1,891	2,085	2,384	2,775
Transport, storage and communication	13,048	14,947	17,838	19,870	21,943
Finance and insurance	4,739	5,713	6,789	7,800	8,188
Use of dwellings	7,918	8,836	10,040	11,485	13,263
Government services	26,030	30,455	37,270	43,585	48,445
Other community, social and personal services ²	2,589	2,869	3,563	4,000	4,525
Domestic service of households	364	357	408	519	637
SUB-TOTAL	139,500	158,910	182,340	202,991	230,071
Statistical discrepancy ³	-16,769	-18,809	-23,376	-27,321	-30,584
TOTAL	122,731	140,101	158,964	175,670	199,487

¹ Dairies and slaughter houses are included in agriculture and excluded from manufacturing.

² Including business services.

³ Adjustments for repairs and maintenance, and taxes on land and buildings.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million kroner)

	1975			1976		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Current Account	72,288	75,237	-2,949	81,455	92,990	-11,535
Goods and Services	70,521	70,596	-75	79,590	87,955	-8,365
Merchandise (f.o.b.)	49,691	57,318	-7,627	54,670	71,730	-17,060
Ocean Shipping	7,889	5,293	2,596	8,700	6,600	2,100
Danish Shipping	6,339	2,943	3,396	6,950	3,550	3,400
Foreign Shipping	1,550	2,350	-800	1,750	3,050	-1,300
Travel	4,293	3,720	573	4,860	4,530	330
E.E.C.	2,288	860	1,428	3,550	1,045	2,505
Other Goods and Services	6,360	3,405	2,955	7,810	4,050	3,760
Investment Income	1,492	3,358	-1,866	1,550	3,525	-1,975
Transfer Payments	275	1,283	-1,008	315	1,510	-1,175
Capital Account			909			11,869
Private Enterprises, etc.	n.a.	n.a.	26	n.a.	n.a.	1,653
Government and Public Enterprises			883			10,216
Monetary Institutions			2,040			-339

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million kroner)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports c.i.f.	28,594	33,056	34,209	35,345	46,969	60,480	59,708	75,011
Exports f.o.b.	22,654	25,172	27,325	30,790	37,549	46,922	50,031	55,034

* Excluding trade in gold, silver specie and returned goods. Also excluded is non-commercial trade in military goods. Before 1974 Denmark's trade with the Faeroe Islands and Greenland was excluded from foreign trade data. However, the totals for the years up to 1973 have been revised to include this trade.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million kroner)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1975	1976*
Food and live animals	4,362.6	6,435.7
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	771.2	1,308.7
Animal feeding-stuff (excl. cereals)	1,167.8	1,727.6
Oil-cake, etc.	1,009.8	1,309.5
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	3,326.7	4,171.9
Cork and wood	895.1	1,404.0
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	11,108.5	12,320.1
Petroleum, petroleum products, etc.	10,019.0	11,251.9
Crude petroleum oils, etc.	4,082.4	4,346.9
Refined petroleum products	5,768.5	6,738.7
Gas oils (distillate fuels)	2,335.7	2,929.7
Residual fuel oils (incl. partly refined petroleum)	1,902.0	1,786.5
Chemicals and related products	5,663.4	6,413.9
Artificial resins and plastic materials, etc.	1,602.8	2,160.0
Basic manufactures	12,324.5	15,852.7
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	2,051.5	2,478.2
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	2,539.2	3,355.3
Iron and steel	3,061.4	3,765.9
Machinery and transport equipment	16,437.0	21,230.2
Telecommunications and recording apparatus	1,593.4	2,034.2
Road vehicles and parts (excl. tyres, engines and electrical parts)	3,302.9	5,505.1
Passenger motor cars (excl. buses)	1,551.6	2,612.3
Motor vehicles for goods transport (incl. special purpose vehicles)	869.3*	1,625.2
Goods vehicles	844.5	1,584.3
Other transport equipment	2,906.1	2,971.1
Ships, boats and floating structures	2,304.6	2,584.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5,261.8	7,132.0
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories (excl. footwear)	1,332.7	1,998.5
TOTAL (incl. others)	59,707.6	74,962.7

* Provisional. Revised total for 1976 is 75,010.9 million kroner.

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1975	1976*
Food and live animals	16,046.8	16,845.0
Meat and meat preparations	7,877.6	7,778.7
Fresh, chilled or frozen meat	3,602.3*	3,405.4
Meat of bovine cattle	1,749.5	1,443.2
Pig meat	1,355.8	1,457.0
Salted, dried or smoked meat	2,653.4*	2,455.7
Bacon, ham, etc.	2,648.9	2,449.9
Other prepared or preserved meat (incl. fish extracts)	1,621.9	1,917.7
Dairy products and birds' eggs	2,822.5	3,159.8
Cheese and curd	1,136.8*	1,350.9
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	1,829.1	2,308.4
Fresh, chilled or frozen fish	1,319.2	1,638.3
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	2,644.9	3,337.1
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	1,684.7	2,026.5
Petroleum, petroleum products, etc.	1,550.1	1,829.6
Chemicals and related products	3,341.1	3,847.9
Basic manufactures	5,338.1	6,121.9
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	1,406.6	1,547.5
Machinery and transport equipment	14,206.3	15,059.4
Transport equipment	3,823.4	3,420.1
Ships, boats and floating structures	3,143.6	2,611.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5,354.6	6,301.0
TOTAL (incl. others)	50,031.1	55,022.4

* Provisional. Revised total for 1976 is 55,034.1 million kroner.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*

(million kroner)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1974	1975	1976†	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1974	1975	1976†
Austria	909.2	960.1	1,136.9	Austria	576.0	496.7	585.4
Belgium/ Luxembourg	2,157.4	2,110.9	2,886.3	Belgium/ Luxembourg	748.2	778.7	925.4
Brazil	794.3	708.4	975.1	Finland	1,202.4	1,121.7	1,104.6
Finland	1,711.0	1,564.4	2,123.9	France	1,601.4	1,589.3	2,299.4
France	2,274.6	2,246.9	2,845.5	Germany, Fed. Rep.†	6,002.7	6,647.5	7,900.6
Germany, Fed. Rep.	11,196.7	11,774.7	15,637.8	Greenland	535.7	624.6	682.9
Iran	2,183.6	1,641.7	1,431.8	Italy	2,016.5	2,395.5	2,477.7
Italy	1,595.1	1,558.1	2,129.8	Japan	564.6	703.7	778.8
Japan	1,577.0	1,251.6	2,159.4	Liberia	503.2	235.4	186.1
Netherlands	3,621.9	3,479.6	4,110.4	Netherlands	1,474.9	1,410.4	1,755.3
Norway	2,680.1	2,891.5	3,489.4	Norway	2,927.3	3,285.2	3,701.8
Poland	902.7	1,057.3	1,022.0	Panama	32.5	702.8	459.7
Saudi Arabia	563.6	855.9	670.2	Poland	732.9	772.7	541.1
Sweden	8,295.2	8,488.9	10,624.3	Sweden	7,560.5	7,482.8	8,685.0
Switzerland	1,050.1	1,131.6	1,336.6	Switzerland	992.3	828.5	909.8
U.S.S.R.	766.0	1,005.4	1,404.9	United Kingdom	8,024.2	9,413.6	9,417.9
United Kingdom	6,605.4	6,117.5	7,654.8	U.S.A.	2,679.3	2,579.4	3,144.0
U.S.A.	3,660.9	3,614.5	3,849.4				
TOTAL (incl. others)	60,479.6	59,707.6	74,962.7	TOTAL (incl. others)	46,921.9	50,031.1	55,022.4

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of consumption.

† Provisional figures. Revised totals (in million kroner) are: Imports 75,010.9; Exports 55,034.1.

‡ Excluding exports to foreign troops stationed in the Federal Republic of Germany.

TOURISM

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Income from visitors (million kr.)	3,494	3,913	4,293	4,860
Scandinavian visitors*	934,000	996,000	1,078,000	1,751,000
German visitors*	12,352,000	12,238,000	13,305,000	12,350,000
All other visitors*	1,482,000	1,603,000	1,721,000	2,131,000

* All arrivals at frontiers between Denmark* and non-Nordic countries.

OVERNIGHT STAYS

	1973	1974	1975	1976
In Hotels	3,767,900	3,561,300	3,692,200	3,967,300
At Camping Sites	3,382,000	3,229,200	3,582,300	4,292,900
TOTAL	7,149,900	6,790,500	7,274,500	8,260,200

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS (1975/76)

		STATE RAILWAYS	PRIVATE RAILWAYS	TOTAL
Length of track	kilometres	1,999	488	2,487
Length of ferry service	"	208	—	208
Number of journeys	'000	99,703	6,701	106,404
Passenger-kilometres	"	3,299,664	115,005	3,414,669
Ton-kilometres	"	1,788,943	16,297	1,805,240

ROADS

	BUSES, COACHES	TAXIS, HIRE CARS	PRIVATE CARS	VANS, LORRIES	TRACTORS	TRAILERS	MOTOR CYCLES
1973 . .	5,668	13,164	1,231,734	216,359	141,226	49,066	36,166
1974 . .	5,898	11,969	1,244,349	214,832	142,765	54,649	35,668
1975 . .	6,061	11,414	1,283,486	227,645	144,483	62,258	36,308
1976 . .	6,302	12,059	1,326,320	250,047	145,869	74,575	36,544

SHIPPING

DANISH MERCHANT MARINE

(Vessels above 20 Gross Registered Tons, at 31st December)

	1974		1975		1976	
	Number	Gross Tonnage	Number	Gross Tonnage	Number	Gross Tonnage
Steamers	36	1,979,367	32	1,897,415	37	2,224,725
Motor Vessels	3,259*	2,782,923*	3,305†	2,828,278†	3,319‡	2,961,284‡
TOTAL	3,295	4,762,290	3,337	4,725,693	3,356	5,186,009

* Including three sailing-ships, Gross Tonnage 177 g.r.t.

† Including two sailing-ships, Gross Tonnage 86 g.r.t.

‡ Including three sailing-ships, Gross Tonnage 146 g.r.t.

SEA-BORNE FREIGHT TRAFFIC AT DANISH PORTS*

('000 metric tons loaded and unloaded)

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Aalborg	5,193	5,425	5,351	5,189
Copenhagen	10,463	10,026	9,191	8,114
Fredericia	7,358	7,196	6,815	6,108
Kalundborg	7,019	7,163	6,428	6,146
Skaelskør	7,072	7,611	7,390	5,906
Others	18,596	18,691	18,764	18,228
TOTAL	55,701	56,112	53,939	49,691

* Excluding international ferry traffic.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEA-BORNE FREIGHT TRAFFIC*

('000 metric tons)

	DOMESTIC			INTERNATIONAL*		
	Total	Loaded	Unloaded	Total	Loaded	Unloaded
1972: All Seaports	15,017	7,538	7,479	40,683	8,314	32,369
Copenhagen	2,554	551	2,003	7,910	1,023	6,887
1973: All Seaports	14,515	7,263	7,252	41,597	8,313	33,284
Copenhagen	1,985	493	1,492	8,041	951	7,090
1974: All Seaports	14,385	7,209	7,176	39,554	7,852	31,702
Copenhagen	2,015	358	1,657	7,176	992	6,184
1975: All Seaports	12,514	6,375	6,139	37,187	7,530	29,657
Copenhagen	1,755	365	1,390	6,357	875	5,482

* Excluding international ferry traffic.

CIVIL AVIATION
(Scandinavian Airlines System)

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Kilometres flown ('000)	108,057.0	113,649.0	112,638.0	112,850.0
Passengers carried ('000)	5,798.9	6,225.6	6,286.7	6,667.9
Passenger-kilometres (million)	6,558.2	7,468.8	7,527.0	7,955.3
Cargo and mail carried ('000 metric tons)	127.6	137.5	144.4	135.7
Cargo and mail tonne-kilometres (million)	302.3	324.4	364.0	345.5

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Radio licences	151,084	144,129	136,963	118,861
Television licences (black and white)	1,311,837	1,310,626	1,227,804	1,123,101
Television licences (colour)	129,996	216,544	328,210	510,931
Telephone subscribers	1,500,591	1,599,810	1,706,661	n.a.
Number of newspapers	53	52	50	50
Total circulation (weekdays)	1,830,000	1,792,000	1,765,000	1,757,000
Books published	6,500	6,882	7,068	6,836

EDUCATION
(1975)

	SCHOOLS, ETC.	TEACHERS	STUDENTS	FINAL DEGREES, SCHOOL LEAVERS*
Primary and Secondary Schools	2,317	59,431	785,046	68,118
Universities	5	3,147	50,861†	3,586

* 1974/75.

† 1975/76.

Source: Danmarks Statistik, Sejrsgade 11, 2100 Copenhagen Ø.

THE CONSTITUTION

The main features of the 1953 Constitution are:

- (1) Changes in the succession law allowing a daughter to succeed to the throne in the absence of sons;
- (2) Abolition of the Upper House and the introduction of single-chamber Parliament;
- (3) The enfranchisement of Greenland, which will in future send two members to Parliament; and
- (4) Clause 20, which enables Parliament to assign some of its rights to an international body in the interest of international co-operation.

GOVERNMENT

The form of government is a limited (constitutional) monarchy. The legislative authority rests jointly with the Crown and Parliament. Executive power is vested in the Crown, and the administration of justice is exercised by the courts. The Monarch can constitutionally "do no wrong". He exercises his authority through the Ministers appointed by him. The Ministers are responsible for the government of the country. The Constitution establishes the principle of Parliamentarism under which individual Ministers of the whole Cabinet must retire when defeated in Parliament by a vote of no confidence.

MONARCH

The Monarch acts on behalf of the State in international affairs. Except with the consent of the Parliament, he

cannot, however, take any action which increases or reduces the area of the Realm or undertake any obligation, the fulfilment of which requires the co-operation of the Parliament or which is of major importance. Nor can the Monarch, without the consent of the Parliament, terminate any international agreement which has been concluded with the consent of the Parliament.

Apart from defence against armed attack on the Realm or on Danish forces, the Monarch cannot, without the consent of the Parliament, employ military force against any foreign power.

PARLIAMENT

The Parliament is an assembly consisting of not more than 179 members, two of whom are elected in the Faeroe Islands and two in Greenland. It is called the Folketing. Danish nationals, having attained 20 years of age, with permanent residence in Denmark, have the franchise and are eligible. The members of the Folketing are elected for four years. Election is by a system of proportional representation, with direct and secret ballot on lists in large constituencies. A bill adopted by the Folketing may be submitted to referendum, when such referendum is claimed by not less than one-third of the members of the Folketing and not later than three days after the adoption. The bill is void if rejected by a majority of the votes cast, representing not less than 30 per cent of all electors.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Queen of Denmark: H.M. QUEEN MARGRETHE II (succeeded to the throne January 14th, 1972).

THE CABINET

(November 1977)

(Social-Democratic Party, formed February 25th, 1977)

Prime Minister: ANKER JØRGENSEN.
Minister for Foreign Affairs: KNUD BORGE ANDERSEN.
Minister for Finance: KNUD HEINESEN.
Minister for Economic Affairs: PER HÆKKERUP.
Minister for Transport and Public Works: KJELD OLESEN.
Minister for Commerce: IVAR NØRGAARD.
Minister for Labour: SVEN AUKEN.
Minister for the Interior: EGON JENSEN.
Minister for Justice: ERLING JENSEN.
Minister for Defence: POUL SOEGAARD.

Minister for Social Affairs: EVA GREDAL.
Minister for Taxation: JENS KAMPMANN.
Minister for Agriculture: POUL DALSAGER.
Minister for Fisheries: SVEND JAKØRSEN.
Minister for Ecclesiastical Affairs and Greenland: JØRGEN PEDER HANSEN.
Minister for Education: RITT BJERREGAARD.
Minister for Cultural Affairs and Environment: NIELS MATTHIASSEN.
Minister for Housing: OVE HOVE.
Minister without Portfolio: LISE OESTERGAARD.

PARLIAMENT

President of the Folketing: KARL SKYTTE.

Secretary-General: HELGE HJORTDAL.

Clerk of the Folketing: L. E. HANSEN-SALBY.

FOLKETING

General Election Results

	DECEMBER 1973		JANUARY 1975		FEBRUARY 1977	
	Seats	Percentage of Votes	Seats	Percentage of Votes	Seats	Percentage of Votes
Social Democrats	46	25.6	53	29.9	65	37.0
Socialist People's Party	11	6.0	9	5.0	7	3.9
Conservatives	16	9.2	10	5.3	15	8.5
Liberals	22	12.3	42	23.3	21	12.0
Radical Liberals	20	11.2	13	7.1	6	3.6
Centre Democrats	14	7.8	4	2.2	11	6.4
Single Tax Party	5	2.9	—	—	6	3.3
Christian People's Party	7	4.0	9	5.3	6	3.4
Communists	6	3.6	7	4.2	7	3.7
Progress Party	28	15.9	24	13.6	26	14.6
Left Socialists	0	1.5	4	2.1	5	2.7
Schleswig Party	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pensioners' Party	—	—	—	0.9	—	—

The Folketing also contains two members from Greenland and two from the Faeroe Islands.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Socialdemokratiet (*The Social-Democratic Party*): Nyrops-gade 26, 1602 Copenhagen V; f. 1871; finds its chief adherents among workers, employees and public servants. 125,000 members. Chair. ANKER JØRGENSEN; Gen. Sec. EJNER HØVGAARD CHRISTIANSEN. Party organs: *Vor Politik* (quarterly) and *Ny Politik* (monthly).

Venstre (*The Liberal Party*): Hammerichsgade 14, Copenhagen V; founded in 1870. Its main adherents have been farmers but recently its votes have been distributed almost equally between the rural districts, the towns and built-up areas, so that it may claim to have adherents in all classes of the community. The main planks in the Party platform are free trade, a minimum of State interference, and the adoption, in matters of social expenditure, of a modern general social security system. Chair. POUL HARTLING; Sec.-Gen. KURT SØRENSEN. Chief party organs: *Fyns Tidende*, *Vestkysten*, *Frederiksborg Amts Avis*.

Konservative Folkeparti (*Conservative Party*): Vesterbrogade 40, 1602 Copenhagen V; f. 1916; advocates free initiative and the maintenance of private property, but recognizes the right of the State to take action to keep the economic and social balance. Chair. POUL SCHLÜTER; Gen. Sec. JENS KAROLI; Political Spokesman POUL SCHLÜTER. Chief party organ: *Vor Tid*.

Socialistisk Folkeparti (*Socialist People's Party*): Folketinget, Christiansborg, 1218 Copenhagen K; f. 1959, with Socialist aims, by AKSEL LARSEN. Chair. GERT PETERSEN; Sec. LILLIAN UBBESEN. Chief party organ: *Minavisen* (daily).

Det radikale Venstre (*The Radical Liberal Party*): Det radikale Venstres sekretariat, Christiansborg, 1218 Copenhagen K; f. 1905. The main points in its programme are: international détente and co-operation within regional and world organizations, social reforms without socialism, incomes policy, workers' participation in industry, state intervention in industrial disputes, state control of trusts and monopolies, strengthening private enterprise. Chair.

SVEND HAUGAARD; Gen. Sec. S. BJØRN HANSEN. Chief party organs: *Politiken*, *Skive Folkeblad*, *Holbaek Amts Venstreblad*, *Roskilde Tidende*, *Fremsyn*.

De Uafhængige (*Independent Party*): Peder Skamsgade 5, 1054 Copenhagen K; f. 1953. Chair. SWEN NIELSEN.

Danmarks Retsforbund (*Justice Party*): Kroghsgade 1, 2100 Copenhagen Ø; f. about 1920. Its programme is closely allied to Henry George's teachings (single tax, free trade). Chair. IB CHRISTENSEN. Party organ: *Ret og Frihed* (monthly).

Danmarks Kommunistiske Parti (*Danish Communist Party*): Dr. Tvaergade 3, Copenhagen K; f. 1919. Chair. (vacant). Chief party organ: *Land og Folk*.

Venstresocialisterne (*Left-wing Socialist Party*): Skt. Pedersstræde 28B, 3rd, 1453 Copenhagen K; f. 1967 as a result of a split from the Socialist People's Party. Collective leadership.

Centrum-Demokraterne (*Centre Democrats*): Folketinget, Christiansborg, 1218 Copenhagen K; f. 1973; opposes extreme ideologies, supports EEC and NATO. Chair. ERHARD JACOBSEN. Party organs *CD—Information*, *Centrum-Avisen*.

Europæiske Centrum-Demokrater (*European Centre Democrats*): Christiansborg, 1218 Copenhagen K; f. 1974; supports co-operation within EEC and provides information about the workings of the EEC. Chair. LARS ABEL.

Kristeligt Folkeparti (*Christian People's Party*): Folketinget, Christiansborg, 1218 Copenhagen K; f. 1970; inter-denominational grouping opposed to pornography and abortion. Chair. JENS MØLLER. Party organ *Idé-Politik*.

Fremskridtspartiet (*Progress Party*): Folketinget, Christiansborg, 1218 Copenhagen K; f. 1972 by MOGENS GLISTRUP; movement whose policies include gradual abolition of income tax, disbandment of most of the civil service and abolition of diplomatic service and about 90 per cent of legislation. Chair. PALLE TILLISCH. Party organ *Fremskridt*.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO DENMARK

(In Copenhagen unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy.

Afghanistan: Bonn-Röttgen, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Albania: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Algeria: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Argentina: Store Kongensgade 45, 1264 K (E); *Ambassador*: ENRIQUE BENJAMÍN VIEYRA.

Australia: Kristianiagade 21, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador*: RUTH LISSANT DOBSON.

Austria: Grønningen 5, 1270 K (E); *Ambassador*: Dr. ERNST LUEGMAYER.

Bahrain: London, England (E).

Bangladesh: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Barbados: London, England

Belgium: Øster Allé 7, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador*: JACQUES SMETS.

Benin: Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Botswana: London, England (E).

Brazil: Ryvangs Allé 24, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador*: JOÃO GRACIE LAMPREIA.

Bulgaria: A. N. Hansens Allé 5, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador*: ASSEN TODOROV PAVLOV.

Burma: London, England (E).

Burundi: Niederbachem/Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Canada: Prinsesse Maries Allé 2, 1908 V (E); *Ambassador*: NORMAN FREDERICK HENDERSON BERLIS.

Central African Empire: Bonn/Bad-Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Chile: Sortedam Dossering 41 B, 2200 N (E); *Ambassador*: MARIO RODRÍGUEZ ALTAMIRANO.

China, People's Republic: Øregårds Allé 25, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador*: CHIN CHIA-LIN.

Colombia: Esplanaden 7, 1263 K (E); *Ambassador*: Dr. PEDRO LÓPEZ MICHELSEN.

Congo: Brussels, Belgium (E).

DENMARK

Costa Rica: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Cuba: Østerbrogade 110, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* OSCAR EMILIO ALCALDE VALLS.
Cyprus: London, England (E).
Czechoslovakia: Ryvangs Allé 14, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* FRANTIŠEK MIKA.
Ecuador: Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Egypt: Nyropsgade 47, 1602 V (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED MOSTAFA LOTFY.
El Salvador: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Ethiopia: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Finland: Hammerensgade 5, 1267 K (E); *Ambassador:* VELI HELENIUS.
France: Kongens Nytorv 4, 1050 K (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE GORCE.
Gabon: Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
German Democratic Republic: Svanemøllevej 48, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* HEINZ OELZNER.
Germany, Federal Republic: Stockholmsgade 57, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* HARALD HOFMANN.
Ghana: Egebjergs Allé 13, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* SAMUEL MAXWELL ADU-AMPOMA (also accred. to Norway and Sweden).
Greece: Borgergade 16, 1300 K (E); *Ambassador:* STYLIANOS VASSILICOS (also accred. to Norway).
Guatemala: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Guinea: Rome, Italy (E).
Hungary: Strandvej 170, 2920 Charlottenlund (E); *Ambassador:* JÓZSEF OLÁH.
Iceland: Dantes Plads 3, 1556 V (E); *Ambassador:* AGNAR K. JONSSON (also accred. to Ireland, Israel and Turkey).
India: Amagertorv 8, 1160 K (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. GOPAL GURUNATH BEWLOOR.
Indonesia: Ørehøj Allé I, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* GUSTI ROESLI NOOR (also accred. to Norway).
Iran: Grønningen 5, 1270 K (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MEHRANGIZ DOLATSHAHI.
Iraq: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Ireland: Bredgade 58, 1260 K (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCIS MAHON HAYES (also accred. to Iceland and Norway).
Israel: Trondhjems Plads 4, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* JITZHAK BEN-ARI (also accred. to Iceland).
Italy: Vordingborggade 18-22, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* EMILIO BETTINI.
Ivory Coast: Gersonsvej 8, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* EUGÈNE AIDARA (also accred. to Finland, Norway and Sweden).
Jamaica: London, England (E).
Japan: Kultorvet 2, 1175 K (E); *Ambassador:* WATARU OWADA.
Jordan: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Kenya: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Granhøjen 7, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Korea, Republic: Dronningens Tvaergade 8, 1302 K (E); *Ambassador:* CHI-RYANG CHANG.
Kuwait: London, England (E).
Laos: London, England (E).
Lebanon: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Diplomatic Representation

Lesotho: Holbergsgade 14, 1057 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PHILIP KENNETH SEPHOMOLO.
Liberia: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Libya: Rosenvaengets Hovedvej 4, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* YUNIS APUAGILAH EL-OMRANI.
Luxembourg: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Madagascar: London, England (E).
Malawi: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Malaysia: The Hague, Netherlands (E).
Mali: Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Malta: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Mauritania: Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Mauritius: London, England (E).
Mexico: Gammel Vartov Vej 18, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* RODOLFO NAVARRETE.
Mongolia: London, England (E).
Morocco: Øregårds Allé 19, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED SIJILMASSI (also accred. to Norway and Sweden).
Nepal: London, England (E).
Netherlands: Amaliegade 42, 1256 K (E); *Ambassador:* A. DE WAAL.
New Zealand: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Nicaragua: Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Niger: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Nigeria: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Norway: Trondhjems Plads 4, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL KOHT.
Pakistan: The Hague, Netherlands (E).
Panama: Madrid, Spain (E).
Peru: Rosenvaengets Allé 20, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO BELAÚNDE MOREYRA.
Philippines: London, England (E).
Poland: Richelieus Allé 12, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* STANISLAW PICHLA.
Portugal: Hovedvagtsgade 6, Mezz., 1103 K (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO RAMOS DE COSTA.
Qatar: London, England (E).
Romania: Strandagervej 27, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE PLOEȘTEANU (also accred. to Iceland).
Rwanda: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Saudi Arabia: Lille Strandvej 27, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Senegal: Paris, France (E).
Sierra Leone: London, England (E).
Singapore: London, England (E).
Somalia: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Spain: Upsalagade 26, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MANUEL DE ABAROA.
Sri Lanka: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Sudan: Stockholm, Sweden (E).
Sweden: Skt. Annae Plads 15A, 1250 K (E); *Ambassador:* TORD B. HAGEN.
Switzerland: Amaliegade 14, 1256 K (E); *Ambassador:* RUDOLF HARTMANN.
Syria: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Tanzania: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

DENMARK

Thailand: Norgesmindevej 18, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* CHET NAVARAT (also accredited to Iceland and Norway).

Togo: Bonn/Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Trinidad and Tobago: London, England (E).

Tunisia: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Turkey: Strandagervej 21, 2900 Hellerup (E); *Ambassador:* ÖZDEMİR YİĞİT.

U.S.S.R.: Kristianiagade 5, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* NIKOLAI G. IGORICHEV.

United Arab Emirates: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Denmark also has diplomatic relations with Bolivia, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Honduras, Mozambique, Oman, San Marino, South Africa, Uganda and the Upper Volta.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

In Denmark the judiciary is independent of the Government. Judges are appointed by the Crown on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice and cannot be dismissed except by judicial sentence.

The ordinary courts are divided into three instances, namely the Lower Courts, the High Courts and the Supreme Court. There is one Lower Court for each of the eighty-four judicial districts in the country. These courts must have at least one legally trained judge and they hear the majority of minor cases. The two High Courts serve Jutland and the islands respectively. They serve as appeal courts for cases from the lower courts, but are also used to give first hearing to the more important cases. Each case must be heard by at least three judges. The Supreme Court, at which at least five judges must sit, is the court of appeal for cases from the Higher Courts. Usually only one appeal is allowed from either court, but in special instances the Minister of Justice may give leave for a second appeal, to the Supreme Court, from a case which started in a lower court.

There is a special Maritime and Commercial Court in Copenhagen, consisting of a President and Vice-President with legal training and a number of commercial and nautical assessors; and also a Labour Court, which deals with labour disputes.

An Ombudsman is appointed by Parliament, after each general election, and is concerned with defects in the laws or administrative provisions. He must render to Parliament an annual report.

Ninety-four per cent of the population of Denmark belong to the Danish Lutheran Church.

Den Evangelisk-lutherske Folkekirke i Danmark (*The Danish Lutheran Church*) is the established Church of Denmark, and is supported by the State.

Bishops: OLE BERTELSEN, Copenhagen K.; J. B. LEER-ANDERSEN, Helsingør; HANS KVIST, Roskilde; TH. GRÆSHOLT, Nykøbing/F; K. C. HOLM, Odense; HENRIK CHRISTIANSEN, Aalborg; JOHS. W. JACOBSEN, Viborg; H. N. HOIRUP, Aarhus; H. DONS CHRISTENSEN, Ribe; T. V. KRAGH, Haderslev.

Roman Catholic Church: Katolsk Bispekontor, Bredgade 69A, 1260 Copenhagen K; 36 secular priests, 77 religious priests, 26,355 Catholics (December 1976 estimate by

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

United Kingdom: Kastelsvej 40, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* ANNE MARION WARBURTON.

U.S.A.: Dag Hammarskjölds Allé 24, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN GUNTHER DEAN.

Uruguay: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Venezuela: Vester Farimagsgade 1, 1606 V (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. EDUARDO CASANOVA-SUCRE.

Viet-Nam: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Yemen Arab Republic: London, England (E).

Yugoslavia: Svanevaenget 36, 2100 Ø (E); *Ambassador:* STANA TOMAŠEVIĆ-ARNESEN.

Zaire: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Zambia: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

Supreme Court: Pres. M. HVIDT; Judges: H. TAMM, A. BLOM-ANDERSEN, H. A. SØRENSEN, E. VETLI, P. HØEG, HELGA PEDERSEN, H. C. SCHAUMBURG, P. HØYRUP, F. THYGESSEN, H. URNE, E. BJERREGAARD, P. M. CHRISTENSEN, T. W. JENSEN, J. BANGERT.

East High Court: Bredgade 59, Copenhagen; Pres. E. ANDERSEN; Judges: K. KIRCHHEINER, C. E. LARSEN, E. JENSEN, I. LUNØE, F. MØLLER, P. J. HANSEN, K. KJØGX, S. KALLESØE, BORG K. HANSEN, E. TOFTHØJ, H. KROG, T. TAUL, H. VOLLMOND, D. J. NOLSØE, J. SVENDSEN, P. STURUP, E. M. MIKKELSEN, T. C. HEILESEN, J. MUNDT, E. M. JENSEN, I. M. PEDERSEN, O. G. HANSEN, R. DAM, A. HOLMSTRUP, O. F. BRINK, F. WEBER, F. LICHTENBERG, E. FRANK POULSEN, M. MUNCH, O. SINDING, K. HAULRIG, H. C. KARDEL, F. DAMKIER, E. BISBJØRN, J. I. LUNØE, B. OTKEN, K. N. FRØSIG.

West High Court: Viborg; Pres. O. AGERSNAP; Judges: M. J. MIKKELSEN, S. B. MÜLLER, B. P. SCHAEFFER, B. C. FRANDSEN, P. RØNNØV, E. GJESINGFELT, J. K. JUUL-OLSEN, G. SIMONSEN, MIKKEL JACOBSEN, P. HØY-HANSEN, H. V. FUNCH JENSEN, P. KIL, S. V. B. ELMING, O. HVIDBERG, P. RORDAM, T. PAPE, JOHS. JØRGENSEN, O. U. LARSEN, E. RIIIS.

Maritime and Commercial Court: Copenhagen; Pres. H. P. G. V. TOPSØE JENSEN; Vice-Pres. T. SCHELLE.

Labour Court: Pres. E. VETLI, P. HØEG, E. BJERREGAARD; Subst. K. KJØGX, TORBEN JENSEN, P. M. CHRISTENSEN; Sec. C. OVE CHRISTENSEN.

Ombudsman: L. NORDSKOV NIELSEN.

RELIGION

diocesan curia); Bishop: HANS LUDVIG MARTENSEN, Bishop of Copenhagen.

Det Danske Baptistsamfund (*Baptist Union of Denmark*); Köbnerhus, Lårdalsgade 5, DK-2300 Copenhagen S; f. 1839; 6,533 mems.; Pres. Rev. OVE JENSEN; Gen. Sec. Rev. KNUD WÜMPELMANN; publ. *Baptisternes Ugeblad* (weekly).

There are numerous other churches, including:

Church of England: St. Alban's Anglican Church, Churchillparken, 1263 Copenhagen K; Chaplain: Rev. HUGH PICTON.

First Church of Christ Scientist: St. Kongensgade 23, 1264 Copenhagen K; also in Odense and Aarhus.

Greek Orthodox Russian Church: Alexander Nevski Church, Bredgade 53, 1260 Copenhagen K.

German Lutheran Church: Sankt Petri Church, Nørregade, Copenhagen; Hauptpastorat: Larslejsstraede 11, 1451 Copenhagen K.

Islam: Nusrat Jahan Mosque (and Ahmadiyya Mission), Eriksminde Allé 2, 2650 Hvidovre.

Jewish Community: The Synagogue, Krystalgade 12, Copenhagen; Mosaisk Trossamfund, Ny Kongensgade 6, 1472 Copenhagen K; 8,000 mems.; Chief Rabbi BENT MELCHIOR.

Methodist Church: Centralmissionen, Stokhusgade 2, 1317 Copenhagen K; churches throughout Denmark.

Moravian Brethren: The Brethren Community, 6070 Christiansfeld; weekly services in South Jutland.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mormons): Missionskontoret, Priorvej 12, 2000 Copenhagen F.

Norwegian Lutheran Church: Kong Haakons Kirke, Ved Mønten 9, 2300 Copenhagen S.

Salvation Army: Frelsens Haer, Frederiksberg Allé 9, 1820 Copenhagen F; meeting places throughout Denmark.

Seventh Day Adventists: Adventistsamfundet, Concordiavej 16, 2850 Naerum; churches throughout Denmark.

Society of Friends: Danish Quaker Centre, Vendersgade 29, 1363 Copenhagen K.

Swedish Lutheran Church: Svenska Gustafskyrkan, Folke Bernadottes Allé, 2100 Copenhagen Ø; also in Hirtshals, Hanstholm and Skagen.

Unitarians: Unitarernes Hus, Dag Hammarskjölds Allé 30, 2100 Copenhagen Ø.

THE PRESS

Denmark's long press history dates from the first newspaper published in 1666, but it was not until press freedom was introduced by law in 1849 that newspapers began to assume their present importance. At four copies published daily for every ten inhabitants, the per capita circulation of Danish newspapers is one of the highest in the world. There are over 220 separate newspapers, and over 40 main dailies.

The freedom of the press is embodied in paragraph 77 of the 1953 Constitution and all censorship laws have been abolished. The legal limits to press comment are wide, legislation on defamation being chiefly concerned to protect the reputation of the individual. The Law of 1938 included provision for a Board of Denials and Corrections to be established to guard the individual's right to require a newspaper to correct factual errors. This Press Law makes editors legally responsible for the contents of a paper with the exception of signed articles for which the author is responsible.

Most newspapers and magazines are privately owned and published by joint concerns, co-operatives or limited liability companies. Ownership is usually restricted in number or confined to residents of the area in which the paper circulates.

The main concentration of papers is held by the Berlingske Tidende Group which owns *Berlingske Tidende*, *Weekendavisen*, *B.T.*, and the provincial *Jydske Tidende*, three weekly magazines and a large printing works controlling some 25 per cent of the total daily newspaper circulation.

Another company, *Politiken A/S*, owns several dailies, including *Politiken* and *Ekstra Bladet*, one weekly and a large publishing house. *De Bergske Blade* owns a group of six Liberal papers.

There is no truly national press. Copenhagen accounts for 16 per cent of the national dailies and about half the total circulation. The provincial press has declined since the last war, but still tends to be more politically orientated than the majority of Copenhagen dailies. The Communist Party's *Land og Folk* is the only paper to be directly owned by a political party, although all papers show a fairly pronounced political leaning. The three Social Democrat papers, headed by Copenhagen's *Aktuelt*, are owned and subsidized by the trade unions.

The most popular papers give a broad and serious news coverage; there is no really sensational press. The major Copenhagen dailies in order of circulation are *Berlingske Tidende*, *Ekstra Bladet*, *B.T.*, *Politiken* and *Aktuelt*. The serious evening paper *Information* and the weekly *Week-*

endavisen are also influential. *Fyens Stiftstidende*, published at Odense, is the largest provincial paper.

COPENHAGEN DAILIES

Aktuelt: Milnersvej 43, 3400 Hillerød; f. 1872; morning; organ of Social Democratic Party; Editors BENT HANSEN, HARRY RASMUSSEN; Dir. A. STENDELL JENSEN; circ. 60,000 weekdays, 131,000 Sundays.

Berlingske Tidende: Pilestræde 34, 1147 Copenhagen K; f. 1749; morning; Independent Conservative; Chief Editors NIELS NØRLUND and AAGE DELEURAN; circ. weekdays c. 127,000, Sundays 240,000.

Børsen: Montergade 19, Box 2103, 1014 Copenhagen K; f. 1896; morning; Independent; business news; circ. 28,500.

B.T.: Kr. Bernikowsgade 6, 1147 Copenhagen K; f. 1916; morning; Chief Editors MORTEN PEDERSEN, LEIF JENSEN; circ. c. 225,000.

Ekstra Bladet: Reklame/Marketing-afd., Vestergade 22F, 1456 Copenhagen K; f. 1904; morning; Liberal; Editor-in-Chief FLEMMING HASAGER; Man. Dir. ERNST KLÆBEL; circ. 238,102.

Information: Store Kongensgade 40, 1264 Copenhagen K; f. (underground during occupation 1943), legally 1945; morning; Independent; Editors BORGE OUTZE, P. LAURITZEN, B. HANSEN, E. CARLSEN; Dir. FINN KERN; circ. 30,500.

Kristeligt Dagblad: Frederiksborggade 5, 1360 Copenhagen K; morning; Independent; f. 1896; Editor GUNNAR RYTGAARD; Dir. JØRGEN JENSEN; circ. 16,300.

Land og Folk (Land and People): Dr. Tværgade 1-3, 1302 Copenhagen K; f. 1911; published by Danish Communist Party; morning; Editor THORKIL HOLST; Man. HARRY BRAMSEN; circ. 9,500.

Politiken: Politikens Hus, Rådhuspladsen 37, 1585 Copenhagen V; f. 1884; morning; Liberal; Editors BENT THORNDAL, HERBERT PUNDIK; Man. Dir. ERNST KLÆBEL; circ. weekdays 125,000, Sundays 205,000.

PRINCIPAL PROVINCIAL DAILIES

AALBORG

Aalborg Stiftstidende (Times of the Diocese of Aalborg): Nytorv 7, 9100 Aalborg; f. 1767; Independent Liberal; weekday evenings and Sunday morning; Publisher and Chief Editor ALF SCHIØTTZ-CHRISTENSEN; approx. circ. weekdays 74,000, Sundays 102,000.

AARHUS

Aarhus Stiftstidende: Kannikegade 14; f. 1794; Independent Liberal; evening; Editor ERIK SCHMIDT; circ. 73,445 weekdays, 98,798 Sundays.

Jyllands-Posten (*The Julland Post*): 8260 Viby J; f. 1871; Independent; morning; Man., Chief Editor ROLF HAUGSTRUP; circ. weekdays 73,700, Sundays 112,300.

ESBJERG

Vestkysten (*The West Coast*): f. 1917; Liberal; evening; approx. circ. 57,000; Editors THYGE MADSEN and EGON HANSEN.

FREDERICIA

Fredericia Dagblad: 7000 Fredericia; evening; Editor AXEL ANDERSEN; circ. 11,500.

HERNING

Herning Folkeblad: 7400 Herning; evening; Chief Editor MOGENS BENDIXSEN; circ. 16,600.

HILLERØD

Frederiksborg Amts Avis (*Newspaper of Frederiksborg County*): Milnersvej 44-46, Hillerød; f. 1874; Liberal; morning; circ. weekdays 42,000, Sundays 52,300; Editor EINAR JACOBSEN.

HJØRRING

Vendsyssel Tidende (*Vendsyssel Times*): f. 1872; Liberal; evening; Editor Sv. A.A. THORSEN; circ. weekdays 32,189, Sundays 37,985.

HOLBAEK

Holbaek Amts Venstreblad: Algade 1; f. 1905; Radical Liberal; evening; Editor VIGGO ALFRED HANSEN; circ. 15,500.

Annonceugebladet "By og Land": Algade 1; circ. 19,016.

HOLSTEBRO

Holstebro Dagblad: evening; Editor ERIK MOELLER; circ. 15,454.

HORSSENS

Horsens Folkeblad: Søndergade 47; f. 1866; Liberal; evening; Chief Editor IVER TANG; circ. 22,600.

KALUNDBORG

Kalundborg Folkeblad: f. 1917; Liberal Democrat; evening; Editor K. RASMUSSEN; circ. 10,452.

KOLDING

Jydske Tidende: Jernbanegade 46-50; f. 1849; Independent; morning; Editor ERIK RANDEL; circ. 39,000, Sundays 51,000.

Kolding Folkeblad: f. 1871; Liberal; evening; Editor P. GIVSKOV CHRISTENSEN; circ. 20,000.

NASKOV

Ny Dag: Social Democrat; evening; Editor J. U. CHRISTIANSEN; circ. 13,500.

NÆSTVED

Næstved Tidende: Ringstedgade 13; f. 1866; Liberal; Editor HENNING JESSEN; circ. 24,700.

NYKØBING

Lolland Falsters Folketidende: f. 1873; Liberal; evening; Editors GUNHILD BORK, PALLE BRANDT; circ. 23,000.

Folketidende: evening; circ. 23,100.

ODENSE

Fyens Stiftstidende: Jernbanegade 1; f. 1772; Independent; evening; Editor KURT SORUD; circ. weekdays 53,000, Sundays 113,000.

Fyns Tidende (*Times of Funen*): Gråbrødreplads 4; f. 1872; Liberal; morning; net circ. weekdays 24,900, Sundays 110,000; Editor MOGENS KAMPHØVNER.

RANDERS

Randers Amts-Avisen: 8900 Randers; f. 1810; Conservative; evening; Chief Editor PREBEN WINGE; Editor BENT GRAUBALLE; circ. 34,000.

RINGKØBING

Ringkjøbing Amts Dagblad: evening; Editor H. INGEMANN-PETERSEN; circ. 14,814.

RINGSTED

Dagbladet: Liberal; evening; Editor PER WINTHER; circ. 30,642.

ROSKILDE

Roskilde Tidende: Liberal; evening; Editor TAGE NIELSEN; circ. 13,700.

SILKEBORG

Midtjyllands Avis: 8600 Silkeborg; Chief Editor VIGGO SØRENSEN; circ. 26,000.

SLAGELSE

Sjællands Tidende: Bredegade 14; f. 1815; Liberal; evening; for western part of Zealand; Editor PETER ELIASSEN; approx. circ. 28,600.

SVENDBORG

FYNS AMTS Avis: Sct. Nicolajgade 3, DK 5700; f. 1863; Liberal; circ. 24,600; Editor ERIK ERNGAARD.

VEJLE

Vejle Amts Folkeblad: f. 1865; Liberal; evening; Editor VAGN NYGAARD; circ. 28,886.

VIBORG

Viborg Stifts Folkeblad: Mathiasgade 7, 8800 Viborg; f. 1877; Liberal Democrat; evening; Editor PER SUNESEN; circ. 15,017.

POPULAR PERIODICALS

Alt for Damerne: Vognmagergade 11, 1148 Copenhagen K; f. 1946; women's magazine; weekly; Dir. FINN SKOVGAARD; Editor KAJ DORPH-PETERSEN; circ. 172,000.

Bådnyt: Nørre Farimagsgade 49, 1364 Copenhagen K; sailing boats and motor boats; Editor FREDDY NIELSKOV; circ. 21,682.

Det Bedste fra Reader's Digest: 61 Østergade, P.O.B. 1160, 1010 Copenhagen K; Danish Reader's Digest; monthly; Editor MOGENS NIELSEN; circ. 160,000.

Bilen Motor og Sport: Nørre Farimagsgade 49, 1364 Copenhagen K; cars, motor sport; monthly; Editor STEEN HAU; circ. 50,000.

Billed-Bladet: Gl. Mont 1, Copenhagen K; f. 1938; weekly; Editor IB JOHANNESSEN; circ. 382,008.

Bo Bedre: Nørre Farimagsgade 49, 1364 Copenhagen K; homes and gardens; monthly; circ. 123,882; Editor ANKER TIEDEMANN.

Camping: Gammel Kongevej 74, 1850 Copenhagen; circ. 40,000.

Dansk Familieblad: Forlagshuset, Bygmestervej 2, 2400 Copenhagen NV; f. 1910; circ. 87,436; weekly; Editor HANS BARFOD.

Eva: Nørre Farimagsgade 49, 1364 Copenhagen K; fashion; quarterly; Editor MARIE FOGTDAL; circ. 53,067.

Familie Journalen-Illustreret Familie Journal: Vigerslev Allé 18, Copenhagen 2500 Valby; f. 1877; weekly; Editor AAGE GRAUBALLE; circ. 337,093.

Femina: Vigerslev Allé 18, 2500 Copenhagen Valby; f. 1847; Editor JUTTA LARSEN; circ. 90,000.

Foto-Avisen: Gartnervænget 79, 3520 Farum; photography; eight per year; circ. 42,470.

Hendes Verden: Vognmagergade 11, Copenhagen K; f. 1937; circ. 142,585; weekly; women; Editor PREBEN HOVLAND.

Hjemmet (The Home): Vognmagergade 11, Copenhagen K; weekly; circ. 200,000; Chief Editor MOGENS FÖNSS.

Hus og Hjem: Kronprinsensgade 1, 1114 Copenhagen K; f. 1896; circ. 16,660; weekly; women; Editor KAY HOLKENFELDT.

Landsbladet: Vester Farimagsgade 6, 1606 Copenhagen; farmer's weekly; circ. 114,120.

Motor: Nørregade 36, 1165 Copenhagen K; cars and motor-tourism; fortnightly; circ. 275,700.

Nordvestsjælland: weekly; Editor FREDE RASMUSSEN; circ. 13,880.

Reflex: Peder Skramsgade 5, 1054 Copenhagen; business and professional monthly; circ. 66,400.

Samvirke: Roskildevej 65, DK 2620 Albertslund; f. 1928; consumer monthly; Publisher and Chief Editor A. BÜCHERT; circ. 712,600.

Se og Hør: Vigerslev Allé 18, 2500 Copenhagen Valby; f. 1940; family; circ. 270,000; Editor MOGENS E. PEDERSEN.

Søndags-B.T.: Købmagergade 39, 1147 Copenhagen K; f. 1921; circ. 250,000; weekly; Editor H. ROVSIN-GOLSEN.

Ude og Hjemme: Vigerslev Allé 18, 2500 Copenhagen Valby; f. 1927; weekly; Editor HANS HERMAN PETERSEN; circ. 105,000.

Vi Unge: Linnesgade 25, Copenhagen; teenagers' weekly; circ. 36,000; Editor CARL W. BAERENTZEN.

Weekendavisen Berlingske Aften: Pilestrøde 34, 1147 Copenhagen K; f. 1749; Independent Conservative; weekly; Chief Editors O. FOG-PETERSEN, F. ESMANN JENSEN, E. STEINMETZ; circ. 44,000.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS

Aften-og Ungdomsskolen: Vesterbrogade 31-3, 1620 Copenhagen V; f. 1921; adult education; monthly; Principal officer JETTE KAMMER JENSEN; circ. 8,000.

Andelsbladet: Vester Farimagsgade 3, 1606 Copenhagen; Co-op magazine; circ. 10,000.

Arkitekten: Nyhavn 43, 1051 Copenhagen K; f. 1898; Editor POUL ERIK SKRIVER; 23 issues a year; circ. 6,000.

Arkitektur DK: Nyhavn 43, 1051 Copenhagen K; f. 1957; circ. 4,000; Editor POUL ERIK SKRIVER; 8 issues a year.

Danish Journal: Stormgade 2, 1470 Copenhagen K; 4 issues a year; cultural, political and social affairs; circ. 30,000; English, German, French, Spanish editions; special editions in these and other languages; circ. 80,000.

Danmarks Skibsfart: Danmarks Skibsførerforening Havnegade 55, 1058 Copenhagen K; shipping; circ. 5,500.

Denmark Review: Stormgade 2, 1470 Copenhagen K; export quarterly; English, German, French, Spanish; special editions in these and other languages; circ. 85,000.

Det Danske Bogmarked: Vesterbrogade 41B, Copenhagen V; books and literature; circ. 4,700.

Det nye Dansk Landbrug: V. Farimagsgade 6, 1606 Copenhagen V; farming monthly; circ. 10,100.

Finanstidende: Store Kannikestræde 16, 1169 Copenhagen K; finance weekly; circ. 7,000; Editor S. THIBERG.

Fremtiden: Det udenrigspolitiske Selskab, Vandkunsten 8, 1467 Copenhagen K; f. 1945; international affairs; Editors MOGENS ESPERSEN, POUL MØLLER; circ. 2,000.

Journalisten: Gammel Strand 46, 1202 Copenhagen; journalist's monthly; circ. 4,500.

Landbongt: H. C. Ørstedesvej 28c, 1879 Copenhagen; agricultural monthly; circ. 11,746.

Politiken Weekly: Rådhuspladsen 37, 1585 Copenhagen; f. 1909; current affairs; Editor SVEND A. ANDERSEN; circ. 8,100; special issues, circ. 12,000.

Politisk Revy: Skt. Pederstræde 28B, 1453 Copenhagen K; f. 1962; left wing politics and culture; fortnightly; circ. 6,000.

Populaer Radio: Pilestræde 52, 1147 Copenhagen; f. 1928; electronics monthly; Editor-in-Chief O. NORGARD; circ. 18,108.

Sundhedsbladet: Børstenbindervej 4, 5000 Odense; health; every two months; circ. 8,500.

Transport: Skelbackgade 4, 1717 Copenhagen V; circ. 17,000.

Ugens Rapport: Sankt Anna Plads 8, 1250 Copenhagen K; f. 1971; weekly; circ. 181,711; Editor KURT THYBOE.

Ugeskrift for Agronomer, Hortonomer, Forstkandidater og Licentiat: Gammel Torv 22, 1017 Copenhagen K; weekly.

NEWS AGENCY

Ritzaus Bureau I/S: Mikkelsbryggersgade 3, 1460 Copenhagen K; f. 1866; general, financial and commercial news; works in conjunction with Reuter, Agence France-Presse and European national agencies; owned by all Danish newspapers; Chair. of Board of Dirs. ERLING BRØNDUM; Gen. Man. and Editor-in-Chief BENT A. KOCH.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Copenhagen

Agence France-Presse (France): Mikkelsbryggersgade 3, 1460 Copenhagen K; Bureau Chief PAUL NIELSEN.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Praestemarksvej 3, 2770 Kastrup, Copenhagen; Agent ETTORRE LOLL.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): 2660 Brøndbystrand, Copenhagen; Bureau Chief ERWIN RUNGE.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Raadhuspladsen 55, 1550 Copenhagen V; Bureau Chief GEORGE J. F. BOULTWOOD.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): Mikkelsbryggersgade 3, 1460 Copenhagen K.

Novosti (APN) (U.S.S.R.): Adelgade 49; Chief Officer VIKTOR A. KOROLEV.

Reuters: Mikkelsbryggersgade 3, 1460 Copenhagen K.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Store Strandstræde 8; Bureau Chief BØRGE MORS.

Tass is also represented.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Danish Newspaper Publishers' Association: The House of the Press, Skindergade 7, 1159 Copenhagen; comprises directors of all newspapers.

Dansk Dagblades Fællesrepræsentation (Joint Council of Danish Newspapers): Copenhagen; f. 1936; comprises representatives of the nine publishers' and editors' organizations; general spokesman for the Danish Press; issued Code of Ethics for the Press, 1960.

Federation of Danish Newspapers: Copenhagen; comprises owners and editors.

Illustrated Press Publishers' Association: Copenhagen; mems. publishers of magazines.

Københavnske Dagblades Samraad (Copenhagen Newspaper Publishers' Association): c/o Politikens Hus, 37 Raadhuspladsen, 1585 Copenhagen V; Chair. ERNST KLAEBEL.

PUBLISHERS

- Aamodts Forlag A/S:** Grundtvigsvej 37, 1864 Copenhagen V; children's books; Man. Dir. V. FELSING.
- Akademisk Forlag A.m.b.A.:** Store Kannikestraede 8, 1169 Copenhagen K; f. 1962; text books and scientific literature; Man. Dir. STEEN BERGHOLT; Chief Editors MORTEN HAHN, ANNE METTE OLSEN, NINA BOLT-JØRGENSEN.
- Arnkron Publishers Ltd.:** Fuglebaekvej 4, 2770 Kastrup; popular science and literature, cookbooks; Man. Dir. J. JUUL RASMUSSEN.
- Aschehoug Dansk Forlag A/S:** Landemaerket 11, 1119 Copenhagen K; text books, reference works; Man. Dir. ULF BRUHN.
- J. Fr. Clausens Forlag:** popular specialist literature.
- H. Hagerups Forlag:** children's and text books.
- H. Hirschsprungs Forlag:** text books, memoirs.
- Bergs Forlag A/S:** Peder Skramsgade 5, 1054 Copenhagen K; f. 1965; children's and general; Man. H. M. BERG.
- Berlingske Forlag A/S:** Pilestraede 52, 1147 Copenhagen K; dictionaries, memoirs, art, paperbacks; Man. Dir. O. NORGAARD.
- Borgens Forlag A/S:** Mynstersvej 19, 1827 Copenhagen V; f. 1948; fiction, non-fiction, handicrafts, religion, children's and textbooks; Man. Dir. JARL BØRGEN; Dir. OLE THESTRUP.
- Forlaget Børsen A/S:** Vognmagergade 2, P.O.B. 2103, 1120 Copenhagen K; business.
- Branner og Korch's Forlag A/S:** Fuglebaekvej 4, 2770 Kastrup; f. 1947; fiction, non-fiction, children's books; Man. Dir. GEORG VEJEN.
- Carit Andersens Forlag A/S:** Amagertorv 31, 1160 Copenhagen K; travel, reference books, children's books, cookbooks; Owners POUL CARIT ANDERSEN, ULRIK BOESEN.
- Carlsen if:** Købmagergade 9, 1001 Copenhagen K; children's books, annuals; Man. Dir. PER HJALD CARLSEN.
- Forlaget Danmark A/S:** Frederiksholms Kanal 18, 1220 Copenhagen K; reference books, encyclopedias; Man. Dir. ERIK BASTFELDT.
- Dansk Videnskabs Forlag ApS:** Lyngbyvej 32F, 2100 Copenhagen Ø; scientific works.
- Det danske Forlag A/S:** Roskildevej 65, 2620 Albertslund; f. 1941; science, politics, history, business, nature, juveniles; Dir. N. J. LAURSEN.
- Christian Ejlers' Forlag ApS:** 4 Brolaeggerstraede, 1211 Copenhagen K; general, social and political science; Dir. CHRISTIAN EJLERS.
- Chr. Erichsens Forlag A/S:** Kronprinsensgade 1, 1114 Copenhagen K.
- Forlaget for Faglitteratur A/S:** Vandkunsten 6, 1467 Copenhagen K; medicine, technology.
- Forlaget Forum A-S:** Kronprinsensgade 6, 1114 Copenhagen K; f. 1940; general, scientific, educational and quality paperbacks; Dir. JOKUM SMITH.
- Fremad:** Nørrebrogade 54, 2200 Copenhagen N; fiction, non-fiction, illustrated and paperbacks; Man. Dir. EBBE BOUMANN.
- J. Frimodts Forlag:** Korskaervej 25, 7000 Fredericia; religion, fiction, devotional; Man. Dir. A. BRENDHOLDT.
- G.E.C. Gads Forlag:** Vimmelskiftet 32, 1161 Copenhagen K; f. 1855; law, management and other handbooks; Man. Dir. OLE RESTRUP.
- Jul. Gjellerups Forlag A/S:** Roemersgade 11, 1362 Copenhagen K; text books; Man. Dir. SVEND E. PEDERSEN.
- Grafisk Forlag A/S:** Klosterrisvej 7, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø; f. 1940; children's books, novels, textbooks, tapes, visual aids; Man. Dir. BIRGER SCHMITH; Man. HENNING MADSEN.
- Grevas Forlag:** Skovfaldet 2J, 8200 Århus N; f. 1966; novels, art books; Dir. EVA HEMMER HANSEN.
- Gyldendalske Boghandel-Nordisk Forlag A/S:** Klareboderne 3, 1001 Copenhagen K; f. 1770; fiction, non-fiction, reference books, paperbacks, children's books, textbooks; Dirs. CARL Z. HANSEN, MOGENS KNUDSEN, OLE WERNER THOMSEN, EIGIL WINTHNER, OLE WIVEL.
- P. Haase & Søn's Forlag:** Løvstraede 8, 1152 Copenhagen K; f. 1877; Dir. N. J. HAASE; educational books and audio-visual materials.
- Hernovs' Forlag:** Nørrebakken 25, 2820 Gentofte; fiction, memoirs, children's; Owner JOHNS. G. HERNOV; Dir. PER LESLIE HOLST.
- Høst & Søn's Forlag:** Bredgade 35, 1260 Copenhagen K; f. 1836; crafts and hobbies, languages, books on Denmark, children's books; Dir. MOGENS C. LIND.
- Jespersen og Pios Forlag:** Valkendorfsvej 22, 1151 Copenhagen; f. 1852 and 1865; children's and juveniles' books; Dir. IVER JESPERSEN.
- Krak:** Nytorv 17, DK-1450 Copenhagen K; f. 1770; Dir. F. HILSTED; publishers of *Kraks Vejviser (Kraak's Industrial and Commercial Directory of Denmark)*, *The Danish Who's Who*, *Export Directory of Denmark*, and other yearbooks.
- Lademann Ltd., Publishers:** Linnésgade 25, 1361 Copenhagen K; f. 1954; novels, history, text books, reference books, encyclopedias, juveniles, paperbacks; Dirs. JØRGEN LADEMAN, SVEND AAGE JØRGENSEN, BENT W. DAHLSTRØM.
- Lentz & Jenssens Forlag A/S:** Torpetvej 9, 4100 Ringsted; technical, textbooks, reference; Man. Dir. BØRGE LENTZ.
- Lindhardt og Ringhof:** Studiestræde 14, 1455 Copenhagen K; trade books, fiction, non-fiction, paperbacks; Owners OTTO B. LINDHARDT, GERT RINGHOF.
- O. Lohses og J. Frimodts Forlag:** Korskaervej 25, 7000 Fredericia; f. 1868; religion, memoirs, travel; Man. Dir. A. BRENDHOLDT.
- Martins Forlag:** Dantes Plads 3, 1556 Copenhagen V; fiction, non-fiction, juveniles; Man. Dir. ERIK HALKIER.
- Munksgaard Ltd.:** Nørre Sogade 35, 1370 Copenhagen K; f. 1917; agents to Royal Danish Acad., Royal Library, United Nations, and various learned societies; specializing in medical and natural science, international scientific journals, humanities, and school books; Man. Dir. OLUF V. MØLLER.
- Nordisk Kolportage Forlag A/S:** Frederiksholms Kanal 18, 1220 Copenhagen K; encyclopedias, reference; Man. Dir. ERIK BASTFELDT.
- Rasmus Navers Forlag:** Løvstraede 8, 1152 Copenhagen K; humour, art, fiction; Owner P. Haase & Søn's Forlag.
- M. Normanns Forlag A/S:** Kastanievej 3, 5200 Odense M; reference, school books; Man. Dir. MOGENS NORMANN.

DENMARK

Nyt Nordisk Forlag-Arnold Busck A/S: Koebmagergade 49, 1150 Copenhagen K; f. 1896; text books, school books, non-fiction; Dirs. HELGE ARNOLD BUSCK, OLE ARNOLD BUSCK.

Det Schønbergsske Forlag A/S: Landemaerket 5, 1119 Copenhagen K; f. 1857; fiction, travel, history, biography, paperbacks, text books; Man. ELSA PEDERSEN, PAUL MONRAD.

Palle Fogtdal A/S: Nørre Farimagsgade 49, 1364 Copenhagen K; f. 1960; handbooks, part-works and magazines; Man. Dir. ERIK SKIPPER LARSEN.

Jörgen Paludans Forlag A/S: Fiolstraede 32, 1171 Copenhagen K; psychology, history, sociology, politics, economics; Man. Dir. JÖRGEN PALUDAN.

Politikens Forlag A/S: Vestergade 26, 1456 Copenhagen K; f. 1947; dictionaries, reference books, handbooks, year-books and maps; Dirs. JOHANNES RAVN, SÖREN SEEDORFF.

Hans Reitzel Publishers Ltd.: Snaregade 4, DK-1205 Copenhagen K; f. 1949; reference and text books, psychology, sociology; Man. Dir. HANS REITZEL; Editor JESPER NIELSEN.

Rhodos, International Science and Art Publishers: Niels Brocks Gaard, Strandgade 36, 1401 Copenhagen K; f. 1959; science, art, literature, politics, professional, criticism; Dir. NIELS BLAEDEL.

Rosenkilde og Baggers Forlag: Kronprinsengade 3, 1114 Copenhagen K; manuals, cultural history, facsimiles; Owners VOLMER ROSENKILDE, HENRIK ROSENKILDE, HANS BAGGER; Man. FINN JACOBSEN.

Samlerens Forlag A/S: Christian den Niendes Gade 2, 1111 Copenhagen K; fiction, art, paperbacks, manuals, biographies, history, politics; Man. Dir. BÖRGE PRISKÖRN.

Publishers, Radio and Television

A/S J. H. Schultz Forlag: Gothersgade 49, 1123 Copenhagen K; f. 1661; printers, publishers, booksellers; printers to the Danish Government and the Copenhagen University; Dir. OLE TROCK-JANSEN; Publishing Man. HENRIK BORBERG.

Forlaget Spektrum A/S: Klareboderne 3, 1001 Copenhagen K; general literature, paperbacks, children's books.

Strubes Forlag A/S: 4130 Gl. Viby/Sjælland; psychic, occult, philosophy, art, naval; Man. Dir. POVL STRUBE.

teknisk forlag a/s: Skelbackgade 4, 1717 Copenhagen V; technical books and periodicals; Man. Dir. PETER MÜLLER.

Teknologisk Institut Forlag: Gregersensvej, DK-2630 Tåstrup; technical, crafts, industries.

Thaning & Appels Forlag: Fuglebackvej 4, 2770 Kastrup.

De Unges Forlag, Unitas Forlag: Amaliegade 24, 1256 Copenhagen K; religion, fiction, travel.

Vinten's Forlag, Stjernebøgerne A/S: Amagertorv 31, 1160 Copenhagen K; f. 1950; paperbacks, fiction, philosophy, psychology, children's books; Dir. JEPPE VINTEN.

Wangels Forlag A/S: Amagertorv 24, 1, 1160 Copenhagen K; f. 1946; fiction, book club; Man. Dir. VICTOR BOXENBAUM; Dir. REGNAR JENSEN.

Wilkenschildts Forlag: Gedevevej 3, DK-3520 Farum; handbooks, non-fiction; Dir. EBBE WILKENSCHILDT.

Wöldikes Forlag: Troels-Lundsvej 14, 2000 Copenhagen F; fiction and non-fiction; Man. Dir. ARNE WÖLDIKE SCHMITZ.

PUBLISHER'S ASSOCIATION

Den danske Forlaeggerforening: Kobmagergade 11, 1150 Copenhagen K; f. 1837; 62 mems.; Chair. JOKUM SMITH; Dir. ERIK V. KRUSTRUP; publ. *Det Danske Bogmarked* (weekly).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Denmark: TV Byen, 2860 Søborg; Dir.-Gen. L. BINDSLÖV; Radio and Television Programme Dir. HANS JÖRGEN JENSEN.

Overseas Services:
Herstedvester

RADIO

Stations at:

Home Services:

Copenhagen
Kalundborg
Bornholm
Odense
Aarhus

Aalborg
Sønderjylland
Vestjylland
Sydsjælland
Skive

TELEVISION

Stations at:

Copenhagen
Fyn
Aalborg
Aarhus

Vestjylland
Sydsjælland
Bornholm
Sønderjylland

Number of licences (October 1977): 1,737,250, including 788,516 colour. (The television licence includes radio.)

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million)

The first Danish commercial bank was founded in 1846. In 1974 there were about 40 commercial banks and over 200 savings banks, considerably fewer than ten years earlier. In January 1975, restrictions on savings banks were lifted, giving commercial and savings banks equal rights and status. Several foreign banks have representative offices in Copenhagen, and in January 1975 restrictions on the establishment of full branches of foreign banks were removed. All banks are under government supervision, and public representation is obligatory on all bank supervisory boards.

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Danmarks Nationalbank (*National Bank of Denmark*): Havnegade 5, 1093 Copenhagen K; f. 1818; sole right of issue; self-governing; administers foreign exchange rates and regulations; capital fund 50m. kr.; gold in coin and bullion 501m. kr.; notes in circ. 8,939m. kr. (1976); brs. in Aarhus and Odense; Govs. E. HOFFMEYER, F. SØNESEN, Sv. ANDERSEN; Deputy Gov. R. MIKKELSEN; Dirs. F. HOLLESEN, O. SCHELIN, A. BRØNDUM, C. BENDTZ HANSEN, P. VIETH.

Aarhus Discontobank A/S: Søndergade 9, 8100 Aarhus C; f. 1894; cap. 6m. kr.; res. 6.3m. kr.; dep. 140.8m. kr. (1977); 7 brs.; Gen. Man. PREBEN ANDERSEN.

Aktivbanken A/S: P.O.B. 350, 3 Lædegaardsvej, 7100 Vejle; f. 1971; cap. 70m. kr.; res. 150.7m. kr.; dep. 1,405.6m. kr. (1976); 63 brs.; Gen. Mans. V. HOLSGAARD, E. HOGSAA, P. BJØRN OLSEN.

Amagerbanken A/S: Amagerbrogade 25, 2300 Copenhagen S; f. 1903; cap. 75m. kr.; dep. 1,003m. kr. (1976); 16 brs.; Chair. BØRGE KOCK; Chief Gen. Man. BØRGE KNUDSEN.

American Express Bank A/S: P.O.B. 2052, Højbro Plads 8, 1200 Copenhagen K; f. 1971; wholly-owned subsidiary of American Express International Banking Corp., New York; Gen. Man. B. SØRENSEN.

Andelsbanken Danebank: Vester Farimagsgade 37, P.O.B. 360, DK-1504 Copenhagen V; f. 1925; cap. (p.u.) 300m. kr.; dep. 6,093m. kr.; Chief Gen. Man. P. NYBOE ANDERSEN.

Arbejdernes Landsbank A/S: Vesterbrogade 5, DK-1502 Copenhagen V; f. 1919; cap. (p.u.) 96m. kr.; Man. Dirs. G. SCHMIDT LAURSEN, S. NIBELIUS.

Banken for Vejen og Omegn A/S: Nørregade 8, 6600 Vejen; f. 1903; cap. 6m. kr.; res. 8m. kr.; dep. 115.1m. kr. (1976); 7 brs.; Man. V. E. LARSEN.

Bornholmerbanken A/S: St. Torv 15, Rønne, Bornholm; f. 1966; cap. 15m. kr. (Oct. 1977); res. 11.4m. kr.; dep. 191.6m. kr. (1976); 8 brs.; Man. KAJ NIELSEN.

Den Danske Bank A/S: Holmens Kanal 12, 1092 Copenhagen K; f. 1871; cap. 751m. kr.; res. 877m. kr.; Chair. A. W. NIELSEN; Man. Dirs. SVEND O. SØRENSEN, H. MÆGAARD NIELSEN, TAGE ANDERSEN, ERIK BAGGER.

Den Danske Provinsbank A/S: Kannikegade 4-6, 8100 Aarhus C; Head Offices in Aarhus, Odense, Copenhagen and Aalborg; f. 1967 by merger; cap. 265m. kr.; dep. 5,395m. kr.; res. 247m. kr. (1974); Gen. Mans. E. RAHBEK, E. NÆRO, N. SCHACK-EYBER, E. HASTRUP.

Egnsbank Nord A/S: Sct. Laurentiivej 39, 9990 Skagen; f. 1970; cap. 28.5m. kr.; res. 36.6m. kr.; dep. 511m. kr. (1974); 40 brs.; Mans. A. JENSEN, K. LAURSEN, P. MØLLER, B. WAMMEN.

Esbjerg Bank A/S: Kongensgade 70, 6700 Esbjerg; f. 1916; cap. 10m. kr.; res. 14.4m. kr.; dep. 160.1m. kr. (1976); 7 brs.; Man. B. HAABER CHRISTIANSEN.

Faellesbanken for Danmarks Sparekasser, Aktieselskab: Borgergade 24, DK-1347 Copenhagen K; f. 1850; cap. 163.5m. kr.; Dirs. H. HERMANSEN, P. T. MADSEN.

Finansbanken A/S: Vesterbrogade 9, 1501 Copenhagen V; f. 1958; cap. 80m. kr.; res. 75m. kr.; dep. 1,702m. kr. (May 1977); 43 brs.; Chair. A. BRASK THOMSEN; Gen. Man. ERIK FRØSLEV.

Frederiksborg Bank A/S: Slotsgade 16-18, 3400 Hillerød; f. 1968; cap. 62.5m. kr.; res. 51m. kr. (1976); 29 brs.; Pres. B. GRAVERSEN.

Haandværker-, Handels- og Landbrugsbanken A/S: Jernbanegade 9, 4700 Næstved; f. 1901; cap. 8m. kr.; res. 11m. kr.; dep. 175m. kr. (1976); 7 brs.; Man. K. O. PETERSEN.

Handels- og Landbrugsbanken i Thisted A/S: 7 Jernbanegade, 7700 Thisted; f. 1915; cap. 9m. kr.; res. 9.5m. kr.; dep. 216.6m. kr. (1974); Man. A. BLAABJERG.

Hellerup og Omegns Bank A/S: Strandvejen 159, 2900 Hellerup; f. 1922; cap. 30m. kr.; res. 37m. kr.; dep. 441m. kr. (1976); 8 brs.; Chair. EJVIND BRANDT; Gen. Man. B. HELVER.

Himmerlandsbanken A/S: Adelgade 31, 9500 Hobro; f. 1892; cap. 12.4m. kr.; res. 20.5m. kr.; dep. 231.5m. kr. (1976); 13 brs.; Mans. BENT HANSEN, KAI ZACHARIASEN.

Holstebro Bank A/S: Torvet 1, 7500 Holstebro; f. 1871; cap. 18m. kr.; res. 20.6m. kr.; dep. 309m. kr. (1976); 9 brs. Man. K. E. ANDERSEN.

Holstebro Landmandsbank A/S (Vestjysk Bank): Vesterbrogade 1, Holstebro; f. 1887; cap. 24m. kr.; res. 20m. kr.; dep. 260m. kr. (1975); Mans. F. HOMAA, G. V. MØLLER.

Jyske Bank A/S: Vesterbrogade 8-10, 8600 Silkeborg; f. 1967; cap. 72m. kr.; res. 153m. kr.; total resources 2,838m. kr. (1977); 63 brs.; Gen. Mans. E. CHRISTENSEN, P. NORUP, T. GRAVERSEN, S. A. SCHMIDT, E. DANIELSEN.

Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank A/S: Holmens Kanal 2, DK-1091 Copenhagen K; f. 1873; cap. (p.u.) 850m. kr.; res. 1,033m. kr.; dep. 17,171m. kr. (1975); Chair. M. OLUFSEN; Man. Dirs. B. HANSEN, H. C. BANG, A. BAGGE-PETERSEN, H. GADE, H. E. JOHANSEN, H. C. ØSTERGAARD.

Københavnske Forstæders Bank A/S: Hovedvejen 110, 2600 Glostrup; f. 1902; cap. 20m. kr.; res. 39m. kr.; dep. 609m. kr. (1975); 20 brs.; Chair. E. K. KNUDSEN; Mans. P. E. WURTZEN, F. MARCUSSEN.

Landbobanken i Skive, Salling Bank A/S: Frederiksgade 6, Skive; f. 1926; cap. 18m. kr.; res. 17m. kr.; dep. 189m. kr. (1976); 13 brs.; Chair. H. BREGENDAHL; Man. P. H. STEENBERG.

Langelands Bank A/S: Orstedsgade 6, Rudkøbing; f. 1872; cap. 4.5m. kr.; res. 4m. kr.; dep. 80.2m. kr. (1974); 3 brs.; Man. N. O. JEPSEN.

DENMARK

Lollands Handels- og Landbrugsbank A/S: Nybrogade 3, Nakskov, Lolland; f. 1907; cap. 6.3m. kr.; res. 12.5m. kr.; dep. 137.8m. kr. (1976); 8 brs.; Man. MOGENS NIELSEN.

Midtbank A/S: Østergade 2, 7400 Herning; f. 1965; cap. 75m. kr.; res. 70m. kr.; dep. 1,068m. kr. (1976); 55 brs.; Gen. Mans. H. EGSGAARD-PEDERSEN, M. MOURITZEN, S. RASMUSSEN.

Morsø Bank A/S: Algade, Nykøbing M.; f. 1876; cap. 9m. kr.; res. 12m. kr.; dep. 142m. kr. (1976); 4 brs.; Man. Dir. H. J. CHRISTENSEN.

Næstved Diskontobank A/S: Axeltovej 4, Næstved; f. 1871; cap. 21m. kr.; res. 21m. kr.; dep. 394m. kr. (1976); 11 brs.; Gen. Man. A. HOVE ANDREASEN.

Nordvestbank A/S: Torvet 4-5, 7620 Lemvig; f. 1971; cap. 10.8m. kr.; res. 22.6m. kr.; dep. 237m. kr. (1976); 6 brs.; Chair. V. HJORTKJÆR; Gen. Man. J. HOLT.

A/S Nørresundby Bank: Torvet 4, Nørresundby; f. 1898; cap. 20m. kr.; res. 40m. kr.; dep. 571m. kr. (1976); 13 brs.; Mans. G. OLESEN, H. WORMSLEV.

Privatbanken Aktieselskab: Børsegade 4, 1249 Copenhagen K; f. 1857; cap. 388.5m. kr.; dep. 8,455m. kr.; Chair. of Board OLE DAMGAARD-NIELSEN; Gen. Mans. H. PAASCHBURG, A. SCHMIEGELOW, M. STAAL.

Ringkjøbing Landbobank A/S: Torvet 1, 6950 Ringkjøbing; f. 1886; cap. 6.7m. kr.; res. 33m. kr.; dep. 340m. kr.; 10 brs.; Mans. R. NISSEN, B. MØLLER.

A/S Roskilde Bank: Algade 14, DK-4000 Roskilde; f. 1884; cap. 20m. kr.; res. 27m. kr.; dep. 290m. kr. (1975); 10 brs.; Mans. S. A. PEDERSEN, H. CHRISTIANSEN.

Sjællandske Bank A/S: Nørregade 100, 4100 Ringsted; f. 1967; cap. 75m. kr.; res. 107m. kr.; dep. 2,027m. kr. (1975); 56 brs.; Mans. J. TARP, E. JOHANSEN, H. NAVNTOFT, N. WESTERGAARD-OLSEN.

Skaelskø Bank A/S: Algade 18, 4230 Skaelskø; f. 1876; cap. 12m. kr.; res. 10m. kr.; dep. 153m. kr. (1976); 6 brs.; Man. P. W. OLSEN.

Svendborg Bank A/S: Klosterplads 2, 5700 Svendborg; f. 1872; cap. 16m. kr.; res. 16m. kr.; dep. 349.5m. kr. (1974); 11 brs.; Mans. N. JAKOBSEN, S. OLSEN.

Sydbank A/S: Nygade 17, 6300 Graasten; f. 1970; cap. 26m. kr.; res. 49m. kr.; dep. 759m. kr. (1974); 54 brs.; Gen. Mans. G. B. CHRISTENSEN, P. F. CHRISTENSEN, A. SKOV.

A/S Varde Bank: 6700 Esbjerg; f. 1872; cap. 52m. kr.; dep. 836m. kr.; res. 92m. kr.; Chair. P. JÆGER; Gen. Mans. G. ULRIK, C. K. HANSEN, CHR. F. HOUBORG, A. HOLM JENSEN.

Vendelbobanken A/S: Østergade 19-23, 9800 Hjørring; f. 1855; cap. 30m. kr.; res. 33m. kr.; dep. 450m. kr. (1975); 24 brs.; Gen. Mans. K. G. UGGERHØJ, O. GR. LAURIDSEN.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America N.T. & S.A.: San Francisco, U.S.A.; Representative Office: Copenhagen.

Barclays International Ltd.: London, England; Representative Office: Ved Stranden 8, 1061 Copenhagen K.

The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: New York, U.S.A.; Representative Office: Grønnegade 18, 1107 Copenhagen K.

Standard Chartered Bank Ltd.: London, England; Gammel Strand 34, 1202 Copenhagen K.

Den Danske Bankforening (Danish Bankers' Association): Bankernes Hus, Amaliegade 7, 1256 Copenhagen K; f. 1950; 80 member banks; Man. Dir. A. SKJOLDAGER.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Copenhagen Stock Exchange: Nikolaj Plads 6, 1067 Copenhagen K; f. 1681; Chair. Prof. JAN KOBBERNAGEL; Dir. Børschef ERIK RAVN.

INSURANCE

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY

Statsanstalten for Livsforsikring (The Danish State Life Insurance Office): Kampmannsgade 4, 1645 Copenhagen V; f. 1842; Man. Dir. ERIK ROSENDAHL; Man. JØRGEN TOFTE.

PRINCIPAL PRIVATE COMPANIES

Assurance-Compagniet Baltica-Skandinavia A/S: Bredgade 40, 1299 Copenhagen K; f. 1972 by merger; all classes except life.

Assurance-Compagniet Baltica-Skandinavia Livsforsikringsselskab: Life.

Forsikringsselskabet Codan A/S: Codanhus, Gl. Kongevej 60, 1899 Copenhagen V; f. 1915; all classes except life; Gen. Mans. HERMANN ZOBEL, PETER ZOBEL.

Forsikringsselskabet Codan Liv A/S: f. 1943; life.

Livsforsikringsaktieselskabet Hafnia-Haand i Haand: Holmens Kanal 22, 1097 Copenhagen K; life; Chair. E. J. B. CHRISTENSEN.

Skadeforsikringsaktieselskabet Hafnia-Haand i Haand: Holmens Kanal 22, 1097 Copenhagen K; accident; Chair. of Directorate E. J. B. CHRISTENSEN.

Forsikringsaktieselskabet: Holmens Kanal 22, 1097 Copenhagen K; accident; Chair. O. SCHLEGEL.

Det kongelige octroierede almindelige Brandassurance-Co A/S (The Royal Chartered General Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.): Højbro Plads 10, 1248 Copenhagen K; f. 1798. all branches except life; Mans. JENS VISSING, O. KROMANN-RASMUSSEN.

Købstædernes almindelige Brandforsikring: Grønningen 1, 1270 Copenhagen K; f. 1761; fire; Chair. K. SIDENIUS; Gen. Man. ALF TORP-PEDERSEN.

Nordisk Gjenforsikrings Selskab (Nordisk Reinsurance Co. Ltd.): Grønningen 23, 1270 Copenhagen K; f. 1894; reinsurance; Gen. Man. U. TORP-PEDERSEN.

Forsikringsaktieselskabet Nye Danske Lloyd: Rådhuspladsen 14, 1583 Copenhagen V; f. 1973 by merger; all classes except life; Gen. Man. H. O. THULSTRUP; Mans. J. HAAGEN HANSEN, J. SØLTOFT.

Forsikringsaktieselskabet Nye Danske Liv: f. 1959; life. **topsikring gs (top Mutual Insurance Co.):** Børupvang 4, 2750 Ballerup; f. 1971 by merger; Chair. B. LEHDE-PEDERSEN.

topsikring liv gs (topsikring Mutual Life Assurance Co.): Chair. B. LEHDE-PEDERSEN.

top International a/s (top International Insurance Co. Ltd.): Chair. MOGENS MUFF.

Tryk Forsikring: Parallevej, 2800 Lyngby; f. 1973 by merger; all classes.

ASSOCIATION

Assurandør-Societetet: Amaliegade 10, 1256 Copenhagen K; f. 1918; 127 mems.; Chair. FRITS PEDERSEN; Dir. MOGENS BOJESSEN-KOEFOED.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ADVISORY BODY

Det Økonomiske Råd (*The Economic Council*): Nørre Voldgade 68 IV, 1358 Copenhagen K; f. 1962, under the Economic Co-ordination Act, to watch national economic development and help to co-ordinate the actions of economic interest groups; 27 members representing both sides of industry, the Government and independent economic experts; Chair. Prof. B. ROLD ANDERSEN, Prof. HANS ZEUTHEN, Prof. LARS MATTHIESSEZ.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

International Chamber of Commerce: Børsen, Copenhagen K.

Danish National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce: Børsen, 1217 Copenhagen K; Chair. H. MAEGAARD NIELSEN; Sec.-Gen. H. SEJER-PETERSEN.

Provinshandelskammeret (*Provincial Chamber of Commerce*): Landemaerket 3, 2/th., 1119 Copenhagen K; Pres. MOGENS AASTED; Man. Dir. B. KREMER.

Grosserer-Societetet (*Chamber of Commerce of Copenhagen*): Børsen, 1217 Copenhagen K; f. 1742; approx. 2,500 mems.; Pres. KNUD ØLESEN; Sec.-Gen. H. SEIER-PETERSEN.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Arbejdsgiverforeningen for landbruget i Fyns Stift (*Agricultural Employers' Federation*): Gl. Vartovvej 1, 2900 Hellerup, Copenhagen; f. 1944; 1,000 mems.; Chair. KURT A. HAUSTRUP; Sec.-in-Charge K. BLOCH.

Bryggeriforeningen (*Brewers' Asscn.*): Frederiksberggade 11, 1459 Copenhagen K; f. 1899; 21 mems.; Chair. POUL J. SVANHOLM; Dir. POUL ANTONSEN.

Danmarks Tekstiltekniske Forening (*The Textile Technical Society of Denmark*): Fredericiavej 99, 7100 Vejle; f. 1942; 450 mems.; Pres. O. ALMIND JENSEN; Vice-Pres. GUNNAR STOUNBERG; publ. *Teknisk tidsskrift for Textil- og beklædningsindustri*.

Dansk Arbejdsgiverforening (*Danish Employers' Confederation*): Vester Voldgade 113, 1503 Copenhagen V; f. 1896; 21,013 mems.; Chair. JENS THORSEN; Dir.-Gen. ARNE LUND; publ. *Arbejdsgiveren*.

Danske Husmandsforeninger (*Danish Family Farmers' Association*): Vester Farimagsgade 6, 1606 Copenhagen V; f. 1906; 43,000 mems.; Chair. CHR. SØRENSEN; Sec.-Gen. JØRGEN PEDERSEN; publ. *Landbrugsmagasinet Husmandshjemmet*.

De danske Mejeriers Fællesorganisation (*The Federation of Danish Dairies*): Frederiks Allé 22, 8000 Aarhus; f. 1912; 28 mems.; Chair. EJVIN MADSEN; Sec. T. MATHIASSEN.

Fællesforeningen for Danmarks Brugsforeninger (*Danish Consumers' Co-operative Society*): Roskildevej 65, 2620 Albertslund; f. 1896; c. 900,000 mems.; Chair. GUNNAR SKOV ANDERSEN; Vice-Chair. KAJ NIELSEN; Gen. Man. GUNNAR D. CHRISTENSEN.

Foreningen af danske Cementfabrikker (*Asscn. of Danish Cement Manufacturers*): N. Voldgade 34, Copenhagen; f. 1898; 3 mems.; Chair. P. EGEDE ANDERSEN; Sec. OLE ROTZLER MØLLER.

Foreningen af Fabrikanten i Jernindustrien i København (*Manufacturers' Federation of the Copenhagen Iron Industry*): N. Voldgade 30, Copenhagen; f. 1885; 186 mems.; Chair. POUL MADSEN; Sec. J. BOTTGER OLSEN.

Foreningen af Fabrikanten i Jernindustrien i Provinserne (*Manufacturers' Federation of the Provincial Iron Industry*): N. Voldgade 34, Copenhagen; f. 1895; 316

mems.; Chair. J. C. THORSEN; Sec. M. ARENSBACH-JENSEN.

Haandvaerksraadet (*Chamber of Danish Trades and Crafts*): Amaliegade 15, 1256 Copenhagen K; f. 1879; comprises about 450 asscns. with 57,000 mems.; Chair. ADOLPH SØRENSEN; Man. LAUE TRABERG SMIDT; publ. *Informationstjenesten* (8 per year).

Industriraadet (*Fed. of Danish Industries*): Aldersrogade 20, DK-2200 Copenhagen K; f. 1910; 2,300 mems.; Pres. H. BRÜNICHE-OLSEN; Dir. OVE MUNCH; publ. *Dansk Industri*.

Det kongelige danske Landhusholdningsselskab (*The Royal Agricultural Society of Denmark*): Rolighedsvvej 26, 1958 Copenhagen V; f. 1769 to promote agricultural progress; 3,000 mems.; Pres. A. OLUFSEN, HJALMAR CLAUSEN, EDV. TESDORPF; Man. JØRGEN CHRISTOPHERSEN; publ. *Tidsskrift for Landøkonomi*.

Landbrugsraadet (*The Agricultural Council*): Axelborg, Axeltorv 3, 1609 Copenhagen V; f. 1919; 33 mems.; Pres. A. PILEGAARD LARSEN; Dir. KJELD EJLER; publ. *Landbrugsraadets Meddelelser* (weekly).

Sammenslutningen af Arbejdsgivere indenfor den keramiske Industri (*Federation of Employers of the Danish Ceramic Industry*): N. Voldgade 34, Copenhagen; f. 1918; 24 mems.; Chair. J. FOG-PETERSEN, R.; Sec. FINN BOLT JØRGENSEN.

De samvirkende danske Landboforeninger (*Federation of Danish Farmers' Unions*): Axelborg, Vesterbrogade 4A, 1620 Copenhagen V; f. 1893; 107,000 mems.; Pres. A. PILEGAARD LARSEN, H. O. A. KJELDSSEN; Chief Sec. JØRGEN SKOVBAK; publ. *Landsbladet* (weekly).

Textilfabrikantforeningen (*Federation of Danish Textile Industries*): Smallegade 14, 2000 Copenhagen; f. 1895; 105 mems.; Pres. C. WICHMANN MADSEN; Man. Dir. ERLING LARSEN, LL.M.; Sec. E. HAMMERSHOV; publs. annual report, directory of membership, *Danish Textile Export Guide*, *Technical Journal of the Textile and Clothing Industries*.

TRADE UNIONS

Landsorganisationen i Danmark (LO) (*Danish Federation of Trade Unions*): Rosenørns Allé 14, 1970 Copenhagen V; Chair. THOMAS NIELSEN; Vice-Chair. KNUD CHRISTENSEN; Treas. KAI PETERSEN; publ. *LO Bladet* (fortnightly); total membership 1,011,691 (1976); 44 affiliated unions; principal affiliates (over 9,000 mems., Jan. 1973):

Dansk Beklædningsarbejderforbund (*Garment Workers' Union*): Vendersgade 29, 1363 Copenhagen K; f. 1887; 19,541 mems.; Chair. ANNY BENGTSSON.

Dansk Bogbinder- og Kartonnagearbejder Forbund (*Bookbinders and Cardboard Box Workers' Union*): Grafisk Forbundshus, Lygten 16, 2400 Copenhagen K; 9,056 mems.; Chair. HELGE DJØRUP.

Dansk El-Forbund (*Electricians' Union*): Hauchsvej 17, 1825 Copenhagen V; 18,219 mems.; Chair. WERNI MICHAELSEN.

Dansk Funktionær-Forbund (*Service Trades Employees' Union*): Upsalagade 20, 2100 Copenhagen (); 13,580 mems.; Chair. BØRGE JUL LARSEN.

Dansk Jernbane Forbund (*Danish Railway Workers' Union*): Bredgade 21, 1260 Copenhagen K; f. 1899; 8,740 mems.; Chair. BØRGE AANÆS; Sec. S. B. SMITH; publ. *Jernbane Tidende* (fortnightly).

Dansk Kommunalarbejderforbund (*Municipal Workers' Union*): Thorvaldsensvej 2, 1871 Copenhagen V; 64,857 mems.; Chair. JØRGEN KNUDSEN.

Dansk Metalarbejderforbund (*Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Union*): Nyropsgade 38, 1602 Copenhagen V; f. 1888; 114,103 mems.; Chair. PAULUS ANDERSEN; Deputy Chair. TAGE JENSEN; publ. *Metal* (monthly).

Dansk Postforbund (*Postmen's Union*): Vodroffsvej 13, 1900 Copenhagen V; f. 1908; 13,379 mems.; Chair. AAGE ANDERSEN; Sec. S. K. JENSEN; publ. *Posthornet*.

Dansk Slagteriarbejderforbund (*Slaughterhouse Workers' Union*): Lundsgade 9, 2100 Copenhagen Ø; 20,400 mems.; Chair. E. TOXVÆRD NIELSEN.

Dansk Textilarbejderforbund (*Textile Workers' Union*): Nyropsgade 14, 1602 Copenhagen V; f. 1885; 14,667 mems. (March 1975); Pres. and Gen. Sec. JOHN OLSEN; publ., together with the Garment Workers' Union, *Stof & Saks* (monthly, 30,000 copies).

Dansk Typograf-Forbund (*Printers' Union*): Gråfisk Forbundshus, Lygten 16, 2400 Copenhagen V; 11,533 mems.; Chair. HENNING BJERG.

Handels- og Kontorfunktionærernes Forbund i Danmark (*Shop Assistants' and Office Clerks' Union*): H. C. Andersens Boulevard 43, Copenhagen; f. 1900; 173,700 mems.; Chair. MAX HARVØE; publ. *H.K.-Bladet* (monthly).

Husligt Arbejder Forbund (*Cleaning Staff and Domestic Workers' Union*): Sortedams Døssering 45 A, 2200 Copenhagen N; 29,815 mems.; Chair. RUTH KRISTENSEN.

Kvindeligt Arbejderforbund (*Women Workers' Union*): Ewaldsgade 3, Copenhagen; f. 1901; 74,756 mems.;

Chair. TONI GRØN; publ. *Kvindernes Fagblad* (6 issues a year).

Malerforbundet (*Painters' Union*): Tomsgårdsvej 23c, 2400 Copenhagen NV; f. 1890; approx. 13,688 mems.; Chair. AGNER CHRISTENSEN; publ. *Maleren* (monthly).

Murerforbundet i Danmark (*Bricklayers' Union*): Mimersgade 47, 2200 Copenhagen N; 14,307 mems.; Chair. HANS JENSEN.

Snedker-og Tømrerforbundet i Danmark (*Joiners' and Carpenters' Union*): Mimersgade 47, 2200 Copenhagen N; 42,314 mems.; Chair. HENRY HANSEN; publ. *Snedker-Tømrer*.

Specialarbejderforbundet i Danmark (*Special Workers' Union*): Nyropsgade 30, 1602 Copenhagen V; 270,617 mems.; Chair. EJLER SØNDER.

Træindustriarbejderforbundet i Danmark (*Woodworkers' Union*): Mimersgade 47, 2200 Copenhagen N; 15,755 mems.; Chair. WALTER RASMUSSEN.

Dansk Journalistenforbund (*Danish Journalists' Union*): Gammel Strand 46, Copenhagen K; f. 1961; 4,071 mems.; Pres. CARL JOHN NIELSEN; Sec. POUL KRISTENSEN.

Fællesrådet for danske Tjenestemand- og Funktionærorganisationer (*Federation of Civil Servants' and Salaried Employees' Organisations*): Vesterport, Trommesalen 2, 3, 1614 Copenhagen V; f. 1952; 240,000 mems.; Chair. KIRSTEN STALLKNECHT.

TRADE FAIRS

Trade fairs are held throughout the year, mainly at the Bella Centre in Copenhagen.

Scandinavian Trade Mart: Bella Center A/S, Center Boulevard, DK-2300 Copenhagen S.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

DSB (*Danish State Railways*): Sølvgade 40, DK 1349 Copenhagen K; Dir.-Gen. POVL HJELT; controls 2,003.8 km. of track of which 103.5 km. in the Copenhagen suburban area are electrified.

A total of 537 km., mostly branch lines, is run by 14 private companies.

ROADS

There are 64,900 km. (40,560 miles) of roads in Denmark, of which 88 per cent are hard surface. Of this total, about 380 km. are modern motorway and 4,300 km. state highways.

Ministry of Public Works (Transport Department): Frederiksholms Kanal 25, 1220 Copenhagen K; f. 1894; Permanent Sec. JØRGEN L. HALCK; administers general traffic problems, road traffic, air traffic, harbours, roads, private railways.

FERRIES

DSB (*Danish State Railways*): Sølvgade 40, DK 1349 Copenhagen K; operates passenger train and motor car ferries between the mainland and principal islands. Train and motor car ferries are also operated between Denmark, Sweden and Germany in co-operation with German Federal Railways, and German and Swedish State Railways; Gen. Man. POVL HJELT.

Other services are operated by private companies.

SHIPPING

The Port of Copenhagen is the largest and busiest port in Denmark. Customs duties are payable on entering the Free Port Zone only if the merchandise is sold in Denmark. The other major ports are Aarhus, Aalborg and Esbjerg, which provides daily services to England. There are oil terminals at Kalundborg, Fredericia and Skaelskør.

COMPANIES

C. Clausen Dampskibsrederi A/S: Toldbodgade 13, 1253 Copenhagen K; 13,500 g.r.t.; tramp trade, including live cattle, chartering and agency business; Man. Dir. C. CLAUSEN.

Concord Line A/S: Hellerupvej 14, 2900 Hellerup; 29,000 g.r.t.; bulk carriers; Man. Dir. J. D. LAURITZEN.

Rederiet Otto Danielsen: Toldbodgade 29, 1253 Copenhagen K; 12,000 g.r.t.; general tramp trade, chartering; Man. Dirs. OTTO and KNUD DANIELSEN.

Dansk Esso A/S: Skt. Annae Plads 13, 1298 Copenhagen K; 110,000 g.r.t.; oil tankers and product carriers; Head of Shipping Division B. RISE-KNUDSEN.

Det Dansk-Franske Dampskibsselskab A/S: Frederiksgade 17, 1265 Copenhagen K; 80,000 g.r.t.; bulk carriers, oil tankers, liner services to West Africa from Europe and North America; Man. Dir. N. HAHN-PETERSEN.

DENMARK

Transport, Tourism

DFDS A/S: St. Annæ Plads 30, 1295 Copenhagen; f. 1866; 105,000 g.r.t.; passenger and car ferry services Denmark-U.K., Denmark-Norway and in Mediterranean; liner services to European ports, South America, Mexico and U.S. Gulf-Mediterranean; Chair. J. CLAUSEN.

The East Asiatic Co. Ltd.: Holbergsgade 2, 1099 Copenhagen K; f. 1897; 412,000 g.r.t.; cargo liners, container ships and bulk carriers. Regular services to all parts of the world. Chair. MOGENS PAGH; Vice-Chair. G. HALLING-ANDERSEN; Man. Dirs. M. PAGH, T. W. SCHMITH, BENT ANDERSEN, H. H. SPARSOE.

Heering Line: Overgaden neden Vandet 11, 1414 Copenhagen K; 55,000 g.r.t.; bulk carriers; Man. Dir. WM. HEERING.

Rederi M. Jebsen A/S: 6200 Aabenraa; 28,000 g.r.t.; chartering and agency business, general tramp (Far East); Man. Dir. CURT JERTRUM.

J. Lauritzen A/S: Hammerensgade 1, DK-1267 Copenhagen K; f. 1884; 176,841 g.r.t.; world-wide service with refrigerated vessels, tankers and bulk carriers; drilling ships and Arctic and Antarctic trade.

A. P. Møller: Kongens Nytorv 8, 1098 Copenhagen K; f. 1904; 2,450,000 g.r.t.; cargo liners, reefers, gas and oil tankers, bulk-carriers, supply-ships, drilling rigs; principal services: U.S.A., Far East, West Africa, Persian Gulf, Europe; Dirs. MAERSK MC-KINNEY MØLLER, GEORG ANDERSEN, C. RENTZ-PETERSEN, E. NICOLAISEN-MØLLER.

Dampskibsselskabet Norden A/S: Amaliegade 49, 1256 Copenhagen K; f. 1871; 87,593 g.r.t.; tramp; Dirs. E. MUNCH ANDERSEN, J. KRÜHL.

Ove Skou: H. C. Andersens Blvd. 44/46, 1553 Copenhagen V; 183,000 g.r.t.; cargo liners, bulk carriers; international trading; Man. Dirs. MOGENS GUNDEL, KAJ LÖRENZEN.

Dampskibsselskabet Orient, A/S: Amaliegade 49, 1256 Copenhagen K; f. 1915; Dir. J. KRÜHL.

A/S D/S Torm: Holmens Kanal 42, DK-1060 Copenhagen K; f. 1880; 101,016 g.r.t.; bulk carriers, product carriers, liner services U.S.A.-Mediterranean; Pres. ERIK BEHN.

Weco-Shipping I/S: Rungsted Strandvej 113, 2960 Rungsted Kyst; 17,000 g.r.t.; asphalt carriers, chemical and oil tankers, chartering and agency business; joint management for the following shipping lines; Man. Dir. E. WEDELL-WEDELLSBORG.

Borgships Inc.: 25,111 g.r.t.; general tank and tramp trade on all seas.

Rederiaktieselskabet Dannebrog: 17,147 g.r.t.; general tank and tramp trade; owners of Aarhus Flydedok A/S (shipyard), Dansk Radio A/S.

Partrederiet Wefoss: 3,198 g.r.t.; general tramp and tank trade.

ASSOCIATION

Danmarks Rederiforening (Danish Shipowners' Assn.): Amaliegade 33, 1256 Copenhagen K; f. 1884; representing 4,337,000 g.r.t.; Chair. T. WOLDIKE SCHMITH; Man. Dir. JENS DEGERBOL.

CIVIL AVIATION

The International Airport is at Kastrup, six miles from the centre of Copenhagen.

Domestic Airports include Tirstrup at Aarhus, Aalborg, Billund, Esbjerg, Karup, Skrydstrup, Stauning, Sønderborg and Thisted in Jutland, Rønne in Bornholm and Odense in Fünen.

Det Danske Luftfartselskab A/S (DDL): Partner in SAS; Nørre Farimagsgade 5, 1364 Copenhagen K; f. 1918; Pres. HALDOR TOPSØE; Man. Dir. H. BECH-BRUUN. See under Sweden (SAS).

Danair A/S: Kastruplundgade 13, 2770 Kastrup; f. 1971; owned by SAS, Maersk Air and Cimber Air; operates domestic services between Copenhagen and Billund-Esbjerg, Karup, Odense, Skrydstrup, Stauning, Sønderborg, Thisted and the Faeroe Islands; fleet of DC-9, B-737 and VFW-614 on lease from parent companies; Chair. F. AHLGREEN ERIKSEN; Man. Dir. POUL ERIK HANSEN.

Denmark is served by 40 foreign airlines.

TOURISM

Danish Tourist Board: Vesterbrogade 6D, 1620 Copenhagen V; Information Bureau, Banegaardspladsen 2, 1570 Copenhagen V; f. 1967; Dir. SVEN ACKER; publs. *Hotel Guide, Denmark-folders, Denmark-posters.*

OFFICES

Australia: The Danish Tourist Board, 8-12 Bridge St., Sydney, N.S.W.

Austria: Fremdenverkehrsvertretung für Dänemark, Auerbergstrasse 7, A-5020 Salzburg.

France: Office National du Tourisme de Danemark, 142 Champs Elysées, 75008 Paris.

Germany, Federal Republic: Dänisches Fremdenverkehrsamt, Glockengiesserwall 2, 2 Hamburg 1.

Italy: Danimarca Informazioni Turistiche, Via Veneto 116, 00187 Rome.

Japan: Danish National Tourist Office, Imperial Hotel, Room 2168, 1-1-1, Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Netherlands: Deens Verkeersbureau, Keizersgracht 518, 1017 EK Amsterdam.

Norway: Danmarks Turistkontor i Norge, Karl Johansgate 1, Oslo 1.

Sweden: Danska Turistbyrån, Gustav Adolfs Torg 14, Box 1659, 111 86 Stockholm.

Switzerland: Verkehrsbüro für Dänemark und Island, Münsterhof 14, 8001 Zürich.

United Kingdom: Danish Tourist Board, Sceptre House, 169/173 Regent St., London, W1R 8PY.

U.S.A.: Danish National Tourist Office, 75 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10019; Scandinavian National Tourist Offices, 3600 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90010.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Det danske Selskab (Danish Institute for Information about Denmark and cultural co-operation with other nations):

DENMARK

Kultorget 2, 1175 Copenhagen K; f. 1940; establishes active contacts with other countries by providing information about Danish culture and all aspects of life in Denmark. Activities include summer seminars and study tours, revised editions of books and reference papers on Danish education, public libraries, social welfare, architecture, art and crafts, etc.; Periodicals *Contact with Denmark* (English, French, German, Flemish, and Italian editions) twice yearly and *Musical Denmark* annually. Representatives in the U.K. (Edinburgh), Belgium (Brussels), France (Rouen), Switzerland (Zürich), Federal Republic of Germany (Dortmund) and Italy (Milan).

Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Bristol: Frederiksberggade 25, 1459 Copenhagen K.
Royal Theatre: Copenhagen K; f. 1748; drama, opera, ballet; administered by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs; receives state subsidies.
New Stage: Copenhagen; f. 1931; annexe of the above.
Det ny Teater (New Theatre): Gl. Kongevej 29, 1610 Copenhagen V; under private management.
Folketeatret: Nørregade 39, 1165 Copenhagen K.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Danish Radio Symphony Orchestra: Rosenørnsallé 22, 1999 Copenhagen V; f. 1925.
Royal Orchestra: Copenhagen.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Danish Energy Agency: 1401 Copenhagen K, 29 Strandgade; f. 1976; Dir. HANS VON BÜLOW.

Risø National Laboratory: Forsøgsanlaeg Risø, 4000

Roskilde; Dir. N. W. HOLM; Asst. Dirs. Dr. C. F. JACOBSEN, N. E. BUSCH, A. OLSEN; Inspectorate of Nuclear Installations M. MØLLER-MADSEN; publ. *Risø Reports*.

UNIVERSITIES

Ålborg Universitetscenter (University of Ålborg): Ålborg; 312 teachers; 2,400 students.

Århus Universitet (University of Århus): Århus; 126 professors; 13,510 students.

Københavns Universitet (University of Copenhagen): Copenhagen; 260 professors; 28,286 students.

Odense Universitet (University of Odense): Odense; 240 teachers; 4,400 students.

Roskilde Universitet (University of Roskilde): Roskilde; 181 teachers; 1,700 students.

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITIES

Danmarks Tekniske Højskole (Technical University of Denmark): Lyngby; 77 professors; 3,091 students.

Danmarks Ingeniørakademi (Engineering Academy of Denmark): Lyngby; 28 professors; 1,000 students.

Den Kongelige Veterinær- og Landbohøjskole (The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University): Copenhagen; 289 teachers; 1,605 students.

THE FAEROE ISLANDS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Faeroes are a group of 18 islands in the Atlantic between Scotland and Iceland with a total area of 1,399 sq. km. The climate is mild in winter and cool in summer with a mean temperature of 7°C. Most Faeroese are Lutherans belonging to the Danish National Church. The principal language is Faeroese but Danish must be taught in all schools. The flag (proportions 22 by 16) carries a red cross with a blue edge on a white field. The capital is Thorshavn.

History and Government

The Faeroe Islands have been under Danish administration since Queen Margrete of Denmark inherited Norway in 1380. The islands were taken over by the United Kingdom while Denmark was under German occupation but were restored immediately after the war. The Home Rule Act of 1948 gave them control over all their internal affairs but the Danish Folketing, to which the Faeroese send two members, looks after matters of mutual concern such as defence and foreign policy, the judicial and monetary systems.

Economic Affairs

Only some 6 per cent of the land surface is cultivated

and as the summers are too cool for grain, the main crops are potatoes and vegetables and grass for the large number of sheep raised on the islands. Coal is mined at Suderoy and about one fifth of the working population is engaged in handicrafts. The most important sector of the Faeroese economy is fishing, which employed 21 per cent of the labour force and contributed 29 per cent of a total G.D.P. of 1,057.8 million kroner in 1974, and accounts for nearly all the islands' exports. In January 1974, the *Lagtinget* decided not to join the EEC, but to negotiate a special trade agreement which would protect the fishing industry. Following Faeroese pressure, an agreement was reached limiting the annual cod and haddock catch of foreign trawlers from January 1974. In March 1977, despite protests from the EEC, the Faeroes imposed stringent conservation measures curbing fishing within a limit of 200 nautical miles (370 km.) from the coast. Meanwhile their trade balance remains very unstable and they are dependent on Denmark to make good any deficit. Danish subsidies account for about 15 per cent of the Faeroese G.N.P.

In 1940 the Faeroese krona was introduced. It must, however, always be freely interchangeable with the Danish krone at the rate of 1: 1. For exchange rate *see* under Denmark.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area and Population

TOTAL AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION		
	1970	1975	1976
1,398.9	38,612	40,441	41,221

Capital: Thorshavn (population 11,474 in 1976).

EMPLOYMENT

(1970)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture and Horticulture	333	29	362
Fishing, etc.	3,199	8	3,207
Manufacturing	2,797	399	3,196
Construction	1,440	30	1,470
Commerce	983	831	1,814
Transport, Storage and Communications	1,437	196	1,633
Administration and Professional Services	895	921	1,816
Domestic Service	—	363	363
Other Services	93	369	462
Activity not known	528	263	791
TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	11,705	3,409	15,114

Sea Fishing*

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Capelin	—	—	—	16.8
Atlantic cod	54.9	53.6	48.8	60.1
Haddock	9.1	9.4	7.2	10.5
Norway pout	56.8	53.6	86.6	65.1
Atlantic herring	60.6	76.4	38.7	37.8
Sprat (Brisling)	—	0.1	4.1	42.1
Atlantic mackerel	7.6	11.8	27.3	25.2
Other fishes	18.5	40.9	31.7	22.1
TOTAL FISH	207.5	245.8	244.4	279.8
Crustaceans and molluscs	0.5	0.7	2.6	5.8
TOTAL CATCH	208.0	246.5	247.0	285.6

* Figures include quantities landed by Faeroes fishing craft in foreign ports but exclude quantities landed by foreign fishing craft in Faeroes ports.

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

Finance

Budget ('000 kroner, April 1st to March 31st): net revenue 254,276 in 1974/75, 270,443 in 1975/76, 315,692 in 1976/77; Expenditure 250,037 in 1974/75, 269,887 in 1975/76, 315,512 in 1976/77.

External Trade

(million kroner)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports c.i.f.	211.3	243.8	228.4	301.1	325.7	412.3	606.9	651.7	789.6
Exports f.o.b.	154.1	182.2	251.0	278.7	322.1	471.4	487.2	464.0	631.4

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million kroner)

IMPORTS c.i.f.		1974	1975	EXPORTS f.o.b.		1975	1976
Food and live animals		90.7	81.9	Food and live animals		412.6	555.3
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.		77.6	91.8	Fish and fish preparations		373.3	493.1
Petroleum products		77.0	91.8	Fresh and simply preserved fish		362.1	478.0
Distillate fuels		56.0	n.a.	Fresh, chilled or frozen fish		154.7	204.0
Chemicals		25.5	26.8	Fresh or frozen herring		40.7	33.5
Basic manufactures		106.9	87.6	Fresh or frozen fish fillets		84.8	127.3
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.		23.7	17.5	Salted, dried or smoked fish		169.0	194.9
Machinery and transport equipment		205.5	265.2	Salted cod		164.6	175.8
Non-electric machinery		58.5	52.3	Crustaceans and molluscs		38.5	79.5
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.		30.0	30.2	Animal feeding-stuff (excl. cereals)		39.3	62.2
Transport equipment		116.9	182.7	Herring meal		35.8	n.a.
Road motor vehicles and parts		31.6	n.a.	Herring oil		19.5	13.0
Ships and boats		84.4	n.a.	Ships and boats		15.7	20.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles		62.3	56.8				
TOTAL (incl. others)		606.9	651.2	TOTAL (incl. others)		464.0	631.4

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(million kroner)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1974	1975	1976
Denmark	396.7	431.5	524.4
Norway	115.7	127.0	152.3
Poland	8.5	4.0	35.3
Sweden	20.3	18.0	22.4
United Kingdom	28.7	27.6	17.7
TOTAL (incl. others)	606.9	651.7	789.6

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1974	1975	1976
Denmark	108.5	90.4	138.8
France	22.0	15.3	36.7
Germany, Fed. Rep.	22.3	8.4	19.9
Greece	15.0	11.0	22.8
Italy	56.0	40.5	63.3
Norway	29.0	10.3	42.5
Portugal	17.4	49.9	4.9
Spain	52.6	47.9	43.4
Sweden	12.5	18.6	35.9
United Kingdom	59.7	60.9	95.9
U.S.A.	37.7	68.0	99.6
TOTAL (incl. others)	487.2	464.0	631.4

GOVERNMENT

The legislative body is the *Lagtinget* of up to thirty members elected on a basis of proportional representation. All Faeroese over the age of twenty have the right to vote. Based on the strength of the parties in the *Lagtinget* a small Government, the *Landsstyre*, is formed and this is the administrative body in certain spheres, chiefly relating to Faeroese economic affairs. All other Faeroese matters are administered by the central Danish Government. The *Lagmand* or Chairman has to ratify all *Lagtinget* laws. A commissioner known as the *Rigsombudsmand* represents the Kingdom and is in charge of the administration on the islands.

Rigsombudsmand: LEIF GROTH.

LANDSSTYRE

(coalition, formed 1974)

Lagmand: ATLI DAM (Social Democrat).

Vicelagmand: FINNBOGI ISAKSEN (Republican Party).

Members: JAKUP LINDENSKOV (Social Democrat), D. P. DANIELSEN (People's Party), DEMMUS HENTZE (People's Party), PETUR REINERT (Republican Party).

LAGTINGET

Chairman: J. F. ØREGAARD (Social Democrat).

Vice-Chairman: HÁKUN DJURHUUS (People's Party).

(General Election, November 1974)

	VOTES	SEATS
Socialdemokratiet (<i>Social Democratic Party</i>)	5,125	7
Tjóðveldisflokkur (<i>Republican Party</i>)	4,461	6
Sambandspartiet (<i>Union Party</i>)	3,799	5
Folkeflokkur (<i>People's Party</i>)	4,069	5
Gammel Selvstyre (<i>Old Home Rule Party</i>)	1,430	2
Fremskridtspartiet (<i>Progressive Party</i>)	487	1
Others	487	—

THE PRESS

There are no daily papers in the Faeroe Islands.
Dagbladið: Thorshavn; twice a week.

Dimmalaetting: Thorshavn; three times a week.

14 September: Thorshavn; three times a week.

Socialurin: Thorshavn; twice a week.

Tingakrossur: Thorshavn; weekly.

Nordlysid: Klakksvíg; weekly.

NEWS AGENCY

Deutsche Presse-Agentur of Hamburg, Reuters Ltd. of London, Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå of Stockholm, Aftenposten of Oslo and Politiken of Copenhagen are all covered by EIDEN MÜLLER, P.O.B. 131, Thorshavn.

PUBLISHER

Útvarp Føroya: Bryggjubakki 12, 3800 Thorshavn, P.O.B. 128; f. 1957; fiction and periodicals; Man. NIELS JUEL ARGE.

RADIO

Útvarp Føroya: Thorshavn, P.O.B. 128; f. 1957; Man. N. J. ARGE.

There is a station in Thorshavn broadcasting approx. 50 hours per week.

Number of receivers (1974): 15,000.

FINANCE

Føroya Banki A/S: P.O.B. 14, Niels Finsengota 15, Thorshavn; f. 1906; cap. rom. kr.; res. 29.1m. kr.; dep. 398m. kr. (1974); 23 brs.; Chair. TH. THOMASEN; Gen. Mans. KNUD PEDERSEN, ESBERN SIMONSEN.

Sjóvinnubankin P/f: 3800 Thorshavn; f. 1932; cap. 7.9m. kr.; res. 21.8m. kr.; dep. 315m. kr. (1974); 18 brs. Chair. BIRGIR DANIELSEN; Man. RASMUS OLSEN.

TRANSPORT

The main harbour is at Thorshavn; the other ports are at Fuglafjørður, Klaksvík, Trángisvaag, Vaag and Vestmannahavn. There are regular services to Denmark.

There is an airport on Vágur. Danair operates services to Kirkwall, Bergen and Copenhagen, and Icelandair operates a service to Reykjavík.

TOURISM

Føroya Ferðamannafelag: 3800 Thorshavn; tourism information and travel agency.

GREENLAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Capital

Greenland is the world's largest island with a total area of 2,176,000 square kilometres. Most of it is permanently covered by ice but 341,700 square kilometres of coastland is habitable. Both Danish and Eskimo languages are used. Godthåb is the capital.

History, Government, Defence

Greenland first came under Danish rule in 1380 although contact was lost between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries. During the Second World War the U.S.A. took over control of Greenland but handed it back when Denmark was liberated from German rule. As part of the revision of the Danish constitution in 1953 Greenland became part of the Kingdom, and Denmark now takes care of all its external affairs, including defence. Greenland has a Provincial Council which deals with social affairs and wild life preservation. The Greenlanders are not subject to compulsory national service.

In October 1972 the Greenlanders voted by 9,894 to 4,062 against joining the EEC but, as part of Denmark, were bound by the Danish decision. Though Greenland's fishing limits were extended to 200 miles in January 1977, resentment of Danish domination of the economy, education and the professions continues to be expressed by Greenlanders. Among more radical elements in Greenland, there is a demand for a greater degree of self-determination. In 1975 the Minister for Greenland, Joergen Hansen, appointed a commission to work out terms for possible Greenland Home Rule, which in April 1976, produced proposals for a Parliament and Executive, to come into operation in 1979, subject to Danish approval and the result of a referendum to be held in Greenland in 1978.

Economic Affairs

Seal-hunting has traditionally been the main occupation in Greenland and it is still very important in the northern

district. In the south sheep-rearing is on the increase and in the central coastal areas fishing is of prime importance though some industrial establishments are being set up. The world's only commercially exploitable deposits of cryolite are mined there, but output amounting to 67,000 tons in 1968 fell to 43,400 tons in 1971. Apart from the minerals and fish and fish produce the main exports are sealskin and foxskin. In 1975 the Danish Government awarded the first concession for exploration and exploitation of three potential oil-producing areas of Greenland. The first well was drilled in mid-1976 by the TGA-Greppo Consortium but by September 1977, of five wells sunk, all had failed to find oil or gas. Recently there has been much prospecting for uranium and other minerals both in Greenland and on its continental shelf but the economy is still dependent on large subsidies of about 1,000 million kroner per year from Denmark.

Until 1950 Denmark had a monopoly of trade and industry in Greenland. Though this has now been abolished, the Royal Greenland Trade Department still controls about two-thirds of the total turnover in export production. Denmark provided about 91 per cent of Greenland's imports in 1971, and took some 75 per cent of total exports.

Education and Social Welfare

The educational system is the same as that for the main part of Denmark, except that the main language of instruction is Greenlandic. Danish is however quite widely used, as many teachers come from Denmark for a short term to relieve the shortage of local teachers. There is a school in every settlement and a teacher training college in Godthåb. In 1971/72 there were 96 schools of which a third had 20 or less pupils and another quarter 50 or less. There were 753 teachers, of whom 84 had teacher training in Greenland and 520 in Denmark.

There is a free health service for all residents, administered by the Danish Government.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area and Population

TOTAL AREA (sq. km.)	ICE-FREE PORTION (sq. km.)	ESTIMATED POPULATION (at January 1st)				
		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
2,175,600	341,700	48,581	49,468	49,502	49,666	49,719

Capital: Godthåb (population 9,032 in 1977).

	WEST GREENLAND	EAST GREENLAND	NORTH GREENLAND
Total Population (1976)	44,391	3,029	749
of which: Born in Greenland	36,879	2,740	702

EMPLOYMENT
(December 31st, 1970)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, fishing	3,479	14	3,493
Mining and quarrying	146	8	154
Manufacturing	1,634	737	2,371
Building and construction	2,650	103	2,753
Commerce	1,278	788	2,066
Transport	1,714	148	1,862
Administration, professional activities and service industries	1,541	3,413	4,954
Public utilities	239	2	241
Activities not adequately described	200	146	346
TOTAL	12,881	5,359	18,240

Agriculture, Hunting and Fishing
LIVESTOCK (1975)

SHEEP (number)	REINDEER (number)	SALE OF LAMB AND SHEEP SKINS (number)	SALE OF WOOL (tons)	SALE OF LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS (number)
19,500	2,500	4,553	24	10,212

Hunting (1975): 1,833 fox skins, 54 bear skins.

SEA FISHING*
('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Atlantic cod	23.7	19.6	20.3	19.4
Other fishes	10.4	16.7	20.4	18.1
Northern deepwater prawn	7.4	8.1	10.2	9.9
TOTAL CATCH	41.5	44.4	50.9	47.4

* Excluding seals, recorded by number rather than by weight. The total number caught (harp seals and hooded seals) was: 40,759 in 1972; 54,255 in 1973; 54,923 in 1974; 54,764 in 1975.

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

Finance

Danish currency is in use.

Budget ('000 kroner): Revenue 59,904 in 1974; 73,600 in 1975; Expenditure 69,613 in 1974; 77,200 in 1975.

External Trade
(million kroner)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports c.i.f.	358.1	376.9	396.3	452.8	502.7	565.7	633.7	741.9	778.0
Exports f.o.b.	87.6	87.8	105.0	139.3	152.6	191.1	551.1	509.4	516.6

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (million kroner)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1974	1975
Food and live animals	94.7	112.1
Meat and meat preparations	24.7	30.9
Beverages and tobacco	34.6	62.9
Beverages	28.3	55.1
Alcoholic beverages	16.9	n.a.
Beer	12.0	n.a.
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	102.7	135.3
Petroleum products	99.5	135.2
Distillate fuels	78.5	n.a.
Chemicals	30.0	35.5
Basic manufactures	127.6	122.2
Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture)	23.4	19.9
Machinery and transport equipment	124.8	153.3
Non-electric machinery	54.9	75.6
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	49.7	60.3
Transport equipment	20.1	17.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	83.9	86.9
TOTAL (incl. others)	633.7	741.9

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1974	1975
Food and live animals	193.4	209.4
Fish and fish preparations	187.6	204.3
Fresh and simply preserved fish	91.0	122.6
Fresh, chilled or frozen fish	74.5	81.7
Frozen salmon	22.4	25.6
Frozen fish fillets	46.4	46.5
Salted, dried or smoked fish	10.7	8.4
Crustaceans and molluscs	5.8	32.4
Other tinned and prepared fish	96.6	81.6
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	356.6	303.6
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	337.0	275.2
Non-ferrous ores and concent- rates	336.8	275.2
Lead ores and concentrates	66.8	37.3
Zinc ores and concentrates	269.9	237.9
TOTAL (incl. others)	551.1	509.3

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (million kroner)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1974	1975	1976
Denmark	566.6	659.3	761.1
Netherlands	12.5	28.8	—
Norway	14.0	1.3	—
United Kingdom	36.7	52.4	15.3
TOTAL (incl. others)	633.7	741.9	778.0

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1974	1975	1976
Belgium/Luxembourg	5.2	15.4	6.8
Denmark	173.6	193.9	228.3
Finland	129.1	93.5	75.2
France	141.4	56.9	35.0
Germany, Fed. Rep.	61.4	28.2	39.1
Italy	—	—	23.4
Netherlands	—	—	16.7
Spain	—	72.2	20.7
U.S.A.	36.2	49.4	64.3
TOTAL (incl. others)	551.1	509.4	516.6

GOVERNMENT

Denmark is represented in Greenland by the *Landsøvding* or Governor. Until 1967 he presided over meetings of the *Landsråd*, the provincial council, but since then they have elected their own chairman. This council, consisting of seventeen members, is elected by all Danish subjects over the age of 20 living in Greenland. All bills which relate to Greenland must be presented to the council before they go to the Folketing in Copenhagen. The Greenlanders are also able to vote for two members of the Folketing elected for North and South Greenland respectively.

Landsøvding: HANS LASSEN.

Chairman of Landsråd: LARS CHEMNITZ.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The island is divided into eighteen court districts and these courts all use lay assessors. For most cases these

lower courts are for the first instance and appeal is to the *Landsret*, the higher court in Godthåb, which is the only one with a professional judge. This court hears the more serious cases and appeal is to the High Court in Copenhagen.

RELIGION

The Greenlandic Church comes under the Bishop of Copenhagen and the Ministry for Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE PRESS

There are no daily papers in Greenland.

Atuagagdliutit (Grønlandsposten): Editor, 3900 Godthåb; Advertising Dept., Bladforlagene, Dr. Tvaergade 30, 1302 Copenhagen K; Editor JØRGEN FLEISCHER; weekly.

PUBLISHER

Grønlandske Forlag: P.O.B. 609, 3900 Godthåb; general, children's and textbooks.

DENMARK

Greenland

RADIO AND TELEVISION

There are 7,200 radio receivers.

Radio Greenland: P.O.B. 607, 3900 Godthåb; 7 AM stations, 6 FM stations, 2 Short Wave stations; bi-lingual programmes Eskimo/Danish 13 hours daily; Dir. of Broadcasting FINN LYNGE; Technical Dir. ARNE MORTENSEN; Programme Dir. HANS HANSEN.

U.S. Armed Forces Radio and Television Service: 4683 Air Base Group (ADC), (CIO/AFRTS), APO New York, N.Y. 09023, U.S.A.; stations at Søndre Strømfjord and Thule; radio broadcasting 24 hours a day.

TRANSPORT

Inland traffic is mainly by motorboat, sled, light aircraft and helicopter. Godthåb is the main port and there

are also all-year ports at Faeringehavn, Frederikshåb and Sukkertoppen. There is an airport at Søndre Strømfjord for flights to Denmark, operated by SAS. In summer Icelandair run tourist flights from Reykjavik to Kulusuk Island in Angmagssalik fjord, and from Keflavik to Narssarssuaq on the west coast.

Grønlandsfly A/S: P.O.B. 612, 3900 Godthåb; f. 1960; helicopter services between Godthåb, Søndre Strømfjord and 12 centres along the west coast, also flights between Søndre Strømfjord and Kulusuk on the east coast and Narssarssuaq in the south; fleet of eight S-61N, four S-58T, three Bell 206 Jet Ranger, three Bell 204 and two DC-6A/B; Pres. JØRGEN HØY; Chair. E. HESSELBJERG.

FINLAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Finland lies in northern Europe, bordered in the far north by Norway and in the north-west by Sweden. The U.S.S.R. adjoins the whole of the eastern frontier. Finland's western and southern shores are washed by the Baltic. The climate varies sharply, with warm summers and cold winters. The mean annual temperature is 5°C (41°F) in Helsinki and -0.4°C (31°F) in the far north. There are two official languages; 93.2 per cent of the population speak Finnish and 6.6 per cent speak Swedish. Finnish is a member of the small Finno-Ugrian group of languages which includes Hungarian. There is a small Lapp population in the north. Over 90 per cent of the people belong to the Evangelical Lutheran Church and there are small groups of Roman Catholics, Methodists, Jews and other religious groups. The national flag (proportions 18 by 11) is white with an azure blue cross (the upright to the left of centre). The state flag has, at the centre of the cross, the national coat of arms. The capital is Helsinki.

Recent History

Finland ceded 12 per cent of its territory and paid very large reparations to the Soviet Union, with which it had been in conflict, at the close of the Second World War. In 1948 President Paasikivi and Stalin signed the Finno-Soviet Pact of Friendship, which was extended for twenty years from 1955, when the U.S.S.R. relinquished its military post on the Porkkala promontory. In 1956 Dr. Urho Kekkonen, then Prime Minister, was elected President. He was re-elected in 1962 and 1968. The Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance between Finland and the Soviet Union was renewed for a further twenty years in 1970, and although its terms, calling for Finland to defend its territory against any attack upon the U.S.S.R., are strategically outmoded, it remains the cornerstone of Finnish foreign policy. For instance, Finland's trade agreement with the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Coal and Steel Community, initialled in July 1972, was not signed until October 1973, in deference to Soviet apprehension that this would align the Finnish economy too closely with the West. In the meantime, an agreement with the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) was concluded and continuity in foreign policy assured by the extension of President Kekkonen's term of office from 1974 to the beginning of 1978 and the signing of a 15-year trade agreement with the Soviet Union in May 1977. Finland joined the United Nations and the Nordic Council in 1955, and became an associate member of EFTA in 1961.

In 60 years of independence, Finland has had 60 cabinets, including 20 minority coalitions. Political instability has been characterized by a succession of caretaker governments and premature elections. Kalevi Sorsa, a Social Democrat, was Prime Minister from September 1972 until his resignation in June 1975. A caretaker government under Keijo Liinamaa held office until the formation in November 1975 of a five-party coalition, the Government of National Emergency, led

by Martti Miettunen (Centre Party). In the event, the inclusion of the Communists proved divisive. The Government was persuaded to reverse its resignation in May 1976, but continued friction over economic policy led to the resignation of the Government in September. Miettunen reluctantly agreed to lead a new three-party minority coalition, excluding the Social Democrats and Communists, to carry through measures intended to overcome the country's economic crisis. In May 1977 this minority coalition resigned, after the President had urged the parties to form a majority government, and a new five-party cabinet was formed by Kalevi Sorsa, former Prime Minister and leader of the Social Democratic Party. His difficulty lay in securing and maintaining the co-operation of the left wing of his party, which was ideologically close to the majority of communists, and of the right wing, with its natural allies in the centre. Despite the Government's left-wing bias, Sorsa embarked on a plan to stimulate domestic demand by assisting private business through tax relief and thereby to combat Finland's growing unemployment by promoting production and productive investment.

Government

Finland has a republican constitution which combines a parliamentary system with a strong presidency. The unicameral Parliament has 200 members elected by universal adult suffrage for four years (subject to dissolution by the President), using proportional representation. The President, entrusted with supreme executive power, is elected for six years by a college of 300 electors, chosen by popular vote in the same manner as members of Parliament. Legislative power is exercised by Parliament in conjunction with the President. For general administration the President appoints a Council of State (Cabinet), headed by a Prime Minister, which is responsible to Parliament. Finland has 12 provinces, each administered by an appointed Governor.

Defence

The armed forces of Finland are restricted by treaty to 41,900, mostly conscripts serving up to 11 months. The defence budget for 1977 was 1,620 million markkaa, and the total strength of the armed forces in the same year was 39,900; comprising army 34,400, navy 2,500, and air force 3,000. There are also 690,000 reserves and about 4,000 frontier defence troops. Finnish troops have been used as UN peace-keeping forces, but at the end of October 1977, 200 were withdrawn from Cyprus and will not be replaced.

Economic Affairs

Forests cover about 70 per cent of Finland's land area. Cultivation has been intensified in recent years and the country is one of the world's leading exporters of pulp and paper. The demand for forest industry products declined in 1974 and 1975 due to adverse market conditions, but recovered in 1976 when they provided 44 per cent of Finland's export earnings. Amongst the manufacturing industries, the textile and chemical industries in particular

have experienced a rapid growth, but the rapidly expanding metal industry and engineering suffer from an increasing lack of capacity and skilled labour. The manufacture of furniture and other consumer durables is also important. Cereal and dairy farming are highly mechanized.

Following the recession of 1971, there was a return to economic growth. From the beginning of 1975, the restoration of a balance of payments equilibrium and a curbing of inflation have been the major targets for economic policy. With 14 per cent inflation and over 5 per cent unemployment in 1976, industrial production dropped again in 1977. There was a series of damaging strikes at the beginning of 1977, followed by a wage settlement that was far from moderate.

Since 1976 the Central Bank has exercised an unyielding tight credit policy, checking escalation in foreign debt, and in the first half of 1977 exports rose by 27 per cent while imports decreased.

The Finnmark was devalued in August, bringing its total devaluation to 8.7 per cent in 1977. This still left Sweden, its main competitor in the west European pulp and paper market, with a competitive margin of 7.3 per cent, and in October Finland reduced pulp prices by 10 per cent.

A trade agreement between Finland and the EEC came into effect in January 1974, under which tariffs were reduced in stages, leading to their abolition on most goods in 1977. In recent years EEC and EFTA countries have accounted for nearly 70 per cent of Finland's total trade turnover.

Transport and Communications

There are 6,010 km. of railways which provide connections with Sweden and the Soviet Union. There are 73,763 km. of roads and development of road traffic has grown rapidly. Extensive use is made of the canals which connect Finland's innumerable lakes; inland waterways are navigable by ships for 6,600 km. The Water Bus is a characteristic feature. Most of Finland's external freight and passenger traffic goes by sea, so that in winter water communications are restricted by the severe frost. However, ice-breakers are used to open up channels for commercial traffic.

Social Welfare

Social policy covers social security (national pensions, disability insurance, sickness insurance), social assistance (maternity, child, housing, education and other allowances and accident compensation) and social welfare (care of children, the aged, disabled and maladjusted, including services at home and in institutions). Sickness insurance compensates the patient for a considerable part of the costs of medical care outside hospital and the general hospitals charge moderate fees. The National Health Act, which came into force in 1972, provides for the establishment of health centres in every municipality, and the abolition of doctors' fees by 1979.

Education

Compulsory education for eight years was introduced in 1921 and now applies between the ages of 7 and 16 years. By the 1977/78 school year, the whole country will have transferred from the old school system to the new compre-

hensive education system. Compulsory education consists of the full course of the 9-year comprehensive school, in which instruction is the same for all students. Tuition is free for everybody. The comprehensive school is divided into a 6-year lower level and a 3-year upper level. After completed compulsory education the pupil may transfer to an upper secondary school or other vocational school or institute for three years. At the end of this time a student takes a matriculation examination which, if passed, entitles him to seek admission at one of the 17 universities and colleges at university level in Finland.

Tourism

Vast forests, Europe's largest inland water system, magnificent unspoilt scenery and the possibility of holiday seclusion are the chief attractions for the visitor to Finland. The winter sports season is long. The number of tourists visiting Finland has increased vastly since 1968, being 10.9 million in 1976. Tourist receipts were 1,307 million markkaa in 1976. Most visitors come from other Scandinavian countries, the Germans and Americans being second and third.

Citizens of Denmark, Iceland, Norway and Sweden do not require a passport to enter Finland.

Visas are not required by nationals of the following countries: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, France, the Gambia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

Sport

The national game is pesäpallo, a form of baseball. Football, skiing, skating, ice hockey, athletics and bandy, a form of ice hockey, are popular sports.

Public Holidays

1978: March 24th (Good Friday), March 27th (Easter Monday), April 29th (Ascension Day), May 1st (May Day), May 14th (Whitsun), June 25th (Midsummer Day), November 5th (All Saints' Day), December 6th (Independence Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Epiphany).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 penni = 1 markka (Finnmark).

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 7.36 markkaa;
U.S. \$1 = 4.14 markkaa.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION		ESTIMATED POPULATION (at July 1st)				
	Dec. 31st, 1960	Dec. 31st, 1970	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
337,032 sq. km.*	4,446,222	4,598,336	4,666,081	4,688,346	4,707,000	4,729,000	4,740,000

* 130,129 square miles.

PROVINCES

NAME (Swedish in brackets)	LAND AREA* (sq. km.) at January 1st, 1976	ESTIMATED POPULATION (December 31st, 1976)
Uudenmaan (Nylands)	9,859	1,099,999
Turun-Porin (Åbo-Björneborgs)	21,924	699,076
Åhvenanmaan (Åland)	1,481	22,418
Hämeen (Tavastehus)	17,156	660,146
Kymen (Kymmene)	10,736	346,137
Mikkelin (St. Michels)	16,425	209,656
Kuopion (Kuopio)	16,719	250,890
Pohjois-Karjalan (Norra Karelen)	17,986	176,697
Vaasan (Vasa)	26,119	424,615
Keski-Suomen (Mellersta Finland)	16,430	240,650
Oulun (Uleåborgs)	56,707	406,710
Lapin (Lapplands)	93,932	195,878
TOTAL	305,475	4,732,872

* Excluding inland waters, totalling 31,557 sq. km.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(POPULATION—December 31st, 1976)

Helsinki (capital)	491,516	Pori (Björneborg)	80,356
Tampere (Tammerfors)	165,769	Kuopio	72,438
Turku (Åbo)	164,380	Jyväskylä	62,228
Espoo (Esbo)	124,629	Vaasa (Vasa)	53,963
Vantaa (Vanda)	123,088	Lappeenranta (Villmanstrand)	53,345
Lahti	94,919	Joensuu	42,902
Oulu (Uleåborg)	92,463	Hämeenlinna (Tavastehus)	41,102

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS*		REGISTERED MARRIAGES†		REGISTERED DEATHS*	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1969	67,450	14.6	40,910	8.9	45,966	9.9
1970	64,559	14.0	40,730	8.8	44,119	9.6
1971	61,067	13.2	37,925	8.2	45,876	9.9
1972	58,864	12.7	35,467	7.6	43,958	9.5
1973	56,787	12.2	34,883	7.5	43,410	9.3
1974	62,472	13.3	34,533	7.4	44,674	9.5
1975	65,719	13.9	31,547	6.7	43,828	9.3
1976†	66,678	14.0	33,098	6.9	44,595	9.4

* Including Finnish nationals temporarily outside the country.

† Data relate only to marriages in which the bride was domiciled in Finland.

‡ Provisional figures.

EMPLOYMENT*
(^{'000} persons aged 15 to 74 years)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	448	399	369	362	329	297
Mining and quarrying	560	570	584	613	609	584
Manufacturing						
Electricity, gas and water						
Construction	184	180	185	187	189	160
Trade, restaurants and hotels	314	320	341	350	345	596
Transport, storage and communications	144	150	151	154	161	
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	74	79	88	99	108	
Community, social and personal services†	399	419	446	464	480	490
Activities not adequately described	—	—	—	—	—	27
TOTAL	2,123	2,118	2,164	2,229	2,221	2,154

* Excluding persons on compulsory military service (30,000 in 1975) and unemployed (51,000 in 1975).

† Including regular armed forces (11,000 in 1975).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1973
(^{'000} hectares)

Arable land	2,714
Land under permanent crops	
Permanent meadows and pastures*	38
Forest and woodland	22,522
Other land	5,273
Inland water	3,156
TOTAL AREA	33,703

* On agricultural holdings.

1975 (^{'000} hectares): Arable land and land under permanent crops 2,641; Permanent meadows and pastures 156.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

(farms with arable land of 1 hectare or more)

	AREA HARVESTED (^{'000} hectares)				PRODUCTION (^{'000} metric tons)			
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1973	1974	1975	1976
Wheat	187.7	217.2	218.8	219.7	462.0	593.1	621.5	654.1
Barley	457.6	443.0	463.9	506.7	992.4	962.9	1,241.9	1,553.4
Rye	52.0	73.4	37.6	65.2	124.2	134.4	80.7	178.2
Oats	528.3	550.0	572.0	551.1	1,169.4	1,112.8	1,450.1	1,572.9
Mixed grain	21.9	22.7	20.1	19.6	47.6	48.9	47.4	56.4
Potatoes	45.8	47.5	48.5	52.7	669.0	525.2	679.6	947.9
Rapeseed	10.3	12.8	16.9	13.8	15.9	16.6	25.8	22.3
Sugar beet	21.0	23.0	23.9	27.0	607.0	629.1	629.5	610.0

LIVESTOCK

('000 head at June 15th. Farms of over 1 hectare arable land)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Horses	43.7	38.2	33.3	29.3
Cattle	1,904.8	1,843.3	1,815.3	1,762.3
Sheep	145.7	53.7	53.7	54.8
Reindeer	234.0	175.0	n.a.	n.a.
Pigs*	1,048.9	1,036.1	1,053.9	1,145.5
Chickens	9,687.9	9,360.1	9,741.1	11,749.9
Other poultry	42.1	30.6	25.6	
Beehives†	n.a.	32.0	34.0	30.0

* Excluding piggeries of dairies.

† '000 hives.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

('000 metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Beef	93.0	112.9	107.5	110.0
Veal	4.2	5.4	5.0	3.6
Pig meat	125.1	125.2	127.0	136.0
Poultry meat	8.3	8.8	11.2	11.7
Edible offals	20.0	22.3	21.0	n.a.
Cows' milk*	3,107.3	3,055.9	3,065.7	3,176.0
Butter	80.2	77.8	74.3	82.5
Cheese	46.9	48.8	55.9	56.9
Hen eggs	76.5	76.2	73.8	79.6
Cattle hides	13.1	13.3	15.4	15.1

* Figures are in million litres.

FORESTRY

COMMERCIAL FELLINGS

('000 cubic metres)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Sawlogs	16,336	15,285	16,762	17,138	10,917	11,125
Veneer logs	1,448	1,490	1,492	1,364	784	857
Spruce pulpwood	10,604	8,498	7,414	7,409	7,617	6,357
Pine pulpwood	7,337	6,395	5,433	5,227	5,638	5,313
Hardwood pulpwood	4,993	3,598	2,925	2,905	3,776	3,233
Firewood	489	401	268	137	151	125
TOTAL*	41,806	36,220	34,749	34,595	29,395	27,430

* Also includes other heavy timber and industrial cordwood.

PRODUCTION

	SAWN TIMBER (('000 cu.m.)	CELLULOSE (('000 tons)	MACHINE PULP (FOR SALE) (('000 tons)	NEWSPRINT (('000 tons)	OTHER PAPER (('000 tons)	BOARDS AND CARD- BOARDS (('000 tons)	PLYWOOD AND VENEERS (('000 cu. m.)
1972	7,475	3,990	64	1,492	1,797	1,645	675
1973	8,140	4,157	54	1,680	1,964	1,799	685
1974	7,800	4,067	46	1,493	2,074	1,748	530
1975	4,003	3,370	33	1,254	n.a.	n.a.	393
1976*	5,198	3,437	23	992	n.a.	n.a.	368

* Provisional figures.

FISHING

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Freshwater Fish ('000 metric tons)	18.1	16.6	22.4	22.7
Sea Fish . . . (" " ")	70.1	82.2	87.7	87.1
TOTAL	88.2	98.8	110.1	109.8

MINING

		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Copper ore* .	'000 metric tons	31.8	34.8	36.0	36.7	38.6	41.7
Lead ore* .	" " "	5.8	3.8	5.2	1.5	0.9	1.1
Zinc ore* .	" " "	58.0	49.9	43.6	61.0	54.4	59.2
Silver . . .	metric tons	19.0	19.4	25.0	25.0	23.0	24.1
Gold . . .	kilogrammes	544	548	615	645	691	817

* Metal content.

INDUSTRY

		1973	1974	1975	1976*
Cement	'000 metric tons	2,091	2,203	2,063	1,825
Pig Iron and Ferro-Alloys	" " "	1,412	1,364	1,356	1,321
Motor Spirit (Petrol)	" " "	1,504	1,411	1,393	n.a.
Electricity	million kWh	24,938	26,524	25,134	27,804
Chemicals	Index: 1970=100	133	136	119	n.a.
Cotton Yarn	metric tons	15,574	15,395	11,566	11,747
Cotton Fabrics	" "	14,952	14,587	11,464	11,949
Sugar	" "	221,927	188,228	154,315	166,310
Rolled Steel Products	" "	1,135,408	1,124,138	1,087,057	1,161,146
Copper (Cathodes)	" "	43,036	38,278	35,765	38,150
Cigarettes	million	7,367	7,678	7,902	6,378

* Provisional figures.

FINANCE

100 penni=1 markka (Finnmark).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 penni; 1 and 5 markkaa

Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 markkaa.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling=7.36 markkaa; U.S. \$1=4.14 markkaa.

100 markkaa=£13.59=\$24.15.

Note: From October 1967 to August 1971 the official exchange rate (par value) was U.S. \$1=4.20 markkaa (1 markka=23.81 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the central exchange rate was \$1=4.10 markkaa. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=10.08 markkaa from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=10.683 markkaa from December 1971 to June 1972. In February 1973 a new exchange rate of U.S. \$1=3.90 markkaa was introduced but since June 1973 the markkaa has been allowed to "float". The average rate (markkaa per dollar) was: 3.821 in 1973; 3.774 in 1974; 3.679 in 1975; 3.864 in 1976.

BUDGET
(million markkaa)

REVENUE	1975	1976	EXPENDITURE	1975	1976
Direct Taxes	7,977	11,716	Education	4,605	5,704
Indirect Taxes	12,729	14,938	Social Security	2,937	3,482
Social Security	911	1,234	Health	2,411	2,691
Other	3,491	4,244	Agriculture and Forestry	3,309	3,862
			Transport and Communications	3,560	4,163
			Defence	1,452	1,695
			Public Debt	753	750
			Other	8,519	8,747
TOTAL	25,108	32,132	TOTAL	27,546	31,094

Budget Estimates: (1977) Revenue 33,125 million markkaa, Expenditure 33,122 million markkaa; (1978) Revenue 35,721 million markkaa, Expenditure 37,601 million markkaa.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million markkaa)

	1973	1974	1975	1976†
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	59,157.9	76,372.2	89,643.9	98,560.6
of which:				
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	7,119.7	9,129.9	11,008.2	11,342.4
Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	20,262.3	27,752.7	30,214.9	32,489.4
Construction	5,993.8	7,507.2	9,409.2	9,367.7
Transport and communications	4,177.7	5,208.9	6,053.2	7,136.2
Commerce	6,025.3	7,619.5	9,185.6	10,364.4
Banking and insurance	1,694.6	2,201.7	2,861.1	3,396.1
Ownership of dwellings	2,768.4	3,060.3	3,304.4	3,638.8
Public administration and defence	2,708.6	3,415.9	4,393.3	5,233.5
Services	8,407.5	10,476.1	13,214.0	15,592.1
Net factor income from abroad	-704.1	-925.4	-1,409.5	-1,624.3
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	58,453.8	75,446.8	88,234.4	96,936.3
Less provisions for domestic fixed capital consumption	6,311.3	8,460.8	9,130.3	9,333.6
NET NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	52,142.5	66,986.0	79,104.1	87,602.7
Indirect taxes less subsidies	7,588.1	7,801.7	8,316.7	10,193.3
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	59,730.6	74,787.7	87,420.8	97,796.0
Provisions for domestic fixed capital consumption	6,311.3	8,460.8	9,130.3	9,333.6
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	66,746.0	84,173.9	97,960.6	108,753.9
Less surplus on the current account*	-1,423.0	-2,642.8	n.a.	n.a.
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	68,169.0	86,816.7	n.a.	n.a.
of which:				
Private consumption expenditure	34,025.2	41,063.7	49,783.4	56,582.9
Government consumption expenditure	11,162.3	14,219.8	18,331.6	21,464.5
Fixed capital formation	18,523.0	23,945.4	30,162.2	29,322.2
Increase in stocks and statistical discrepancy	3,754.4	8,513.2	6,139.8	4,148.9

* Not including transfer payments. † Provisional figures.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Gold	28.9	53.1	53.1	34.7	35.3	33.7	33.5
IMF Special Drawing Rights	23.3	51.0	73.2	81.8	83.4	77.5	65.2
Reserve position in IMF	66.8	69.2	69.2	76.9	78.1	—	—
Foreign exchange	340.5	508.9	531.3	425.1	437.3	358.6	399.7
TOTAL	459.5	682.2	726.8	618.5	634.0	469.8	498.4

July 31st, 1977: Total reserves \$366.0 million.

MONEY SUPPLY
(million markkaa at December 31st)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Currency outside banks	1,286	1,476	1,546	1,782	2,150	2,508	2,544
Demand deposits at deposit money banks	2,156	2,547	3,413	4,325	5,116	7,261	7,057
TOTAL MONEY*	3,445	4,025	4,960	6,115	7,267	9,772	9,601

* Including private sector deposits at the Bank of Finland.

CONSUMER PRICES
(1972=100)

	1974	1975	1976
Food	130	157	182
Beverages and Tobacco	109	135	164
Clothing and Footwear	128	150	166
Rent	144	162	171
Heating and Lighting	161	184	200
Furniture, Household Equipment	128	150	164
Total (incl. others)	129	153	174

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	2,352	2,929	3,828	5,508	5,479	6,308
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-2,628	-2,985	-4,080	-6,397	-7,100	-6,929
Services (net)	-63	-72	-123	-311	-531	-555
Unrequited transfers (net)	-2	10	-15	-18	-30	-28
CURRENT BALANCE	-341	-117	-389	-1,219	-2,183	-1,203
Long-term capital (net)	378	319	110	253	1,309	954
Short-term capital (net)	127	-167	-56	734	753	-317
Net errors and omissions	29	-14	148	204	-105	460
NET MONETARY MOVEMENTS	193	21	-187	-27	-226	-107

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million markkaa)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports c.i.f. . . .	8,505	11,071	11,734	13,107	16,599	25,666	28,002	28,555
Exports f.o.b. . . .	8,345	9,687	9,897	12,082	14,605	20,686	20,247	24,505

* Excluding trade in gold (other than partly-worked gold) and government foreign relief.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million markkaa)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1973	1974	1975*	1976*
Food and live animals	1,239.9	1,667.3	1,933.2	1,863.1
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	393.8	469.8	444.5	779.9
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	1,107.4	1,701.1	1,797.2	1,699.7
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	2,123.5	5,619.7	5,361.7	6,133.9
Coal, coke and briquettes	302.2	686.8	817.7	663.6
Petroleum and petroleum products	1,688.4	4,643.2	4,247.9	5,052.0
Crude and partly refined petroleum	1,046.1	3,089.6	3,105.2	3,897.6
Crude petroleum	1,038.0	3,060.6	3,099.3	3,897.6
Petroleum products	642.3	1,553.5	1,093.6	1,102.0
Distillate fuels	321.4	792.6	676.6	601.6
Chemicals	1,549.7	2,595.5	2,320.5	2,521.0
Chemical elements and compounds	385.4	840.4	646.8	735.9
Plastic materials, etc.	450.9	789.4	618.8	721.1
Basic manufactures	3,498.4	5,078.1	5,052.3	4,896.7
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	1,019.9	1,349.7	1,245.6	1,335.5
Woven textile fabrics (excl. narrow or special fabrics)	488.3	672.2	627.7	677.0
Iron and steel	1,009.3	1,542.3	1,532.6	1,278.6
Non-ferrous metals	326.9	609.6	424.8	474.7
Other metal manufactures	468.5	674.0	814.9	759.4
Machinery and transport equipment	5,654.5	7,272.6	9,445.2	9,232.6
Non-electric machinery	2,471.2	3,359.1	4,541.9	4,478.4
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	1,395.3	1,843.7	1,904.5	1,953.7
Transport equipment	1,788.0	2,069.7	2,998.8	2,800.5
Road motor vehicles and parts	1,318.7	1,369.1	1,702.4	1,623.7
Passenger cars (excl. buses)	632.4	507.4	704.0	691.8
Ships and boats	277.7	373.6	795.8	786.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,201.4	1,504.6	1,797.0	1,948.7
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	355.0	462.9	671.6	708.9
TOTAL (incl. others)	16,598.8	25,666.3	28,001.9	28,560.5

* Figures are based on a revised classification, not strictly comparable with that used in previous years. Data for 1976 are provisional; the revised total is 28,555.1 million markkaa.

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—*continued*]

(million markkaa)

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1973	1974	1975*	1976*
Food and live animals	516.2	643.5	618.9	852.5
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	3,032.5	4,025.0	3,238.1	4,049.6
Wood, lumber and cork	1,525.5	2,256.5	1,385.1	1,881.1
Shaped or simply worked wood	1,459.3	2,148.7	1,196.8	1,709.5
Shaped coniferous lumber	1,437.2	2,128.2	1,178.7	1,688.6
Sawn coniferous lumber	1,404.2	2,076.3	1,157.2	1,651.7
Pulp and waste paper	1,133.7	1,307.7	1,392.2	1,572.3
Chemical wood pulp	1,118.7	1,283.2	1,376.1	1,544.1
Chemicals	447.1	790.7	671.9	892.1
Basic manufactures	6,598.1	9,428.0	8,666.9	9,711.0
Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture)	847.3	788.6	681.6	876.1
Veneers, plywood boards, etc.	756.0	699.0	567.9	709.6
Plywood (incl. veneered panels)	585.4	536.9	437.4	592.7
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	4,068.9	6,487.9	5,727.0	6,172.6
Paper and paperboard	3,729.6	5,947.8	5,021.4	5,555.1
Newsprint paper	815.9	1,113.7	993.2	1,088.9
Other printing and writing paper in bulk	1,049.3	1,899.9	1,759.7	1,959.7
Kraft paper and paperboard	674.3	1,058.5	756.6	948.1
Other machine-made paper and paperboard (simply finished)	690.9	1,134.6	924.4	763.9
Articles of paper pulp, paper or paperboard	339.3	540.1	705.6	617.6
Iron and steel	418.7	536.0	589.9	657.9
Non-ferrous metals	554.3	630.3	609.3	816.3
Machinery and transport equipment	2,510.3	3,626.6	4,601.6	6,044.4
Non-electric machinery	835.9	1,373.5	1,663.1	2,605.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	565.7	705.4	786.1	893.7
Transport equipment	1,108.7	1,547.7	2,152.5	2,545.0
Ships and boats	849.2	1,237.9	1,688.9	2,046.5
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,195.6	1,916.7	2,268.2	2,467.4
Clothing (excl. footwear)	814.4	1,090.2	1,262.0	1,303.8
Clothing not of fur	794.9	1,064.5	1,239.3	1,268.6
Non-knitted textile clothing (excl. accessories and headgear)	463.1	593.7	712.6	790.5
TOTAL (incl. others)	14,605.2	20,686.4	20,247.4	24,506.0

* Figures are based on a revised classification, not strictly comparable with that used in previous years. Data for 1976 are provisional; the revised total is 24,504.6 million markkaa.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(million markkaa)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1974	1975	1976	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1974	1975	1976
Austria	388.7	404.8	456.2	Belgium/Lux'bourg	403.0	286.7	392.4
Belgium/Lux'bourg	603.5	555.6	532.7	Denmark	736.1	726.8	979.6
Denmark	757.3	830.8	783.4	France	876.2	715.5	862.4
France	753.0	1,168.5	778.0	Germany, Fed. Rep.	1,738.2	1,614.3	2,288.9
Germany, Fed. Rep.	3,758.6	3,971.6	4,176.5	Italy	382.9	276.3	404.8
Iran	669.4	562.5	297.0	Netherlands	723.2	537.5	788.1
Italy	479.1	611.7	590.8	Norway	606.6	954.0	870.6
Japan	535.4	642.5	672.7	Sweden	3,306.2	3,655.0	4,168.3
Netherlands	837.3	743.0	749.9	Switzerland	335.9	288.7	353.9
Norway	762.6	724.9	877.9	U.S.S.R.	2,856.9	4,096.6	4,954.0
Poland	582.1	619.6	484.2	United Kingdom	3,903.4	2,926.4	3,478.6
Saudi Arabia	281.8	464.2	1,042.4	U.S.A.	786.2	643.3	695.0
Sweden	4,101.1	4,458.4	4,527.1				
Switzerland	541.1	619.6	625.1				
U.S.S.R.	4,677.7	4,710.0	5,276.5				
United Kingdom	2,185.8	2,425.2	2,256.6				
U.S.A.	1,298.8	1,529.8	1,474.1				
TOTAL (incl. others)	25,666.3	28,001.9	28,555.1	TOTAL (incl. others)	20,686.4	20,247.4	24,504.6

TOURISM TOTAL ARRIVALS

1974	.	.	4,864,799
1975*	.	.	7,964,820
1976*	.	.	10,987,587

* From July 1st, 1975 the total comprises all arrivals into and departures from the country. Formerly only data on passenger traffic from abroad were collected.

ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY FROM NON-NORDIC COUNTRIES

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Denmark	1,132	1,178	1,269	1,000
France	9,283	10,541	13,173	12,957
Germany, Federal Republic	69,515	77,458	70,454	60,929
Norway	1,169	1,868	1,608	1,240
Sweden	16,867	16,253	18,456	16,386
U.S.S.R.	21,955	25,882	27,524	29,777
United Kingdom	26,915	30,886	29,927	27,394
U.S.A.	45,895	41,047	50,490	44,209
Others	67,562	86,264	74,398	88,991
TOTAL	260,293	291,377	287,299	282,883

No details available for arrivals of any nationality from other Nordic countries.

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS (millions)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Passenger-kilometres	2,594	2,776	3,047	3,132	2,985
Freight ton-kilometres	6,506	7,011	7,486	6,438	6,547

ROADS (Registered motor vehicles)

	CARS	LORRIES AND VANS	BUSES	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES
1974	936,681	124,897	8,592	6,038
1975	996,284	128,451	8,651	6,581
1976	1,032,884	132,679	8,841	7,069

SHIPPING

	ENTERED			CLEARED			GOODS	
	Number of Vessels		'000 Net Registered Tons	Number of Vessels		'000 Net Registered Tons	'000 Tons	
	Total	Of which Finnish		Total	Of which Finnish		Imports	Exports
1973	21,286	11,785	30,765	21,368	11,820	25,532	24,400	12,792
1974	19,093	10,610	29,460	19,185	10,631	23,535	25,306	11,441
1975	17,383	9,860	30,436	17,185	9,681	23,734	23,175	8,217
1976	16,378	8,482	29,552	16,590	8,601	27,960	23,316	11,997

MERCHANT FLEET 1976

	SHIPS	DISPLACEMENT (gross reg. tons)
Passenger vessels	116	179,861
Tankers	56	1,102,392
Others	270	814,151
TOTAL	442	2,090,456

CANAL TRAFFIC 1976

Vessels in Transit	48,408
Timber Rafts in Transit	19,241
Goods Carried ('000 tons)	7,267

CIVIL AVIATION
('000)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Kilometres flown	23,725	26,908	29,234	30,313	29,973
Passenger-kilometres	936,080	1,072,544	1,158,092	1,259,124	1,379,659
Cargo ton-kilometres	27,276	32,523	32,604	31,555	33,083

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Telephones	1,412,067	1,535,406	1,678,873	1,833,993	1,936,000
Radio Sets	1,895,869	1,943,595	1,996,693	2,098,938	2,199,575
Television Sets	1,182,957	1,223,901	1,260,963	1,335,638	1,420,882
Book Titles	5,351	3,594	4,245	4,558	4,589
Newspapers and Periodicals	2,291	2,093	2,323	2,396	2,407

EDUCATION
(1974-75)

	SCHOOLS	STAFF	STUDENTS
First level	4,351	24,494	453,737
Secondary, general	1,013	23,134	337,575
Secondary vocational	550	14,400	82,233
Universities and other education at the third level			114,284

Sources: Central Statistical Office of Finland, P.O.B. 504, 00101 Helsinki 10; *Maataloustilastollinen Kuukausikatsaus* (Monthly Review of Agricultural Statistics), Board of Agriculture Statistical Office, Mariankatu 23, 00170 Helsinki 17; and *Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin*.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE PRESIDENT

The President is elected for a term of six years by 300 electors. The electors are chosen by public vote in the same manner as members of the Parliament.

The President of the Republic is entrusted with supreme Executive power. Legislative power is exercised by the Parliament in conjunction with the President. Both the President and the Parliament have the right of initiative in legislation. Laws passed by the Parliament are submitted to the President, who has the right of veto. If the President has not within three months assented to a law, this is tantamount to a refusal of his assent. A law to which the President has not given his assent will nevertheless come into force, if the Parliament elected at the next general election adopts it without alteration.

The President has also the right to issue decrees in certain events, to order new elections to the Parliament, to grant pardons and dispensations, and to grant Finnish citizenship to foreigners.

The President's approval is necessary in all matters concerning the relations of Finland with foreign countries, and he is Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces of the Republic.

Such decisions as are arrived at by the President are made by him in the Council of State, except in matters pertaining to military functions and appointments.

GOVERNMENT

For the general administration of the country there is a Council of State, appointed by the President, and composed of the Prime Minister and the Ministers of the various Ministries. The members of the Council, who must enjoy the confidence of the Parliament, are collectively responsible to it for their conduct of affairs, and for the general policy of the administration; while each member is responsible for the administration of his own Ministry.

To this Council or Cabinet the President can appoint supernumerary Ministers, who serve either as assistant Ministers or as Ministers without portfolio. The President also appoints a Chancellor of Justice, who must see that the Council and its members act within the law. If in his opinion the Council of State or an individual Minister has acted in a manner contrary to the law, the Chancellor of Justice must report the matter to the President of the Republic or in certain cases to the Parliament. In this way Ministers are rendered legally as well as politically responsible for their official acts.

THE PARLIAMENT

The Parliament is an assembly of one chamber with 200 members elected for four years by universal suffrage on a system of proportional representation, every man and

woman who is eighteen or over being entitled to vote and everyone over twenty being eligible. It assembles annually on the 1st of February. The ordinary duration of a session is 120 days, but the Parliament can at its pleasure extend or shorten its session. The opposition of one-third of the members can cause ordinary legislative proposals to be deferred till after the next elections. Discussion of questions relating to the constitutional laws belongs also to Parliament, but for the settlement of such questions certain delaying conditions (fixed majorities) are prescribed. The Parliament, besides taking part in legislation, has the right to determine the estimates, which, though not technically a law, are published as a law.

Furthermore, the Parliament has the right, in a large measure to supervise the administration of the Government. For this purpose it receives special reports, the Government also submitting an account of its administration every year, and a special account of the administration of national finances. The Chancellor of Justice submits a yearly report on the administration of the Council of State. The Parliament elects five auditors, who submit to it annual reports of their work, to see that the estimates have been adhered to. The Parliament also appoints every four years a Parliamentary Ombudsman (*Judicial Delegate of Parliament*), who submits to it a report, to supervise the observance of the laws.

The Parliament has the right to interrogate the Government. It can impeach a member of the Council of State or the Chancellor of Justice for not having conformed to the law in the discharge of his duties. Trials are conducted at a special court, known as the Court of the Realm, of 13 members, six of whom are elected by Parliament for a term of four years.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

The first report of the Constitutional Committee on possible reforms of the fundamental laws was presented in April 1974. The multi-party system and the constitutional checks on revision of the fundamental laws are likely to delay any major changes until the 1980s, but several issues have emerged as potential areas for reform. Generally, the right-wing parties are suspicious of reform, but the left has won some support from the centre.

Three main topics have been discussed by the Committee: the respective powers of the President, Cabinet and Parliament; legislative procedure, particularly the strength of the protection to be given to parliamentary minorities; the basic economic, social and cultural rights of the individual and security of ownership. The Committee has also recommended the implementation of employee participation in decision-making. The most basic reform under discussion is the left's proposal that Parliament should be the supreme state organ, and that much of the President's power should be transferred to the Cabinet.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: DR. URHO KALEVA KEKKONEN.

Head of the President's Chancellery: JUHANI PERTTINEN.

THE CABINET

(A coalition of the Centre Party (K.P.), Liberal Party (L.K.P.), Swedish People's Party (S.F.P.), Social Democratic Party (S.S.D.P.) and Finnish People's Democratic League (S.K.D.L./S.K.P.), formed in May 1977.)

(November 1977)

Prime Minister: KALEVI SORSA (S.S.D.P.).

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Agriculture and Forestry: JOHANNES VIROLAINEN (K.P.).

Minister of the Interior: EINO UUSITALO (K.P.).

Minister for Foreign Affairs: PAAVO VÄYRYNEN (K.P.).

First Minister of Finance: PAUL PAAVELA (S.S.D.P.).

Second Minister of Finance: ESKO REKOLA (Independent).

First Minister of Education: KRISTIAN GESTRIN (S.F.P.).

Second Minister of Education: KALEVI KIVISTÖ (S.K.D.L./S.K.P.).

First Minister for Social Affairs and Health: PIIRKKO TYÖLÄJÄRVI (S.S.D.P.).

Second Minister for Social Affairs and Health: OLAVI MARTIKAINEN (K.P.).

Minister of Justice: TUURE SALO (L.K.P.).

Minister of Transport and Communication: VEIKKO SAARTO (S.K.D.L./S.K.P.).

Minister of Labour: ARVO AALTO (S.K.D.L./S.K.P.).

Minister of Trade and Industry: EERO RANTALA (S.S.D.P.).

Minister of Defence: TAISTO TÄHKÄMÄÄ (K.P.).

DEFENCE COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF

Defence Forces C.-in-C.: Gen. L. SUTELA.

Navy C.-in-C.: Rear-Adm. BO KLENBERG.

Air Force C.-in-C.: Maj. Gen. R. MERIÖ.

PARLIAMENT

Speaker: VEIKKO HELLE.

First Deputy Speaker: AHTI PEKKALA.

Second Deputy Speaker: ANNA-LIISA LINKOLA.

Secretary-General: EILER HULTIN.

	GENERAL ELECTION, SEPTEMBER 1975	
	Seats	Votes
Finnish Social Democratic Party	54	695,394
Finnish People's Democratic League (incl. Communist Party)	40	528,026
Centre Party	39	488,930
National Coalition Party	35	513,213
Swedish People's Party	10	141,381
Liberal People's Party	9	121,722
Finnish Rural Party	2	100,771
Finnish Christian League	9	92,108
Finnish Constitutional People's Party	1	46,170
Party of National Unity	1	46,057

POLITICAL PARTIES

Kansallinen Kokoomus (*National Coalition Party*): Kansakoulukuja 3, Helsinki; f. 1918; 80,000 mems.; moderate conservative political ideology; Chair. HARRI HOLKERI; Chair. Parliamentary Group ANTERO SALMENKIVI; chief press organs: *Unsi Suomi*, *Aamulehti*, *Vaasa*, *Karjalainen*, *Länsi-Suomi*, *Satakunnan Kansan*, *Nykpäivä* (membership organ).

Keskustapuolue (*Centre Party*): Pursimiehenkatu 15, Helsinki; f. 1906; a radical centre party founded to promote the interests of the rural population, especially that of the numerous small farmers, on the line of individual enterprise; also favours decentralization; 297,000 mems.; Chair. JOHANNES VIROLAINEN; Sec. MIKKO IMMONEN; Chair. Parliamentary Group REINO KARPOLA; chief press organs: *Etelä-Saimaa*, *Ilkka*, *Isälmen Sanomat*, *Itä-Savo*, *Kainuun Sanomat*, *Lalli*, *Suomenmaa*, *Savon Sanomat*, *Pohjolan Sanomat*, *Kymen Sanomat*, *Keshipohjanmaa*, *Liitto*, *Keskisuomalainen*, *Karjalan Maa*, *Keskusta*, *Avain*, *Politiikan puntari*, *Kansamme puolesta*.

Liberaalinen Kansanpuolue (*Liberal People's Party*): Fredrikinkatu 58A 6, Helsinki; f. 1965 as a coalition of the Finnish People's Party and the Liberal Union; a centre party with a social-liberal programme; 18,000 mems.; Chair. Prof. P. TARJANNE; Sec.-Gen. K. VILJANEN; Chair. Parliamentary Group JUHANI ORRENMAA; publ. *Uusi Polttopiste* (weekly).

Perustuslaillinen Kansanpuolue **Konstitutionella-Folkpartiet r.p.** (*Constitutional People's Party*): Unioninkatu 10A 2, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1973; conservative party, founded to protect constitutional rights and Scandinavian parliamentary democracy in Finland; Chair. GEORG C. EHNRÖÖTH; Sec. KARI RÄISÄNEN.

Suomen Kansan Demokraattinen Liitto (*Finnish People's Democratic League*): Simonkatu 8B, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1944 by social democrats, socialists and communists; co-operative organization of socialists and democratic forces against war and fascism, working for peace, friendly relations with U.S.S.R. and social progress; member organizations: Finnish Communist Party, Women's, Youth and Student Leagues; 172,000 mems.; Chair. E. ALENUS; Sec.-Gen. JORMA HENTILÄ; Chair. Parliamentary Group KAUKO HJERPPE; publs. *Kansan Tahto*, *Hämeen Yhteistyö* (daily), *Folktidningen Ny Tid* (weekly).

Suomen Kansan Yhtenäisyyden Puolue (**SKYP**) (*Party of National Unity*): Museokatu 24A 4, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1972 by former members of Rural Party; reform party, policy of improving free social system for a more just, equal and democratic society; 15,000 mems.; Chair. Prof. EINO HAIKALA, MAUNO KURPPA, LAURI LINNA; Sec. VEIKKO PÖLLÄNEN; Chair. Parliamentary Group MATTI ASUNMAA; chief press organ: *Yhtenäisyys* (weekly).

Suomen Kommunistinen Puolue (*Finnish Communist Party*): Sturenkatu 4, Helsinki; f. in Moscow by Finnish revolutionists and began illegal activity in Finland in 1918; became legal in Finland in 1944 after the signing of the Armistice; Chair. AARNE SAARINEN; Sec. ARVO AALTO; publs. *Kansan Uutiset* (daily), *Tiedonantaja* (weekly), *Kommunisti* (monthly).

Suomen Kristillinen Liitto (*Finnish Christian League*): Töölönkatu 50 D, 00250 Helsinki 25; f. 1958; 18,000 mems.; Chair. R. WESTERHOLM; Sec. E. PINOMAA; Chair. Parliamentary Group VEIKKO MATIKKALA; publ. *Kristityn Vastuu* (weekly).

Suomen Maaseudun Puolue (*Finnish Rural Party*): Pohjois-Rautatiekatu 15B, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1956; Chair. VEIKKO VENNAMO; Sec. RAINER LEMSTRÖM; Chair. Parliamentary Group VEIKKO VENNAMO; chief press organ: *Suomen Uutiset*.

Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue (*Finnish Social Democratic Party*): Paasivuorenkatu 3, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1899; constitutional socialist programme; mainly supported by the working and middle classes and small farmers; approx. 102,000 mems.; Chair. KALEVI SORSA; Sec. ULF SUNDQVIST; Chair. Parliamentary Group MATTI AHDE; chief press organs: *Suomen Sosialidemokraatti*, *Kansanlehti*, *Eteenpäin*, *Turun Päivälehti* (daily), *Sosialistinen Aikakauslehti* (monthly).

Svenska Folkpartiet (*Swedish People's Party*): Bulevarden 7A, P.B. 146, 00121 Helsinki 12; f. 1906; a liberal party representing the interests of the Swedish-speaking minority; Chair. PÄR STENBÄCK; Sec. BENGT BERGMAN; Chair. Parliamentary Group HENRIK WESTERLUND; chief press organs: *Medborgarbladet*, *Hufvudstadsbladet*, *Abo Underrättelser*, *Vastra Nyland*, *Vasabladet*, *Borgåbladet*, *Jakobstads Tidning*.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO FINLAND

(In Helsinki unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Albania:** Stockholm, Sweden.**Algeria:** Stockholm, Sweden.**Argentina:** Boulevardi 10A 14; *Ambassador:* WALTHER H. LOUHAU.**Australia:** Stockholm, Sweden.**Austria:** Eteläesplanadi 18; *Ambassador:* HEINRICH PFUSTERSCHMID-HARDTENSTEIN.**Bangladesh:** Stockholm, Sweden.**Belgium:** Kalliolinnantie 5; *Ambassador:* GUY STUYCK.**Brazil:** Mariankatu 7A 3; *Ambassador:* ALBERTO RAPOSO LOPES.**Bulgaria:** Mellstenintie 13A; *Ambassador:* ASSEN NEYKOV**Burma:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.**Cameroon:** London, England.**Canada:** Pohjoisesplanadi 25B; *Ambassador:* T. P. MALONE.**Central African Empire:** Brussels, Belgium.**Chile:** Stockholm, Sweden.**China, People's Republic:** Vanha Kelkkamäki 11; *Ambassador:* CHANG TSAN-MING.**Colombia:** Stockholm, Sweden.**Congo:** Brussels, Belgium.**Costa Rica:** Stockholm, Sweden.**Cuba:** Kasrmikatu 1D; *Ambassador:* OSCAR ALCALDE VALLS.

FINLAND

Cyprus: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Czechoslovakia: Armfeltintie 14; *Ambassador:* ANTONÍN KROUŽIL.
Denmark: P.B. 178, Georgsgatan 9; *Ambassador:* JØRGEN ADAMSEN.
Ecuador: Rome, Italy.
Egypt: Stenbäckinkatu 22A; *Ambassador:* AHMED TAWFIK KHALIL.
Ethiopia: Stockholm, Sweden.
France: Itäinen Puistotie 13; *Ambassador:* JACQUES CHAZELLE
German Democratic Republic: Vähäniityntie 7-9; *Ambassador:* HERMANN SCHWIESAU.
Germany, Federal Republic: Fredrikinkatu 61; *Ambassador:* KLAUS SIMON.
Greece: Stockholm, Sweden.
Guatemala: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
Guinea: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Honduras: Paris, France.
Hungary: Kuusisaarenkuja 6; *Ambassador:* TIVADAR MATUSEK.
Iceland: Stockholm, Sweden.
India: Annankatu 15; *Ambassador:* SHIAM SUNDER NATH.
Indonesia: Eerikinkatu 37; *Ambassador:* M. MUKIJAT.
Iran: Stockholm, Sweden.
Iraq: Lars Sonkintie 2; *Ambassador:* Gen. SALEH MEHDI AMASH.
Ireland: Stockholm, Sweden.
Israel: Vironkatu 5A; *Ambassador:* YOHANAN COHEN.
Italy: Fabianinkatu 29C 4; *Ambassador:* UGO BARZINI.
Ivory Coast: Copenhagen, Denmark.
Japan: Fabianinkatu 8; *Ambassador:* YO KAMIKAWA.
Jordan: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Kenya: Stockholm, Sweden.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Vähäniityntie 7; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* PAK GE RYOL.
Korea, Republic: Laivasillankatu 10A; *Ambassador:* KYUNG DO YOON.
Laos: London, England.
Lebanon: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Liberia: Stockholm, Sweden.
Libya: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Luxembourg: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Malta: Brussels, Belgium.
Mauritius: London, England.
Mexico: Pohjoisranta 14A; *Ambassador:* HILDA R. M. L. TORRES.
Mongolia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Morocco: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Finland also has diplomatic relations with Bolivia, Cambodia, El Salvador, Haiti, Jamaica, Kuwait, Madagascar, Malaysia, Monaco, Paraguay, San Marino, Saudi Arabia and Uganda.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Nepal: London, England.
Netherlands: Raatimiehenkatu 2A 7; *Ambassador:* CAREL G. VERDONCK HUFFNAGEL.
New Zealand: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Nigeria: Stockholm, Sweden.
Norway: Rehbinderintie 17; *Ambassador:* CHRISTIAN BERG-NIELSEN.
Pakistan: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Peru: Fredrikinkatu 16A 22; *Ambassador:* CLAUDIO SOSA VOYSEST.
Philippines: London, England.
Poland: Armas Lindgrenintie 21; *Ambassador:* ADAM WILLMANN.
Portugal: Itäinen Puistotie 11B; *Ambassador:* ARMANDO NUNES DE FREITAS.
Qatar: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
Romania: Stenbäckinkatu 24; *Ambassador:* CONSTANTIN VLAD.
Senegal: Paris, France.
Singapore: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Somalia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
South Africa: Kapteeninkatu 11B; *Ambassador:* WOUTER MALAN.
Spain: Bulevardi 10A 8; *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO CEBRIAN.
Sri Lanka: Stockholm, Sweden.
Sudan: Stockholm, Sweden.
Sweden: Mannerheimintie 15A; *Ambassador:* STEN SUNDFELT.
Switzerland: Uudenmaankatu 16A; *Ambassador:* JACQUES-ALBERT MALLET.
Syria: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Tanzania: Stockholm, Sweden.
Thailand: Stockholm, Sweden.
Trinidad and Tobago: London, England.
Tunisia: Stockholm, Sweden.
Turkey: Tehtaankatu 4B 12; *Ambassador:* YALÇIN KURT BAY.
U.S.S.R.: Tehtaankatu 1B; *Ambassador:* V. S. STEPANOV.
United Arab Emirates: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
United Kingdom: Uudenmaankatu 16-20; *Ambassador:* J. E. CABLE.
U.S.A.: Itäinen Puistotie 14A; *Ambassador:* ROZANNE RIDGWAY.
Uruguay: Stockholm, Sweden.
Vatican: Copenhagen, Denmark.
Venezuela: Stockholm, Sweden.
Viet-Nam: Stockholm, Sweden.
Yugoslavia: Topeliuksenkatu 3B A; *Ambassador:* SAVA OBRADOVIĆ.
Zaire: Stockholm, Sweden.
Zambia: Stockholm, Sweden.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice is independent of the Government and judges can be removed only by judicial sentence.

SUPREME COURT

Korkein oikeus (Högsta domstolen): Helsinki. Consists of a President and 23 Justices appointed by the President of the Republic. Final court of appeal in civil and criminal

cases, supervises judges and executive authorities, appoints judges.

President: CURT OLSSON.

SUPREME ADMINISTRATIVE COURT

Korkein hallinto-oikeus (Högsta förvaltningsdomstolen): Helsinki. Consists of a President and 20 Justices appointed

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by the President of the Republic. Highest tribunal for appeals in administrative cases.

President: AARNE NUORVALA.

COURTS OF APPEAL

Noviolkeus (Hovrätt): at Turku, Vaasa, Kuopio and Helsinki. Consists of a President and appropriate number of members.

DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL COURTS

Kihlakunnanoikeus (Häradsrätt—District Courts): Consist of a judge and from five to seven jurors. The decision rests with the judge, but the jurors may overrule him if they are unanimous.

Raastuvanoikeus (Rådstuvorätt—Municipal Courts): Municipal equivalent of the District Courts. They consist of three judges of whom one or two may be lay judges. Presided over by the *pormestari* (burgomaster).

RELIGION

Evangelical Lutheran Church of Finland (Suomen Evankelis-luterilainen Kirkko): to which over 90 per cent of the population belong; Archbishop Dr. MARTTI SIMOJOKI, Archbishop's House, Agricolaank. 2, 20 500 Turku 50.

Orthodox Church (Suomen ortodoksinen kirkko): 61,000 mems.; Archbishop PAAVALI of Karelia and all Finland, Karjalankatu 1, Kuopio; JOHANNES Metropolitan of Helsinki, Unionkatu 39, Helsinki; Sec. MAURI KONONEN; publs. *Aamun Koitto*, *Uskon Viesti*.

Free Church of Finland (Suomen Vapaakirkko): Annankatu 1A, 00120 Helsinki 12; f. 1923; membership 9,691; Moderator ERKKI VERKKONEN; Chair. VEIKKO KORHONEN; World Mission Sec. RIITTA SIKANEN; Financial Sec. EERO KALLELA; Missions in Europe, Africa and Asia; chief publs. *Suomen Viikkolehti* (weekly), *Todistus* (monthly), *Tähtipolku* (monthly), *Vangin Toivo*.

Jehovah's Witnesses (Jehovan Todistajat): Kuismatie 58, 01301 Vantaa 30; membership 13,400; publs. Finnish editions of *The Watchtower* and *Awake*, circ. 95,000.

Adventists (Suomen Adventtikirkko): Uudenmaantie 50, Turku 72; membership 6,124 (incl. 372 Swedish-

Judicial System, Religion, The Press

District and Municipal Courts are courts of first instance for almost all suits. Appeals lie to the Courts of Appeal, then to the Supreme Court.

CHANCELLOR OF JUSTICE

The **Oikeuskansleri (Justitiekansler)** is responsible for seeing that authorities and officials comply with the law. He is the chief public prosecutor, and acts as counsel for the Government.

Chancellor of Justice: RISTO LESKINEN.

PARLIAMENTARY SOLICITOR-GENERAL

The **Eduskunnan Oikeusasiainmies** is the Finnish Ombudsman appointed by Parliament to supervise the observance of the law.

Parliamentary Solicitor-General: JORMA S. AALTO.

speaking Adventists) 1977; Pres. W. AITTALA; Sec. L. HARJU.

Church of Sweden in Finland, Archbishopric of Uppsala (Olaus Petri—Parish Church): Minervagatan 6, Helsinki; f. 1919; membership 2,400; Rector Dr. JARL JERGMAR.

Roman Catholic Church of Finland (Katolinen Kirkko Suomessa): membership 3,196; Bishop PAUL M. VERSCHUREN, Rehbinderintie 21, Helsinki.

Methodists (Suomen metodistikirkko): membership 1,900; Moderator Rev. PENTTI JÄRVINEN, Sairaalakatu 11A 15, 70100 Kuopio 10.

Baptists, Finnish-speaking (Suomen Baptistiyhdyskunta): membership 950; Pres. Rev. JOUKO NEULANEN, 34300 Kuru; publ. *Kodin Ystava*.

Baptists, Swedish-speaking (Finland's Svenska Baptistmission): membership 1,709; Pres. Rev. RAFAEL EDSTRÖM, Borgarmalmsvägen 1B, 68620 Jakobstad; publ. *Missionstandaret*.

Jewish Community in Helsinki (Helsingin Juutalainen Seurakunta): membership 860; Pres. LEO MOTZKIN, Malmink. 26, 00100 Helsinki 10.

THE PRESS

The 1919 Constitution provided safeguards for press freedom in Finland, and in the same year the Freedom of the Press Act developed and qualified this principle by defining the rights and responsibilities of editors and the circumstances in which the Supreme Court may confiscate or suppress a publication. In practice there are few restrictions. The most notable offences for newspapermen concern libel and copyright. Two notable features of the press are the public's legal right of access to all official documents (with important exceptions), and since 1966 the right of the journalist to conceal his source of news.

Almost all daily newspapers are independent companies, most of which are owned by large numbers of shareholders. Newspaper chains are virtually unknown, but the Finnish press is a party press. The political alignment of the Finnish daily press is as follows (1977):

	Number	Circulation (%)
Independent	46	58.2
Centre and right-wing	24	29.8
Left-wing	18	12.0
TOTAL	88	100.0

The small number of papers which are generally considered left-oriented are usually owned by the political parties concerned, by trade unions, or by other workers' associations (the Social Democratic Party's chief organ is *Suomen Sosialidemokraatti*; and the Finnish Communist Party publishes *Kansan Uutiset*). On the other hand most of the right-wing newspapers are owned by private shareholders. Some even belong to private endowments. The leading organ of the National Coalition Party is *Aamulehti* in Tampere. The left-wing papers are subject to considerably closer influence from the parties to which they are affiliated than their right-wing counterparts. Privately owned newspapers—including some of the largest such as *Helsingin Sanomat* and *Turun Sanomat*—are usually independent of political parties. The number of votes cast in elections bears little relation to the respective circulation totals of affiliated newspapers.

Helsinki is the only large press centre, with a large number of daily papers and complete monopoly of the periodical field. Several large dailies are produced in provincial towns, as are a number of weekly and twice-weekly papers which provide an important news service to outlying areas. An important feature of the daily press is

the large amount of space devoted to foreign news and also to commentary.

In 1977 there were 88 daily newspapers in Finland with a total circulation of about 2,400,000. Twelve of these dailies are printed in Swedish. A further 136 small local non-daily papers were also registered in 1977.

In order of circulation the most popular daily papers are: *Helsingin Sanomat*, *Aamulehti*, *Turun Sanomat*, *Ilta-Sanomat*, *Savon Sanomat* and *Hufvudstadsbladet*. Those most respected for their standard of news coverage and commentary are *Helsingin Sanomat*, an independent paper and the smaller *Uusi Suomi*.

The total circulation of periodicals amounts to about 23 million copies per issue of which the business and trade press contribute 11.5 million. The largest publishers are Kustannusosakeyhtiö Apulehti, Yhtyneet Kuvalehdet Oy, Lehtimiehet Oy and Sanoma Osakeyhtiö. Consumer co-operatives use their periodicals as information media for both their members and their customers. *Pirkka*, *YV*, *Me* and *Yhteishyvä* are among the most important.

There are about 1,040 periodicals of which some 200 are in the nation's second language, Swedish. Among the leading weekly periodicals are the general interest *Apu* (299,400) and the illustrated news magazine *Suomen Kuvalehti* (84,884). The publications of the consumer co-operatives enjoy large circulations (the largest *Pirkka* (937,300) is distributed free), as do the chief women's magazines *Anna* (128,600), *Me Naiset* (124,390) and *Kotiliesi* (155,700) (1977 circulations). The more popular serious magazines include the fortnightly *Pellervo* (103,539) specializing in agricultural affairs and *Valitut Palat*, the Finnish Readers' Digest (283,800).

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

HELSINKI

Helsingin Sanomat: Ludviginkatu 6-8, P.O.B. 240, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1889; independent; Editors-in-Chief TEO MERTANEN, HEIKKI TIKKANEN, KEIJO KYLÄVAARA, SIMPEKKA NORTAMO; circ. 355,077 weekdays, 391,697 Sunday.

Hufvudstadsbladet: Mannerheimvägen 18, 00100 Helsingfors 10; f. 1864; Swedish language; independent; Editor Prof. JAN-MAGNUS JANSSON; circ. 60,174.

Ilta-Sanomat: Korkeavuorenkatu 28, P.O.B. 240, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1932; independent; afternoon; Editor MARTTI HUHTAMÄKI; circ. 122,611.

Kansan Uutiset: Kotkankatu 9; f. 1957; organ of the Finnish Communist Party; Editor ERKKI KAUPPILA; circ. 55,584.

Kauppalehti (The Commercial Daily): Box 218, Helsinki 18; f. 1898; morning; Editor-in-Chief ARTO TUOMINEN; circ. 30,000.

Suomen Sosialidemokraatti: Putkitie 3, 00810 Helsinki 81; f. 1918; chief organ of the Social Democratic Party; Editor AIMO KAIRAMO; circ. 42,000.

Suomenmaa: Kansakoulunkatu 3; f. 1908; Centre; Editor SEPPO SARLUND; circ. 32,802.

Uusi Suomi: Ruoholahdenkatu 23; f. 1847; independent; morning; Editor-in-Chief JOHANNES KOROMA; circ. 68,326.

HÄMEENLINNA

Hämeen Sanomat: 13100 Hämeenlinna 10; f. 1879; independent; Man. AIMO VIHERVUORI; Editor-in-Chief ALLAN LIUHALA; circ. 28,500.

JOENSUU

Karjalainen: Torikatu 33; f. 1874; National Coalition; Editor SEPPO VENTO; circ. 48,783.

JYVÄSKYLÄ

Keskisuomalainen: P.O.B. 159, 40101 Jyväskylä 10; f. 1871; Centre; Editor ERKKI LAATIKAINEN; circ. 63,505.

KAJAANI

Kainuun Sanomat: Kauppak. 34; f. 1918; Centre; Editor OTSO KUKKONEN; circ. 25,655.

KEMI

Pohjolan Sanomat: Pohjoisrantak. 5; Centre; Editor TAPIO SIHKALA; circ. 34,300.

KOKKOLA

Keskipohjanmaa: Kosila 67101 Kokkola 10; f. 1917; Centre; Editor PENTTI PULAKKA; circ. 28,506.

KOUVOLA

Kouvolan Sanomat: Tommolankatu; f. 1909; Editor MARTTI JOUTSEN; circ. 27,676.

KUOPIO

Savon Sanomat: Vuorikatu 21; f. 1907; Centre; Editor MAURI AUVINEN; Dir. RISTO SUHONEN; circ. 75,832.

LAHTI

Etelä-Suomen Sanomat: Ilmarisentie 7, 15210 Lahti 21; postal address P.O.B. 80, 15101 Lahti 10; f. 1900; Independent; Dir. OSSI KIVEKÄS; Editor-in-Chief TAUNO LAHTINEN; circ. 56,593.

LAPPEENRANTA

Etelä-Saimaa: Kouluk. 3; f. 1885; Centre; Man. Dir. RAIMO TUKIA; Editor LAURI SARHIMAA; circ. 31,782.

OULU

Kaleva: pl. 70, 90101 Oulu 10; f. 1899; Liberal; independent; Editor ERKKI TEIKARI; circ. 71,619.

PORI

Satakunnan Kansa: Valtakatu 12; f. 1873; National Coalition; Editor KALEVI PULKKINEN; circ. 55,481.

ROVANIEMI

Lapin Kansa: Veitikantie 6-8; f. 1928; Independent; Editor JUHANI NURMELA; circ. 33,341.

SEINÄJOKI

Ilkka: Kouluk. 73; f. 1906; organ of Centre Party; Editor VEIKKO PIRILÄ; circ. 37,706.

TAMMISAARI

Västra Nyland: Stationsvägen 1, 10600 Ekenäs; f. 1881; Swedish People's Party; Editor FRANK JERNSTRÖM; circ. 10,700.

TAMPERE

Aamulehti: Kuninkaankatu 30; f. 1881; National Coalition; Editor RAINO VEHMAS; circ. 128,071.

Kansan lehti: Hameenpuisto 21; f. 1899; Social Democratic; Editor PAAVO LUOKKALA; circ. 22,000.

TURKU-ÅBO

Åbo Underrättelser (Åbo News): Slottsgatan 23; f. 1824; Liberal; Swedish People's Party; morning; Editor META TORVALDS; circ. 7,156.

Turun Päivälehti: Nuppulantie 21; f. 1898; organ of the Social Democratic Party; morning; Editor OLLI MÄNTYLÄ; circ. 10,900.

Turun Sanomat: Kauppiaskatu 5, Turku 10; f. 1904; Independent; Managing Dir. IRJA KETONEN; Editor KEIJO K. KULHA; circ. 127,692.

VAAJA

Vaasa: Pitkäkatu 37; f. 1903; National Coalition; Editor I. LAUKKONEN; circ. 60,600.

Vasabladet: Sandögatan 6; f. 1856. Liberal, independent. Editor BIRGER THOLIN; circ. 25,378.

POPULAR PERIODICALS

(In Helsinki unless otherwise stated)

- Anna:** Hitsaajankatu 10, 00810 Helsinki 81; f. 1963; women's; weekly; Editor-in-Chief KIRSTI LYYTIKÄINEN; circ. 128,658 (June 1977).
- Apu:** Hitsaajankatu 10, 00810 Helsinki 81; f. 1933; family journal; weekly; Editors-in-Chief HANNU PARPOLA, ULLA LESKINEN; circ. 305,600 (June 1976).
- Astra:** Bulevarden 7A 13, Helsinki 12; f. 1919; women's; Swedish; monthly; Editor CHRISTINE-LOUISE GESTRIN; circ. 3,000.
- Eeva:** Hitsaajank. 7, 00810 Helsinki 81; f. 1933; women's monthly; Editor AINO MERVI; circ. 100,000.
- Hymy:** Puutarhak. 16, 33210 Tampere 21; family journal; monthly; Editor-in-Chief KARI VANHAPIHA; circ. 282,822.
- Jaana:** Eerikink 3B, 00100 Helsinki; women's weekly; Editor-in-Chief ANNAMAIJA KATAJA.
- Kotiliesi:** Hietalahdenranta 13; f. 1922; home journal; published twice monthly; Editor Miss EILA JOKELA; circ. 156,000.
- Me Naiset:** Annankatu 29A, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1952; women's magazine; weekly; Editor KERTTU SAARELA; circ. 124,390.
- P.S.:** Hietalahdenranta 13, 00180 Helsinki 18; f. 1976; women's monthly; circ. 99,818.
- Suomen Kuva-lehti:** Hietalahdenranta 13; f. 1917; illustrated news weekly; Editor MIKKO POHTOLA; circ. 84,884.
- SuurSeura:** Hietalahdenranta 13, 00180 Helsinki 18; family journal; circ. 237,000.
- Uusi Maailma:** Hitsaajankatu 7, 00810 Helsinki 81; Editors JUSSI TALVI, ERKKI IHANAINEN; illustrated; twice monthly; circ. 86,471.
- Valitut Palat:** Uudenmaankatu 16A, 00120 Helsinki 12; Finnish Reader's Digest; monthly; circ. 283,800.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS

(In Helsinki unless otherwise stated)

- Avotakka:** Hitsaajankatu 10, 00810 Helsinki 81; f. 1967; home; monthly; Editor-in-Chief MARIA-LEENA MARKKULA; circ. 70,787.
- Eevaneule:** Hitsaajank. 10, 00810 Helsinki 81; knitting fashion; Editor-in-Chief URPU REPONEN; circ. 39,810.
- Eläketieto:** Aleksanterink. 48A, 00100 Helsinki 10; pensions; Editor-in-Chief LIISA STACHON; circ. 43,895.
- Kaks plus:** Puutarhak. 16, 33210 Tampere 21; home and children; Editor-in-Chief ANNI NURMINEN; circ. 52,825.
- Kasari:** Hietalahdenranta 13, 00180 Helsinki 18; cooking; Editor-in-Chief SAIJA MIKKONEN; circ. 32,424.
- Katso:** Hitsaajankatu 7, Helsinki 81; broadcasting; weekly; Editor-in-Chief REIJO TELARANTA; circ. 93,470.
- Kauneus ja Terveys:** Hitsaajank. 10, 00810 Helsinki 81; beauty and health; monthly; circ. 73,000.
- Kodin Kuva-lehti:** Annankatu 29A, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1950; twice monthly; home pictorial; Editor MAIRE VARHELA; circ. 98,840.
- Kommunisti:** Kotkankatu 9; f. 1944; political; Communist Party; published monthly; Editor ERKKI RAVTEE; circ. 8,000.
- Kotilääkäri:** Hietalahdenranta 13, 00180 Helsinki 18; f. 1888; home nursing; monthly; Editor-in-Chief OLAVI KILPIÖ; circ. 52,384.

- Look at Finland:** P.O.B. 625, 00101 Helsinki 10; tourist information, travel and general articles; 4 times a year; Editor-in-Chief BENGT PIHLSTRÖM; circ. 40,000.
- Muoti + Kauneus:** Hietalahdenranta 13, 00180 Helsinki 18; fashion; quarterly; circ. 46,765.
- Pientalo-Omakoti:** Hietalahdenranta 13, 00180 Helsinki 18; home, garden, building; monthly; circ. 34,872 (1977).
- Suomen Urheilulehti (Finnish Sport Magazine):** Topeliuksenkatu 41A, 00250 Helsinki 25; f. 1898; sports; weekly; Editor JOUNI VILERMO; circ. 25,000.
- Suuri Käsityökerho:** Annankatu 29, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1974; needlework magazine; monthly; Editor MAIRE VARHELA; circ. 108,913.
- Talouselämä:** P. Roobertink. 13B, 00130 Helsinki 10; f. 1938; leading economic weekly; Editor RAUNO LARSIO; circ. 30,514 (1977).
- Tee Itse:** Hietalahdenranta 13, 00180 Helsinki 18; do-it-yourself journal; 10 a year; Editor-in-Chief RAILI MÄKINEN; circ. 51,000.
- Tekniikan Maailma:** P.O.B. 116, 00101 Helsinki; cars, engineering; bi-monthly; circ. 137,000.
- Tuulilasi:** Hitsaajankatu 10, 00810 Helsinki 81; independent; monthly; Editor-in-Chief JUUKA MIETLINEN; circ. 65,400 (August 1977).
- Unitas:** Aleksanterinkatu 30; f. 1929; quarterly economic review in English, German, Swedish and Finnish; Editor KALEVI KOSONEN; circ. 31,500.

BUSINESS AND TRADE PRESS

(In Helsinki unless otherwise stated)

- ARK-Arkkitehti:** Unioninkatu 30A, 00100 Helsinki 10; architectural; 8 times a year; Editor-in-Chief JUSSI VEPSÄLÄINEN; circ. 4,000.
- Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin:** P.O.B. 160, 00101 Helsinki 10; economics; in English; monthly.
- Duodecim:** Runebergink. 47A; f. 1885; medical; twice monthly; circ. 11,000; Editor Dr. ANTTI LOUHIJA.
- Emäntälehti:** Uudenmaankatu 24 A; f. 1902; women's monthly; circ. 25,000; Editor ANNIKKI JÄNTTI.
- Finnish Trade Review:** Arkadiankatu 4-6B, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1930; publ. by the Finnish Foreign Trade Assn.; in English; 8 times a year; Editor KAINO UKKONEN; circ. 17,000.
- Forum för ekonomi och teknik:** Alexandersg. 19A; f. 1968; fortnightly; Chief Editor INGER JÄGERHORN; circ. 11,433 (1976).
- Ilmailu:** Malmin Lentoasema, 00700 Helsinki 70; f. 1938; aviation; monthly; Editor JYRI RAIVIO.
- Kaltio:** Pakkahuoneenkatu 15A14, Oulu; f. 1945; cultural; Dir. ATTE KALAJOKI; Editor MARTTI T. ASUNMAA; six times a year.
- Kameralehti:** Kalevankatu 21A, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1950; photographic; ten times a year; Editor P. K. JASKARI; circ. 9,900.
- Kanava:** Hietalahdenranta 13, 00180 Helsinki 18; f. 1880; journal for Finnish culture and policy; nine times yearly; Editor SEIKKO ESKOLA; circ. 4,900 (1977).
- Kasvatus (Finnish Journal of Education):** Institute for Educational Research, Univ. of Jyväskylä, 40100 Jyväskylä 10; f. 1970; five times a year; includes English summaries; Editor MATTI KOSKENNIEMI; circ. 2,000.
- Kauppakamarilehti:** Fabianinkatu 14 A; f. 1920; commerce; monthly; published by the Central Chamber of Commerce; Chief Editor MARKKI KOSOLA; circ. 11,800.

FINLAND

Kirjastoletti: Museokatu 18A 4, 00100 Helsinki 10; libraries, booksellers, publishers, teachers; f. 1908; monthly; Chief Editor SAMULI NUOTIO; circ. 6,800.

Kunta ja Me: Kolmas linja 4, P.O.B. 106, Helsinki 53; general; fortnightly; Chief Editor OLAVI DAHL; Editor MAURI KUKKONEN; circ. 107,000.

Liiketaloudellinen aikakauskirja (*The Finnish Journal of Business Economics*): Runeberginkatu 14-16; summaries in English; quarterly.

Markkinointi: Fabianinkatu 4 B; f. 1974; advertising and marketing; 6 times a year; Editor-in-Chief SIRPA NYKÄNEN; circ. 10,000.

Merkonomi: Lutherinkatu 6A 5; economic; ten times a year; circ. 18,000.

Metsälehti (*Forestry News*): Salomonkatu 17B; f. 1933; weekly; Editor AARNE JÄNTERÄ; circ. 30,000.

Paperi ja Puu—Papper och Trä (*Paper and Timber*): P.O.B. 151, 00141 Helsinki 14; f. 1919; wood pulp and paper technology; several languages, half in English; monthly; circ. 3,600.

Parnasso: Hietalahdenranta 13, Yhtyneet Kuvalehdet Oy, 00180 Helsinki 18; f. 1951; eight times a year; circ. 5,288; non-political, literary; Editor TUOMAS ANHAVA.

Pellervo: Simonkatu 6; f. 1899; agricultural and co-operative journal; organ of the Central Union of Agricultural Co-operative Societies; fortnightly; circ. 103,539; Editor PAAVO KORHONEN.

Sosiaalinen Aikakauskirja: Snellmaninkatu 4-6; social policy; summaries in English; six times a year; Editor KARI PURO.

Sosiologia: Research Institute for Social Sciences, University of Tampere, P.O.B. 607, 33100 Tampere 10; sociology; six times a year.

Suomen Kunnat: Albertinkatu 34, Helsinki; f. 1921; municipal review; twice a month; circ. 20,000; Editor-in-Chief PAAVO PEKKANEN.

Suomen Puutalous: P.O.B. 151, 00141 Helsinki 41; f. 1927; forest industry; monthly; Editor P. KANKKONEN.

Tekniikka (*Technology*): Yrjönkatu 30, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1970; technical; monthly; circ. 20,000; Editor MATTI KRANK.

Teollisuuslehti: Eteläranta 10; industrial; monthly.

CO-OPERATIVE JOURNALS

(In Helsinki unless otherwise stated)

Kauppa ja Koti: Fabianink. 23, 00130 Helsinki 13; publ. free for customers of retail stores; circ. 232,000.

Kymppi: Polijoesplanadi 35A, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1954; publ. by bank, free for customers; Editor-in-Chief V.-M. HEPOLULITA; circ. 311,000.

PUBLISHERS

K. J. Gummerus Oy: 40101 Jyväskylä 10, Box 130; f. 1872; Man. Dir. PEKKA SALOJÄRVI; fiction, non-fiction, juveniles and textbooks.

Holger Schildts Förlagsaktiebolag: Anneg. 16, 00120 Helsinki 12; f. 1913; Managing Dir. O. ZWEYBERGK; books on all subjects in Swedish only.

Kansanvalta: Putkitie 3, 00810 Helsinki 81; f. 1918; Labour publishing company; publishes newspaper *Suomen Sosialidemokraatti*; Dir. ERKKI VUORINEN.

Arvi A. Karisto Oy: Raatihuoneenkatu 1, 13100 Hämeenlinna 10; f. 1900; Managing Dir. ONNI-S. KARISTO; non-fiction and fiction.

Me: Mikonkatu 17, Helsinki 10; organ of Finnish consumers' societies; twice a month; Editor-in-Chief OLAVI HURRI; circ. 300,000.

Pirkka: Rauhank 15; published free for the customers of retail stores; monthly; circ. 937,300.

Yhteishyvä: Vilhonk. 7, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1905; co-operative family magazine; publ. free for customers of co-operatives; Editor-in-Chief PENTTI TÖMÄLÄ; circ. 473,000.

YV: Arkadiank. 23, 00100 Helsinki 10; publ. free for bank customers; circ. 460,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Oy Suomen Tietotoimisto—Finska Notisbyrån Ab (STT-FNB): Mannerheimintie 18, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1887; 6 provincial branches; independent national agency distributing domestic and international news in Finnish and Swedish; Pres. TEO MERTANEN; Man. Dir. C. F. SANDELIN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP) (*France*): c/o Suomen Tietotoimisto-Finska Notisbyrån (STT-FNB), Mannerheimintie 18, 00100 Helsinki 10.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (*Italy*): Frederink 28B, Helsinki; Agent MATTI BROTHERUS.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (*German Democratic Republic*): Helsinki.

Associated Press (AP) (*U.S.A.*): Mannerheimintie 18, 00100 Helsinki 10; Bureau Chief RISTO MÄENPÄÄ.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (*Federal Republic of Germany*): Mannerheimintie 18, 00100 Helsinki 10.

Reuters (*U.K.*): c/o Suomen Tietotoimisto, Finska Notisbyrån (STT-FNB), P.O.B. 10550 Helsinki 10.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Aikakauslehtien Liitto (*Association of Finnish Periodicals*): Mannerheimintie 18A, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1946; protects the interests of periodical publishers and liaises with the authorities, Postal Services and advertisers. Organizes training courses to improve the quality of periodicals; Man. Dir. PEKKA KAUTTO.

Suomen Sanomalehtimiesten Liitto (*Union of Journalists in Finland*): Yrjönkatu 11A, Helsinki; f. 1921; 4,200 mems.; Pres. ANTERO LAINE; Sec.-Gen. EILA HYPPÖNEN; publ. *Sanomalehtimies Journalisten*.

Sanomalehtien Liitto—Tidningarnas Förbund (*Finnish Newspaper Publishers' Association*): Mannerheimint. 18A, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1916; 72 mems.; negotiates newsprint prices, postal rates; represents the press in relations with government, advertisers, the Union of Journalists; technical research; Man. Dir. VEIKKO LÖVTTYNIEMI; publ. *Suomen Lehdistö* (Finland's Press).

Kirjayhtymä Oy: Eerikinkatu 28, 00180 Helsinki 18; f. 1958; Man. Dir. P. NURMIO; Publ. Man. K. IMMONEN; fiction, non-fiction, textbooks.

Kustannusosakeyhtiö Otava: Uudenmaankatu 10, 00120 Helsinki; f. 1890; Man. Dir. HEIKKI A. REENPÄÄ; non-fiction, fiction, science, juveniles, textbooks and encyclopaedias.

Kustannusosakeyhtiö Tammi: Hämeentie 15, 00500 Helsinki 50; f. 1943; Man. Dir. JARL HELLEMANN; fiction, non-fiction, juveniles, textbooks in original and translation.

FINLAND

Osakeyhtiö Valistus: Särkiniementie 5, 00210 Helsinki 21; f. 1901; Man. Dir. K. VIRTANEN; text books, juveniles, fiction and non-fiction.

Sanoma Osakeyhtiö: Ludviginkatu 2-10, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1889; non-fiction; also newspapers and magazines; Chair. AATOS ERKKO; Man. Dir. VÄINÖ J. NURMIMAA.

Söderström & Co. Förlags Ab: Murbäcksgatan 6, 00210 Helsinki 21; f. 1891; Man. Dir. GÖRAN APPELBERG; books on all subjects in Swedish only.

Weilin + Göös: Ahertajantie 5, 02100 Espoo 10; f. 1872; Man. Dir. SEPPÖ SAARIO; Literary Dir. VILLE REPO;

non-fiction, fiction, textbooks, reference books and children's books.

Werner Söderström Osakeyhtiö: Bulevardi 12, 00120 Helsinki 12; f. 1878; Man. Dir. H. TARMIO; fiction and non-fiction, science, juveniles and textbooks, movies, graphic industry.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Suomen Kustannusyhdistys (Publishers' Association of Finland): Amankatu 31-33 C 55, SF-00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1858; 43 mems.; Chair. HEIKKI A. REENPÄÄ; Sec. UNTO LAPPI.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Oy Yleisradio Ab (Finnish Broadcasting Company): Kesäkatu 2, 00260 Helsinki 26; f. 1926, State controlled since 1934; Dir.-Gen. ERKKI RAATIKAINEN; Dir. of Programmes and Deputy Dir.-Gen. PEKKA SILVOLA; Dir. of Swedish Sound Radio and TV CHR. SCHILDT; Dir. of TV Programme 1 SAKARI KIURU; Dir. of TV Programme 2 PERTTI PALOHEIMO; Dir. of Radio 1 JOUNI MYKKÄNEN; Dir. of Radio 2 KEIJO SAVOLAINEN; Head of Foreign Relations V. ZILLIACUS.

RADIO

There are 85 FM, 11 medium wave, 2 long wave and 5 short wave transmitters.

Home Service:

Finnish Main programme and Regional programmes: 125 hours per week; Finnish Second programme: 89 hours per week; total 301 hours per week.

Swedish programme: 85 hours per week.

Foreign Service.

Broadcasts to Europe, Africa and America in Finnish, Swedish and English: about 170 hours per week.

There were 2,199,575 sets in 1976.

TELEVISION

There are 46 transmitters and 53 repeaters.

TV Programme 1: about 55 hours per week (commercial programmes included).

TV Programme 2: about 28 hours per week (commercial programmes included).

Oy Mainos-TV-Reklam Ab (MTV): Pasilankatu 44, 00240 Helsinki 24.

Independent commercial TV company producing programmes on both channels: about 18 hours per week.

There were 1,420,882 sets in 1976.

FINANCE

The Bank of Finland is the Bank of Issue under the guarantee and supervision of Parliament. Its Board of Management is appointed by the President of the Republic and the nine Bank Supervisors are elected by Parliament.

The Bank of Finland has very close connections with the central banks of the other Nordic countries and in 1962 an agreement was signed on short-term credits between these countries.

At the end of 1976 there were two large and five small commercial banks with 858 offices in the country and 280 savings banks.

An important part is played in the financial activities of the country by Co-operative banks. In 1976 there were 380 Co-operative banks and six mortgage banks. The savings departments of all co-operative stores accept deposits from the public.

The Postipankki is also extremely important in the life of the country. It collects the petty savings from the public through the 3,111 local post offices, the 13 offices of the Bank of Finland, as well as through its own head office and 22 branches. The National Pension Institute and 49 private insurance companies also granted credits in 1976.

BANKING

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million;
Fmk. = Finnish markkaa)

CENTRAL BANK

Suomen Pankki—Finlands Bank (The Bank of Finland): P.O.B. 160, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1811; Bank of

Issue under the guarantee and supervision of the Parliament; cap. Fmk. 1,400m. (Dec. 1975); Gov. MAUNO KOIVISTO; 12 brs.; publ. *Monthly Bulletin, Year Book*.

Ålands Aktiebank: Torggatan 3, Mariehamn; f. 1919; cap. Fmk. 6m.; dep. Fmk. 252m. (Aug. 1977); 18 brs.; Chair. JAN-ERIK LINDFORS; Chief Gen. Man. TH. ERIKSSON.

Finlands Hypoteksförening (Mortgage Society of Finland): P.O.B. 509, 9 Georgsgatan, Helsinki; f. 1861; cap. Fmk. 4.5m. (Dec. 1976); Pres. ASLAK FRÄNTI; Gen. Man. ERKKI LINKOMO.

Helsingin Osakepankki—Helsingfors Aktiebank (Bank of Helsinki Ltd.): P.O.B. 10110, Aleksanterinkatu 17, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1913; cap. Fmk. 205m.; dep. Fmk. 1,659m. (Aug. 1977); 121 brs.; Chair. KALERVO SALO; Chief Gen. Man. F. PETTERSSON.

Kansallis-Osake-Pankki: Aleksanterinkatu 42, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1889; cap. Fmk. 813m.; total dep. Fmk. 8,201m. (Aug. 1977); Chair. REINO ROSSI; Chief Gen. Man. VEIKKO MAKONEN; 430 brs.; publ. *Economic Review* (quarterly).

Maa- ja teollisuuskiinteistöpankki Oy—Land-och industri-fastighetsbanken Ab (Land and Industrial Mortgage Bank Ltd.): Arkadiankatu 23, Helsinki 10; f. 1916; cap. Fmk. 14m. (Dec. 1976); Pres. SAMULI SUOMELA; Chair. SEPPÖ KONTTINEN; Man. Dir. JAAKKO SAIKKONEN.

Mortgage Bank of Finland Oy: Fabianinkatu 10, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1956; cap. Fmk. 52m. (Dec. 1976); Chair. MAUNO KOIVISTO; Man. Dir. HEIKKI VALVANNE.

Osuuspankkien Keskuspankki Oy (*Central Bank of the Co-operative Banks of Finland Ltd.*): Arkadiankatu 23, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1902; cap. Fmk. 119m.; dep. Fmk. 1,865m. (Aug. 1977); Chair. ESA TIMONEN; Chief Gen. Man. SEPPO KONTTINEN.

Postipankki (*Post Office Bank*): Unioninkatu 22, 00007 Helsinki 7; f. 1886; dep. Fmk. 6,352m. (July 1977); functions through the head office and the 22 branches, the 3,111 local post offices and 13 offices of the Bank of Finland; Chair. MAUNO KOIVISTO; Chief Gen. Man. HEIKKI TUOMINEN.

Skopbank (Säästopankkien Keskus-Osake-Pannkki) (*Central Bank of the Savings Banks*): Aleksanterinkatu 46, Helsinki; f. 1909; cap. Fmk. 98m.; dep. Fmk. 1,725m. (Aug. 1977); Pres. P. TERHO; Chief Gen. Man. MATTI RANKI.

Suomen Asuntophoteekkipankki (*Residential Mortgage Bank of Finland*): Bulevardi 3, Helsinki; f. 1927; cap. Fmk. 3m. (1976); Pres. PAUL PAAVELA; Man. TARMO SIVULA.

Suomen Kiinteistöpankki Oy—Fastighetsbanken i Finland Ab (*Finnish Real Estate Bank Ltd.*): Pohjoisesplanad 35 Ab, Helsinki 10; f. 1907; cap. Fmk. 19.0m. (1976); Pres. MATTI RANKI; Man. Dir. KALEVI KAUNISKANGAS.

Suomen Teollisuuspankki Oy, Industribanken i Finland Ab (*Industrial Bank of Finland Ltd.*): Fabianinkatu 8, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1924; cap. Fmk. 34m.; Chair. VEIKKO MAKONEN; Vice-Chair. MIKA TIIVOLA; Man. Dir. RAIMO ILASKIVI.

Suomen Yhdyspankki Oy-Föreningsbanken: Finland A.B. (*Union Bank of Finland*): Aleksanterinkatu 30, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1862; cap. Fmk. 336m.; total dep. Fmk. 11,137m. (July 1977); Chair. E. J. MANNER; Chief Gen. Man. MIKA TIIVOLA; 358 brs. and sub-brs.; publs. *Unitas* (quarterly review in English, German, Swedish, Finnish), *Talousviesti-Ekonomisk Bulletin*, *Yhdysrengas-Föreningslänken*.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

Osuuspankkien Keskusliitto r.y. (*Central Union of the Co-operative Banks*): 00100 Helsinki 10, Arkadiankatu 23; f. 1928; in 1976 there were 380 co-operative banks (1,195 offices) with a membership of 293,600; Gen. Man. MATTI LATOLA; publs. *YV, Osuuspankkilehti, Osuuspankkijärjestön taloudellinen katsaus*.

Suomen Pankkiyhdistys (*Finnish Bankers' Association*): Fabianinkatu 8, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1914; Pres. FILIP PETTERSSON; Man. Dir. Dr. RAIMO ILASKIVI; Mans. TAPANI MÄNTYSAARI, EERO KOSTAMO; publs. *Kuvastin, Spegeln*.

Suomen Säästöpankkiliitto (*Finnish Savings Banks Association*): Helsinki 10, Pohjoisesplanadi 35A; f. 1906; 280 mems.; Chair. JUKKA MIKKOLA; Man. Dir. MATTI ALI-MELKKILÄ; publs. *Säästöpankki, Kymppi, Sparbanken, Stad och Bygd*.

Rahalaitosten neuvottelukunta (*The Joint Delegation of the Banking Institutions*): Chair. MIKA TIIVOLA; Sec. HEIKKI PÖNTISKOSKI.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Exchange: Helsinki 10, Fabianinkatu 14; f. 1912; Chair. MIKA TIIVOLA; Man. Dir. RAIMO ILASKIVI.

INSURANCE

Aura Group: Tukholmankatu 2, Helsinki 25; Gen. Man. PERTTI PALOREIMO.

Keskinäinen Henkivakuutusyhtiö Aura.

Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö Aura: f. 1917.

Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö Metsäpalo.

Avbrottsförsäkringsaktiebolaget OTSO: Helsinki 12, Bulevarden 10, P.O.B. 10589; f. 1939; Man. Dir. ERIK LILIUS.

Eläkevakuutusosakeyhtiö Ilmarinen (*Pension Insurance Company Ilmarinen*): Eerikinkatu 41 Helsinki 18; f. 1961; Man. Dir. JUHANI SALMINEN.

Eläke-Varma keskinäinen vakuutusyhtiö: Bulevardi 7, 00120 Helsinki 12; f. 1947; Gen. Man. C. G. AMINOFF; Vice-Gen. Man. VILJO KEINÄNEN; Dir. JUHANI KOLEHMAINEN.

Fennia Försäkrings- AB (*Fennia Insurance Co. Ltd.*): 00101 Helsinki 10, P.O.B. 247, 25 Unionsgatan; f. 1882; Man. Dir. OLOF HERNBERG; fire, marine, transport, accident, burglary, automobile, etc. and reinsurance.

Finska Sjöförsäkrings Aktiebolaget (*Finnish Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.*): 00101 Helsinki 10, P.O.B. 276; f. 1898; Gen. Man. HENRIK KRAUSE; marine, inland transit, aviation, fire, burglary, reinsurance, etc.

Försäkrings-AB Liv-Alandia: Ålandsvägen 31, 22100 Mariehamn; f. 1961; Gen. Man. WILLIAM NORDLUND.

Keskinäinen Henkivakuutusyhtiö Pohja (*Pohja Mutual Life Insurance Co.*): Helsinki 10, Runebergink. 5; f. 1922; Chair. VEIKKO LOPPI; Man. Dir. JUKKA SYRJÄNEN.

Keskinäinen Henkivakuutusyhtiö Suomi-Salama (*Suomi-Salama Mutual Life Insurance Co.*): Lönnrotinkatu 5, 00120 Helsinki 12; f. 1890; Gen. Man. JAAKKO LASSILA; Chair. Board of Dirs. KARI KARHUNEN.

Keskinäinen Vahinkovakuutusyhtiö Kansa (*Kansa Mutual General Insurance Co.*): Hämeentie 33, 00500 Helsinki 50; f. 1919; Gen. Man. ERKKI PESONEN.

Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö Kaleva (*Kaleva Mutual Insurance Co.*): 02200 Espoo 20; f. 1874; Man. Dir. JAAKKO ORA; life insurance only.

Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö Sampo (*Sampo Mutual Insurance Co.*): Yliopistonkatu 27, Turku; f. 1909; Man. Dir. A. KATAJA.

Keskinäinen yhtiö Teollisuusvakuutus (*Industrial Mutual Insurance Company*): P.O.B. 12, 00211 Helsinki 21; f. 1890; Gen. Man. CARL-OLAF HOMÉN.

Livförsäkrings-AB Verdandi: Olofsvägen 2, Åbo; f. 1921; Gen. Man. K. LJUNGMAN.

Meijerien Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö: Lastenodinkuja 1, 00180 Helsinki 18; f. 1920; Man. A. ISOPURO.

Osuuspankkien Keskinäinen Vakuutusyhtiö (*Mutual Insurance Co. of the Co-operative Banks*): 00100 Helsinki 10, Arkadiankatu 23; f. 1964; Gen. Man. ASKO KUTVONEN.

Pohjola-yhtiöt Suomi-Salama: Lapinmäentie 1, Helsinki 30; f. 1891; Chair. Supervisory Board PAAVO HONKAJUURI; Chair. Board of Dirs. KARI KARHUNEN; Man. Dir. JAAKKO LASSILA; all branches except life. **Osmo**: f. 1899; reinsurance of Finnish companies.

Redarnas Ömsesidiga Försäkringsbolag: Ålandsvägen 31, 22100 Mariehamn; f. 1938; Gen. Man. WILLIAM NORDLUND.

Suomen Vakuutus Osakeyhtiö—Finlands Assurans Aktiebolag: Vattuniemenkuja 8, 00210 Helsinki 21; f. 1957; Gen. Man. C.-O. HOMÉN.

Yrittäjien Vakuutus keskinäinen yhtiö: Aleksanterinkatu 7, Helsinki 10; f. 1928; Gen. Man. M. JOKINEN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

International Chamber of Commerce (Finnish Section): Fabianinkatu 14A, 00100 Helsinki 10.

Finnish Foreign Trade Association: P.O.B. 908, Arkadiankatu 4-6B, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1919; Patron URHO KEKKONEN; Chair. MIKA THIVOLA; Vice-Chair. MATTI NUUTILA, HARRY B. BERNER; Man. Dir. HARRI MALMBERG; publs. *Finnish Trade Review*, *Finshij Torgovij Journal*, *Finnische Handelsrundschau*, *Designed in Finland*.

Suomen Keskuskauppakamari (The Central Chamber of Commerce of Finland): Helsinki 10, Fabianinkatu 14; f. 1918; Pres. VEIKKO MAKONEN; Gen. Man. SAKARI YRJÖNEN; 21 local Chambers of Commerce represented by 8 mems. each on Board; publ. *Kauppakamarilehti* (Chamber of Commerce Journal), in Finnish and Swedish.

Helsinki Chamber of Commerce: 00100 Helsinki 10, Kalevankatu 12; f. 1917; 1,300 mems.; Pres. KAUKO RASTAS; Man. Dir. ROLF BIESE.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Suomen Metsäteollisuuden Keskusliitto r.y. (Central Association of Finnish Forest Industries): Eteläesplanadi 2, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1918; Chair. GAY EHRRROTH; Man. Dir. LAURI KIRVES. The Central Association publishes *Suomen Puutalous*, *Paperi ja Puu-Papper och Trä* (only technical), and *Finnish Paper and Timber*. Members of the Central Association are 58 companies in the timber industry and the following trade associations:

Finnboard (Finnish Board Mills' Association): Eteläesplanadi 2, P.O.B. 420, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1943; 13 mems.; Man. Dir. B. GRÖNHAGEN.

Puutalo (Sales Association for Prefabricated Houses): Mannerheimintie 15A, 00260 Helsinki 26; f. 1940; 2 mems.; Man. Dir. V. O. REMES.

Suomen Kuitulevy-yhdistys (Wallboard Association of Finland): Opastinsilta 8B, 00520 Helsinki 52; f. 1953, reorganized 1960; 5 mems.; Man. Dir. A. PENTINSAARI.

Suomen Lastulevy-yhdistys (Finnish Particle Board Association): Opastinsilta 8B, 00520 Helsinki 52; 8 mems.; Man. Dir. P. HILLU.

Suomen Paperin- ja Kartonginjalostajain Yhdistys—Converta (Finnish Paper and Board Converters' Association—Converta): Fabianinkatu 9, P.O.B. 35, 00131 Helsinki 13; f. 1944; 9 mems.; Man. Dir. ANTTI RISLAKKI.

Suomen Paperitehtaitten Yhdistys—Finnpap (Finnish Paper Mills' Association): Eteläesplanadi 2, P.O.B. 380, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1918; sales organization for the Finnish paper industry; 18 mems.; Man. Dir. J. KEINO.

Suomen Sahanomistajayhdistys (Finnish Sawmill Owners' Association): Fabianinkatu 29C, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1895; 46 mems.; Man. Dir. P. MIETTINEN.

Suomen Selluloosayhdistys—Finncell: Eteläesplanadi 2, P.O.B. 60, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1918; 19 mems.; Man. Dir. L. LONDÉN.

Suomen Vaneriyhdistys (Association of Finnish Plywood Industry): Opastinsilta 8B, 00520 Helsinki 52; f. 1939; 13 mems.; Man. Dir. ERIK LINDSTRÖM.

Teollisuuden Keskusliitto (Confederation of Finnish Industries): Helsinki 13, Eteläranta 10; f. 1921; the

central organization of Finnish industry; 22 member associations; Chair. BJÖRN WESTERLUND; Man. Dir. TIMO LAATUNEN.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Enigheten Contrallaget (Butter and Cheese Export): Helsinki 39, Päiväläisentie 1; 10 mems.; Chair. and Managing Dir. B. LEMBERG.

Finnish Cabinet Makers' and Wood Turners' Association: Helsinki, P. Esplanadikatu 25A; f. 1944; Man. Dir. JUHO SAVIO.

Finnish Joinery Association: Helsinki, P. Esplanadikatu 25A; f. 1944; Man. Dir. JUHO SAVIO.

Hankkija Wholesale Co-operative Society (Agricultural): P.O.B. 80, SF-00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1905; Turnover Fmk. 3,500m. (1975); Gen. Man. JORMA JÄRVI.

Kesko Oy (Finnish Retailers' Wholesale Co. Ltd.): Sata-makatu 3, 00160 Helsinki 16; f. 1941; retailer-owned wholesale corporation, trading in food, machinery, hardware, textiles, etc.; Gen. Man. T. KOSKI; publs. *Kauppa Käy*, *Handelsnytt*, *Rautaviesti*, *Kauppias*, *Maatilan Pirkka*, *Aker-Birka*, *Pirkka*, *Elintarvikeuutiset*, *Kone-Kesko*, *Keskolainen*.

Keskusosuusliike OTK (Central Co-operative Society): P.O.B. 120, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1917; 64 co-operatives with 650,000 mems.; Pres. EERO SALOVAARA; publs. *OTKn Laatutietoa* (Quality Control Magazine), *OTKn Renkaat*.

Kulutusosuuskuntien Keskusliitto (KK) r.y. (The Co-operative Union): Mikonkatu 17, P.O.B. 740, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1916; 65 mem. societies, 640,000 individual mems.; Chair. VEIKKO HELLE; Dir.-Gen. NILO HÄMÄLÄINEN; publs. *ME* (fortnightly), *E konsumenten* (monthly), *E* (monthly), *Maamies* (two monthly).

Maataloustuottajain Keskusliitto (Central Union of Agricultural Producers): Helsinki 10, Simonkatu 6; f. 1917; 331,327 mems. (1976); Gen. Sec. MATTI UUSITALO; publ. *Maaseudun Tulevaisuus* (tri-weekly).

Metex Corporation: Helsinki, Ruoholahdenk. 4; f. 1948; export organization of the Finnish Metal and Engineering Industries; Chair. M. NUUTILA; Pres. K. UUSITALO.

Oy Labor Ab (Agricultural Machinery): Helsinki 70, Traktorvägen 2; f. 1898; Gen. Man. H. BÄCKSTRÖM.

Pellervo-Seura (Pellervo Society): Helsinki 10, Simonkatu 6; f. 1899; 790 mem. societies (incl. 8 central co-operative societies); central organization of Farmers' co-operatives; Man. Dr. Esko Koivisto; publs. *Pellervo* (fortnightly), *Suomen Osuustoimintalehti* (six times a year).

Suomen Betoniteollisuuden Keskusjärjestö r.y. (Association of the Concrete Industry in Finland): Lapinlahdenk. 1A A8, 00180 Helsinki 18; f. 1963; 103 mems.; Chair. LAURI JÄMSÄ; Man. Dir. ILKKA LARJOMAA; publs. *Betonituote journal*, *Handbook*.

Suomen Kalastusyhdistys (Central Association representing Fishing Interests): Urheilukatu 14A10, 00250 Helsinki 25; f. 1891; 325,000 mems.; Sec. L. LIEDES; publs. *Suomen Kalastuslehti* (8 times a year), *Fiskeritidskrift for Finland* (6 times a year), *Kalastaja* (5 times a year).

Suomen Osuuskauppojen Keskuskunta (SOK) (Finnish Co-operative Wholesale Society): Villhönkatu 7, Helsinki; f. 1904; 217 mems.; Man. Dir. VILJO LUUKKA; publs. *Yhteishyvä*, *Osuuskauppalehti*, *Samarbete*, *Handelslaget*.

Suomen Teknillinen Kauppaliitto (*Finnish Association of Technical Traders*): Mannerheimintie 14B, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1918; the organization of the biggest importers who deal in iron, steel, and non-ferrous metals, machines and equipment, heavy chemicals and raw materials; 67 mems.; Chair. K. KUOSMANEN; Managing Dir. KLAUS VARTIOVAARA.

Suomen Tukkukauppiain Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Wholesalers and Importers' Association*): 00130 Helsinki 13, Fabianinkatu 23; f. 1920; 300 mem. firms include those of 11 affiliated organizations; Man. KAARLO ARVE; publs. *Suomen Tukkukauppa* (Finnish Wholesale Trade) (monthly), *Year Book* and *Tukkukaupan Tila* (yearly report on wholesale turnover).

Suomen Työn Liitto (STL) (*The Association for Finnish Work—AFW*): Helsinki, Runebergink. 60B; f. 1912; public relations for Finnish products and for Finnish work; 800 mems.; Chair. of Board of Govs. HEINO LESKELÄ; Chair. of Board of Dirs. ROLF JLVESVIITA; Man. Dir. MATTI HÖÖK; publ. *Tuotanto-uutiset* (five times a year).

Svenska Lantbruksproducenternas Centralförbund (*Union of Swedish Agricultural Producers*): Lönnrotsgatan 35; f. 1945; 21,341 mems.; Swedish-speaking producers; Chair. O. ROSENDAHL; publ. *Landsbygdens Folk* (weekly).

Tuottajain Lihakeskuskunta (*Finnish Farmers' Meat Marketing Association*): Vanha talvitie 5, Helsinki; f. 1936; 8 mem. co-operatives; Man. Dir. O. SIPILÄ; publ. *Lihantuottaja* (eight times a year).

Valio Finnish Co-operative Dairies' Association: Helsinki, Kalevankatu 61; f. 1905; 181 mems. (dairies); Man. Dir. ERKKI AHOLA.

Vientikunta Muna (*The Central Co-operative Egg Export Association*): Helsinki, P.O. Box 115; f. 1921; 9,800 mems.; Chair. and Man. Dir. MATTI KALLELA.

Yleinen Osuuskauppojen Liitto (YOL) r.y. (*The General Union of Co-operative Stores*): Helsinki, Vilhonkatu 7; f. 1908; 217 mems. socs., 696,400 individual mems.; Managing Dir. VILJO LUUKKA; publs. *Yhteishyvä*, *Samarbele*, *Osuuskauppalehti*, *Handelslaget*.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Liiketyöntäjäin Keskusliitto LTK r.y. (*Confederation of Commerce Employers*): Eteläranta 10, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1945. The LTK is divided into seven member associations and consists of about 5,200 member enterprises with about 275,500 employees. Chair. TAPIO KOSKI; Man. Dir. JARMO PELLIKKA.

Suomen Työntäjäin Keskusliitto (*Finnish Employers' Confederation*): Eteläranta 10, Helsinki 13; f. 1907. The main aim is to safeguard the interests of the employers in questions concerning their relations with employees. The STK consists of 29 different branch associations with about 8,200 mostly privately owned member enterprises employing about 602,000 employees. Chair. STIG. H. HÄSTÖ; Man. Dir. PENTTI SOMERTO; publs. *Teollisuuslehti* (monthly in Finnish), *Työntäjä-Arbeitsgivaren* (weekly news bulletin).

BRANCH ASSOCIATIONS

Autoalan Työntäjäliitto r.y. (*Federation of Motor Car Trade Employers*): Liisankatu 21B 11, 00170 Helsinki 17; 340 mems.; Chair. KALLE J. HIRVI; Man. Dir. TUOMAS KALLIALA.

Kenkäteollisuuden Työntäjäliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Shoe Industry*): Vuorikatu 4, 00100 Helsinki 10; 48 mems.; Chair. OLAVI EHOLUOTO; Man. Dir. JAAKKO VANNELA.

Kiviteollisuusliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Stone-cutting Industry*): Joutsenonk. 67, 55420 Imatra 42; 43 mems.; Chair. and Man. Dir. PAAVO PIHLMAN.

Konttorikoneliikkeiden Yhdistys r.y. (*Association of the Office Machine Merchants*): Mannerheimintie 14B, Helsinki; 111 mems.; Chair. TOM HYNINEN; Man. Dir. KLAUS V. VARTIOVAARA; publ. *Uudistuva Konttori* (six times a year).

Lasikeraaminen Teollisuusliitto (*Finnish Glass and Ceramic Manufacturers' Association*): Yrjönkatu 13, 00120 Helsinki 12; Chair. A. O. KOLEHMAINEN.

Laukkuteollisuusliitto r.y. (*Federation of the Bag and Suitcase Industry*): Vuorikatu 4A, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1940; 25 mems.; Chair. J. KÄÄRIÄINEN; Gen. Sec. TAUNO LEHTI.

Metsäteollisuuden Työntäjäliitto (*Employers' Association of Forest Industries*): Fabianinkatu 9A, 00130 Helsinki 13; 69 mems.; Chair. MAURI MELAMIES; Man. Dir. LAURI T. OLKINUORA.

Nahkateollisuuden Työntäjäliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Leather Industry*): Eteläranta 10, 00130 Helsinki 13; 24 mems.; Chair. PERTTI HELLEMAA; Man. Dir. JAAKKO VANNELA.

Putkijohtotyöntäjäinliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Plumbing Trade*): Unioninkatu 14, 00130 Helsinki 13; 154 mems.; Chair. VEIKKO JUVA; Man. Dir. LAURI PYRHÖNEN.

Puusepänteollisuuden Liitto r.y. (*Association of Wood-working Industries*): Pohjoisranta 4, Helsinki 17; 113 mems.; Chair. OLAVI SILVO; Man. Dir. ARTO TÄHTINEN.

Ranniko—ja Sisävesiliikenteen Työntäjäliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of Coastal Shipping and Interior Waterways Traffic*): see under Shipping.

Suomen Asfalttityöntäjäinliitto r.y. (*Employers' Federation of the Finnish Asphalt Industry*): Unioninkatu 14, 00130 Helsinki 13; 27 mems.; Chair. KEIJO KARMO; Man. Dir. LAURI PYRHÖNEN.

Suomen Lasiteollisuuden Työntäjäliitto (*Employers' Federation of the Finnish Glass Industry*): Yrjönkatu 13, 00120 Helsinki 12; f. 1906; 9 mems.; Chair. H. SÖDERSTRÖM; Man. Dir. ENSIO AURA.

Suomen Lasitus- ja Hiomoliitto r.y. (*Federation of the Finnish Glazing and Glasscutting Works*): Mannerheimintie 108, 00250 Helsinki 25; 82 mems.; Chair. and Man. Dir. MARTTI LINDBLOM.

Suomen Lastauttajain Työntäjäliitto r.y. (*Employers' Corporation of Stevedores in Finland*): Kalevankatu 12, Helsinki 10; 63 mems.; Chair. GERHARD ERIKSSON; Man. Dir. JAN-ERIK EHRSTRÖM.

Suomen Metalliteollisuuden Työntäjäliitto (*Finnish Metal Trades Employers' Association*): Eteläranta 10, 00130 Helsinki 13; 758 mems.; Chair. TOR STOLPE; Man. Dir. ROLF WIDÉN.

Suomen Rakennusteollisuusliitto r.y. (*Finnish Building Industry Federation*): Unioninkatu 14, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1946; 416 mems.; Chair. MARTTI RUOLA; Man. Dir. LAURI PYRHÖNEN.

Suomen Tiiliteollisuusliitto r.y. (*The Finnish Brick Industry Association*): Iso Roobertinkatu 20, 00120 Helsinki 12; 17 mems.; Chair. ARVI PALOHEIMO; Man. Dir. A. LUMMAA.

Suomen Työntäjäin Yleinen Ryhmä (*General Group of Finnish Employers*): Eteläranta 10, 00130 Helsinki 13; 494 mems.; Chair. MARTTI HOVI; Man. Dir. LAURI SAURAMA.

Sähkötyönantajain Liitto r.y. (*Electrical Employers' Federation*): Yrjönkatu 13, 00120 Helsinki 13; 200 mems.; Chair. V. KOSKELA; Man. Dir. MATTI HÖYSTI.

Tekstiiliteollisuuden Työnantajaliitto (*Employers' Association of Textile Industries*): Aleksis Kivenkatu 10, Tampere; f. 1905; 106 mems.; Chair. H. LILIUS; Man. Dir. MARTTI PULKKINEN.

Vaatetusteollisuusliitto r.y. (*Clothing Industry Federation*): Eteläranta 10, "Ryhmä", 00130 Helsinki 13; 178 mems.; Chair. VEIKKO SIPILÄ; Man. Dir. JAAKKO VANNELA.

Voimalaitosten Työnantajaliitto r.y. (*Federation of Power Plant Employers*): Yrjönkatu 13, 00120 Helsinki 12; f. 1945; 100 mems.; Chair. AULIS HIEKKO; Man. Dir. MATTI HÖYSTI.

TRADE UNIONS

Suomen Ammattiliittojen Keskusjärjestö SAK r.y. (*Central Organization of Finnish Trade Unions*): Siltasaarenkatu 3-5A, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1907; Pres. PEKKA OIVIO; Vice-Pres. OLAVI HÄNNINEN, PERTTI VIINANEN; Secs. PER-ERIK LUNDH, SIMO ELOMAA; 28 affiliated unions; 951,190 mems. (1976); publs. *Palkkатыöläinen* (weekly), *Löntagaren* (Swedish weekly).

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

(Membership of over 5,000 (1975))

Auto- ja Kuljetusalan Työntekijäliitto r.y. (*Finnish Transport Workers' Union*): Haapaniemenkatu 7-9, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1948; Pres. MARTTI VEIRTO; Secs. ESKO VAHTER, EERIK RUOTSALAINEN; publ. *Auto- ja Kuljetusala* (fortnightly); 33,578 mems.

Hotelli- ja Ravintolahenkilökunnan Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union*): Haapaniemenkatu 7-9, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1933; Pres. MATTI HAAPAKOSKI; Sec. JORMA KALLIO; 37,050 mems.; publ. *Ravintolahenkilökunta* (monthly).

Kemian Työntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Chemical Workers' Union*): Haapaniemenkatu 7-9, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1970; Pres. LAURI VILPONIEMI; Sec. HOLGER NIEMINEN; 18,887 mems.

Kiinteistötyöntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Caretakers' Union*): Iso Roobertinkatu 3A 21, 00120 Helsinki 12; f. 1948; Pres. KAARLO PERÄ-KASARI; Secs. ALVAR LANKILA, TEUVO PELTOLA; 10,236 mems.; publ. *Kiinteistötyö* (monthly).

Kumi- ja Nahkätöväen Liitto r.y. (*Rubber and Leather Workers' Union*): Pohjoisranta 4A24, 00170 Helsinki 17; f. 1937; Pres. VÄINÖ HUHTAMAKI; Sec. VILJO IKONEN; 16,500 mems.; publ. *Nahka- ja Kumi-työläinen* (fortnightly).

Kunnallisten Työntekijäin ja Viranhaltijain Liitto r.y.—KTV (*Finnish Municipal Workers' and Salaried Employees' Union*): Kolmas linja 4, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1931; Pres. OLAVI DAHL; Asst. Gen. Sec. JOUNI RISKILÄ; 119,500 mems.; publ. *Kunta ja Me* (fortnightly).

Liiketyöntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Union of Commercial Workers*): Unioninkatu 45H 107, 00170 Helsinki 27; f. 1917; Pres. KUNTO KASKI; Sec. KAUKO SUHONEN; 91,110 mems.; publ. *Liikeliiitto* (fortnightly).

Metallityöväen Liitto r.y. (*Metal Workers' Union*): Siltasaarenkatu 3-5, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1899; Pres. SULO PENTTILÄ; Vice-Pres. ILMARI KOSONEN; Secs. E. YRJÖNEN, H. VAINIO; 151,355 mems.; publ. *Ahjo* (weekly).

Paperiteollisuuden Työntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Paper Industry Workers' Union*): Siltasaarenkatu 3-5B, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1906; Pres. VEIKKO AHTOLA; Secs. ANTERO MÄKI, KALEVI ARONEN; 48,600 mems.; publ. *Paperiliitto* (fortnightly).

Puutyöväen Liitto r.y. (*Wood Workers' Union*): Haapaniemenkatu 7-9, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1973; Pres. ESKO SUIKKANEN; Sec. EINO SAILAS, EDVIN KENRAALI; 49,000 mems.; publ. *Puutyöläinen* (weekly).

Rakennustyöläisten Liitto r.y. (*Building Workers' Union*): Viherniemenkatu 5, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1930; Pres. AARNO AITAMURTO; Vice-Pres. MATTI OJALA; Sec. HANNU ALANOJA; 96,039 mems.; publ. *Rakentaja* (weekly).

Suomen Elintarviketyöläisten Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Food Stuff Workers' Union*): Siltasaarenkatu 3-5A, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1905; Pres. JARL SUND; Sec. EERO LEHTONEN; 38,000 mems.; publ. *Elintae* (fortnightly).

Suomen Kirjatyöntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Bookworkers' Union*): Ratakatu 9, 00120 Helsinki 12; f. 1897; Pres. AARNE KOSKINEN; Sec. PENTTI LEVO; 23,436 mems.; publ. *Kirjatyö* (fortnightly).

Suomen Lasi- ja Posliinityöväen Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Glass and Porcelain Workers' Union*): Haapaniemenkatu 7-9, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1907; Pres. RISTO SAINIO; Sec. TOIVO PARTANEN; 6,134 mems.

Suomen Maaseututyöväen Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Rural Workers' Union*): Haapaniemenkatu 7-9, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1945; Pres. PEKKA VIRTANEN; Vice-Pres. KAARLO TAMMELA; Secs. RAIMO LINDLOF, PENTTI ERKKILÄ; 26,900 mems.; publ. *Maaseututyöväen Viesti* (monthly).

Suomen Merimies-Unioni r.y. (*Finnish Seamen's Union*): Iso Roobertinkatu 30, 00120 Helsinki 12; f. 1916; Pres. REIJO ANTILA; Vice-Pres. LAURI HEINONEN; Sec. ROBERT HERDIN; 12,525 mems.; publ. *Merimies-Sjömannen* (monthly).

Suomen Sähköalantyyöntekijäin Liitto r.y. (*Finnish Electric Workers' Union*): Hämeenkatu 17A, 33200 Tampere 20; f. 1960; Pres. VILHO PEKKONEN; Vice-Pres. ALPO HOLI; Secs. EINO HALONEN, PAAVO TALALA; 24,816 mems.; publ. *Vasama* (fortnightly).

Tekstiili- ja Vaatetustyöväen Liitto r.y. (*Textile and Clothing Workers' Union*): Hämeenkatu 5B, 33100 Tampere 10; f. 1960; Pres. SEPPO NIEMI; Vice-Pres. ELSA AALTONEN; Secs. VIEKKO OKSANEN, ORVO PANTTI; 46,350 mems.

Virkamiesten ja Työntekijäin Yhteisjärjestö VTY r.y. (*Central Committee of Public Servants*): Haapaniemenkatu 7, 00530 Helsinki 53; f. 1961; Pres. UNTO KEIJONEN; Gen. Sec. LAURI J. HAVIA; 101,161 mems.

Toimihenkilö- ja Virkamiesjärjestöjen Keskusliitto—TVK r.y. (*Confederation of Salaried Employees*): Asemamiehenkatu 4, 00520 Helsinki 52; f. 1944; non-political; 20 affiliates; Chair. OSO LAAKSO; c. 300,000 mems.; publ. *TVK-lehti* (TVK Newspaper—monthly).

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

(Membership of over 5,000)

Ammattioppilaitosten opettajien liitto (*Association of Vocational and Technical Teachers*): Asemamiehenkatu 4, 00520 Helsinki 52; f. 1930; 5,700 mems.; Chair. MATTI KINNUNEN; Exec. Dir. MATTI HAAPANIEMI; publ. *Ammattikasvatus*.

Kunnallisvirkamiesliitto (*Federation of Municipal Employees*): Asemamiehenkatu 4, 00520 Helsinki 52; f. 1918; 33,000 mems.; Chair. TAISTO MURSULA; Exec. Dir. E. KANTOLA; publ. *Kunnallisvirkamies*.

Pankkitoimihenkilöliitto (*Federation of Bank Employees*): Asemapäällikönkatu 3C, 00520 Helsinki 52; f. 1931; 27,000 mems.; Chair. JAAKKO RIUTTAMÄKI; Exec. Dir. YRJÖ O. KOSTET; publ. *Pankkimieslehti*.

Suomen Apuhoitajaliitto (*Union of Nursing Assistants in Finland*): Jarrumiehenkatu 4, 00520 Helsinki 52; f. 1972; 15,000 mems.; Chair. MIRJAM TIMONEN; publ. *Apuhoitajalehti*.

Suomen Liikeväen Liitto (*Federation of Commercial Employees*): Malminkatu 22 E, 00100 Helsinki 10; 28,000 mems.; Chair. NILS KOMI; Exec. Dir. O. SUOMINEN; publ. *Liikeväki*.

Suomen sairaanhoitajaliitto (*Finnish Federation of Nurses*): Asemamiehenkatu 4, 00520 Helsinki 52; f. 1925; 26,500 mems.; Chair. MISS TOINI NOUSIANNEN; publ. *Sairaanhoitaja Sjukshöterskan*.

Suomen Teollisuustoimihenkilöiden Liitto (*Federation of Industrial Employees*): Asemamiehenkatu 4, 00520 Helsinki 52; 43,000 mems.; Chair. JORMA PALLASAHO; Exec. Dir. TARMO HYVÄRINEN; publ. *Teollisuustoimihenkilö*.

Vakuutusväen Liitto (*Federation of Insurance Employees*): Asemamiehenkatu 4, 00520 Helsinki 52; f. 1945; 8,000 mems.; Chair. TERTTU KAALIKOSKI; Exec. Dir. RAGNAR HANSSON; publ. *Vakuutusväki*.

Valtion laitosten ja yhtiöiden toimihenkilöliitto (*Federation of Employees in State-owned Institutions and Companies*): Kumpulantie 1 A 23, 00510 Helsinki 51; f. 1945; 10,700 mems.; Chair. ERKKI YLÄLAHTI; Exec. Dir. RISTO NUUTILAINEN.

Virkamiesliitto (*Federation of Civil Servants*): Asemamiehenkatu 4, 00520 Helsinki 52; f. 1917; 60,000 mems.; Chair. VILJO TUOKKO; publ. *Virkamieslehti*.

Suomen Opettajain Liitto (*Finnish Teachers' Union*): Topeliuksenkatu 41A, 00250 Helsinki 25; f. 1893; 28,000 mems.; Chair. AIMO TAMMIVUORI; publ. *Opettaja*.

Virkamiesten ja Työntekijäin Yhteisjärjestö (VTY) r.y. (*The Joint Organization of Civil Servants and Workers*): Haapaniemenkatu 7-9 B-talo, Helsinki 53; f. 1961; 14 affiliated unions; 101,161 mems.; Pres. UNTO KEIJONEN; Sec.-Gen. LAURI J. HAVIA.

Four unions are affiliated to the Federation of Finnish Technical Functionary Organizations; membership about 14,000.

There are 24 unaffiliated unions, with a total membership of about 94,000.

STATE OWNED INDUSTRIES

There has never been any government policy in Finland to nationalize industries. Occasionally, however, it has been found necessary for various reasons to give substantial state aid in setting up a company and the state has retained a majority of shares in these companies. All are administered as limited companies, the state being represented on the Board of Management and at the General Meeting of Shareholders by either the relevant Minister or an official of the relevant Ministry.

In 1970 these companies employed 59,124 persons, about 10 per cent of the country's total industrial labour

force. Exports from the state owned companies were over 16 per cent of the country's total exports.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

Oy Alko Ab (*State Alcohol Monopoly of Finland*): Helsinki; production, import, export and sale of alcoholic beverages and spirits; has monopoly of retail sale of all alcoholic beverages except medium beer; 99.9 per cent state owned; Board of Administration Chair. OLAVI LÄHTEENMÄKI; Board of Management Chair. P. KUUSI; 2,931 employees.

Enso-Gutzeit Osakeyhtiö: Kanavaranta 1, 00160 Helsinki 16; f. 1872; wood processing, paper, engineering, chemicals, forestry, merchant shipping, acquiring and installing hydro-electric power; 52.5 per cent state owned; Supervisory Board Chair. OLAVI LINDBLOM; Board of Dirs. Chair. OLAVI J. MATTILA; Vice-Chair. and Man. Dir. PENTTI SALMI; 16,511 employees.

Finnair Oy: see Civil Aviation.

Imatran Voima Osakeyhtiö: Helsinki; f. 1932; electric power; 93.1 per cent state owned; Administrative Council Chair. PAAVO AITIO; Board of Dirs. Chair. PENTTI ALAJOKI; 4,157 employees.

Kemijoki Oy: Helsinki; f. 1954; electric power; 82.54 per cent state owned; Supervisory Board Chair. MARTTI MIETTUNEN; Board of Management Chair. TEUVO HILTUNEN; 600 employees.

Kemira Oy: Helsinki; f. 1920; 9 plants in Finland; fertilizers, chemicals, explosives, safety equipment, synthetic fibres and yarns; Supervisory Board Chair. MATTI MATTILA; Board of Management. Chair MARTTI HOVI; 8,190 employees.

Neste Oy: Keila, 02150 Espoo 15; Naantali and Porvoo; f. 1948; oil refining, petrochemicals, shipping, natural gas; 97.96 per cent state owned; Supervisory Board Chair. ULF SUNDQVIST; Board of Management Chair. UOLEVI RAADE; 3,052 employees.

Oulujoki Osakeyhtiö: Helsinki; f. 1941; electric power; 90.8 per cent state owned; Board of Management Chair. PENTTI ALAJOKI; Man. Dir. HEIKKI LEHTONEN; 405 employees.

Outokumpu Oy: Outokumpu; f. 1932; mining; 51 per cent state owned; Supervisory Board Chair. EMIL SKOG; Board of Dirs. Chair. PETRI BRYK; 8,220 employees.

Rautaruukki Oy: Helsinki; f. 1960; steel processing; 98.7 per cent state owned; Supervisory Board Chair. AHTI KARJALAINEN; Board of Management Chair. HELGE HAAVISTO; 7,500 employees.

Valmet Oy: Helsinki; f. 1946; engineering and shipbuilding; 96.8 per cent state owned; Administrative Council Chair. VEIKKO HELLE; Board of Dirs. Chair. OLAVI J. MATTILA; 13,000 employees.

Veitsiluoto Osakeyhtiö: Kemi; f. 1932; wood processing; 88.8 per cent state owned; Supervisory Board Chair. JAAKKO PAJULA; Board of Management Chair. LARS HANNUNKARI; 4,200 employees.

TRADE FAIRS

Osuuskunta Suomen Messut (*Finnish Fair Corporation*): Helsingin Kansainvälinen Messukeskus, P.O.B. 24, 00521 Helsinki 52; f. 1919; principal events: FinnTee (with a special branch each year) each September; FinnConsum, FinnBuild, Habitare (Live and feel cosy) Fairs bi-annually; Helsinki International Boat Show every February; Pres. TEUVO AURA; Chair. KAUKO AHLSTRÖM; Man. Dir. OLLI HEROLD; publ. *Messutiedote*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Valtionrautatiet (State Railways): Finnish State Railways, Board of Administration, Helsinki; began operating 1862; operates 6,010 km. of railways; wide gauge (1,524 mm.); privately-owned total 6 km.; 395 km. of route is electrified; Dir.-Gen. P. PAAVELA; publs. Statistical books: *Valtionrautateiden kuuhausikatsaus* (monthly), *Rautatietilasto* (annual), *Valtionrautateiden vuosikatsaus* (annual).

OTHER RAILWAYS

Jo-Fo Oy: Forssa; Man. Dir. A. J. HAAPAKOSKI.

Karhula Railway: Karhula; f. 1937; Man. Dir. JOUKO PUNNONEN.

ROADS

Tie- ja vesirakennushallitus (The National Board of Public Roads and Waterways): Eteläesplanadi 4, 00131 Helsinki 13; f. 1799; central office and 13 Road and Waterway Districts; in charge of developing road and water traffic, taking care of planning, constructing and maintaining roads, bridges and ferries, water channels, channels for floating, canals, ports and piers; Dir.-Gen. MARTTI NISKALA; Dir.-in-Chief VÄINÖ SUONIO; publs. *Tie- ja vesirakennuslaitos, Toimintakentomus*, *Tie- ja vesirakennukset* (annual statistical book), *Tie- ja vesirakennuslaitos* (The National Board of Public Roads and Waterways).

There are 73,763 km. of public roads, of which 186 km. are motorways, 10,615 km. main roads I and II class, 29,460 km. other highways and 33,688 km. local roads. In addition, there are about 31,401 km. of private roads subsidized for their maintenance.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Autoliitto—Automobile and Touring Club of Finland: Fabianinkatu 14, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1919; approx. 45,000 mems.; Pres. OLAVI JAAKKOLA; Man. Dir. HEIMO JAAKKOLA; publ. *Moottori Motor* (ten Finnish, four Swedish a year, circ. 60,000).

INLAND WATERWAYS

Tie- ja vesirakennushallitus (The National Board of Public Roads and Waterways): see Roads.

Suomen Uittajainyhdistys r.y. (Assn. of Finnish Floaters): Fredrikinkatu 61, 00100 Helsinki 10; 334 mems.; Chair. ELIAS J. PURHONEN; Sec. ILMO RINKINEN.

Lakes cover 31,500 sq. km. The inland waterway system comprises 6,600 km. of buoyed-out channels, 40 open canals and 25 lock canals. In 1976, the waterways carried 4.7 thousand ton-km. domestic goods and 2.1 million domestic passengers.

In August 1963 the U.S.S.R. agreed to lease to Finland the right to use the southern part of the Saimaa Canal. In the summer of 1968 the rebuilt Saimaa Canal was opened for vessels. In 1976 a total of 705,000 tons of goods were transported along the canal.

SHIPPING

The chief export port is Kotka; the main import port is Helsinki, which has five specialized harbours. The West Harbour handles most of the transatlantic traffic, the East Harbour coastal and North Sea freight and most passenger traffic. North Harbour deals only in local launch traffic. Sörnäinen is the timber and coal harbour; Herttoniemi specializes in oil. Other ports include Pori (Björneborg), Turku (Åbo), Rauma and Oulu.

Suomen Varustamoyhdistys—Finlands Rederiförening (Finnish Shipowners' Assn.): Annankatu 25, Box 869, 00101 Helsinki 10; f. 1932; Chair. LARS LANGENSKIÖLD; Man. Dir. PER FORSSKÄHL; 22 mems.

Rannikko- ja Sisävesiliikenteen Työnantajaliitto r.y. (Employers' Federation of Coastal Shipping and Interior Waterways' Traffic): Fredrikinkatu 61, 00100 Helsinki 10; 56 mems.; branch of STK; Chair. ELIAS J. PURHONEN; Man. Dir. ILMO RINKINEN.

Oy Finnlines Ltd.: Korkeavuorenkatu 32, P.O.B. 218, 00131 Helsinki 13; f. 1947; tramping, contract and special services; overseas liner traffic; passenger service Finland-Germany; world-wide bulk services; 20 cargo vessels, 3 passenger ferries, 2 cargo ferries, 5 bulk carriers; Chair. E. LANU.

Oy Finncarriers Ab: Korkeavuorenkatu 34, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1975; liner and contract services between Finland and other European countries and North Africa; Man. Dir. JUHA LANU.

Höyrylaiva Osakeyhtiö Bore—Angfartygs Aktiebolaget Bore: Nunnegatan 4, 20100 Åbo 10; f. 1897; routes: passenger lines, Turku/Åbo - Stockholm, Helsinki/Helsingfors-Stockholm; regular cargo lines: Lübeck-Finland, Finland-South and West Sweden, Finland-South Norway, Turku/Åbo - Harwich - Helsingborg - Turku/Åbo, Finland-North France, North France-Scandinavia, Finland-Holland; Man. Dir. RALF SUNDMAN.

Lundqvist Rederierna: Mariehamn; f. 1927; tanker tramp and liner services; 12 vessels, total tonnage 223,000 d.w. tons; Pres. FRAENK LUNDQVIST; Dir. S. LUNDQVIST.

Neste Oy: Keilaniemi, 02150 Espoo 15; f. 1948; 9 tankers, 2 L.P.G. carriers, 2 tugs; 352,149 d.w.t.; Man. Dir. UOLEVI RAADE.

Oy Henry Nielsen Ab: Centralgatan 7, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1923; managing owners for about 791,500 d.w.t. tanker and dry cargo and 16,000 tons new buildings; shipbrokers, liner- and forwarding-agents; Man. BERNDT AMINOFF; Deputy Man. F. STANGEBYE.

Oy R. Nordström & Co. Ab: Loviisa; f. 1924; shipowners; shipbrokers at Lovisa, Walkom; Man. Dir. M.-R. NORDSTRÖM; Dirs. OLE OKER-BLOM, R. R. NORDSTRÖM, V. NORDSTRÖM, L. ÖRÖ, G. HOLMBERG, J. SEISE.

John Nurminen Oy: Snellmaninkatu 13, Helsinki; f. 1932; shipbrokers, liner and forwarding agents, supervisory offices: Helsinki airport, Tampere, Turku, Kotka, Hanko, Hamina, Rauma, Mäntyluoto, Lappeenranta, Lahti, Jyväskylä, Seinäjoki, Vainikkala; Gen. Man. BIRGER EKSTRÖM.

Rederiaktiebolaget Gustaf Erikson: Mariehamn; f. 1913; 20 dry cargo and refrigerated vessels; Dir. EDGAR ERIKSON.

Rederiaktiebolaget Sally: Strandgatan 7, 22100 Mariehamn; world wide trading; total tonnage 637,462 d.w.t.; Managing Dir. SVEN-ERIK JOHANSSON.

Suomen Höyrylaiva Oy—Finska Ångfartygs Ab—EFFOA (Finland Steamship Company Ltd.): Eteläranta 8, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1883; 39 vessels, sailing to Levant, Red Sea and east coast of S. America; tramp services; Man. Dir. ROBERT G. EHNRNROTH.

Suomen Tankkilaiva Oy—Finska Tankfartygs Ab: Arkadiankatu 21A, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1946; tanker, tramp and liner services; total tonnage 240,000 d.w. tons; Chair. RAKEL WIHURI; Man. Dir. REIJO WIHURI.

CIVIL AVIATION

A new international airport has been built at Malmi, 12 miles from Helsinki. Internal flights connect Helsinki to Ivalo, Joensuu, Jyväskylä, Kajaani, Kemi, Kokkola, Kuopio, Kuusamo, Lappeenranta, Mariehamn, Oulu, Pietarsaari, Pori, Rovaniemi, Tampere, Turku and Vaasa.

Finnair Oy: Head Office: Mannerheimintie 102, Helsinki 25; f. 1923; 75.2 per cent of the share capital owned by the State; operates domestic services and services to Amsterdam, Bangkok, Barcelona, Berlin (East and West), Brussels, Budapest, Copenhagen, Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, Gothenburg, Hamburg, Hanover, Leningrad, Lisbon, London, Luxembourg, Malaga, Milan, Montreal, Moscow, New York, Oslo, Paris, Prague,

Rome, Stockholm, Sundsvall, Umeå, Vienna, Warsaw and Zürich; fleet of 2 DC-10-30, 3 DC-8-62, 1 DC-8-51, 6 DC-9-51 and 3 DC-9-51 on order, 8 Super Caravelle, 9 DC-9-14/15, 5 Convair Metropolitan, 1 DC-6B-ST freight aircraft; Pres. GUNNAR KORHONEN.

Kar-Air Oy: Head Office, Helsinki 12, Lönnrotinkatu 3, f. 1957; internal services and charter flights abroad; Dir. TUOMAS KARHUMÄKI; fleet of 1 DC-6B, 1 DC-3, 1 DC-8-51.

Finland is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, British Airways, CSA, LOT, Lufthansa, MALÉV, SAS and Swissair.

TOURISM

Matkailun edistämiskeskus (*Finnish Tourist Board*): Kluuvikatu 8, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1973; Chair. BROR WAHLROOS; Dir. BENGT PIHLSTRÖM.

OFFICES

France: Office National du Tourisme de Finlande, 13 rue Auber, 75009 Paris.

Federal Germany: Finnland-Informations-büro, 8 Munich 40, Franzstrasse 5/1r; Finnisches Fremdenverkehrsamt, Rothenbaumchaussee 11, 2000 Hamburg 13.

Netherlands: Fins Nationaal Verkeersbureau voor de Benelux, Kleine Gartmanplantsoen 21, Amsterdam.

Sweden: Finska Turistbyrån, Birger Jarlsgatan 35, 11145 Stockholm.

Switzerland: Finnische Zentrale für Tourismus, Schweizergasse 6, 8001 Zürich.

United Kingdom: Finnish Tourist Board U.K. Office, Finland House, 56 Haymarket, London, SW1Y 4RP.

United States of America: Finland National Tourist Office, 75 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10019; Scandinavian National Tourist Offices, 3600 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90010.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Suomen Kansallisteatteri (*Finnish National Theatre*): Helsinki; f. 1872; Dir. Gen. KAI SAVOLA.

Svenska Teatern (*Swedish Theatre*): Helsinki; f. 1886; Man. Dr. CARL OHMAN.

Suomen Kansallisooppera (*Finnish National Opera*): Bulevardi 23-27, Helsinki 18; f. 1873; opera and ballet; Gen. Man. JUHANI RAISKINEN; Man. Dir. SIMO TAVASTE.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Helsingin kaupunginorkesteri (*Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra*): Finlandia Hall, Karamzininkatu 4, 00100 Helsinki 10; f. 1882; 95 mems.; Musical Dir. PAAVO BERGLUND; Man. Dir. REIJO JYRKIÄINEN; publ. *Concerto* (4 times a year).

Radion Sinfoniaorkesteri (*Finnish Radio Symphony Orchestra*): Oy Yleisradio Ab, Unioninkatu 16, 00130 Helsinki 13; f. 1927; 92 mems.; KALEVI KUOSA; Chief Conductor LEIF SEGERSTAM.

Finnish Radio Chamber Choir: Unioninkatu 16, 00130 Helsinki 13; 32 mems.; international awards; frequent tours abroad; Conductor and founder (1961) HÅRALD ANDERSÉN.

FESTIVALS

Finland puts on nine international arts festivals each summer. The main ones are:

Helsinki Festival: Unioninkatu 28, 00100 Helsinki 10; August 24th-September 7th; classical and modern music, theatre, ballet, exhibitions, opera, jazz.

Jyväskylä Arts Festival: Jyväskylän Kesä r.y., Kauppakatu 9 c 36, 40100 Jyväskylä 10; f. 1956; June 27th-July 6th; 13th Chamber Music Summer Academy with master courses, concerts, drama, congresses, films.

Kaustinen Folk Music Festival: 69600 Kaustinen; July 17th-23rd.

Savonlinna Opera Festival: Olavinkatu 35, 57130 Savonlinna 13; f. 1912; July; opera in Olavinlinna Castle and other events.

Tampere Theatre Summer: Tampereen Teatterikesä r.y., Tampereen Teatteri, 33100 Tampere 10; August; modern Finnish drama.

Turku Music Festival: Sibeliuksenkatu 2B, 20110 Turku 11; f. 1960; a week's annual festival in August with Finnish and international musicians; Ruusrock international rock festival, f. 1972, organized by Turku Municipal Music Board.

Other important festivals are: Kuopio Dance and Music Festival, Pori Jazz Festival, Vaasa Festival, Imatra Festival and the Orthodox Pradznik Festival of Ilomantsi.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission: Ministry of Trade and Industry; Rautatiehäisenkatu 6, 00520 Helsinki 52; Chair. Dir.-in-Chief ERKKI VAARA; Sec.-Gen. Prof. J. ROUTTI; Admin. Sec. B. PALMÉN.

A consultative body which advises the government. The Ministry of Trade and Industry is the administrative and licensing authority.

Teknillinen korkeakoulu (*Helsinki University of Technology*): Department of Technical Physics, Otaniemi; Dr. T.

KOHONEN, Dr. E. A. BYCKLING, Dr. T. E. KATILA, Dr. J. T. ROUTTI, Dr. J. KURKIJÄRVI.

The Department provides engineering education in technical physics, nuclear engineering, electronics and computer science, process physics and instrumentation and related theory.

Atomionergia Oy. (*Atomic Energy Company*): Runeberginkatu 15A 17, Helsinki; Dir. K. RÄISÄNEN.

A corporation formed for the use of atomic energy in industry.

UNIVERSITIES

Åbo Akademi (*The Swedish University of Åbo*): Åbo (Turku); 186 teachers; 3,300 students.

Helsingin Yliopisto—Helsingfors Universitet (*University of Helsinki*): Helsinki; 1,673 teachers; 21,048 students.

Joensuun Korkeakoulu (*University of Joensuu*): Joensuu; 206 teachers; 2,000 students.

Jyväskylän Yliopisto (*University of Jyväskylä*): Jyväskylä; 515 teachers; 6,394 students.

Kuopion Korkeakoulu (*University of Kuopio*): Kuopio; 120 teachers; 884 students.

Lappeenrannan Teknillinen Korkeakoulu (*Technical University of Lappeenranta*): Lappeenranta; 70 teachers; 600 students.

Oulun Yliopisto (*University of Oulu*): Oulu; 650 teachers; 7,000 students.

Tampereen Teknillinen Korkeakoulu (*Tampere University of Technology*): Tampere; 155 teachers; 2,100 students.

Tampereen Yliopisto (*University of Tampere*): Tampere; 388 teachers; 10,032 students.

Teknillinen Korkeakoulu (*Technical University*): Helsinki; 590 teachers; 6,047 students.

Turun Yliopisto (*University of Turku*): Turku; 869 teachers; 9,077 students.

FRANCE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The French Republic is situated in Western Europe and bounded to the north by the English Channel, to the east by Belgium, Luxembourg, the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland and Italy, to the south by the Mediterranean and Spain and to the west by the Atlantic Ocean. The island of Corsica, situated in the Mediterranean west of Italy and north of Sardinia, is part of France. Climate is temperate throughout most of the country but in the south it is of the Mediterranean type with warm summers and mild winters. The principal language is French, which has numerous regional dialects, and small minorities speak Breton or Basque. About 90 per cent of the population are Roman Catholics. There are also other Christian and Jewish communities. The national flag (proportions three by two) carries three vertical bands of blue, white and red. The capital is Paris.

Recent History

After the liberation in 1944 there was provisional unicameral government under General Charles de Gaulle. In 1946, following a referendum, the Fourth Republic was set up with the legislature composed of the National Assembly and the Council of the Republic. Gen. de Gaulle retired from public life. Twenty-six cabinets were formed during the life of the Fourth Republic which came to an end in 1958 with an insurrection in Algiers and the threat of civil war facing the country.

Invited by President Coty to form a government, Gen. de Gaulle was invested as Prime Minister to rule by decree for six months. A new constitution was approved by referendum in September 1958 and promulgated in October. The Fifth Republic came into being, with de Gaulle as its President. The new system provided a strong, stable executive. Real power rested in the hands of the President, who strengthened his authority through direct appeals to the people in national referenda.

The early years of the Fifth Republic were overshadowed by the Algerian crisis. De Gaulle put down a revolt of French army officers and granted Algeria independence in 1962. A period of relative tranquillity was ended in 1968 when dissatisfaction with the government's authoritarian policies on education and information and discontent at low wage rates and lack of social reform fused into a serious revolt of students and workers. For a month the republic was threatened, but the student movement collapsed and the general strike was settled by large wage rises. In April 1969 de Gaulle resigned after defeat in a referendum on regional reform.

Georges Pompidou was elected President in June 1969. He attempted to continue Gaullism, while also responding to the desire for change manifested in 1968. The Gaullist hold on power was threatened, however, by the Union of the Left, an alliance of the Socialist and Communist parties who had drawn up a common programme of government. In the 1973 general election the Government coalition was returned with a reduced majority.

President Pompidou died in April 1974. Elections to choose his successor were held in May. After the defeat of the Gaullist candidate in the first round of voting, the election became a fight between Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, formerly leader of the *Républicains Indépendants* (RI), supported by the Gaullist UDR and the centre parties, and François Mitterrand, leader of the Socialist party and candidate of the Union of the Left. Giscard defeated his opponent by a small margin, and chose Jacques Chirac, a member of the UDR, as his Prime Minister. A government was formed from members of the RI, the UDR and the Centre parties.

Giscard adopted a more relaxed style of government than his predecessors and promised reforms. Some important measures were adopted, including an extension of social welfare, new abortion and divorce laws and the dismantling of the ORTF, the state radio and television organization. Most of the government's energies were concentrated, however, on coping with the continuing economic crisis.

In 1976, after differences with the President, Chirac resigned his post as Prime Minister and stood successfully against the Giscardian candidate in the elections for mayor of Paris. He undertook the transformation of the UDR into a new party, the *Rassemblement pour la République* (RPR). He was replaced as Prime Minister by Raymond Barre. A reshuffle in March 1977 produced a Council of Ministers who were expected to subordinate party activities to the establishment of an election platform for 1978. The Union of the Left, which had seemed surer of mass support than the Giscardians in 1976, split in 1977 over its nationalization programme.

French foreign policy under the Fifth Republic has been marked by its assertiveness and independence. Gen. de Gaulle's chief concern was to emphasize France's "Great Power" status and national prestige. Under de Gaulle France became a nuclear power and withdrew from the military side of NATO in 1967. Pompidou largely continued these policies, although he did not share de Gaulle's hostility to the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. Giscard d'Estaing has taken still further the reconciliation with the U.S.A., but he is continuing to develop France's independent nuclear deterrent, which is based on massive retaliation rather than flexible response. France plays a leading role in the European Economic Community (EEC), of which it is a founder-member.

Overseas, France granted independence to most of its former colonies after the Second World War. In Indo-China, after prolonged fighting, Laos, Cambodia and Viet-Nam became fully independent in 1954. In Africa most of the French colonies in the West and Equatorial regions attained independence in 1960 but have retained their close economic and political ties with France. Algeria became independent after a war lasting from 1955 to 1962, when French forces were withdrawn and most of the French settlers were repatriated, many to Corsica; friction between the repatriates and nationalist Corsicans led in

August 1977 to the destruction of the Corsican television transmitter, an act which was copied by Breton nationalists in Brittany a few months later.

Government

Under the 1958 constitution, legislative power is held by the bicameral Parliament, comprising a Senate and a National Assembly. The Senate has 295 members (277 for metropolitan France, 13 for the overseas departments and territories and five for French nationals abroad) indirectly elected for nine years, one third of the seats being renewable every three years. The National Assembly has 490 members (473 for metropolitan France and 17 for overseas departments) directly elected by universal adult suffrage (using two ballots if necessary) for five years, subject to dissolution.

Executive power is held by the President. Since 1962 the President has been directly elected by popular vote (using two ballots if necessary) for seven years. The President appoints a Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister, which administers the country and is responsible to Parliament.

Metropolitan France comprises 21 administrative regions containing 95 departments. There are also five overseas departments (French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Réunion and St. Pierre and Miquelon) which are integral parts of the French Republic. Each department is administered by an appointed Prefect.

Defence

French military policy is decided by the Supreme Defence Council. Under a decree of January 1964, the Head of State, as Chairman of the Council, has direct responsibility for command of the French nuclear forces in case of atomic warfare. Military service is compulsory and lasts for 12-15 months. In 1976 the strength of the armed forces stood at 502,100, comprising: army 330,000, navy 68,500, and air force 103,600. The 1977 defence budget totalled 63,031 million francs.

Economic Affairs

The rapid growth of the French economy since the Second World War has been directed by a series of Plans, the seventh of which came into effect in 1976. Elaborated by Planning Commissions under the supervision of the *Commissariat Général du Plan*, the Plans lay down guidelines for economic development in terms both of precise production targets and of general social objectives.

France is still West Europe's leading agricultural nation, with 32 million hectares, over three-quarters of its area, under cultivation. Production has risen steadily since the Second World War at about 2 per cent per annum, while the population engaged in agriculture has declined as a proportion of the total labour force from 15 per cent in 1968 to just over 10 per cent in 1976, as a result of retirement of elderly smallholders and government-sponsored rationalization of small plots; 40 per cent of holdings are over 20 hectares. Co-operatives are very common in both supply and sales of most sectors, accounting for between a third and a half of all business. The share of animal products in total agricultural production is over 50 per cent. Maize has become an important grain crop for livestock feeding, and wine remains an important export. More than half the land is worked by owner-occupiers.

Since the Second World War French industry has expanded extremely rapidly. The largest French industries are steel (23 million tons in 1976), motor vehicles (over 3 million produced in 1976), aircraft, mechanical and electrical engineering, textiles and chemicals. Large quantities of coal and iron ore are still mined, although depressed conditions in the steel industry in 1977 led to the introduction of an emergency investment programme of 12,000 million francs and the planned reduction of 16,000 jobs, mostly in the north-east.

France has greatly increased its exports in recent years, being the world's fourth largest exporter in 1976. Its principal trade partners are the other members of the European Economic Community, especially the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium and Italy. Energetic government action has helped win France a substantial share of the expanding Middle East export market. France is the world's third largest exporter of arms.

Owing to its dependence on imported fuel, France suffered from the energy crisis which began in 1973. Inflation soared to 15 per cent in 1974, and a massive trade deficit of 16,000 million francs resulted in a strict government credit limit and a slow-down in G.D.P. growth to 2.9 per cent in 1974, compared with 5.3 per cent in 1973. In spite of a return to a trading surplus in 1975, the recession deepened and G.D.P. fell by 1.0 per cent. Reflationary programmes, selective aid to depressed sectors (such as the motor industry, steel and aerospace) and generous regional development allocations could not prevent unemployment rising to 900,000 in September 1975, 950,000 in 1976 (including over 100,000 jobless foreign workers) and 1,039,400 by April 1977, a figure which was claimed by the trade unions to understate the true level by 500,000.

Largely owing to the effects of the severe drought of 1976 (particularly damaging to crops in the north-west) and to the importing of petroleum at an increasingly disadvantageous exchange rate, France's trade balance slipped back into deficit in 1976 and inflation increased to 9.9 per cent, compared with 9.6 per cent in 1975. By April 1977 the year-on-year inflation rate was 12.1 per cent. An over-all growth rate of 5 per cent was finally achieved in 1976, but the G.D.P. growth for 1977 was expected to be as low as 3 per cent. The 1978 budget contained measures to stimulate the economy, to reduce unemployment and fuel imports, and to control inflation by continued price controls. It was planned to reduce fuel imports by nuclear substitution and by the introduction of higher petrol taxes and a tax on electricity consumption by large firms.

Transport

There are 37,143 kilometres of railway lines and French trains hold world records for speed. In 1975 there were 1,484,690 kilometres of highway, including 3,401 kilometres of motorway. Air France, one of the world's largest airlines, provides extensive internal and external services. The French merchant marine totalled 514 vessels of over 9 million tons in 1975. There is an important network of inland waterways.

Social Welfare

France has evolved a comprehensive system of social security which is compulsory for all wage-earners, and latterly for farmers. State insurance requires contributions from both employers and employees, and provides for

sickness, unemployment, maternity, disability through industrial accident and substantial allowances for large families. War veterans receive pensions and certain privileges, and widows the equivalent of three months' salary and pension. 80 per cent of all medical practitioners adhere to the state scheme. The patient pays directly for medical treatment and prescribed medicines, and then obtains reimbursement for all or part of the cost. Sickness benefits and pensions are related to the insured person's income and the length of time he has been insured. About one-fifth of the net national product is spent in health and welfare services. Social security benefits were widely extended in 1972, particularly with regard to the self-employed and owners of small businesses. A national minimum hourly wage is in force, and is periodically adjusted to keep pace with inflation. In 1977 the Government introduced a scheme to give unemployed foreign workers a cash bonus for returning home.

Education

France is divided into 25 educational districts called Académies, each responsible for the administration of education from primary to higher in its area.

Education is compulsory and free from the age of 6-16. At 11 all pupils enter the first cycle of the *Enseignement Secondaire* with a four-year general course. At the age of 15 they may then proceed to the second cycle, choosing between the *cycle long* leading to the *baccalauréat* after three years and the *cycle court* leading to the *brevet d'études professionnelles* after two years with commercial, administrative, or industrial options. French secondary education has been academically formal with nationally uniform syllabuses and little contact between teacher and pupil. Disturbances erupted in the *Lycées* during 1968, since when reforms have been effected in the governing and disciplinary machinery of schools. A more fundamental reform, begun in 1963, entailed the gradual abolition of junior classes in the *Lycées* and the institution in their place of new junior comprehensives, *Collèges d'Enseignement Secondaire*, designed to narrow the gap between the *Lycée* and the previous alternative, the *Collège d'Enseignement Général*. From 1975 a series of reforms increased uniformity in secondary education; classes were de-streamed and cut in size, record-keeping was improved, and children were allowed to progress up the schools according to age rather than by passing the summer exams. Nursery education was increased in 1976 by 2,316 schools.

The minimum qualification for entry to University faculties is the *baccalauréat*. The first degree, the *licence*, is obtained after three years of study, and the master's degree (*maîtrise*) and doctorate after four and five years respectively. The prestigious *Grandes Ecoles* complement the universities; entry to them is by competitive examination, and they have traditionally supplied France's administrative élite. The university population increased nearly threefold between 1960 and 1968, and the universities, despite considerable growth, failed to keep abreast of the expansion of numbers. The 1968 reforms in higher education aimed to increase university autonomy and render teaching methods less formal. Overcrowding and the lack of career outlets remain among other problems, however, and it is estimated that about 70 per cent of

university entrants do not complete their courses. University grants are rare.

Primary school teachers are trained in *Ecoles Normales d'Instituteurs*. Secondary school teachers must have a *licence* or *maîtrise*. They must also sit competitive state examinations to obtain the *Certificat d'Aptitude au Professorat de l'Etude (CAPES)*, or *Agrégation*. The Government is planning to establish new institutions for the training of secondary school teachers undertaking degree courses.

Expenditure on national education was 89,000 million francs in 1977, representing almost a quarter of the national budget. It was the highest single budget for a Government Department.

Tourism

France draws tourists from all over the world. Paris is famous for its boulevards, historic buildings, theatres, art treasures, fashion houses and restaurants, and for its many music halls and night clubs. The Mediterranean and Atlantic coasts and the French Alps are the most popular tourist resorts but holidaymakers are to be found nearly everywhere during the summer. There are many ancient towns, the châteaux of the Loire, the fishing villages of Brittany and Normandy, and spas and places of pilgrimage such as Vichy and Lourdes. Corsica also attracts many tourists. Gastronomy is a tourist attraction throughout France. Following the growth of Spanish tourism, extensive tourist development has taken place in the Languedoc-Roussillon region; six new coastal resorts have been created by State and private enterprise to provide facilities for the increasing number of French holidaymakers (growing to an estimated 40 million by 1985). In 1975, 13.1 million foreign tourists visited France.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, the Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Gabon, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom and Dependencies, the U.S.A., the Upper Volta, Uruguay, the Vatican City and Yugoslavia.

Sport

There is a National Sports Council to advise the Government on policy regarding sport. The State makes its contribution to the development of popular education and sport through the Secretariat of State for Youth and Sports. Football and rugby are the two most popular games.

Public Holidays

1978: March 27th (Easter Monday), May 1st (Labour Day), May 4th (Ascension Day), May 14th (Whit Monday), July 14th (Fall of the Bastille), August 15th (As-

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sumption), November 1st (All Saints' Day), November 11th (Armistice Day), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 French franc.

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 8.595 francs;

U.S. \$1 = 4.835 francs.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

(Unless otherwise indicated, figures in this survey refer to Metropolitan France, excluding Overseas Departments and Territories.)

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION (<i>de jure</i>)†			ESTIMATED POPULATION† (<i>de jure</i> at January 1st)			1975 DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	March 7th, 1962	March 1st, 1968	Feb. 20th, 1975	1973	1974	1975	
547,026 sq. km.*	46,520,271	49,778,540	52,655,802	51,921,400	52,346,000	52,657,700	96.3

* 211,208 square miles.

† Excluding military personnel outside the country with no personal residence in France. These were estimated at 38,000 in 1962, 16,000 in 1968 and 44,000 in 1975. For 1962 the estimated total population, including these but with certain other modifications, was 46,528,000.

‡ Not adjusted in the light of the 1975 census result.

Estimated population: 52,971,000 (October 1st, 1976).

NATIONALITY OF THE POPULATION

COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP	1962 CENSUS*		1968 CENSUS†			
	Total	%	Males	Females	Total	%
France	44,639,775	96.08	22,604,320	24,429,148	47,033,468	94.72
Algeria						
Belgium	79,069	0.17	347,404	126,408	473,812	0.95
Germany	46,606	0.10	38,020	27,204	65,224	0.13
Italy	628,956	1.35	27,372	16,352	43,724	0.09
Morocco	33,320	0.07	320,144	251,540	571,684	1.15
Poland	177,181	0.38	65,872	18,364	84,236	0.17
Portugal	50,010	0.11	65,624	66,044	131,668	0.27
Spain	441,658	0.95	191,388	105,060	296,448	0.60
Switzerland	36,111	0.08	322,908	284,276	607,184	1.22
Tunisia	26,569	0.06	18,672	12,376	31,048	0.06
Yugoslavia	21,314	0.05	40,724	20,304	61,028	0.12
Others	255,387‡	0.55	29,892	17,652	47,544	0.10
Stateless	23,000	0.05	124,188	83,300	207,488	0.42
Unknown						
TOTAL	46,458,956	100.00	24,196,528	25,458,028	49,654,556	100.00

* Figures based on a 5 per cent sample of census returns.

† Figures based on a 25 per cent sample of census returns.

‡ Including 69,192 citizens of the U.S.A., 26,429 of the U.S.S.R. and 36,921 of Asian countries.

1975 census (sample tabulation): Portugal 758,925, Algeria 710,690, Spain 497,480, Italy 462,940, Morocco 260,025, Tunisia 139,735, Poland 93,655, Yugoslavia 70,280, Belgium 55,945, Germany 42,955, Switzerland 28,025, United Kingdom 24,850, Netherlands 10,935, Luxembourg 3,380, other foreigners 282,595.

REGIONS

	AREA (sq. km.) in 1968	POPULATION (Feb. 1975 Census)		AREA (sq. km.) in 1968	POPULATION (Feb. 1975 Census)
Région parisienne . . .	12,008.0	9,878,524	Bretagne (Brittany) . . .	27,183.9	2,595,431
Champagne-Ardenne . . .	25,600.0	1,336,832	Poitou-Charentes . . .	25,790.5	1,528,118
Picardie (Picardy) . . .	19,410.6	1,678,644	Aquitaine . . .	41,407.3	2,550,340
Haute-Normandie . . .	12,258.1	1,595,695	Midi-Pyrénées . . .	45,381.9	2,268,245
Centre . . .	39,060.8	2,152,500	Limousin . . .	16,931.8	738,726
Basse-Normandie . . .	17,583.4	1,306,152	Rhône-Alpes . . .	43,693.9	4,780,723
Bourgogne (Burgundy) . . .	31,591.9	1,570,943	Auvergne . . .	25,988.2	1,330,479
Nord . . .	12,377.7	3,913,773	Languedoc-Roussillon . . .	27,447.8	1,789,474
Lorraine . . .	23,539.6	2,330,821	Provence-Côte d'Azur* . . .	40,117.5	3,965,572
Alsace . . .	8,310.0	1,517,330			
Franche-Comté . . .	16,188.8	1,060,317			
Pays de la Loire . . .	32,126.5	2,767,163			
			TOTAL . . .	543,998.0†	52,655,802

* Including Corsica.

† Other sources give the total area as 547,026 square kilometres.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS
(population at 1975 census)

Paris (capital) . . .	2,299,830	Reims . . .	178,381	Caen . . .	119,474
Marseille . . .	908,600	Lille . . .	172,285	Mulhouse . . .	117,013
Lyon . . .	456,716	Brest . . .	166,826	Villeurbanne . . .	116,535
Toulouse . . .	373,796	Grenoble . . .	166,037	Rouen . . .	114,927
Nice . . .	344,481	Clermont-Ferrand . . .	156,900	Metz . . .	111,869
Nantes . . .	255,693	Le Mans . . .	152,285	Aix-en-Provence . . .	110,659
Strasbourg . . .	253,384	Dijon . . .	151,705	Roubaix . . .	109,553
Bordeaux . . .	223,131	Limoges . . .	143,689	Nancy . . .	107,902
Saint-Etienne . . .	220,070	Tours . . .	140,686	Perpignan . . .	106,426
Le Havre . . .	217,881	Angers . . .	137,587	Orléans . . .	106,246
Rennes . . .	198,305	Amiens . . .	131,476	Boulogne-Billancourt . . .	103,578
Montpellier . . .	191,354	Nîmes . . .	127,933	Argenteuil . . .	102,530
Toulon . . .	181,801	Besançon . . .	120,315	Tourcoing . . .	102,239

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

	LIVE BIRTHS†		MARRIAGES		DEATHS†	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1969 . . .	839,511	16.7	380,829	7.6	570,601	11.5
1970 . . .	847,783	16.7	393,686	7.8	539,679	10.6
1971 . . .	878,647	17.1	406,416	7.9	551,514	10.8
1972 . . .	875,093	16.9	416,521	8.1	547,487	10.6
1973† . . .	854,900	16.4	400,700	7.7	556,500	10.7
1974 . . .	799,217	15.2	394,755	7.5	550,550	10.5
1975† . . .	742,200	14.1	386,900	7.3	558,100	10.6
1976† . . .	717,800	13.6	374,400	7.1	555,200	10.5

Expectation of Life at Birth (1971): Males 68.5 years; Females 76.1 years.

* Including data for national armed forces outside the country.

† Excluding live-born infants dying before registration of birth: 2,734 in 1969; 2,598 in 1970; 2,637 in 1971; 2,413 in 1972.

‡ Provisional figures.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

	1973	1975	1976
Algerian workers and their families:			
Arriving from Algeria in France	476,016	592,458	609,811
Returning from France to Algeria	434,814	595,986	646,857
Other immigrants:			
Permanent	204,702	67,581	74,624
Seasonal	142,458	123,578	121,065

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

	1968 CENSUS*	OFFICIAL ESTIMATES	
		1974	1975
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	3,122,708	2,452,400	2,350,600
Mining and quarrying	250,648	184,600	178,900
Manufacturing	5,316,516	5,961,300	5,784,800
Electricity, gas and water supply	160,956	174,200	178,400
Construction	1,925,876	1,981,200	1,880,900
Trade, restaurants and hotels	3,011,360	3,501,700	3,438,200
Transport, storage and communications	1,186,032	1,161,600	1,171,000
Finance, insurance, property and business services	843,388	1,188,600	1,194,600
Community, social and personal services	4,144,368	4,833,800	4,861,700
Persons on compulsory military service	243,160	292,800	293,800
TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT	20,205,012	21,732,200	21,332,900
Unemployed	436,124	501,000	501,100
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	20,641,136†	22,233,200	21,834,000

January 1st, 1976: Estimated economically active population 22,133,600 (males 14,146,100; females 7,987,500).

* Based on a 25 per cent sample tabulation of census returns.

† Of whom 13,514,692 were males and 7,126,444 females

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

('000 hectares)

	1975
Arable*	17,200
Vines	1,610†
Orchards, etc.	
Permanent meadows and pastures	13,221
Forests and woodland	11,905
Other land	10,656
Inland waters	111
TOTAL	54,703

* Including gardens and tree nurseries.

† Permanent crops.

Source: Mainly FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL FIELD CROPS

	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per hectare)		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Wheat	4,140	3,876	4,279	19,100	15,013	16,089	46.1	38.7	37.6
Rye	116	111	114	312	301	283	27.0	27.1	24.8
Barley	2,712	2,779	2,734	9,972	9,336	8,280	36.8	33.6	30.3
Oats	666	641	652	2,059	1,898	1,424	30.9	29.6	21.8
Mixed grain	186	199	n.a.	583	593	n.a.	31.4	29.8	n.a.
Maize*	1,907	1,966	1,425	8,885	8,163	5,477	46.6	41.5	38.4
Sorghum	70	86	78	293	310	251	41.9	36.2	32.1
Rice (paddy)	15	10	9	49	48	37	34.0	47.5	40.9
Buckwheat	11	10	n.a.	15	13	n.a.	13.6	12.9	n.a.
Sugar beet	538	561	578	21,932	22,300	21,000	407.7	397.5	363.3
Potatoes	317	311	281	7,490	7,238	4,673	236.5	232.7	166.2
Sunflower seed	41	72	60	73	110	79	17.7	15.3	13.1
Rapeseed	339	301	283	685	487	510	20.2	16.2	18.0
Tobacco (leaves)	20	20	21	49	51	51	24.1	25.2	24.3

* Figures refer to main, associated and catch crops.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

(production in ⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976		1974	1975	1976
Artichokes	141	114	118*	Apples	3,162	3,285	2,736
Cabbages	320*	310*	310*	Apricots	53	58	125
Carrots	467	518	518*	Cherries	115	92	n.a.
Cauliflowers	454	460	480*	Grapes	11,524	11,627†	10,981
Melons	146	154	158*	Peaches and nectarines	491	118	587
Dry onions	130	132	132*	Pears	424	442	474
Green peas	551	572	584*	Plums	143	31	169
String beans	208	204	n.a.				
Tomatoes	563	639	600†				

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

(numbers recorded at December 31st)

	1973	1974	1975
Cattle	23,701,000	24,119,000	24,247,000
Pigs	11,560,000	12,031,000	12,028,000
Sheep	10,375,000	10,568,000	10,707,000
Goats	923,000	959,000	988,000
Horses	425,000	413,000	402,000
Asses	32,000	25,000	25,000
Mules	24,000	25,000	25,000

Poultry: 177,024,000 at December 31st, 1968; 200 million (FAO estimate) at December 31st, 1973.

Beehives: 954,000 at December 31st, 1967.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976
Beef and veal	1,791,400	1,745,000	1,799,000
Mutton and lamb	126,000	127,000	128,000*
Goats' meat	12,000	12,000	12,000*
Pig meat	1,570,000	1,649,000†	1,648,500
Horse meat	45,800	47,000	47,000
Poultry meat	820,000	823,000	865,000
Other meat	315,000	315,000*	334,000
Edible offals	402,000*	409,000*	424,000*
Cows' milk	29,470,000	29,686,000	29,890,000
Sheep's milk	805,000	849,000	817,000†
Goats' milk	354,000	375,000	353,000†
Butter	543,000	556,000	544,000
Cheese	916,000	943,000	967,000
Condensed and evaporated milk	170,700	141,730	159,000
Dried skim milk and dried buttermilk	706,308	751,300	740,300
Hen eggs	735,000	761,000	755,000
Wool: greasy	21,700	21,900†	22,100†
clean	10,600	10,700†	10,800†
Cattle hides	152,000*	151,000*	154,000*

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, mainly *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS*
('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	CONIFEROUS (Soft Wood)		BROADLEAVED (Hard Wood)		TOTAL	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	10,460	8,769	9,079	7,882	19,539	16,651
Pitprops (mine timber)	317	347	100	156	417	503
Pulpwood	3,102	3,209	6,299	5,605	9,401	8,814
Other industrial wood	242	257	593	506	835	763
TOTAL	14,121	12,582	16,071	14,149	30,192	26,731

* Excluding fuelwood: 3,100,000 cubic metres (FAO estimate) in 1975.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres)

	1973	1974	1975
Coniferous sawnwood*	6,148	5,793	4,926
Broadleaved sawnwood*	4,373	3,276	2,685
Railway sleepers	10,521	9,069	7,611
TOTAL	10,868	9,396	8,073

* Including boxboards.

SEA FISHING*

	WEIGHT OF CATCH (¹ 000 metric tons)			VALUE OF LANDINGS (million francs)		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Atlantic cod	96.0	78.7	71.1	231.7	163.1	179.6
European hake	23.0	24.2	20.1	150.7	162.1	179.4
Ling	23.2	15.5	10.0	48.6	26.5	22.0
Haddock	20.3	18.9	15.2	44.2	35.0	31.9
Saithe (Coalfish)	80.6	69.3	81.9	145.2	102.2	137.3
Whiting	41.2	43.9	44.5	76.7	85.2	102.4
Anglerfish (Monkfish)	13.2	13.4	13.0	62.4	70.6	80.0
Atlantic herring	26.7	31.5	22.3	37.6	38.8	37.8
European pilchard (sardine)	23.6	28.7	17.9	45.4	45.9	34.2
Skipjack tuna	27.2	10.6	15.5	74.5	27.7	39.4
Yellowfin tuna	35.0	39.9	47.0	137.1	135.3	144.9
Atlantic mackerel	40.8	29.9	36.1	48.7	30.1	44.9
Other fish (incl. oil and meal)	151.4	145.5	170.1	563.1	571.5	720.7
TOTAL FISH	603.4	550.0	564.7	1,659.2	1,494.0	1,754.5
Crustaceans	33.1	35.3	36.2	217.1	266.8	308.4
Oysters	84.0	94.0	90.6	589.0	617.2	579.5
Blue mussel	48.4	54.9	44.2	70.4	100.8	98.5
Other molluscs	45.1	47.5	44.7	129.5	158.4	181.5
Other marine animals	0.7	0.6	0.5	2.3	2.5	2.2
TOTAL SEA CREATURES	814.7	782.3	780.9	2,667.5	2,639.7	2,924.7
Aquatic plants	15.0	21.3	19.1	5.5	6.0	6.4
GRAND TOTAL	829.7	803.6	800.0	2,673.0	2,645.7	2,931.0

* Figures include quantities landed by French craft in foreign ports and exclude quantities landed by foreign craft in French ports. No recent data are available for catches of fish from French inland waters.

MINING
PRODUCTION

		1973	1974	1975	1976
Hard coal	'000 metric tons	25,682	24,007	23,644	23,300
Lignite and brown coal	" " "	2,761	2,790	3,186	3,188
Iron ore: gross weight	" " "	54,248	54,260	49,647	45,181
metal content	" " "	16,672	16,714	15,309	13,792
Bauxite	" " "	3,133	2,765	2,348	2,250
Crude petroleum	" " "	1,254	1,080	1,028	1,058
Potash salts*	" " "	2,262	2,275	2,085	1,738
Native sulphur	" " "	1,753	1,852	1,792	1,737
Phosphate rock	" " "	22.7	19.1	18.2	28.3
Salt (unrefined)	" " "	6,117	5,995	5,347	5,575
Lead concentrates†	metric tons	25,010	22,980	22,300	28,000
Zinc concentrates†	" "	13,330	14,460	13,810	34,700
Natural gas	million cubic metres	7,541	7,629	7,358	7,092

* Figures refer to recovered quantities of K₂O.

† Figures refer to the metal content of concentrates.

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	3,361	n.a.	n.a.
Raw sugar	" " "	2,709	2,712	n.a.
Margarine	" " "	154.3	158.3	n.a.
Wine	'000 hectolitres	75,480	76,410	71,810
Beer	" " "	22,098	22,660	n.a.
Cigarettes and cigarillos	" million	81,438	87,400	n.a.
Cotton yarn (pure and mixed) ¹	metric tons	279,779	232,932	253,121
Woven cotton fabrics (pure and mixed)	" "	208,892	177,916	193,913
Wool yarn (pure and mixed)	" "	143,104	134,860	145,289
Woven woollen fabrics (pure and mixed)	" "	67,530	63,153	61,794
Rayon and acetate continuous filaments	" "	44,124	29,297	24,445
Rayon and acetate discontinuous fibres ²	" "	84,422	56,017	61,888
Non-cellulosic continuous filaments	" "	98,838	85,592	105,146
Non-cellulosic discontinuous fibres	" "	138,881	123,967	152,495
Woven synthetic fabrics ³	" " "	52,802	47,319	49,980
Mechanical wood pulp	'000 metric tons	699	574	648
Chemical wood pulp	" " "	1,287	1,186	1,176
Newsprint	" " "	300	255	255
Other printing and writing paper	" " "	1,819	1,390	1,633
Other paper and paperboard	" " "	2,941	2,556	2,724
Synthetic rubber	metric tons	462,720	350,390	438,180
Rubber tyres ⁴	'000	45,405	39,365	43,995
Sulphuric acid	'000 metric tons	4,689	3,758	3,959
Nitric acid	" " "	3,711	3,249	3,935
Caustic soda	" " "	1,427	1,120	1,274
Soda ash	" " "	1,564.3	1,278.5	1,316.6
Nitrogenous fertilizers (a) ⁵	" " "	1,642.3	1,694.1	1,494
Phosphate fertilizers (b) ⁵	" " "	1,693.3	1,720.4	2,563
Potash fertilizers (b) ⁵	" " "	2,082.4	2,078.5	1,603
Plastic and synthetic resins	" " "	2,060	1,590	n.a.
Liquefied petroleum gas ⁶	" " "	2,791	2,687	2,727
Motor spirit (petrol)	" " "	16,551	16,549	17,756
Jet fuel	" " "	3,218	3,464	3,533
Distillate fuel oils	" " "	13,106	10,059	11,313
Residual fuel oil	" " "	70,288	60,657	66,939
Petroleum bitumen (asphalt)	" " "	3,476	3,252	3,592
Coke-oven coke	" " "	12,282	11,445	11,313
Cement	" " "	32,468	29,708	29,516
Pig iron and ferro-alloys	" " "	23,008	18,352	19,024
Crude steel	" " "	27,023	21,530	23,321
Rolled steel products	" " "	20,982	16,469	18,563
Aluminium (unwrought): primary	" " "	393.3	382.6	385.1
secondary	" " "	124.9	107.0	133.3
Refined copper (unwrought)	metric tons	43,380	39,710	38.6
Lead (unwrought): primary	" "	124,310	101,550	118,410
secondary	" "	72,440	66,370	70,300
Zinc (unwrought) ⁷	" '000	276,520	181,130	233,500
Radio receivers	"	3,374	3,051	3,458
Television receivers	"	1,694	1,606	1,774
Merchant ships launched	'000 gross reg. tons	1,343	1,315	1,208
Passenger motor cars	'000	3,045.3	2,951.2	3,337.8
Lorries	"	401.8	335.6	440.2
Mopeds	"	1,319	971	898
Construction: dwellings completed	number	496,800	513,600	n.a.
Electric energy ⁸	million kWh.	180,022	177,500	194,900
Manufactured gas	million cubic metres	4,020	n.a.	n.a.

³ Including cigarette filtration tow.

⁴ Tyres for road motor vehicles other than bicycles and motor cycles.

⁵ Twelve months ending (a) June 30th or (b) April 30th of year stated.

⁶ Excluding production in natural gas processing plants ('000 metric tons): 322 in 1974; 301 in 1975.

⁷ Including both primary and secondary production, but excluding remelted zinc.

⁸ Net production, i.e. excluding station use.

FINANCE

100 centimes=1 French franc.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centimes; 1, 5 and 10 francs.

Notes: 10, 50, 100 and 500 francs.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling=8.595 francs; U.S. \$1=4.835 francs.

100 French francs=£11.63=\$20.68.

Note: Between January 1960 and August 1969 the par value of the French franc was 180 milligrammes of gold, equal to 20.255 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=4.937 francs). In August 1969 the franc was devalued to 160 milligrammes of gold, the official exchange rate being U.S. \$1=5.554 francs until August 1971. From December 1971 to February 1973 the rate was U.S. \$1=5.116 francs. Since March 1973 the French authorities have ceased to maintain the franc-dollar rate within previously agreed margins and the franc has been allowed to "float". The average exchange rate (francs per U.S. dollar) was: 4.454 in 1973; 4.810 in 1974; 4.286 in 1975; 4.780 in 1976. In terms of sterling, the central exchange rate between August 1969 and June 1972 was £1=13.330 francs.

BUDGET
(million francs)

REVENUE	1975	1976	1977	EXPENDITURE	1975	1976	1977
Income tax . . .	60,065	79,066	91,839	Public authorities and general administration	31,540	36,476	40,551
Corporation tax . . .	36,549	39,681	41,437	Education and culture . . .	68,272	78,084	89,645
Wealth taxes* . . .	16,425	18,500	21,998	Social affairs, health, employment . . .	49,759	53,448	61,128
Taxes on consumption . . .	177,798	197,296	228,022	Agriculture and countryside . . .	10,195	11,347	12,711
turnover tax . . .	141,467	156,085	178,665	Housing and town planning . . .	13,898	16,121	19,075
customs and petroleum products . . .	17,740	19,933	27,445	Transport and communications . . .	15,558	17,702	18,583
wages and salaries tax . . .	6,003	7,145	9,040	Industry and services . . .	14,047	16,706	18,559
indirect taxation and excise . . .	12,588	14,133	12,872	Foreign affairs . . .	7,350	8,415	9,531
Non-fiscal budget revenue . . .	19,990	20,839	22,017	Defence . . .	48,292	55,083	63,031
Receipts of special budget accounts . . .	7,290	8,702	9,663	Miscellaneous expenditure . . .	10,439	12,468	14,961
Gross Total . . .	318,117	364,084	414,976	TOTAL . . .	269,350	305,850	347,775
NET TOTAL† . . .	226,629	302,946	345,031				

* Including registration duties, stamp duties and tax on stock exchange transactions.

† Gross total minus various deductions.

BANK OF FRANCE AND EXCHANGE FUND RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Gold* . . .	3,825	3,826	4,261	4,326	4,136	4,108
IMF Special Drawing Rights . . .	378	630	88	248	286	263
Reserve position in IMF . . .	473	499	455	525	729	979
Foreign exchange . . .	3,577	5,059	3,725	3,753	7,442	4,377
TOTAL . . .	8,253	10,015	8,529	8,852	12,593	9,728

July 31st, 1977: Total reserves \$9,948 million.

* Valued at the official price of 35 Special Drawing Rights per troy ounce.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
('000 million francs at December 31st)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Currency outside banks	77.95	83.99	89.53	97.79	106.61	116.09

Source: Banque de France.

COST OF LIVING
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN HOUSEHOLDS
(Base: 1970=100)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Food	106.4	114.8	125.6	141.4	157.5	174.5
All items	105.5	112.0	120.2	136.7	152.8	167.5

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million francs at current prices)

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Government final consumption expenditure	111,991	123,692	138,972	164,567
Private final consumption expenditure	533,803	597,862	677,503	802,961
Increase in stocks*	13,464	17,446	27,207	27,151
Gross fixed capital formation*	230,320	258,694	292,235	347,682
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	889,578	997,694	1,135,917	1,342,361
Exports of goods and services	152,868	172,554	208,764	297,723
Less Imports of goods and services	144,609	163,309	201,618	317,756
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	897,837	1,006,939	1,143,063	1,322,328
Factor income received from abroad	7,780	8,210	12,411	21,825
Less Factor income paid abroad	7,035	8,027	11,513	19,361
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	898,582	1,007,122	1,143,961	1,324,792
Less Consumption of fixed capital	95,144	106,244	121,026	149,154
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	803,438	900,878	1,022,935	1,175,638

* Construction of non-residential buildings is included in "Increase in stocks".

COMPOSITION OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(million francs at current prices)

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Compensation of employees	436,654	490,615	563,892	675,690
Operating surplus	250,975	284,078	315,715	342,166
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	687,629	774,693	879,607	1,017,856
Consumption of fixed capital	95,144	106,244	121,026	149,154
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	782,773	880,937	1,000,633	1,167,010
Indirect taxes	132,795	146,076	167,350	182,574
Less Subsidies	17,731	20,074	24,920	27,256
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	897,837	1,006,939	1,143,063	1,322,328

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY*

(million francs at current prices)

	1969	1970	1971
Agriculture, hunting and forestry ¹	44,000	49,400	51,500
Coal mining	3,200	4,000	4,000
Other mining and quarrying ²	2,700	2,800	3,100
Manufacturing ³	261,600	290,400	319,600
Electricity, gas and water supply	13,400	14,900	16,700
Construction	71,500	80,900	87,400
Wholesale and retail trade	79,600	87,700	97,900
Transport, storage and communications	36,300	40,400	44,400
Owner-occupied dwellings	32,100	36,700	41,100
Finance, insurance, property and business services	9,100	10,600	11,500
Public administration and defence ⁴	64,100	72,500	81,000
Other community, social and personal services ⁵	90,500	101,100	114,500
Private non-profit services	4,600	5,400	6,000
Domestic service	4,200	4,500	4,900
SUB-TOTAL	716,900	801,200	883,700
Import duties	16,400	18,000	20,000
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	733,300	819,200	903,700

* Unrevised data. For revised totals, see previous tables.

¹ Including the production of wine.² Excluding the quarrying of building materials.³ Including fishing and the quarrying of building materials, but excluding the production of wine.⁴ Including education and health services rendered by the Government.⁵ Including hotels and restaurants.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS*

(U.S. \$ million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Merchandise trade:				
Exports f.o.b.	35,883	45,828	50,938	54,552
Imports f.o.b.	-35,107	-49,690	-49,431	-59,259
TRADE BALANCE	776	-3,862	1,507	-4,707
Services:				
Credit	12,277	15,437	18,622	19,613
Debit	-11,704	-14,986	-17,535	-18,533
BALANCE ON SERVICES	573	451	1,087	1,080
TOTAL GOODS AND SERVICES	1,349	-3,411	2,594	-3,627
Private transfers (net)	-1,407	-1,409	-1,490	-1,396
Government transfers (net)	-634	-1,123	-1,106	-980
CURRENT BALANCE	-691	-5,942	-2	-6,004
Direct capital investment (net)	251	795	305	-391
Other long-term capital (net)	-2,489	-977	-1,349	-1,340
Deposit money banks (net)	-1,081	1,990	-282	1,515
Other short-term capital (net)	2,192	2,578	2,893	2,246
CAPITAL BALANCE	-1,127	4,386	1,567	2,030
Net errors and omissions	-77	1,203	1,940	1,216
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-1,895	-353	3,505	-2,757
of which:				
Changes in reserves	-2,124	239	3,963	-2,845
Other assets and liabilities	229	-592	-458	88

* Figures refer to transactions of metropolitan France, Monaco and the French overseas departments and territories (except the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, now Djibouti) with the rest of the world.

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

FINANCIAL FLOWS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
(U.S. \$ million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976*
Official development assistance:				
To individual countries	1,294	1,388	1,789	1,867
To multilateral institutions	194	227	304	300
Other official capital flows	77	190	334	264
Private capital	1,234	1,557	1,517	2,897
TOTAL FLOW OF RESOURCES	2,800	3,362	3,944	5,328

* Provisional.

FINANCIAL FLOWS BY RECEIVING COUNTRIES
(U.S. \$ million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976*
DOM-TOM	645	727	977	1,071
African and Malagasy States	666	607	752	863
Algeria	65	114	365	605
Morocco and Tunisia	137	100	215	446
Other countries	1,083	1,575	1,316	2,044
International organizations	194	227	304	300
TOTAL	2,790	3,350	3,929	5,328

DOM = Overseas Departments; TOM = Overseas Territories.

* Provisional.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million francs, including gold)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports c.i.f.	90,023	106,190	117,996	135,608	166,123	254,651	231,269	307,990
Exports f.o.b.	77,759	99,370	113,962	131,497	159,714	220,213	223,362	266,224

* Figures refer to the trade of metropolitan France and Monaco with the rest of the world, excluding trade in war materials, goods exported under the off-shore procurement programme, war reparations and restitutions and the export of sea products direct from the high seas. The figures include trade in second-hand ships and aircraft, and the supply of stores and bunkers for foreign ships and aircraft.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million francs)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1974	1975	1976
Food and live animals	20,482.3	23,703.7	29,875.7
Meat and meat preparations	3,897.2	4,628.6	5,591.3
Fresh, chilled or frozen meat	3,620.2	4,333.0	5,164.9
Fruit and vegetables	5,283.7	6,825.0	7,955.6
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	3,141.8	2,939.1	4,876.2
Beverages and tobacco	1,934.7	2,415.0	2,652.6
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	22,664.3	17,055.7	22,696.8
Wood, lumber and cork	3,033.7	1,959.5	3,180.5
Textile fibres and waste	4,584.5	3,099.1	4,664.7
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	4,010.7	3,472.6	4,434.9
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	57,399.1	51,441.2	68,694.3
Coal, coke and briquettes	4,606.5	5,225.0	5,463.1
Petroleum and products	51,617.4	43,915.4	59,807.3
Crude petroleum	48,561.0	40,533.7	55,120.6
Petroleum products	3,056.4	3,382.7	4,686.6
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	3,124.2	2,316.1	2,436.5
Chemicals	22,578.9	18,612.3	24,941.2
Chemical elements and compounds	8,986.9	6,880.3	7,971.2
Organic chemicals	6,759.5	4,910.4	6,362.0
Plastic materials, etc.	5,049.0	6,223.9	6,104.2
Basic manufactures	50,086.3	42,474.4	56,775.4
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	4,870.8	3,765.6	5,319.5
Paper and paperboard	4,034.2	2,954.3	4,147.7
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	8,513.9	8,054.4	10,561.0
Woven textile fabrics*	4,103.0	3,956.3	5,214.8
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	4,233.0	3,864.6	5,278.4
Iron and steel	13,871.8	11,967.8	15,513.3
Bars, rods, angles, shapes, etc.	3,267.3	3,208.3	3,769.8
Universals, plates and sheets	4,762.7	4,055.9	4,728.4
Non-ferrous metals	10,244.8	6,672.8	9,093.7
Copper and copper alloys	5,466.3	2,805.3	3,819.8
Other metal manufactures	4,753.2	4,628.8	6,059.1
Machinery and transport equipment	53,524.6	51,082.2	71,506.1
Non-electric machinery	27,232.6	24,712.8	33,226.0
Power generating machinery	3,801.5	2,556.0	4,745.3
Office machines	4,320.7	4,063.9	5,284.2
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	11,743.4	11,187.8	15,800.4
Transport equipment	14,548.8	14,181.5	22,479.7
Road motor vehicles and parts†	9,025.3	9,710.3	16,634.1
Passenger cars (excl. buses)	3,660.9	4,384.5	7,851.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	18,778.4	19,391.2	26,541.4
Clothing (excl. footwear)	3,284.2	3,839.6	5,353.6
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	4,456.8	4,561.0	6,101.3
Other commodities and transactions	144.1	64.8	77.5
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	250,716.9	228,556.7	306,175.6
Gold and token coin	3,934.3	2,711.9	1,814.4
GRAND TOTAL	254,651.2	231,268.6	307,990.0

* Excluding narrow or special fabrics.

† Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—*continued*]

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1974	1975	1976
Food and live animals	30,446.4	27,667.7	32,170.7
Dairy products and eggs	4,630.3	4,093.5	4,665.6
Cereals and cereal preparations	13,200.4	9,756.1	11,396.4
Wheat and meslin (unmilled)	5,317.4	3,986.5	5,404.3
Fruit and vegetables	3,113.5	3,000.5	3,577.9
Beverages and tobacco	5,499.4	5,576.1	6,837.7
Beverages	5,275.5	5,325.2	6,520.8
Alcoholic beverages	5,092.6	5,123.8	6,272.5
Wine, including grape must	3,141.8	3,038.3	3,765.9
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	11,838.5	8,721.6	11,640.2
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	3,792.2	2,246.2	2,952.2
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	5,826.6	6,016.0	7,733.2
Petroleum products	4,830.7	4,971.6	6,386.9
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1,328.1	1,223.8	1,028.0
Chemicals	23,870.5	21,557.7	26,385.0
Chemical elements and compounds	7,616.0	6,753.2	8,730.6
Organic chemicals	4,801.3	3,781.0	4,581.1
Plastic materials, etc.	5,145.5	3,800.6	5,588.7
Basic manufactures	51,286.2	47,943.5	54,087.0
Rubber manufactures	3,498.9	3,901.3	4,430.9
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	3,357.3	2,882.6	3,342.4
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	9,191.8	7,835.9	9,255.3
Textile yarn and thread	3,131.6	2,525.3	3,291.6
Woven textile fabrics*	4,010.6	3,504.9	3,903.4
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	4,183.2	4,208.3	4,869.1
Iron and steel	19,107.3	17,147.1	17,827.4
Bars, rods, angles, shapes, etc.	5,002.0	3,504.6	3,322.5
Universals, plates and sheets	6,109.8	4,367.3	4,952.6
Non-ferrous metals	4,141.7	3,184.7	3,901.9
Other metal manufactures	5,725.7	7,038.7	8,229.7
Machinery and transport equipment	65,385.4	80,759.3	99,813.6
Non-electrical machinery	25,667.4	31,601.4	37,430.3
Power generating machinery	3,467.6	4,209.2	6,103.3
Office machines	3,092.5	2,949.9	4,099.5
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	13,530.7	15,463.0	19,124.3
Electric power machinery and switchgear	4,000.2	1,178.6	1,293.1
Transport equipment	26,187.3	33,694.8	43,258.9
Road motor vehicles and parts†	20,068.6	24,601.4	30,766.1
Passenger cars (excl. buses)	12,026.2	14,135.3	18,681.9
Parts for cars, buses, lorries, etc.†	4,817.1	5,751.0	7,595.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	18,937.1	19,562.6	22,173.7
Clothing (excl. footwear)	5,589.5	5,687.8	5,983.2
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	3,582.0	4,062.1	4,743.1
Other commodities and transactions	2,371.6	1,740.9	2,668.8
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	216,789.8	220,769.2	264,534.7
Gold and token coin	3,123.3	2,592.9	1,689.3
GRAND TOTAL	220,213.1	223,362.1	266,224.0

* Excluding narrow or special fabrics

† Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(million francs, including gold)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1973	1974	1975	1976
Algeria	2,116.7	4,806.5	3,183.4	3,314.9
Australia	1,542.5	1,792.8	1,388.7	2,194.4
Belgium and Luxembourg	19,320.1	25,745.9	22,015.9	29,507.0
Brazil	1,336.5	1,804.9	1,419.3	2,051.0
Canada	1,429.9	2,493.2	1,986.7	2,913.3
Denmark	950.9	1,323.2	1,249.6	1,859.0
Germany, Federal Republic	37,698.9	48,915.9	43,570.6	59,163.5
Iran	1,388.7	3,414.9	5,450.9	6,894.2
Iraq	2,163.7	6,049.8	4,615.6	7,758.3
Italy	14,995.0	19,008.7	20,341.8	27,495.6
Ivory Coast	1,240.3	1,791.4	1,636.6	2,321.6
Japan	2,412.2	4,553.7	4,287.8	5,888.0
Kuwait	1,763.9	4,305.8	2,633.4	1,916.1
Libya	822.4	1,869.8	804.3	1,552.7
Morocco	1,670.7	2,163.2	1,780.9	1,912.4
Netherlands	10,057.5	14,443.7	14,653.1	18,708.7
Nigeria	1,837.2	4,390.7	3,631.0	3,642.3
Norway	764.1	1,121.3	1,259.1	2,074.0
Poland	739.4	1,260.9	1,510.6	2,060.5
Saudi Arabia	3,587.4	14,632.5	12,800.5	19,430.3
Spain (excl. Canary Is.)	3,584.1	5,116.5	5,334.7	7,467.7
Sweden	3,160.0	4,570.3	4,035.6	5,349.8
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	4,414.5	6,365.7	6,590.3	7,496.8
U.S.S.R.	1,924.0	2,819.2	3,305.8	4,386.3
United Arab Emirates	1,516.1	5,767.2	4,713.8	5,864.6
United Kingdom	7,832.8	11,311.1	10,986.4	15,054.6
U.S.A. and Puerto Rico	13,761.2	19,661.4	17,496.9	22,565.0
TOTAL (incl. others)	166,123.0	254,651.2	231,268.6	307,990.0

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1973	1974	1975	1976
Algeria	3,339.0	6,178.5	8,071.1	7,034.1
Austria	1,405.4	1,568.9	1,650.0	2,203.4
Belgium and Luxembourg	18,402.7	24,899.6	22,770.3	27,115.4
Brazil	1,133.2	1,659.7	1,519.1	1,668.1
Canada	1,403.9	1,965.2	2,001.7	2,094.9
Denmark	1,302.3	1,604.0	1,560.4	2,124.6
Egypt	766.0	1,648.5	1,907.8	1,572.5
Gabon	484.0	887.8	1,435.6	1,874.7
Germany, Federal Republic	30,932.8	37,879.6	36,986.6	46,014.4
Greece	1,414.5	1,813.6	1,710.8	1,939.8
Iran	901.4	1,232.9	2,703.3	3,115.3
Iraq	373.3	1,027.7	1,760.1	2,238.6
Italy	18,753.6	25,636.1	21,594.3	29,057.3
Ivory Coast	1,370.4	1,722.3	1,750.3	2,356.5
Japan	1,904.5	2,230.9	1,624.8	2,019.8
Libya	886.4	1,731.8	1,730.7	1,660.3
Morocco	1,638.5	2,514.7	3,411.7	3,977.5
Netherlands	8,818.3	11,822.4	11,719.2	13,613.3
Nigeria	479.0	833.3	1,982.0	2,555.9
Norway	1,361.6	1,321.1	1,645.6	2,399.6
Poland	1,181.7	1,796.0	2,680.1	3,580.2
Portugal	1,143.9	1,860.2	1,475.4	1,964.7
South Africa	1,070.6	1,678.4	1,814.6	2,320.3
Spain (excl. Canary Is.)	4,577.8	6,544.3	5,922.1	6,872.5
Sweden	1,889.0	2,929.3	3,126.5	3,545.6
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	8,331.0	13,061.8	10,623.2	11,313.3
Tunisia	1,111.7	1,674.7	2,178.2	2,383.8
U.S.S.R.	2,543.0	3,151.0	4,898.1	5,312.0
United Kingdom	10,233.6	14,380.6	14,604.2	16,065.3
U.S.A. and Puerto Rico	7,499.0	10,770.3	8,793.5	12,062.0
TOTAL (incl. others)	159,713.7	220,213.1	223,362.1	266,221.0

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of last consignment.

TOURISM
FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY
('000)

	TOTAL ARRIVALS		TOURIST NIGHTS	
	1974	1975	1974	1975
Austria	165	175	1,050	1,060
Belgium	1,600	1,625	15,500	15,600
Brazil	68	63	635	585
Canada	146	150	1,025	1,080
Germany, Fed. Rep.	2,084	2,290	18,500	19,100
Italy	1,160	1,140	8,100	7,900
Japan	211	233	1,200	1,260
Netherlands	1,170	1,230	7,800	8,200
Portugal	96	83	840	680
Scandinavia	540	556	4,200	4,280
Spain	570	560	5,300	4,980
Switzerland	580	610	4,600	4,780
United Kingdom	1,410	1,550	15,100	15,800
U.S.A.	1,005	964	4,730	4,725
TOTAL (incl. others)	12,697	13,064	97,935	110,015

Estimated Revenue from Tourism: U.S. \$3,613,000,000 in 1976 (OECD figure).

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Paying passengers ('000 journeys)	625,000	620,000	612,000	658,000
Freight carried ('000 metric tons)*	246,400	258,100	265,500	218,900
Passenger-kilometres (million)	43,093	44,710	47,300	50,700
Freight tonne-kilometres (million)*	68,610	73,870	77,060	64,040

* Including passengers' baggage.

ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES
(number in use at December 31st)

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Passenger cars	13,900,000	14,500,000	15,000,000	15,300,000
Goods vehicles*	3,013,000	3,247,000	3,476,000	3,583,000
Buses and coaches	79,000	83,000	89,000	92,000
Motor cycles and scooters	250,000	310,000	370,000	440,000
Mopeds	5,000,000	5,200,000	5,300,000	5,200,000

* Including vehicles no longer in circulation.

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1973	1974	1975
Freight carried ('000 metric tons)	108,877	109,296	94,583
Freight tonne-kilometres (million)	13,792	13,738	11,905

MERCHANT SHIPPING FLEET
(registered at June 30th)

	DISPLACEMENT (^{'000} gross reg. tons)			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Oil tankers	4,952	5,509	6,938	7,406
Other vessels	3,337	3,326	3,808	3,872
TOTAL	8,289	8,835	10,746	11,278

SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
INTERNATIONAL FREIGHT TRAFFIC
(^{'000} metric tons)

	1972	1973	1974
Goods loaded	25,562	30,177	30,499
Goods unloaded	170,111	187,890	190,692

Coastwise shipping traffic (^{'000} metric tons) in 1973: 25,943 loaded; 51,234 unloaded.

FREIGHT TRAFFIC AT FRENCH PORTS
(^{'000} metric tons, international and coastwise)

	GOODS LOADED*			GOODS UNLOADED†		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Bordeaux and Annexes	3,301	3,314	2,483	10,733	10,609	9,127
Dunkerque (Dunkirk)	5,274	5,466	6,073	26,878	29,751	24,521
Le Havre	20,163	18,891	16,307	68,866	67,386	57,574
Marseille and Annexes	13,727	17,818	18,193	87,998	93,264	79,262
Nantes-St. Nazaire and Annexes	2,019	2,083	1,973	12,826	12,989	10,771
Rouen and Annexes	6,841	6,418	6,076	6,811	8,020	6,985
TOTAL (incl. others)	63,936	66,246	62,434	239,124	246,628	211,210

* Including stores.

† Excluding fish.

CIVIL AVIATION
(revenue traffic on scheduled services)

	1973	1974	1975
Kilometres flown (^{'000})	228,517	243,948	257,033
Passengers carried (^{'000})	12,037	12,248	13,247
Passenger-kilometres (million)	20,000	22,010	23,671
Freight tonne-kilometres (^{'000})	773,200	884,900	1,014,100
Mail tonne-kilometres (^{'000})	78,800	79,400	92,600
Total tonne-kilometres (million)	2,637	2,929	3,218

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1973	1974	1975
Radio receivers	16,429,000	16,739,075	17,032,000
Television licences*	12,955,000	13,558,551	13,760,000
Telephones in use*	11,336,933	12,405,054	13,833,000
Book titles (production)	23,013	20,374	23,772
Daily newspapers	103	n.a.	113
Non-daily newspapers	560	n.a.	545
Newspaper circulation:			
Dailies (average)	11,458,000	n.a.	10,576,131
Non-dailies (average)	13,827,000	n.a.	12,333,373

* At December 31st of the year stated.

EDUCATION

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS			
	1974/75	1976/77	1975/76	1976/77*	1976/77†	1977/78
Pre-primary	11,925	} 316,564 {	2,591,142	2,244,997	2,660,500	2,628,672
Primary	67,833		4,588,590	4,061,240	4,978,000	4,971,000
Secondary	n.a.		4,871,615	4,945,725	5,262,000	5,202,000

Universities: 765,431 students in 1974/75.

* State schools only.

† Estimate including private and special schools.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FIFTH REPUBLIC

Adopted by referendum, September 28th, 1958; promulgated October 6th, 1958.

Preamble

The French people hereby solemnly proclaims its attachment to the Rights of Man and to the principles of national sovereignty as defined by the Declaration of 1789, confirmed and complemented by the Preamble of the Constitution of 1946.

By virtue of these principles and that of the free determination of peoples, the Republic hereby offers to the Overseas Territories that express the desire to adhere to them, new institutions based on the common ideal of liberty, equality and fraternity and conceived with a view to their democratic evolution.

Article 1. The Republic and the peoples of the Overseas Territories who, by an act of free determination, adopt the present Constitution thereby institute a Community.

The Community shall be based on the equality and the solidarity of the peoples composing it.

Chapter I.—On Sovereignty

Article 2. France shall be a Republic, indivisible, secular, democratic and social. It shall ensure the equality of all citizens before the law, without distinction of origin, race or religion. It shall respect all beliefs.

The national emblem shall be the tricolour flag, blue, white and red.

The national anthem shall be the "Marseillaise".
The motto of the Republic shall be "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity".

Its principle shall be government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

Article 3. National sovereignty belongs to the people, which shall exercise this sovereignty through its representatives and through the referendum.

No section of the people, nor any individual, may attribute to themselves or himself the exercise thereof.

Suffrage may be direct or indirect under the conditions stipulated by the Constitution. It shall always be universal, equal and secret.

All French citizens of both sexes who have reached their majority and who enjoy civil and political rights may vote under the conditions to be determined by law.

Article 4. Political parties and groups may compete for votes. They may form and carry on their activities freely. They must respect the principles of national sovereignty and of democracy.

Chapter II.—The President of the Republic

Article 5. The President of the Republic shall see that the Constitution is respected. He shall ensure, by his arbitration, the regular functioning of the public powers, as well as the continuity of the State.

He shall be the guarantor of national independence, of the integrity of the territory, and of respect for Community agreements and for treaties.

Article 6. The President of the Republic shall be elected for seven years by direct universal suffrage. The method of implementation of the present article shall be determined by an organic law.

Article 7. The President of the Republic shall be elected by an absolute majority of the votes cast. If such a majority

is not obtained at the first ballot, a second ballot shall take place on the second following Sunday. Those who may stand for the second ballot shall be only the two candidates who, after the possible withdrawal of candidates with more votes, have gained the largest number of votes on the first ballot.

Voting shall begin at the summons of the Government. The election of the new President of the Republic shall take place not less than twenty days and not more than thirty-five days before the expiration of the powers of the President in office. In the event that the Presidency of the Republic has been vacated for any reason whatsoever, or impeded in its functioning as officially declared by the Constitutional Council, after the matter has been referred to it by the Government and which shall give its ruling by an absolute majority of its members, the functions of the President of the Republic, with the exception of those covered by Articles 11 and 12 hereunder, shall be temporarily exercised by the President of the Senate and, if the latter is in his turn unable to exercise his functions, by the Government.

In the case of vacancy or when the impediment is declared to be final by the Constitutional Council, the voting for the new President shall take place, except in case of force majeure officially noted by the Constitutional Council, not less than twenty days and not more than thirty-five days after the beginning of the vacancy or of the declaration of the final nature of the impediment.

Articles 49 and 50 and Article 89 of the Constitution may not be put into application during the vacancy of the Presidency of the Republic or during the period between the declaration of the final nature of the impediment of the President of the Republic and the election of his successor.

Article 8. The President of the Republic shall appoint the Premier. He shall terminate the functions of the Premier when the latter presents the resignation of the Government.

At the suggestion of the Premier, he shall appoint the other members of the Government and shall terminate their functions.

Article 9. The President of the Republic shall preside over the Council of Ministers.

Article 10. The President of the Republic shall promulgate the laws within fifteen days following the transmission to the Government of the finally adopted law.

He may, before the expiration of this time limit, ask Parliament for a reconsideration of the law or of certain of its articles. This reconsideration may not be refused.

Article 11. The President of the Republic, on the proposal of the Government during [Parliamentary] sessions, or on joint motion of the two Assemblies published in the *Journal Officiel*, may submit to a referendum any bill dealing with the organization of the public powers, entailing approval of a Community agreement, or providing for authorization to ratify a treaty that, without being contrary to the Constitution, might affect the functioning of the institutions.

When the referendum decides in favour of the bill, the President of the Republic shall promulgate it within the time limit stipulated in the preceding article.

Article 12. The President of the Republic may, after consultation with the Premier and the Presidents of the

Assemblies, declare the dissolution of the National Assembly.

General elections shall take place twenty days at the least and forty days at the most after the dissolution.

The National Assembly shall convene by right on the second Thursday following its election. If this meeting takes place between the periods provided for ordinary sessions, a session shall, by right, be opened for a fifteen-day period.

There may be no further dissolution within a year following these elections.

Article 13. The President of the Republic shall sign the ordinances and decrees decided upon in the Council of Ministers.

He shall make appointments to the civil and military posts of the State.

Councillors of State, the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, Ambassadors and Envoys Extraordinary, Master Councillors of the Audit Office, prefects, representatives of the Government in the Overseas Territories, general officers, rectors of academies [regional divisions of the public educational system] and directors of central administrations shall be appointed in meetings of the Council of Ministers.

An organic law shall determine the other posts to be filled in meetings of the Council of Ministers, as well as the conditions under which the power of the President of the Republic to make appointments to office may be delegated by him to be exercised in his name.

Article 14. The President of the Republic shall accredit Ambassadors and Envoys Extraordinary to foreign powers; foreign Ambassadors and Envoys Extraordinary shall be accredited to him.

Article 15. The President of the Republic shall be commander of the armed forces. He shall preside over the higher councils and committees of national defence.

Article 16. When the institutions of the Republic, the independence of the nation, the integrity of its territory or the fulfilment of its international commitments are threatened in a grave and immediate manner and the regular functioning of the constitutional public powers is interrupted, the President of the Republic shall take the measures required by these circumstances, after official consultation with the Premier and the Presidents of the Assemblies, as well as with the Constitutional Council.

He shall inform the nation of these measures in a message.

These measures must be prompted by the desire to ensure to the constitutional public powers, in the shortest possible time, the means of accomplishing their mission. The Constitutional Council shall be consulted with regard to such measures.

Parliament shall meet by right.

The National Assembly may not be dissolved during the exercise of exceptional powers.

Article 17. The President of the Republic shall have the right of pardon.

Article 18. The President of the Republic shall communicate with the two Assemblies of Parliament by means of messages, which he shall cause to be read, and which shall not be the occasion for any debate.

Between sessions, the Parliament shall be convened especially to this end.

Article 19. The acts of the President of the Republic, other than those provided for under Articles 8 (first paragraph), 11, 12, 16, 18, 54, 56 and 61, shall be countersigned by the Premier and, should circumstances so require, by the appropriate ministers.

Chapter III.—The Government

Article 20. The Government shall determine and conduct the policy of the nation.

It shall have at its disposal the administration and the armed forces.

It shall be responsible to the Parliament under the conditions and according to the procedures stipulated in Articles 49 and 50.

Article 21. The Premier shall direct the operation of the Government. He shall be responsible for national defence. He shall ensure the execution of the laws. Subject to the provisions of Article 13, he shall have regulatory powers and shall make appointments to civil and military posts.

He may delegate certain of his powers to the ministers.

He shall replace, should the occasion arise, the President of the Republic as the Chairman of the councils and committees provided for under Article 15.

He may, in exceptional instances, replace him as the chairman of a meeting of the Council of Ministers by virtue of an explicit delegation and for a specific agenda.

Article 22. The acts of the Premier shall be countersigned, when circumstances so require, by the ministers responsible for their execution.

Article 23. The functions of Member of the Government shall be incompatible with the exercise of any parliamentary mandate, with the holding of any office, at the national level, in business, professional or labour organizations, and with any public employment or professional activity.

An organic law shall determine the conditions under which the holders of such mandates, functions or employments shall be replaced.

The replacement of the members of Parliament shall take place in accordance with the provisions of Article 25.

Chapter IV.—The Parliament

Article 24. The Parliament shall comprise the National Assembly and the Senate.

The deputies to the National Assembly shall be elected by direct suffrage.

The Senate shall be elected by indirect suffrage. It shall ensure the representation of the territorial units of the Republic. Frenchmen living outside France shall be represented in the Senate.

Article 25. An organic law shall determine the term for which each Assembly is elected, the number of its members, their emoluments, the conditions of eligibility, and the system of ineligibilities and incompatibilities.

It shall likewise determine the conditions under which, in the case of a vacancy in either Assembly, persons shall be elected to replace the deputy or senator whose seat has been vacated until the holding of new complete or partial elections to the Assembly concerned.

Article 26. No Member of Parliament may be prosecuted, searched for, arrested, detained or tried as a result of the opinions or votes expressed by him in the exercise of his functions.

No Member of Parliament may, during parliamentary session, be prosecuted or arrested for criminal or minor offences without the authorization of the Assembly of which he is a member except in the case of *flagrante delicto*.

When Parliament is not in session, no Member of Parliament may be arrested without the authorization of the Secretariat of the Assembly of which he is a member, except in the case of *flagrante delicto*, of authorized prosecution or of final conviction.

The detention or prosecution of a Member of Parliament shall be suspended if the Assembly of which he is a member so demands.

Article 27. Any compulsory vote shall be null and void.

The right to vote of the members of Parliament shall be personal.

The organic law may, under exceptional circumstances, authorize the delegation of a vote. In this case, no member may be delegated more than one vote.

Article 28. Parliament shall convene by right in two ordinary sessions a year.

The first session shall begin on the first Tuesday of October and shall end on the third Friday of December.

The second session shall open on the last Tuesday of April; it may not last longer than three months.

Article 29. Parliament shall convene in extraordinary session at the request of the Premier or of the majority of the members comprising the National Assembly, to consider a specific agenda.

When an extraordinary session is held at the request of the members of the National Assembly, the closure decree shall take effect as soon as the Parliament has exhausted the agenda for which it was called, and at the latest twelve days from the date of its meeting.

Only the Premier may ask for a new session before the end of the month following the closure decree.

Article 30. Apart from cases in which Parliament meets by right, extraordinary sessions shall be opened and closed by decree of the President of the Republic.

Article 31. The members of the Government shall have access to the two Assemblies. They shall be heard when they so request.

They may call for the assistance of Commissioners of the Government.

Article 32. The President of the National Assembly shall be elected for the duration of the legislature. The President of the Senate shall be elected after each partial re-election [of the Senate].

Article 33. The meetings of the two Assemblies shall be public. An *in extenso* report of the debates shall be published in the *Journal Officiel*.

Each Assembly may sit in secret committee at the request of the Premier or of one-tenth of its members.

Chapter V.—On Relations Between Parliament and the Government

Article 34. Laws shall be voted by Parliament.

They shall establish the regulations concerning:

Civil rights and the fundamental guarantees granted to the citizens for the exercise of their public liberties; the obligations imposed by the national defence upon the person and property of citizens;

Nationality, status and legal capacity of persons, marriage contracts, inheritance and gifts;

Determination of crimes and misdemeanours as well as the penalties imposed therefor; criminal procedure; amnesty; the creation of new juridical systems and the status of magistrates;

The basis, the rate and the methods of collecting taxes of all types; the issue of currency.

They likewise shall determine the regulations concerning:

The electoral system of the Parliamentary Assemblies and the local assemblies;

The establishment of categories of public institutions;

The fundamental guarantees granted to civil and military personnel employed by the State;

The nationalization of enterprises and the transfers of the property of enterprises from the public to the private sector.

Laws shall determine the fundamental principles of:

The general organization of national defence;

The free administration of local communities, of their competencies and their resources;

Education;

Property rights, civil and commercial obligations;

Legislation pertaining to employment, unions and social security.

The financial laws shall determine the financial resources and obligations of the State under the conditions and with the reservations to be provided for by an organic law.

Laws pertaining to national planning shall determine the objectives of the economic and social action of the State.

The provisions of the present article may be detailed and supplemented by an organic law.

Article 35. Parliament shall authorize the declaration of war

Article 36. Martial law shall be decreed in a meeting of the Council of Ministers.

Its prorogation beyond twelve days may be authorized only by Parliament.

Article 37. Matters other than those that fall within the domain of law shall be of a regulatory character.

Legislative texts concerning these matters may be modified by decrees issued after consultation with the Council of State. Those legislative texts which shall be passed after the entry into force of the present Constitution shall be modified by decree only if the Constitutional Council has stated that they have a regulatory character as defined in the preceding paragraph.

Article 38. The Government may, in order to carry out its programme, ask Parliament for authorization to take through ordinances, during a limited period, measures that are normally within the domain of law.

The ordinances shall be enacted in meetings of Ministers after consultation with the Council of State. They shall come into force upon their publication but shall become null and void if the bill for their ratification is not submitted to Parliament before the date set by the enabling act.

At the expiration of the time limit referred to in the first paragraph of the present article, the ordinances may be modified only by the law in those matters which are within the legislative domain.

Article 39. The Premier and the Members of Parliament alike shall have the right to initiate legislation.

Government bills shall be discussed in the Council of Ministers after consultation with the Council of State and shall be filed with the secretariat of one of the two Assemblies. Finance bills shall be submitted first to the National Assembly.

Article 40. The bills and amendments introduced by the Members of Parliament shall be inadmissible when their adoption would have as a consequence either a diminution of public financial resources or an increase in public expenditure.

Article 41. If it shall appear in the course of the legislative procedure that a Parliamentary bill or an amendment is not within the domain of law or is contrary to a delegation granted by virtue of Article 38, the Government may declare its inadmissibility

In case of disagreement between the Government and the President of the Assembly concerned, the Constitutional Council, upon the request of one or the other, shall rule within a time limit of eight days.

Article 42. The discussion of bills shall pertain, in the first Assembly to which they have been referred, to the text presented by the Government.

An Assembly given a text passed by the other Assembly shall deliberate on the text that is transmitted to it.

Article 43. Government and Parliamentary bills shall, at the request of the Government or of the Assembly concerned, be sent for study to committees especially designated for this purpose.

Government and Parliamentary bills for which such a request has not been made shall be sent to one of the permanent committees, the number of which is limited to six in each Assembly.

Article 44. Members of Parliament and of the Government have the right of amendment.

After the opening of the debate, the Government may oppose the examination of any amendment which has not previously been submitted to committee.

If the Government so requests, the Assembly concerned shall decide, by a single vote, on all or part of the text under discussion, retaining only the amendments proposed or accepted by the Government.

Article 45. Every Government or Parliamentary bill shall be examined successively in the two Assemblies of Parliament with a view to the adoption of an identical text.

When, as a result of disagreement between the two Assemblies, it has been impossible to adopt a Government or Parliamentary bill after two readings by each Assembly, or, if the Government has declared the matter urgent, after a single reading by each of them, the Premier shall have the right to bring about a meeting of a joint committee composed of an equal number from both Assemblies charged with the task of proposing a text on the matters still under discussion.

The text elaborated by the joint committee may be submitted by the Government for approval of the two Assemblies. No amendment shall be admissible except by agreement with the Government.

If the joint committee does not succeed in adopting a common text, or if this text is not adopted under the conditions set forth in the preceding paragraph, the Government may, after a new reading by the National Assembly and by the Senate, ask the National Assembly to rule definitively. In this case, the National Assembly may reconsider either the text elaborated by the joint committee, or the last text voted by it, modified when circumstances so require by one or several of the amendments adopted by the Senate.

Article 46. The laws that the Constitution characterizes as organic shall be passed and amended under the following conditions:

A Government or Parliamentary bill shall be submitted to the deliberation and to the vote of the first Assembly notified only at the expiration of a period of fifteen days following its introduction;

The procedure of Article 45 shall be applicable. Nevertheless, lacking an agreement between the two Assemblies, the text may be adopted by the National Assembly on final reading only by an absolute majority of its members;

The organic laws relative to the Senate must be passed in the same manner by the two Assemblies;

The organic laws may be promulgated only after a declaration by the Constitutional Council on their constitutionality.

Article 47. The Parliament shall pass finance bills under the conditions to be stipulated by an organic law.

Should the National Assembly fail to reach a decision on first reading within a time limit of forty days after a bill has been filed, the Government shall refer it to the Senate, which must rule within a time limit of fifteen days. The procedure set forth in Article 45 shall then be followed.

Should Parliament fail to reach a decision within a time limit of seventy days, the provisions of the bill may be enforced by ordinance.

Should the finance bill establishing the resources and expenditures of a fiscal year not be filed in time for it to be promulgated before the beginning of that fiscal year, the Government shall urgently request Parliament for the authorization to collect the taxes and shall make available by decree the funds needed to meet the Government commitments already voted.

The time limits stipulated in the present article shall be suspended when the Parliament is not in session.

The Audit Office shall assist Parliament and the Government in supervising the implementation of the finance laws.

Article 48. The discussion of the bills filed or agreed upon by the Government shall have priority on the agenda of the Assemblies in the order determined by the Government.

One meeting a week shall be reserved, by priority, for questions asked by Members of Parliament and for answers by the Government.

Article 49. The Premier, after deliberation by the Council of Ministers, shall make the Government responsible, before the National Assembly, for its programme or, should the occasion arise, for a declaration of general policy.

When the National Assembly adopts a motion of censure, the responsibility of the Government shall thereby be questioned. Such a motion is admissible only if it is signed by at least one-tenth of the members of the National Assembly. The vote may not take place before forty-eight hours after the motion has been filed. Only the votes that are favourable to a motion of censure shall be counted; the motion of censure may be adopted only by a majority of the members comprising the Assembly. Should the motion of censure be rejected, its signatories may not introduce another motion of censure during the same session, except in the case provided for in the paragraph below.

The Premier may, after deliberation by the Council of Ministers, make the Government responsible before the National Assembly for the adoption of a vote of confidence. In this case, this vote of confidence shall be considered as adopted unless a motion of censure, filed during the twenty-four hours that follow, is carried under the conditions provided for in the preceding paragraph.

The Premier shall have the right to request the Senate for approval of a declaration of general policy.

Article 50. When the National Assembly adopts a motion of censure, or when it disapproves the programme or a declaration of general policy of the Government, the Premier must hand the resignation of the Government to the President of the Republic.

Article 51. The closure of ordinary or extraordinary sessions shall by right be delayed, should the occasion arise, in order to permit the application of the provisions of Article 49.

Chapter VI.—On Treaties and International Agreements

Article 52. The President of the Republic shall negotiate and ratify treaties.

He shall be informed of all negotiations leading to the conclusion of an international agreement not subject to ratification.

Article 53. Peace treaties, commercial treaties, treaties or agreements relative to international organization, those that commit the finances of the State, those that modify provisions of a legislative nature, those relative to the status of persons, those that call for the cession, exchange or addition of territory may be ratified or approved only by a law.

They shall go into effect only after having been ratified or approved.

No cession, no exchange, no addition of territory shall be valid without the consent of the populations concerned.

Article 54. If the Constitutional Council, the matter having been referred to it by the President of the Republic, by the Premier, or by the President of one or the other Assembly, shall declare that an international commitment contains a clause contrary to the Constitution, the authorisation to ratify or approve this commitment may be given only after amendment of the Constitution.

Article 55. Treaties or agreements duly ratified or approved shall, upon their publication, have an authority superior to that of laws, subject, for each agreement or treaty, to its application by the other party.

Chapter VII.—The Constitutional Council

Article 56. The Constitutional Council shall consist of nine members, whose mandates shall last nine years and shall not be renewable. One-third of the membership of the Constitutional Council shall be renewed every three years. Three of its members shall be appointed by the President of the Republic, three by the President of the National Assembly, three by the President of the Senate.

In addition to the nine members provided for above, former Presidents of the Republic shall be members *ex officio* for life of the Constitutional Council.

The President shall be appointed by the President of the Republic. He shall have the deciding vote in case of a tie.

Article 57. The office of member of the Constitutional Council shall be incompatible with that of minister or Member of Parliament. Other incompatibilities shall be determined by an organic law.

Article 58. The Constitutional Council shall ensure the regularity of the election of the President of the Republic.

It shall examine complaints and shall announce the results of the vote.

Article 59. The Constitutional Council shall rule in the case of disagreement, on the regularity of the election of deputies and senators.

Article 60. The Constitutional Council shall ensure the regularity of the referendum procedure and shall announce the results thereof.

Article 61. Organic laws, before their promulgation, and regulations of the parliamentary Assemblies, before they come into application, must be submitted to the Constitutional Council, which shall rule on their constitutionality.

To the same end, laws may be submitted to the Constitutional Council, before their promulgation, by the President of the Republic, the Premier, the President of the National Assembly, the President of the Senate, or any sixty deputies or sixty senators.

In the cases provided for by the two preceding paragraphs, the Constitutional Council must make its ruling

within a time limit of one month. Nevertheless, at the request of the Government, in case of urgency, this period shall be reduced to eight days.

In these same cases, referral to the Constitutional Council shall suspend the time limit for promulgation.

Article 62. A provision declared unconstitutional may not be promulgated or implemented.

The decisions of the Constitutional Council may not be appealed to any jurisdiction whatsoever. They must be recognised by the public powers and by all administrative and juridical authorities.

Article 63. An organic law shall determine the rules of organization and functioning of the Constitutional Council, the procedure to be followed before it, and in particular of the periods of time allowed for laying disputes before it.

Chapter VIII.—On Judicial Authority

Article 64. The President of the Republic shall be the guarantor of the independence of the judicial authority.

He shall be assisted by the High Council of the Judiciary.

An organic law shall determine the status of magistrates. Magistrates may not be removed from office.

Article 65. The High Council of the Judiciary shall be presided over by the President of the Republic. The Minister of Justice shall be its Vice-President *ex officio*. He may preside in place of the President of the Republic.

The High Council shall, in addition, include nine members appointed by the President of the Republic in conformity with the conditions to be determined by an organic law.

The High Council of the Judiciary shall present nominations for judges of the Court of Cassation [Supreme Court of Appeal] and for First Presidents of courts of appeal. It shall give its opinion under the conditions to be determined by an organic law on proposals of the Minister of Justice relative to the nominations of the other judges. It shall be consulted on questions of pardon under conditions to be determined by an organic law.

The High Council of the Judiciary shall act as a disciplinary council for judges. In such cases, it shall be presided over by the First President of the Court of Cassation.

Article 66. No one may be arbitrarily detained.

The judicial authority, guardian of individual liberty, shall ensure the respect of this principle under the conditions stipulated by law.

Chapter IX.—The High Court of Justice

Article 67. A High Court of Justice shall be instituted.

It shall be composed, in equal number, of members elected, from among their membership, by the National Assembly and by the Senate after each general or partial election to these Assemblies. It shall elect its President from among its members.

An organic law shall determine the composition of the High Court, its rules, as well as the procedure to be applied before it.

Article 68. The President of the Republic shall not be held accountable for actions performed in the exercise of his office except in the case of high treason. He may be indicted only by the two Assemblies ruling by identical vote in open balloting and by an absolute majority of the members of said Assemblies. He shall be tried by the High Court of Justice.

The members of the Government shall be criminally liable for actions performed in the exercise of their office and rated as crimes or misdemeanours at the time they

were committed. The procedure defined above shall be applied to them, as well as to their accomplices, in case of a conspiracy against the security of the State. In the cases provided for by the present paragraph, the High Court shall be bound by the definition of crimes and misdemeanours, as well as by the determination of penalties, as they are established by the criminal laws in force when the acts are committed.

Chapter X.—The Economic and Social Council

Article 69. The Economic and Social Council, at the referral of the Government, shall give its opinion on the Government bills, ordinances and decrees, as well as on the Parliamentary bills submitted to it.

A member of the Economic and Social Council may be designated by the latter to present, before the Parliamentary Assemblies, the opinion of the Council on the Government or Parliamentary bills that have been submitted to it.

Article 70. The Economic and Social Council may likewise be consulted by the Government on any problem of an economic or social character of interest to the Republic or to the Community. Any plan, or any bill dealing with a plan, of an economic or social character shall be submitted to it for its advice.

Article 71. The composition of the Economic and Social Council and its rules of procedure shall be determined by an organic law.

Chapter XI.—On Territorial Units

Article 72. The territorial units of the Republic shall be the communes, the Departments, and the Overseas Territories. Any other territorial unit shall be created by law.

These units shall be free to govern themselves through elected councils and under the conditions stipulated by law.

In the Departments and the Territories, the Delegate of the Government shall be responsible for the national interests, for administrative supervision, and for seeing that the laws are respected.

Article 73. Measures of adjustment required by the particular situation of the Overseas Departments may be taken with regard to the legislative system and administrative organization of those Departments.

Article 74. The Overseas Territories of the Republic shall have a particular organization, taking account of their own interests within the general interests of the Republic. This organization shall be defined and modified by law after consultation with the Territorial Assembly concerned.

Article 75. Citizens of the Republic who do not have ordinary civil status, the only status referred to in Article 34, may keep their personal status as long as they have not renounced it.

Article 76. The Overseas Territories may retain their status within the Republic.

If they express the desire to do so by decision of their Territorial Assemblies taken within the time limit set in the first paragraph of Article 91, they shall become either Overseas Departments of the Republic or, organized into groups among themselves or singly, member States of the Community.

Chapter XII.—On the Community

Article 77. In the Community instituted by the present Constitution, the States shall enjoy autonomy; they shall administer themselves and, democratically and freely, manage their own affairs.

There shall be only one citizenship in the Community.

All citizens shall be equal before the law, whatever their

origin, their race and their religion. They shall have the same duties.

Article 78. The Community shall have jurisdiction over foreign policy, defence, the monetary system, common economic and financial policy, as well as the policy on strategic raw materials.

In addition, except by special agreement, control of justice, higher education, the general organization of external and common transport, and telecommunications shall be within its jurisdiction.

Special agreements may establish other common jurisdictions or regulate the transfer of jurisdiction from the Community to one of its members.

Article 79. The member States shall benefit from the provisions of Article 77 as soon as they have exercised the choice provided for in Article 76.

Until the measures required for implementation of the present title go into force, matters within the common jurisdiction shall be regulated by the Republic.

Article 80. The President of the Republic shall preside over and represent the Community.

The Community shall have, as organs, an Executive Council, a Senate and a Court of Arbitration.

Article 81. The member States of the Community shall participate in the election of the President according to the conditions stipulated in Article 6.

The President of the Republic, in his capacity as President of the Community, shall be represented in each State of the Community.

Article 82. The Executive Council of the Community shall be presided over by the President of the Community. It shall consist of the Premier of the Republic, the heads of Government of each of the member States of the Community, and of the ministers responsible for the common affairs of the Community.

The Executive Council shall organize the co-operation of members of the Community at Government and administrative levels.

The organization and procedure of the Executive Council shall be determined by an organic law.

Article 83. The Senate of the Community shall be composed of delegates whom the Parliament of the Republic and the legislative assemblies of the other members of the Community shall choose from among their own membership. The number of delegates of each State shall be determined, taking into account its population and the responsibilities it assumes in the Community.

The Senate of the Community shall hold two sessions a year, which shall be opened and closed by the President of the Community and may not last more than one month each.

The Senate of the Community, upon referral by the President of the Community, shall deliberate on the common economic and financial policy, before laws in these matters are voted upon by the Parliament of the Republic, and, should circumstances so require, by the legislative assemblies of the other members of the Community.

The Senate of the Community shall examine the acts and treaties or international agreements, which are specified in Articles 35 and 53, and which commit the Community.

The Senate of the Community shall take enforceable decisions in the domains in which it has received delegation of power from the legislative assemblies of the members of the Community. These decisions shall be promulgated in the same form as the law in the territory of each of the States concerned.

An organic law shall determine the composition of the Senate and its rules of procedure.

Article 84. A Court of Arbitration of the Community shall rule on litigations occurring among members of the Community.

Its composition and its competence shall be determined by an organic law.

Article 85. By derogation from the procedure provided for in Article 89, the provisions of the present title that concern the functioning of the common institutions shall be amendable by identical laws passed by the Parliament of the Republic and by the Senate of the Community.

The provisions of the present title may also be revised by agreements concluded between all states of the Community: the new provisions are enforced in the conditions laid down by the Constitution of each state.

Article 86. A change of status of a member State of the Community may be requested, either by the Republic, or by a resolution of the legislative assembly of the State concerned confirmed by a local referendum, the organization and supervision of which shall be ensured by the institutions of the Community. The procedures governing this change shall be determined by an agreement approved by the Parliament of the Republic and the legislative assembly concerned.

Under the same conditions, a Member State of the Community may become independent. It shall thereby cease to belong to the Community.

A Member State of the Community may also, by means of agreement, become independent without thereby ceasing to belong to the Community.

An independent State which is not a member of the Community may, by means of agreements, adhere to the Community without ceasing to be independent.

The position of these States within the Community is determined by the agreements concluded for that purpose, in particular the agreements mentioned in the preceding paragraphs as well as, where applicable, the agreements provided for in the second paragraph of article 85.

Article 87. The particular agreements made for the implementation of the present title shall be approved by the Parliament of the Republic and the legislative assembly concerned.

Chapter XIII.—On Agreements of Association

Article 88. The Republic or the Community may make agreements with States that wish to associate themselves with the Community in order to develop their own civilisations.

Chapter XIV.—On Amendment

Article 89. The initiative for amending the Constitution shall belong both to the President of the Republic on the proposal of the Premier and to the Members of Parliament.

The Government or Parliamentary bill for amendment must be passed by the two Assemblies in identical terms. The amendment shall become definitive after approval by a referendum.

Nevertheless, the proposed amendment shall not be submitted to a referendum when the President of the Republic decides to submit it to Parliament convened in Congress; in this case, the proposed amendment shall be approved only if it is accepted by a three-fifths majority of the votes cast. The Secretariat of the Congress shall be that of the National Assembly.

No amendment procedure may be undertaken or followed if it is prejudicial to the integrity of the territory.

The republican form of government shall not be the object of an amendment.

Chapter XV.—Temporary Provisions

Article 90. The ordinary session of Parliament is suspended. The mandate of the members of the present National Assembly shall expire on the day that the Assembly elected under the present Constitution convenes.

Until this meeting, the Government alone shall have the authority to convene Parliament.

The mandate of the members of the Assembly of the French Union shall expire at the same time as the mandate of the members of the present National Assembly.

Article 91. The institutions of the Republic, provided for by the present Constitution, shall be established within four months counting from the time of its promulgation.

This period shall be extended to six months for the institutions of the Community.

The powers of the President of the Republic now in office shall expire only when the results of the election provided for in Articles 6 and 7 of the present Constitution are proclaimed.

The member States of the Community shall participate in this first election under the conditions derived from their status at the date of the promulgation of the Constitution.

The established authorities shall continue in the exercise of their functions in these States according to the laws and regulations applicable when the Constitution goes into force, until the establishment of the authorities provided for by their new regimes.

Until its definitive constitution, the Senate shall consist of the present members of the Council of the Republic. The organic laws that shall determine the definitive constitution of the Senate must be passed before July 31st, 1959.

The powers conferred on the Constitutional Council by Articles 58 and 59 of the Constitution shall be exercised, until the establishment of this Council, by a committee composed of the Vice-President of the Council of State, as Chairman, the First President of the Court of Cassation, and the First President of the Audit Office.

The peoples of the member States of the Community shall continue to be represented in Parliament until the entry into force of the measures necessary to the implementation of Chapter XII.

Article 92. The legislative measures necessary to the establishment of the institutions and, until they are established, to the functioning of the public powers, shall be taken in meetings of the Council of Ministers, after consultation with the Council of State, in the form of ordinances having the force of law.

During the time limit set in the first paragraph of Article 91, the Government shall be authorised to determine, by ordinances having the force of law and passed in the same way, the system of elections to the Assemblies provided for by the Constitution.

During the same period and under the same conditions, the Government may also adopt measures, in all domains, which it may deem necessary to the life of the nation, the protection of citizens or the safeguarding of liberties.

ELECTORAL LAW, 1958

The Deputies of the National Assembly for Metropolitan France are elected under a single-member constituency system, with two ballots where the first does not produce an absolute majority. A candidate requires a simple majority in the second ballot to be successful. There are 465 individual constituencies, each with approximately 93,000 electors. Any candidate polling less than 5 per cent of the votes loses his deposit.

The Overseas Territories elect their representatives under the old system of proportional representation.

THE GOVERNMENT

(November 1977)

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: VALÉRY GISCARD D'ESTAING.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(MSL) Mouvement des Sociaux Libéraux; (Pres. Maj.) Presidential Majority; (RPR) Rassemblement pour la République; (CDS) Centre des Démocrates Sociaux, (PR) Parti Républicain.

Prime Minister, Minister of the Economy and Finance:
RAYMOND BARRE (Pres. Maj.).

MINISTERS

Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice: ALAIN PEYREFITTE (RPR).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: LOUIS DE GUIRINGAUD (Pres. Maj.).

Minister of the Interior: CHRISTIAN BONNET (PR).

Minister of Defence: YVON BOURGES (RPR).

Minister of Co-operation: ROBERT GALLEY (RPR).

Minister for Culture and the Environment: MICHEL D'ORNANO (PR).

Minister Delegate attached to the Prime Minister, responsible for the Economy and Finance: ROBERT BOULIN (RPR).

Minister of Equipment and Area Planning: FERNAND ICART (PR).

Minister of Education: RENÉ HABY (Pres. Maj.).

Minister of Agriculture: PIERRE MEHAIGNERIE (CDS).

Minister of Industry, Trade and Artisan Industries: RENÉ MONORY (CDS).

Minister of Labour: CHRISTIAN BEULLAC (Pres. Maj.).

Minister of Health and Social Security: SIMONE WEIL (Pres. Maj.).

Minister of Foreign Trade: ANDRÉ ROSSI (Radical).

SECRETARIES OF STATE

With Autonomous Responsibilities:

Posts and Telecommunications: NORBERT SÉGARD (Pres. Maj.).

Armed Forces Veterans: JEAN-JACQUES BEUCLER (CDS).

Universities: ALICE SAUNIER-SEITÉ (Pres. Maj.).

Youth and Sport: PAUL DIJOU (PR).

Attached to Prime Minister:

Relations with Parliament: ANDRÉ BORD (RPR).

Civil Service: MAURICE LIGOT (Pres. Maj.).

Research: JACQUES SOURDILLE (RPR).

Without Portfolio: JACQUES DOMINATI (PR).

Attached to Ministers:

Foreign Affairs (attached to the Minister of Foreign Affairs): JEAN-FRANÇOIS DENIAU (PR).

Overseas Departments and Territories (attached to Minister of the Interior): OLIVIER STERN (MSL).

Local Authorities (attached to Minister of the Interior): MARC BÉCAM (RPR).

Tourism (attached to Minister for Culture and the Environment): JACQUES MÉDECIN (PR).

Budget (attached to Minister Delegate for the Economy and Finance): PIERRE BERNARD-REYMOND (CDS).

Consumer Affairs (attached to Minister Delegate for the Economy and Finance): CHRISTIANE SCRIVENER (PR).

Housing (attached to Minister of Equipment and Area Planning): JACQUES BARROT (CDS).

Transport (attached to Minister of Equipment and Area Planning): MARCEL CAVAILLÉ (PR).

Attached to Minister of Agriculture: JACQUES BLANC (PR).

Attached to Minister of Industry, Trade and Artisan Industries: ANTOINE RUFENACHT (RPR), CLAUDE COULAIS (PR).

Attached to Minister of Labour: LIONEL STOLERU (Pres. Maj.), JACQUES LEGENDRE (RPR).

Attached to Minister of Health and Social Security: RENÉ LENOIR (Pres. Maj.), HÉLÈNE MISSOFFE (RPR).

DEFENCE

Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces: General GUY MÉRY.

Army Commander-in-Chief: General JEAN LAGARDE.

Air Force Commander-in-Chief: General MAURICE SAINT-CRICQ.

Naval Commander-in-Chief: Admiral JEAN LANNUZEL.

PRESIDENT AND PARLIAMENT

PRESIDENT

(Elections of May 1974)

	FIRST BALLOT	SECOND BALLOT
JACQUES CHABAN-DELMAS (<i>UDR</i>)	3,857,728	13,396,203
RENÉ DUMONT (<i>Non-Party</i>)	337,800	
VALÉRY GISCARD D'ESTAING (<i>Rép. Ind.</i>)	8,326,774	
GUY HÉRAUD (<i>European Federalist Party</i>)	19,255	
ALAIN KRIVINE (<i>Front Révolutionnaire Communiste</i>)	93,990	12,971,604
ARLETTE LAGUILLER (<i>Lutte Ouvrière</i>)	595,247	
FRANÇOIS MITTERRAND (<i>Parti Socialiste</i>)	11,044,373	
EMILE MULLER (<i>MDSF</i>)	176,279	
JEAN-MARIE LE PEN (<i>Front National</i>)	190,921	
BERTRAND RENOUVIN (<i>Royalist</i>)	43,722	
JEAN ROYER (<i>Non-Party</i>)	810,540	
JEAN-CLAUDE SEBAG (<i>European Federalist Movement</i>)	42,007	

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(General Election held on March 4th and 11th, 1973—Metropolitan France)

President: EDGAR FAURE.

PARTIES AND GROUPS	FIRST BALLOT		SECOND BALLOT		SEATS
	Votes	Percentage	Votes	Percentage	
Parti Communiste Français	5,085,108	21.4	4,401,561	20.7	73
Parti Socialiste Unifié and extreme Left	778,195	3.3	85,678	0.4	2
Parti Socialiste	4,559,241	19.2	4,722,886	22.2	89
Various Left Wing	668,100	2.8	823,084	3.8	17
Union des Démocrates pour la République	5,684,396	23.9	6,700,397	31.3	178
Fédération Nationale des Républicains Indépendants	1,656,191	7.0	1,658,060	7.8	53
Centre Démocratie et Progrès	883,961	3.7	841,576	4.0	20
Various Majority Parties	784,735	3.3	673,027	3.1	9
Mouvement Réformateur	2,979,781	12.5	1,305,317	6.1	27
Various Right Wing	671,505	2.9	139,236	0.6	5
TOTAL	23,751,213		21,350,822		473*

* 17 seats are reserved for representatives of overseas departments, giving a total of 490 seats.

Party groupings (Oct. 1977): RPR 171, Républicains 62, Réformateurs Centristes and Démocrates Sociaux 51, Socialistes et Radicaux de gauche 103, Communistes 74, others 17.

THE SENATE

President: ALAIN POHER.

(Election for one-third of the Senate held in September 1977—Metropolitan France and Overseas Departments)

	SEATS
Socialistes	62
Républicains	52
Républicains Indépendants d'action social	15
Union Centriste des Démocrates de Progrès	61
Gauche démocratique	40
Rassemblement pour la République	33
Communistes	23
Non-attached	9
TOTAL	295

The members of the Senate are elected for a nine-year term by an electoral college composed of the members of the National Assembly, delegates from the Councils of the Departments and delegates from the Municipal Councils. One-third of the Senate is renewable every three years. There are 277 Senators for Metropolitan France, 13 for the Overseas Departments and Territories and 5 senators representing the French living outside France.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Rassemblement pour la République (RPR): 33 avc. du Maine, Tour Maine Montparnasse, 75755 Paris Cédex 15; formed in 1976 from the Gaullist party *Union des Démocrates pour la République (UDR)* after the resignation of Jacques Chirac as Prime Minister in Giscard d'Estaing's government. Controls 171 seats in the National Assembly.

Leaders: Hon. Sec.-Gen. JACQUES CHIRAC; Sec.-Gen. YVES GUÉNA; Asst. Sec.-Gen. CHARLES PASQUA, ROBERT GROSSMANN; Nat. Secs. GUY SABATIER, MARC LAURIOL.

Publs. *La Lettre de la Nation* (daily), *Démocrates* (monthly), *Les Cahiers* (fortnightly).

Parti Socialiste (PS): 7 bis Place Palais Bourbon, Paris 7e. **Policies:** Subscribed to the common programme of the United Left (with the *Parti Communiste*) until 1977 when the United Left split over nationalization issues. Belief in a planned economy, full employment and the eventual attainment of socialism through the nationalization of key industries. Controls 93 seats in the National Assembly.

Secretariat: FRANÇOIS MITTERRAND (First Sec.), PIERRE MAUROY, PIERRE BEREGOVY, LOUIS MERMAZ, CLAUDE ESTIER, LIONEL JOSPIN, EMILE LOO, ROBERT PONTILLON, DOMINIQUE TADDEI, JEAN POPEREN, GILLES MARTINET, EDITH CRESSON, MARIE-THERÈSE EYQUEM, ROGER FAJARDIE, MICHEL ROCARD.

Publs. *L'Unité* (weekly), *la Nouvelle Revue Socialiste*.

Parti Communiste Français (PCF): 2 place du Colonel Fabien, Paris 19e; controls 74 seats in the National Assembly. Mems. (1976) 500,000.

Policies: Subscribed to the common programme of the United Left (with the *Parti Socialiste* until 1977 when the United Left split over nationalization issues). Follows the democratic path to socialism and advocates an independent foreign policy.

Leaders: GEORGES MARCHAIS (Sec.-Gen.), ROLAND LEROY, RENÉ PIQUET, GASTON PLISSONNIER, PAUL LAURENT, JEAN COLPIN, CHARLES PITERMAN, JEAN KANAPA.

Publs. *L'Humanité* (daily), *France Nouvelle* (weekly), *Cahiers du Communisme* (monthly).

Parti Socialiste Unifié (PSU): 9 rue de Borromée, Paris 15e; f. 1960; revolutionary left-wing party; won one seat in 1973 election; split in 1974 when the former leaders of the party joined the *Parti Socialiste*.

Secretariat: ANDRÉ BARJONET, PASCAL GOLLET, VICTOR LEDUC, MICHEL MOUSEL, CHARLES PIAGET.

Publ. *Critique Socialiste* (monthly).

Parti Radical et Radical-Socialiste: 1 place de Valois, 75001 Paris; f. 1901; belonged to the *Mouvement Réformateur* which won 29 seats in the 1973 election; now forms part of the presidential majority and of the parliamentary group of Réformateurs and Social Democrats which comprises 56 deputies and senators.

Leaders: Pres. JEAN-JACQUES SERVAN-SCHREIBER; Vice-Pres. PIERRE BROUSSE, FRANÇOIS GIROUD, FRANCIS PALMERO, HENRI FABRE, JEAN-THOMAS NORDMANN; Secs. Gen. DIDIER BARIANI, JEAN-JACQUES CARPENTIER.

Publ. *B.I.R.S.*

Centre des Démocrates Sociaux (CDS): 207 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; f. 1976 by merger of *Centre Démocrate* and *Centre Démocratie et Progrès*; forms part of the

governmental majority and of the parliamentary group of Réformateurs and Social Democrats which comprises 56 deputies and senators; Pres. JEAN LECANUET; Vice-Pres. JACQUES BARROT, JEAN-MARIE DAILLET, PIERRE SCHIÉLÉ, BERNARD STASI; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ DILIGENT.

Mouvement des Sociaux Libéraux (MSL): formed Feb. 1977 by Olivier Stirn as a splinter group of the RPR to attract non-Chirac Gaullists and moderate socialists who disagreed with the Union of the Left's programme.

Parti Républicain: 41 rue de la Bienfaisance, 75008 Paris; formed May 1977 as a grouping of the *Fédération Nationale des Républicains Indépendants (FNRI)* and three smaller "Giscardian" parties; Sec.-Gen. JEAN-PIERRE SOISSON (Imr. Sec.-Gen. of the FNRI); Del.-Gen. JACQUES DOUFFIAGUES; represents groups of political clubs *Génération sociale et libérale*, *Agir pour l'avenir*. Controls 62 seats in the National Assembly.

Centre National des Indépendants et Paysans (CNIP): 106 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; f. 1969; supports the majority; Pres. BERTRAND MOTTE; Gen. Sec. CAMILLE LAURENS.

Centre Républicain: 13 blvd. Raspail, 75007 Paris; formerly part of the *Mouvement Réformateur*, now adheres to the *Fédération des Réformateurs*; Pres. ANDRÉ MORICE.

Fédération des Républicains de Progrès: 53 rue de Vaugirard, Paris 6e; f. 1966; supports free enterprise, European unity and the return of France to NATO; Leader JEAN CHARBONNEL.

Ligue Communiste Révolutionnaire: f. 1974; Trotskyist; French section of the Fourth International; Leader ALAIN KRIVINE.

Lutte Ouvrière: B.P. 233, 75865 Paris Cedex 18; Trotskyist; Leader ARLETTE LAGUILLER.

Publs. *Lutte Ouvrière* (weekly), *Lutte de Classe/Class Struggle* (monthly, French and English).

Mouvement des Démocrates: 48 quai de Grenelle, Paris 15e; Leader MICHEL JOBERT.

Mouvement Démocrate Socialiste de France (MDSF): 42 blvd. Arago, Paris 13e; f. 1973; adheres to the *Fédération des Réformateurs*; Pres. MAX LEJEUNE; Vice-Pres. EMILE MULLER, ÉTIENNE GAGNAIRE, GEORGES DONNEZ, ANDRÉ MARTIN.

Mouvement de la Gauche Réformatrice (MGR): Paris; f. 1975; centre group.

Mouvement Progrès et Liberté: Paris; belongs to *Fédération des Réformateurs*; Leaders JACQUES SOUSTELLE, CLAUDE CHAMBARD.

Mouvement des Radicaux de Gauche: 11 rue de Grenelle, Paris 7e; f. 1973; formed by splinter-group from *Parti Radical*; left-wing; Pres. ROBERT FABRE.

Parti des Forces Nouvelles: f. 1974; aims to unite all right-wing groups; Sec.-Gen. PASCAL GAUCHON.

Other parties include l'Organisation communiste internationaliste, Révolution, le Parti communiste révolutionnaire (marxiste-léniniste), l'Union des communistes de France (marxiste-léniniste) and la Nouvelle action française. Small right-wing parties include Le Front National (f. 1972), Le Parti des Forces Nouvelles (f. 1974), L'Oeuvre Française (f. 1968) and La Restauration Nationale (f. 1947). There are also semi-clandestine regional movements in Brittany, the Basque country, Corsica and Occitania (Provence-Languedoc).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO FRANCE

(In Paris unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Afghanistan:** ave. Raphael 32, 75016 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MOHAMED AKRAM (also accred. to Austria and Belgium).
- Albania:** rue de la Pompe 131, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* DHIMITER LAMANI (also accred. to Belgium and the Netherlands).
- Algeria:** rue Hamelin 18, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED BEDJAOU.
- Argentina:** rue Cimarosa 6, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* THOMAS J. DE ANCHORENA.
- Australia:** 64-66 ave. d'Iéna, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* H. D. ANDERSON (also accred. to Morocco).
- Austria:** rue Fabert 6, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* OTTO EISELBERG.
- Bahrain:** 15 ave. Raymond-Poincaré, 75016 (E); *Ambassador:* JASSEM BU-ALLAY.
- Bangladesh:** Ave. Victor Hugo 5, 11e (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. KHWAJA WASIUDDIN (also accred. to Spain).
- Barbados:** London, England (E).
- Belgium:** rue de Tilsitt 9, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* le Prince WERNER DE MÉRODE.
- Benin:** ave. Victor Hugo 87, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* YAYA MEDE-MOUSSA (also accred. to Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom).
- Bolivia:** 12 ave. Président Kennedy, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* J. A. ARZE MURILLO.
- Botswana:** London, England (E).
- Brazil:** Cour Albert 1er 34, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* ANTÔNIO DELFIM NETTO.
- Bulgaria:** ave. Rapp 1, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* KONSTANTIN ATANASSOV.
- Burma:** rue de Courcelles 60, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* THET TUN (also accred. to the Netherlands and Spain).
- Burundi:** 3 rue Octave-Feuillet, 16e (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* PIERRE NKUNDWA (also accred. to Italy, Spain and Switzerland).
- Cameroon:** rue de Longchamp 147, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* SALOMON BAKOTO (also accred. to Greece, Italy and Morocco).
- Canada:** ave. Montaigne 35, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* GÉRARD PELLETIER.
- Cape Verde:** (E); *Ambassador:* CORSINO ANTÔNIO FORTES.
- Central African Empire:** blvd. de Montmorency 29, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* SYLVESTRE BANGUI (also accred. to Spain).
- Chad:** rue des Belles-Feuilles 65, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN ALINGUE BAWOYEU (also accred. to Yugoslavia).
- Chile:** ave. de la Motte-Piquet 2, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* LEONIDAS IRARRAZAVAL.
- China, People's Republic:** ave. George V 11, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* HAN KE-MUA.
- Colombia:** 22 rue de l'Elysée, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO LASERNA.
- Congo:** rue Scheffer 57 bis, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDRE DENGUET-ATTIKI (also accred. to the United Kingdom).
- Costa Rica:** 42 ave. Président Wilson, 16e; *Ambassador:* MANUEL DOBLES SÁNCHEZ, (also accred. to Luxembourg and Netherlands).
- Cuba:** 16 rue de Presles, 75015 (E); *Ambassador:* GREGORIO ORTEGA SUÁREZ.
- Cyprus:** 23 rue Galilée, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* POLYS MODINOS (also accred. to Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Spain).
- Czechoslovakia:** ave. Charles-Floquet 15, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* JAN PUDLAK.
- Denmark:** ave. Marceau 77, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL FISCHER.
- Dominican Republic:** rue Georges-Ville 2, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ANSELMO PAULINO ALVAREZ.
- Ecuador:** ave. de Messine 34, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO JOSÉ LUCIO PAREDES.
- Egypt:** ave. d'Iéna 56, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* HAFEZ ISMAIL (also accred. to Ireland).
- El Salvador:** rue Galilée 12, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* SALVADOR NAVARRETE AZURDIA (also accred. to Belgium and Portugal).
- Equatorial Guinea:** (E); *Ambassador:* ESONO ABAGA ADA.
- Ethiopia:** ave. Charles-Floquet 35, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* WOLDE-GIORGHIS HAILOU (also accred. to Belgium and Spain).
- Finland:** rue Fabert 2, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* AARNO EINO KARHILO.
- Gabon:** 26 bis ave. Raphael 16e (E); *Ambassador:* M. SANDOUNGOUT (also accred. to Austria, Switzerland and Tunisia).
- Gambia:** London, England (E).
- German Democratic Republic:** 24 rue Marbeau, 16 (E); *Ambassador:* WERNER FLECK.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** ave. Franklin D. Roosevelt 13 et 15, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* AXEL HERBST.
- Ghana:** Villa Saïd 8, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* YAW BAMFUL TURKSON (also accred. to Spain).
- Greece:** rue August-Vacquerie 17, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* DIMITRIOS PAPAIOANNOU (also accred. to Ireland).
- Guatemala:** rue de Courcelles 73, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SALVADOR ORTEGA CASTELLOS (also accred. to Switzerland).
- Guinea:** blvd. de Courcelles 72, 75017 (E); *Ambassador:* SEYDOU KEITA (also accred. to United Kingdom).
- Guyana:** London, England (E).
- Haiti:** rue Théodule-Ribot 10, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* DELINOIS MARTIN CÉLESTIN.
- Honduras:** rue Georges-Ville 8, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* TIBURCIO CARLAS CASTILLO.
- Hungary:** square de l'Avenue-Foch 5 bis, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* PÉTER VERESS.
- Iceland:** blvd. Haussmann 124, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* EINAR BENEDIKTSSON (also accred. to Luxembourg and Yugoslavia).
- India:** rue Alfred-Dehodencq 15, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* RAMACHANDRA DATTATREYA SATHI.

FRANCE

Indonesia: rue Cortambert 49, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED NOER (also accred. to Spain).

Iran: 4 ave. Iéna, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* AMIR CHILATY FARD (also accred. to Portugal).

Iraq: 53 rue de la Faisanderie, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MUNDHIR TAWFIK AL-WANDAWI (also accred. to Switzerland).

Ireland: rue Rudé 4, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* HUGH McCANN (also accred. to Morocco).

Israel: rue Rabelais 3, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* MORDEKAI GAZIT.

Italy: rue de Varenne 47, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* GIANFRANCO POMPEI.

Ivory Coast: ave. Raymond Poincaré 102, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* APPAGNY TANOE.

Jamaica: 3 ave. Bertie-Albrecht, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* MISS CARMEN PARRIS.

Japan: 7 ave. Hoche, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* HIDEO KITAHARA.

Jordan: 80 blvd. Maurice Barrès, 92-Neuilly-sur-Seine (E) *Ambassador:* Dr. KHALIL SALIM (also accred. to Belgium).

Kenya: rue Cimarosa 3, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLAS MUGO.

Korea, Republic: ave de Villiers 29, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* SUK HEUN YUN (also accred. to Chad, Gabon, Luxembourg and Portugal).

Kuwait: 81 ave. R. Poincaré, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* ISSA AL-HAMAD (also accred. to Belgium).

Laos: ave. Raymond-Poincaré 74, 16e (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* PHANTHONG PHOMMAHAXAY (also accred. to Austria, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Spain and Switzerland).

Lebanon: villa Copernic 3, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* NAGIB SADAKA.

Lesotho: Copenhagen, Denmark (E).

Liberia: rue Jacques-Bingen 8, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* J. B. FREEMAN (also accred. to Luxembourg and Switzerland).

Libya: rue Charles-Lamoureux 2, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* KAMEL EL MAGHOUR.

Luxembourg: ave. Rapp 33, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* CAMILLE DUMONT.

Madagascar: ave. Raphael 4, 75016 (E); *Ambassador:* HENRI RAHARIJAONA (also accred. to Sweden).

Malawi: London, England (E).

Malaysia: rue de la Faisanderie 48-50, 16e (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* B. RAJARAM (also accred. to Spain and Switzerland).

Mali: rue du Cherche-Midi 89, 6e (E); *Ambassador:* MOULAYE M. HAÏDARA (also accred. to Algeria, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia and the United Kingdom).

Malta: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Mauritania: 5 rue de Montévidéo, 16e (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* AHMED OULD GHANAHALLAH (also accred. to Austria, Italy, Switzerland and the United Kingdom).

Mauritius: 68 blvd. de Courcelles, 18e (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS DARNÉ (also accred. to Federal Republic of Germany and Italy).

Mexico: rue de Longchamp 9, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* FLORES DE LA PENA.

Monaco: rue du Conseiller-Collignon 2, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN SICURANI (also accred. to Federal Republic of Germany).

Mongolia: 5 ave. Robert-Schuman, Boulogne-sur-Seine (E); *Ambassador:* BAT-OTCHIRYN GOTÓV.

Diplomatic Representation

Morocco: rue Le Tasse 3 et 5, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. YOUSSEF BEN ABHES.

Nepal: rue Dufrenoy 7, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. TRAILOKYO NATH UPRAITY (also accred. to Israel, Italy and Spain).

Netherlands: rue Eblé 7-9, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* J. A. DE RANITZ.

New Zealand: rue Léonard-de-Vinci 7, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN G. MACARTHUR (also accred. to Vatican).

Nicaragua: rue Michel-Ange 48, 75016 (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO C. QUINTANA VILLANUEVA.

Niger: rue de Longchamp 154, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* AMADOU SEYDOU (also accred. to Italy, Spain, Switzerland and United Kingdom).

Nigeria: ave. Victor-Hugo 173, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* G. DOVE-EDWIN (also accred. to Tunisia).

Norway: rue Bayard 28, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* HEKSLER VOGT.

Oman: ave. Kléber 67, 6e (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED ABDUL NABI MAKKI (also accred. to Switzerland).

Pakistan: rue Lord-Byron 18, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* Nawab MOZAFFAR ALI KHAN QIZILBASH (also accred. to Ireland).

Panama: 145 ave. de Suffren, 15e (E); *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO VEGA (also accred. to Denmark, Norway and Switzerland).

Paraguay: 26 quai L. Blériot, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PEDRO DOMANICZKY.

Peru: ave. Kléber 50, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* BAKULA PATINO.

Philippines: ave. Georges-Mandel 26, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS MORENO-SALCEDO (also accred. to Portugal).

Poland: rue de Talleyrand 1 et 3, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* TADEUSZ OLECHOWSKI.

Portugal: rue de Noisiel 3, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* COIMBRA MARTINS.

Qatar: quai d'Orsay 57, 75007 (E); *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM HAMAD AL NASR (also accred. to Italy, Spain and Switzerland).

Romania: rue de l'Exposition 5, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* CORNELIU MANESCU.

Rwanda: blvd. de Courcelles, 75017 (E); *Ambassador:* JULES KANANURI (also accred. to Italy and Spain).

San Marino: rue du Cirque 5, 75008 (L); *Minister:* Comte PINCI (also accred. to Switzerland).

Saudi Arabia: rue André-Pascal 1, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED A. ALIREZA.

Senegal: 14 ave. Robert Schuman, 75007 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ GUILLABERT (also accred. to Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and Spain).

Sierra Leone: ave. Franklin-Roosevelt 69, 75008 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE GELAGA KING (also accred. to Spain and Switzerland).

Singapore: ave. Georges V 34, 75008 (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* ABDUL AZIZ BIN MAHMOOD.

Somalia: square Pétrarque 10, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED SAÏD SAMANTAR (also accred. to Switzerland).

South Africa: 59 quai d'Orsay, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* LOUIS-ALEXANDRE PIENAAR.

Spain: ave. Georges V 13, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO JAVIER ELORZA Y CHANIZ, Marquis of NERVA.

Sri Lanka: 61 Quai d'Orsay, 75007 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. E. SARACHCHANDRA (also accred. to Switzerland).

Sudan: 56 ave. Montaigne, 75008 (E); *Ambassador:* ABUBAKER OSMAN MOHAMED SALIH (also accred. to Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland).

FRANCE

- Swaziland:** London, England (E).
Sweden: 17 rue Barbet de Jouy, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* INGEMAR HÄGGLÖF.
Switzerland: rue de Grenelle 142, 7e (E); *Ambassador* FRANÇOIS DE ZIEGLER.
Syria: blvd. Suchet 22, 16e (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* Dr. ISSAM HAYANI (also accred. to Switzerland).
Tanzania: rue de Général-Delestraint 32-34, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH MHAIKI (also accred. to Algeria).
Thailand: rue Greuze 8, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* SOMPONG SUCHARITKUL (also accred. to Portugal).
Togo: rue Alfred-Roll 8, 17e (E); *Ambassador:* SEBOU NIANDI NAPO (also accred. to Italy and Spain).
Tonga: London, England (E).
Trinidad and Tobago: London, England (E).
Tunisia: rue Barbet-de-Jouy 25, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* HÉDI MABROUK.
Turkey: rue d'Ankara 17, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* ORHAN ERALP (also accred. to Ireland).
Uganda: ave. Raymond Poincaré 13, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* A. MIKAIRO OGOLA (also accred. to Belgium, Greece, Italy and Switzerland).
U.S.S.R.: ave. de Friedland, 7e (E); *Ambassador:* STYEPAN CHERVONENKO (also accred. to Madagascar).
United Arab Emirates: ave. Foch 56, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* M. SAÏD SALMAN.

France also has diplomatic relations with Angola, the Bahamas, Djibouti, Fiji, Guinea-Bissau, Maldives, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Surinam and Western Samoa.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judiciary is independent of the Government. Judges of the Court of Cassation and the First President of the Court of Appeal are appointed by the executive from nominations of the High Council of the Judiciary.

Subordinate cases are heard by **Tribunals of Instance** (*tribunaux d'instance*), of which there are 454, and more serious cases by **Tribunals of Great Instance** (*tribunaux de grande instance*), of which there are 175. Parallel to these Great Tribunals are the **Tribunals of Commerce** (*tribunaux de commerce*), for commercial cases, composed of judges elected by tradesmen and manufacturers among themselves. These do not exist in every district. Where there is no Tribunal of Commerce, commercial disputes are judged by Tribunals of Great Instance.

The **Boards of Arbitration** (*Conseils de Prud'hommes*) consist of an equal number of workers or employees and employers ruling on the differences which arise over Contracts of Work.

The **Correctional Courts** (*Tribunaux correctionnels*) for criminal cases correspond to the Tribunal of Great Instance for civil cases. They pronounce on all graver offences (*délits*), including those involving imprisonment.

Offences committed by juveniles of under 18 years go before specialized tribunals: **Tribunals for Children**.

From all these Tribunals appeal lies to the **Courts of Appeal** (*Cours d'Appel*).

The **Courts of Assize** (*Cours d'Assises*) have no regular sittings, but are called when necessary to try every important case, for example, murder. They are presided over by judges who are members of the Courts of Appeal and composed of elected judges (jury). Their decision is final, except where shown to be wrong in law, and then recourse is had to the **Court of Cassation** (*Cour de Cassation*).

The **Court of State Security** (*Cour de Sécurité de l'Etat*) consists, generally, of three civil magistrates, the President and two members being general or superior officers; this

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

- United Kingdom:** rue du Faubourg-St-Honoré 35, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* Sir JOHN NICHOLAS HENDERSON, K.C.M.G.
U.S.A.: ave. Gabriel 2, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* ARTHUR HARTMAN.
Upper Volta: 159 blvd. Haussmann, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR KABORE (also accred. to Italy and United Kingdom).
Uruguay: ave. de Malakoff 147, 75116 (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE BARREIRO.
Vatican City: ave. du Président-Wilson 10, 16e (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. EGANO RIGHI-LAMBERTINI.
Venezuela: rue Copernic 11, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL RAFAEL RIVERO.
Viet-Nam: rue le Verrier 2, 6e (E); *Ambassador:* VO VAN SUNG.
Yemen Arab Republic: ave. Paul Doumer 25, 11e (E); *Ambassador:* ADNAN TARCICI.
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Blvd Malesherbes 88, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED ABDELKADER BAFAKIH.
Yugoslavia: rue de la Faisanderie 54, 16e (E); *Ambassador:* RADOMIR RADOVITCH.
Zaire: Cour Albert 1er 32, 8e (E); *Ambassador:* BOKONGA EKANGA BOTOMBELE.
Zambia: ave. d'Iéna 76, 75116 (E); *Ambassador:* JONATHAN CHIVUNGA.

court has jurisdiction over crimes and misdemeanours against the Security of the State in peace time; its decisions are then sent to the **Court of Cassation** (*Cour de Cassation*).

The Court of Cassation is not a supreme court of appeal but a higher authority for the proper application of the law. Its duty is to see that judgments are not contrary either to the letter or the spirit of the law; any judgment annulled by the Court of Cassation involves the trying of the case anew by a court of the same category as that which made the original decision.

COURT OF CASSATION

Palais de Justice, blvd. du Palais, Paris 1er

First President: M. MONGUILAN.

Presidents of Chambers: MM. CENAC (Chambre Commerciale), COSTA (3ème Chambre Civile), COSSE-MANIÈRE (2ème Chambre Civile), BELLET (1ère Chambre Civile), MONGIN (Chambre Criminelle), LABOQUE (Chambre Sociale)

Solicitor-General: M. CHAVANON.

There are 83 Counsellors, one First Attorney-General and 19 Attorneys-General.

Chief Clerk of the Court: M. AUTEL.

Council of Advocates at Court of Cassation: President M. LE MANISSIER.

COURT OF APPEAL (PARIS)

Palais de Justice, Paris

First President: JEAN VASSOGNE.

Presidents of Chambers:

M. COURTEAUD	M. HENRIEUX
M. MITARD	M. MAIGNE
M. JOURPAN	M. FILIPPI
M. PEREZ	M. COUETOIS

FRANCE

M. FOUGERES	M. SALTET DE SABLET
M. MAC-ALEESE	D'ESTIERES
M. FRANCON	M. FEDOU
M. GARDON	M. MANGIN
M. SACOTTE	M. ULLMANN
M. ROUANET DE VIGNE-LAVIT	M. BARGAIN
M. TROUILLER	M. ALBOU
M. GRUFFY	M. LAVIROTTE
M. PERDRIAU	M. CHABRAND
M. GUTHMANN	M. VIOT
M. FUSIL	M. LEGORJU
M. SIMART	M. JARY
M. BERNARD	M. CARTERET
M. MUZAC	M. GERAUD
M. BLASER	M. GARNOT
M. FABRE	M. DEFONTAINE
M. BURGUES	M. LEBOULANGER
M. LEGATE	M. GENDRE
M. SEIGNOLLE	M. LEDUC
M. FORTIER	M. BERTIN
M. SORNAÏ	M. MOUTHON
M. GIGAUT DE CRISENOY	M. PASCAL
M. BOUDON	M. FONTAINE
M. SYNDET	M. BONNEFOUS
M. BORNAY	M. DONNADIEU

Attorney-General: GUY CHAVANON.

There are also 127 Counsellors, 22 Attorneys-General and 34 Deputies.

TRIBUNAL OF GREAT INSTANCE OF PARIS

Palais de Justice, Paris 1er

President: M. ROZÈS.

Solicitor of Republic: M. BARBAROUX.

TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE OF PARIS

1 blvd. du Palais, Paris 4e

President: M. CESSÉLIN.

ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION

Certain cases arising between civil servants (when on duty) and the government, or between any citizen and the government are judged by special administrative courts. The **Administrative Tribunals** (*Tribunaux Administratifs*)

PRIMATE OF FRANCE

Archbishop of Lyon: S.E. Cardinal ALEXANDRE RENARD; 1 place de Fourvière, 69 Lyon (5e).

ARCHBISHOPS

Aix: Mgr. CHARLES MARIE JOSEPH DE PROVENCHÈRES.

Albi: Mgr. ROBERT COFFY.

Auch: Mgr. MAURICE RIGAUD.

Avignon: Mgr. EUGÈNE POLGE.

Besançon: Mgr. MARC LALLIER.

Bordeaux: Mgr. MARIUS MAZIER.

Judicial System, Religion

of which there are 22, are situated in the capital of each area; the **Council of State** (*Conseil d'Etat*), see below, has its seat in Paris.

Tribunal of Disputes (*Tribunal des Conflits*): Decides whether cases shall be submitted to the ordinary or the administrative courts. It is composed of: Pres. The MINISTER OF JUSTICE; Vice-Pres. M. PAUTHÉ; four Counsellors of the Court of Cassation and three Counsellors of State.

Cour des Comptes (*Court of Accounts*), 13 rue Cambon, Paris 1er: is an administrative tribunal charged with judging the correctness of public accounts. It is the judge of common law of all public accounts laid before it. The judgments of the Court of Accounts may be annulled by the Council of State.

First President: M. ARNAUD.

Presidents: MM. LE VERT, MERVEILLEUX DU VIGNAUX, LE CONTE, MATHÉY, AUMAGE, HENRY.

Attorney-General: M. CRÉPEY

Secretary-General: M. JACCOUD.

Solicitors-General: MM. VACQUIER, CHARRIER.

COUNCIL OF STATE

Palais-Royal, Paris

Conseil d'Etat (*Council of State*): Has a double role: it is a council of the central power and an administrative tribunal. As the consultative organ of the government, it gives opinions in the legislative and administrative domain (interior, finance, public works and social sections). In administrative jurisdiction it has three functions: to judge in the first and last resort such cases as appeals against excess of power laid against official decrees or individuals; to judge appeals against judgments made by administrative tribunals and resolutions of courts of litigation; and to annul decisions made by various specialized administrative authorities which adjudicate without appeal, such as the Court of Accounts.

President of the Council: RAYMOND BARRE.

Vice-President: M. CHENOT.

Presidents of Sections: MM. CHAVANON, LAROCHE, ODENT, BARDET, LAVAILL, GREGOIRE.

General Secretary: M. DUCAMIN.

RELIGION

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

There were 45,175,724 Roman Catholics in France in 1976, about 90 per cent of the population.

Ecclesiastically, France is divided into 17 Provinces and 90 Dioceses. The French Catholic Church has in all 125 Archbishops and Bishops, resident and titular, of whom 4 are Cardinals (LL.EE. Renard, Marty, Gouyon, Guyot). The Primate of France is the Archbishop of Lyon.

PRIMATE OF FRANCE

Archbishop of Lyon: S.E. Cardinal ALEXANDRE RENARD; 1 place de Fourvière, 69 Lyon (5e).

ARCHBISHOPS

Aix: Mgr. CHARLES MARIE JOSEPH DE PROVENCHÈRES.

Albi: Mgr. ROBERT COFFY.

Auch: Mgr. MAURICE RIGAUD.

Avignon: Mgr. EUGÈNE POLGE.

Besançon: Mgr. MARC LALLIER.

Bordeaux: Mgr. MARIUS MAZIER.

Bourges: Mgr. PAUL VIGNANCOUR.

Cambrai: Mgr. HENRI JENNY.

Chambéry: Mgr. ANDRÉ BONTEMPS.

Marseille: Mgr. ROGER ETCHEGARAY.

Paris: Mgr. FRANÇOIS MARTY.

Reims: Mgr. JACQUES MENAGER.

Rennes: Mgr. PAUL GOUYON.

Rouen: Mgr. ANDRÉ PAILLER.

Sens: Mgr. EUGÈNE ERNOULT.

Toulouse: Mgr. LOUIS GUYOT.

Tours: Mgr. LOUIS FERRAND.

PROTESTANT FEDERATION

Fédération Protestante de France: 47 rue de Clichy, Paris 9e; f. 1905; Pres. M. J. COURVOISIER; Vice-Pres. A. APPEL, J. MAURY, R. MEHL, A. THOBOIS; Gen. Sec. Pastor A. NICOLAS; publ. *Bulletin Information Protestant* (B.I.P.). There are some 800,000 Protestants in France.

The Federation comprises the following Churches:

Eglise Réformée de France: 47 rue de Clichy, Paris 9e; Pres. Pastor JACQUES MAURY; Vice-Pres. Pastor ANDRÉ COMBES, Prof. R. MARIGNAN; Gen. Sec. Pastor ALFRED CHEVALLEY; publ. *Bulletin d'Information de l'E.R.F.*

Eglise Réformée d'Alsace et de Lorraine: 2 rue du Bouclier, 67000 Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin); 50,000 mems.; Pres. Pastor CHRISTIAN SCHMIDT.

Alliance Nationale des Eglises Luthériennes de France: 1A quai Saint Thomas, Strasbourg; f. 1945; 300,000 mems.; groups the two Lutheran churches; Church of the Augsburg Confession and Evangelical Lutheran Church of France; Pres. A. WOHLFART; Sec. RENÉ OSWALD; publ. *Positions luthériennes*.

Eglise de la Confession d'Augsbourg d'Alsace et de Lorraine: 1A quai Saint Thomas, Strasbourg (Bas Rhin); Pres. ANDRÉ APPEL; Gen. Sec. Pastor R. OSWALD; publ. *Messager Evangélique*.

Eglise Evangélique Luthérienne de France: 16 rue Chauchat, Paris 9e; 65 parishes grouped in 2 directorates: Paris and Montbéliard; Pres. Pastor RENÉ BLANC; Sec. Pastor PAUL STEFFEN; publs. *Fraternité Evangélique* (Paris), *L'Ami chrétien des Familles* (Montbéliard).

Fédération des Eglises Evangéliques Baptistes de France: 48 rue de Lille, Paris 7e; Pres. ANDRÉ THOBOIS; publ. *Croire et Servir*.

Union Nationale des Eglises Réformées Evangéliques Indépendantes: 3 pl. de Bonald, Le Vigan, 30-Gard; Pres. ANDRÉ THOLOZAN; publ. *Christ et France, Sur le Roc*.

ORTHODOX CHURCH

Greek Orthodox Cathedral of St. Etienne: 7 rue Georges-Bizet, 75116 Paris; Superior The Most Rev. MELETIOS

CARABINIS, Greek Archbishop of France, Spain and Portugal.

Administration of Russian Orthodox Churches in Europe: 12 rue Daru, Paris 8; Presided over by His Eminence the Most Reverend GEORGES, Archbishop of Russian Orthodox Churches in Europe and Exarch of the Oecumenical Patriarch; Gen. Sec. CYRIL KNAZIEFF.

OTHER CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

Churches of Christ, Scientist: There are seven churches in France.

The Salvation Army: 76 rue de Rome, 75008 Paris; f. in France 1881; 6,000 mems.; Territorial Commander for France Comm. RAYMOND DELCOURT; Chief Sec. Lt.-Col. JOHN GOWANS; publs. *En Avant*, *La Rose Blanche*, *Porteur de Flambeau*.

Société Religieuse des Amis (Quakers) et Centre Quaker International: 114 rue de Vaugiraud, 75006 Paris; publ. *Vie Quaker* (bi-monthly).

JUDAISM

Consistoire Central Israélite de France et d'Algérie: 17 rue St.-Georges, Paris 9e; f. 1808; 120 asscns.; Chief Rabbi of France JACOB KAPLAN; Pres. Baron ALAIN DE ROTHSCHILD; Exec. Dir. LÉON MASLIAH.

Consistoire Israélite de Paris (Jewish Consistorial Association of Paris): 17 rue St. Georges, Paris 9e; Pres. JEAN PAUL ELKANN; Hon. Pres. ALAIN DE ROTHSCHILD; Chief Rabbi MEYER JAIS.

ISLAM

Moslem Institute of the Paris Mosque: Place du Puits de l'Ermite, Paris 5e; f. 1923; 5 sections: cultural, diplomatic, social, judicial and religious; research and information and commercial annexes; Dir. His Excellency SI HANZA BOUBAKEUR.

THE PRESS

The legislation under which the French press operates mostly dates back to an Act of 1881 which established very liberal conditions for journalism, asserting the right of individuals to produce newspapers without any prior authorization. At the same time the law defined certain offences which the press might commit, such as incitement to crime, disturbance of the peace by the publication of false information, libel and defamation, the publication of material offensive to the President and revealing official secrets. Further legislation in the 1940s somewhat extended these restrictions on the press, particularly with regard to children's literature, but neither the new laws nor the authoritarianism of the Fifth Republic have inhibited the critical vitality of French journalism.

An estimated 14,000 newspapers and periodicals are published in France. In 1975 there were nine general daily papers published in Paris which had a national circulation and some 85 provincial dailies covering all the French regions. The aggregate circulations of the two groups were 3.8 million for the Parisian press and 7.5 million for the provincial press. These figures showed a remarkable decline from the situation in 1946 when 28 Parisian dailies had a circulation of 5 million and 175 provincial dailies shared 9 million circulation. In recent years sharply rising costs and falling advertising revenue have increased the difficulties caused by declining circulation. Despite tax exemption and subsidies from the

government, worth 1,135 million francs in 1974, many newspapers face severe economic problems. *Le Monde* was the only Parisian daily still increasing its circulation and making a profit in 1975; but in 1976/77 three new daily papers were founded in Paris.

The provincial press, already strong under the Third Republic, achieved a leading role during the German occupation (1940-44), when Paris was cut off from the rest of France. Since the war, it has proved more adept than the national press at dealing with the fall in revenue and rising costs. The best-selling provincial dailies can now almost match the most popular Paris dailies for circulation and they have initiated various rationalization schemes. Six groups of provincial papers have been formed to pool advertising and, in some cases, copy and printing facilities. The largest of these groups are the one centred on *Le Dauphiné Libéré* (Grenoble) and *Le Progrès* (Lyon) and the group in East France led by *L'Est Républicain*.

The weekly news magazines have expanded in recent years; the two best examples of this are *L'Express* and *Le Nouvel Observateur*. Large-circulation illustrated magazines such as *Paris-Match* have suffered from the competition of television and traditional women's magazines have had difficulty adapting to the new attitudes of French women.

The only major daily which acts as the organ of a political party is the Communist paper, *L'Humanité*. All

FRANCE

The Press

others are owned by individual publishers or by the powerful groups which have developed round either a company or a single personality. The major groups are as follows:

Hachette Group: 100 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; publications include *le Journal du Dimanche*, *France-Dimanche*, *Elle*, *Le Jardin des Modes*, *Le Point*, *Télé-7-Jours*, *Parents*; also has a 50 per cent holding in *Le Nouvel Economiste*.

Amaury Group (Dir.-Gen. CLAUDE BELLANGER): 25 ave. Michelet, 93400 Saint-Ouen; owns *Le Parisien Libéré*, the provincial dailies *Le Courrier de l'Ouest* and *Le Maine Libre*, the sports daily *L'Equipe*, several weeklies, including *Points de Vue*, and monthlies, including *Marie-France*.

Hersant Group: one of the largest of the provincial daily press groups; owns 12 dailies, 9 provincial weeklies and fortnightly and 11 magazines; dailies include *Centre-Presse*, *L'Eclair*, *Nord-Matin*, *Nord-Eclair* and *Paris-Normandie*; has a majority holding in *Le Figaro* and *France-Soir*; also publishes various magazines.

Del Duca Group: 2 rue des Italiens, 75009 Paris; owns several popular magazines, including *Nous Deux*, *Intimité*, women's and children's journals, including *Modes de Paris*, and also *Télé-Poche*.

Bayard Presse: 3. rue Bayard, Paris 8e; important Catholic press group; owns the national *La Croix*, *Le Pèlerin du XXe Siècle*, *Panorama d'Aujourd'hui*, important magazines for young people and several specialized religious publications.

Express Group: 45 per cent owned by Général Occidentale (Chair. Sir James Goldsmith); Pres. Mme. EMILE SERVAN-SCHREIBER.

Filipacchi Group: 63 ave. Champs Elysées, Paris 8e; controls a number of large circulation magazines including *Paris-Match*, *Salut les Copains*, *Mademoiselle Age Tendre*, *Lui*, and *Photo*.

Among the metropolitan dailies, the outstanding papers are *Le Monde* (432,000), which carries no pictures, and *Le Figaro* (350,000). The most popular are *France-Soir* (727,000) and *Le Parisien Libéré* (786,000). The English language *International Herald Tribune* (121,000) is also important. The major provincial dailies are *Ouest-France* published at Rennes (640,000), *Le Progrès* at Lyons (436,000), *Le Dauphiné Libéré* at Grenoble (362,000), *La Voix du Nord* at Lille (389,000) and *Sud-Ouest* at Bordeaux (383,000), which cater for rural readership by producing local subsidiary editions.

Metropolitan weekly papers range from the popular press, such as *France-Dimanche* (1,054,000) and *Ici-Paris* (900,000), through the more serious current affairs magazines like *L'Express*, *Le Nouvel Observateur* and the satirical *Canard Enchaîné*, to the literary and cultural *Figaro Littéraire*. Among the popular periodicals must be mentioned the weekly illustrated *Paris-Match* (645,000) and the women's journals *Marie-Claire* (678,000), *Elle* (532,000) and *Marie-France* (412,000).

DAILY PAPERS (PARIS)

L'Aurore: 100 rue Richelieu, 75082 Paris; f. 1944; circ. 290,000; Dir.-Gen. ROBERT LAZURICK.

La Croix: 5 rue Bayard, 75380 Paris; f. 1883; Catholic; Dir. JEAN GÉLAMUK; Editor-in-Chief JEAN POTIN, ANDRÉ GÉRAUD; circ. 135,000.

Les Echos: 37 ave. des Champs Elysées, 75381 Paris Cédex 08; f. 1908; economic and financial; Editor J. BEYTOUT; circ. 62,500.

L'Equipe: 10 rue du Faubourg Montmartre, 75441 Paris; sport; circ. 211,864.

Figaro: 37 rue du Louvre, Paris 2e; f. 1828; morning; news and literary; Dir. (vacant); Editors MAX CLOS, J. MARTIN-CHAUFFIER; circ. 350,000.

France-Soir: 100 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; f. 1941 as *Défense de la France*, present title 1944; merged with *Paris-Presse* *L'Intransigeant* 1965; Editor JEAN GORINI; circ. 727,000.

L'Humanité: 5 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, 75440 Paris Cédex 09; f. 1904 by Jean Jaurès; organ of the French Communist Party; morning; circ. 230,000; Dir. ROLAND LEROY; Editor-in-Chief RENÉ ANDRIEU.

International Herald Tribune: 21 rue de Berri, Paris 8e; f. 1887; Publisher ROBERT R. ECKERT; Editor MURRAY M. WEISS; Man. Editor GEORGE W. BATES, Jr.; published in English; circ. 121,317.

J'Informe: rue des Acacias 46, 75017 Paris; f. 1977; independent centrist; Editor-in-Chief JOSEPH FONTANET.

Le Journal Officiel de la République Française: 26 rue Desaix, Paris 15e; f. 1870; official journal of the Government; publishes laws, decrees, parliamentary proceedings, and economic bulletins; Dir. ROGER FARÇAT.

Libération: 27 rue de Lorraine, Paris 19e; f. 1973; extreme left; Dir. ZINA ROUAHAB; circ. 22,000.

Le Matin de Paris: 21 rue Herold, 75001 Paris; f. 1977; left-wing; Dir. CLAUDE PERDRIEL.

Le Monde: 5 rue des Italiens, Paris 9e; f. 1944; liberal; independent; circ. 432,000; Managing Editor JACQUES FAUVET; Editor-in-Chief ANDRÉ FONTAINE; (weekly edition in English).

Le Nouveau Journal: 108 rue de Richelieu, 2e; f. 1967; Dir. HUGUES-VINCENT BARBE; circ. 59,000.

Paris-Turf/Sport Complet: 100 rue de Richelieu, Paris 2e; racing, sport; circ. 147,000.

Le Parisien Libéré: 25 ave. Michelet, 93400 Saint Ouen; f. 1944; morning; Dir. CLAUDE BELLANGER; circ. 785,734 (1974).

Le Quotidien du Médecin: 7 ave. de la République, Paris 11e; medical journal; circ. 40,000.

Le Quotidien de Paris: 7 ave. de la République, Paris 11e; f. 1974; Editor PHILIPPE TESSON; circ. 50,000.

Rouge: 2 rue Richard-Lenoir, 93100 Montreuil; f. 1976; extreme left; circ. 12,000.

SUNDAY PAPERS (PARIS)

France-Dimanche: 9 rue Ancelle, Neuilly Cédex 92521; circ. 1,054,400; Dir. GUY GOUJON.

L'Humanité-Dimanche: 5 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, 75440 Paris Cédex 09; f. 1946; weekly magazine of the French Communist Party; Dir. ROLAND LEROY; Editor ANDRÉ CARREL; circ. 360,000.

Le Journal du Dimanche: 100 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; f. 1946; Dir. JACQUES IMBERT; circ. 617,200.

PRINCIPAL PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

AMIENS

Le Courrier Picard: 14 rue Alphonse Paillat, Amiens (Somme); f. 1944; circ. 86,000; Editor GEORGES L. COLLET; Gen. Man. RICHARD MAZAUDET.

ANGERS

Courrier de l'Ouest: blvd. Albert Blanchoin, Angers (Maine-et-Loire); circ. 104,670; Dir. ROBERT GUILLIER.

ANGOULÊME

La Charente Libre: zone industrielle 3, Angoulême (Charente); Dir. L. G. GAYAN; circ. 35,000.

AUXERRE

L'Yonne Républicaine: 8-12 ave. Jean-Moulin, Auxerre (Yonne); f. 1944; circ. 43,718; Gen. Man. L. CLÉMENT.

BEAUVAIS

L'Oise-Matin: place Jeanne Hachette, Beauvais (Oise); f. 1893; circ. 26,132; Editor MARCO ROUZIER.

BESANÇON

Le Comtois: 58 Grande-Rue, Besançon (Doubs); f. 1914; Dir. PIERRE BRANTUS; circ. 12,532.

Les Dépêches Haute-Saône-Doubs-Territoire de Belfort: 58-60 Grande Rue, Besançon (Doubs); f. 1933; circ. 17,099; Dir. P. BRANTUS.

BORDEAUX

La France—Nouvelle République de Bordeaux et du Sud-Ouest: 10 rue Porte-Dijéaux, Bordeaux (Gironde); f. 1944; Dir. J. M. BLANCHY; circ. 22,000.

Sud-Ouest: 8 rue de Cheverus, Bordeaux (Gironde); f. 1944; independent; circ. 383,000; Dir.-Gen. JEAN-FRANÇOIS LEMOINE; Chief Editor FRANCIS PIGANEAU.

CALAIS

Nord Littoral: Calais; circ. 18,000; Editor A. MENEY.

CHALON-SUR-SAÔNE

Courrier de Saône-et-Loire: 9 rue des Tonneliers, Chalon-sur-Saône (Saône-et-Loire); circ. 40,387; Dir. RENÉ PRÉDET.

CHARLEVILLE-MÉZIÈRES

L'Ardennais: 36 cours Aristide Briand, Charleville-Mézières (Ardennes); f. 1944; circ. 29,389; Dir.-Gen. P. TAINURIER.

CHARTRES

L'Echo Républicain: 19 rue du Bois Merrain, Chartres (Eure-et-Loire); circ. 27,540; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. JEAN GILBERT; Editor-in-Chief RENÉ MARANGE.

CHAUMONT

La Haute-Marne Libérée: rue du Patronage Laïque, 52003 Chaumont (Haute-Marne); circ. 18,277; Editor JEAN BLETNER.

CHERBOURG

La Presse de la Manche: 14 rue Gambetta, Cherbourg (Manche); f. 1944; Chair-Managing Dir. MARC GIUSTINIANI; circ. 24,257.

CLERMONT-FERRAND

La Montagne: 28 rue Morel-Ladeuil, 63003 Clermont-Ferrand (Puy-de-Dôme); f. 1919; independent; Dir. FRANCISQUE FABRE; circ. 300,000.

COLMAR

Dernières Nouvelles du Haut-Rhin: 15 rue Bruat, Colmar (Haut-Rhin); f. 1921; French and German; circ. 39,900; Man. A. HOOWILLER.

DIJON

Le Bien Public: 7 blvd. Chanoine Kir, Dijon (21000); Dirs. Baron THÉNARD, M. BACOT; circ. 52,428.

Les Dépêches du Centre-Est: 17 rue de Colmar, 21000 Dijon; Pres. FRANCIS BOILEAU; Dir.-Gen. MICHEL-YVES LAURENT; circ. 43,234.

EPINAL

Liberté de l'Est: 40 quai des Bons Enfants, Epinal (Vosges); f. 1945; circ. 31,375; Man. MARCEL CLÉMENT.

GRENOBLE

Le Dauphiné Libéré: 40 ave. Alsace Lorraine, Grenoble (Isère); f. 1945; circ. 362,000; Gen. Man. LOUIS RICHEROT.

LE HAVRE

Havre Libre: Ave. René Coty, Le Havre (Seine-Maritime); f. 1944; circ. 31,912; Dir. Editor-in-Chief ROGER MAYER.

LILLE

Nord-Matin: 186 rue de Paris, Lille (Nord); f. 1944; Gen. Man. R. GRUSS; circ. 120,000.

La Voix du Nord: 8 place du Général de Gaulle, Lille (Nord); f. 1944; Gen. Man. RENÉ DECOCK; circ. 389,000.

LIMOGES

L'Echo du Centre: 48 rue Turgot, 87-Limoges (Haute-Vienne); f. 1944; Editor GILBERT CAZAUBON; Dir. RENÉ DUMONT; circ. 60,975.

Le Populaire du Centre: 9 place Fontaine des Barres, Limoges (Haute-Vienne); f. 1905; Dir. M. BROUILLAUD; Editor JEAN CLAUD; circ. 54,848; five editions.

LYON

Le Progrès: 85 rue de la République, Lyon; f. 1859; Gen. Man. JEAN LIGNEL; circ. 436,000.

MARSEILLE

La Marseillaise: 17 cours Honoré d'Estienne d'Orves, Marseille 1er; f. 1944; Republican; Dir. GEORGES RIGHETTI; circ. 165,000.

Le Méridional-La France: 4 rue Congit, 13316 Marseille Cedex 3; f. 1944; independent; 12 regional editions; Pres. Dir.-Gen. RENÉ MERLE; circ. 100,000.

Le Provençal: 248 ave. Roger Salengro, 13015 Marseille; f. 1944; the biggest daily paper in the south-east (evening edition *Le Soir*); Pres. Dir.-Gen. G. DEFERRÉ; circ. 345,000.

METZ

Le Républicain Lorrain: 17 rue Serpenoise, Metz (Moselle); f. 1919; independent; circ. 220,000; Dir. Mme. PUHL-DEMANGE.

MONTPELLIER

Midi Libre: 12 rue d'Alger, Montpellier (Hérault); f. 1944; circ. 200,000; Dir. MAURICE BUJON.

MORLAIX

Le Télégramme de Brest et de l'Ouest: rue A. le Braz, Morlaix (Finistère); f. 1944; circ. 146,000; Dir. JEAN-PIERRE COUDURIER.

MULHOUSE

L'Alsace: 2 ave. Aristide Briand, 68053 Mulhouse; f. 1944; Editor GILBERT KLEIN; circ. 135,000.

NANCY

L'Est Républicain: 5 bis ave. Foch, Nancy (Meurthe-et-Moselle); f. 1889; Dir. CHARLES BOILEAU; circ. 263,000.

NANTES

L'Eclair: 5 rue Santeuil, Nantes (Loire-Atlantique); Radical; circ. 27,857; Gen. Man. ROBERT HERSANT.

Presse Océan: 7 and 8 allée Duguay-Trouin, Nantes (Loire-Atlantique); f. 1944; independent; Pres. Dir.-Gen. C. BERNEIDE-RAYNAL; Editor-in-Chief H. MISSIRE; circ. 91,358.

NEVERS

Journal du Centre: 3 rue du Chemin de Fer, Nevers (Nièvre); Dir. M. KRAEMER; circ. 43,813.

NICE

Nice-Matin: 27-29 ave. Jean-Médecin, Nice (Alpes-Maritimes); f. 1944; Pres. Dir.-Gen. MICHEL BAVASTRO; circ. 233,783.

ORLÉANS

La République du Centre: rue de la Halte 45, Saran, B.P. 35, Fleury les Aubrais 45; f. 1944; circ. 85,000; Pres. ROGER SECRÉTAIN; Dir.-Gen. P. CARRÉ; Editor MARC CARRÉ.

PAU

Eclair-Pyrénées: 11 rue Maréchal Joffre, 64006 Pau (Pyrénées-Atlantique); f. 1944; circ. 16,500; Dir. HENRI LOUSTALAN.

PERPIGNAN

L'Indépendant: 4 rue Emmanuel Brousse, Perpignan (Pyrénées-Orientales); f. 1846; also **Indépendant-Dimanche**; Dir. P. CHICHET; circ. 95,000.

POITIERS

Centre Presse: 5 rue Victor Hugo, Poitiers (Vienne); f. 1958; Dir. ROBERT HERSANT; Editor-in-Chief LOUIS TOURNEBIZE; circ. 123,700.

REIMS

L'Union: 87-91 place Drouet d'Erlon, Reims (Marne); f. 1944; circ. 152,000.

RENNES

Les Nouvelles de Bretagne: 31 ave. Janvier, B.P. 576, 35007 Rennes Cedex; f. 1947; Dir. MICHEL LE PAPE; circ. 14,000.

Ouest-France: Zone Industrielle Rennes-Chantepie, B.P. 586, 35012 Rennes Cedex; f. 1944; Pres. LOUIS ESTRANGIN; Editor-in-Chief EUGÈNE BRULE; circ. 639,541.

ROUBAIX

Nord-Eclair: 71 Grand' Rue, 59052 Roubaix, Cédex 1 (Nord); f. 1944; Pres. A. AUDINOT; Dir.-Gen. A. DEFRAÏNCE; circ. 101,000.

ROUEN

Paris-Normandie: 19 place du Général de Gaulle, Rouen (Seine-Maritime); f. 1944; Publ. Société Normande de Presse Républicaine; Dir.-Gen. BERNARD WOLF; circ. 163,000.

SAINT-ETIENNE

La Dépêche: 10 place Jean Jaurès, Saint-Etienne (Loire); f. 1944; daily; circ. 22,922; Editor FRANÇOIS GAILLARD.

L'Espoir: 16 place Jean Jaurès, Saint-Etienne (Loire); daily; circ. 30,138; Dir. P. PILLET.

La Tribune: 10 place Jean Jaurès, Saint-Etienne (Loire); daily; circ. 91,387; Editor J. BRÉMOND.

STRASBOURG

Dernières Nouvelles d'Alsace: 17-19-21 rue de la Nuée Bleue, Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin); f. 1877; non-party daily; Dir.-Gen. JEAN-JACQUES KIELHOLZ; circ. 207,000.

Le Nouvel Alsacien: 6 rue Finkmatt, Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin); f. 1885; Man. GÉRARD WACKENHEIM; circ. 28,900.

TARBES

La Nouvelle République des Pyrénées: Man. JEAN GAITS; circ. 18,339.

TOULON

Var-Matin: route de la Seyne à Ollioules (83190); f. 1946; Chair. FRANCIS LEENHARDT; Dir. JACQUES DEFFERRE; circ. 80,000.

TOULOUSE

Dépêche du Midi: 57 rue Bayard, Toulouse; f. 1870; radical daily; circ. 272,000; Gen. Man. Mme EVELYNE JEAN-BAYLET.

TOURS

La Nouvelle République du Centre-Ouest: 4-18 rue de la Préfecture, 37000 Tours; f. 1944; non-party; Pres. JACQUES SAINT-CRICQ; Vice-Pres. PIERRE ARCHAMBAULT; circ. 274,193.

TROYES

L'Est-Eclair: 34 rue Roger Salengro, 10000 Troyes; f. 1945; Dir. JEAN BRULET; circ. 30,000.

Libération-Champagne: 126 rue Général de Gaulle, B.P. 213, 10006 Troyes Cédex; Pres. PAUL BRANDON; Dir. BERNARD PIEDS; circ. 30,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

The following is a selection from the total of about 14,000 periodicals published in France.

GENERAL, POLITICAL AND LITERARY

Annales—Economies, sociétés, civilisations (bi-monthly): 54 blvd. Raspail, 75006 Paris; f. 1929; Dirs. F. BRAUDEL, M. FERRO, G. FRIEDMANN, J. LE GOFF, E. LE ROY LADURIE, C. MORAZÉ.

L'Arc: Chemin de Repentance, 13100 Aix-en-Provence; f. 1958; Dir. STÉPHANE CORDIER; circ. 7,000.

Aspects de la France (weekly): 10 rue Croix-des-Petits-Champs, Paris 1er; monarchist; organ of L'Action Française; f. 1947; Dir. PIERRE PUJO.

Le Canard Enchaîné (weekly): 173 rue St. Honoré, Paris 75001; f. 1915; political satire; Pres. Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉ RIBAUD; circ. 500,000.

Carrefour (weekly): 114 Champs Elysées, Paris 8e; f. 1944; moderate; Dir. JEAN DANNENMULLER; circ. 100,000.

Le Courrier de la République (monthly): 25 rue du Louvre, Paris 1er; f. 1959; political; Dir. PIERRE MENDÈS-FRANCE; Publ. LAURENCE CARVALLO.

Le Grapouillot: 49 ave. Marceau, Paris 16e; f. 1915; Editor JEAN BOIZEAU.

Critique (monthly): Editions de Minuit, 7 rue Bernard Palissy, Paris 6e; f. 1946; general review of French and foreign literature; Editor JEAN PIEL.

Croissances des Jeunes Nations: 163 blvd. Malesherbes, 75017 Paris; monthly on the developing nations; Dir. GEORGES HOURDIN; Sec.-Gen. THÉRÈSE NALLET; circ. 70,000.

Diogenes (quarterly): Unesco House, 1 rue Miollis, 75732 Paris Cedex 15; f. 1951; international review of human sciences; three editions, in English, French and Spanish; anthologies in Arabic, Hindi, Japanese and Portuguese; Editor ROGER CAILLOIS.

Les Ecrits de Paris (monthly): 9 passage des Marais, 75010 Paris; f. 1944; current affairs; circ. 25,000.

Esprit (monthly): 19 rue Jacob, 75006 Paris; f. 1932; Dir. PAUL THIBAUD; circ. 14,000.

Europe (monthly): 21 rue de Richelieu, Paris 1er; f. 1923; Dir. PIERRE GAMARRA.

L'Express (weekly): 25 rue de Berri, Paris 8e; f. 1953; Dir. JEAN-JACQUES SERVAN-SCHREIBER; circ. 585,000.

Le Figaro Littéraire (weekly): 14 Rond Point des Champs-Elysées, Paris 8e; circ. 100,000; Editor ANDRÉ BRINCOURT.

La France Moderne: c/o 123 rue de Lille, Paris 7e; formerly *La France Rural et Indépendante*; organ of the Independent Republican Party; circ. 15,000.

France Nouvelle (weekly): 15 rue Montmartre, 75001 Paris; official organ of the Communist Party; f. 1945; circ. 45,000.

Le Hérisson (weekly): 2-12 rue de Bellevue, 75019 Paris; f. 1936; humorous; Dir. A. DE BAILLIENCOURT; Editor A. MOREVIL; circ. 270,000.

Ici—Paris (weekly): 162 rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, 75380 Paris-Cédex 08; f. 1941; Editor LOUIS BALAYÉ; circ. 900,000.

Le Journal des Indépendants: c/o 106 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e.

Jours de France (weekly): 7 Rond Point des Champs-Elysées, Paris 8e; news and fashion; Chief Editor MARCEL DASSAULT; circ. 534,000.

Les Lettres Nouvelles (bi-monthly): 19 rue Amélie, 75007 Paris; f. 1953; Dir. MAURICE NADEAU; Editor GENEVIEVE SERREAU.

Lutte Ouvrière: B.P. 233, 75865 Paris-Cédex 18; f. 1968; weekly; Editor MICHEL RODINSON.

- Minute:** 49 avenue Marceau, Paris 16e; f. 1962; right-wing weekly; Chief Editor JEAN BOIZEAU; circ. 204,000.
- Notre République:** 91 Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e; official organ of Left-wing Gaullists; Dir. ROGER SAUPHAR.
- Le Nouvel Observateur** (weekly): 11 rue Aboukir, Paris 2e; f. 1964; left-wing political and literary; circ. 450,000.
- La Nouvelle Revue des Deux Mondes** (monthly): 15 rue de l'Université, Paris 75007; f. 1829; literature, history, art and sciences; Dir. JEAN JAUEL.
- La Nouvelle Revue Française (N.R.F.)** (monthly): 5 rue Sébastien Bottin, Paris 7e; f. 1909; literary; Editor GEORGES LAMBRICHS.
- Les Nouvelles Littéraires** (weekly): 54 rue René Boulanger, 75010 Paris; f. 1922; literary journal; Dir. and Editor PHILIPPE TESSON.
- Parents:** 100 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; f. 1969; magazine for parents; Dir. RENÉ CARTIER; circ. 518,856.
- Paris-Match** (weekly): 63 ave. Champs Élysées, Paris 8e; f. 1949; magazine of French and world affairs; circ. 645,000; Dir. ROGER THÉRON.
- Le Peuple** (fortnightly): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; f. 1921; official organ of the C.G.T.; Dir. RENÉ BUHL.
- Paisir de France** (monthly): 40 rue du Colisée, Paris 8e; f. 1934; art, home furnishings and decoration, touring; Dir. CHRISTIAN HOUILION; Chief Editor RENÉ BRIAT; circ. 40,000.
- Poétique** (quarterly): Editions du Seuil, 27 rue Jacob, Paris 6e.
- Le Point:** 140 rue de Rennes, 75006 Paris; f. 1972; politics and current affairs; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. OLIVIER CHEVRILLO; Publ. PHILIPPE RAMOND; Editor CLAUDE IMBERT; circ. approx. 280,000.
- Point de Vue-Images du Monde** (weekly): 116 bis Champs Élysées, Paris 8e; Dir. C. GIRON; circ. 313,000.
- Politique Aujourd'hui:** 14-16 rue des Petits-Hôtels, 75010 Paris; review of world socialist studies and practice; every two months.
- Politique-Hebdo:** 14-16 rue des Petits-Hôtels, 75010 Paris; independent political weekly of the revolutionary left.
- Preuves:** 73 rue de Turbigo, 75003 Paris; social and political trends; quarterly; Dir. HENRY DOUGIER.
- Quinzaine Littéraire** (fortnightly): 43 rue du Temple, Paris 4e; f. 1966; Dir. MAURICE NADEAU; circ. 40,000.
- Réalités** (monthly): 13 rue St.-Georges, Paris 9; f. 1946; Dir. BERNARD LOISEAU; circ. 100,000.
- Revue d'Histoire Littéraire de la France** (6 per year): 14 rue de l'Industrie, 75013 Paris; f. 1894; Editor RENÉ POMEAU, Prof. of the Sorbonne.
- Rivarol** (weekly): 9 passage des Marais, Paris 10e; f. 1951; literary and satirical; circ. 45,000.
- Sélection du Reader's Digest** (monthly): 216 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; circ. 1,044,377; Pres. MARCEL TOURENC.
- La Table Ronde:** 23 rue de Renard, Paris 4e; literary.
- Tel Quel:** Editions du Seuil, 27 rue Jacob, Paris 6e; f. 1960; literature, philosophy, science, politics; quarterly.
- Les Temps Modernes** (monthly): 26 rue de Condé, Paris 6e; f. 1945; literary review; published by Les Presses d'Aujourd'hui; Dir. J.-P. SARTRE.
- La Tribune des Nations** (weekly): 150 ave. des Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e; f. 1934; political, economic and foreign affairs; Acting Dir. A. PRÊCHEUR; Editor-in-Chief ANDRÉ ULMANN.

- l'Unité** (weekly): 12 Cité Malesherbes, 75009 Paris; f. 1972; organ of the Socialist Party; Dir. CLAUDE ESTIER; Editors NICOLE CHAILLOT, GUY PERRIMOND.
- Week-End** (weekly): 168 ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly; popular illustrated.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL

- Les Affaires** (monthly): 61 rue de Malte, Paris 11e; f. 1963; circ. 25,000; Dir. M. MOLINA.
- L'Economie** (weekly): 26 rue du Bouloi, Paris 1er; national and international economics; f. 1945; Dir. HUBERT DE POUTIER; circ. 32,000.
- L'Expansion** (monthly): 67 ave. de Wagram, 75017 Paris; economics and business; Dir. JEAN-LOUIS SERVAN-SCHREIBER; circ. 145,614.
- Express Documents** (weekly): 61 rue de Malte, Paris 11e; economic, judicial and social; Dir. M. MOLINA.
- Moniteur du Commerce International** (weekly): 10 ave. d'Iéna, 75783 Paris Cedex 16; f. 1883; contains information and research on foreign trade and regulations regarding imports, exports and internal economy; circ. 14,700.
- Le Nouvel Economiste** (weekly): 17 rue d'Uzès, 75002 Paris; f. 1975 by merger of *l'Entreprise* and *Les Informations*; Pres. GÉRARD WORMS; Publisher DANIEL JOUVE; circ. 127,679.
- Revue Critique de Droit International Privé** (quarterly): 22 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1905; published by Editions Sirey; Dir. Prof. H. BATIFFOL; Editor-in-Chief PH. FRANCESCOAKIS; Sec.-Gen. Prof. PAUL LAGARDE.
- Revue Economique** (bi-monthly): 54 blvd. Raspail, 75006 Paris; f. 1950; Sec.-Gen. J. M. PARLY.
- Sociologie du Travail** (quarterly): Editions du Seuil, 27 rue Jacob, Paris 6e.
- L'Usine Nouvelle** (weekly, with monthly supplement): 15 rue Bleue, Paris 9e; f. 1945; technical and industrial journal; circ. 60,000; Dir. E. C. DIDIER.
- Valeurs Actuelles** (weekly): 14 rue d'Uzès, Paris 2e; f. 1967; politics, economics, international affairs; Editor R. BOURGINE; circ. 140,000.
- La Vie Collective** (monthly): 26 blvd. Poissonnière, Paris 9e; f. 1935; technical; Editor MAX BRÉZOL.
- La Vie Française-l'Opinion** (weekly): 2 rue du Pont Neuf, 75001 Paris; f. 1945; economics and finance; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief PIERRE MEUTEY; circ. 128,570.
- Vision** (monthly): 52 rue Taitbout, Paris 9e; f. 1970; business magazine published in four languages; Editor DIRK SCHAEFFER; circ. 125,000.

OVERSEAS AND MARITIME

- L'Annuaire des Entreprises et Organismes d'Outremer:** 190 blvd. Haussmann, 75008 Paris; annual listing firms and organizations in francophone Africa; Publ. René Moreux et Cie.
- Le Droit Maritime Français** (monthly): 190 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1949; maritime law; Dir. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.
- Europe Outremer** (monthly): 6 rue de Bassano, Paris 16e; f. 1923; Dir. R. TATON; circ. 17,800.
- Industries et Travaux d'Outremer** (monthly): 190 blvd. Haussmann, 75008 Paris; f. 1953; analysis and information on developing economies; Pres. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.
- Le Journal de la Marine Marchande** (weekly): 190 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1910; weekly shipping publication; Dir. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.

Marchés Tropicaux et Méditerranéens (weekly): 190 blvd. Haussmann, 75008 Paris; f. 1945; African trade review; Pres. CHRISTIAN MOREUX; Dir. PIERRE BONNEFONT; Editor-in-Chief JEAN GUENEAU.

Navires, Ports et Chantiers (monthly): 190 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1950; international shipbuilding and harbours; Dir. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.

La Pêche Maritime (monthly): 190 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1919; fishing industry; Dir. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.

MILITARY

L'Armée (10 times a year): 53 blvd. de Latour-Maubourg, Paris 7e; military and technical; produced under the direction of the Army General Staff.

Revue de Défense Nationale (monthly): Ecole Militaire, 1 place Joffre, 75700 Paris; f. 1939; published by Committee for Study of National Defence; military, economic, political and scientific problems; Pres. Gen. L. SOULA; Editor-Gen. G. VINCENT.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Acta geographica (4 times a year): 184 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1821; Dir. Prof. JEAN DESPOIS.

Annales de géographie (bi-monthly): 103 blvd. Saint-Michel, 75005 Paris; f. 1891; Dirs. J. BEAUJEU-GARNIER, P. GEORGE, P. MONBEIG, J. TRICART.

Cahiers de civilisation médiévale (quarterly): 24 rue de la Chaîne, 86022 Poitiers; f. 1958; Dir. PIERRE BEC.

Communautés et continents (quarterly): 11 rue Nicolo, 75016 Paris; f. 1908; Dir. JACQUELINE RENARD.

XVIIe siècle (quarterly): 32 rue Dareau, Paris 14e; f. 1949; Dir. GEORGES MONGRÉDIEN.

Historia (monthly): 17 rue Rémy Dumoncel, Paris 14e; f. 1946; Dir. MAURICE DUMONCEL; circ. 300,000.

Orient (quarterly): 23 rue de Madrid, Paris 8e; f. 1957; Dir. MARCEL COLOMBE.

Revue d'histoire diplomatique (quarterly): 13 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1887; Dir. GEORGES DETHAN.

Revue d'histoire économique et sociale (quarterly): 22 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1908; Editor JEAN VIDALENC.

Revue de l'histoire des religions (quarterly): 12 rue Jean de Beauvais, 75005 Paris; f. 1880; Dir. HENRI-CHARLES PUECH.

Revue historique (quarterly): 12 rue Jean de Beauvais, Paris 5e; f. 1876; Dirs. JEAN FAVIER, RENÉ RÉMOND.

Revue de synthèse (quarterly): Centre International de Synthèse, 12 rue Colbert, Paris 2e; f. 1931; Dir. PAUL CHALUS.

SCIENCE

La Recherche (monthly): 4 place de l'Odéon, Paris 6e; f. 1946; multidisciplinary scientific and technical information; Pres. M. CHODKIEWICZ; circ. 60,000.

Science et vie (monthly): 5 rue de la Baume, 75382 Paris Cédex 08; f. 1913; Dir. JACQUES DUPUY.

MATHEMATICS, ASTRONOMY

L'Astronomie (monthly): 3 rue Beethoven, 75016 Paris; f. 1887; Pres. J.-C. PECKER.

Bulletin de la Société mathématique de France (quarterly): 11 rue Pierre et Marie Curie, 75231 Paris-Cedex 05; f. 1872; Dir. P. LELONG; Sec. P. BELGODÈRE.

Bulletin des sciences mathématiques (quarterly): 17 rue Rémy Dumoncel, 75014 Paris; f. 1870; Editor CHARLES PISOT.

Journal de mathématiques pures et appliquées (quarterly): 17 rue Rémy Dumoncel, 75014 Paris; f. 1836; Dir. J. L. LIONS.

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY

Analisis (monthly): 80 ave. du 18 juin 1940, 92500 Rueil-Malmaison; technical and scientific analysis and research.

Annales de chimie (bi-monthly): 120 blvd. Saint-Germain, 75280 Paris-Cedex 06; f. 1789.

Biochimie (monthly): 120 blvd. Saint-Germain, 75280 Paris Cédex 06; f. 1914; Scientific Editor F. GROS; Editor YVES RAOUL.

Energie Nucléaire (every two months): published by the Société de Productions Documentaires, 80 ave. du 18 Juin 1940, 92500 Rueil-Malmaison; f. 1957; Editor R. HAMELIN.

Journal de chimie physique et de physico-chimie biologique (monthly): 4 Place Jussieu, Tour 54-55, 75230 Paris-Cedex 05; f. 1903.

PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY

Bibliographie de la Philosophie (quarterly): 6 place de la Sorbonne, 75005 Paris; f. 1937.

Les études philosophiques (quarterly): 131 blvd. Saint-Michel, 75005 Paris; f. 1926, 1946 (new series); Dirs. P. AUBENQUE, J. BRUN, L. MILLET.

La Pensée (every 2 months): 146 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris 10e; f. 1939; review of modern rationalism—sciences, arts, philosophy; Editor ANTOINE CASANOVA; circ. 5,100.

Psychologie française (quarterly): 28 rue Serpente, 75006 Paris; f. 1956; revue of the Société Française de Psychologie; Editor C. CAMILLERI.

Revue d'esthétique (quarterly): 162 rue St. Charles, 75740 Paris Cedex 15; published by 10/18, 8 rue Garancière, 75006 Paris; Dirs. ETIENNE SOURIAU, MIKEL DUFRENNE.

Revue de Métaphysique et de Morale (quarterly): 156 ave. Parmentier, 75010 Paris; f. 1893; Dir. PAUL RICOEUR.

Revue des sciences philosophiques et théologiques (quarterly): 6 place de la Sorbonne, 75005 Paris; f. 1907.

Revue philosophique de la France et de l'étranger (quarterly): 12 rue Jean de Beauvais, 75005 Paris; f. 1876; Dirs. PIERRE MAXIME SCHUHL, YVON BRÈS.

RELIGION

Ecclesia (monthly): 6 rue Casimir-Delavigne, Paris 6e; Roman Catholic; circ. 62,770.

Etudes (monthly): 15 rue Monsieur, 75007 Paris; f. 1856; general interest; Editor R. P. ANDRÉ MASSE.

Foi et Vie (every two months): 139 blvd. Montparnasse, Paris 6e; f. 1898; Protestant; Dir. JEAN BOSCH.

L'Illustré Protestant (monthly): "La Brally", 69510 Yzeron; f. 1952; Editor PAUL EBERHARD; circ. 35,000.

Informations Catholiques Internationales (monthly): 163 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 17e; French and Dutch; circ. 45,000; Dir. JEAN-PIERRE DUBOIS-DUMÉE.

Le Pèlerin du XX Siècle (weekly): 3 rue Bayard, Paris 8e.

Témoignage Chrétien (weekly): 49 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris 9e; f. 1941; cultural; Dir. GEORGES MONTARON; circ. 100,000.

La Vie: 163 blvd. Malesherbes, 75017 Paris; Editor-in-Chief JACQUES DUQUESNE; circ. 500,000.

ART

Architecture (every 2 months): 17 rue d'Uzès, 75002 Paris; Dir. MARC N. VIGIER; Editor C. SARRAMON.

L'Architecture d'Aujourd'hui (every 2 months): 67 ave. de Wagram, 75017 Paris; f. 1928; circ. 29,000; published by Groupe Expansion.

- Art et Décoration** (7 a year): 2 rue de l'Echelle, 75001 Paris; f. 1897; Dir. ANDRÉ MASSIN.
- Connaissance des Arts** (monthly): 13 rue Saint Georges, 75439 Paris-Cedex 09; f. 1952; circ. 85,000.
- Gazette des Beaux-Arts** (*Fine Arts Journal*) (monthly): 140 Faubourg St.-Honoré, 75008 Paris, and 19 East 64th St., New York 21, N.Y.; f. 1859; the oldest review of the history of art; Dir. DANIEL WILDENSTEIN.
- L'Œil** (monthly): 10 rue Guichard, 75016 Paris; f. 1955; Dir. FRANÇOIS DAULTE.

MUSIC

- Diapason** (monthly): 6 rue Jules Simon, 92100 Boulogne-sur-Seine; Dir. GEORGES CHÉRIÈRE.
- Discographie de la France—Hebdo** (weekly): 102 rue d'Aguesseau, 92100 Boulogne-sur-Seine; Dir. GEORGES CHÉRIÈRE.
- Musique et Instruments** (monthly): 39 rue du Général-Foy, Paris 8e; f. 1910; technical and professional music review.
- Musique en jeu** (quarterly): Editions du Seuil, 27 rue Jacob, Paris 6e.
- L'Orgue** (quarterly): 76 bis rue des Saints-Pères, 75007 Paris; f. 1927; historical, technical and musical review; Chief Editor NORBERT DUFOURCO.
- Revue de Musicologie** (half-yearly): 2 rue Louvois, Paris 2e; f. 1917; Pres. MARC HONEGGER; Editor-in-Chief JEAN GRIBENSKI.

LEISURE

- Cahiers du Cinéma** (monthly): 9 passage de la Boule Blanche, 75012 Paris; f. 1951; film reviews; Dir. JACQUES DONIOL-VALCROZE; circ. 15,000.
- France-Football** (weekly): 10 rue du Faubourg Montmartre, Paris 9e; owned by Amaury-Grup.
- Judo** (monthly): 8 Faubourg Montmartre, Paris 9e; f. 1959; circ. 160,000.
- Le Miroir du Cyclisme** (monthly): 10 rue des Pyramides, Paris 1er; cycling.
- Photo** (monthly): 65 ave. des Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e; f. 1960; specialist photography magazine; circ. 441,000.
- Télé-Magazine** (weekly): 5 rue de Chartres, 92-Neuilly
- Télé-poche** (weekly): 2 rue des Italiens, Paris 9e; f. 1965; circ. 1,557,988; Dir. Mme C. DEL DUCA.
- Télérama** (weekly): 163 blvd. Malesherbes, 75017 Paris; radio, T.V., film and records; circ. 896,000.
- Télé 7 Jours** (weekly): 2 rue Ancelle, 92521 Neuilly-s/Seine; f. 1960; television; Dir. and Chief Editor JEAN DIWO; circ. 2,600,000.
- TV Hebdo** (weekly): 162 rue du Faubourg St.-Honoré, 75380 Paris; f. 1974; Dir. GUY SAINT-SOLIEUX.

WOMEN'S AND FASHION

- Bonne Soirée** (monthly): 8 rue Bellini, Paris 16e; circ. 294,000.
- Comment** (monthly): 29 rue d'Artois, 75008 Paris; f. 1977; practical women's interests.
- Echo de la Mode** (weekly): 9 rue d'Alexandrie, Paris 2e. f. 1890; published by Editions de Montsouris; circ. 405,000; Pres. Dir.-Gen. ALBERT DE SMAELE.
- L'Echo de Notre Temps** (monthly): 98 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; circ. 876,000.
- Elle** (weekly): 6 rue Ancelle, 92521 Neuilly-s/Seine Cedex; Gen. Man. BRUNO ROHMER; Editor-in-Chief JEAN-PIERRE FARKAS; circ. 412,000.

- Femmes d'Aujourd'hui** (weekly): 14 blvd. de la Madeleine, Paris 8e; f. 1933; French and Belgian; circ. 702,000.
- Femme Pratique** (monthly): 14 blvd. de la Madeleine, Paris 8e; f. 1956; French and Belgian; circ. 420,000.
- Intimité** (weekly): 2 rue des Italiens, Paris 9e; illustrated stories; circ. 400,000.
- Jardin des Modes** (monthly): 100 rue Réaumur, Paris 2e; f. 1920; circ. 130,000; Chief Editor MARIE JOSÉE LEPICARD.
- La Maison de Marie-Claire**: 185 ave. Charles de Gaulle, Neuilly; f. 1967; Dir. EVELYNE PROUVOST; circ. 203,347.
- Maison et Jardin** (ten numbers yearly and four special issues): 4 place du Palais Bourbon, 75341 Paris Cédex 07; f. 1950; associated with *House and Garden*, New York and London; Editors JACQUES LAMBOI, PATRICK DELCROIX; circ. 76,900.
- Marie-Claire** (fortnightly): 51 rue Pierre-Charron, Paris 8e; f. 1954; Dir. JEAN PROUVOST; circ. 677,772.
- Marie-France** (monthly): 114 Champs-Élysées, 75008 Paris; f. 1944; women's magazine; circ. 532,189; Man. Dir. JEAN SANGNIER.
- Modes et Travaux** (monthly): 10 rue de la Pépinière, Paris 8e; f. 1919; circ. 1,600,000; Dir. A. BELLANGER.
- Nous Deux** (weekly): 2 rue des Italiens, Paris 9e; illustrated stories.
- Vogue** (French edition; 10 times a year, plus 8 issues a year of *Vogue Hommes* and 2 a year of *Vogue Spéciale Beauté*): 4 place du Palais Bourbon, Paris 7e; f. 1921; Editors FRANÇOISE MOHRT, FRANCINE CRESCENT.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Le Bulletin du Livre**: 18 rue Dauphine, Paris 6e; f. 1958; 30 issues yearly; Dir. JEAN-PIERRE VIVET.
- Bulletin des Bibliothèques de France** (monthly): 61-65 rue Dutot, 75732 Paris Cédex 15; f. 1956.

TECHNICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

- L'Argus de l'Automobile**: 1 place Boieldieu, 75002 Paris; f. 1927; motoring weekly.
- Automatisme**: 41 rue de la Grange-aux-Belles, 75010 Paris; f. 1956; official organ of l'Association Française pour la Cybernétique Economique et Technique—A.F.C.E.T. Editor-in-Chief JEAN-MARC CHABANAS.
- L'Automobile**: 19 blvd. de Levallois, 92 Neuilly-sur-Seine; f. 1946; motoring; Pres. Dir.-Gen. J. DARGAUD; Dir. Editor-in-Chief S. P. THEVENET; circ. 295,532.
- Aviation Magazine International**: 48 blvd. des Batignolles, 75017 Paris; aviation; fortnightly.
- Construction**: 70 rue de Saint Mandé, 93100 Montreuil; f. 1946, circ. 4,500.
- L'Echo de la Presse et de la Publicité** (weekly): 19 rue des Prêtres, Saint-Germain l'Auxerrois, Paris 1er; f. 1945; journalism, advertising; Editor NOEL JACQUEMART; circ. 7,100.
- L'Ecole et la Vie** (monthly): 103 blvd. St. Michel, Paris 5e, f. 1917 education and teaching methods.
- Ingénieurs de l'Automobile** (eleven times a year): 22 rue de la Saussière, 92100 Boulogne; f. 1927; formerly *Journal de la S.I.A.*; technical automobile review; Dir. PIERRE EVRARD.
- L'Ingénieur et le Technicien de L'Enseignement Technique** (every two months): 254 rue de Vaugirard, 75740 Paris-Cédex 15; f. 1945; review intended for vocational schools and training managers; Dir. P. BENICHO.
- Machine Moderne** (monthly): 15 rue Blenc, Paris 9e, f. 1909; Dir. C. OPIRET; circ. 15,000.

Matériaux et Techniques (monthly): 76 rue de Rivoli, 75004 Paris; f. 1913; review of engineering research and progress; Chief Editor R. DROUHIN.

La Métallurgie et la Construction Mécanique (monthly): 20 rue Charon, Paris 9e; f. 1868; circ. 5,000; Dir. PH. LUYT.

Le Moniteur des Travaux Publics et du Bâtiment (weekly): 17 rue d'Uzès, 75002 Paris; f. 1903; Pres. E. C. DIDIER; Editor MARC N. VIGIER; circ. 76,600.

La Revue Générale des Chemins de Fer (monthly): 17 rue Rémy Dumoncel, 75014 Paris; f. 1878; Gen. Sec. J. SALIN.

La Revue Pratique du Froid et du Conditionnement de l'Air (fortnightly): 254 rue de Vaugirard, 75740 Paris-Cédex 15; f. 1941; industrial and technical review on cold storage, refrigeration and air-conditioning; Dir. P. BENICHO.

Traitement Thermique (10 times a year): 254 rue de Vaugirard, 75740 Paris-Cédex 15; f. 1963; technical review for engineers and technicians of heat treatment; Dir. JEAN GRAZIDE.

La Vie des Métiers: 1 rue Taitbout, Paris 9e; carpentry and furnishing; Man. Editor M. ALBERTINI.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence France-Presse: 11-15 place de la Bourse, 75001 Paris; f. 1944; 24-hour service of world political, financial, sporting news, etc.; 110 agencies and 1,500 correspondents all over the world; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. CLAUDE ROUSSEL.

Agence Parisienne de Presse: 29 rue des Jeûneurs, Paris 2e; Dir.-Gen. CHRISTIAN JAYLE.

Agence Républicaine d'Information: 22 rue de Châteaudun, Paris 9e; French domestic and foreign politics; Dir. ALBERT LEBACQZ.

Presse Services: 111 ave. Victor Hugo, Paris 16e; f. 1929; Pres. Dir. C. CAZENAVE DE LA ROCHE.

Science-Service—Agence Barnier: 10 rue Notre-Dame de Lorette, Paris 9e; medical, scientific, technical, recreation news; Man. Dir. DENISE BARNIER.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence Tunis Afrique Presse (Tunisia): 6 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris 10e; Dir. TOUAL BÉCHIR.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 29 rue Tronchet; Bureau Chief GIORGIO GAMBERINI.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): 23 rue Erlanger, 75016 Paris; Bureau Chief GÜNTER KIRMES.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): 21 rue de Berri, Paris 8e; Bureau Chief MORT ROSENBLUM.

Č.T.K. (Czechoslovakia): 10 rue Leconte de Lisle, Paris 16e; Bureau Man. ZDENEK KNEŽEK.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): 30 rue St. Augustin, 75002 Paris; Corr. CHRISTIAN VOLBRACHT, D. EBELING, G. REUTER.

EFE (Spain): 7 rue d'Agnesseau, Paris 8e; Del. JOSÉ LUIS ROLDAN MUÑOZ.

Jiji Press (Japan): 175 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 17e; Corr. ICHIRO YAMAMOTO.

Kyodo News Service (Japan): 36 rue du Sentier, Paris 2e; Bureau Chief YASUO KURATA; Economic Corresp. KAZUO MATSUMOTO.

Middle East News Agency (Egypt): 6 rue de la Michodière, Paris 2e; Dir. ALY ELSAMMAN.

North American Newspaper Alliance (U.S.A.): 55 rue Pergolèse, Paris 16e; Bureau Chief BERNARD KAPLAN.

Novosti (U.S.S.R.): 8 rue Prony, Paris 17e; Bureau Chief G. BOTCHKAREV.

Reuters (U.K.): 101 rue Réaumur, 75002 Paris; Bureau Chief STEPHEN SOMERVILLE.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): 2 rue des Italiens, Paris 9e; Bureau Chief ARTHUR HIGBEE.

The following Agencies are also represented: Maghreb Arabe Presse (Morocco), Prensa Latina (Cuba) and TASS (U.S.S.R.).

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Comité de Liaison Professionnel de la Presse: 4 bis rue de Cléry, 75002 Paris; liaison organization for press-radio-cinema; mems. Fédération Nationale de la Presse Française, Confédération de la Presse Française, Radio-Télévision Française, Chambre Syndicale de la Presse Filmée, Fédération Française des Agences de Presse; Gen. Sec. CHRISTIAN LOYAUTE.

Confédération de la Presse Française: 8 Place de l'Opéra, Paris 9e; Pres. PIERRE ARCHAMBAULT; Dir. ROGER BOUZINAC.

Fédération Française des Agences de Presse: 4 bis rue de Cléry, Paris 2e; Pres. HENRI DERAMOND; Vice-Pres. JEAN GORINI.

Fédération Nationale de la Presse d'Information Spécialisée: 6 bis rue Gabriel-Laumain, 75010 Paris.

Fédération Nationale de la Presse Française: 6 bis rue Gabriel-Laumain, Paris 10e; f. 1944; mems. Syndicat de la Presse Hebdomadaire Parisienne, Syndicat des Quotidiens Régionaux, Syndicat des Quotidiens de Province, Chambre Syndicale de la Presse Filmée; Pres. MAURICE BUJON.

Fédération Nationale des Syndicats et Associations Professionnelles de Journalistes Français: 52 rue Richer, Paris 9e; f. 1888, under present title since 1937; 7,000 mems.; Pres. ARMAND MACÉ; Vice-Pres. PIERRE MITANCHEZ, GEORGES VERPRAET, ROBERT POIRIER, DENIS PERIER-DAVILLE; Sec.-Gen. BERNARD HENNEQUIN; Treas. ROGER DAPOIGNY.

Union de la Presse Française à Diffusion Nationale et Internationale: 6 bis rue Gabriel-Laumain, Paris 10e; mems. Syndicat de la Presse Parisienne, Fédération Nationale de la Presse Hebdomadaire et Périodique, Syndicat des Publications d'Informations Générales, Syndicat des Publications d'Informations Spécialisées, Syndicat des Publications Economiques et Techniques; Pres. ANDRÉ LOUIS DUBOIS.

Union Nationale de la Presse Périodique d'Information: 6 bis rue Gabriel-Laumain, Paris 10e; mems. Syndicat National de la Presse Hebdomadaire Régionale d'Information, Fédération Française de la Presse, Syndicat National des Publications Régionales, Syndicat de la Presse Judiciaire de Province, Fédération de la Presse Agricole; Pres. ROLAND GARNIER; Vice-Pres. ROBERT HERSANT.

Union Syndicale de la Presse Culturelle et d'Informations Spécialisées: 6 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris 10e; f. 1945; 2,000 mems.; Pres. RAYMOND SCHALIT; Gen. Sec. ALBERT PATIN, ULYSSE BOUCOIRAN.

PRESS INSTITUTE

Institut Français de Presse et des Sciences de l'Information: 83 bis Rue Notre-Dame-Des-Champs, 75006 Paris; studies all aspects of role of press; maintains research and documentation centre; higher specialized teaching of all aspects of information services; open to research workers, students, journalists; Dir. FRANCIS BALLE.

PUBLISHERS

- Editions Alpina:** 60 rue Mazarine, 75006 Paris; f. 1928; guide books, paperbacks, education, sport; assoc. co. of Librairie Gründ; Dir. A. GRUND.
- Editions Arthaud:** 6 rue de Mézières, 75006 Paris; f. 1890; novels, photography, art, travel books, sailing, mountaineering, nautical charts; Pres. HENRI FLAMMARION; Dir. SYLVAIN CONTOU.
- Editions Aubier-Montaigne:** 13 quai de Conti, Paris 6e; f. 1924; classics, philosophy and religion, history and sociology; Dir. M. AUBIER-GABAIL.
- J. B. Bailliére et Fils:** 19 rue Hautefeuille, 75279 Paris-Cédex 06; f. 1819; science, medicine, agriculture and classics; Dirs. Dr. A. ROUX-DESSARPS, Dr. G. ROUX-DESSARPS, MICHEL ROUX-DESSARPS, PIERRE BONNET, HENRI MOREL D'ARLEUX.
- Bayard-Presses:** 3-5 rue Bayard, Paris 8e; f. 1873; Catholic press; Pres. JEAN GELAMUR.
- Editions Beauchesne:** 72 rue des Saints-Pères, 75007 Paris; f. 1900; sacred books, theology, philosophy, religious history, politics, encyclopaedias, periodicals; Dir. M. CADIC.
- Imprimerie et Librairie Berger-Levrault S.A.:** 5 rue Auguste Comte, Paris 6e; and 18 rue des Glacis, Nancy; f. 1876; general, history, travel, overseas, economic, technical, law and administration; Man. Dir. PHILIPPE FRIEDEL.
- Bias (Société Nouvelle des Editions):** 26 rue Vauquelin, 75005 Paris; juvenile literature, how-to books; Man. Dir. JEAN LAVAUX.
- Bloud et Gay:** 3 rue Garancière, Paris 6e; f. 1875; Catholic publications, theology, history, pedagogy, psychology.
- Editions E. de Boccard:** 1 rue de Médicis, Paris 6e; f. 1877; history, archaeology.
- Bordas-Dunod:** 15/17 rue Rémy-Dumoncel, 75014 Paris; f. 1941; encyclopaedic, scientific, technical and educational; Dir. PIERRE BORDAS.
- Editions Bornemann:** 15 rue de Tournon, Paris 6e; f. 1829; music and books; Dir. M. BORNEMANN.
- Cahiers d'Art:** 14 rue du Dragon, Paris 6e; f. 1926; art; Dir. YVES DE FONTRUNE.
- Calmann-Lévy:** 3 rue Auber, Paris 9e; f. 1830; French and foreign literature; Renan, Dumas, France, Koestler, Saint-Pierre and Gibeau; Dir. R. CALMANN-LÉVY.
- Casterman Editions du CRNS:** 15 quai Anatole France, 75700 Paris; public institution under the Secretariat of State for Universities; scientific books and periodicals; Dir. of publications HENRI PÉRONNIN.
- Librairie Honoré Champion:** 7 Quai Malaquais, 75006 Paris; f. 1874; French texts and linguistics; Dir. JEANNE LAFFITTE.
- Editions du Chêne:** 40 rue du Cherche-Midi, Paris 6e; f. 1941; art books, photograph albums; Dir. G. HERSCHER.
- Chiron (Editions):** 40 rue de Seine, 75006 Paris; f. 1906; technical, sport, language; *Babel* (every 3 months); Dir. P. ESCARFILL.
- Presses de la Cité-Editions G.P.:** 8 rue Garancière, 75006 Paris; f. 1902; general, juvenile books; Dir. CLAUDE NIELSEN; Literary Dir. MARIE-HÉLÈNE ABOUT.
- Armand Colin:** 103 blvd. St. Michel, 75240 Paris Cédex 05; f. 1870; literature, philosophy, history, geography and sciences, fine arts, pedagogy, maps and textbooks; Dir. JEAN-MAX LECLERC.
- Compagnie française des Arts Graphiques:** 3 rue Duguay-Trouin, Paris 6e; f. 1939; Pres. V. P. VICTOR-MICHEL.
- Club du Livre, S.A.:** 28 rue Fortuny, Paris 17e; f. 1942; Dir.-Gen. PHILIPPE LEBAUD.
- Jurisprudence Générale Dalloz S.A.:** 11 et 14 rue Soufflot, 75240 Paris Cédex 05; f. 1824; law and economics; Pres. Dir.-Gen. PATRICE VERGE.
- Librairie Delagrave (S.A.R.L.):** 15 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1865; textbooks; Mans. HERVÉ DELAGRAVE, FABRICE DELAGRAVE.
- Editions Denoël:** 19 rue de l'Université, 75007 Paris; f. 1930; general literature; Dir. ALBERT BLANCHARD.
- Desclée de Brouwer et Cie.:** 76 bis rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 7e; branch in Brussels: 9 Rond-Point Schuman; f. 1929; religion, medicine, literature, juvenile; Pres. Dir.-Gen. F.-X. DE GUIBERT.
- Deux Coqs d'Or:** 28 rue la Boétie, Paris 8e; f. 1948; children's books; Chair. PHILIP JARVIS; Gen. Man. FRANÇOIS MARTINEAU.
- Didot-Bottin S.A.:** 28 rue Docteur Finlay, 75738 Paris-Cédex 15; f. 1796; publs. *Bottin International*, *Bottin Europe*, *Bottin Mondain* and other commercial registers and directories; Pres. and Gen. Man. BRUNO MONNIER.
- La Documentation Française:** 29-31 quai Voltaire, 75340 Paris Cédex 07; 165 rue Garibaldi, 69401 Lyon Cédex 03; topographical, historical, sociological documents and audio-visual material; Dir. J.-L. CREMIEUX-BRILHAC.
- Durassié et Cie.:** 162 ave. Pierre-Brossolette, Malakoff (Seine); f. 1922; war history, commerce, book-keeping; Dir. G. DURASSIÉ.
- Editeurs Français Réunis:** 21 rue de Richelieu, Paris 1er; novels, poetry, essays, cinema, theatre, literary review; Pres. Dir.-Gen. ARAGON; Dir.-Gen. MADELEINE BRAUN.
- Editions Emile-Paul Frères:** 14 rue de l'Abbaye, Paris 6e; f. 1900; literature, criticism, history, travel; Pres. Admin. Council Mme BENARD.
- Entreprise Moderne d'Edition:** 4 rue Cambon, 75001 Paris; f. 1952; business and technical books and periodicals; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. GÉRARD DIDIER.
- La Farandole:** 3 cour du Commerce Saint-André, Paris 6e. children's books; Dir. RÉGINE LILLENSTEN.
- Librairie Arthème Fayard:** 75 rue des Saints-Pères, Paris 6e; f. 1855; history, documents, essays, novels; Dir. ALEX GRALL.
- Librairie Ernest Flammarion:** 26 rue Racine, 75278 Paris Cédex 06; f. 1874; general literature, art, human sciences, history, children's books, medicine; Dirs. ARMAND FLAMMARION, HENRI FLAMMARION.
- J. Gabalda et Cie.:** 90 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1845; theology, Biblical history, and orientalism; Propr. J. GABALDA.
- Editions Gallimard (Librairie Leclerc):** 5 rue Sébastien-Bottin, Paris 7e; f. 1911; novels, history, poetry, philosophy, detective; Dir. CLAUDE GALLIMARD.
- Garnier Frères:** 19 rue des Plantes, Paris 14e; f. 1833; general; classics and old authors, pocket editions, dictionaries, essays, juvenile literature, comics.
- Gautier-Languereau:** 18 rue Jacob, Paris 6e; f. 1859; children's books; *Les Vieilles des Chaumières* (women's weekly); Dir. B. MOREAU.
- Gauthier-Villars:** 17 rue Rémy-Dumoncel, 75014 Paris, f. 1791; science books and periodicals; Dir. GUY DE DAMPIERRE.

- Librairie Orientaliste Paul Geuthner S.A.:** 12 rue Vavin, Paris 6e; f. 1902; philology, travel books, studies and learned periodicals concerned with the Orient; Dir. Mme PAUL GEUTHNER.
- Gibert Jeune:** 23 Quai Saint-Michel, Paris 5e.
- Grasset et Fasquelle, Editions:** 61 rue des Saints-Pères, 75006 Paris; f. 1907; contemporary literature, criticism, documents, essays and children's books; Chair. BERNARD PRIVAT; Man. Dir. J. C. FASQUELLE.
- Hachette:** 79 blvd. St. Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1826; general; all types of book, especially text-books; Pres. Dir.-Gen. JACQUES MARCHANDISE.
- Librairie A. Hatier, S.A.:** 8 rue d'Assas, 75278 Paris-Cédex 06; text books, arts, audio-visual materials, dictionaries, general literature, geographical maps, books for young people; Dir. MICHEL FOULON.
- Hermann:** 293 rue Lecourbe, 75015 Paris; f. 1870; sciences and art; Pres. PIERRE BERES.
- Horizons de France:** 34 rue de Laborde, 75008 Paris; f. 1925; illustrated books about France and world, nature and natural history; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. R. KUDER.
- Les Éditions de l'Illustration (Basset & Cie.):** 13 rue Saint-Georges, Paris 9e; f. 1918; art, encyclopaedias, decorative arts; Dir.-Gen. ROGER ALLÈGRE.
- René Julliard:** 8 rue Garancière, Paris 6e; f. 1931; general literature, political essays; Dir. BERNARD DE FALLOIS.
- Editions Klincksieck:** 11 rue de Lille, 75007 Paris; f. 1842; human sciences; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. Mme PATRICE LAURENT-KLINCKSIECK.
- Editions Robert Laffont:** 6 place St. Sulpice, Paris 6e; f. 1941; literature, history, art, translations; Dir. ROBERT LAFFONT.
- Librairie Larousse S.A.R.L.:** 13 to 21 rue Montparnasse, Paris 6e; f. 1852; general, specializing in dictionaries, illustrated books on scientific subjects, encyclopaedias, classics, textbooks; periodicals: *Les Nouvelles Littéraires*, *Vie et Langage*, *Langages*, *Langue Française*; Dirs. E. GILLON, J. P. HOLLIER-LAROUSSE, J. L. MOREAU, C. MOREAU.
- Lefouzey et Ané:** 87 blvd. Raspail, Paris 6e; f. 1885; history and archaeology of Catholic Church; history of religions; ecclesiastical encyclopaedias and dictionaries, biography; Dir. M. MARINET.
- Librairie Générale de Droit et de Jurisprudence:** 20 and 24 rue Soufflot, Paris 5e; f. 1836; law and sociology; Chair. F. MARTY, J. HEBERT.
- Livre de Poche:** 12 rue François 1er, 75008 Paris; paperback series of Librairie Générale Française; f. 1953.
- Editions Magnard:** 122 blvd. St.-Germain, 75279 Paris-Cédex 06; f. 1934; children's and educational books; Dir.-Gen. LOUIS MAGNARD.
- Librairie Maloine:** 27 rue de l'Ecole-de-Médecine, 75006 Paris; medical textbooks; Pres. Dir.-Gen. HENRI GRIMM.
- Editions Maritimes et d'Outre-mer:** 17 rue Jacob, 75006 Paris; f. 1839; geography, ethnography, marine, colonial literature; Pres. Dir.-Gen. NICOLE LATTÈS; Dir.-Gen. BERNARD DECRÉ.
- Masson:** 120 blvd. St.-Germain, 75006 Paris; f. 1804; medicine and science, books and periodicals; publishers for various academies and societies; Pres. Dir.-Gen. JÉRÔME TALAMON.
- Mercur de France, S.A.:** 26 rue de Condé, 75006 Paris; f. 1891; general fiction, history, psychology, sociology, children's books; Dir. SIMONE GALLIMARD.
- Librairie Mercure:** 69 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 5e; f. 1936; classical and technical works.
- Editions Albin Michel:** 22 rue Huyghens, Paris 14e; f. 1901; general, fiction, history, classics, series *Les Grandes Traductions*, *Evolution de l'Humanité*, *Sciences d'Aujourd'hui*, *Science Parlante*, *L'Aventure Humaine*, *Lettre Ouverte*; Propr. R. ESMÉNARD; Editors H. BONNIER, P. ISRAËL, B. BLAVIER, J. BROUSSE.
- Les Editions de Minuit:** 7 rue Bernard Palissy, Paris 6e; f. 1944; general literature; Dir. JÉRÔME LINDON.
- Editions Albert Morancé:** 1 rue Palatine, Paris 6e; f. 1780; art and architecture; *Encyclopédie de l'Ornement* and others; Chair. GASTON A. MORANCÉ.
- Les Editions René Moreux et Cie.:** 190 blvd. Haussmann, 75008 Paris; two weeklies, four monthlies and six annuals dealing with French merchant shipping, maritime law and technical development and overseas trade; subsidiaries—S.A. du Journal de la Marine Marchande, Les Editions Maritimes S.A.; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. CHRISTIAN MOREUX.
- Fernand Nathan Editeur:** 9 rue Méchain, 75014 Paris; f. 1881; school, and children's books, encyclopaedias and educational journals; Dirs. PIERRE and JEAN-JACQUES NATHAN.
- La Néogravure (Crété-Desfossés):** 5 ave. de l'Opéra, 75001 Paris; f. 1945; prints numerous periodicals, catalogues, books, etc.; Man. EDMÉ JEANSON.
- F. de Nobele:** 35 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1920; art and archaeology.
- Les Editions d'Organisation:** 5 rue Roussellet, 75007 Paris; f. 1952; management and business economy; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. MARC EYROLLES; Dir. DOMINIQUE BIDART.
- Payot, Paris:** 106 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1912; general science and history; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. J.-L. PIDOUX-PAYOT.
- Editions A. Pedone:** 13 rue Soufflot, 75007 Paris; f. 1835; international law; Man. Dir. DENIS PEDONE.
- Librairie Académique Perrin:** 8 rue Garancière, Paris 6e; f. 1827; historical and literary biographies, trade books; Dir. HÉLÈNE BOURGEOIS.
- A. et J. Picard:** 82 rue Bonaparte, Paris 6e; f. 1869; archaeology, *Manuals of Archaeology*, history of art, history, pre-history, auxiliary sciences, linguistics, musicological works (collection: *Vie musicale en France sous les Bourbons*), French texts, antiquarian books, *Catalogue Varia* (old and rare books, documentary books every 2 months); Propr. JACQUES PICARD.
- Plon:** 8 rue Garancière, Paris 6e; f. 1844; fiction, travel, history, anthropology, science, trade books and suspense series; Dir. CLAUDE NIELSEN.
- Editions Présence Africaine:** 18 rue des Ecoles, 75005 Paris; f. 1947; francophone and some anglophone African literature; Man. Dir. Mme. ALIOUNE DIOP.
- Presses de la Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques:** 27 rue Saint-Guillaume, 75341 Paris Cédex 07; f. 1975; politics; Dir. LOUIS BODIN.
- Editions Saint-Paul:** 184 ave. de Verdun, 92130 Issy-les-Moulineaux; f. 1889; religion, history, Africana; Dir. M. DUMAS.
- Société des Editions Techniques, Administratives et Commerciales:** 22 rue Cambacères, Paris 8e; *Journal des Maires et des Conseils Municipaux*.
- SEF—Philippe Daudy:** 6 rue du Mail, 75002 Paris; f. 1966; non-fiction, reference, history, encyclopaedias, etc.; Chair. PHILIPPE DAUDY; Dir. SEBASTIEN DE LA SELLE.
- Société de Productions Documentaires:** 80 ave. du 18 Juin, 92500 Rueil Malmaison; periodicals concerned with industrial and analytical chemistry, corrosion,

pharmaceutics, engineering and chemical engineering, the paint and perfumery industries and the atomic industries.

Librairie Aristide Quillet: 278 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 7e; f. 1898; general; specializes in dictionaries and encyclopaedias; Pres. Dir.-Gen. GUY ROCAUT.

Editions Rencontre: 23 rue du Cherche-Midi, Paris 6e; scientific and technical.

Rivière (Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie.): 22 rue Soufflot 75005 Paris; f. 1902; economics, philosophy, history, political and social sciences; Dir. R. ABRANSON; publ. *Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale* (quarterly).

Editions du Sagittaire: 54 rue des Saints Pères, 75007 Paris; f. 1929; general literature; Dir. MM. GUÉGAN, COHEN, DELAROCHE, LE SAUX, SORIN.

Editions Seghers, S.A.: 31 rue Falguière, 75725 Paris Cédex 15; f. 1939; poetry, novels, politics, philosophy, biographies; Pres., Dir.-Gen. CLAUDE MAHIAS.

Editions du Seuil: 27 rue Jacob, Paris 6e; f. 1937; modern literature, fiction, illustrated books, non-fiction; Dirs. PAUL FLAMAND, JEAN BARDET.

Editions Sirey: 22 rue Soufflot, 75005 Paris; f. 1855; law, economics, politics; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. PATRICE VERGÉ.

Editions Stock: 6 rue Casimir Delavigne, Paris 6e; f. eighteenth century; foreign literature, novels, essays, poetry anthologies, nature, French novels, general literature; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. CHRISTIAN DE BARTILLAT.

Editions Tallandier: 17 rue Rémy-Dumoncel, 75680 Paris Cédex 14; f. 1865; literature, history, magazines, popular editions, book club editions; Pres. MAURICE DUMONCEL.

Editions du Tambourinaire: 186 Faubourg St.-Honoré, Paris 8e; f. 1929; books on musical and artistic subjects; Dir. CONSTANTIN LOUGOVY.

Editions du Témoignage Chrétien: 49 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, Paris 9e; f. 1941; religion, politics and foreign affairs; Dir. G. MONTARON.

Presses Universitaires de France: 108 blvd. Saint-Germain, 75279 Cédex 06 Paris; f. 1921; philosophy, psychology, psycho-analysis, psychiatry, education, sociology, theology, history, geography, economics, law, linguistics, literature, science, the "Que Sais-Je?" series, and official publications of universities; Dirs. PIERRE ANGOULVENT, GEORGES ROBERT.

Presses Universitaires de Grenoble: Domaine Universitaire, 38400 St. Martin d'Hères; architecture, anthropology, law, economics, management, history, statistics, literature, medicine, science, politics; Dir. C. JEANNIN.

Editions de la Revue Verve: 4 rue Férou, Paris 6e; artistic books, special editions of old and rare books; f. 1937; Dir. E. TERIADE.

Editions Vigot Frères: 23 rue de l'Ecole de Médecine, 75006 Paris; f. 1890; medicine, pharmacology, veterinary science, sport; Dir. DANIEL VIGOT.

Librairie Vuibert: 63 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 5e; f. 1876; mathematics, physics, science; periodicals: *L'Educatio Mathématique*, *Journal de Mathématiques Élémentaires* (fortnightlies), *Revue de Mathématiques et de Sciences Physiques*, *Revue de Mathématiques Spéciales* (monthly); Dir. JEAN ADAM.

CARTOGRAPHERS

Blondel La Rougery: 7 rue Saint-Lazare, 75009 Paris; f. 1902; maps; specialized prints of maps and charts. Chair. J. BARBOTTE.

Girard et Barrère: 2 place du Puits de l'Ermite, 75005 Paris; f. 1780; maps and globes; Man. MM. BARRY, GOURIER, VUILLERET.

Institut Géographique National: 136 bis rue de Grenelle, 75700 Paris; f. 1940; surveying and mapping of France and many other countries; Dir. RENÉ MAYER; publ. *Bulletin d'information de l'I.G.N.* (quarterly).

Cartes Taride: 2 bis place du Puits de l'Ermite, Paris 5e; f. 1852; tourists' maps, guides and maps of the world. globes; Managers MM. BARRY, GOURIER, VUILLERET.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Cercle de la Librairie (Syndicat des Industries et Commerces du Livre): 117 blvd. St. Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1847; 561 mems.; a syndicate of the book trade, grouping the principal associations of publishers, booksellers and printers; Pres. Y. CHOTARD; Dir.-Gen. M. DUPOUEY; Sec.-Gen. H. DIDIER; publ. *Bibliographie de la France* (weekly).

Fédération Française des Syndicats de Libraires: 117 blvd St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1892; booksellers' assen.; 2,000 mems.; Pres. JEAN-BAPTISTE DAELMAN; Sec. JEAN MAZIN; publ. *La Lettre du Libraire*.

Syndicat National de l'Edition: 117 blvd. St.-Germain, 75279 Paris-Cédex 06; f. 1892; 342 mems.; publishers' association; Pres. YVON CHOTARD; Dir. M. DUPOUEY; Sec.-Gen. HENRI DIDIER; Treas. J. L. PIDOUX-PAYOT.

Chambre Syndicale des Editeurs de Musique: 117 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; correspondence: 175 rue Saint Honoré, 75001 Paris; f. 1878; music publishers' association; Pres. CLAUDE ALPHONSE LEDUC, Sec. DIDIER DUCLOS.

Chambre Syndicale des Editeurs de Musique Légère: 80 rue la Boétie, Paris 8e; Pres. ROBERT SALVET.

Chambre Syndicale des Editeurs d'Annuaire et de Publications Similaires: Permanent Secretariat, 28 rue du Docteur Finlay, 75015 Paris; f. 1899; association of publishers of year books; Pres. GÉRAUD DELAUBIER.

Syndicat Général des Imprimeries de Paris et de la Région Parisienne: 117 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1970; printers' association; 650 mems.; Pres. JACQUES NOULET.

Union Parisienne des Syndicats Patronaux de l'Imprimerie: 117 blvd. St.-Germain, Paris 6e; f. 1923; Pres. GUY VAN ECKHOOT.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Broadcasting in France is a state monopoly. From 1964 to 1974 it was run by the *Office de Radiodiffusion-Télévision Française* (ORTF), under the tutelage of the Ministry of Information. The ORTF met with increasing difficulties and criticism from 1968 onwards. It was subject to repeated strikes, accusations of political bias from both the right and the left and scandalous revelations of economic mismanagement. In 1972, following disclosures of clandestine advertising in programmes, a new statute was adopted reorganizing the ORTF into eight separate administrative units under a Chairman, who was to guarantee the freedom of the office from government control. In 1973, however, the Chairman, Arthur Conte, was summarily dismissed after a disagreement with the Minister of Information. The new Chairman, Marceau Long, was given a brief to bring into effect the decentralization of the ORTF which had been decided upon in 1972. His implementation of these measures was interrupted in May 1974 by the election of a new President of the Republic. One of the first acts of the new administration was to introduce legislation for the dissolution of the ORTF and its replacement by seven independent state-financed companies. The law was passed in August and the seven companies came into operation on January 1st, 1975. They comprise four organizations with responsibility for programmes (one for each television channel and one for radio), an audio-visual institute, a company responsible for carrying out major production work for the radio and television institutions, and an establishment with general responsibility for broadcasting. Each company has its own budget and an administrative council composed of two representatives of the state, and one representative each of parliament, the press and the staff, excepting the *Etablissement Public de Diffusion* which has a larger council. The first and second television channels are partly financed by advertising.

TéléDiffusion de France: 21-27 rue Barbès, 92120 Montreuil; f. 1975; responsible for broadcasting programmes produced by the production companies (Radio France, TF1, A2, FR3), for the organization and maintenance of the networks, for study and research into radio and television equipment, and for representing French state broadcasting in international organizations; administrative council comprising 16 members, of which eight are representatives of the state; Pres. JEAN AUTIN; Dir.-Gen. MAURICE REMY.

Société Nationale de Radiodiffusion (Radio France): 116 ave. Président-Kennedy, 75016 Paris; f. 1975; production of radio programmes; Pres. JACQUELINE BAUDRIER; Dir. GABRIEL DE BROGLIE; Dir. France Inter PIERRE WIEHN; Information Dir. JEAN LEFÈVRE; Dir. France Culture YVES JAIGU; Dir. of programmes and musical services PIERRE VOZLINSKY; Radio France Internationale ALBERT AYCARD; France Inter Paris (F.I.P.) PIERRE CODOU, JEAN GARRETTO.

Société Nationale de Télévision-Télévision Française 1 (TF1): 15 rue Cognacq-Jay, 75340 Paris Cédex 07; f. 1975; production of programmes on the first television channel; Pres. JEAN CAZENEUVE; Dir.-Gen. JEAN-LOUIS GUILLAUD.

Société Nationale de Télévision en Couleur-Antenne 2 (A2): 5-7 rue Monttessuy, 75341 Paris Cédex 07; f. 1975; production of programmes on the second television channel; Pres. MARCEL JULLIAN; Dir. Gen. XAVIER LARERE.

Société Nationale de Télévision-France Régions 3 (FR3): 5 ave. Recteur-Poincaré, 75016 Paris; f. 1975; produc-

tion of programmes on the third television channel; responsible for regional radio and television and for overseas television; Pres. CLAUDE CONTAMINE.

Société Française de Production: 36 rue des Alouettes, 75019 Paris; f. 1975; production of major programmes for radio and television; Pres. JEAN-CHARLES EDELINE.

Institut National de l'Audiovisuel: 21 blvd. Jules-Ferry, 75011 Paris; f. 1975; research and professional training in the field of broadcasting; Pres. PIERRE EMMANUEL.

RADIO

HOME SERVICES

France-Inter: Entertains and informs. Broadcasts transmitted for 24 hours a day; they can be received by 98 per cent of the population and by listeners outside France.

There are two main programmes, *France-Inter* and *France-Inter Variétés*. Other specialized and regional items are also produced.

France-Inter is broadcast on long, medium and short waves and *France-Inter Variétés* is broadcast on medium wave and high fidelity (frequency modulated) transmitters.

France Culture: Serious programme on art, culture and thought; broadcasts can be received by 95 per cent of the population.

France Musique: Transmission on frequency modulation transmitters. Nearly 95 per cent of the programme is devoted to music; there are regular stereophonic transmissions.

Radio-Sorbonne: Low power transmission of educational programmes. Only available in the Paris region.

There are nine regional stations which relay Parisian programmes as well as regional broadcasts. Strasbourg radio includes daily broadcasts in German.

There are 21 local radio stations. There are broadcasts in France for foreign workers in Portuguese, Arabic, Serbo-Croat, Spanish, Turkish and Italian.

In 1974 there were a total of 51 transmitters with amplitude modulation and 196 with frequency modulation.

FOREIGN SERVICES

Broadcasts in German and Spanish to Europe. Broadcasts in English to N. Africa, W. Africa, Central and E. Africa. Broadcasts in French: Beam 1 Dakar; Beam 2 Abidjan; Beam 3 Brazzaville; Beam 4 Antananarivo; Beam 5 Cairo; also Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia.

PRIVATE RADIO

Despite the state monopoly of broadcasting within France, a number of radio stations based in countries on France's perimeter have very large French audiences. These include notably *R.T.L.* (Luxembourg), *Europe No. 1* (Saarbrücken), *Radio Monte Carlo* (Monaco), *Radio Andorre* and *Sud-Radio* (Andorra). The French Government has major shareholdings in *Europe No. 1* and *R.T.L.*

Number of receivers (1975): 17,032,000.

TELEVISION

There are three state-run channels.

On the first channel transmission is on a 819-line system and covers 98.5 per cent of the population. The channel began a gradual conversion to colour broadcasting in 1976.

FRANCE

The second channel is on a 625-line system in colour and 96.5 per cent of the population can receive it.

There are 135 transmitting stations and about 3,000 relay stations for the first two channels.

The third network, introduced in 1973, is on a 625-line system in colour and 70 per cent of the population can receive it.

Number of sets (1975): 13,760,000.

Radio and Television, Finance

Télé-Luxembourg, Télé-Belge and *Télé-Monte-Carlo* have large regional audiences in France. German-speaking inhabitants of Alsace watch programmes from the Federal Republic.

OVERSEAS TELEVISION SERVICE

Programmes are produced in Martinique, Guadeloupe, Guiana, Réunion, New Caledonia, Saint Pierre and Miquelon and French Polynesia.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital, p.u.=paid up, dep.=deposits, m.=million, N.F.=Frs.=Francs, res.=reserves)

CENTRAL BANK

La Banque de France: 1 rue de la Vrillière, Paris 1er; f. Feb. 13th, 1800; capital (since 1963) 250m. Frs.; nationalized from January 1st, 1946; the Governor and two Deputy Governors are nominated by decree of the President of The Republic; the bank has 235 offices or branches throughout France; Gov. BERNARD CLAPPIER; publ. *Rapport Annuel*.

Banque al Saudi: 49/51 ave. Georges V, Paris 8e; f. 1976; cap. 50m. Frs.; Pres. Dr. CHAFIC AKHRAS.

Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement: 12 place Vendôme, 75001 Paris; investment bank; subsidiary of Compagnie Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement, Luxembourg.

Banque Centrale des Coopératives: 12 place de la Bourse, 75002 Paris; f. 1922; cap. p.u. 20m. Frs.; the shares are held by 136 co-operative societies; Chief Dir. RENÉ ETIENNE; Dirs. JEAN-PIERRE MIEGE, LOÏC ROLLAND.

Banque Commerciale pour l'Europe du Nord (Eurobank): 79-81 blvd. Haussmann, 75382 Paris Cédex 08; f. 1921; cap. 350m. Frs.; dep. 13,200m. Frs.; Chair. Gen. Man. G. DE BOYSSON.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Overseas) Ltd.: 47 ave. Georges V, 75008 Paris.

Banque Courtois: 33 rue de Rémusat, 31000 Toulouse; f. 1760; cap. (1975) 25m. Frs.; dep. 553m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. GILBERT COURTOIS DE VICOSE.

Banque de Bretagne: 283 ave. du Général Sathon, Rennes; f. 1909; cap. (1977) 48m. Frs.; dep. 1,788m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. JEAN ROUYER.

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez (INDOSUEZ): 96 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1975 by merger; cap. 577m. Frs.; Chair. FRANÇOIS DE FLERS; Vice-Chair and Gen. Man. JEAN MAXIME-ROBERT.

Banque de la Méditerranée-France: 23 rue Quentin Bauchart, Paris 8e.

Banque de Neufilze, Schlumberger, Mallet: 3 ave. Hoche, 75008 Paris; f. 1966 after merger of Neufilze, Schlumberger and Mallet Frères; cap. (1976) 51m. Frs.; dep. 2,537m. Frs.; Chair. RÉMY SCHLUMBERGER; Gen. Man. RENÉ BROUSSE.

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, S.A.: 3 rue d'Antin, Paris 2e; f. 1968; cap. 80m. Frs.; dep. 2,886m. Frs.; Chair. RÉMY SCHLUMBERGER; Gen. Man. JEAN-BRUNET MOREL.

Banque de l'Union Européenne: 4 rue Gaillon, B.P. 89, 75000 Paris Cédex 02; f. 1920; cap. 205.7m. Frs.; dep.

6,557m. Frs.; Pres. JEAN ROUSSILLON; Gen. Man. PIERRE PAGEZY.

Banque Européenne de Tokyo: 4-8 rue Sainte Anne, 75001 Paris; f. 1968; subsidiary of nine Japanese banks; cap. 75m. Frs.; dep. 2,778m. Frs.; Pres. Dir.-Gen. KAIZO KUBOTA.

Banque Fédérative du Crédit Mutuel S.A.: 34 rue du Wacken, 67 Strasbourg; f. 1895; cap. (1972) 40m. Frs.; res. 22m. Frs.; Pres. THÉO BRAUN; Gen. Man. RAYMOND GOERGLER.

Banque Française de l'Agriculture et du Crédit Mutuel: 21 blvd. Malesherbes, 75008 Paris; f. 1933; cap. 15m. Frs.; res. 8.2m. Frs.; Chair. OCTAVE BAJEUX; Gen. Man. ALAIN ROSTAND.

Banque Française de Crédit Coopératif: 88 rue de Courcelles, Paris 8e; f. 1930; cap. 20,000m. Frs.; Prés. Cons. Surv. JACQUES MOREAU.

Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur: 21 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1947; cap. 140m. Frs.; dep. 18,677m. Frs.; Pres. JEAN COTTIER; Dir.-Gen. FRANÇOIS GISCARD D'ESTAING.

Banque Française et Italienne pour l'Amérique du Sud (Sudameri): 12 rue Halévy 75426 Paris 09; f. 1910; cap. (1975) 43m. Frs.; Chair. J. VINCENT.

Banque Hervet S.A.: 1 place de la Préfecture, 18 Bourges; 127 ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92201 Neuilly-sur-Seine; f. 1830; cap. 60m. Frs.; res. 79m. Frs.; Chair. GEORGES HERVET; Gen. Man. J.-L. EWALD.

Banque Intercontinentale Arabe: 67 ave. Franklin Roosevelt, 75008 Paris; f. 1975 by Banque Extérieure d'Algérie and Libyan Arab Foreign Bank; cap. 100m. Frs.

Banque Internationale de Commerce, S.A.: 62 ave. Marceau, 75008 Paris; f. 1919; cap. 3m. Frs.; dep. 75m. Frs.; Pres. LA PRINCESSE ISABELLE DE BOURBON DE PARME, Vice-Pres. and Dir.-Gen. HUBERT PÉRIN.

Banque Jordaand: 3 and 5 rue Saint Georges, 75427 Paris Cedex 09; f. 1884; cap. 20m. Frs.; dep. 2,014m. Frs.; Chair. J. G. OOST LIEVENSE; Pres. GUY D'USSEL; Gen. Man. EUGÈNE BESNARD.

Banque Libano-Française (France): 33 rue de Monceau, 75008 Paris.

Banque Louis-Dreyfus & Cie., S.A.: 6 rue Rabelais, 75304 Paris 08, f. 1904; cap. 27m. Frs.; dep. 2,884m. Frs. (1974), Pres. Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉ CEROU.

Banque Nationale de Paris, S.A.: 16 blvd. des Italiens, 75000 Paris, f. 1906; nationalized, cap. 50m. Frs.; res. 1,215m. Frs.; Pres. PIERRE LEDOUX, Dir.-Gen. JACQUES CALVET.

Banque pour l'Expansion Industrielle (BANEXI): 1 blvd. Haussmann, 75000 Paris, subsidiary of BNP.

Banque Nationale de Paris "Intercontinentale": P.O.B. 229-09, 1 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1940; cap. 59m. Frs.; dep. 1,231m. Frs.; Chair. PIERRE LEDOUX; Gen. Man. A. BERONIE.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Océan Indien): 7 place Vendôme, Paris 1er; f. 1919; a subsidiary of B.N.P. "Intercontinentale"; cap. (1974) 25m. Frs.; dep. 845m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. A. BERONIE.

Banque Parisienne de Crédit au Commerce et à l'Industrie: 56 rue de la Châteaudun, 75009 Paris; f. 1920; cap. (1974) 25m. Frs.; res. 27m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. ANTOINE-MARIE IMBERT.

Banque Régionale de l'Ain: 2 ave. Alsace-Lorraine, 01 Bourg; f. 1849; a member of the Crédit Industriel et Commercial Group; cap. 12m. Frs.; res. 118m. Frs.; Pres. FRANÇOIS BOUCHER; Gen. Man. JEAN-NOEL RELIQUET.

Banque Régionale de l'Ouest: 7 rue Gallois, 41 Blois; f. 1913; now a member of the Crédit Industriel et Commercial Group; cap. (1975) 15m. Frs.; res. 12.7m. Frs.; Pres. MICHEL BACQUART; Gen. Man. JACQUES MAGNAN.

Banque Rivaud: 13 rue Notre Dame des Victoires, 75082 Paris Cédex 02; f. 1906; cap. 90m. Frs.; Chair. Vicomte DE RIBES; Deputy Chair., Gen. Man. J. PILLET-WILL.

Banque Rothschild S.A.: 21 rue Laffitte, 75009 Paris; f. 1817; cap. 63m. Frs.; res. 154m. Frs.; Pres. GUY DE ROTHSCHILD; Gen. Mans. ELIE DE ROTHSCHILD, FRANÇOIS CARIÈS.

Banque Scalbert, S.A.: 37 rue de Molinel, 59000 Lille; f. 1838; cap. 25m. Frs. dep. 1,439m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. LOUIS DECOSTER.

Banque Transatlantique, S.A.: 17 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1881; cap. 20m. Frs.; dep. 631m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. PHILIPPE AYMARD.

Banque Vernes et Commerciale de Paris: 52 ave. Hoche, 75008 Paris; f. 1971 by merger of Banque Vernes (f. 1821) and Banque Commerciale de Paris (f. 1952); cap. 120m. Frs.; dep. 3,200m. Frs.; Pres. JEAN-MARC VERNES; Man. Dir. JEAN ROUGIER.

Banque Worms: 45 blvd. Haussmann, 75009 Paris; f. 1848; cap. 171m. Frs.; dep. 7,866m. Frs.; Chair. GUY TAITTINGER; Gen. Man. ROBERT DUBOST.

Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires: 115 rue Montmartre, Paris 2e; f. 1921; the central banking institution of 37 co-operative regional Banques Populaires; cap. (1977) 60m. Frs.; dep. 10,681.9m. Frs.; Chair. YVES MALECOT; Gen. Man. JEAN-CLAUDE POIJOL.

Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole: 91-93 blvd. Pasteur, 75015 Paris; f. 1920; central agricultural credit association with 94 local member institutions; although not technically a bank, Crédit Agricole is the largest provider of banking services in France; cap. 3,187m. Frs. (1973); res. 5,481m. Frs.; Dir.-Gen. JACQUES LALLEMENT.

Compagnie Parisienne de Réescompte, S.A.: 59-61 rue La Fayette, 75009 Paris; f. 1928; discount bank; cap. 75m. Frs.; dep. 1,959 m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. RENÉ CASSOU; Joint Gen. Man. J.-C. MARTINI.

Crédit Chimique S.A.: 20 rue Treillard, 75008 Paris; f. 1889; cap. 40m. Frs.; dep. 2,981m. Frs.; Pres. PIERRE HENNIQUEAU; Gen. Mans. GEORGES ANDRÉ, AUGUSTIN DE LA BOUILLERIE.

Crédit Commercial de France, S.A.: 103 ave. des Champs-Élysées 75008 Paris; f. 1894; cap. 431.8m. Frs.; dep. 11,033m. Frs.; Chair. and Man. Dir. JEAN-MAXIME LÉVÊQUE.

Crédit du Nord: 28 place Rihour, Lille; Admin. Office: 6 and 8 blvd. Haussmann, 75009 Paris; f. 1974 by merger; cap. 240m. Frs.; Pres. ANTOINE DUPONT-FAUVILLE; Vice-Pres. CLAUDE BOURLET.

Crédit Foncier de France, S.A.: 19 rue des Capucines, Paris 1er; f. 1852; cap. 300m. Frs.; Gov. ROGER GOETLE; Sub-Govs. ROBERT BLOT, MAX LAXAN; Sec.-Gen. M. ROBERT FICHARD.

Crédit Industriel de l'Ouest, S.A.: 4 rue Voltaire, 44000 Nantes; f. 1957; cap. (1977) 60m. Frs.; dep. 4,370m. Frs.; Pres. CHRISTIAN DE LAVARENE; Vice-Pres. Dir.-Gen. PHILIPPE GIFFARD; Foreign Dept. Dir. R. DELA.

Crédit Industriel d'Alsace et de Lorraine, S.A. (C.I.A.L.): 31 rue du Wacken, 67000 Strasbourg; f. 1919; cap. 64m. Frs.; dep. 7,976m. Frs. (Dec. 1976); Pres. and Gen. Man. EMILE SPIELREIN.

Crédit Industriel de Normandie: 15 place de la Pucelle d'Orléans, 76000 Rouen; f. 1913; cap. 16m. Frs.; res. 13.5m. Frs.; Pres. ROBINEAU-BOURGNEUF.

Crédit Industriel et Commercial, S.A.: 66 rue de la Victoire, Paris 9e; f. 1859; cap. 226m. Frs.; dep. 15,200m. Frs.; Chair. C. DE LAVARENE; Dir.-Gen. DOMINIQUE CHATILLON.

Crédit Lyonnais, S.A.: Central Office: 19 blvd. des Italiens, 75002 Paris; Head Office: 18 rue de la République, 69002 Lyon; f. 1863; nationalized; cap. 480m. Frs.; dep. 111,511m. Frs.; Chair. CLAUDE PIERRE-BROSSOLLETTE; Vice-Chair. MAURICE SCHLOGEL; Gen. Man. J. ROCHE.

Frab-Bank International (French Arab Bank International): 55-57 ave. Kléber, 75116 Paris.

Société Bordelaise de Crédit Industriel et Commercial, S.A.: 42 cours du Chapeau Rouge, 33,000 Bordeaux; f. 1880; cap. 16m. Frs.; dep. 1,754m. Frs.; Pres. BERTRAND BLANCHY; Gen. Man. JACQUES HOUDOUTIN.

Société Centrale de Banque: 5 blvd. de la Madeleine, Paris 1er; f. 1880; cap. 45.9m. Frs.; dep. 1,270m. Frs.; Chair. CHARLES FRAPPART.

Société Générale, S.A.: 29 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1864; nationalized 1946; cap. 864m. Frs.; dep. 131,242m. Frs.; Chair. MAURICE LAURÉ; Vice-Chair. JEAN RICHARD; Gen. Man. MARC VIENOT; Affiliated Banks:

Société Générale de Banque en Espagne: 29 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 9e; f. 1920; cap. (1976) 30m. Frs.; res. 15.6m. Frs.; Chair. JEAN RICHARD.

Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque: 4 rue Joseph Massol, Strasbourg; f. 1881; cap. (1976) 75m. Frs.; dep. 12,414m. Frs.; Chair. GUILLAUME LABADENS.

Société Lyonnaise de Dépôts et de Crédit Industriel, S.A.: 8 rue de la République, Lyon; f. 1865; cap. 153.7m. Frs.; dep. 11,360m. Frs.; Chair. GILLES BRAC DE LA PERrière.

Société Marseillaise de Crédit, S.A.: 75 rue Paradis, Marseilles (Bouches-du-Rhône); f. 1865; cap. 62m. Frs.; Pres. and Gen. Dir. EDOUARD DE CAZALET.

Société Nancéienne & Varin-Bernier: 4 Place André Maginot, Nancy; f. 1881; cap. 52m. Frs.; dep. 1,208m. Frs.; Pres. JEAN ROQUERBE; Gen. Man. MICHEL VARIN-BERNIER.

Union de Banques à Paris: 22 place de la Madeleine, 75008 Paris; f. 1935; cap. 11m. Frs.; dep. 1,636m. Frs.; Pres. ROGER LEBON; Gen. Man. LUCIEN LAVIGNE.

Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises (U.B.A.F.): 4 rue Ancelle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine; f. 1970; cap. 150m. Frs.; dep. 8,500m. Frs.; Pres. MOHAMED ABUSHADI; Gen. Man. BERNARD THIOLON.

Union Française de Banques: 25 ave. Kléber, 75791 Paris Cédex 16; f. 1950; cap. (1976) 80m. Frs.; dep. 1,093m. Frs.; Pres. P. BESSE; Gen. Man. B. MÉRA.

Union Méditerranéenne de Banques: 50 rue de Lisbonne, Paris 8e; f. 1975 by consortium of 6 French and 2 Algerian banks; cap. 80m. Frs.; Chair. SMAIL MAHROUG.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Association Française des Banques: 18 rue La Fayette, 75009 Paris; f. 1871, reorganized 1941; 371 mems.; Pres. RODOLPHE HOTTINGUER; Man. Dir. YVES MARCILLE; publ. *Banque* (monthly).

STOCK EXCHANGES

La Bourse de Paris: Palais de la Bourse, Paris 2e; f. 1808. There are provincial exchanges in Bordeaux, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles, Nancy, Nantes.

Compagnie des Agents de Change: 4 place de la Bourse, 75080 Paris; 80 mems. in Paris, 30 mems. in provincial exchanges; Chambre Syndicale: Pres. M. MEUNIER; Gen. Sec. DANIEL PETIT.

STOCK EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION

Commission des Opérations de Bourse: Tour Mirabeau 39-43, quai André Citroën, 75739 Paris-Cédex 15; f. 1967; Pres. JEAN DONNEDIEU DE VABRES; mems. GILBERT PORRE, GASTON DEFOSSÉ, JEAN PINEAU, YVES FLORNOY; Govt. Commr. MICHAEL CAMDESSUS; Alternate DENIS GEORGES-PICOT; Sec.-Gen. GILBERT MOURRE; 90 mems.; publs. *Annual Report to the President of the Republic*, *Monthly Review*.

INSURANCE

National Insurance Council: Paris; f. 1946; Chair. ROBERT BOULIN (Minister of the Economy and Finance) (1977).

A short list is given below of the more important Insurance Companies; the principal type of insurance undertaken is indicated by the letters: (a)=accident, (f)=fire, (l)=life, (m)=marine.

Abeille: 57 rue Taitbout, Paris 9e; f. 1856, (f, l); Chair. J. MARJOLET.

L'Alsacienne: 31 ave. de la Paix, 67-Strasbourg; f. 1820; Pres. ROBERT MATT (Leader of Groupe des Assurances Alsaciennes, composed of: L'Alsacienne, La Cité, La Flandre, V.Z.V.Z., Providentia B.E., Providentia Vie, La Cité Européenne, Le Comptoir, Unifimo).

Assurances du Groupe de Paris (A.G.P.-R.D., A.G.P. Vie, M.A.C.L.-Minerve): A.G.P., 21 rue de Châteaudun, Paris 9e; Chair. B. PAGEZY; Gen. Man. E. BENEZECH.

Assurances Générales de France: 87 rue de Richelieu, Paris 2e; f. 1819; leader of A.G.F. Group, composed of A.G.F., La Métropole, La Célérité; Chair. and Man. Dir. GEORGES PLESCOFF; Gen. Man. JEAN-RAYMOND FOUCHET.

Assurances Nationales: 2 rue Pillet Will, Paris 9e; f. 1830, (l); 17 rue Laffitte, Paris 9e; f. 1820, (f); 15 bis rue Laffitte; f. 1920, (a); Chair. GUY VERDEIL.

La Concorde: 5 rue de Londres, Paris 9e; f. 1905; Chair. and Gen. Man. GILBERT LANGER.

Foncière: 48 rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris 2e; f. 1879; Chair. PIERRE LAURE; Asst. Gen. Mans. BERTRAND DE BARDIES, GEORGES SOLEILHAVOUP.

France Incendie, Accidents et Risques Divers: 7-9 blvd. Haussmann, 75439 Paris Cédex 09; f. 1837; Pres. Dir.-Gen. ANTOINE BERNHEIM; **France Vie:** f. 1880, (l).

Groupe Ancienne Mutuelle: Belbeuf, 76240 Mesnil-Esnarp (Rouen); Chair. J. CLAMAGERAN; Gen. Man. C. BEBEAR; (Group of 8 insurance companies: Ancienne Mutuelle, A.M. du Calvados, A.M.-Vie, A.M.-Accidents, A.M. d'Orléans, La Participation, La Mutualité Générale Risques Divers, La Mutualité Générale Capitalisation).

Groupe Drouot: place Victorien Sardou, 78161 Marly-le-Roi; f. 1945; comprises Compagnie Générale d'Assurances, Patrimoine, Confiance Industrielle du Nord, Vie Nouvelle, Société technique d'Acceptations en Réassurances (STAR); Pres. ANDRE TERREN.

La Mutuelle du Mans: 37 rue Chanzy, 72-Le Mans; f. 1828; (f); Pres. and Dir.-Gen. P. PICHARD.

Mutuelle Générale Française, Groupe des Sociétés: 19-21 rue Chanzy, 29 72030 Le Mans Cédex; f. 1883; Chair. ROBERT BERTAUX; Gen. Man. JEAN HAUVUY.

Le Nord: 22 rue Le Peletier, Paris 9e; f. 1840; Chair. and Gen. Man. NOEL CHEGARAY (Leader of Group, composed of Le Nord, Le Monde, La Fortune-Marine Marchande, l'Europe, Le G.F.A.).

La Paix: 58 rue Taitbout, 75426 Paris Cédex 09; Chair. M. GIORGETTI; Vice-Chair. Mlle JEANNE LANGLET.

La Préservatrice: 18 rue de Londres, 75439 Paris Cédex 09; f. 1864; Pres. Dir.-Gen. GUILLAUME LEGRAND; Dir.-Gen. MICHEL CRESTIN.

La Providence Vie: 56 rue de la Victoire, 75439 Paris Cédex 09; f. 1956; Dir. Gen. BERNARD DUBOIS DE MONTREYNAUD.

La Providence I.A.R.D.: 56 rue de la Victoire, 75439 Paris Cédex 09; f. 1969; Dirs.-Gen. YVES DE MORCOUR, BERNARD DUBOIS DE MONTREYNAUD.

Rhin et Moselle-Assurances Françaises: 1 rue des Arquebusiers, 67000 Strasbourg; f. 1881; two companies: **Compagnie Générale d'Assurances et de Réassurances** (cap. 59.9m. Frs.), **Compagnie d'Assurances sur la Vie** (cap. 10m. Frs.); Dir.-Gen. MICHEL LEONET.

Le Secours: 30 rue Laffitte, Paris 9e; f. 1880; Chair. ROGER GAILLOCHET; Gen. Man. VICTOR ROSSET.

Société d'Assurances Mutuelles de Seine et Seine-et-Oise: 9 rue Royale and 8 rue Boissy d'Anglas, Paris 8e; f. 1819; Pres. and Dir. Gen. RAYMOND DELACOUX (Leader of Groupe d'Assurances Mutuelles de France, composed of S.A.M. Seine et Seine-et-Oise, Travailleurs Français).

L'Union des Assurances de Paris (including **L'UAP-Vie**, **L'UAP-Incendie-Accidents** and **L'UAP-Capitalisation**): 9 place Vendôme, Paris 1er; Chair. RENÉ DE LESTRADE, Mans. PIERRE ESTEVA, J. H. GOUGENHEIM.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Fédération Française des Sociétés d'Assurances: 3 rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris 9e; f. 1925; Pres. MICHEL GAUDET.

Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Agents Généraux d'Assurances de France: 104 rue Joffroy, 75017 Paris; Pres. BERNARD VINSTOCK.

Syndicat National des Agents Producteurs d'Assurances et de Capitalisation Salariés et Assimilés: 26 rue Montholon, 75009 Paris; f. 1968.

Syndicat National des Courtiers d'Assurances et de Réassurances: 31 rue d'Amsterdam, 75008 Paris; f. 1896; 917 mems.; Pres. PHILIPPE GUENNOUILL, Chair. Exec. RAYMOND BOZARD, publ. *L'Assurance* (monthly).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

There are Chambers of Commerce in all the larger towns for all the more important commodities produced or manufactured.

Chambre de Commerce de Paris: 27 ave. de Friedland, 75382 Paris Cédex 08; f. 1803; Pres. JEAN THÈVES.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Assemblée Permanente des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie (A.P.C.C.I.): 187 mems.; Pres. ROBERT DELOROZOY.

Assemblée Permanente des Chambres d'Agriculture (A.P.C.A.): 9 ave. Georges V, Paris 8e; f. 1929; Pres. LOUIS PERRIN; Dir.-Gen. JEAN LE NAIRE; publs. *Chambres d'Agriculture* (fortnightly), *L'Opinion agricole* (monthly).

Association Générale du Commerce et de l'Industrie des Tissus et Matières Textiles: 8 rue Montesquieu, Paris 1er; f. 1848; Pres. J. DUTHILLEUL.

Association Nationale des Industries Agricoles et Alimentaires (ANIAA): 52 rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, 75008 Paris; f. 1971; 37 affiliated federations; Pres. FRANCIS LEPATRE; Vice-Pres. FRANÇOIS BOUREL.

Centre des Jeunes Dirigeants d'Entreprise (C.J.D.): 19 ave. Georges V, 75008 Paris; 3,000 mems.; Pres. LOUIS PELLOUX.

Centre de Liaisons Intersyndicale des Industries et des Commerces de la Quincaillerie: 6 ave. de Messine, Paris 8e; f. 1913; mems. 21 syndicates; Co-Pres. MM. CANET, LEISTENSCHNEIDER; Sec.-Gen. M. LE BESNERAIS.

Chambre Syndicale de l'Ameublement, Négoce de Paris et de l'Île de France: 15 rue de la Cerisaie, 75004 Paris; f. 1860; business section; 518 mems.; Pres. PIERRE LEVEQUE; Sec.-Gen. PAUL MENANTAUD.

Chambre Syndicale de l'Amiante: 10 rue de la Pépinière, 75008 Paris; f. 1898; 31 mems.; Pres. CYRIL X. LATTY; Man. Dir. ROBERT JOIN.

Chambre Syndicale de la Bijouterie, Joaillerie, Orfèvrerie: 58 rue du Louvre, Paris 2e; f. 1864; 500 mems.; Pres. M. GIARD.

Chambre Syndicale de la Sidérurgie Française: 5 bis rue de Madrid, B.P. 707-08, 75367 Paris Cedex 08; f. 1945; Pres. J. FERRY; Dél. Gén. RENÉ TERREL; Sec.-Gen. YVES-PIERRE SOULÉ; publs. *Annuaire*, *Bulletin Statistique*, *Recueil des normes relatives aux produits sidérurgiques français*.

Chambre Syndicale des Céramistes et Ateliers d'Art: 45 rue des Petites-Ecuries, Paris 10e; f. 1937; 950 mems.; Pres. M. BLIN; publ. *Bulletins*.

Chambre Syndicale des Constructeurs d'Automobiles: 2 rue de Presbourg, 75008 Paris; f. 1909; 12 mems.; Pres. ERIK D'ORNHJELM.

Chambre Syndicale des Industries Minières: 30 ave. de Messine, 75008 Paris; f. 1974; 80 mems.; Pres. J. AUDIBERT; Vice-Pres. G. PERRINEAU, A. D'ANSELME.

Comité Central de la Laine et des Fibres Associées (Groupement Général de l'Industrie et du Commerce Lainiers Français): 12 rue d'Anjou, 75008 Paris; f. 1922; 1,150 mems.; Pres. MARCEL KAHN-SRIBER; Man. Dir. ROBERT SERRES.

Comité Central des Armateurs de France: 73 blvd. Haussmann, 75008 Paris; f. 1903; 150 mems.; Pres. PIERRE EDOUARD CANGARDEL; Delegate-Gen. PIERRE DE

DEMANDOLX DEDONS; publs. *Annuaire de la Marine Marchande*, *Le Transport Maritime—Etudes et Statistiques*.

Comité Central du Rayonnement Français: 11 rue Nicolo, 75016 Paris; f. 1894; Pres. GEORGES RIOND; publs. *Communautés et Continents* (quarterly).

Comité d'Action et d'Expansion Economique: 199 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7e; Pres. JACQUES BOUDOUX; Dir. ROGER DU PAGE.

Comité Républicain du Commerce, de l'Industrie et de l'Agriculture: 82 rue St.-Lazare, Paris 9e; f. 1898; Pres. GILBERT JULES; publ. *L'Activité Moderne*.

Commission d'Exportation des Vins de France: 13 rue d'Aguesseau, Paris 8e; f. 1921; 500 mems.; Pres. GUY FAIVELEY; Gen. Man. PIERRE PEIGNÉ.

Confédération des Commerçants-Détaillants de France et d'Outre-Mer: 21 rue du Château-d'Eau, Paris 10e; Pres. ROGER STOLL; publ. *Le Commerçant*.

Confédération des Industries Céramiques de France: 44 rue Copernic, 75116 Paris; f. 1937; 400 mems.; 12 fédérations affiliated; Pres. JACQUES ARDOUIN; Dir.-Gen. ROBERT BOUCHET; publ. *Annuaire de la Confédération des Industries Céramiques de France* (every two years).

Confédération Générale des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises: 1 ave. du Général-de-Gaulle, 92800 Puteaux la Défense; f. 1945; 3,000 affiliated associations; Pres. and Gen. Man. LÉON GINGEMBRE; publ. *La Volonté du Commerce, de l'Industrie et des Prestataires de Services*.

Conseil National du Patronat français: 31 ave. Pierre I de Serbie, Paris 16e; f. 1946; an employers' organization grouping some 900,000 industrial, trading and banking concerns; Pres. FRANÇOIS CEYRAC; publ. *Patronat Français*.

Construction Mécanique (Fédération des Industries Mécaniques et Transformatrices des Métaux): 11 ave. Hoche, 75382 Paris-Cédex 08; f. 1840; Pres. PHILIPPE BURNEL; Dir.-Gen. G. IMBERT; Sec.-Gen. M. JOLY; publ. *Annuaire de la Mécanique*.

Fédération des Chambres Syndicales de l'Industrie du Verre: 3 rue La Boétie, 75008 Paris; f. 1874; Pres. J. A. VAROQUAUX; Sec.-Gen. CHARLES LEGER, JACQUES VELUT.

Fédération des Chambres Syndicales des Minerais et Métaux Bruts: 30 ave. de Messine, Paris 8e; f. 1945; 9 affiliated syndicates; Pres. G. PERRINEAU; Sec.-Gen. H. LAPEYRE.

Fédération des Industries Electriques et Electroniques (FIEE): 11 rue Hamelin, 75783 Paris-Cédex 16; f. 1925; 1,200 mems.; Pres. ROLAND KOCH; Del.-Gen. PAUL ROGER SALLEBERT.

Fédération Française de la Tannerie-Mégisserie: 122 rue de Provence, 75008 Paris; f. 1885; 350 mems.; Pres. GABRIEL PECQUERAUX; Del.-Gen. BERNARD SOL.

Fédération Nationale des Entreprises à Commerces Multiples: 11 rue St.-Florentin, Paris 8e; f. 1937; Pres. JACQUES BONDOUX; Dél. Gén. JACQUES DU CLOSEL.

Fédération Nationale de la Musique: 1 rue de Courcelles, 75008 Paris; f. 1946; includes Chambre Syndicale de la Facture Instrumentale, Syndicat National de l'Edition Phonographique et Audiovisuelle, and other groups; Pres. JEAN BRUNET; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE CHESNAIS.

Fédération Nationale du Bâtiment: 33 ave. Kléber, 75784 Paris-Cédex 16; f. 1906; 50,000 mems.; Pres. R.

LAMIGEON; Gen. Man. J. VIBERT, L. GAS; publ. *Le Bâtiment-Bâtir* (monthly).

Groupeement Général du Commerce et de l'Industrie du Bois en France: 8 rue du Colonel Moll, 75017 Paris; Pres. BERNARD BARBIER; Dir.-Gen. JACQUES LE BOURGEOIS; Sec.-Gen. R. FORESTIER.

Société Française des Sciences et Techniques Pharmaceutiques: 9 rue de la Montagne Ste.-Geneviève, 75005 Paris; 500 active mems.; Pres. Prof. LE HIR; Sec.-Gen. G. CIEPKA; publ. *Sciences et Techniques Pharmaceutiques*.

Syndicat Général de l'Industrie Cotonnière Française: 3 ave. Ruysdaël, 75008 Paris; f. 1902; mems. 129 (spinning), 301 (weaving); Pres. ROGER SAUVEGRAIN; Dir. DENIS CHAIGNE.

Syndicat Général de l'Industrie Hôtelière de Paris: 22 ave. de la Grande Armée, 75017 Paris; f. 1871; 500 mems.; Pres. F. BROSSARD.

Syndicat Général des Fabricants d'Huile et de Tourteaux de France: 10 rue de la Paix, 75002 Paris; f. 1928; Sec.-Gen. P. CARON.

Syndicat Général des Fabricants de Papiers, Cartons et Celluloses de France: 154 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8e; f. 1864; 175 firms affiliated; Pres. JACQUES MINIER; Gen. Man. GUY RICHALET.

Syndicat Général des Fondeurs de France: 2 rue de Bassano, 75783 Paris-Cédex 16; f. 1897; 800 mems.; Pres. PIERRE SINGLE; Del.-Gen. AURÈLE MAULVAULT; publs. *Annuaire du Syndicat Général* (annual), *Les Cahiers de la Fonderie* (monthly economic bulletin).

Syndicat Nationale des Négociants et Collecteurs de Cuirs et Peaux Bruts: 122 rue de Provence, 75008 Paris; f. 1948; 60 mems.; Pres. JEAN DREYFUS.

Syndicat National des Transporteurs Aériens: 15 square Max Hymans, 75741 Paris-Cédex 15; f. 1946 to represent French and foreign airlines at national level; 15 mem. companies or associations; Pres. GALICHON; Dél. Gén. EMMANUEL DESGRÈES DU LOU.

Syndicat Textile du Sud-Est "Tissus et Soieries de Lyon": 55 montée de Choulans, 69323 Lyon-Cédex 1; f. 1916; Pres. MARC GIRON; Dir. MICHEL DALMAIS.

Union des Armateurs à la Pêche de France: 59 rue des Mathurins, Paris 8e; f. 1945; Pres. J. HURET; Sec.-Gen. A. PARRIS; publ. *Germes*.

Union des Fabricants de Porcelaine de Limoges: 7 rue du Général Cézé, Limoges; Pres. ANDRÉ RAYNAUD; Sec.-Gen. HENRI LÉONET.

Union des Industries Chimiques: 64 ave. Marceau, 75008 Paris; f. 1860; 85 affiliated unions; Pres. RIBADEAU DUMAS; Del.-Gen. M. BURGAUD.

Union des Industries Textiles (Production): 10 rue d'Anjou, 75008 Paris; f. 1901; 4,000 mems.; Pres. L. L. WEILL.

TRADE UNIONS

There are three major trade union organizations:

Confédération Générale du Travail (C.G.T.): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; f. 1895; 2,400,000 mems. approx. The C.G.T. has been a member of the *World Federation of Trade Unions* since 1945.

A National Congress is held every three years.

Secretary-General: GEORGES SÉGUY.

AFFILIATED UNIONS

Agriculture: 59 rue du Château d'Eau, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES DUFOSSÉ.

Alimentation (Food Supply): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. J. LIVI.

Bois (Woodworkers): 171/3 ave. Jean Jaurès, 75940 Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES LHERICEL.

Céramique (Ceramics Workers): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. M. LAVERGNE.

Cheminots (Railway Workers): 19 rue Pierre Sémard, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES LANOUÉ.

Construction: 171/3 ave. Jean Jaurès, 75940 Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. A. TANTY.

Cuirs et Peaux (Hides and Skins): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. GUY MOINEAU.

Eclairage (Lighting): 16 rue de Caudale, Pantin 93; Sec.-Gen. R. PAUWELS.

Education Nationale: 10 rue de Solferino, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. PAUL CASTEL.

Employés: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES POMPEY.

Equipement (Outfitters): 32 ave. du Parc de Passy, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. JEAN-CLAUDE BOUAL.

Finances: 10 rue de Solferino, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. R. JEVODAN.

Habillement (Clothing): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. GISÈLE JOANNES.

Industries Chimiques (Chemical Industries): 33 rue de la Grange aux Belles, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. R. PASCRE.

Livre (Printing): 7 rue Jules Breton, Paris 13e; Sec.-Gen. J. PIOT.

Marine Marchande (Merchant Marine): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; 3 federations.

Métaux (Metals): 10 rue Vézelay, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ SAINJON.

Papier-Carton (Paper Products): 10 rue Vézelay, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE NOUZAREDE.

Personnels du Commerce, de la Distribution et des Services (Trade, Distribution and Service Staff): 10 rue des Messageries, 75010 Paris; Sec.-Gen. HÉLÈNE MABILLE.

Police: 26 rue St. Félicité, Paris 15e; Sec.-Gen. CLAUDE TOULOUSE.

Ports et Docks: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. GASTON HENRY.

Postes et Télécommunications (Postal Services): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. G. FRISCHMANN.

Services Publics et de Santé (Public Services): 37 rue Ballu, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. R. BARBERIS.

Sous-Sol (Mines): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. A. BLONDEAU.

Spectacle (Theatre): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ JANELLE.

Syndicat National des Journalistes: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. GÉRARD GATINOT.

Syndicat National des Renseignements Professionnels et Techniques (Professional and Technical Teachers): 10 rue de Solferino, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. G. MONTANT.

Syndicats Maritimes (Seamen): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. A. GRUENAI.

Tabacs et Allumettes (Tobacco and Matches): 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. YVES GRENIER.

Textile: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. JEAN TRIOX.

Transports: 213 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; 50,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. J. BRUN; publ. *Travailleur des Transports* (monthly), *Trans-Elan* (quarterly).

Travailleurs de l'Etat (State Employees): 11 ave. de Villars, Paris 7e; Sec.-Gen. HENRI BERRY.

Union Nationale des Syndicats de l'Energie Atomique—C.G.T.: 109 rue du Château, Paris 14e; Sec.-Gen. J. TRELIN.

Verre (Glassworkers): 33 rue de la Grange aux Belles, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. L. JEANPERRIN.

Voyageurs-Représentants (Commercial Travellers): 67 rue Turbigo, Paris; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT BLANCHET.

L'Union Générale des Fédérations des Fonctionnaires (General Union of Civil Servants' Federations): 10 rue de Solferino, Paris 7e; groups National Education, Finance, Technical and Administrative, Civil Servants, Police, etc.; mems. about 100 National Unions covered by 6 Federations; Sec.-Gen. R. BIDOUZE.

Union Général des Ingénieurs et Cadres (U.G.I.C.) (Professional Engineers, Managerial Staffs and Technicians) 221 rue Lafayette, Paris 10e; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ LE GUEN.

Union Nationale des Syndicats de la Transformation des Matières Plastiques (Plastics): 213 rue La Fayette, Paris 10; Sec.-Gen. SERGE TOMMASI.

Force Ouvrière: 198 avenue du Maine, 75680 Paris Cédex 14; f. 1947 by breakaway from the C.G.T. Membership is estimated at 850,000. Force Ouvrière is a member of I.C.F.T.U.

Secretary-General: ANDRÉ BERGERON.

Publs. F. O. Hebdo, Force Ouvrière (monthly). Informations Internationales.

AFFILIATED FEDERATIONS

Action Sociale: 198 ave. du Maine, 75680 Paris Cédex 14; Sec. FRANÇOIS KERMOAL.

Administration Générale: 78 rue de l'Université, 75007 Paris; f. 1948; 20,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. HENRI DEBERT.

Administrations Centrales: 78 rue de l'Université, 75007 Paris; f. 1948; 10,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. M. ENDRESS.

Agriculture et Alimentation (Food and Agriculture): 198 ave. du Maine, 75680 Paris Cédex 14; Sec.-Gen. GÉRARD FOSSE; Sec.-Gen. J. M. POP.

Bâtiment, Travaux Publics, Bois, Céramiques, Papier-Carton et Matériaux de Construction: 198 ave. du Maine, 75680 Paris Cédex 14; Sec.-Gen. MARCEL HUPEL.

Cheminots (Railway Workers): 60 rue Vergniaud, 75640 Paris Cédex 13; Sec.-Gen. LOUIS BUONACCORSI.

Coiffeurs, Esthétique et Parfumerie: 130-132 ave. Parmentier, 75011 Paris; Sec.-Gen. MICHEL BOURLON.

Cuirs et Peaux (Leather): 198 avenue du Maine, 75680 Paris Cédex 14; Sec. JULIEN TREGARO.

Employés et Cadres: 20 rue de Bucarest, 75008 Paris; Sec. MARC BLONDEL.

Energie Electrique et Gaz (Gas and Electricity): 60 rue Vergniaud, 75640 Paris Cédex 13; f. 1947; 22,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. LOUIS CLAUZIER; publ. *Lumière et Force*.

Fédération Générale des Fonctionnaires (Civil Servants): 78 rue de l'Université, 75007 Paris; Sec. ANDRÉ GIAUQUE.

Fédération Nationale de l'Education et de la Culture: 78 rue de l'Université, 75007 Paris; 15,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MAURICE MASCHER.

Finances: 78 rue de l'Université, 75007 Paris; Sec. JEAN-PIERRE JACOMY.

Industries Chimiques (Chemical Industries): 60 rue

Vergniaud, 75640 Paris Cédex 13; Sec.-Gen. F. GRAN-DAZZI.

Ingénieurs et Cadres (Engineers): 4 ave. du Stade Coubertin, 92100 Boulogne-Billancourt; Sec.-Gen. R. COTTAVE.

Livre (Printing Trades): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 74014; Pres. PIERRE MAGNIER.

Marine Marchande (Merchant Marine): 198 avenue du Maine, 75680 Paris Cédex 14; Sec. RÉMY FASSI.

Métaux (Metals): 60 rue Vergniaud, 75640 Paris Cédex 13; Sec.-Gen. BERNARD MOURGUES.

Mineurs, Miniers et Similaires (Mine Workers): 169 ave. de Choisy, Paris 13e; Sec.-Gen. CHARLES CORTOT.

Officiers Marine Marchande: 198 ave. du Maine, 75680 Paris Cédex 14; Sec. (vacant).

Personnels Civils de la Défense Nationale (National Defence, Civil Servants' Section): 94 rue de l'Université, 75341 Paris Cédex 07; Sec.-Gen. ANTOINE HUGUENIN.

Pharmacie (Chemists): 198 avenue du Maine, Paris 14e; Sec.-Gen. MARGUERITE ADENIS.

Police: 94 rue de l'Université, 75007 Paris; f. 1948; 3,500 mems.; Sec. GEORGES SCHEIDECKER; publ. *Police Force Ouvrière* (two monthly).

Ports and Docks: 198 ave. du Maine, 75680 Paris Cédex 14; Sec. JEAN DUNIAU.

Presse: 198 ave. du Maine, 75680 Paris Cédex 14; Sec. JEAN-MICHEL GRUNEBaum.

P.T.T. (Post, Telegraphs and Telephones): 60 rue Vergniaud, 75640 Paris Cédex 13; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ FOSSAT; publ. *P.T.T. Syndicaliste*.

Services Publics et de Santé (Health and Public Services): 153-155 rue de Rome, 75017 Paris; f. 1947; 110,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. FÉLIX FORTIN; publ. *La Tribune*.

Spectacles (Theatre and Cinema Performers): 8 rue d'Enghien, 75010 Paris; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ TAINON; publ. *Force Ouvrière Spectacle*.

Tabacs et Allumettes: 198 avenue du Maine, 75680 Paris Cédex 14; Sec. JACQUES FAURE.

Textiles: 198 ave. du Maine, 75680 Paris Cédex 14; f. 1949; 50,000 mems.; Sec. FRANCIS DESROUSSEAUX.

Transports: 198 avenue du Maine, 75680 Paris Cédex 14; Sec. GILBERT DORLAT.

Travaux Publics et Transports (Transport and Public Works): 78 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; f. 1932; 35,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. YVES LEQUOY; publ. *Travaux Publics et Transport, Aviation Civile*.

Voyageurs-Représentants-Placiers (Commercial Travellers): 198 avenue du Maine, 75680 Paris Cédex 14; f. 1930; Sec. PIERRE MEYER.

Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail (C.F.D.T.) (formerly Confédération Française des Travailleurs Chrétiens—C.F.T.C.): 5 rue Cadet, Paris Cédex 09; constituted in 1919, present title and constitution adopted in 1964. It co-ordinates 4,430 trade unions, 102 departmental and overseas unions and 30 affiliated professional federations, all of which are autonomous. There are also 20 regional organizations. In 1976 its membership was estimated at 820,000. Affiliated to European Trade Union Confederation; Sec.-Gen. EDMOND MAIRE.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED FEDERATIONS

Banques (Banking): 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES BEGOT.

Cheminots (Railway Workers): 26 rue Montholon, 75439 Paris Cédex 09; Sec.-Gen. GILBERT BILLON.

Construction-Bois: 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES GOUBIER.

Défense Nationale: 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. YVES KERDRAON.

E.D.F.-G.D.F. (Electricity and Gas of France): 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. GERARD TIERSEN.

Finances (Finance): C.F.D.T., 26 rue Montholon, 75439 Paris Cédex 09; Sec.-Gen. MICHEL CASTELLAN.

Fonctionnaires (Civil Servants): C.F.D.T., 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. RAYMOND CABARET.

Industries Chimiques: C.F.D.T., 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. CLAUDE MENNECIER.

Métallurgie (Metal Workers): C.F.D.T., 5 rue Mayran, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. JACQUES CHEREQUE.

Mineurs (Miners): 35 rue des Ferronniers 59, Douai; Sec.-Gen. JEAN-MARIE SPAETCH.

P.T.T. (Posts, Telegraph and Telephone Workers): 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. EMILE LE BELLER.

Santé et Services Sociaux (Hospital Workers): 26 rue Montholon, 75439 Paris Cédex 09; Sec.-Gen. GÉRARD PRIER.

Sécurité Sociale (Social Security): 26 rue de Montholon, 75439 Paris Cédex 09; Sec.-Gen. MICHEL MAURICE.

Services-Livre: 20 rue Rochechouart, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. YVES LICHTENBERGER.

Syndicat Général de l'Education Nationale, S.G.E.N. (National Education): 5 rue Mayran, 75009 Paris; Sec.-Gen. ROBER LEPINE.

Textile: 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. LÉON DION.

Transports: 26 rue Montholon, 75439 Paris Cédex 09; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT VION.

Union Confédérale des Cadres (C.F.D.T.): 26 rue Montholon, Paris 9e; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE VANDERBERGHE.

Confédération Française du Travail (C.F.T.): 13 rue Péclet, 75015 Paris; f. 1959; 300,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. AUGUSTE BLANC; publs. *L'Indépendance Syndicale* (monthly), *Profil Syndical* (weekly).

Confédération Française des Travailleurs Chrétiens (C.F.T.C.): 13 rue des Ecluses-St.-Martin, 75010 Paris; f. 1919; present form in 1964 after majority C.F.T.C. became C.F.D.T.; 200,000 mems.; Pres. JACQUES TESSIER; Gen. Sec. JEAN BORNARD; publ. *Syndicalisme C.F.T.C.*

Confédération Générale des Cadres (C.G.C.): 30 rue de Gramont, Paris 2e; f. 1944; organizes supervisors, executive staff and technicians; co-ordinates unions in most industries; Pres. YVAN CHARPENTIER; Del.-Gen. CORENTIN CALVEZ; Sec.-Gen. JEAN MENIN; 250,000 mems.; publ. *Le Creuset—La Voix des Cadres*.

Confédération Générale des Syndicats Indépendants: 56 rue du Faubourg Poissonnière, 75010 Paris; f. 1949; federation of independent unions; 200,000 mems.; Pres. FERNAND GAUTIER; Sec.-Gen. ADRIEN DOUEZ; publs. *Le Syndicaliste Indépendant*, *Le Guide du Militant*, *L'Echo des Ministères*, etc.

Fédération de l'Education Nationale (F.E.N.): 10 rue de Solferino, Paris 75341; federation of teachers' unions; 550,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ HENRY.

Fédération Nationale des Syndicats Autonomes: 19 blvd. Sébastopol, Paris 1er; f. 1952; groups unions in the private sector; Sec.-Gen. MICHEL-ANDRÉ TILLIÈRES.

Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Exploitants Agricoles (F.N.S.E.A.) (National Federation of Farmers' Unions):

8 ave. Marceau, 75 Paris 8e; f. 1946; 750,000 mems. divided into 92 departmental federations and 30,000 local unions; Pres. MICHEL DEBATISSE; Sec.-Gen. FRANÇOIS GUILLAUME; Dir.-Gen. MICHEL MÉNARD.

PRINCIPAL NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES AÉROSPATIALE

37 blvd. de Montmorency, 75781 Paris Cédex 16

Manufacturer of aerospace products from satellites to submarine-launched ballistic missiles; five subsidiaries.

Chairman: JEAN BLANCARD.

CHARBONNAGES DE FRANCE

B.P. 396 08, 75360 Paris-Cédex 08

Established under the Nationalization Act of 1946. Charbonnages de France is responsible for coal mining in Metropolitan France; Admin. Council of 15 mems.; 80,000 employees.

President: JEAN MATTÉOLI.

Director-General: PAUL GARDENT.

ELECTRICITÉ DE FRANCE

32 rue de Monceau, 75008 Paris

Established under the Electricity and Gas Industry Nationalization Act of 1946. Electricité de France is responsible for generating and supplying electricity for distribution to consumers in Metropolitan France; 98,000 employees.

President: PAUL DELOUVRIER.

Director-General: MARCEL BOITEUX.

ENTREPRISE DE RECHERCHE ET D'ACTIVITÉ PÉTROLIÈRE (ERAP)

A 100 per cent state-owned holding company whose assets were transferred in 1976 to:

Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine (SNEA): 7 rue Nèlaton, 75739 Paris Cédex 15; Head Office Tour Aquitaine, 92 Courbevoie, France; cap. 755.3m. Frs.

Chairman: A. CHALANDON.

Vice-Chairmen: G. RUTMAN, R. LEVY.

GAZ DE FRANCE

23 rue Philibert Delorme, 75840 Paris-Cédex 17.

Established under the Electricity and Gas Industry Nationalization Act of 1946. Gaz de France is responsible for distribution of Gas in Metropolitan France; 27,500 employees.

President: JEAN BLANCARD.

General Manager: PIERRE ALBY.

RÉGIE NATIONALE DES USINES RENAULT

B.P. 103, 92 Boulogne-Billancourt, Paris

Nationalized in 1946, in 1976 1.6 million passenger cars and small vans were manufactured. Sales in 1976 totalled 25,700 million francs.

President: BERNARD VERNIER-PALLIEZ.

SERVICE D'EXPLOITATION INDUSTRIELLE DES TABACS ET DES ALLUMETTES

53 quai d'Orsay, 75007 Paris

Responsible for the production and marketing of tobacco and matches in France; sales totalled 10,335 million francs in 1976; 11,000 employees.

President: PHILIPPE HERT.

Director-General: PIERRE MULLER.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Most of the French railways are controlled by the SNCF which took over the activities of the five largest railway companies in 1937. These companies still exist and have a 49 per cent share of the capital of the SNCF and three seats on the Board of Directors. The SNCF is divided into five *Réseaux* (Systems) which are further subdivided into 25 *Régions* (areas), all under the direction of a general headquarters in Paris. In December 1976 the SNCF operated 34,700 km. of track, 9,374 km. of which were electrified. The Parisian transport system is controlled by a separate authority, the RATP (*Régie Autonome des Transports Parisiens* and *Syndicat des Transports Parisiens*). A number of small railways in the provinces are run by independent organizations.

Société Nationale des Chemins de fer Français (SNCF): 88 rue St. Lazare, 75436 Paris Cédex 09; f. 1937; 51 per cent state-owned; Pres. of Board of Dirs. JACQUES PÉLISSIER; Vice-Pres. JEAN VELITCHKOVITCH, MICHEL DE BOISSIEU; Dir.-Gen. PAUL GENTIL; Sec.-Gen. JEAN-JACQUES BURGARD.

REGIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Réseau de l'Est: 13 rue d'Alsace, 75475 Paris; Dir. MARCEL TESSIER.

Réseau du Nord: 18 rue de Dunkerque, 75475 Paris; Dir. PIERRE DETAPPE.

Réseau de l'Ouest: 20 rue de Rome, 75008 Paris; Dir. PIERRE RAVENET.

Réseau du Sud-Ouest: 1 place Valhubert, 75634 Paris; Dir. CHARLES VIGNIER.

Réseau du Sud-Est: 20 blvd. Diderot, 75575 Paris; Dir. RENÉ DINE.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY

Régie Autonome des Transports Parisiens (RATP): 53 *ter* Quai des Grands Augustins, P.O.B. 70-06, 75271 Paris Cédex 06; f. 1949; operates the Paris transport system; Chair. ROGER BELIN; Gen. Man. JACQUES DESCHAMPS.

ROADS

There were 1,484,690 km. of roads in France in 1975. Of these, more than 26,300 km. are national roads, and 3,401 km. motorway (*autoroute*). Further motorways are planned to give 1,800 new km. in western and central France by 1981, and a further 1,000 km. in eastern France by 1983.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Fédération Nationale des Clubs Automobiles: 65 ave. d'Iéna, Paris 16e; f. 1970; 600,000 mems.; Pres. PIERRE BRUN; Sec.-Gen. DANIEL ROUX.

Automobile Club de France: 6 and 8 place de la Concorde, 75008 Paris; Pres. JEAN PANHARD.

Automobile Club de l'Île de France: 8 place de la Concorde, 75008 Paris.

Touring Club de France: Head Office: 65 ave. de la Grande Armée, 75782 Paris Cédex 16; f. 1890; 500,000 mems. and 80 brs. throughout France; Pres. MARC EYROLLES; publ. *Revue du Touring Club de France*, *Plein Air*.

Automobile Club du Nord de la France: 42 rue du Maréchal Foch, B.P. 9. 257, 59061 Roubaix Cédex 1.

Automobile-Club de l'Ouest: Head Office: Circuit des 24 Heures, 72040 Le Mans Cédex 19; 32 brs. in central and western France; motor sport and tourism.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There were in 1973 approximately 7,209 km. of navigable waterways (including 4,436 km. of canals). The French inland waterways fleet consisted (in 1972) of 7,209 craft totalling 2,994,000 tons.

SHIPPING

In April 1974 French merchant shipping totalled 8,278,800 tons gross.

It was the tenth largest fleet in the world. There were 70 shipping companies with a gross tonnage above 1,500. In 1965 control of seaports was transferred from the State to autonomous authorities. The State retains supervisory powers.

PRINCIPAL SHIPPING COMPANIES

Cetramar, Consortium Européen de Transports Maritimes: 30 Place de la Madeleine, Paris 8e; tonnage 225,000 gross; Chair. J. PICARD; Gen. Man. J. CASSEGRAIN; tramping.

Compagnie Auxiliaire de Navigation (Total): 24 rue du Pont, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cédex; f. 1912; tonnage 1,054,111 d.w.; cap. 98.1m. Frs.; Pres. ANDRÉ PILLIARD; Asst. Dir.-Gen. PIERRE SARTRAL; tank services.

Compagnie Africaine d'Armement (Total): 24 rue du Pont, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cédex; tonnage 75,000 gross; cap. 3m. Frs.; Pres. GUY DESPREZ; bulk petrol transport.

Compagnie de Navigation d'Orbigny: 10 ave. de Messine, Paris 8e; f. 1865; tonnage 33,138 gross; Pres. Dir.-Gen. ROGER CAROUR; cargo services from French, Belgian and German ports to Brazilian, Uruguayan and Argentine ports.

Compagnie des Transports Maritimes Pétroliers: 1 rue du Mogador, 75009 Paris; tonnage 342,576 gross; Chair. and Man. Dir. H. PETIT; oil tankers.

Compagnie Fabre-Société Générale de Transports Maritimes: B.P. 444, 13217 Marseille Cédex 1; f. 1965; tonnage 57,528 gross; cap. 60,892,200 Frs.; merchant services as owners or agents from Marseilles and West Mediterranean ports to Morocco, Canaries, Senegal, West Africa, South Africa, the Far East, Japan, the eastern Mediterranean, French Antilles, Guiana, Malta, U.S.A. and Canada; Pres. Dir.-Gen. PIERRE C. FABRE; Man. Dir. FRANÇOIS LAFEUILLE.

Compagnie Générale Maritime: Tour Winterthur, 102 Quartier Boieldieu, 92085 Paris la Défense, Cédex 18; f. 1855; holding co. Société Financière et Maritime de Participation (SFMP); f. 1977; 70 per cent state-owned; tonnage 1,773,000 n.t.r.; Chair. JACQUES FRIEDMANN; freight services to U.S.A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Northern Europe, U.S.S.R., the Middle East, India, Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia and other Pacific and Indian oceans areas.

Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: 3 blvd. Malesherbes, Paris 8e; f. 1964; tonnage 341,231 d.w.; Pres. FRANCIS C. FABRE; Gen. Man. PIERRE C. FABRE; Europe to and from West Africa, South Africa and Far East-North America (east coast) to and from West Africa and Far East to West Africa.

Compagnie Nationale de Navigation: 2 square Pétrarque, 75016 Paris; tonnage 366,433 gross; 6 tankers; Chair. and Man. Dir. JACQUES COLLARD.

Compagnie Navale des Pétroles: 24 rue du Pont, Neuilly-sur-Seine (92); tonnage 2,255,549 d.w.; Pres. ETIENNE DALMONT; Man. Dir. RENÉ GASQUET; oil tankers.

Compagnie Navale Worms: 50 blvd. Haussmann, 75009 Paris; holding company with subsidiaries: Compagnie de Transports Maritime Pétroliers, Navale et Commerciale Havraise Péninsulaire, Société Française de Transports Pétroliers, Société Nantaise des Chargeurs de l'Ouest, Cie. Morbihannais de Navigation, and other subsidiaries abroad; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. BARNAUD.

Esso S.A.F.: Direction Marine, Cédex 2, 92080 Paris la Défense; tonnage 905,000 gross; Marine Man. A. CALVARIN; ocean-going tankers.

Fina-France: 19 rue du Général Foy, Paris 8e; tonnage 242,000 gross; Pres. Dir.-Gen. J. COUTIER; tankers.

Gazocéan: 21 ave. Georges V, 75008 Paris; f. 1957; fleet with capacity of about 400,000 cu.m. of liquefied gas; Pres. RENÉ BOUDET; Man. Dirs. ALESSANDRO BRONZINI, GILBERT MASSAC; world-wide gas sea transportation and trade.

Nouvelle Compagnie de Paquebots: 33 rue J. F. LECA, Marseille; f. 1965; tonnage 47,649 gross; cap. 44,374,700 Frs.; Pres.-Dir.-Gen. DOMINIQUE BOYER; passenger cruise services.

Louis Dreyfus et Cie.: 87 ave. de la Grande Armée, 75782 Paris Cédex 16; tonnage 630,000 gross; Chair. GÉRARD LOUIS DREYFUS; Man. Dir. C. BOQUIN; tramping.

Mobil Oil Française: Department Transports Maritimes, 22 rue de Madrid, Paris 8e; tonnage 221,000 gross; Man. P. E. MOSTINI; bulk petroleum transport.

Société Française de Transports Pétroliers: 1 rue de Mogador, 75009 Paris; tonnage 1,420,232 d.w.; Pres. H. PETIT; Asst. Gen. Man. R. ERNST-METZMAIER; oil tankers.

Société Maritime des Pétroles B.P.: 10 quai Paul-Doumer, 92401 Courbevoie Cédex; tonnage 892,000 d.w.; Chair. JEAN CHENEVIER; Man. Dir. PIERRE HOUSSIN; oil tankers.

Société Maritime Shell: 29 rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cédex 08; tonnage 2,722,967 d.w.; Man. Dir. G. THEBAUD; oil tankers.

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français (S.N.C.F.): 88 rue Saint-Lazare, 75436 Paris Cédex 09; tonnage 21,322 gross; Chief Shipping Manager PHILIPPE GRAFF, 51 rue de Londres, Paris 8e; cross-Channel passenger, accompanied motor-car, freight and roll on/roll off and containers on train-ferries, car-ferries and container ship.

Société Nationale Maritime Corse-Méditerranée: 61 blvd. des Dames, 13002 Marseille; Pres. J. RIBIÈRE; Man. Dir. J. P. ISOARD; 10 vessels; passenger and roll on/roll off ferry services between France and Corsica, Sardinia, North Africa.

Société Navale Caennaise: 58 ave. Pierre Berthelot, Caen; f. 1901; tonnage 88,750 gross; Chair. GEORGES GUILLIN; Man. Dir. MM. GIRAULT, DANJOU-LENÈGRE, PRUVOT; tramping and regular lines.

Société Navale Chargeurs Delmas-Vieljeux (S.N.C.V.): 16 ave. Matignon, 75008 Paris; f. 1867; 50 vessels; tonnage 627,800 d.w.; Chair. TRISTAN VIELJEUX; Man. Dirs. PATRICE VIELJEUX, J.-N. PEBARTHE, HARRY BOVASSE; cargo service from French, German and Dutch ports to West and East Africa, also ocean tramping and tankers, bulk liquids.

Union Industrielle et Maritime: 36 rue de Naples, 75008 Paris; tonnage 86,000 gross; cargo services, continental, North Africa, transatlantic; Chair. P. E. CANGARDEL; Mans. A. GODILLON, J. LEFEVRE.

Union Navale: 42 ave. Raymond Poincaré, Paris 16e; tonnage 58,000 gross; bulk transport.

Van Ommeren (France): 17 rue Tronchet, Paris 8e; tonnage 50,000 gross; Chair. J. P. MARCHAND; coastal tankers and tramping.

CIVIL AVIATION

NATIONAL AIRLINES

Air France: 1 square Max Hymans, 75741 Paris; f. 1933; Chair. PIERRE GIRAUDET; Man. Dir. GILBERT PÉROL; Deputy Man. Dirs. JEAN ROUBAID, MARC MAUGARS, GUY PELTIER, JEAN-LOUIS RATTIER, JEAN-CLAUDE MARTIN; fleet (1977) 3 Concorde, 15 Boeing 747/100, 2 747/200F, 16 707/320, 6 707/320B, 11 707/320C, 20 707/200, 2 737/200, 8 Airbus, 28 Caravelle; international, European and intercontinental services; flights to Africa, Madagascar, Americas, Middle and Far East and West Indies.

Air-Inter: 232 rue de Rivoli, 75041 Paris-Cedex 1; f. 1954; operates internal services within metropolitan France; Air France and the S.N.C.F. are the part owners; fleet (1977) 2 Airbus, 10 Mercure, 18 Caravelle; Pres. ROBERT VERGNAUD; Dir.-Gen. RENÉ LAPAUTRE.

There are international airports at Orly, Roissy and Le Bourget (Paris), Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles and Nice.

PRIVATE AIRLINES

Union de Transports Aériens (U.T.A.): 50 rue Arago, 92806 Puteaux; f. 1963; Chair. FRANCIS FABRE; Pres. ANTOINE VEIL; services to West and South Africa, Middle and Far East, Australia, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Fiji, Tahiti, Samoas and the West Coast of the U.S.A.; fleet of 9 DC-8, 1 Caravelle and 4 DC-10.

Nineteen small private companies provide regional air services. About 70 international airlines service France.

Small private airlines flying services outside France include:

Air Alpes: Aéroport de Chambéry, Aix-les-Bains 73420 Le Viviers du Lac; f. 1961; Chair. HENRI ZIEGLER.

Air Alsace: 68 Aéroport de Colman-Houssen; f. 1962; Pres. GUY DOPFF.

CATAIR (Compagnie d'Affrètements et de Transports Aériens): 48 ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly/Seine f. 1969 Pres. C. SLAMA.

Europe Aero Service S.A.: Aéroport de Perpignan Rivesaltes, 66028 Perpignan; f. 1966; Pres. GEORGES MASUREL.

Euralaire: B.P. 25 93350 Aéroport le Bourget, Paris, f. 1964; Pres. ALEXANDRE COUVELAIRE.

Touraine Air Transport (TAT): Aéroport de Tours St. Symphonien, 37100 Tours; f. 1968; Pres. Dir.-Gen. MICHEL MARCHAIS.

TOURISM

Commissariat Général au Tourisme: 8 ave. de l'Opéra, Paris 1er; High Commr. J. P. DANNAUD; Gen. Man. for Admin. affairs A. LETOURNEUX; Gen. Man. for Trade promotion M. MALHERBE.

There are Regional Committees of the Direction Générale du Tourisme in the 23 regions. Every city in France also has a Syndicat d'Initiative, the local tourist office run by the local authorities.

Office de Tourisme de Paris: 127 ave. des Champs Elysées, 75008 Paris.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Comédie-Française: Place du Théâtre-Français, Paris 1er; f. 1680; Administrator PIERRE DUX.

Opéra Studio de Paris (ex-Opéra-Comique): place Boieldieu, Paris 2e; f. 1973; Dir. LOUIS ERLO.

Théâtre National de l'Odéon: 1 place Paul Claudel, 75006 Paris; Dir. PIERRE DUX.

Théâtre National de l'Opéra: Place de l'Opéra, Paris 9e; Admin. 8 rue Scribe; f. 1671; Gen. Man. ROLF LIEBERMANN; Asst. Gen. Man. H. R. GALL.

Théâtre National de Chaillot (T.N.P.): 1 Place du Trocadéro, 75116 Paris; f. 1937; Dir. JACK LANG.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

Orchestre de Paris: 15 ave. Montaigne, 75008 Paris; f. 1967; Dir. DANIEL BARENBOIM.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique (Atomic Energy Commissariat): 29-33 rue de la Fédération, Paris 15e; f. 1945; Admin.-Gen. (Government Delegate) ANDRÉ GRAUD; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE PELLETIER.

The Commissariat is under the direct authority of the Ministry of Industry and Research. It is a public corporation with administrative and financial autonomy, with responsibilities in scientific research, technical development and industry in the nuclear field.

Under the second five-year atomic energy plan (1957-61), it was arranged that the Commissariat should cease to have sole responsibility for atomic energy in France. This responsibility is now shared by other corporations (including Electricité de France) which are entrusted with the realization and exploitation of the main productions of nuclear electricity.

Administration is in the hands of a fifteen-member *Comité de l'Energie Atomique* (Atomic Energy Committee), consisting of government officials and representatives of science and industry.

In 1977 there were violent protests at the installation of a new series of reactors, the first two sited at Fessenheim.

Advisory Agencies to the Commissariat

Scientific Council: Pres. JACQUES YVON.

Mines Committee: Pres. Prof. MARCEL ROUBAULT.

Advisory Commission for Nuclear Electricity Production: Pres. JEAN COUTURE.

Markets: Pres. EUGÈNE FALLER.

There also function within the Commissariat the following departments:

Délégué à la mission Matières Nucléaires (Directorate of Nuclear Materials): Dir. M. TARANGER.

Délégué à la mission Applications Militaires (Directorate of Military Uses): Dir. M. CHEVALLIER.

Délégué à la mission Recherche Fondamentale (Directorate of Fundamental Research): Dir. M. HOROWITZ.

Délégué à la mission Protection et Sécurité Nucléaires (Directorate of Radiological protection and security): Dir. M. GAUVENET.

Délégué à la mission Applications Industrielles Nucléaires (Directorate of Nuclear Industrial Applications): Dir. M. PECQUEUR.

Délégué à la mission Coopération Industrielle non Nucléaire (Directorate of non-Nuclear Industrial Co-operation): Dir. M. NOLLET.

Délégué à la mission Programmes d'Intérêt Général (Directorate of General Programmes): Dir. M. BALLIGAND.

Institut National des Sciences et Techniques Nucléaires (National Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology): B.P. 6, 91190 Gif-sur-Yvette; f. 1956; Dir. J. BERGERARD.

The National Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology organizes courses on atomic engineering, special metallurgy, advanced analytical chemistry, structure mechanics, reactor physics, research and development economics, nuclear medicine and pharmacy.

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Cadarache (Cadarache Nuclear Research Station): B.P. 1, 13115 Saint-Paul-lès-Durance, Bouches-du-Rhône; f. 1960; Dir. A. JUNCA.

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Fontenay-aux-Roses (Fontenay-aux-Roses Nuclear Research Centre): B.P. 6, Fontenay-aux-Roses 92260; f. 1945; Dir. J. ASTY.

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Grenoble (GEN-G) (Grenoble Nuclear Research Centre): BP 85, Centre de Tri, 38041 Grenoble-Cédex; f. 1956; staff 2,400; basic and applied research; three swimming-pool open-core reactors (35 mW., 8 mW., 100 kW.); 40 laboratories; Dir. a.i. ROBERT GERBIER.

Centre d'Etudes Nucléaires de Saclay (CENS) (Saclay Nuclear Research Centre): B.P. 2, 91190 Gif-sur-Yvette; f. 1949; Dir. PAUL BONNET.

The four Research Centres are equipped with reactors, the Grenoble Centre having been established as a means of associating the universities with the advancement of nuclear science and avoiding the over-centralization of research. The Centre of Nuclear Studies at Cadarache is devoted to industrial nuclear research, both for electric generation and for propulsion. Fundamental research is also carried out in the fields of radiological safety, radio ecology and radioagronomy.

Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS): There are several nuclear research centres attached to this institution, and the largest nuclear laboratory complex is situated at Strasbourg.

Groupe de Laboratoires de Strasbourg-Cronembourg: rue du Loess, B.P. 20 CRO, 67037 Strasbourg Cédex; f. 1957; Dirs. P. DEJOURS, B. METZ, G. MONSonego, J. H. VIVIEN, A. GALLMANN.

UNIVERSITIES

Université d'Aix-Marseille I-III: Aix-en-Provence and Marseille.

Université d'Angers: Angers; 80 teachers, 5,000 students.

Centre Universitaire d'Avignon: Avignon; 66 teachers, 1,200 students.

Université de Besançon: Besançon; 690 teachers, 10,645 students.

Université de Bordeaux I-III: Bordeaux and Talence.

Université de Brest: Brest; 483 teachers, 6,929 students.

Université de Caen: Caen; 216 teachers, 12,343 students.

Université de Clermont-Ferrand I-II: Clermont-Ferrand; 1,150 teachers, 14,102 students.

Université de Technologie de Compiègne: Compiègne; 118 teachers, 600 students.

Université de Corse: Corte, Corsica

Université de Dijon: Dijon; 12,460 students.

Université de Grenoble I-III: Grenoble.

Université du Haut-Rhin: Mulhouse; 1,800 students.

Université de Lille I-III: Lille; 1,868 teachers, 35,244 students.

Université de Limoges: Limoges; 350 teachers, 7,000 students.

Université de Lyon I-III: Lyon; 965 teachers, 39,573 students.

Université du Maine: Le Mans; 200 teachers, 3,136 students.

Université de Metz: Metz; 242 teachers, 5,092 students.

Université de Montpellier I-III: Montpellier; 33,648 students.

Université de Nancy I-II: Nancy.

Université de Nantes: Nantes.

Université de Nice: Nice.

Université d'Orléans: Orléans.

Université de Paris I-XIII: Paris.

Université de Pau: Pau; 192 teachers, 5,058 students.

Centre Universitaire de Perpignan: Perpignan; 163 teachers, 2,668 students.

Université de Picardie: Amiens.

Université de Poitiers: Poitiers; 12,700 students.

Université de Reims: Reims; 682 teachers, 11,900 students.

Université de Rennes I-II: Rennes; 1,158 teachers, 21,500 students.

Université de Rouen-Haute Normandie: Rouen; 670 teachers, 12,500 students.

Université de Saint-Etienne: Saint-Etienne.

Centre Universitaire de Savoie: Chambéry; 118 teachers, 2,203 students.

Université de Strasbourg I-III: Strasbourg; 1,437 teachers, 23,034 students.

Centre Universitaire de Toulon et du Var: La Garde; 107 teachers, 2,104 students.

Université de Toulouse I-III: Toulouse.

Université de Tours: Tours.

Centre Universitaire de Valenciennes et du Hainaut-Cambrésis: Valenciennes; 130 teachers, 2,000 students.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The German Democratic Republic is bounded to the north by the Baltic Sea, to the west, south-west and south by the Federal Republic of Germany, to the south-east by Czechoslovakia and to the east by Poland along the line of the rivers Oder and Neisse. The climate is warm in summer with cold winters. The language is German. About 50 per cent of the population are Protestant (mainly belonging to the Evangelical Church) and 10 per cent Roman Catholic. The national flag (proportions 5 by 3) carries three equal horizontal bands of black, red and gold, bearing in the centre the coat of arms showing a hammer and compass on a wreath of grain. The capital is Berlin (the German Democratic Republic having jurisdiction only in the eastern section of the city).

Recent History

The unconditional surrender of the German Third Reich in May 1945 ended the Second World War. At the Potsdam Conference in June 1945 it was decided that, pending a final delimitation of Poland's western frontier, the former German territories east of the Oder and Neisse rivers and the city of Danzig should become part of Poland, and that the northern half of East Prussia should be annexed by the U.S.S.R. Germany was divided into British, French, Soviet and U.S. occupation zones, as was Berlin. The whole country was placed under Allied Administration but, after the failure of negotiations to form a unified German administration, the zones occupied by the Western allies merged to form the Federal Republic of Germany in September 1949. In the following month the Soviet zone proclaimed itself the German Democratic Republic, with Wilhelm Pieck as President and Otto Grotewohl as Prime Minister. These two men were joint chairmen of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), which had been formed in 1946 by the merger of the Communist Party and the Social Democratic Party in the Soviet Zone. The SED has been the dominant political force since that time.

Walter Ulbricht took office as the Secretary-General of the SED in 1950, becoming First Secretary of the Party's Central Committee in 1953. He became Head of State in September 1960. Ulbricht retired as Party leader in May 1971, being replaced by Erich Honecker, whose title was changed to General Secretary in May 1976.

The immediate post-war period was marked by a process of denazification and nationalization. Many industrial enterprises became state-owned, and under the land-reform measures large areas of landed property were taken over by the state and converted to various types of collective farming. The early years of the G.D.R. were severe for the population. Much war damage had been inflicted upon the industrial capacity of the territory, which had anyway been primarily an agricultural area of the Reich. Large sections of the industry which remained were transported to the Soviet Union as part of the heavy reparations.

With these economic burdens, and the Government's concerted drive to build heavy industry, the standard of living remained low and in 1953 popular discontent led to

uprisings in East Berlin and other cities. These were suppressed by Soviet troops, and the Government modified its economic policy towards an improvement in living standards. With a continual outflow of refugees, the population declined—a situation particularly worrying to the Government since many of the refugees were from the skilled labour force and the professions. In 1961 the stream of refugees leaving the G.D.R. via West Berlin was halted by the construction of a wall between East and West Berlin, thus completing the G.D.R.'s control of its frontiers. In the ensuing years, and particularly since the introduction of the "New Economic System" in 1963, the G.D.R. has brought about its own economic miracle and emerged as the most dynamic economy in Eastern Europe.

The G.D.R. became a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) in 1950 and signed the Warsaw Pact (Eastern European Mutual Assistance Treaty) in May 1955. Under the Soviet-East German Treaty of October 1955 the U.S.S.R. recognized the G.D.R. as a sovereign state and the G.D.R. took responsibility for the control of its frontiers with Federal Germany. A Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance between the G.D.R. and the U.S.S.R., concluded in 1964, was renewed for 25 years in 1976. Similar treaties exist between the G.D.R. and other East European countries.

In 1970, with the adoption by the SPD Government in Federal Germany of a new policy towards Eastern Europe (*Ostpolitik*), talks were held for the first time since the division of Germany between representatives of the two German states. Further such talks, following a Quadrupartite Agreement on West Berlin in September 1971, clarified the details of access rights to West Berlin and also allowed West Berliners to visit the G.D.R. The two states signed a Basic Treaty in December 1972, agreeing to develop normal good-neighbourly relations with each other on the basis of equality of rights and to be guided by the United Nations Charter. In March 1974, a further agreement was signed in Bonn, implementing Article 8 of the Basic Treaty, to set up Permanent Representative Missions in Bonn and East Berlin. These agreements opened the way for many Western countries to establish diplomatic relations with the G.D.R. and for the G.D.R. to join the UN in September 1973.

After the elections in October 1976 Erich Honecker was named Chairman of the Council of State by the new Parliament (*Volkshammer*).

Government

Under the 1968 constitution, the supreme organ of state power is the *Volkshammer* (People's Chamber), a unicameral body of 500 members, including 434 elected for five years by universal adult suffrage and 66 representatives from East Berlin, elected by the City Assembly. The Chamber elects a 25-member *Staatsrat* (Council of State) to be its permanent organ. The Chairman of the Council of State is the G.D.R.'s Head of State.

The executive branch of government is the *Ministerrat* (Council of Ministers), under a Chairman (Minister-

President) appointed by the Chamber, which also approves his appointed Ministers. The Council's work is directed by a Presidium of 16 members.

Political power is held by the Socialist Unity (Communist) Party of Germany, the SED, which dominates the National Front of Democratic Germany (including four minor parties and four mass organizations). The SED's highest authority is the Party Congress, which elects the Central Committee (145 full members and 55 candidate members were elected in May 1976) to supervise Party work. The Central Committee elects a Political Committee (*Politbüro*), with 19 full members and nine candidate members, to direct its policy.

For local government, the country is divided into 14 districts (*Bezirke*) and the city of East Berlin.

Defence

A National People's Army, comprising land, sea and air forces, was created out of the People's Police in 1956. Total strength is 157,000 comprising army 105,000, navy 16,000, air force 36,000. Military service lasts eighteen months. There are also about 48,000 border troops, 25,000 security troops and about 500,000 members of the Workers Militia. Defence estimates for 1977 totalled 11,023 million DDR-Marks, of which 7,868 million Marks were for national defence and 3,155 million Marks for domestic public security. The G.D.R. is a member of the Warsaw Pact.

Economic Affairs

The Republic has been a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) since 1950, and the economy of the country is closely linked with that of the Soviet Union and other member countries. In 1975 the G.D.R. and the U.S.S.R. agreed to co-ordinate their Five-Year Plans for 1976-80. In 1976 only 25 per cent of the G.D.R.'s over-all trade was with western countries, 10 per cent being with Federal Germany. However, quality products, such as optical goods, electronic apparatus and precision machinery, are finding a growing market outside CMEA countries.

In 1976 manufacturing contributed 60 per cent of the Net Material Product, and in terms of production the G.D.R. is one of the world's leading industrial nations. Industrial production increased ninefold between 1949 and 1975 and grew by 5.9 per cent in 1976, reaching the envisaged target. Industrial growth slowed in 1977, with the engineering and consumer goods sectors and the food industry failing to achieve their targets. The machine, chemical and heavy engineering industries are leading exporters. Electronics and shipbuilding are important new industries. By 1972 99 per cent of the G.D.R.'s industry was state-owned, and all farmers are now members of agricultural production co-operatives.

The only major natural resource is lignite, which supplies over 60 per cent of the G.D.R.'s basic energy. The G.D.R. has the only lignite coking plant in the world, and is now putting into operation a second nuclear power station. The coal stocks have been exhausted and all coal mines had been closed by the end of 1977. The U.S.S.R. supplies oil by pipeline.

The 1976-80 Five-Year Plan envisages an annual growth rate in national income of 5 per cent. This was

achieved in 1975, but in 1976 the growth rate was only 3.7 per cent. Reasons for the shortfall were poor agricultural production, due to the 1976 drought, and increased import prices.

The 1976 trade deficit totalled U.S. \$1,835 million, a 50 per cent rise on the 1975 deficit. In 1975 the CMEA started adjusting its export prices for some commodities to the average of the previous five years' world market prices on an annual basis, and this caused prices of raw materials imported from the U.S.S.R. to double by 1976. The price of Soviet crude petroleum imported by the G.D.R. increased four-fold in the three years to 1976. The 1976-80 Five-Year Plan envisages a 50 per cent increase in exports to other CMEA countries.

Transport and Communications

There is a comprehensive transport system by rail, road, waterway and air. In 1976 there were 14,307 kilometres of railway, about 10 per cent of which were electrified. In the same year there were 47,530 kilometres of classified roads, of which 1,585 kilometres were motorway (*Autobahn*). There were also 2,546 kilometres of navigable inland waterways. Dresden, Riesa, Magdeburg and Berlin are the most important river ports. The principal seaport, Rostock, is being developed to carry more of East Europe's trade with the rest of the world. In 1975 the G.D.R.'s merchant fleet had 198 ships (excluding passenger vessels), with a displacement of over 1.5 million gross tons. The Interflug airline company operates 4 international airports and 52 routes are covered.

Social Welfare

State social insurance is compulsory for all employees. It also covers their dependants and special classes such as students. The scheme provides for medical and dental treatment, sick pay, maternity grants, old age, disability, and bereavement pensions. A five-day working week is now constitutionally enforced, and the paid annual holiday of between eighteen and twenty-four days can be spent at one of the 1,245 vacation centres, which are administered by the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions. Youth services and sport receive large State subsidies.

Education

Education in the G.D.R. plans to cater for children from early childhood to the completion of a university course. Children between the ages of 1 and 3 can be accommodated in crèches if their mothers are working, and in nursery schools from the ages of 4 to 6. In 1975 the replacement of elementary and secondary schools by ten-year comprehensive schools was completed. Children from the age of 6 now receive at least ten years of free education.

After ten years at a comprehensive school a pupil may apply to stay for a further two years to take the *Abitur* (advanced level examination), which is necessary for admission to establishments of higher education. Those leaving school after ten years may serve either a two- or a three-year apprenticeship, thus qualifying for enrolment respectively at a technical school or at a university or college.

Courses at technical schools are generally of three years' duration and lead to professional qualifications. Courses at institutions of university status (these include colleges of technology, engineering and agriculture, teacher training

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

colleges and art schools as well as seven actual universities) last for either four or five years, the first two years being dedicated to basic and general study, and the remainder to specialization. Day-release, correspondence and evening courses are designed to allow people to obtain a degree without interrupting their career.

Tourism

Tourism is promoted by the State Travel Bureau. The island of Rügen off the Baltic coast has considerable tourist traffic. The mountains of Thuringia and the Erzgebirge on the Czech frontier are much visited both in summer and winter. During 1975 more than 16 million people visited the G.D.R., including 8 million from non-socialist countries. Most of these, however, were West Germans. The non-commercial exchange rate, applicable to tourism, was U.S. \$1=2.30 DDR-Marks in 1977.

Sport

Sport in all forms is actively encouraged and there is a special State Committee for Physical Education and Sport. The German Gymnastics and Sports Federation incorporates all amateur sports in 36 specialized organizations.

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Most of the 8,114 clubs belonging to the Federation (1976) are sponsored by the Army and police or by factories. Football, swimming and table tennis are among the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1978: March 24th (Good Friday), May 1st (May Day), May 15th (Whit Monday), October 7th (GDR National Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas), December 31st (half day, New Year's Eve).

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 Pfennige = 1 Mark der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (DDR-Mark).

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 3.265 DDR-Marks.

U.S. \$1 = 1.84 DDR-Marks.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION			ESTIMATED POPULATION (December 31st, 1976)		
	August 31st, 1950	December 31st, 1964	January 1st, 1971	Total	Male	Female
108,179 sq. km.*	18,388,172	17,003,632	17,068,318	16,767,030	7,805,889	8,961,141

* 41,768 square miles.

DISTRICTS

(each district is named after its capital)

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (December 31st, 1976—'000)			DENSITY (per sq. km.)
		Male	Female	Total	
Berlin (city)	403	503.4	602.9	1,106.3	2,745
Cottbus	8,262	413.9	460.1	874.0	106
Dresden	6,738	835.2	990.6	1,825.8	271
Erfurt	7,349	580.3	657.9	1,238.2	168
Frankfurt (a.d. Oder)	7,186	328.0	362.2	690.2	96
Gera	4,004	343.4	393.8	737.2	184
Halle (a.d. Saale)	8,771	872.7	990.8	1,863.5	212
Karl-Marx-Stadt	6,009	898.2	1,064.1	1,962.2	327
Leipzig	4,966	657.2	778.2	1,435.4	289
Magdeburg	11,525	599.9	683.4	1,283.4	111
Neubrandenburg	10,792	299.1	325.9	625.1	58
Potsdam	12,572	523.1	594.0	1,117.1	89
Rostock	7,074	414.6	456.7	871.2	123
Schwerin	8,672	278.3	310.8	589.1	68
Suhl	3,856	258.5	289.7	548.2	142
TOTAL	108,179	7,805.9	8,961.1	16,767.0	155

PRINCIPAL CITIES

POPULATION (December 31st, 1976)

East Berlin (capital)	1,106,267	Zwickau	122,168
Leipzig	564,596	Potsdam	121,923
Dresden	510,408	Gera	117,394
Karl-Marx-Stadt (Chemnitz)	307,554	Schwerin	110,051
Magdeburg	279,430	Cottbus	101,265
Halle an der Saale	234,261	Dessau	100,810
Rostock	217,022	Jena	100,726
Erfurt	205,483		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	LIVE BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Number	Rate per 1,000 pop.	Number	Rate per 1,000 pop.
1972	200,443	11.8	133,575	7.8	234,425	13.8
1973	180,336	10.6	137,419	8.1	231,960	13.7
1974	179,127	10.6	138,816	8.2	229,062	13.5
1975	181,798	10.8	142,130	8.4	240,389	14.3
1976*	195,483	11.6	144,592	8.6	234,811	14.0

* Provisional figures.

EMPLOYMENT*

(at September 30th each year)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Industry†	3,292,900	3,300,400	3,302,000	3,332,300
Agriculture and forestry	918,100	903,300	894,500	878,200
Construction	544,300	550,800	556,500	565,900
Commerce	837,700	844,000	845,900	848,300
Transport and communications	594,900	598,300	600,800	604,900
Others	1,656,300	1,706,000	1,747,800	1,788,800
TOTAL	7,844,200	7,902,900	7,947,600	8,018,300

* Excluding apprentices, numbering 464,500 at September 30th, 1976.

† Including fishing and handicraft.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1976

('000 hectares)

Arable Land	4,751.8
Under Permanent Crops	246.0
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	1,295.1
Forest Land	2,951.0
Other Land	1,373.4
LAND AREA	10,617.3
Inland Water	215.5
TOTAL AREA	10,832.8*

* Other sources give the total area as 10,817,900 hectares.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰ 000 hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰ 000 metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per ha)		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Wheat	728.5	688.5	761.7	3,154	2,736	2,715	43.3	39.7	35.6
Rye	637.0	593.0	600.0	1,419	1,563	1,455	30.6	26.4	24.3
Barley	779.3	928.9	959.8	3,422	3,681	3,456	43.9	39.6	36.0
Oats	222.5	243.5	189.9	922	780	506	41.4	32.0	26.6
Mixed Grain	76.1	58.5	29.9	254	148	58	33.4	25.3	19.3
Maize	0.7	0.4	0.04	3	2	0.1	41.0	39.8	22.1
Sugar Beet	234.4	265.6	267.2	6,959	6,414	5,106	296.9	241.5	191.1
Potatoes	635.5	574.2	599.2	13,404	7,673	6,816	210.9	133.6	113.7
Carrots*	5.5	5.8	6.6	163	142	109	295.7	244.7	164.7
Onions*	3.7	3.7	4.3	85	48	42	230.2	131.3	96.4
Tomatoes*	1.1	1.2	1.4	17	26	26	153.3	216.7	188.3
Red Cabbage*	3.1	2.9	3.1	114	84	95	366.4	294.7	304.2
White Cabbage*	5.5	5.3	5.7	243	194	232	441.6	367.6	404.5
Cauliflowers*	4.1	4.2	5.0	106	101	121	260.8	239.6	241.5
Green Beans*	3.3	3.3	3.8	21	16	8	63.7	48.2	19.8
Green Peas*	4.8	4.7	4.7	16	12	11	32.7	24.9	22.4
Cucumbers and Gherkins	3.5	3.5	3.4	36	64	44	103.5	183.1	128.0
Linseed	2.2	2.0	1.4	1	1	1	4.0	4.4	4.4
Flax Fibre	2.2	2.0	1.4	10	10	4	42.1	49.4	26.8
Oilseeds (excl. linseed)	130.1	138.3	135.1	307	370	327	23.6	26.7	24.2

* Figures refer to crops grown mainly for sale.

FRUIT PRODUCTION
(⁰000 metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Apples	303.6	217.5	453.8	320.1
Pears and Quinces	58.4	43.3	50.7	78.1
Plums	44.7	53.3	21.6	75.1
Sweet Cherries	25.3	11.9	26.7	44.7
Sour Cherries	28.7	28.5	22.6	34.0
Peaches and Apricots	4.0	2.1	3.6	4.8
Strawberries	14.1	22.0	26.6	27.8
Red Currants	30.3	33.5	26.0	18.1
Gooseberries	15.7	19.2	11.2	6.9

LIVESTOCK
(numbers recorded at December)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cattle	5,481,510	5,584,900	5,531,700	5,471,400
Pigs	10,848,886	11,518,500	11,501,200	11,291,400
Sheep	1,741,764	1,846,800	1,882,500	1,870,100
Goats	77,600	64,700	52,700	42,200
Horses	81,664	75,970	70,164	67,600
Poultry	45,667,400	47,529,500	47,122,200	48,444,500
Beehives	488,716	487,177	467,471	474,700

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Beef and veal*	368,000	389,000	417,000	413,000†
Mutton and lamb	11,000†	12,000	14,000	15,000†
Pig meat*	970,000	1,041,000	1,132,000	1,100,000†
Poultry meat	n.a.	124,000	127,000	130,000†
Other meat	n.a.	36,000	31,000	30,000†
Edible offals	n.a.	95,000†	103,000†	101,000†
Lard	134,456†	144,310†	155,232†	n.a.
Tallow	20,000†	21,000†	22,000†	n.a.
Cows' milk§	7,738,100	8,075,500	8,094,700	8,092,000
Goats' milk	n.a.	38,000†	32,000†	26,000†
Butter: factory production	250,400	266,300	273,000	277,800
Cheese	172,900	180,400	184,400	195,500
Condensed and evaporated milk	73,766	98,488	106,616	116,129
Dried milk	139,946	158,317	167,028	176,332
Hen eggs|| . . . . .	250,492	270,700	277,601	287,000
Honey	5,499	3,581	4,791	7,979
Wool (clean)	4,055	4,425	4,702	5,125
Cattle hides and calf skins	45,454	46,400†	47,300†	48,200†
Sheep skins	n.a.	1,375†	1,525†	1,700†

* Slaughter weight.

† Unofficial estimate quoted by the FAO.

‡ FAO estimate.

§ Including milk sucked by young animals.

|| Production of hen eggs (in millions) was: 4,554.4 in 1973; 4,921.8 in 1974; 5,047.3 in 1975; 5,216.6 in 1976.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS*

('000 cubic metres)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Industrial Wood	7,157.0	8,576.9	7,504.3	7,758.7	8,042.2
Fuel Wood	736.7	846.3	636.7	570.0	538.2
TOTAL	7,893.7	9,423.2	8,141.0	8,328.7	8,580.4

* Including private consumption.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

('000 cubic metres)

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Total	1,952	1,945	2,007	2,051

Railway sleepers: 95,000 cubic metres in 1970.

FISHING

(metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Sea and coastal	310,851	311,895	312,274	266,166
Inland	13,121	13,358	14,751	13,157
TOTAL	322,972	325,253	327,025	279,323

MINING
(^{'000 metric tons})

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Hard Coal	815	753	594	539
Brown Coal and Lignite*	248,416	246,245	243,468	246,706
Iron Ore: Gross Weight	268	52	53	59
Metal Content	67	13	6	23
Copper Ore† (metric tons)	20,000§	18,000§	18,000§	16,500§
Lead Ore† (metric tons)	5,000‡	3,000‡	—	—
Tin Ore† (metric tons)	1,000‡	800‡	1,000‡	1,100‡
Zinc Ore† (metric tons)	5,000‡	3,000‡	—	—
Nickel Ore† (metric tons)	1,900§	2,000§	2,200§	2,400§
Salt (unrefined)	2,186.8	2,286.4	2,337.7	2,430.1
Potash**	2,458	2,556	2,864	3,019
Sulphur (a)††	50.4	50.4	n.a.	n.a.
(b)††	87.9	89.5	88.9	85.3
Silver†† (^{'000 troy oz.})	5,000	4,000	3,000	2,000
Natural Gas (million cu. metres)	5,055	7,012	7,732	n.a.
Crude Petroleum	101	64	75	80

1976 (^{'000 metric tons}): Hard coal 457, Brown coal and lignite 246,897, Salt 2,559.6, Potash 3,161, Sulphur recovered as a by-product 79.0.

Note: No recent figures are available for the production of magnesite (1,600 metric tons in 1964).

* Gross weight.

† Figures refer to the metal content of ores.

‡ Estimated production (*Source: World Metal Statistics*).

§ Estimated production (*Source: Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main*).

** Figures refer to the K₂O content or equivalent of potash salts mined.

†† Figures refer to (a) the sulphur content of iron and copper pyrites, including pyrite concentrates obtained from copper, lead and zinc ores; and (b) sulphur recovered as by-products in the purification of coal-gas, petroleum refineries, gas plants and from copper, lead and zinc sulphide ores.

‡‡ Estimated production (*Source: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior*).

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1974	1975	1976
Flour*	'000 metric tons	1,322.8	1,329.0	1,331.5
Refined Sugar	" " "	651.6	730.0	666.5
Margarine	" " "	189.1	180.4	179.0
Spirits	'000 hectolitres	1,377.1	1,463.1	1,564.1
Beer	" " "	19,308	20,380	21,202
Non-alcoholic Beverages	" " "	10,064.8	11,442.7	12,051.7
Cigarettes	million	18,797	19,929	19,828
Cigars and Cigarillos	" " "	1,091	991	973
Cotton Yarn (pure and mixed)†	metric tons	57,869	59,073	n.a.
Woven Cotton Fabrics	'000 sq. metres	247,978	245,638	274,474
Wool Yarn (pure and mixed)	metric tons	12,039	12,650	13,465
Woven Woollen Fabrics	'000 sq. metres	36,656	36,847	38,554
Synthetic Textile Yarns	'000 metric tons	103.9	111.8	117.6
Rayon and Acetate Fabrics	'000 sq. metres	57,743	58,520	58,321
Leather Footwear	'000 pairs	42,067	39,122	42,813
Other Footwear	" " "	43,319	39,892	37,254
Cellulose Wood Pulp	'000 metric tons	408.4	434.5	424.1
Newsprint	" " "	104.5	95.9	103.7
Other Paper	" " "	689.4	700.1	695.0
Paperboard and Products	" " "	391.4	409.3	401.4
Synthetic Rubber	metric tons	139,381	143,916	145,473
Rubber Tyres†	'000	5,784.1	6,271.6	6,432.1
Ethyl Alcohol	'000 hectolitres	412.2	358.2	335.6
Sulphuric Acid	'000 metric tons	1,004.9	1,002.0	956.8
Caustic Soda	metric tons	436,204	442,314	440,589
Soda Ash	" " "	804,080	818,208	828,998
Ammonia	" " "	838,126	1,117,061	1,360,932
Calcium Carbide	'000 metric tons	1,342	1,291	1,248
Nitrogenous Fertilizers (a)§	metric tons	435,958	538,336	776,121
Phosphate Fertilizers (b)§	" " "	410,164	427,350	423,276
Plastics and Synthetic Resins	'000 metric tons	517.6	604.5	678.8
Motor Spirit (Petrol)**	" " "	2,881.5	2,933.4	2,982.1
Kerosene and Distillate Fuel Oils**	" " "	4,474.1	4,853.2	5,108.3
Residual Fuel Oils	" " "	7,319.2	8,101.6	8,835.5
Lubricating Oils	" " "	358.7	368.4	380.8
Petroleum Bitumen (Asphalt)	" " "	894.4	1,041.4	1,088.4
Coke-oven Coke	" " "	1,829	1,779	1,693
Brown Coal Coke	" " "	5,867	5,547	5,485
Cement	" " "	10,099	10,657	11,344
Pig-iron and Ferro-alloys	" " "	2,280.1	2,455.5	2,527.9
Crude Steel	" " "	6,165.2	6,472.4	6,732.0
Radio Receivers	number	1,016,329	1,070,494	1,122,272
Television Receivers	"	467,076	508,860	561,285
Vacuum Cleaners	"	723,681	772,699	839,952
Domestic Refrigerators	"	487,710	526,713	553,796
Domestic Washing Machines	"	351,937	373,895	389,916
Cameras (photographic)	"	737,008	806,264	844,398
Wrist Watches	'000	3,519.3	3,789.1	3,942.1
Merchant Ships Launched	'000 d.w.t.	285.2	272.2	306.4
Passenger Motor Cars	number	154,629	159,147	163,970
Lorries	"	33,934	35,845	35,910
Motor Cycles (all types)	"	86,740	92,093	82,000
Tractors	"	4,045	4,027	4,018
Diesel Motors	"	73,478	73,804	74,785
Construction:				
New Dwellings Completed††	"	88,312	95,976	103,091
Electric Energy	million kWh.	80,286	84,505	80,150
Manufactured Gas	million cu. metres	4,915	5,138	5,502

* Flour from wheat, rye and semolina.

† Including tyre cord yarn but excluding yarn made from waste.

‡ Tyres for passenger motor cars, commercial motor vehicles, motor cycles and animal-drawn road vehicles.

§ Fertilizer production is measured in terms of (a) nitrogen or (b) phosphorus pentoxide. Output of phosphate fertilizers includes ground rock phosphate.

** Including products made from coal.

†† Dwellings in residential buildings only.

FINANCE

100 Pfennige = 1 Mark der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (DDR-Mark).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 Pfennige; 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 DDR-Marks.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 DDR-Marks.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling = 3.26 DDR-Marks;

U.S. \$1 = 1.84 DDR-Marks.

100 DDR-Marks = £30.63 = \$54.35.

Note: Prior to August 1971 the DDR-Mark was officially valued at 45 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = 2.222 DDR-Marks). From December 1971 to February 1973 the exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 2.05 DDR-Marks (1 Mark = 48.78 U.S. cents). Since February 1973 the rate has been \$1 = 1.84 DDR-Marks. In terms of sterling, the value of the DDR-Mark between November 1967 and June 1972 was 3s. 9d. (18.75p), the exchange rate being £1 = 5.333 DDR-Marks.

BUDGET
(million DDR-Marks)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Revenue . . .	80,206	86,935	94,946	104,645	114,662	117,588
Expenditure . .	79,125	85,748	93,277	103,292	114,160	117,128

COST OF LIVING
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(Base: 1970 = 100)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Food (incl. drinks) . . .	98.5	99.1	99.8	99.9	100.6	99.6	98.9	98.6	99.7
Fuel, light and water . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Clothing (excl. footwear) and household linen . .	103.3	102.7	102.2	101.3	95.6	94.1	93.2	90.4	89.4
Rent	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
ALL ITEMS (incl. others) . .	100.1	100.1	100.3	100.1	99.8	99.3	98.9	98.3	98.7

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
NET MATERIAL PRODUCT*
(million DDR-Marks at 1975 prices)

ACTIVITIES OF THE MATERIAL SPHERE	1973	1974	1975	1976
Agriculture and Forestry	15,377	16,418	16,002	14,440
Industry and Productive Crafts	75,711	80,495	85,492	90,500
Construction	9,658	10,110	10,705	11,270
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	19,086	20,464	21,208	21,970
Transport, Post and Telecommunications	6,412	6,743	7,266	7,590
Others	3,546	3,730	4,037	4,280
TOTAL	129,790	137,960	144,710	150,050
Statistical discrepancy†	-2,140	-2,180	-2,340	-2,350
NET MATERIAL PRODUCT	127,650	135,780	142,370	147,700

* Defined as the total net value of goods and "productive" services, including turnover taxes, produced by the economy. This excludes economic activities not contributing directly to material production, such as public administration, defence and personal and professional services.

† Relating to intermediate consumption.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million DDR Valuta-Marks)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports . . .	17,318	20,357	20,920	22,851	27,330	33,570	39,289	45,921
Exports . . .	17,443	19,240	21,321	23,931	26,171	30,443	35,105	39,536

* Imports and exports are recorded f.o.b. in terms of the DDR Valuta-Mark.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling=6.175 DDR Valuta-Marks; U.S. \$1=3.48 DDR Valuta-Marks.

100 DDR Valuta-Marks=£16.19=\$28.74.

Note: Prior to August 1971 the official exchange rate was U.S. \$1=4.20 DDR Valuta-Marks (1 Valuta-Mark=23.81 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the rate was \$1=3.868 DDR Valuta-Marks (1 Valuta-Mark=25.84 U.S. cents). Since February 1973 the rate has been \$1=3.48 DDR Valuta-Marks (1 Valuta-Mark=28.736 U.S. cents). For sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=10.08 DDR Valuta-Marks.

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS		1973	1974	1975	1976
Hard coal	'000 metric tons	8,341.0	7,200.0	6,440.0	6,096
Hard coal coke	" " "	3,199.0	3,042.0	2,971.0	2,927
Iron ore	" " "	1,774.5	1,802.4	2,118.4	2,053.3
Bauxite	" " "	245.7	247.5	265.3	260.9
Phosphate fertilizers	" " "	46.5	67.4	32.3	48.7
Crude oil	" " "	16,045.0	16,434.0	16,997.0	18,036
Cotton	" " "	86.4	97.9	100.4	79.0
Wool	" " "	15.8	14.5	12.9	13.4
Cellulose	" " "	187.0	204.2	200.3	212.0
Raw hides and skins	" " "	23.2	13.9	14.2	15.2
Grain*	" " "	2,978.0	2,651.0	3,315.0	4,832
Oil seeds	" " "	132.8	128.9	123.8	49.6
Meat and meat products	" " "	46.2	25.2	23.2	20.2
Grain extracts and cattle food	" " "	769.0	829.3	874.5	875.0
Vegetable oil	" " "	98.0	125.8	96.7	104.3
Fish	" " "	13.2	11.1	14.2	16.1

* Excluding rye.

EXPORTS		1973	1974	1975	1976
Brown coal briquettes	'000 metric tons	2,255.0	2,551.0	2,286.0	2,287
Potash salts	" " "	1,819.0	2,089.0	2,252.0	2,428
Calcinated soda*	" " "	255.9	268.0	272.0	295.8
Paper and paper board	" " "	114.5	91.6	95.6	110.9
Motor cars	thousands	70.8	75.1	75.9	81.0
Lorries	"	21.9	24.7	24.7	24.2
Motor cycles	"	32.3	40.8	44.9	45.5
Radio sets	"	149.2	234.3	189.6	226.1
Cameras	"	400.6	392.1	476.1	515.5
Railway passenger coaches	number	1,060	1,128	1,115	1,157
Railway freight cars	"	1,167	1,257	972	1,056
Cargo-ships	"	39	28	25	23
Photographic paper	thousand sq. metres	3,619.0	3,904.0	3,851.0	4,256
Cotton fabrics	"	30,193.0	23,711	20,378	31,950
Stockings and socks	million pairs	104.2	143.0	162.7	160.1

* Sodium carbonate (soda ash) content.

COUNTRIES
(million DDR Valuta-Marks)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
Albania	28.5	24.8	42.1	33.0	33.6	36.6
Austria	229.5	413.7	606.1	139.1	171.1	258.0
Belgium and Luxembourg	221.4	307.6	403.2	179.9	195.3	447.6
Brazil	149.1	120.3	115.1	48.9	76.4	98.3
Bulgaria	767.6	959.1	991.7	912.1	1,034.6	1,188.7
China, People's Republic	189.2	205.0	270.3	182.2	172.4	244.9
Colombia	29.8	13.3	28.0	15.3	19.1	23.9
Cuba	136.1	182.1	464.3	153.5	156.7	193.2
Czechoslovakia	2,122.1	2,360.1	2,517.4	2,239.9	2,636.6	3,035.4
Denmark	102.5	135.3	121.4	123.5	140.7	191.5
Egypt	121.8	151.9	232.7	273.3	291.4	394.0
Finland	55.5	72.8	101.4	67.1	75.6	128.3
France	568.3	345.4	443.1	347.5	366.2	475.0
Germany, Federal Republic	2,434.3	2,253.4	2,759.1	1,708.2	1,764.2	2,150.8
West Berlin	189.5	182.7	228.0	495.7	734.9	859.4
Hungary	1,273.6	1,617.6	1,685.1	1,219.4	1,155.2	1,703.0
India	75.6	118.7	145.6	130.9	127.9	174.8
Iraq	21.4	63.6	21.8	103.8	122.5	148.1
Italy	180.8	283.3	388.3	201.0	200.5	274.5
Japan	244.5	240.0	207.5	43.8	50.3	51.4
Korea, Democratic People's Republic	48.7	53.9	68.8	110.2	74.6	48.1
Lebanon	13.0	11.0	14.3	22.0	26.5	48.0
Mongolia	24.7	26.8	24.4	25.8	29.9	34.2
Netherlands	383.4	650.5	1,120.9	260.5	327.8	518.6
Norway	42.8	98.0	196.4	102.4	177.2	150.5
Peru	44.4	93.5	168.5	0.3	0.5	0.7
Poland	1,543.3	2,236.4	2,407.7	2,281.8	2,575.8	2,640.4
Romania	642.9	925.0	1,044.3	714.5	809.7	952.1
Sweden	218.5	292.0	387.1	225.9	238.5	423.8
Switzerland	413.8	825.7	1,037.8	207.6	176.7	421.5
Syria	31.7	17.8	75.0	49.6	80.0	89.6
Turkey	26.7	22.0	32.0	28.3	29.1	43.3
U.S.S.R.	8,008.5	8,638.0	10,146.6	9,615.2	9,888.5	9,955.6
United Kingdom	369.8	368.6	900.0	377.0	346.2	704.0
U.S.A.	269.0	470.1	529.6	33.5	40.8	49.5
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic	14.2	30.8	33.8	86.4	117.0	139.6
Yugoslavia	390.4	356.7	522.6	475.9	479.5	664.0
TOTAL (incl. others)	22,851.3	27,330.3	33,569.5	23,931.1	26,171.4	30,443.2

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS
(millions)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Number of passengers	633	622	634	630
Passenger-km.	20,851	20,792	21,305	21,955
Freight ton-km.	46,829	49,168	49,681	51,792

ROADS LICENSED VEHICLES

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Passenger Cars	1,539,060	1,702,882	1,880,478	2,052,240
Lorries	216,250	225,653	238,904	248,616
Omnibuses	19,068	19,734	20,983	22,844

INLAND WATERWAYS (million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Number of Passengers	8	8	8	8
Passenger-km.	234	230	225	218
Freight ton-km.	1,884	2,326	2,362	1,947

MERCHANT SHIPPING FLEET* (at December 31st)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Number of Ships	194	190	194	198	198
Displacement (g.r.t.)	1,027,671	1,008,418	1,152,266	1,200,105	1,211,898

* Excluding passenger vessels.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING ('000 metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Goods loaded	2,652	2,954	3,027	3,218
Goods unloaded	13,106	13,349	12,402	11,620

CIVIL AVIATION

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Kilometres flown ('000)	20,126	24,343	26,911	26,205
Passengers carried	911,700	1,032,300	1,139,300	1,087,800
Passenger-km. ('000)	1,110,600	1,314,800	1,489,900	1,448,100
Freight ton-km. ('000)*	30,757	42,835	52,568	50,459

* Figures refer to both cargo and mail.

TOURISM

TOURIST ARRIVALS*

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Bulgaria	14,156	16,950	18,359	16,155	10,841
Czechoslovakia	107,654	96,253	117,351	103,219	117,524
Hungary	17,200	13,524	21,585	15,431	14,790
Poland	173,802	80,534	89,342	41,940	60,346
Romania	9,637	14,599	16,820	14,472	12,309
U.S.S.R.	44,094	45,517	58,689	54,521	58,123
TOTAL (incl. others) .	793,400	750,364	812,925	758,158	739,063

* Visits arranged by the State Travel Bureau.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(1976)

RADIO AND TELEVISION LICENCES		BOOK TITLES	NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES	
Radio	Television		Number	Total Circulation
6,205,300	5,350,800	5,955	517	239,309,000

Telephones: 2,750,597 in 1976.

EDUCATION

(1976)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHING STAFF	STUDENTS
Infant Schools	11,714	52,956	671,281
General Polytechnic Schools	5,037	n.a.	2,532,924
Extended Polytechnic Schools	284	n.a.	47,562
Vocational Schools	977	15,213	433,600
Technical Schools	233	n.a.	159,955
Universities (incl. Technical)	54	n.a.	130,201

Source (unless otherwise indicated): Panorama DDR, Auslandspresseagentur G.m.b.H., 1054 Berlin, Wilhelm-Pieck-Strasse 49.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the German Democratic Republic was promulgated on April 9th, 1968, replacing the original Constitution which came into force when the Republic was founded in 1949. It was amended on October 7th, 1974. A summary is given below.

I FOUNDATIONS OF THE SOCIALIST SOCIAL AND STATE ORDER

Political Foundations (Articles 1-8)

The German Democratic Republic is a socialist state of workers and farmers. It is the political organization of the working people in town and countryside who are jointly implementing socialism under the leadership of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party. The capital is Berlin; the State flag is black, red, and gold, and bears the State coat of arms. All political power in the Republic is

exercised by the working people and all power serves their welfare. The National Front of the German Democratic Republic unites all political parties and mass organizations working for the development of the socialist state. Citizens exercise their political power through democratically elected people's representatives. The Republic pursues a peaceful foreign policy and is linked irrevocably and permanently with the U.S.S.R. and other socialist states.

Economic Foundations, Science, Education and Culture (Articles 9-18)

The national economy is based on the socialist ownership of the means of production and is a socialist planned economy. All foreign economic relations are the monopoly of the state. All large industrial enterprises, mineral resources, banks and means of transport are nationally owned and private ownership of these facilities is not

allowed. All installations, machinery and livestock in agricultural co-operatives and profits derived from co-operative use of the soil are co-operative property. The personal property of citizens and the right of inheritance are guaranteed. The Republic promotes culture, the arts and science and assures all citizens a high standard of education.

II CITIZENS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN SOCIALIST SOCIETY

Basic Rights and Basic Duties of Citizens (Articles 19-40)

The Republic respects the dignity and freedom of the individual and guarantees to all citizens the exercise of their rights. The conditions for acquiring and losing citizenship of the German Democratic Republic are stipulated by law. All citizens are equal before the law. Men and women have equal rights and the same legal status. Every citizen who has reached the age of 18 on election day has the right to vote and may be elected to the local people's representative bodies. Persons over the age of 21 may be elected to the People's Chamber (*Volkskammer*). Every citizen is obliged to serve in defence of his country. The Republic can grant political asylum to citizens of other states in certain circumstances.

Freedom of speech, the press, radio and television are guaranteed, as is the right to peaceful demonstration and assembly. Personal liberty is inviolable and everyone has the right to move freely within the state territory within the framework of the law. Postal and telecommunication privacy is assured and may be limited only for purposes of state security or criminal prosecution. Every citizen has the right to legal protection by the organs of the state when he is abroad.

The right to work is guaranteed and every citizen is free to select his own job. Everyone has the same right to education and attendance at secondary school is obligatory. All citizens are entitled to leisure time and annual paid holiday, to medical and other social welfare benefits. Social care is provided for the elderly and disabled. Housing is under public control and there is legal protection against eviction. Every citizen has the right of the inviolability of his home. Marriage, motherhood and the family have the special protection of the state and provision is made for large families, fatherless families, etc. Religious freedom is assured. Citizens of the German Democratic Republic of Sorb nationality have the right to cultivate their mother tongue and culture.

Enterprises, Towns and Local Communities in Socialist Society (Articles 41-43)

Enterprises, towns, villages and communal associations are entities with responsibilities of their own in which citizens work and shape their social relations. They safeguard the basic rights of citizens and are protected by the constitution. The local representative bodies are elected by the people and are responsible for local affairs. The working people also co-operate in the management of enterprises both directly and with the help of their elected organs.

The Trade Unions and Their Rights (Articles 44-45)

The free trade unions are united in the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions. They are independent bodies, are represented at all levels of the social system and play a decisive part in the solution of problems. They conclude agreements with government authorities and enterprise managements on all questions concerning the working and living conditions of the people. They take part in the

shaping of the socialist legal system and administer the social insurance system of the workers.

Socialist Production Co-operatives and Their Rights (Article 46)

These are voluntary associations of farmers for the purpose of joint production and receive government assistance. They are represented in the state organs and take an active part in the state planning. Production co-operatives on the same lines also exist among fishermen, craftsmen and market gardeners.

III STRUCTURE AND SYSTEM OF STATE MANAGEMENT

The People's Chamber (Volkskammer) (Articles 48-65)

The People's Chamber is the supreme organ of state power and guarantees the enforcement of its laws. It is composed of 500 deputies elected by the people in a free, general, equal and secret ballot for a period of five years. It is convened not later than the 30th day after the election. It elects its Presidium to conduct the plenary sessions for the legislative period. The People's Chamber can be dissolved before the expiration of the legislative period only on its own decision.

Committees are formed from among the members of the People's Chamber to discuss bills and to co-operate in submitting them to the voters for popular discussion. They then submit their comments to the plenary session of the People's Chamber. Laws passed are proclaimed in the Law Gazette by the Chairman of the Council of State within one month and come into force on the fourteenth day after their proclamation.

The People's Chamber decides on proclamation of war and the holding of referenda.

The Council of State (Staatsrat) (Articles 66-75)

The Council of State is the organ of the People's Chamber, operating between sessions of the latter, and fulfils all fundamental tasks resulting from its laws and decisions. It is elected by the People's Chamber at its first session and is responsible to it for its activities. It deals with bills to be submitted to the People's Chamber and deals with all basic tasks arising from its laws and decisions. It makes fundamental decisions on defence matters and exercises control over the constitutionality and legality of the activities of the Supreme Court and the Prosecutor General. The Council of State represents the G.D.R. internationally and ratifies and abrogates international treaties. It determines military and diplomatic ranks and other special titles and establishes state honours. It also exercises the right of amnesty and pardon.

The Council of Ministers (Ministerrat) (Articles 76-80)

The Council of Ministers, the Government of the G.D.R., is an organ of the People's Chamber. Acting on its behalf, it directs government policy, economic affairs and foreign policy in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. It prepares international treaties, draws up Bills, directs and co-ordinates the Ministries and other government bodies. It is answerable to the People's Chamber.

Local People's Representative Bodies and Their Organs (Articles 81-85)

The elected organs of state power in the districts, towns, regions, municipal boroughs and local communities are responsible for deciding on all local issues on the basis of law. The local people's representative bodies draw up and implement the economic plan and budget for their areas, and have their own income. Their decisions are binding and must be published. All such bodies elect their own councils and committees.

IV SOCIALIST LEGALITY AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

(Articles 86-104)

The Constitution has the force of law and legal regulations may not contradict it. Details of all laws and binding regulations are published, and at no time may organs other than those provided by the Constitution be allowed to exercise state power. The citizens' participation in the administration of justice is guaranteed and it is the declared aim of socialist society to combat all violations of the law. Laws on the punishment of crimes against peace, humanity and war crimes correspond to the generally recognized norms of international law.

The administration of justice in the Republic is exercised by the Supreme Court, the District Courts, the Regional Courts and the social (lay) courts. In military matters jurisdiction is exercised by the Supreme Court, military tribunals and military courts. The Supreme Court is the highest organ of the administration of justice and is responsible to the People's Chamber. All judges are democratically elected by the people's representative bodies or by the citizens themselves and must be men of knowledge and experience who are loyally devoted to the socialist state. The public prosecutors' office safeguards socialist legality and ensures that persons who have committed crimes are called to account before the court. The

public prosecutors' office is directed by the Prosecutor General and the public prosecutors of the districts and regions are appointed by him and subordinate to him.

An act is punishable only if it contravened penal law at the time of its commission, if the offender has acted in a culpable way and if his guilt is proved beyond doubt. Persons under arrest must be brought before a judge within twenty-four hours of their arrest and only judges are authorized to judge the admissibility of detention on remand. Nobody may be denied the right to appear before his lawful judge and special courts are inadmissible. Every citizen has the right to be heard in court and the right to be defended by a counsel is guaranteed throughout the whole criminal procedure. Any citizen or organization has the right to submit suggestions or grievances to the authorities and may suffer no disadvantages as a result. Damages inflicted on a citizen or his personal property as a result of unlawful measures by government officials are to be compensated by the authority concerned.

CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

(Articles 105-106)

The Constitution may be amended only through a law of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic which expressly amends or supplements the text of the Constitution.

THE GOVERNMENT

(November 1977)

COUNCIL OF STATE

Chairman: ERICH HONECKER.

Vice-Chairmen: FRIEDRICH EBERT, WILLI STOPH, HORST SINDERMAN, Dr. MANFRED GERLACH, ERNST GOLDENBAUM, GERALD GÖTTING, Prof. Dr. HEINRICH HOMANN.

Members: KURT ANCLAM, Prof. Dr. ERICH CORRENS, WILLI GRANDETZKA, Prof. Dr. KURT HAGER, BRUN-

HILDE HANKE, Prof. Dr. LIESELOTT HERFORTH, FRIEDRICH KIND, MARGARETE MÜLLER, Prof. Dr. ALBERT NORDEN, BERNHARD QUANDT, Dr. KLAUS SORGENICHT, PAUL STRAUSS, ILSE THIELE, HARRY TISCH, PAUL VERNER, ROSEL WALTHER.

Secretary: HEINZ EICHLER.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

PRESIDIUM

Chairman: WILLI STOPH.

First Deputy Chairmen: ALFRED NEUMANN, WERNER KROLIKOWSKI.

Deputy Chairman and Chairman of the State Contract Court: MANFRED FLEGEL.

Deputy Chairman and Minister of Justice: HANS-JOACHIM HEUSINGER.

Deputy Chairman and Minister for General, Agricultural and Automotive Engineering: GÜNTHER KLEIBER.

Deputy Chairman and Minister for the Supply of Materials: WOLFGANG RAUCHFUSS.

Deputy Chairman and Minister for Environmental Protection and Water Resources: Dr. HANS REICHELT.

Deputy Chairman and Chairman of the State Planning Commission: GERHARD SCHÜRER.

Deputy Chairman and Minister for Posts and Telecommunications: RUDOLF SCHULZE.

Deputy Chairman: Dr. GERHARD WEISS.

Deputy Chairman and Minister for Science and Technology: Dr. HERBERT WEIZ.

MEMBERS

Minister of Transport: OTTO ARNDT.

Minister for Light Industry: Dr. KARL BETTIN.

Minister of Geology: Dr. MANFRED BOCHMANN.

Minister of Finance: SIEGFRIED BÖHM.

Minister for Higher and Technical Education: Prof. HANS JOACHIM BÖHME.

Minister of Trade and Supply: GERHARD BRIKSA.

Minister of the Interior and Chief of People's Police: Col.-Gen. FRIEDRICH DICKEL.

Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Commission: Dr. KURT FICHTNER.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: OSKAR FISCHER.

Minister for Machine Tools and Processing Machines: Dr. RUDI GEORGI.

Minister for the Glass and Ceramics Industry: WERNER GREINER-PETTER.

Minister and Head of the Price Office: WALTER HALBRITTER.

Minister of Culture: HANS-JOACHIM HOFFMANN.

Minister of National Defence: Gen. HEINZ HOFFMANN.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Minister of Education: Dr. MARGOT HONECKER.
Minister of Construction: WOLFGANG JUNKER.
President of the State Bank of the German Democratic Republic: HORST KAMINSKY.
State Secretary in the State Planning Commission: HEINZ KLOPPER.
Lord Mayor of the G.D.R. Capital, Berlin: ERHARD HEATH.
Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Food Economy: HEINZ KUHRIG.
Minister and Chairman of the Committee of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate: HEINZ MATTHEE.
Minister of Health: Prof. Dr. LUDWIG MECHLENTER.

POLITBÜRO OF THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY

General Secretary: ERICH HONECKER.
Members: HERMANN AXEN, FRIEDRICH EBERT, WERNER FEFLE, GERHARD GRÜNEBERG, Prof. KURT HASEL, Gen. HEINZ HOFFMANN, WERNER KROLLMANN, WERNER LAMBERZ, ERICH MIELKE, Dr. GÜNTER MITTAG, ERICH MÜCKENBERGER, KONRAD NATHAN, ALFRED NEUMANN, Prof. ALBERT NOPDEN, HORST

The Government, People's Chamber, Political Parties
Minister of State Security: Gen.-Gen. BRUNO MICHKE.
Minister for Coal and Power Plants Economy: ...
Minister for Ore Mining, Metallurgy and Forestry: Dr. HANS SCHNEIDER.
Minister of Foreign Trade: HANS STAN.
Minister for Electrical Engineering and Electronics: GÜNTHER STOFFER.
Minister for the County-Controlled Industry and the Food Industry: Dr. JOCK-EDUARD THOM.
Minister for the Chemical Industry: GÜNTHER WERTHHEIMER.
Minister for Heavy Engineering and Plant Construction: GÜNTHER ZIMMERMANN.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER

PRESIDIUM

President: HORST SINDERMANN (SED).
Vice-President: FRIEDRICH EBERT (SED).
Members: HEINZ EICHLER (SED), WOLFGANG HEYL (CDU), WILLI-PETER KONZOK (LDPD), EGON KREUTZ (FDJ), ERICH MÜCKENBERGER (SED), HANS RÜTT (DBD), WOLFGANG RÖSSER (NDPD), WILHELMINE

SCHNEIDER-PRÄSIDENT (DFD), KARL-HEINZ SCHULZ-KEISER (DKE), JOHANNES THIER (FDG).

The last election for 494 of the seats in the People's Chamber was held on October 17th, 1970. The National Front parties obtained 99.84 per cent. of the vote. The other 46 seats are filled by the Berlin members, elected by the East Berlin National Assembly.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

There are no opposition parties. The following, led by the SED, belong to the National Front of the German Democratic Republic and issue a joint programme before General Elections;

Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands (SED) (*Socialist Unity Party of Germany*): 102 Berlin, Am Marx-Engels-Platz 2; formed in 1946 as a result of a unification of the Social Democratic Party and the Communist Party in Eastern Germany; 2 million mems.; Gen. Sec. ERICH HONECKER; publs. *Neues Deutschland* (daily), *Neuer Weg* (fortnightly), *Einheit* (monthly).

Christlich-Demokratische Union Deutschlands (CDU) (*Christian Democratic Union of Germany*): 105 Berlin, Otto-Nuschke-Strasse 59/60; f. 1945; Chair. GERALD GÖTTING (Vice-Chair. of the State Council), Deputy Chair. WOLFGANG HEYL (Chair. of the CDU-Fraktion in the People's Chamber), MAX SERFF (Chair. of the Vietnam Committee), Dr. HEINRICH TOEPLITZ (Pres. of the Supreme Court); publs. *Neue Zeit* (central organ, daily), *Die Union*, *Der Neue Weg*, *Der Demokrat*, *Thüringer Tageblatt*, *Märkische Union* (provincial daily newspapers), and the periodicals *Union teilt mit* and *Heute aus Burgscheidungen*.

National-Demokratische Partei Deutschlands (NDPD) (*National Democratic Party of Germany*): 108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 65; f. 1948; Acting Chair. Dr. HEINRICH HOMANN, Deputy Chair. Dr. LOTHAR BOLZ; publs. *Die Nationale Zeitung* (daily).

Liberal-Demokratische Partei Deutschlands (LDPD) (*Liberal Democratic Party of Germany*): 108 Berlin, Johannes-Denkemann-Strasse 104a; f. 1945; Chair. Dr. MANFRED GEPLACH, publs. *Der Morgen*, *Liberal-Demokratische Zeitung*, *Norddeutsche Zeitung*, *Sächsische Tageszeitung*, *Thüringische Landeszeitung* and two monthly publications.

Demokratische Bauernpartei Deutschlands (DBD) (*Democratic Peasants' Party*): 108 Berlin, Behrenstr. 17-18; f. 1947; 22,000 mems.; Chair. ERNST GÖRGENS, Deputy Chair. PAUL SCHULZ; publs. *Landwirtschaftliche Zeitung* weekly, *Bauern-Echo* (daily).

Demokratischer Frauenbund Deutschlands (DFD) (*Democratic Women's League of Germany*): 108 Berlin, Otto-Zeiser-Str. 10; f. 1947; Chair. ILSE THIER.

Freie Deutsche Jugend (FDJ) (*Free German Youth*): 108 Berlin, Unter den Linden 34/35; f. 1946; 2,000,000 mems.; f. Sec. EGON KREUTZ; publs. *Jugend*, *Welt*, *Wochenblatt*, *Freie Jugend* weekly, and 15 other newspapers and periodicals.

Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (FDGB) (*Free German Trade Union*): 108 Berlin, Unter den Linden 34/35; f. 1945; it has 1,000,000 members and is the largest trade union in the G.D.R.; f. Sec. HANS RÜTT; publs. *Freie Gewerkschaft* daily.

Kulturbund der DDR (DKE) (*Cultural League of the G.D.R.*): 108 Berlin, Otto-Nuschke-Str. 10; f. 1945; Chair. MANFRED GEPLACH.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

- Afghanistan:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia.
- Albania:** Puschkinallee 49, 1193 Berlin-Treptow; *Chargé d'Affaires:* ENGJELL KOLANECI.
- Algeria:** Dönhoffstr. 38, 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst; *Ambassador:* ABDELHAFID MANSOURI.
- Argentina:** Clara-Zetkin-Str. 89, IV/Links, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* RUBEN ANTONIO VELA.
- Australia:** Grabbeallee 34-40, 111 Berlin-Niederschönhausen; *Ambassador:* ARTHUR MALCOLM MORRIS, O.B.E.
- Austria:** Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse 5, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* Dr. FRIEDRICH BAUER.
- Bangladesh:** Clara-Zetkin-Str. 97/V, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* A. M. CHOUDHURY (also accredited to Czechoslovakia).
- Belgium:** Esplanade 13, 110 Berlin-Pankow; *Ambassador:* Dr. RICHARD H. J. HUYBRECHT.
- Bolivia:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Brazil:** Esplanade 11, 110 Berlin-Pankow; *Ambassador:* CARLOS JACYNTHO DE BARROS.
- Bulgaria:** Berliner Str. 127, 110 Berlin-Pankow; *Ambassador:* PENJU KIRAZOV.
- Burma:** Heinrich-Mann-Str. 36, 111 Berlin-Niederschönhausen; *Ambassador:* U PE AUNG.
- Burundi:** Bucharest, Romania.
- Canada:** Warsaw, Poland.
- China, People's Republic:** Heinrich-Mann-Str. 9, 111 Berlin-Niederschönhausen; *Ambassador:* PENG GUANG-WEI.
- Colombia:** Clara-Zetkin-Str. 89/V, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* CARLOS EDUARDO LOZANO TOVAR.
- Congo:** Clara-Zetkin-Str. 97/III E, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* RICHARD EYENI.
- Costa Rica:** Vienna, Austria.
- Cuba:** Berliner Str. 120-121, 110 Berlin-Pankow; *Ambassador:* NICOLÁS RODRÍGUEZ.
- Cyprus:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Czechoslovakia:** Schönhauser Allee 10-11, 1054 Berlin-Prenzlauer Berg; *Ambassador:* FRANTIŠEK HAMOUZ.
- Denmark:** Unter den Linden 41, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* HANS SEVERIN MÖLLER.
- Ecuador:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Egypt:** Robert-Siewert-Str. 50-52, 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst; *Ambassador:* SALAH EDDIN ABU GABAL.
- Ethiopia:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Finland:** Schadowstr. 6, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* OSMO KOCK.
- France:** Unter den Linden 40, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* HENRY BAYLE.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** Hannoversche Str. 301, 104 Berlin-Mitte; *Head of Permanent Representation:* GÜNTER GAUS.
- Ghana:** Waldstr. 10, 111 Berlin-Niederschönhausen; *Ambassador:* ANDREW KOW AFFUL.
- Greece:** Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 3a, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* CONSTANTIN J. TSAMADOS.
- Guinea:** Heinrich-Mann-Str. 30, 111 Berlin-Niederschönhausen; *Ambassador:* ZAKARIAOU TOURÉ (also accredited to Poland).
- Hungary:** Unter den Linden 76, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* Dr. MÁTYÁS SZÜRÖS.
- Iceland:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- India:** Clara-Zetkin-Str. 89/VI, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* ROY AXEL-KHAN.
- Indonesia:** Esplanade 9, 110 Berlin-Pankow; *Ambassador:* SUPARMAN.
- Iran:** Hermann-Duncker-Str. 26/II, 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Iraq:** Tschaikowskistr. 51, 111 Berlin-Niederschönhausen; *Ambassador:* ZUHEIR AL-BAYRAKDAR.
- Italy:** Unter den Linden 40, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* NORBERTO BEHMANN DELL'ELMO.
- Japan:** Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 5/1, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* KENJI NAKAO.
- Jordan:** Bucharest, Romania.
- Korea, Democratic People's Republic:** Glinkastr. 5, 103 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* KIM GUK HUN.
- Kuwait:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia.
- Laos:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Lebanon:** Clara-Zetkin-Str. 89/IV, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* Dr. KHALIL MAKRAWI.
- Lesotho:** Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Liberia:** Bucharest, Romania.
- Madagascar:** Brussels, Belgium.
- Mali:** Heinrich-Mann-Str. 22, 111 Berlin-Niederschönhausen; *Chargé d'affaires:* MOUNTAGA DIOP.
- Mauritania:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Mexico:** Hermann-Duncker-Str. 26/1, 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst; *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO CORONA MUÑOZ.
- Mongolia:** Fritz-Schmenkel-Str. 81, 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst; *Ambassador:* PUNZAGIJN SCHAGDARSUREN.
- Nepal:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Netherlands:** Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse 5/II, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* ADRIANUS J. M. VAN DER MAADE.
- Niger:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Nigeria:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Norway:** Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse 5, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* ERIK DONS.
- Pakistan:** Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse 3a/II, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* S. MOTAHAR HUSSEIN.
- Panama:** Ho-Chi-Minh-Str. 2, 1156 Berlin-Lichtenberg; *Chargé d'affaires:* Dr. HUMBERTO JAÉN CASTILLO.
- Peru:** Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse 5, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ-ALVARADO SÁNCHEZ.
- Philippines:** Bucharest, Romania.
- Poland:** Unter den Linden 72, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* JERZY GAWRYSIK.
- Portugal:** Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 3a/V, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* Dr. RUI EDUARDO BARBOSA DE MEDINA.
- Romania:** Parkstr. 23, 110 Berlin-Pankow; *Ambassador:* CONSTANTIN NIȚĂ.
- Rwanda:** Paris, France.
- Sierra Leone:** Moscow, U.S.S.R.
- Somalia:** Clara-Zetkin-Str. 97/I, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* AHMED ABDI HASHI.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Spain: Clara-Zetkin-Str. 97/II, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* GERMÁN DE CASO REDAURA.
Sri Lanka: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Sudan: Clara-Zetkin-Str. 97/IV, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* AHMED EL TAYEB EL-KORDOFANI.
Sweden: Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse 3a, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* ERIC VIRGIN.
Switzerland: Esplanade 21, 110 Berlin-Pankow; *Ambassador:* FRIEDRICH SCHNYDER.
Syria: Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 3a, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* KOUZAI MILLI.
Thailand: Warsaw, Poland.
Tunisia: Esplanade 12, 110 Berlin-Pankow; *Ambassador:* MONCEF JAAFAR.
Turkey: Shadowstr. 6/IV, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* TURGUT ILKAN.
Uganda: Moscow, U.S.S.R.
U.S.S.R.: Unter den Linden 63-65, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* PYOTR ANDREYEVICH ABRASSIMOV.

The German Democratic Republic also has relations with Angola, Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Cape Verde, the Central African Empire, Chad, the Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Fiji, Gabon, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Jamaica, Kenya, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, San Marino, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Singapore, Tanzania, Togo and the Upper Volta.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

United Kingdom: Unter den Linden 32-34, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* PERCY CRADOCK, C.M.G.
U.S.A.: Shadowstr. 6, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* DAVID B. BOLEN.
Uruguay: Clara-Zetkin-Str. 97/V, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Chargé d'affaires:* Baron DUPETIT CARRO.
Venezuela: Clara-Zetkin-Str. 89/V, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* PAUL HEYDON-SOSA.
Viet-Nam: Hermann-Duncker-Str. 125, 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst; *Ambassador:* HOANG TU.
Yemen Arab Republic: Clara-Zetkin-Str. 89/III, 108 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* ALI KASIM ALMOAYAD.
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Strasse 22, 1, 110 Berlin-Pankow; *Ambassador:* MAHMOOD ABDULLA OSHEISH (also accredited to Hungary).
Yugoslavia: Albrechtstr. 26, 104 Berlin-Mitte; *Ambassador:* MILOŠ MELOVSKI.
Zambia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The legal system of the German Democratic Republic was reorganized after 1945, at first under four-power direction; and the principles on which the judicial system is to function are embodied in the Constitution. Judges are elected by the people's representative bodies. State Prosecuting Counsels are nominated by the Prosecutor-General. Jurisdiction is exercised by the Supreme Court, by the *Bezirk* Courts, by the *Kreis* Courts and by the Social Courts. All Courts consist of one presiding and two assistant magistrates. The Assistant Magistrates in the first instance are lay judges from all classes and strata of society. The Labour Law Tribunal of the Supreme Court appoints two official judges and three lay judges.

Judges are independent and subject only to the Constitution and the Legislature. A judge can be recalled only if he has committed a breach of the law, grossly neglected his duties or been convicted by a court.

Lay judges are nominated by the democratic parties and organizations. In meetings of the working people which are held in connection with the elections of the *Kreistage*, *Stadtverordnetenversammlungen*, *Stadtbezirksverordnetenversammlungen* and *Gemeindevertretungen*, the lay judges are elected for the electoral period of these people's representations; the lay judges of the *Bezirk* Courts are elected by the *Bezirkstag*; the lay judges of the Labour Law Tribunal of the Supreme Court, by the *Volkskammer*. All are equally authorized judges.

Attached to the *Volkskammer* is a Constitutional and

Legislature Commission in which all parties are represented according to their numbers. In addition there are on the Commission three members of the Supreme Court as well as three State Law Teachers who may not be members of the *Volkskammer*. All members of the Constitutional and Legislature Commission are appointed by the *Volkskammer*.

The whole judicial and penal system was reformed on January 12th, 1968 (amended December 19th, 1974), the most important reform being the introduction of a new Criminal Code to replace the German Criminal Code of 1871. A new Civil Code, replacing the Junker Code of 1896, was approved in June 1975 and came into force in early 1976. Further details will be found in the Constitution section (*above*).

Oberstes Gericht der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*Supreme Court of the German Democratic Republic*): 1026 Berlin, Littenstr. 13; Pres. Dr. HEINRICH TOEPLITZ.

Generalstaatsanwalt der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*General State Prosecutor of the German Democratic Republic*): Dr. JOSEF STREIT; 104 Berlin, Hermann-Matern-Str. 33/34.

Ministerium der Justiz der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*Ministry of Justice of the German Democratic Republic*): 108 Berlin, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 93; Minister HANS-JOACHIM HEUSINGER.

RELIGION

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH

(For the origin, constitutional structure, and recent development of the Protestant Church see the corresponding section in the chapter on the Federal Republic of Germany.)

Some 9 million people, over 50 per cent of the population of the G.D.R., belong to one of the Territorial Churches united in the *Bund der Evangelischen Kirchen in der D.D.R.* This contrasts with an estimated 80 per cent twenty years ago.

BUND DER EVANGELISCHEN KIRCHEN IN DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK

(*Federation of Evangelical Churches in the German Democratic Republic*)

Synod: Pres. Landessuperintendent OTTO SCHRÖDER, 285 Parchim, Strasse des Friedens 50.

Secretariat: 104 Berlin, Auguststrasse 80; Exec. Sec. Oberkirchenrat MANFRED STOLPE.

Konferenz der Evangelischen Kirchenleitungen in der D.D.R. (*Conference of Evangelical Church Leaders in the G.D.R.*): 112 Berlin-Weissensee, Parkstr. 21; Chair. Bischof D. ALBRECHT SCHÖNHERR.

FEDERATIONS WITHIN THE B.E.K.D.D.R.

Vereinigte Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*The United Evangelical-Lutheran Church in the German Democratic Republic*): Chancellery: 104 Berlin, Auguststrasse 80; Pres. Dr. HELMUT FIEDDES.

Presiding Bishop: Landesbischof D. INGO BRAECKLEIN, 59 Eisenach, Pflugenberg.

Evangelische Kirche der Union Bereich D.D.R.: (see the corresponding section in the chapter on the Federal Republic of Germany for details); Chancellery in the G.D.R.: 104 Berlin, Auguststr. 80; Pres. Dr. REINHOLD PIETZ.

THE PROVINCIAL CHURCHES

(†Member of the E.K.U.; †Member of the V.E.L.K.D.D.R.)

†**Evangelical Church of Anhalt:** Kirchenpräsident: EBERHARD NATHO (Dessau, Otto-Grotewohl-Strasse 22).

Evangelical Church in Berlin-Brandenburg (in the G.D.R.): 102 Berlin, Neue Grünstr. 19; Bischof D. ALBRECHT SCHÖNHERR (112 Berlin-Weissensee, Parkstr. 21).

†**Evangelical Church of the Church Province of Görlitz:** Bischof D. HANS-JOACHIM FRÄNKEL (89 Görlitz, Berliner Str. 62); formerly Church of Silesia.

†**Evangelical Church of Greifswald:** Bischof Dr. HORST GIENKE (22 Greifswald, Bahnhofstrasse 35/36); formerly Evangelical Church of Pomerania.

†**Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Mecklenburg:** Landesbischof Dr. HEINRICH RATHKE (27 Schwerin, Münzstr. 8).

†**Evangelical Church of the Church Province of Saxony:** Bischof Dr. WERNER KRUSCHE (301 Magdeburg, Am Dom 2).

†**Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Saxony:** 8032 Dresden, Lukasstr. 6; Landesbischof Dr. JOHANNES HEMPEL.

†**Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Thuringia:** Landesbischof D. INGO BRAECKLEIN (59 Eisenach, Pflugenberg).

ASSOCIATED TO THE B.E.K.D.D.R.

Evangelische Brüder-Unität, Distrikt Herrnhut (*Unitas Fratrum-Moravian Church in the District of Herrnhut*): 8709 Herrnhut, Vogtshof; Pres. Pfr. HELMUT HICKEL.

OTHER CHURCHES

The **Arbeitsgemeinschaft christlicher Kirchen in der D.D.R.** (*Association of Christian Churches in the G.D.R.*) unites member churches of the B.E.K.D.D.R. and the following free churches:

Evangelisch-Methodistische Kirche in der D.D.R. (*Evangelical Methodist Church in the G.D.R.*): 8020 Dresden, Wiener Str. 56; Bischof ARMIN HÄRTEL.

Bund Evangelisch-Freikirchlicher Gemeinden in der D.D.R. (*Union of Evangelical Free Church Congregations in the G.D.R.*): 1034 Berlin, Gubener Str. 10; Pres. Rev. HERBERT MORÉ; Gen. Sec. Rev. ROLF DAMMANN.

Evangelisch-Lutherische (altlutherische) Kirche in der D.D.R. (*Evangelical Lutheran—old-Lutheran—Church in the G.D.R.*): 102 Berlin, Annenstr. 53; f. 1830; c. 9,000 mems.; Kirchenrat KURT KALLENSÉE, Kirchenrat KLAUS KETELHUT, Kirchenrat JOACHIM MELZER.

Verband der Altkatholischen Kirche in der D.D.R. (*Union of the Old Catholic Church in the G.D.R.*): 1055 Berlin, Sredzkistr. 64; Diakon FRITZ SCHULZ.

Bund Freier Evangelischer Gemeinden in der D.D.R. (*Federation of Free Evangelical Congregations in the G.D.R.*): 1199 Berlin, Handjerystr. 29-31; Federal Chair. JOHANNES SCHMIDT.

Mennonitengemeinde in der D.D.R. (*Mennonite Congregation in the G.D.R.*): 1054 Berlin, Schwedter Str. 262; Preacher WALTER JANTZEN.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Kirchenbund Evangelisch-Reformierter Gemeinden in der D.D.R. (*Church Federation of Congregations in the G.D.R.*): 701 Leipzig, Tröndlinweg 7; Pfr. GOTTFRIED DE HAAS.

Religiöse Gesellschaft der Freunde (Quäker) in der D.D.R. (*Society of Friends*): 108 Berlin, Planckstr. 20; HELMUT MACHT.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

It is estimated that about ten per cent of the population of the Democratic Republic are Roman Catholics, the majority of them in the South.

It was announced in October 1976 that a "Berlin Bishops' Conference" would be established for the G.D.R. bishops, who had been unable to attend the German Conference of Bishops, held twice a year in the Federal Republic.

Bishop of Berlin: ALFRED Cardinal BENGSCHE (108 Berlin, Französische Str. 34).

Bishop of Meissen: GERHARD SCHAFFRAN (8057 Dresden, Dresdener Str. 66).

Apostolic Administrator in Görlitz: Bischof BERNHARD HUHN (89 Görlitz, Amselgrund 9).

Apostolic Administrator in Erfurt-Meiningen: Bischof HUGO AUFDERBECK (50 Erfurt, Hermannsplatz 9).

Apostolic Administrator in Magdeburg: Bischof JOHANNES GEORG BRAUN (30 Magdeburg, Beethovenstr. 4).

Apostolic Administrator in Schwerin: Bischof HEINRICH THEISSING (27 Schwerin, Lankover Str. 14).

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

It is estimated that the Jewish Community in the Democratic Republic numbers about 5,000.

Verband der Jüdischen Gemeinden in der D.D.R. (*Union of Jewish Communities in the G.D.R.*): 806 Dresden, Bautzner Strasse 20; Pres. HELMUT ARIS; publ. *Nachrichtenblatt* (quarterly).

Jüdische Gemeinde von Gross-Berlin (*Union of Greater Berlin*): 104 Berlin, Oranienburgerstr. 28; Pres. Dr. PETER KIRCHNER.

THE PRESS

In 1947 the *Presseamt* (Press Administration Office) was founded, closely associated with the office of the Prime Minister. Its functions were: to issue licences to approved organizations belonging to the democratic bloc; to distribute newsprint; and to give a measure of editorial direction to non-political papers. By means of this Office the Government acquired a considerable degree of control over the press, reinforced by the Press Section of the Socialist Unity Party's Central Committee whose function is to issue daily instructions to editors of political papers as to which news items require emphasis and comment. This elaborate system of directives is seen as ensuring that the press serves the interest of the whole community in furthering the socialist cause by precluding the possible self-interest and irresponsibility of private individuals.

The 1968 Constitution of the German Democratic Republic guarantees the freedom of the press, radio and television, and states that every citizen of the G.D.R. has the right, "in accordance with the spirit and aims of the Constitution, to express his opinion freely and publicly. This right is not limited by any service or employment relationship. No person may be placed at a disadvantage for exercising this right". From these statements it follows that there is no right to express an opinion which is not "in accordance with the spirit and aims of the Constitution", or, in other words, which can be interpreted as contrary to the interests and development of the Socialist state defined in the Constitution. Editors, who are personally responsible for the content of their papers, and citizens alike realize their obligations, responsibilities and dependence upon the state, society and political system in which they live. For these reasons, formal censorship is not practised.

All newspapers and periodicals are owned and managed by political or independent organizations such as party committees, trade unions, cultural associations, youth organizations, etc. Almost all dailies are controlled by or affiliated to a political party, such as *Neues Deutschland* (Socialist Unity Party), *Der Morgen* (Liberal Democratic Party), *National-Zeitung* (National Democratic Party) and *Neue Zeit* (Christian Democratic Union). *Tribüne* is the organ of the Trade Unions League. The Free German Youth publishes the daily *Junge Welt* and the weekly *Forum*. The official news agency, the *Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst*, became a state monopoly in 1946.

About 40 dailies appear in the G.D.R., with a total circulation of about 8 million. There are 31 weeklies, with a circulation of 8.2 million, and 515 other periodicals and illustrated magazines, with a circulation of 178 million. There is no sensational popular press and though most papers' news coverage is quite serious, the breadth of coverage is restricted by the policy, enunciated by *Neues Deutschland*, of concentrating on news judged to be of interest and value to the public. In January 1975 several of the leading dailies were forced to stop publishing Sunday editions due to the high prices of newsprint.

The most important and influential dailies are those published by the Socialist Unity Party, headed by *Neues Deutschland* in Berlin, and by the Berlin organs of the other parties mentioned above. Though circulation figures are often not disclosed, a very popular paper is *Berliner Zeitung am Abend*. Leading dailies outside Berlin are *Sächsische Zeitung* (Dresden), *Leipziger Volkszeitung* (Leipzig), *Freie Presse* (Karl-Marx-Stadt), *Freiheit* (Halle), *Östliche Zeitung* (Rostock) and *Freies Wort* (Suhl).

The daily press is more influential, particularly in political matters, than the weekly press and periodicals. Outstanding amongst these latter categories are *Wochen-*

post, *Horizont*, *Sonntag* and *Forum*, the popular *Neue Berliner Illustrierte* and the women's *Für Dich*.

PRINCIPAL DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Bauern-Echo: 104 Berlin, Reinhardtstr. 14; f. 1948; morning; organ of the D.B.D.; Editor LEONHARD HELMSCHROTT; circ. 90,400.

Berliner Zeitung: 1056 Berlin, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 29; f. 1945; morning; S.E.D.; Editor DIETER KERSCHER; circ. 322,900.

BZ am Abend: 1056 Berlin, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 29; evening; Editor HORST HERTEL; circ. 183,300.

Brandenburgische Neueste Nachrichten: 15 Potsdam, Lenin-Allee 185; morning; N.D.P.D.; Editor DANKWART HILLE; circ. 23,300.

Der Demokrat: 25 Rostock, Kröpelinerstr. 44/47; f. 1945; C.D.U.; Editor Dr. XAVER KUGLER; circ. 18,200.

Deutsches Sport-Echo: 108 Berlin, Neustädtische Kirchstr. 15; sports; Editor WERNER SCHREIER; circ. 100,000.

Freie Erde: 20 Neubrandenburg, Strasse der Befreiung 27; f. 1945; morning; S.E.D.; Editor GERHARD SCHIEDLWITZ; circ. 160,500.

Freie Presse: 901 Karl-Marx-Stadt 1, Karl-Marx-Allee 15-19; S.E.D.; morning; Editor DIETMAR GRIESHEIMER; circ. 585,900.

Freies Wort: 60 Suhl, Wilhelm-Pieck-Str. 6; morning; S.E.D.; Editor HELMUT LINKE; circ. 149,700.

Freiheit: 402 Halle, Strasse der DSF 67; f. 1946; morning; S.E.D.; Editor Dr. HANS-DIETER KUEGLER; circ. 506,500.

Junge Welt: 1056 Berlin, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 29; morning; F.D.J.; Editor KLAUS RADDATZ; circ. 925,100.

Lausitzer Rundschau: 75 Cottbus, Bahnhofstr. 52; S.E.D.; morning; Editor ROBERT WASSMANN; circ. 234,700.

Leipziger Volkszeitung: 701 Leipzig, Peterssteinweg 10; f. 1894; morning; S.E.D.; Editor WERNER STIEHL; circ. 424,300.

Liberal-Demokratische Zeitung: 40 Halle, Gr. Brauhansstr. 16-17; f. 1945; morning; L.D.P.D.; Editor HANS-HERBERT BIERMANN; circ. 55,400.

Märkische Union: 80 Dresden, Strasse der Befreiung 21; f. 1948; morning; C.D.U.; Editor FRIEDRICH EISMANN; circ. 3,000.

Märkische Volksstimme: 15 Potsdam, Friedrich-Engels-Str. 24; morning; S.E.D.; Editor Dr. PETER THOMMER; circ. 257,500.

Mitteldeutsche Neueste Nachrichten: 701 Leipzig, Thomassstr. 2; morning; N.D.P.D.; Editor HANS-REINHOLD; circ. 16,600.

Der Morgen: 108 Berlin, Johannes-Dieckmann-Str. 47; f. 1945; morning; L.D.P.D.; Editor G. FISCHER; circ. 50,600.

National-Zeitung: 1055 Berlin, Prenzlauer Allee 10; f. 1947; morning; N.D.P.D.; Editor and chief HORST KREMER; circ. 69,300.

Der Neue Weg: 40 Halle, Klement-Gottschalk-Str. 64; f. 1946; morning; C.D.U.; Editor Dr. M. MEYERHOF; circ. 35,700.

Neue Zeit: 1056 Berlin, Mittelstr. 2; f. 1947; morning; C.D.U.; Editor Dr. DIETMAR GRIESHEIMER; circ. 585,900.

Neuer Tag: 12 Frankfurt a.d. Oder, Karl-Marx-Str. 23; morning; S.E.D.; Editor HERBERT THIEME; circ. 153,600.

Neues Deutschland: 1017 Berlin, Franz-Mehring-Platz 1; f. 1946; morning; S.E.D.; Editor JOACHIM HERRMANN; circ. 1,100,000.

Norddeutsche Neueste Nachrichten: 25 Rostock, Kröpelinerstr. 21; f. 1953; morning; N.D.P.D.; Editor WOLF-DIETRICH GEHRKE; circ. 29,500.

Norddeutsche Zeitung: 27 Schwerin, Graf-Schack-Allee 11; f. 1946; morning; L.D.P.D.; Editor GÜNTER GRASMEYER; circ. 20,800.

Nova Doba: 86 Bautzen, Tuchmacher Str. 27; morning; Editor SIEGHARD KOSEL; circ. 1,600.

Ostsee Zeitung: 25 Rostock, Richard-Wagner-Str. 1A; f. 1952; morning; S.E.D.; Editor SIEGBERT SCHÜTT; circ. 243,000.

Sächsische Neueste Nachrichten: 806 Dresden, Antonstr. 8; morning; organ of the N.D.P.D.; Editor JOCHEN HÜBER; circ. 29,000.

Sächsische Zeitung: 801 Dresden, Julian-Grimau-Allee; f. 1946; morning; S.E.D.; Editor RUDI SCHIMMER; circ. 485,800.

Sächsisches Tageblatt: 80 Dresden, Fritz-Heckert Platz 9/10; f. 1946; morning; L.D.P.D.; Editor WERNER SCHUCHARDT; circ. 66,000.

Schweriner Volkszeitung: 27 Schwerin, Wismarische Str. 144/146; f. 1946; S.E.D.; Editor HANS BRANDT; circ. 160,700.

Thüringer Neueste Nachrichten: 53 Weimar, Goetheplatz 9A; f. 1951; N.D.P.D.; Editor CONRAD VON UNRUH; circ. 29,200.

Thüringer Tageblatt: 53 Weimar, Coudraystr. 6; f. 1951; morning; C.D.U.; Editor FRANZ GERTH; circ. 27,000.

Thüringische Landeszeitung: 53 Weimar, Marienstr. 14; f. 1945; morning; L.D.P.D.; Editor H.-D. WOITHON; circ. 44,000.

Tribüne: 1193 Berlin, Am Treptower Park 28/30; f. 1945; morning; F.D.G.B.; Editor CLAUD FRIEDRICH; circ. 390,000.

Die Union: 80 Dresden, Strasse der Befreiung 21; f. 1946; morning; C.D.U.; Editor FRIEDRICH EISMANN; circ. 61,000.

Das Volk: 501 Erfurt, Juri-Gagarin-Ring 113-117; f. 1946; morning; S.E.D.; Editor HARALD KREFT; circ. 340,000.

Volksstimme: Magdeburg, Bahnhofstr. 17; morning; S.E.D.; Editor HEINZ WIESE; circ. 394,000.

Volkswacht: 65 Gera, Julius Fucik Str. 18; S.E.D.; morning; Editor LOTHAR OBERÜCK; circ. 203,500.

POPULAR PERIODICALS

(selection)

Bild und Ton: Karl-Heine-Str. 16, 7031 Leipzig; special photographic and cinematographic monthly; circ. 5,300.

Deine Gesundheit: Neue Grünstrasse 18, 102 Berlin; popular monthly dealing with health and welfare; circ. 242,700.

Einheit: Am Marx-Engels Platz, 102 Berlin; monthly; circ. 273,000.

Eulenspiegel: 1056 Berlin, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 29; political satirical weekly; Editor GERT NAGEL; circ. 362,800.

FF-dabei: 1056 Berlin, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 29; weekly; Editor OSMUND SCHWAB; circ. 1,382,500.

Filmspiegel: Oranienburger Str. 67, 104 Berlin; fortnightly; films and cinematography; circ. 268,900.

Forum: 1056 Berlin, Postfach 43; fortnightly; student affairs; F.D.J.; circ. 21,400.

Fotografie: Karl-Heine-Str. 16, 7031 Leipzig; special photographic monthly; circ. 63,200.

Fotokino-Magazin: Karl-Heine-Str. 16, 7031 Leipzig; popular photographic monthly; circ. 78,200.

Freie Welt: 1056 Berlin, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 29; international politics; weekly; Editor JOCHEN UMANN; circ. 321,500.

Für Dich: 1056 Berlin, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 29; women's weekly; Editor LIESELOTTE THOMS-MEINRICH; circ. 927,200.

FUWO—Die Neue Fussballwoche: Neustädtische Kirchstr. 15, 108 Berlin; weekly; football; Editor MANFRED SCHLEGEL; circ. 250,000.

Guter Rat: Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78, 701 Leipzig; quarterly for women and home; circ. 446,700.

Horizont: 1056 Berlin, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 29; Editor ERNST-OTTO SCHWABE; weekly; international politics and economics; circ. 105,000.

Illustrierter Motorsport: Neustädtische Kirchstr. 15, 108 Berlin; monthly; cars, motorcycles and motor-boats; Editor EBERHARD PESTER; circ. 127,176.

Jugend und Technik: 108 Berlin, Mauerstr. 39; f. 1953; popular technological monthly for young people; circ. 180,400.

Die Kirche: 102 Berlin, Sophienstr. 3; organ of the Evangelical Church; Editor Pastor GERHARD JOHANN; circ. 40,800.

Das Magazin: 1056 Berlin, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 29; monthly; Editor HILDE EISLER; circ. 535,000.

Modische Maschen: Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78, 701 Leipzig; popular women's quarterly for fashion and knitting; circ. 525,200.

Neue Berliner Illustrierte: 1056 Berlin, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 29; f. 1945; weekly; Editor WOLFGANG NORDALM; circ. 723,000.

Neues Leben: 108 Berlin, Mauerstr. 39; monthly; youth; circ. 496,600.

PRAMO: Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78, 701 Leipzig; monthly; practical fashion for women and children; circ. 753,100.

saison: Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78, 701 Leipzig; quarterly; fashion; circ. 209,500.

Sankt-Hedwigs-Blatt: 108 Berlin, Hinter der Katholischen Kirche; fortnightly; organ of the Catholic church; circ. 25,000.

Sibylle: Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78, 701 Leipzig; six per year; women's fashion magazine; circ. 199,800.

Sonntag: 108 Berlin, Niederwallstr. 39; cultural weekly; Editor HANS JACOBUS; circ. 16,300.

Standpunkt: 119 Berlin, Fennstr. 16; Protestant monthly; circ. 3,000.

Urania: Salomon Strasse 26-28, 701 Leipzig; popular scientific monthly; circ. 116,600.

Wochenpost: 1056 Berlin, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 29; weekly; Editor KURT NEHEIMER; circ. 1,169,700.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS

(selection)

Ärztliche Jugendkunde: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18b, Postfach 109; f. 1888; Editors Prof. Dr. H. GRIMM, Prof. Dr. H. PATZER; five times a year; circ. 750.

Bildende Kunst: Oranienburger Str. 67, 104 Berlin; monthly; applied art; circ. 15,100.

Biologische Rundschau: Villengang 2, 69 Jena; two monthly; all fields of biology; Editor F. W. STÖCKER; circ. 1,300.

Chemische Technik: Karl-Heine-Str. 27, 7031 Leipzig; monthly; chemistry; circ. 3,400.

Deutsche Aussenpolitik: 1157 Berlin, Hönower Str. 1; monthly international politics; circ. 5,400.

Das Deutsche Gesundheitswesen: Neue Grünstrasse 18, 102 Berlin; weekly for the medical profession; circ. 11,700.

Deutsche Lehrerzeitung: 108 Berlin, Lindenstr. 54A; weekly; Editor WOLFGANG KUERT; circ. 148,100.

Deutsche Nationalbibliographie und Bibliographie des im Ausland erschienenen deutschsprachigen Schrifttums: 701 Leipzig, Deutscher Platz 1; register of all German language publications all over the world; published by the Deutsche Bücherei, Leipzig, in three sections: Series A: New publications of the book trade (weekly); Series B: New publications not for general sale (fortnightly); Series C: Theses and Inaugural Dissertations (monthly).

Elektrie: Oranienburger Str. 13-14, 102 Berlin; monthly for electrical trade; circ. 6,000.

Film und Fernsehen: 104 Berlin, Oranienburger Str. 67-68; monthly; organ of the Union of Film and TV Artists; circ. 6,100.

Fremdsprachen: Gerichtsweg 26, Postfach 130, 701 Leipzig; quarterly dealing with interpreting, translating, etc. in Russian, English, French and Spanish; circ. 3,200.

Ganztägige Bildung und Erziehung: Lindenstr. 54A, 108 Berlin; monthly; education; circ. 33,100.

Gärtnerpost: 104 Berlin, Reinhardtstr. 14; fortnightly; gardening, agriculture; circ. 20,800.

Handelswoche: Am Friedrichshain 22, 1055 Berlin; fortnightly for trade and business; circ. 93,600.

Das Hochschulwesen: 108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 167/168; monthly; education; circ. 3,100.

Humanitas: Neue Grünstrasse 18, 102 Berlin; fortnightly for medical and social welfare; circ. 51,500.

Junge Generation: 108 Berlin, Mauerstr. 39, monthly; youth; circ. 79,400.

die mode: Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78, 701 Leipzig; twice yearly fashion; circ. 23,300.

Neue Deutsche Bauernzeitung: 1017 Berlin, Franz-Mehring-Platz 1; agricultural weekly; Editor Dr. ARNOLD KRIENER; circ. 187,700.

Neue Deutsche Literatur: 108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 169; f. 1953; monthly; review of literature; Editor WALTER NOWOJSKI; circ. 9,500.

Das neue Handwerk: Am Friedrichshain 22, 1055 Berlin; fortnightly for industry; circ. 228,800.

Neue Werbung: Am Friedrichshain 22, 1055 Berlin; bi-monthly; advertising; circ. 19,600.

Plaste und Kautschuk: Karl-Heine-Str. 27, 7031 Leipzig; monthly; chemistry, physics, processing and application; circ. 3,600.

Psychiatrie, Neurologie und medizinische Psychologie: Schuhmachergässchen 1-3, 701 Leipzig; monthly; psychology, neurology, psychiatry; circ. 2,100.

radio fernsehen elektronik: Oranienburger Str. 13-14, 102 Berlin; bi-weekly; theory and practice of electronics; circ. 45,100.

Sozialistische Finanzwirtschaft: Am Friedrichshain 22, 1055 Berlin; fortnightly; finance and economics; circ. 43,900.

Technische Gemeinschaft: Kronenstr. 18, 108 Berlin; monthly; technology; circ. 208,000.

Theater der Zeit: Oranienburger Str. 67, 104 Berlin; monthly; theatre and drama; circ. 8,500.

Weltbühne: 108 Berlin, Otto-Nuschkestr. 10-11; weekly; politics, art, economics; Editor PETER THEEK; circ. 28,700.

Die Wirtschaft: 1055 Berlin, Am Friedrichshain 22; f. 1946; economics; Editor KARLHEINZ HILBERT; circ. 69,500.

Zahntechnik: Neue Grünstrasse 18, 102 Berlin; monthly; dentistry; circ. 5,230.

ZAMM: Leipzig Strasse 3-4, 108 Berlin; twelve per year; applied mathematics and mechanics; circ. 1,900.

Zeitschrift für Chemie: 7031 Leipzig, Karl-Heine-Str. 27; monthly; chemistry; circ. 2,000.

Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft: Glinkastr. 13-15, 108 Berlin; monthly; history and historiography; circ. 4,500.

Zeitschrift für Psychologie mit Zeitschrift für angewandte Psychologie: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18b, Postfach 109; f. 1890; Editors Prof. Dr. F. KLIX, Prof. Dr. H. D. SCHMIDT, Dr. H. SYDOW, Dr. J. MEHL, Dr. F. KUKLA; four times a year; circ. 1,325.

Zentralblatt für Neurochirurgie: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18b, Postfach 109; f. 1936; three times a year; Editors Dr. F. WEICKMANN, H. G. NIEBELING, Dr. W. E. GOLDBAHN; circ. 1,100.

NEWS AGENCY

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (A.D.N.): 1026 Berlin, Mollstr. 1; f. 1946; official news agency of the German Democratic Republic. A.D.N. has correspondents in 38 foreign countries. Maintains a press photo dept. "Zentralbild", and provides radio teletype casts in German, English, French, Spanish and Arabic as well as radio photo services.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 102 Berlin, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 11.

Agerpres (Romania): 102 Berlin, Köpenicker Str. 104.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 102 Berlin, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 11; Corresp. RICCARDO EHRMAN.

Belga (Belgium): 1017 Berlin, Koppenstr. 59.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): 102 Berlin, Alexanderstr. 5.

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (Czechoslovakia): 1157 Berlin, Warmbaderstr. 126.

Deutsche Presse Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): 108 Berlin, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 97.

Hsinhua (China): 1157 Berlin, Waldowallee 11.

IPA (India): 1017 Berlin, Singerstr. 110.

Middle East News Agency (MENA) (Egypt): 110 Berlin, Berlinerstr. 4.

Magyar Távirati Iroda (MTI) (Hungary): 102 Berlin, Mollstr. 12.

Polska Agencja Prasowa (PAP) (Poland): 113 Berlin, Karl-Vesperstr. 7; and 108 Berlin, Neustädtische Kirchstr. 3.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): 108 Berlin, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 89.

Reuters (U.K.): 1058 Berlin, Schönhauser Allee 27; Corresp. M. BRAYNE.

Syrian Arab News Agency (SANA): 1136 Berlin, Rosenfelder Ring 125.

Tanjug (Yugoslavia): 102 Berlin, Lichtenbergerstr. 13.

Tass (U.S.S.R.): 1157 Berlin, Römerweg 113.

Viet-Nam News Agency (VNA): 1017 Berlin, Leninplatz 27.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Verband der Journalisten der DDR: 108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 101; Chair. HARRI CZEPUCK.

PUBLISHERS

- Akademie-Verlag:** 108 Berlin, Leipziger Str. 3-4; f. 1946; books on scientific theory and practice.
- Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft Geest & Portig K.-G.:** 701 Leipzig, Sternwartenstr. 8; f. 1906; mathematics, physics, science, engineering.
- Altberliner Verlag Lucie Groszer:** 102 Berlin, Neue Schönhäuserstr. 8; 1945; children's and young people's books.
- Aufbau-Verlag Berlin und Weimar:** 108 Berlin, Französische Str. 32; f. 1945; literature, German and foreign, classical literature and criticism.
- Johann Ambrosius Barth:** 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 18b, Postfach 109; f. 1780; textbooks, monographs and periodicals, medicine, stomatology, physics, chemistry, astronomy and psychology; Dir. K. WIECKE.
- VEB Verlag für Bauwesen:** 108 Berlin, Französische Str. 13-14; building.
- VEB Bibliographisches Institut Leipzig:** 701 Leipzig, Gerichtsweg 26; f. 1826; encyclopaedias, German language books, reference books, bibliographies, biographies, information and documentation.
- Bild und Heimat:** 98 Reichenbach i. Vogtland, Rossplatz 15; calenders and postcards.
- Hermann Böhlaus Nachf. Verlag:** 53 Weimar, Meyerstr. 50A; f. 1624; literary history and criticism, history, law.
- VEB Breitkopf & Härtel Musikverlag:** 701 Leipzig, Karlstr. 10; f. 1719; classical music, contemporary music, literature on music.
- VEB F. A. Brockhaus Verlag:** 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 17; f. 1805; travel books, reference books, picture books, popular science.
- VEB Verlag für Buch- und Bibliothekswesen:** 701 Leipzig, Gerichtsweg 26; f. 1953; bibliographies.
- Buchverlag Der Morgen:** 108 Berlin, J.-Dieckmann-Strasse 47; f. 1958; belles-lettres, politics.
- VEB Deutscher Landwirtschaftsverlag:** 104 Berlin, Reinhardtstr. 14; f. 1960; agriculture.
- VEB Deutscher Verlag der Wissenschaften:** 108 Berlin, Johannes-Dieckmann-Str. 10; f. 1954; mathematics, physics, chemistry, philosophy, psychology, history.
- VEB Deutscher Verlag für Grundstoffindustrie:** 7031 Leipzig, Karl-Heine Str. 27; f. 1960; technical books for science and industry.
- VEB Deutscher Verlag für Musik:** 701 Leipzig, Karlstr. 10; f. 1954; classical and contemporary music and literature on music.
- Dieterich'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung:** 701 Leipzig, Goldschmidtstr. 31; f. 1766; literature; Dir. Dr. RUDOLF MARX.
- Dietz Verlag Berlin:** 102 Berlin, Wallstr. 76/79; f. 1945; social science, politics, history, philosophy, political economy, cultural policy, memoirs, periodicals.
- VEB Domowina-Verlag:** 86 Bautzen, Tuchmacherstrasse 27; f. 1958; books in Sorbian and in German on Sorbian culture.
- Edition Leipzig—Verlag für Kunst und Wissenschaft:** 703 Leipzig, Karl-Liebknecht-Str. 77; f. 1960; arts and history of civilization, scientific and bibliophilic reprints, science and technics, general.
- VEB Edition Peters:** 701 Leipzig, Talstr. 10, Postfach 746; f. 1800; classical and contemporary music.
- VEB Verlag Enzyklopädie Leipzig:** 701 Leipzig, Gerichtsweg 26; f. 1956; dictionaries, foreign language textbooks.
- Eulenspiegel, Verlag für Satire und Humor:** 108 Berlin, Kronenstr. 73/74; f. 1954; humour, satire, caricature, cartoons.
- Evangelische Haupt-Bibelgesellschaft zu Berlin:** 1017 Berlin, Krautstr. 52; f. 1814.
- Evangelische Verlagsanstalt G.m.b.H.:** 1017 Berlin, Krautstr. 52; f. 1946; religion.
- VEB Fachbuchverlag:** 7031 Leipzig, Karl-Heine-Str. 16; f. 1949; mathematics, physics and technical books and technical periodicals.
- VEB Gustav Fischer Verlag:** 69 Jena, Villengang 2; f. 1878; biological science, human and veterinary medicine.
- VEB Fotokinoverlag:** 7031 Leipzig, Karl-Heine-Strasse 16; f. 1957; books on photography, cinematography and periodicals.
- Verlag für die Frau:** 701 Leipzig, Friedrich-Ebert-Str. 76-78; f. 1946; women's magazines and books, fashion, household, family, hobby.
- Greifenverlag:** 682 Rudolstadt, Heidecksburg, Postfach 142; f. 1919; belles lettres.
- Harth Musik Verlag:** 701 Leipzig, Karl-Liebknechtstr. 12; f. 1946.
- Henschelverlag Kunst und Gesellschaft:** 104 Berlin, Oranienburgerstr. 67; f. 1945; stage, music, literature, film, art.
- VEB Hermann Haack Geographisch-Kartographische Anstalt Gotha/Leipzig:** 58 Gotha, Justus-Perthes Str. 3-9; f. 1785; maps, atlases, geographical books and periodicals.
- VEB Hinstorff Verlag Rostock:** 25 Rostock, Kröpelinestr. 25; German and north European literature, maritime literature.
- S. Hirzel Verlag:** 701 Leipzig, Sternwartenstr. 8; f. 1853; medicine, veterinary medicine, natural sciences, technics, agronomicsciences, intellectualsciences, periodicals, review, *Deutsches Wörterbuch* von J. und W. Grimm.
- VEB Friedrich Hofmeister Musikverlag:** 701 Leipzig, Karlstr. 10; f. 1807; classical, contemporary and folk music.
- Insel-Verlag Anton Kippenberg:** 7022 Leipzig, Mottelerstr. 8; f. 1899; world literature.
- Verlag Junge Welt:** 108 Berlin, Mauerstrasse 39/40; f. 1952; books and periodicals for children and young people.
- Gustav Kiepenheuer Verlag:** 7022 Leipzig, Mottelerstr. 8; f. 1909; classics; modern literature.
- Kinderbuchverlag:** 108 Berlin, Behrenstr. 40-41, Postfach 1225; f. 1949; children's books.
- Gebrüder Knabe Verlag:** 53 Weimar, Lutherhof, Luthergasse 1; f. 1933; children's books.
- Koehler & Amelang (VOB):** 701 Leipzig, Hainstr. 2; f. 1925; history, history of culture and art, literary history, theology.
- VEB Verlag der Kunst:** 8019 Dresden, Spenerstr. 21; f. 1952; art books and reproductions.
- VEB Lied der Zeit, Musikverlag:** 102 Berlin, Rosa-Luxemburgstr. 41; f. 1954; classical and light music, sheet-music for children and young people, theatre music; almanacs, autographs; Dir. PETER RANFT.
- Paul List Verlag:** 701 Leipzig, Paul-List-Str. 22; f. 1894; literature.
- Militärverlag der DDR:** 1055 Berlin, Storkower Str. 158, Postfach 6943; f. 1956; sociological literature, fiction.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Mitteldeutscher Verlag: 401 Halle/Saale, Postfach 295, Thälmannplatz 2; general fiction and non-fiction; Man. Dir. Dr. EBERHARD GÜNTHER.

Verlag der Nation: 104 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 113; f. 1948; literature, politics; Dir. GÜNTER HOFÉ.

Das Neue Berlin, Verlag: 108 Berlin, Kronenstr. 73-74; f. 1946; crime, adventure, science-fiction.

Verlag Neues Leben: 108 Berlin, Behrenstr. 40/41; f. 1946; books for young people and fiction; Man. Dir. RUDOLF CHOWANETZ.

Neumann Verlag: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 26-28; f. 1947; books on gardening, forestry, agriculture, shooting, fishing, nature.

VEB Max Niemeyer Verlag Halle/Leipzig: 701 Leipzig, Gerichtsweg 26; f. 1869; linguistic.

Verlag Philipp Reclam Jun.: 7031 Leipzig, Nonnenstr. 38; f. 1828; Reclam's *Universal-Bibliothek*: pocket-book series (including fiction, poetry, drama, philosophy, history and culture, language and literature, music and music drama, biographies and documents) and works of world literature in attractive format.

Prisma-Verlag Zenner und Gürchott: 701 Leipzig, Leibnizstr. 10; f. 1957; popular science, art history, novels; Dirs. KLAUS ZENNER, FRITZ GÜRCHOTT.

Pro musica Verlag: 701 Leipzig, Karl-Liebknechtstr. 12; f. 1946.

VEB Rätigloben-Verlag Leipzig: 7033 Leipzig, Raimundstr. 14; f. 1917.

Rütten & Loening Berlin: 108 Berlin, Französische Str. 32, Postfach 1217; f. 1844; belles lettres; literary criticism magazines.

VEB E. A. Seemann, Buch- und Kunstverlag: 701 Leipzig, Jacobstr. 6; f. 1858; art books and reproductions.

St. Benno Verlag G.m.b.H.: 7033 Leipzig, Thüringerstr. 1-3; f. 1951; Catholic publications.

Seven Seas Publishers: 108 Berlin, Glinkastr. 13-15; paperbacks, books by English language writers, and English translations of modern G.D.R. authors.

Sportverlag: 108 Berlin, Neustädtische Kirchstr. 15; f. 1947; sports.

Staatsverlag der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik: 108 Berlin, Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 17; f. 1963; official publications, law, history, economics, politics.

Publishers, Radio and Television

Theodor Steinkopff Verlag: 8053 Dresden, Loschwitzer Str. 32; f. 1908; natural science, medicine, technology.

VEB Verlag Technik: 102 Berlin, Oranienburgerstr. 13-14; f. 1946; technical books, dictionaries and periodicals.

BSB B.G., Teubner Verlagsgesellschaft Leipzig: 701 Leipzig, Sternwartenstr. 8; f. 1811; mathematics, physics, science, technology, classical philology.

VEB Georg Thieme: 69 Jena, Villengang 2; f. 1886; medicine, bioscience.

VEB Tourist Verlag Berlin/Leipzig: 102 Berlin, Neue Grünstr. 17; f. 1953; maps, tourist guides and travel books.

transpress VEB Verlag für Verkehrswesen: 108 Berlin, Französische Str. 13/14; f. 1960; specialized literature on transport, philately, numismatics.

Tribüne, Verlag und Druckereien des F.D.G.B.: 1193 Berlin, Am Treptower Park 28-30; f. 1945; trade union publications, general literature.

Union Verlag VOB: 108 Berlin, Charlottenstr. 79; publications of the Christlich-Demokratische Union Deutschlands; f. 1951; literature, art.

Urania-Verlag Leipzig . Jena . Berlin: 701 Leipzig, Salomonstr. 26-28, Postfach 969; f. 1924; natural and social sciences, cultural history, hobbies.

Verlag Die Wirtschaft: 1055 Berlin, Am Friedrichshain 22; f. 1946; specialist books, brochures and periodicals on economics, industrial management, statistics, economic planning, data processing, work study, trade.

VEB Verlag Volk und Gesundheit: 102 Berlin, Neue Grünstr. 18; f. 1952; medicine.

Verlag Volk und Welt: 108 Berlin, Glinkastr. 13-15; f. 1947; 20th-century international fiction, drama and poetry.

Volk und Wissen Volkseigener Verlag: 108 Berlin, Lindenstr. 54A; f. 1945; adult education; Dir. Dr. LAABS.

Verlag Zeit im Bild: 801 Dresden, Julian-Grimau-Allee 10; f. 1946; books, brochures and periodicals in foreign languages.

A. Ziemsen Verlag: 46 Wittenberg Lutherstadt, Lucas-Cranach-Str. 21; f. 1902; works on biology.

PUBLISHERS' ORGANIZATION

Börsenverein der Deutschen Buchhändler zu Leipzig: 701 Leipzig, Gerichtsweg 26, P.O.B. 146; f. 1825.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Staatliches Komitee für Rundfunk (State Committee for Radio Broadcasting): 116 Berlin, Nalepastr. 18-50; Chair. RUDOLF SINGER; the co-ordinating body of the four central radio organizations in the G.D.R., which are:

HOME SERVICE

Stimme der DDR: 116 Berlin, Nalepastr. 18-50; Intendant MARTIN RADMANN.

Radio DDR: 116 Berlin, Nalepastr. 18-50; Intendant ROLF SCHMIDT.

There are twelve Medium Wave and ten VHF transmitters with studios in Leipzig, Dresden, Weimar, Schwerin, Rostock, Cottbus, Neubrandenburg, Karl-Marx-Stadt, Halle, Magdeburg, Cera, Potsdam and Suhl, broadcasting 168 hours a week on Programme I and 98 hours a week on Programme II.

Berliner Rundfunk: Berlin, Nalepastr. 18-50; Intendant HANNES POTTHAST.

There are seven Medium Wave and eleven VHF transmitters broadcasting 140 hours a week from studios in Berlin, Potsdam and Frankfurt/O.

EXTERNAL SERVICE

Radio Berlin International: 116 Berlin, Nalepastr. 18-50; Chief Editor KLAUS FISCHER.

Broadcasts in twelve languages (Arabic, Danish, English, French, German, Greek, Hindi, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swahili and Swedish) on one Medium Wave and thirty-three Short Wave transmitters.

Radio Volga: Menzelstrasse 5, 15 Potsdam; operates one 200 kW transmitter on 1141 metres for Soviet forces in the G.D.R.; broadcasts for 18 hours a day with its own Russian language programmes and relays from Radio Moscow.

In 1976 radio licences issued totalled 6,205,300.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

TELEVISION

Staatliches Komitee für Fernsehen (*State Committee for Television Broadcasting*): 1199 Berlin-Adlershof; Chair. HEINZ ADAMECK; Supervises:

Fernsehen der DDR: 1199 Berlin-Adlershof, Rudower Chaussee 3; Programme Dir. Dr. HANS-JOACHIM SEIDOWSKY; Technical Dir. ROLF KRAMER; Dir. of

Radio and Television, Finance, Trade and Industry

International Relations Dr. KURT OTTERSBERG; member of International Radio and Television Organization since 1960.

There are sixteen transmitters and nine relay stations, which in 1976 broadcast 92 hours a week on Programme I (66 hours in colour) and 41 hours a week on Programme II (27 hours in colour).

5,350,800 television licences were issued in 1976.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; m. = million; M. = Marks)

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Staatsbank der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (*State Bank of the German Democratic Republic*): 108 Berlin, Charlottenstrasse 33-33A; f. 1948; capital stock 1,500m. M.; Pres. HORST KAMINSKY; Vice-Pres. HANS TAUT.

OTHER BANKS

Berliner Volksbank G.m.b.H.: 108 Berlin, Neustädtische Kirchstr. 4-5.

Deutsche Aussenhandelsbank A.G.: 108 Berlin, Unter den Linden 24-30; f. 1966; responsible for the carrying out of all business connected with export, import and transit trade; cap. 800m. M.; Pres. Dr. HELMUT DIETRICH; Vice-Pres. Dr. WERNER POLZE.

Deutsche Handelsbank A.G.: 108 Berlin, Behrenstr. 22; f. 1956; cap. 80m. M.; conducts banking business with

regard to import, export and transit trade; Gen. Man. FEODOR ZIESCHE; Deputy Gen. Mans. VERA ANSBACH, HEINRICH GRAMER.

Landwirtschaftsbank der D.D.R.: 108 Berlin, Clara-Zetkin-Str. 37; f. 1951; cap. 250m. M; credits for agricultural and co-operative organizations.

Sparkasse der Stadt Berlin: 102 Berlin, Alexanderplatz 2.

INSURANCE

Auslands-und Rückversicherungs-A.G. der DDR (DARAG): 102 Berlin, Inselstr. 1b; f. 1958; marine insurances of all kinds and in all currencies, re-insurance, non-payment insurance; Chair. GÜNTER HEIN; Gen. Man. R. WETZEL; Asst. Gen. Mans. I. KERREIT, H. PFEUFER, W. SCHNABEL.

Staatliche Versicherung der D.D.R.: 1017 Berlin, Ehrenbergstr. 11; f. 1952; State organization for property, liability, and personal insurance; Gen. Man. GÜNTER HEIN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Ministerium für Aussenhandel (*Ministry of Foreign Trade*): 108 Berlin, Unter den Linden 44/60.

The greater part of trade and industry in the German Democratic Republic is nationalized and under direct governmental control. Each major industry has its own Association.

CHAMBER OF FOREIGN TRADE

Kammer für Aussenhandel der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik: 108 Berlin, Schadowstrasse 1; f. 1952; Pres. RUDOLF MURGOTT.

Members of the Chamber are the foreign trade corporations and the major industrial enterprises. Publ. *GDR Economic Service* (monthly).

FOREIGN TRADE ENTERPRISES

Bergbau-Handel: 108 Berlin, Otto-Nuschke-Str. 55; exports sulphates, fertilizers, building materials; imports hard coal and hard-coal coke, ores and concentrates, fertilizers, building materials.

BuchExport: 701 Leipzig, Leninstr. 16; books, periodicals, music, maps, records, coins and medals, stationery.

Büromaschinen-Export G.m.b.H.: 108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 61; data-processing equipment.

VEB Carl Zeiss Jena: 69 Jena, Carl-Zeiss-Str. 1; instruments and instrument systems for industrial research, particularly in optics.

Chemie-Export-Import: 1055 Berlin, Storkower Strasse 133; chemicals) incl. household chemicals, plastics and photographic materials.

DEFA Aussenhandel: 1058 Berlin, Milastr. 2; films.

Demusa m.b.H.: 108 Berlin, Charlottenstr. 46; musical instruments, toys, prams, arts and crafts, jewellery.

Elektrotechnik Export-Import: 102 Berlin, Alexanderplatz, Haus der Elektroindustrie; electrical installations for industry, radio, railways.

Fruchtimex m.b.H.: 102 Berlin, Schicklerstr. 7; fresh fruit and vegetables, raw products for children's food.

Genussmittel Import-Export: 108 Berlin, Thälmannplatz 2; exports and imports foodstuffs, spices, brewing malt, wines and spirits; also imports coffee, cocoa, tea.

Glas-Keramik: 108 Berlin, Kronenstr. 19/19a; glass and glass products, porcelain, earthenware.

Heim-Electric Export-Import: 1026 Berlin, Alexanderplatz 6; electric household appliances, equipment for engineering, electronics and electric industry, cameras.

Holz und Papier Export-Import: 108 Berlin, Krausenstr. 35-56; exports paper, furniture; imports timber, veneers, wicker, cellulose, paper.

Industrieanlagen-Import: 108 Berlin, Mauerstr. 83-84; import of plant for chemical, electro-chemical, metallurgical, glass, ceramics, and construction industries.

Intermed Export-Import: 102 Berlin, Schicklerstr. 5-7, P.O.B. 17; medical equipment and supplies (including public health service), technical education equipment, equipment for industrial and agricultural research.

Interpelz Export-Import G.m.b.H.: 701 Leipzig, Brühl 42-50; leather goods, shoes, furs and hides.

- Intrac Handelsgesellschaft m.b.H.:** 110 Berlin, Pestalozzistr. 5-8; metals, ores, mineral oil and oil products.
- Invest-Export:** 108 Berlin, Johannes-Dieckmann-Str. 7-9; export of plant and machinery for industry, wire, equipment for special fields of foodstuffs sector.
- Isocommerz G.m.b.H.:** 1115 Berlin-Buch, Lindenberger Weg 70; radioactive and stable isotopes, gases, luminescent material, vacuum chemicals.
- Kunst- und Antiquitäten G.m.b.H.:** 108 Berlin, Französische Str. 15; art and antiquities.
- Limex G.m.b.H.:** 102 Berlin, Breite Str. 12-17; metal and concrete constructions and building material; responsible for scientific-technological co-operation with socialist and developing countries on the basis of state orders.
- Maschinen-Export:** 108 Berlin, Mohrenstr. 53-54; railway vehicles, cranes, building machines, mining plants.
- Metallurgiehandel G.m.b.H.:** 1054 Berlin, Brunnenstr. 188-190; steel and other metals.
- Nahrung Export-Import:** 102 Berlin, Schicklerstr. 5-7, P.O.B. 1503; seeds, sugar, starch, dairy products, meat, fish, live animals.
- Schiffscommerz:** 25 Rostock, Doberaner Str. 44-47; freighters, fishing vessels, special ships and marine machinery and equipment.
- Technocommerz G.m.b.H.** 108 Berlin, Johannes-Dieckmann-Str. 11-13; technical equipment including air-conditioning, refrigeration plants, pumps, thermal power plants; also imports aircraft and aircraft equipment.
- Textilcommerz:** 108 Berlin, Behrenstr. 46; materials, clothing, household linen.
- Transportmaschinen Export-Import:** 108 Berlin, Johannes-Dieckmann-Strasse 11-13; agricultural machinery and small motor vehicles.
- VEB Uhren- und Maschinenkombinat Ruhla:** 5906 Ruhla, Bahnhofstr. 27; watches, clocks and chronometers.
- Union:** 108 Berlin, Wilhelm-Külz-Str. 46; tools, metalware, sports and camping equipment.

- Unitechna:** 108 Berlin, Mohrenstr. 53-54; machinery for textiles and printing industries, and for plastics and elastics processing industries.
- Wiratex:** 108 Berlin, Unter den Linden 62-68; clothing, carpets, upholstery, haberdashery.
- WMW-Export-Import:** 104 Berlin, Chausseestr. 111-112; exports machine tools.
- Zentral-Kommerz G.m.b.H., Gesellschaft für internationalen Handel (Organization for International Trade):** 110 Berlin, Schönholzer Str. 10/11.
- Zimex GmbH:** 701 Leipzig, Goldschmidtstrasse 29; exports printed items, cards, playing cards.

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Vereinigungen volkseigener Betriebe der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (Associations of Nationally Owned Enterprises): each major industry has its own Association and the foreign trade enterprises co-operate closely with them. The managements of the Associations share responsibility with the foreign trade enterprises for the export of modern and top quality products, for market research, for advising customers and for organizing a number of services.

TRADE UNIONS

Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (Confederation of Free German Trade Unions): 102 Berlin 2, Fritz-Heckert-Str. 70; f. 1945; 7.8 million mems.; Chair. HARRY TISCH; publs. *Tribüne* (daily), *Die Arbeit* (monthly).

Fifteen specialized Unions are federated under the Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund.

TRADE FAIRS

International Leipzig Trade Fair: Leipziger Messeamt, Markt 11/15, Postfach 720, 701 Leipzig; 60 exhibiting countries; 200 issuing offices for Fair cards in principal cities of the world; capital and consumer goods; twice a year in March and September; Dir.-Gen. FRIEDRICH WONSACK. Publs. *Leipziger Messe Journal*, *MM-Information*.

International Book Fair: Messehaus am Markt, Leipzig; annually in March.

TRANSPORT

Ministerium für Verkehrswesen (Ministry of Transport): Ministerrat der DDR, 1086 Berlin, Vossstr. 33; controls all transport.

RAILWAYS

Deutsche Reichsbahn: 1086 Berlin, Vossstr. 33; under the auspices of the Ministry of Transport. In 1976 there were 14,307 km. normal gauge of which 1,503 km. were electrified. There were also 331 km. narrow gauge.

ROADS

Hauptverwaltung Strassenwesen: 1086 Berlin, Vossstr. 33; Autobahns (motorways) 1,585 km., trunk roads 11,420 km., district roads 34,525 km., roads in towns and villages (*Kommunalstrassen*) 71,395 km. (1976).

INLAND WATERWAYS

Hauptverwaltung der Wasserstrassen und der Binnenschifffahrt: 1086 Berlin, Vossstr. 33; controls all inland shipping. Navigable waterways 2,546 km.

Direktion der Binnenschifffahrt: 1017 Berlin, Alt Stralau 55-58.

Affiliated:

VEB Binnenreederei: 1017 Berlin, Alt Stralau 55-58.

VEB Binnenhäfen "Oberelbe": 801 Dresden, Magdeburger Str. 58.

VEB Binnenhäfen "Mittelelbe": 301 Magdeburg, Wittenberger Str. 17.

VEB Binnenhäfen "Saale": 40 Halle, Hansastrasse 8A.

VEB Binnenhäfen "Oder": 122 Eisenhüttenstadt, Glashüttenstr., Neuer Hafen.

VEB Schiffsreparaturwerften Berlin: 1017 Berlin, Alt Stralau 55-58.

SHIPPING

Hauptverwaltung des Seeverkehrs: 1086 Berlin, Vossstr. 33.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Seefahrtsamt der D.D.R. (*Board of Navigation of the G.D.R.*): 25 Rostock, Patriotischer Weg 120; Dir. Capt. GERD HAUSSMANN.

Geschäftsstelle der Seekammer der D.D.R. (*Naval Court of the G.D.R.*): 25 Rostock, Patriotischer Weg 120; Dir. Capt. F. PIELENZ.

VEB Kombinat Seeverkehr und Hafenwirtschaft—Deutfracht/Seereederei: 25 Rostock-Überseehafen; comprises various shipping and harbour enterprises; Dir.-Gen. ARTUR MAUL.

VEB Deutfracht/Seereederei: 25 Rostock-Überseehafen; shipping company; 200 ships with about 1.83 million tons deadweight, bulk carriers, liner ships, tankers.

VEB Seehafen Rostock (*Overseas port, Rostock*): 25 Rostock-Überseehafen; Dir. S. SILBERBACH.

VEB Seehafen Wismar (*Wismar seaport*): 24 Wismar; Dir. G. DOMKE.

VEB Seehafen Stralsund (*Stralsund seaport*): 23 Stralsund, Hafenstr. 15; Dir. H. HAPP.

VEB Schiffsmaklerei: 25 Rostock, Strandstr. 86; f. 1958; international clearing and liner agency; agencies at Rostock, Wismar, Stralsund; branch office in Berlin; Dir. HINNEBURG.

VEB Schiffsversorgung (*Ship's chandler*): 25 Rostock-Überseehafen; Dir. G. BECKMANN.

Transport, Tourism

VEB Bagger-Bugsier- und Bergungsreederei (*Dredging, towage, salvage*): 25 Rostock, Am Strande; Dir. HANS-JÜRGEN LASSEN.

Tallierungs-G.m.b.H.—Ladungskontrollunternehmen der D.D.R. (*Tallying, checking, weighing, surveying, draught measurement, inspection and expertise*): 25 Rostock-Überseehafen; Dir. GRÄFE.

D.D.R.-Schiffs-Revision und -Klassifikation (*Registering of shipping, surveying the technical safety of ships, and classification*): 1615 Zeuthen, Eichenallee 12; Dir. Dr. BOSSOW.

VEB Deutrans (*International forwarding enterprise*): 1086 Berlin, Otto-Grotewohl-Str. 25; Dir.-Gen. H. SCHLIMME.

CIVIL AVIATION

INTERFLUG, Gesellschaft für internationalen Flugverkehr m.B.H.: 1189 Berlin-Schönefeld; internal services, flights throughout Europe and to the Middle and Near and Far East, North and West Africa and Central America; types of aircraft: IL-62, TU-134, IL-18; Dir.-Gen. KURT DIEDRICH.

There are international airports in Berlin-Schönefeld, Dresden, Erfurt and Leipzig. The German Democratic Republic is served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, AUA, Balkan, CSA, Cubana, Egyptair, Finair, Iraqi Airways, JAT, KLM, LOT, MALEV, MEA, SAS, Syrian Arab Airlines, TAROM and Türk-Hava Yollari. Among other airlines which fly to Leipzig during the Trade Fairs are: British Airways, Air France, Swissair and WDL.

TOURISM

Reisebüro der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik: 102 Berlin, Alexanderplatz 5; f. 1958; Dir.-Gen. HANS-RUDOLF HINZPETER; Dep. Dirs.-Gen. HELMUT HEINKE, KURT JAWORSKI, ADOLF PILZ.

There are branches in every town of 40,000 inhabitants or over.

Interhotels: 1035 Berlin, Simphonstr. 52-58; there are Interhotels in Berlin (4), Potsdam, Dresden (6), Rostock, Erfurt, Oberhof, Weimar, Suhl, Gera, Leipzig (11), Halle, Magdeburg and Karl-Marx-Stadt (5).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ministerium für Kultur: 102 Berlin 2, Molkenmarkt 1/3; f. 1949; Minister HANS-JOACHIM HOFFMANN.

The Ministry grants subsidies amounting to over 220 million marks a year to the country's 116 theatres, including summer open-air stages.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

BERLIN

Deutsche Staatsoper Berlin (*German State Opera*): 108 Berlin, Unter den Linden 7, Box 1300; f. 1742; Dir. and Man. Prof. Dr. HANS FISCHNER; publ. *Oper heute*.

Komische Oper: 108 Berlin, Behrenstr. 55; f. 1947; 750 mems.; Man. Prof. JOACHIM HERZ; publs. *Die Welt der Oper* (monthly), *Almanach* (annual).

Metropol Theater: 108 Berlin, Friedrichstr. 101/102; operetta.

Berliner Ensemble: 104 Berlin, Am Bertolt-Brecht-Platz; f. 1949; Dir. Prof. Dr. MANFRED WEKWERTH.

Deutsches Theater Berlin: 104 Berlin, Schumannstr. 13a; light plays; Man. GERHARD WOLFRAM.

Maxim Gorki Theater: 108 Berlin, Am Festungsgraben; Man. ALBERT HETTERLE.

Volksbühne: 102 Berlin, Luxemburgplatz; Man. BENNO BESSON.

Theater der Freundschaft, Kinder und Jugendtheater: 113 Berlin, Parkaue 25; young people's theatre; Man. KLAUS URBAN.

Puppentheater Berlin (*Puppet Theatre*): 1055 Berlin, Greifswalder Str. 81; Man. ALBRECHT DELLING.

OTHER TOWNS

Staatstheater Dresden: 801 Dresden, Julian-Grimau-Allee 27; Man. FRED LARONDELLE.

Volksoper Rostock: 25 Rostock, Patriotischer Weg 33; Man. Prof. HANNS-ANSELM PERTEN.

Deutsches Nationaltheater Weimar: 53 Weimar, Theaterplatz; Man. GERT BEINEMANN.

There are also important regional or town theatres in Dessau, Halle, Karl-Marx-Stadt, Leipzig, Magdeburg, Meiningen, Potsdam and Schwerin.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Gewandhausorchester Leipzig: 701 Leipzig, Katherinenstr. 23; f. 1743; Dir. KARL ZUMPE; Conductor KURT MASUR.

Dresdner Philharmonie: 8012 Dresden, Kulturpalast am Altmarkt; f. 1870; 116 mems.; Chief Conductor Prof. HERBERT KEGEL.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Staatssekretariat für Forschung und Technik (*State Secretariat for Research and Technology*): 102 Berlin, Köpenickerstr. 80/82; f. 1955.

Staatliches Amt für Atomsicherheit und Strahlenschutz der D.D.R. (*Board of Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection of the G.D.R.*): 1157 Berlin-Karlshorst, Waldowallee 117; f. 1962; theoretical problems of radiation protection and nuclear safety; medical, biological and technical research; legislation and licensing; radiation protection monitoring in working areas and medical supervision; environmental protection including radioactive waste processing and disposal; nuclear safeguards; training courses of health physicists and physicians; Pres. Prof. Dr. med. habil. GEORG SITZLACK.

Zentralinstitut für Kernforschung der AdW (*Central Institute for Nuclear Research of the AdW*): 8051 Dresden, Postfach 19; f. 1956; Dir. Prof. Dr.-Ing. GÜNTER FLACH.

VEB RFT Messelektronik "Otto Schön" Dresden: 8012 Dresden, P.O.B. 211; Dir. D. HANKE.

VEB Vakutronik WIB Dresden (*VEB WIB Vakutronik*): 8021 Dresden 21, Dornblüthstr. 14; f. 1955; Dir. Ing. FELIX WIECZOREK; publ. *RFT-Vakutronik Information*.

VEB Kernkraftwerk (*VEB Atomic Power Station*): Rheinsberg/Mark; f. 1961; Dir. Prof. KARL RAMSBUSCH; Technical Centre: Berlin-Pankow, Görschstr. 45/46; Dir. Dipl.-Ing. GERHARD TEICHLER.

Isocommerz G.m.b.H. (*Import and Export of Radioactive and Stable Isotopes*): 1115 Berlin-Buch, Lindenberger Weg 70; f. 1964; Dir. W. MERZ.

Arbeitsstelle für Molekularelektronik (*Institute for Molecular Electronics*): 808 Dresden, Königsbrücker Landstr. 159; f. 1961; Dir. Prof. Dr.-Ing. WERNER HARTMANN.

Institut für Hochenergiephysik der AdW der DDR (*Research Institute of High Energy Physics of the AdW*): 1615 Zeuthen, Platanenallee 6; f. 1952; Dir. Prof. Dr. LANIUS.

Zentralinstitut für Festkörperphysik und Werkstofforschung der AdW: 8027 Dresden, Helmholtzstr. 20; f. 1956; Dir. Korrespondierendes Mitglied OTTO HENKEL.

Zentralinstitut für Isotopen- und Strahlenforschung der AdW (*Central Institute for Research on Isotopes and Radiation of the AdW*): 705 Leipzig, Permoser Str. 15; f. 1971; Dir. Prof. Dr. WETZEL.

AdW = Akademie der Wissenschaften der DDR (*Academy of Sciences of the GDR*)

UNIVERSITIES

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin: Berlin; f. 1809; c. 3,000 teachers, 11,500 students.

Technische Universität Dresden: Dresden; f. 1828; 1,900 teachers, 12,800 students.

Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität: Greifswald; f. 1456; c. 130 teachers, c. 3,000 students.

Martin Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg: Halle; f. 1502; 344 teachers, 7,520 students.

Friedrich-Schiller-Universität: Jena; f. 1548; 487 teachers, 5,969 students.

Karl-Marx-Universität Leipzig: Leipzig; f. 1409; 2,481 teachers, 14,818 students.

Wilhelm-Pieck-Universität Rostock: Rostock; f. 1419; 285 teachers, 6,060 students.

THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY AND WEST BERLIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Federal Republic of Germany lies in the heart of Europe. Its neighbours to the west are the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and France, to the south Switzerland and Austria, to the east Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic, and to the north Denmark. The climate is temperate, with an average annual temperature of 9°C (48°F), although there are considerable variations between the North German lowlands and the Bavarian Alps. The language is German. About 44 per cent of the population belongs to the Evangelical (Protestant) Church, 45 per cent to the Roman Catholic Church, and the remainder to smaller religious groups. The national flag (proportions 5 by 3) consists of three horizontal stripes of black, red and gold. The seat of government is Bonn.

Recent History

After the defeat of the Third Reich in 1945, Germany was divided according to the Berlin Agreement into American, Soviet, British and French occupation zones. Berlin was similarly divided. After the failure of negotiations to establish a unified German administration, the three Western-occupied zones were integrated economically in 1948. A provisional constitution, the *Grundgesetz* (Basic Law), came into force in the three zones (excluding Saarland) in May 1949. The Federal Republic of Germany (F.R.G.) was established on September 21st, 1949, although its sovereignty was limited by the continuing Allied military occupation. In October 1949 the Soviet-occupied zone of Germany declared itself the German Democratic Republic, with the Soviet-occupied zone of Berlin as its capital. This left the remainder of Berlin, known as West Berlin, as an island of the F.R.G. in G.D.R. territory. Following the establishment of the Federal Republic, the military occupation was converted into a contractual defence relationship. The Paris Agreement of 1954 gave full sovereign status to the Federal Republic from May 1955, and also gave it membership of NATO. In 1957 the *Bundestag* (Federal Assembly) confirmed West Berlin's status as capital of Federal Germany. The seat of the Federal Government continues to be Bonn. Saarland, under French occupation, was rejoined with the F.R.G. administratively in January 1957 and became economically incorporated in July 1959.

Under the Chancellorship of Dr. Konrad Adenauer (1949-63) and the direction of Economics Minister Dr. Ludwig Erhard, who succeeded Adenauer as Chancellor until 1966, the Federal Republic rebuilt itself rapidly to become one of the most affluent and economically dynamic states of Europe. Much was done to reconcile Federal Germany with the Western allies, and this policy culminated in the Republic's becoming a founder member of the European Economic Community (EEC). No progress was made with eastern Europe due to the Government's insistence on its policy of re-unification, maintaining that

the 1937 borders of the Reich remained legally valid until the signing of a peace treaty by the Government of a united Germany.

The Christian Democratic Union (C.D.U.) with its allied Bavarian party, the Christian Social Union (C.S.U.), which had formed the Government from 1949, ruled in coalition with the Social Democratic Party (S.P.D.) from 1966 to 1969, under the Chancellorship of Dr. Kurt Kiesinger. During these years of the so-called "Grand Coalition" prosperity continued and there was no change in the re-unification policy.

After the general elections of October 1969, a new coalition of the S.P.D. and the Free Democratic Party (F.D.P.) formed the Government, under the Chancellorship of Willy Brandt. The coalition Government adopted a fresh policy towards eastern Europe (*Ostpolitik*), and particularly towards the German Democratic Republic. During 1970 formal talks were conducted between the two countries for the first time and there was a marked increase in diplomatic contacts between the Federal Republic and the other Communist countries of Europe. Treaties were signed with the Soviet Union on the Renunciation of Force, and with Poland, recognizing the Oder/Neisse Line as the border between Germany (actually the G.D.R.) and Poland, and renouncing the former Federal German claims on the eastern territories of the old Reich. In 1971 the Quadripartite Agreement of the four powers on the position of West Berlin provided that there should be unimpeded access from the Federal Republic to West Berlin and that citizens of West Berlin should be allowed to visit the G.D.R. The two German states concluded a Basic Relations Treaty governing their relationship in 1972 and became members of the United Nations in September 1973. In March 1974 a further treaty was signed agreeing to set up Permanent Representative Missions in Bonn and East Berlin. Relations between the two Germanies grew tense in 1976 and in January 1977 East Germans were refused entry into the West German Permanent Mission in East Berlin by East German guards. After a year of deadlock, negotiations between the two Germanies were resumed in October 1977.

The S.P.D./F.D.P. coalition lost its majority in April 1972 but various measures were found to keep the Government going. An election was eventually called in November which, by West German standards, was an overwhelming success for the coalition, the S.P.D. becoming for the first time the largest party in the *Bundestag*. Chancellor Brandt resigned in May 1974, after the discovery that his personal assistant had been working for the G.D.R. Minister of State Security. Brandt was succeeded by Helmut Schmidt, previously Minister of Finance. In the same month Walter Scheel, Brandt's Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister, was elected President in place of Gustav Heinemann.

A deteriorating economic situation was accompanied by a decline in the popularity of the Government and increasing tension between the coalition partners. In the general election of October 1976 the S.P.D. lost its position as largest party in the *Bundestag*, but the S.P.D./F.D.P. coalition retained a slender majority sufficient to form a new Government in December 1976. Helmut Schmidt was re-elected Chancellor. Traditional partnerships between parties became less certain. The Bavarian C.S.U., led by Franz Josef Strauss, split from the C.D.U. in November 1976, intending to form a separate parliamentary party in the *Bundestag*. However, the two parties united again before the *Bundestag* assembled. Following local elections in Lower Saxony in December 1976 and in the Saar in February 1977, the F.D.P., the coalition partner in the Federal Government of the S.P.D., in both cases became the coalition partner in the *Land* (state) governments of the federal opposition party, the C.D.U.

Government

The Federal Republic is composed of 10 *Länder* (states)—each *Land* having its own constitution, parliament and government—plus the city of West Berlin which retains a separate status.

The country has a parliamentary regime, with a bicameral legislature. The Upper House is the *Bundesrat* (Federal Council), with 45 seats, including 41 members of *Land* governments (which appoint and recall them) and four non-voting representatives appointed by the West Berlin Senate. The term of office of *Bundesrat* members varies with *Land* election dates. The lower House, and the country's main legislative organ, is the *Bundestag* (Federal Assembly), with 518 deputies, including 496 elected for four years by universal adult suffrage (using a mixed system of proportional representation and direct voting) and 22 members, with limited voting rights, elected by the West Berlin House of Representatives.

Executive authority rests with the *Bundesregierung* (Federal Government), led by the *Bundeskanzler* (Federal Chancellor), who is elected by an absolute majority of the *Bundestag* and appoints the other Ministers. The *Bundespräsident* (Federal President) is a constitutional Head of State elected by a Federal Convention consisting of the *Bundestag* and an equal number of members elected by *Land* parliaments. He normally acts on the Chancellor's advice.

Each *Land* has its own legislative assembly, with the right to pass laws except in such matters as are the exclusive right of the Federation. Both education and police are in the control of the *Länder*.

Local responsibility for the execution of Federal and State Laws is undertaken by the *Städte und Gemeinden* (communes) and *Landkreise* (counties).

Defence

As a member of NATO and the Western European Union, Federal Germany supplies twelve divisions. After the United States, Germany is the second largest financial contributor towards NATO infrastructure.

Conscription has been in force since 1956 and lasts for a period of fifteen months. In 1977 the strength of the army stood at 341,000 and there were 1,056,000 reserves. The

navy was 38,000 strong with 23,500 reserves, and there were 110,000 in the air force with 100,000 reserves. Defence expenditure for 1977 was estimated at 34,638 million DM. The new force structure of the Bundeswehr, the essential parts of which are due to be completed in 1978, will ensure that the Bundeswehr will be able to fulfil its mission in the 1980s with reduced numbers of servicemen on active duty while still maintaining and strengthening the conventional power.

Economic Affairs

After the destruction caused by the Second World War the Federal Republic, containing most of the principal industrial areas of Germany, made a remarkable economic recovery which was sustained over a number of years and has often been described as Germany's *Wirtschaftswunder* ("economic miracle"). The basis of this prosperity has been iron and steel, vehicles, engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods and chemicals, and since the late 1950s Federal Germany has been the second largest trading nation in the world. It contributes some 11 per cent of the combined exports of the West.

A record trade surplus of over 50,000 million DM was achieved in 1974. This dropped to 37,200 million DM in 1975 and to 34,500 million DM in 1976, but in the first nine months of 1977 the trade surplus of 26,300 million DM was 10 per cent higher than for the same period of 1976. Since 1970 about 45 per cent of Federal Germany's exports have gone annually to EEC countries. Exports to the planned-economy countries of Eastern Europe and China increased from 4.3 per cent of Federal Germany's total exports in 1970 to 6.8 per cent in 1976. Exports to Asia increased from 5 per cent in 1970 to 8.7 per cent in 1976, those to Africa from 2.8 per cent in 1970 to 4.8 per cent in 1976, and those to the OPEC countries from 2.3 per cent in 1970 to 9.1 per cent in 1977. Successful exports to the oil-producing countries offset the increased costs of Federal Germany's fuel imports, and although export growth to those countries decreased from 76 per cent in 1974 to 60 per cent in 1975 and 25 per cent in 1976, it rose again to 31 per cent in the first half of 1977. Trade with the G.D.R. is referred to not as imports and exports, but as "inter-German trade".

Federal Germany's balance of payments is also favourable, although the trade surplus is partly offset by a persistent deficit on services and transfers. From the record 25,000 million DM in 1974 the current account surplus decreased to 8,500 million DM in 1976. Due to the balance of payments surplus and a rate of inflation of under 4 per cent, Federal Germany has been in a better position than other Western European countries to face the oil crisis. The G.N.P. in 1976 grew by 5.6 per cent and was originally forecast to grow by 5 per cent in 1977. However, by October 1977 a G.N.P. growth rate of little more than 3 per cent was expected for the year. In September the Government introduced tax reductions and a programme of increased public investment to aid the economy out of recession.

Unemployment is a major problem. Despite a drop in the birth-rate, in immigration, and in the number of *Gastarbeiter* (foreign workers), the number of unemployed was over one million in 1975, 1976 and 1977.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Transport and Communications

The Federal Republic has a highly developed system of transport by rail, inland waterways, roads and air. In 1976 there were 469,568 kilometres of classified roads, including 6,435 kilometres of motorway (*Autobahn*). In 1976 the Federal railways totalled 28,576 kilometres, of which 10,349 kilometres were electrified. The canals linking the rivers Rhine, Main and Danube are being widened and deepened to form a trading route linking the North Sea with the Black Sea. There are international airports at Berlin (West), Bremen, Cologne-Bonn, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt/Main, Hamburg, Hanover, Munich and Stuttgart.

Social Welfare

Social legislation provides insurance for health, accident, old-age, disability and unemployment. The schemes for disability, old-age and unemployment insurance are compulsory for all employees, and over 80 per cent of the population is covered by national health insurance. More than 20 per cent of the expenditure of the Federal Budget goes to social security payments.

Education

The Basic Law gives the control of education entirely to the State governments. They do, however, co-operate quite closely to ensure a large degree of conformity in the system.

Education is compulsory from the end of the sixth to the eighteenth year, and nine years must be full-time. Primary education is free, and grants are made for secondary education wherever fees are payable. Attendance at the basic school (*Grundschule*) is obligatory for all children during the first four years of their school life, after which they may continue in the elementary school, as do 80 per cent of the pupils, or proceed to the intermediate school (*Realschule*) for six years or the high school (*Gymnasium*) for nine years. There are three types of High School, specializing in Classics, Modern Languages, and Mathematics and Science. A *Gymnasium* school-leaving certificate is a necessary prerequisite for University education. Those who stay in the elementary school complete their education by part-time attendance at a vocational school.

There are in the Federal Republic forty-eight universities and nine technical universities, as well as a number of colleges specializing in individual subjects.

Tourism

Germany's tourist attractions include spas, summer and winter resorts, mountains, the Rhineland, medieval towns and villages. There are more than one and a half million beds available for tourists. Overnight stays by foreign

tourists totalled 17,572,420 in 1976. The number of foreign tourists visiting Federal Germany was 7,889,614 and receipts from tourism totalled 8,083 million DM.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Afghanistan, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cameroon, Canada, the Central African Empire, Chad, Chile, Colombia, the Congo, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Gabon, the Gambia, Greece, Guadeloupe, Guam, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, the Republic of Korea, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Macao, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Martinique, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., the Upper Volta, Uruguay, the Vatican City, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Sport

Sport in the Federal Republic is highly organized, football and athletics clubs being extremely numerous. Other popular sports are shooting, handball, swimming, table tennis, and tennis. There are also over 140 golf courses.

Public Holidays

1978: March 24th (Good Friday), March 27th (Easter Monday), May 1st (Labour Day), May 4th (Ascension Day), May 15th (Whit Monday), May 25th (Corpus Christi)*, June 17th (Day of German Unity), August 15th (Assumption)*, November 1st (All Saints' Day)*, November 22nd (Repentance Day), December 25th and 26th (Christmas).

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Epiphany)*.

* Religious holidays observed in certain *Länder* only.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 Pfennige = 1 Deutsche Mark.

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 3.97 DM;

U.S. \$1 = 2.26 DM.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

(All statistical data relate to the Federal Republic of Germany including West Berlin, except where indicated.)

AREA AND POPULATION

(December 31st, 1976)

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION ('000)	CAPITAL	POPULATION OF CAPITAL ('000)
FEDERAL REPUBLIC . . .	248,624	61,442	Bonn	285.0
Schleswig-Holstein . . .	15,696	2,583	Kiel	259.4
Hamburg	748	1,699	Hamburg	1,698.6
Lower Saxony	47,423	7,227	Hanover	547.1
Bremen	404	710	Bremen	568.2
North Rhine-Westphalia . . .	34,057	17,073	Düsseldorf	615.5
Hesse	21,112	5,538	Wiesbaden	249.2
Rhineland Palatinate	19,838	3,649	Mainz	183.9
Baden-Württemberg	35,751	9,119	Stuttgart	590.1
Bavaria	70,547	10,804	Munich	1,314.6
Saarland	2,570	1,089	Saarbrücken	203.4
WEST BERLIN	480	1,951	West Berlin	1,950.7

Population at March 31st, 1977: 61,418,000.

OTHER LARGE TOWNS

POPULATION

Cologne	981,021	Nuremberg	492,447
Essen	670,221	Bochum	412,889
Frankfurt am Main	626,251	Wuppertal	401,609
Dortmund	623,677	Gelsenkirchen	317,980
Duisburg	581,971	Mannheim	309,059

REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS FROM EAST GERMANY AND EAST BERLIN
REGISTERED IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC

('000)

1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
16.0	17.0	17.5	17.4	17.2	15.2	13.3	16.3	15.2

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS
(Federal Republic)

	LIVE BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	'000	Rate per 1,000 pop.	'000	Rate per 1,000 pop.	'000	Rate per 1,000 pop.
1975	601	9.7	387	6.3	749	12.1
1976*	603	9.8	366	5.9	733	11.9

* Preliminary.

EMPLOYMENT
(May 1976—'000)

	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHING, ETC.	MINING, POWER, ETC.	OTHER INDUSTRIES	BUILDING
FEDERAL REPUBLIC	25,752	1,612	535	9,405	1,801
Schleswig-Holstein	1,059	76	14	262	89
Hamburg	744	9	10	186	39
Lower Saxony	2,943	245	54	910	242
Bremen	300	—	—	86	14
North Rhine-Westphalia	6,729	190	291	2,622	463
Hesse	2,310	118	29	880	148
Rhineland Palatinate	1,510	120	11	517	115
Baden-Württemberg	4,018	266	34	1,778	261
Bavaria	4,911	569	48	1,774	349
Saarland	401	10	30	150	26
WEST BERLIN	828	8	10	242	56

	TRADE, FINANCE	PRIVATE SERVICES	TRANSPORT	PUBLIC SERVICES
FEDERAL REPUBLIC	3,878	4,455	1,525	2,542
Schleswig-Holstein	189	200	69	160
Hamburg	172	162	95	70
Lower Saxony	458	512	171	351
Bremen	68	60	33	33
North Rhine-Westphalia	1,049	1,143	358	613
Hesse	334	391	186	225
Rhineland Palatinate	216	250	89	193
Baden-Württemberg	519	632	191	337
Bavaria	684	831	255	402
Saarland	58	62	25	41
WEST BERLIN	131	212	53	117

In May 1976, 2,055,000 foreigners were employed.

AGRICULTURE
DISTRIBUTION OF LAND
(1976—'000 hectares)

ARABLE	GARDENS, ORCHARDS, VINEYARDS, ETC.	MEADOWS AND PASTURE	FORESTS	BUILT-ON, WASTE, ETC.	TOTAL
7,532	518	5,219	7,165	4,311	24,745

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (^{'000} hectares)			PRODUCTION (^{'000} metric tons)		
	1975	1976	1977*	1975	1976	1977*
Wheat	1,569	1,632	1,589	7,014	6,702	7,181
Rye	624	663	701	2,125	2,100	2,538
Barley	1,756	1,735	1,791	6,971	6,487	7,497
Oats	920	855	795	3,445	2,497	2,723
Mixed Grains	327	286	276	1,170	868	959
Sugar Beets	426	440	427	18,203	18,011	n.a.
Potatoes	415	415	396	10,853	9,808	11,347

* Preliminary.

DAIRY PRODUCE

		1974	1975	1976
Milk	^{'000} metric tons	21,508	21,604	22,165
Butter*	" " "	508	518	542
Cheese*	" " "	280	288	314
Eggs	" million	14,956	15,003	14,350

* Excluding Berlin.

LIVESTOCK (^{'000} head)

	1974	1975	1976
Horses	325	341	355
Cattle	14,430	14,493	14,496
Pigs .	20,234	19,805	20,589
Sheep	1,040	1,087	1,091
Chickens	90,135	89,591	90,461

FORESTRY

	SAWN TIMBER (^{'000} cu. m.)	MECHANICAL WOOD-PULP (tons)	PAPER (tons)	NEWSPRINT (tons)	CELLULOSE (tons)	BOARDS AND CARDBOARDS (tons)
1973	10,201	861,752	4,698,386	510,725	721,688	1,502,236
1974	9,905	912,242	4,911,541	506,065	861,504	1,506,245
1975	9,028	760,583	3,957,737	482,932	704,042	1,195,889
1976	n.a.	918,528	4,839,798	500,971	805,912	n.a.

FISHING

('000 metric tons live weight)

	1974	1975	1976
Deep-sea Trawlers . . .	349.2	313.6	291.4
Luggers	5.3	4.1	5.6
Others	138.5	116.3	128.8
TOTAL	493.0	434.0	425.8

MINING

('000 metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976
Hard Coal	94,876	92,393	89,269
Brown Coal	126,044	123,377	134,535
Iron Ore (Fe content)	1,565	1,174	831

INDUSTRY

		1973	1974	1975	1976
Electricity	million kWh	298,995	311,655	301,802	333,651
Manufactured Gas	million cu. metres	16,905	17,237	17,097	15,699
Hard Coal Briquettes	'000 metric tons	2,271	2,249	1,697	1,357
Hard Coal Coke	" " "	35,543	36,399	35,919	32,780
Brown Coal Briquettes	" " "	6,487	6,326	4,984	4,390
Pig-iron	" " "	36,828	40,221	30,074	31,849
Steel Ingots	" " "	48,924	52,602	39,746	41,848
Rolled Steel	" " "	36,706	39,615	29,487	30,398
Motor Spirit	" " "	16,759	16,407	16,560	17,346
Diesel Oil	" " "	10,979	10,201	9,632	9,768
Cement	" " "	41,011	35,977	33,500	34,155
Potash (K ₂ O)	" " "	2,548	2,620	2,223	2,036
Sulphuric Acid (SO ₃)	" " "	4,138	4,188	3,394	3,811
Soda (Na ₂ CO ₃)	metric tons	1,422,342	1,456,476	1,248,881	1,363,528
Caustic Soda	" "	2,512,612	2,818,905	2,489,035	3,090,028
Chlorine	" "	2,517,414	2,725,132	2,295,949	2,808,669
Calcium Carbide	" "	603,887	644,037	485,496	516,553
Nitrogenous Fertilizers (N)	" "	1,006,324	1,103,764	1,065,435	925,298
Phosphatic Fertilizers (P ₂ O ₅)	" "	538,325	506,800	379,288	381,002
Artificial Resins, Plastics	" "	6,481,879	6,313,924	5,084,827	6,497,906
Artificial Fibres	" "	979,568	939,628	748,728	914,538
Aluminium	" "	532,748	688,877	677,584	697,057
Copper	" "	300,662	313,152	318,916	334,136
Zinc	" "	395,019	400,049	294,725	304,754
Lead	" "	302,577	321,398	260,166	278,305
Tyres and Tubes	" "	519,870	503,599	454,641	509,177
Wool and Cotton Yarns	" "	280,507	268,752	243,740	267,716
Machine Tools	" "	360,984	393,141	366,689	349,918
Internal Combustion Engines	" "	137,447	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Agricultural Machinery	" "	371,021	393,866	353,789	360,770
Textile Machinery	" "	173,008	187,514	154,447	155,106
Motor Cars, Lorries, Buses	number	3,934,695	3,086,545	3,171,945	3,857,555
Motor Cycles and Bicycles	"	2,911,053	2,752,450	2,751,279	3,171,312
Radio and Television Sets	"	9,637,194	9,504,614	7,927,246	9,386,530
Clocks and Watches	'000	42,826	40,322	32,752	35,046
Shoes	'000 pairs	129,564	120,815	110,436	113,624
Cameras	thousand DM	282,560	341,653	366,286	332,288
Dwellings Completed	number	714,226	604,387	436,829	392,380

FINANCE

100 Pfennige=1 Deutsche Mark (DM).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 50 Pfennige; 1, 2, 5 and 10 DM.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 DM.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling=3.97 DM; U.S. \$1=2.26 DM.

100 DM=£25.20=\$44.25.

Note: From March 1961 to October 1969 the par value of the Deutsche Mark was 25 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=4.00 DM). Between October 1969 and May 1971 the rate was \$1=3.66 DM. From December 1971 to February 1973 it was \$1=3.225 DM; and from February to March 1973 it was \$1=2.9003 DM. Since March 1973 the Deutsche Mark has "floated" on foreign exchange markets. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=8.784 DM between October 1969 and May 1971; and £1=8.397 DM from December 1971 to June 1972, since when sterling has been "floating". The average exchange rate (DM per U.S. dollar) was: 2.6725 in 1973; 2.5919 in 1974; 2.4605 in 1975; 2.5180 in 1976.

FEDERAL BUDGET

(million DM)

REVENUE	1974	1975	1976	1977
Federal Taxation and Customs Duties	34,551	33,611	35,647	37,295
Federal Share of Joint Taxes and Trade Tax Levy	84,112	85,600	95,253	108,105
Tax-like Charges	11	2	0	0
Other	4,113	3,945	4,884	4,763
TOTAL REVENUE	122,787	123,157	135,784	150,163

EXPENDITURE	1974	1975	1976	1977
Defence	30,674	32,101	33,300	34,638
Social Security*	38,069	57,051†	59,188	62,340
Agriculture and Food	2,183	2,255	1,919	2,019
Transport and Communications	11,005	11,468	11,491	12,037
Electricity, Gas, Water	3,205	3,257	2,567	3,739
Education and Science	7,484	8,476	8,450	8,907
Housing	1,696	1,714	2,046	2,080
Other Expenditure	38,935	39,940	42,711	45,546
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	133,251	156,262†	161,672	171,306

* Excluding debt register obligations to social insurance institutions, including restitution payments and promotion of wealth formation.

† Due to the readjustment of the family "equalization of burdens" system, the figures are only partly comparable with the previous years.

LÄNDER BUDGET

(million DM)

REVENUE	1975	1976	EXPENDITURE	1975	1976
Taxes and Similar Revenue	84,982	94,340	Personnel Expenses	60,953	64,757
Allocations and Grants for Current Purposes	18,059	19,158	Allocations and Grants for Current Purposes	33,955	34,533
Interest	574	554	Interest	3,963	5,331
Loans and Grants for Investments	10,639	11,336	Investments	9,040	8,745
Other	10,660	11,892	Loans and Grants for Investments	22,749	24,244
TOTAL REVENUE*	124,914	137,280	Other	13,960	14,972
			TOTAL EXPENDITURE†	144,620	152,582

* Excluding special financial operations, borrowings in the credit market and withdrawals from reserves.

† Redemption of resources borrowed in the credit market and additions to reserves of this kind.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS*
(thousand million DM)

	1973	1974	1975†	1976†
NATIONAL INCOME	720.9	772.3	802.5	877.3
<i>of which:</i>				
Compensation of employees	509.5	560.6	583.8	625.1
Income from entrepreneurial activity and property	211.5	211.7	218.7	252.3
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	103.4	107.4	111.6	121.9
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	824.4	879.6	914.1	999.2
Depreciation allowances	95.7	107.3	117.0	125.7
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	920.1	986.9	1,031.1	1,124.9
<i>of which:</i>				
Private consumption	491.7	527.6	574.6	621.9
Government consumption	166.7	194.0	216.0	228.6
Gross investment in fixed assets	225.4	216.4	214.5	232.9
Inventory changes	7.2	5.5	-3.4	13.4
Balance of exports and imports	29.1	43.4	29.4	28.1

* Revised figures.

† Preliminary estimates.

MONEY AND GOLD
(December 31st)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977*
Note and Coin Circulation (million DM)	47,429	51,524	56,480	60,571	61,908
Gold Holdings at Deutsche Bundesbank (million U.S. \$)	5,274	5,697	5,337	5,927	6,003

* June 30th, 1977.

COST OF LIVING INDEX
(1970=100)

	TOTAL	FOOD	CLOTHES AND SHOES	RENT	FUEL	OTHER HOUSE- HOLD EXPENSES	TRAVEL	HEALTH	EDUCA- TION AND CULTURE	PERSONAL EXPENSES
1973 . . .	118.8	118.0	120.7	119.2	128.2	114.3	122.6	121.6	113.7	117.8
1974 . . .	127.1	123.6	129.7	125.1	149.8	123.1	134.9	131.8	123.4	124.4
1975 . . .	134.7	130.1	136.3	133.2	165.5	131.0	143.4	141.3	130.8	129.4
1976 . . .	140.8	136.8	140.9	140.0	176.4	135.5	150.1	148.1	135.8	133.6

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million DM)

	1974	1975	1976
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Merchandise f.o.b.	57,427	43,331	41,864
Services	-15,944	-16,462	-15,624
NET BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	41,483	26,869	26,240
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>			
Private	-9,269	-8,582	-8,248
Official	-7,084	-8,906	-9,537
Net transfer payments	-16,353	-17,489	-17,785
NET BALANCE OF CURRENT ITEMS	25,130	9,378	8,455
<i>Long-Term Capital:</i>			
<i>German Investments Abroad:</i>			
Private	-9,484	-21,875	-17,556
Official	-2,080	-2,241	-1,853
Total	-11,564	-24,116	-19,409
<i>Foreign Investments in Germany:</i>			
Private	4,578	3,882	14,830
Official	1,203	3,404	4,261
Total	5,781	7,286	19,091
Net long-term capital	-5,782	-16,831	-317
NET BASIC BALANCE	19,348	-7,453	8,138
<i>Short-Term Capital:</i>			
Credit institutions	-9,733	-2,261	6,731
Enterprises	-9,289	6,209	-5,130
Public authorities	-31	688	-517
Net short-term capital	-19,053	4,637	1,083
NET BALANCE OF CURRENT ITEMS AND CAPITAL	295	-2,816	9,221
Net Errors and Omissions	-2,200	597	-431
TOTAL (Net Monetary Movements)	-1,905	-2,219	8,790
Adjustment for DM revaluation	-7,231	5,480	-7,489
IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—
Movement of Gold and Exchange (change in net monetary reserves of Deutsche Bundesbank)	-9,137	3,260	1,301

DEVELOPMENT AID
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND MULTILATERAL AGENCIES
(million DM)

	1973	1974	1975	1976*
GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS	3,553	3,963	4,188	3,591
<i>with Developing Countries:</i>				
Gifts	1,080	1,210	1,369	1,288
Credit:				
1-5 years	—	—	—	—
5 years and over	2,379	2,383	2,628	2,656
Repayments	-1,233	-1,124	1,451	-1,796
Consolidated Credits:				
Consolidated amounts	729	513	531	591
Repayments	-245	-110	-248	-72
<i>with International Funds:</i>				
Gifts to:				
United Nations	156	149	184	192
European Communities	317	490	579	561
Other organizations	14	14	46	40
<i>with International Development Banks:</i>				
Capital deposits and credit (net to World Bank)	22	4	53	69
International Development Association	302	381	423	—
Asiatic Development Bank	32	53	74	42
Interamerican Development Bank	—	—	—	20
PRIVATE TRANSACTIONS	805	3,805	7,534	9,269
<i>with Developing Countries:</i>				
Guaranteed Export Credit:				
Guaranteed part (80%)	-696	1,110	1,984	2,089
Non-guaranteed part (20%)	-137	227	493	47
Returns from capital	650	700	700	700
Other direct investment	1,405	1,116	1,310	1,227
Other long-term capital outlay	-741	728	2,177	2,864
<i>with International Finance Institutions:</i>				
Purchase of loans	324	-76	870	2,342
TOTAL	4,357	7,769	11,722	12,860
Contributions of Private Organizations† from Own Resources	420	459	505	515
GRAND TOTAL	4,777	8,228	12,227	13,375

* Preliminary estimates.

† Churches, trade unions, associations, foundations, etc.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million DM, excluding trade with the German Democratic Republic)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports c.i.f.	97,320	109,130	119,630	128,146	144,509	177,967	182,521	220,556
Exports f.o.b.	113,353	125,144	135,912	148,915	178,228	230,068	221,206	256,303

* Figures include trade in second-hand ships, and stores and bunkers for foreign ships and aircraft, but exclude trade in electric energy before 1976. Imports also exclude military supplies under the off-shore procurement programme and exports exclude war reparations and restitutions, except exports resulting from the Israel Reparations Agreement. The totals exclude trade in gold (million DM): Imports 489 in 1971, 598 in 1972, 908 in 1973, 1,766 in 1974, 1,791 in 1975, 1,618 in 1976; Exports 98 in 1971, 108 in 1972, 168 in 1973, 510 in 1974, 383 in 1975, 339 in 1976. Official figures exclude trade with the German Democratic Republic, which is compiled separately (see table below).

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS c.i.f.*	1973	1974	1975	1976
Food and live animals	8,244.6	8,502.1	9,550.5	11,192.7
Meat and meat preparations	1,442.4	1,323.5	1,535.9	1,664.7
Fresh, chilled or frozen meat	1,203.8	1,076.5	1,269.9	1,361.1
Cereals and cereal preparations	1,136.9	1,303.3	1,324.7	1,613.6
Fruit and vegetables	2,726.0	2,858.5	3,247.0	3,526.2
Fresh fruit and nuts (excl. oil nuts) ¹	1,115.2	1,158.8	1,330.1	1,248.6
Fresh or simply preserved vegetables	795.3	851.1	954.5	1,171.7
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	833.2	947.0	1,070.7	1,540.0
Beverages and tobacco	758.3	611.7	869.9	979.5
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	6,116.5	7,821.4	7,331.7	8,376.3
Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	815.7	1,206.8	1,164.7	1,105.3
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	1,628.3	2,374.1	1,992.4	2,255.6
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. ²	6,210.9	13,308.2	13,098.8	15,827.5
Petroleum and petroleum products	5,702.5	12,478.8	11,733.0	14,002.6
Crude petroleum	3,435.5	8,893.1	7,992.6	9,487.1
Petroleum products ³	2,267.0	3,585.7	3,740.4	4,515.5
Distillate fuels	1,464.6	1,855.0	1,940.3	2,405.8
Gas (natural and manufactured)	308.5	552.0	978.4	1,280.0
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	374.4	733.0	506.4	433.2
Chemicals	3,571.9	5,201.3	5,217.6	6,459.4
Chemical elements and compounds	1,329.3	2,283.8	2,149.8	2,585.2
Organic chemicals	892.8	1,673.0	1,457.9	1,766.1
Plastic materials, etc.	975.0	1,272.0	1,253.0	1,667.3
Basic manufactures	12,261.5	13,861.7	14,129.3	16,530.1
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	1,134.4	1,545.2	1,543.4	1,742.6
Paper and paperboard	986.2	1,333.3	1,296.8	1,501.3
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	2,744.9	2,937.8	3,196.8	3,548.6
Woven textile fabrics (excl. narrow or special fabrics)	1,064.1	1,208.3	1,324.9	1,393.6
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	1,165.8	1,172.4	1,293.2	1,508.4
Iron and steel	2,804.4	3,026.7	3,224.3	3,887.8
Universals, plates and sheets	981.1	941.9	1,020.5	1,189.0
Non-ferrous metals	2,222.6	2,852.1	2,116.8	2,660.3
Copper and copper alloys	1,120.1	1,437.3	888.1	1,041.7
Unwrought copper and alloys	891.2	1,176.2	688.0	772.3
Other metal manufactures	959.9	1,064.2	1,244.0	1,433.8
Machinery and transport equipment	9,704.4	10,333.7	13,046.0	15,840.8
Non-electric machinery	3,851.6	4,203.5	5,119.8	5,887.8
Office machines	885.9	1,022.5	1,151.0	1,324.5
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	2,743.2	3,261.6	3,725.2	4,425.7
Transport equipment	3,109.7	2,868.6	4,201.0	5,527.3
Road motor vehicles and parts (excl. tyres, engines and electrical parts)	2,435.6	2,139.9	3,214.2	4,018.9
Passenger cars (excl. buses)	1,664.8	1,404.0	2,185.4	2,708.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6,034.7	7,063.8	8,516.6	9,773.7
Clothing (excl. footwear)	2,544.0	3,078.2	3,664.3	4,161.2
Clothing not of fur	2,421.9	2,930.7	3,467.1	3,909.3
Non-knitted textile clothing (excl. accessories and headgear)	1,170.5	1,447.4	1,685.9	1,966.9
Knitted clothing and accessories (excl. headgear)	972.5	1,074.9	1,315.5	1,503.8
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	966.2	1,107.5	1,369.5	1,590.2
Other commodities and transactions	1,218.3	1,538.4	1,941.0	2,369.7
Special transactions ⁴	1,192.0	1,509.6	1,922.5	2,349.3
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	54,495.6	68,975.3	74,207.8	87,782.9
Gold (excl. gold ores)	341.2	683.6	723.7	641.4
GRAND TOTAL	54,836.8	69,658.9	74,931.5	88,424.3

* Excluding trade with the German Democratic Republic.

[continued on next page]

¹ Including dried citrus fruit.² Excluding electric energy before 1976.³ Including partly refined petroleum.⁴ Including government imports, amounting to more than half the value of special transactions. Also included are returns and replacements, not allocated to their appropriate headings.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Statistical Survey

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS f.o.b.*	1973	1974	1975	1976
Food and live animals	2,455.4	3,022.2	3,319.3	3,613.7
Beverages and tobacco	258.1	269.7	352.1	450.3
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	1,614.7	2,201.8	1,852.6	2,278.8
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. ¹	1,717.4	3,079.7	2,812.9	2,932.8
Coal, coke and briquettes	1,090.0	1,817.5	1,757.0	1,627.4
Petroleum products ²	614.8	1,236.1	1,025.7	1,133.5
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	289.2	583.2	556.3	455.1
Chemicals	7,944.1	12,132.8	10,446.8	12,532.2
Chemical elements and compounds	2,336.4	4,110.3	3,456.8	4,222.9
Organic chemicals	1,657.4	3,064.5	2,463.5	3,106.7
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	1,074.7	1,343.8	1,080.0	1,446.0
Plastic materials, etc.	2,045.9	3,202.1	2,520.9	3,227.2
Products of polymerization, etc.	1,256.6	2,059.6	1,539.8	2,021.7
Basic manufactures	14,742.8	21,707.1	19,856.2	20,723.3
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	803.9	1,259.7	992.4	1,313.1
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	3,037.4	3,615.6	3,255.9	3,849.0
Textile yarn and thread	1,101.3	1,286.6	1,030.0	1,246.6
Woven textile fabrics (excl. narrow or special fabrics)	1,266.4	1,508.3	1,488.6	1,752.2
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	1,270.3	1,601.9	1,625.8	1,883.1
Iron and steel	4,967.4	8,757.1	7,970.8	6,654.9
Bars, rods, angles, shapes, etc.	1,002.3	2,023.2	1,336.7	1,178.2
Universals, plates and sheets	1,524.5	2,097.7	1,961.7	1,730.7
Tubes, pipes and fittings ³	1,248.3	2,050.5	2,949.5	2,075.2
Seamless tubes and pipes (excl. cast iron) ³	499.6	902.6	1,358.3	878.6
Non-ferrous metals	1,340.0	2,127.7	1,488.1	1,901.6
Other metal manufactures	2,198.9	2,882.5	3,090.2	3,411.8
Machinery and transport equipment	31,525.8	37,977.4	41,855.9	48,527.1
Non-electric machinery	14,645.1	18,571.2	20,277.5	22,280.4
Power generating machinery	1,345.1	1,735.8	2,087.4	2,446.3
Internal combustion engines (except for aircraft)	929.6	1,193.1	1,373.9	1,516.4
Office machines	1,255.2	1,597.7	1,392.6	1,642.5
Metalworking machinery	1,470.2	1,923.9	2,219.1	2,255.4
Machine tools for metal	1,182.1	1,567.2	1,747.8	1,669.7
Textile and leather machinery	1,747.6	1,964.6	1,728.3	1,784.4
Textile machinery	1,476.4	1,662.3	1,451.6	1,461.7
Pumps and centrifuges	975.9	1,265.2	1,558.1	1,708.8
Mechanical handling equipment	788.8	1,059.8	1,261.4	1,258.3
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	5,933.8	7,550.5	7,926.1	9,410.0
Electric power machinery and switchgear	1,495.3	2,008.4	2,063.1	2,406.9
Switchgear, etc.	874.9	1,174.0	1,148.6	1,361.9
Telecommunications apparatus	1,301.8	1,551.8	1,776.7	2,199.2
Transport equipment	10,946.8	11,855.7	13,652.2	16,836.7
Road motor vehicles and parts ⁴	9,107.2	9,986.5	11,067.5	13,753.5
Passenger cars (excl. buses)	5,598.5	5,625.8	5,605.5	7,379.1
Lorries and trucks (incl. ambulances)	885.1	1,222.6	1,944.3	2,160.9
Parts for cars, buses, lorries, etc. ⁴	2,114.3	2,377.7	2,550.7	3,135.8
Ships and boats	1,170.6	1,090.0	1,593.0	1,620.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6,089.1	7,135.8	7,460.1	8,946.3
Clothing (excl. footwear)	908.8	975.2	1,141.9	1,438.6
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	1,908.7	2,298.8	2,364.7	2,730.7
Scientific instruments and photographic equipment	1,389.0	1,668.1	1,744.8	1,983.0
Other commodities and transactions	800.4	1,055.8	1,509.3	1,572.3
Special transactions ⁵	786.9	1,039.3	1,457.7	1,547.2
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	67,436.9	89,165.5	90,021.4	102,031.9
Gold (excl. gold ores)	63.9	199.2	155.1	133.9
GRAND TOTAL	67,500.8	89,364.6	90,176.5	102,165.8

* Excluding trade with the German Democratic Republic.

² Including partly refined petroleum.⁴ Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.⁵ Including returns and replacements, not allocated to their appropriate headings.¹ Excluding electric energy before 1976.³ Including blanks for tubes and pipes.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(million DM, including gold)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1974	1975	1976	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1974	1975	1976
Algeria	2,827.0	2,527.2	2,881.5	Algeria	1,241.9	1,503.3	1,858.1
Austria	3,516.2	3,788.3	5,149.7	Australia	1,965.3	1,482.4	1,781.9
Belgium/Lux'bourg .	15,917.2	15,742.6	19,102.1	Austria	10,152.1	9,824.3	12,543.8
Brazil	2,016.1	2,211.4	2,414.6	Belgium/Lux'bourg .	17,583.6	16,866.4	20,266.3
Canada	1,998.4	1,754.2	2,321.6	Brazil	3,862.3	2,946.5	2,736.9
Denmark	2,455.0	2,786.2	3,321.6	Canada	1,893.3	1,915.3	2,018.0
France	20,898.2	22,147.3	25,830.6	Czechoslovakia . . .	1,782.0	1,677.5	2,020.6
Greece	1,368.0	1,691.4	1,931.1	Denmark	4,638.3	4,635.2	6,647.9
Hong Kong	1,340.2	1,688.7	2,285.8	Finland	2,539.0	2,413.3	2,494.3
Iran	3,198.2	3,634.9	4,982.5	France	27,344.8	25,962.3	33,665.6
Italy	14,975.6	17,227.7	18,900.2	Greece	2,204.4	2,682.5	2,695.2
Japan	3,477.9	4,294.9	5,437.4	Hungary	1,765.8	1,416.7	1,549.7
Libya	4,247.9	3,446.7	5,272.3	Iran	2,933.5	5,192.0	5,758.1
Netherlands	25,219.0	25,730.6	30,585.0	Iraq	949.8	2,565.3	2,257.0
Nigeria	2,835.9	2,375.9	2,453.8	Italy	18,730.8	16,190.4	18,998.1
Norway	1,816.4	1,870.3	2,358.2	Japan	3,243.6	2,356.5	2,796.2
Poland	1,425.6	1,436.2	1,919.2	Netherlands	23,470.3	22,192.3	24,845.4
Saudi Arabia	5,255.9	3,897.5	4,516.0	Nigeria	890.1	1,619.4	2,174.6
South Africa	1,944.5	2,178.7	2,254.4	Norway	2,980.0	3,488.5	3,955.1
Spain	2,142.7	2,169.6	2,753.2	Poland	3,615.4	3,212.6	3,219.1
Sweden	4,280.4	4,252.7	4,705.9	Romania	1,836.3	1,606.8	1,307.0
Switzerland	4,878.8	5,471.4	6,964.5	Saudi Arabia	735.2	1,396.4	2,995.4
U.S.S.R.	3,269.2	3,240.2	4,357.1	South Africa	3,640.8	3,389.6	3,149.0
United Arab Emirates	1,939.9	1,824.8	1,737.8	Spain	4,339.8	3,764.7	4,338.0
United Kingdom . . .	6,266.8	6,939.3	8,539.1	Sweden	7,873.3	8,097.7	9,027.1
U.S.A.	13,971.5	14,226.4	17,555.6	Switzerland	11,535.6	9,567.7	11,576.9
Yugoslavia	1,606.3	1,597.5	1,970.9	Turkey	1,827.5	2,436.4	2,685.4
				U.S.S.R.	4,773.7	6,948.2	6,755.0
				United Kingdom . . .	11,011.0	10,094.8	12,184.1
				U.S.A.	17,342.7	13,146.4	14,412.6
				Yugoslavia	4,526.2	4,460.8	3,961.5
TOTAL (incl. others).	179,732.6	184,312.5	222,173.1	TOTAL (incl. others).	230,578.2	221,588.6	256,641.8

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of consumption. Totals exclude trade with the German Democratic Republic (see below).

TRADE WITH THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
(million DM)

	1974	1975	1976
Imports	3,252.5	3,342.3	3,876.7
Exports	3,670.8	3,921.6	4,268.7

TOURISM

NUMBER OF FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS			NUMBER OF NIGHTS SPENT BY FOREIGN TOURISTS			AMOUNT SPENT, EXCLUDING INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT (million DM)		
1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
6,950,627	7,403,266	7,889,614	15,381,523	16,230,000	17,572,419	6,022	7,014	8,083

[continued on next page]

TOURISM—continued].

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE	NUMBER OF FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS		NUMBER OF NIGHTS SPENT BY FOREIGN TOURISTS	
	1975	1976	1975	1976
United States	1,060,486	1,232,136	1,978,667	2,354,967
Austria	289,656	314,385	578,183	635,971
Belgium and Luxembourg	469,323	507,136	1,102,694	1,210,443
Denmark	428,387	452,564	792,569	865,648
France	544,256	579,400	1,132,928	1,164,765
Greece	65,679	71,042	156,367	168,478
Italy	313,349	296,630	629,287	593,119
Netherlands	1,288,954	1,388,581	3,566,472	4,046,609
Norway	103,767	113,495	184,143	193,253
Spain	111,895	117,938	239,816	243,201
Sweden	402,733	405,065	667,894	664,841
Switzerland	376,059	398,466	817,088	882,872
United Kingdom	597,895	624,476	1,206,295	1,298,129
Africa	106,656	111,473	304,834	330,388
Asia	398,685	420,592	939,013	990,205
Latin America	192,303	108,526	427,633	253,377
Other Countries	653,183	747,709	1,506,117	1,676,153
TOTAL	7,403,266	7,889,614	16,230,000	17,572,419

Number of tourist beds, 1976: over 1,809,800 (incl. c. 540,000 in private lodgings).

TRANSPORT FEDERAL RAILWAYS

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Number of Passengers (million)	979	1,019	1,051	1,008	958
Passenger-km. (")	38,824	38,945	39,734	36,897	35,680
Freight net ton-km. (")	65,680	68,307	70,273	56,300	60,443

ROAD TRAFFIC (Licensed vehicles in January—'000)

	TOTAL	MOTOR CARS	ESTATE CARS	LORRIES	MOTOR OMNIBUSES	TRACTORS	MOTOR BICYCLES	TRAILERS	OTHERS
1974	20,086.6	15,723.7	1,312.8	1,075.8	56.0	1,533.1	215.0	844.8	170.4
1975	20,433.8	16,010.0	1,346.3	1,066.1	59.0	1,545.3	229.3	896.6	178.4
1976	21,277.6	16,763.7	1,397.4	1,045.7	60.4	1,567.2	257.3	948.8	185.6
1977	22,387.7	17,722.1	1,458.1	1,060.6	62.0	1,585.7	300.3	1,008.8	198.5

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Freight ton-km. (million)	44,991	43,969	48,480	50,972	47,565	45,804

Length of inland waterways: 6,002 km. in 1975.

SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Merchant Fleet (gross registered tons)	7,830,974	7,854,357	8,308,091	8,700,371	9,036,209
Vessels Entered ('000 net registered tons)*					
Domestic (Coastwise)	11,836	12,878	13,683	13,207	14,237
International	104,439	113,190	120,368	121,482	131,122
Vessels Cleared ('000 net registered tons)*					
Domestic	11,342	12,166	13,118	12,680	13,407
International	71,672	79,949	86,373	90,658	93,337
Freight Unloaded ('000 metric tons)†					
International	102,019	110,230	115,119	99,797	110,929
Freight Loaded ('000 metric tons)†					
International	22,460	27,791	35,507	27,968	29,035
Total Domestic Freight ('000 metric tons)	3,488	3,858	4,121	3,661	4,939

* Loaded vessels only.

† Including trans-shipments.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE FREIGHT TRAFFIC
('000 metric tons)

SEAPORT	GOODS LOADED			GOODS UNLOADED		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Brake	1,141	804	707	3,071	3,142	4,126
Bremen	9,559	7,275	7,382	14,410	12,599	12,500
Emden	3,649	1,629	1,863	11,451	8,479	9,113
Hamburg	13,745	11,811	12,208	35,599	33,621	37,317
Lübeck	2,253	2,330	2,406	3,875	3,044	3,400
Nordenham	372	164	256	5,843	4,768	5,503
Puttgarden	1,383	1,241	1,421	1,151	812	982
Wilhelmshaven	395	238	650	29,223	22,727	27,619
Others	3,010	2,475	2,141	10,496	10,606	10,368
TOTAL	35,507	27,968	29,035	115,119	99,797	110,929

CIVIL AVIATION
('000)

	1974		1975		1976	
	Internal	External	Internal	External	Internal	External
Kilometres flown	60,322	384,352	53,985	396,108	53,264	411,749
Passenger-km.	3,191,379	34,899,645	3,188,751	37,608,691	3,390,170	42,838,853
Freight ton-km.	30,700	1,280,586	28,111	1,341,553	33,377	1,735,838
Mail ton-km.	13,336	141,432	12,229	148,920	12,582	164,768

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

RADIO LICENCES (1976)	TELEVISION LICENCES (1976)	BOOK TITLES (1975)	TELEPHONES (1975)	DAILY NEWSPAPERS (1975)	
				Number	Total Circulation
20,244,158	18,481,397	35,486	19,602,606	364	19,070,000

EDUCATION

(1975)*

	SCHOOLS	TEACHING STAFF	STUDENTS
Primary and Special	20,753	269,367	6,819,106
Secondary	5,212	154,039	3,214,339
Vocational and Technical	8,870	59,455	2,228,504
Universities and Colleges	266	76,150	837,079

* Preliminary figures.

Source: Statistisches Bundesamt, 6200 Wiesbaden 1, Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 11, Postfach 5528.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Basic Law of 1949 was and is intended as a provisional Constitution to serve until a permanent one for Germany as a whole can be drawn up. The Parliamentary Council which framed it set out to continue the tradition of the Constitution of 1848-49, and to preserve some continuity with subsequent German constitutions (with Bismarck's Constitution of 1871, and with the Weimar Constitution of 1919) while avoiding the mistakes of the past. It contains 146 articles, divided into 11 sections, and introduced by a short preamble.

I. Basic Rights

The opening articles of the Constitution guarantee the dignity of man, the free development of his personality, the equality of all men before the law, and freedom of faith and conscience. Men and women shall have equal rights, and no one may be prejudiced because of sex, descent, race, language, homeland and origin, faith, or religions or political opinion.

No one may be compelled against his conscience to perform war service as a combatant (*Art. 4*). All Germans have the right to assemble peacefully and unarmed and to form associations and societies. Everyone has the right freely to express and to disseminate his opinion through speech, writing or pictures. Freedom of the press and freedom of reporting by radio and motion pictures are guaranteed (*Art. 5*). Censorship is not permitted.

The State shall protect marriage and the family property and the right of inheritance. The care and upbringing of children is the natural right of parents. Illegitimate children shall be given the same conditions for their development and their position in society as legitimate children. Schools are under the supervision of the State. Religion forms part of the curriculum in the State schools, but parents have the right to decide whether the child shall receive religious instruction (*Art. 7*).

A man's dwelling is inviolable; house searches may be made only by Court Order. No German may be deprived of his citizenship if he would thereby become stateless. The politically persecuted enjoy the right of asylum (*Art. 16*).

II. The Federation and the Länder

Article 20 describes the Federal Republic (*Bundesrepublik Deutschland*) as a democratic and social federal

state. The colours of the Federal Republic are to be black-red-gold, the same as those of the Weimar Republic. Each *Land* within the Federal Republic has its own Constitution, which must, however, conform to the principles laid down in the basic law. All *Länder*, districts and parishes must have a representative assembly resulting from universal, direct, free, equal and secret elections (*Art. 28*). The exercise of the power of state is the concern of the *Länder*, in so far as the Basic Law does not otherwise prescribe. Where there is incompatibility, Federal Law supersedes *Land* Law (*Art. 31*). Every German has in each *Land* the same civil rights and duties.

Political parties may be freely formed in all the states of the Federal Republic, but their internal organization must conform to democratic principles, and they must publicly account for the sources of their funds. Parties which seek to impair or abolish the free and democratic basic order or to jeopardize the existence of the Federal Republic of Germany are unconstitutional (*Art. 21*). So are activities tending to disturb the peaceful relations between nations, and, especially, preparations for aggressive war, but the Federation may join a system of mutual collective security in order to preserve peace. The rules of International Law shall form part of Federal Law and take precedence over it and create rights and duties directly for the inhabitants of the Federal territory (*Art. 25*).

The territorial composition of the *Länder* shall be re-organized with due regard to regional unity, territorial and cultural connections, economic expediency and social structure.

III. The Bundestag

The deputies of the Lower House or *Bundestag* shall be elected by the people in universal, free, equal, direct and secret elections, for a term of four years.* Any person who has reached the age of 18 is eligible to vote and any person who has reached the age of 18 is eligible for election (*Art. 38*). A deputy may be arrested for a punishable offence

* The elections of 1949 were carried out on the basis of direct election. But in January 1953, the draft of a new electoral law was completed by the Federal Government and passed shortly before the dissolution. The new law represents a compromise between direct election and proportional representation, and is designed to discourage the rise of many small parties.

only with the permission of the *Bundestag*, unless he be apprehended in the act or during the following day.

The *Bundestag* elects its President and draws up its Standing Orders. Most decisions of the House require a majority vote. Its meetings are public, but the public may be excluded by the decision of a two-thirds majority. Upon the motion of one-quarter of its members the *Bundestag* is obliged to set up an investigation committee.

IV. The Bundesrat

The Federal Council or *Bundesrat* is the Upper House through which the *Länder* participate in the legislation and the administration of the Federation. The *Bundesrat* consists of members of the *Land* governments, which can appoint and recall them (*Art. 51*). Each *Land* has at least three votes; *Länder* with more than two million inhabitants have four, and those with more than six million inhabitants have five. The votes of each *Land* may only be given as a block vote. The *Bundesrat* elects its President for one year. Its decisions are taken by simple majority vote. Meetings are in public, but the public may be excluded. The members of the Federal Government have the right, and, on demand, the obligation, to participate in the debates of the *Bundesrat*.

V. The Federal President

The Federal President or *Bundespräsident* is elected by the Federal Convention (*Bundesversammlung*), consisting of the members of the *Bundestag* and an equal number of members elected by the *Länder* Parliaments (*Art. 54*). Every German eligible to vote in elections for the *Bundestag* and over 40 years of age is eligible for election. The candidate who obtains an absolute majority of votes is elected, but if such majority is not achieved by any candidate in two ballots, whoever receives most votes in a further ballot becomes President. The President's term of office is five years. Immediate re-election is admissible only once. The Federal President must not be a member of the Government or of any legislative body or hold any salaried office. Orders and instructions of the President require the counter-signature of the Federal Chancellor or competent Minister, except for the appointment or dismissal of the Chancellor or the dissolution of the *Bundestag*.

The President represents the Federation in International Law and accredits and receives envoys. The *Bundestag* or the *Bundesrat* may impeach the President before the Federal Constitutional Court on account of wilful violation of the Basic Law or of any other Federal Law (*Art. 61*).

VI. The Federal Government

The Federal Government (*Bundesregierung*) consists of the Federal Chancellor (*Bundeschkanzler*) and the Federal Ministers (*Bundesminister*). The Chancellor is elected by an absolute majority of the *Bundestag* on the proposal of the Federal President (*Art. 63*). Ministers are appointed and dismissed by the President upon the proposal of the Chancellor. Neither he nor his Ministers may hold any other salaried office. The Chancellor determines general policy and assumes responsibility for it, but within these limits each Minister directs his department individually and on his own responsibility. The *Bundestag* may express its lack of confidence in the Chancellor only by electing a successor with the majority of its members; the President must then appoint the person elected (*Art. 67*). If a motion of the Chancellor for a vote of confidence does not obtain the support of the majority of the *Bundestag*, the President may, upon the proposal of the Chancellor, dissolve the House within twenty-one days, unless it elects another Chancellor within this time (*Art. 68*).

VII. The Legislation of the Federation

The right of legislation lies with the *Länder* in so far as the Basic Law does not specifically accord legislative powers to the Federation. Distinction is made between fields of exclusive legislation of the Federation and fields of concurrent legislation of *Bund* and *Länder*. In the field of concurrent legislation the *Länder* may legislate so long and so far as the Federation makes no use of its legislative right. The Federation has this right only in so far as a matter cannot be effectively regulated by *Land* legislation, or the regulation by *Land* Law would prejudice other *Länder*, or if the preservation of legal or economic unity demands regulation by Federal Law. Exclusive legislation of the Federation is strictly limited to such matters as foreign affairs, citizenship, migration, currency, copyrights, customs, railways, post and telecommunications. In most other fields, as enumerated (*Art. 74*), concurrent legislation exists.

The legislative organ of the Federation is the *Bundestag*, into which Bills are introduced by the Government, by members of the *Bundestag* or by the *Bundesrat* (*Art. 76*). After their adoption they must be submitted to the *Bundesrat*, which may demand, within three weeks, that a committee of members of both houses be convened to consider the Bill (*Art. 77*). In so far as its express approval is not needed, the *Bundesrat* may veto a law within two weeks.

An alteration of the Basic Law requires a majority of two-thirds in both houses, but an amendment by which the division of the Federation into *Länder* and the basic principles contained in *Articles 1* and *20* would be affected, is inadmissible (*Art. 79*).

The Federal Government or the *Länder* Governments may be authorized by law to issue ordinances. A state of legislative emergency for a Bill can be declared by the President on the request of the Government with the approval of the *Bundesrat*. If then the *Bundestag* again rejects the Bill, it may be deemed adopted nevertheless in so far as the *Bundesrat* approves it. An emergency must not last longer than six months and may not be declared more than once during the term of office of any one Government (*Art. 81*).

VIII. The Execution of Federal Laws and the Federal Administration

The *Länder* execute the Federal Laws as their own concern in so far as the Basic Law does not otherwise determine. In doing so, they regulate the establishment of the authorities and the administrative procedure, but the Federal Government exercises supervision in order to ensure that the *Länder* execute the Federal Laws in an appropriate manner. For this purpose the Federal Government may send commissioners to the *Land* authorities (*Art. 84*). Direct Federal administration is foreseen for the Foreign Service, Federal finance, Federal railways, postal services, Federal waterways and shipping.

In order to avert imminent danger to the existence of the democratic order, a *Land* may call in the police forces of other *Länder*; and if the *Land* in which the danger is imminent is itself not willing or able to fight the danger, the Federal Government may place the police in the *Land*, or the police forces in other *Länder*, under its instructions (*Art. 91*).

IX. The Administration of Justice

Judicial authority is invested in independent judges, who are subject only to the law and who may not be dismissed or transferred against their will (*Art. 97*).

Justice is exercised by the Federal Constitutional Court, by the Supreme Federal Court, by the Federal Courts

and by the Courts of the *Länder*. The Federal Constitutional Court decides on the interpretation of the Basic Law in cases of doubt, on the compatibility of Federal Law or *Land* Law with the Basic Law, and on disputes between the Federation and the *Länder* or between different *Länder*. The Supreme Federal Court decides in cases where the decision is of importance for the uniformity of the administration of justice of the Higher Federal Courts. Higher Federal Courts are to be established for the spheres of ordinary, administrative, finance, labour and social jurisdiction. Extraordinary courts are inadmissible.

The freedom of the individual may be restricted only on the basis of a law. No one may be prevented from appearing before his lawful judge (*Art. 101*). Detained persons may be subjected neither to physical nor to mental ill-treatment. The police may hold no one in custody longer than the end of the day following the arrest without the decision of a court. Any person temporarily detained must be brought before a judge who shall inform him of the reasons of his arrest, at the latest on the following day. A person enjoying the confidence of the detainee must be notified forthwith of any continued duration of a deprivation of liberty. An act may be punished only if it was punishable by law before the act was committed, and no one may be punished more than once on account of the same criminal act. The death sentence shall be abolished.

X. Finance

The Federation has the right of exclusive legislation only on customs and financial monopolies; on most other taxes, especially on income, property and inheritance, it has concurrent legislation rights with the *Länder* (see VII above).

Customs, financial monopolies, excise taxes (with exception of the beer tax), the transportation tax, the turnover tax and property dues serving non-recurrent purposes, are administered by Federal finance authorities, and the revenues thereof accrue to the Federation. The remaining taxes are administered, as a rule, by the *Länder* and the *Gemeinden* to which they accrue. The Federation and the *Länder* shall be self-supporting and independent of each other in their budget economy (*Art. 109*). In order to ensure the working efficiency of the *Länder* with low revenues and to equalize the differing burden of expenditure of the *Länder*, the Federation may, however, make grants, and take the necessary funds from specific taxes accruing to the *Länder*. All revenues and expenditures of the Federation must be estimated for each fiscal year and included in the budget, which must be established by law before the beginning of the fiscal year. Decisions of the *Bundestag* or the *Bundesrat* which increase the budget expenditure proposed by the Federal Government require its approval (*Art. 113*).

XI. Transitional and Concluding Provisions

The *Articles 116-146* regulate a number of disconnected matters of detail, such as the relation between the old Reich and the Federation, the Federal Government and Allied High Commission, the expenses for occupation costs which have to be borne by the Federation, and the status of former German nationals who now may regain their citizenship. *Article 143* contains the threat of severe punishment to those who attempt to change by force the constitutional order of the Federation or of a *Land*, or to prevent the Federal President by force or the threat of danger from exercising his powers.

MAJOR CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

I. SOVEREIGNTY AND RESPONSIBILITY

An amending bill of 1954:

- (1) Laid down under an amendment to *Article 73* of the Basic Law that the Federal Parliament had full powers to legislate in all matters relating to national defence "including obligatory national service for men over 18 years of age".
- (2) Introduced a new article (142A) which declared that "the treaties signed in Bonn and Paris on May 26th and 27th, 1952 (i.e. the Bonn Conventions and European Defence Community Treaty) were not contrary to the Federal Constitution".

Until September 1954 the operation of the Basic Law was conditioned by two further instruments: the first, the Occupation Statute of 1949 (with subsequent amendments) defining the rights and obligations of the United States, Great Britain and France with respect to Germany; and the second, the Bonn Conventions, designed to replace the Occupation Statute and to grant almost full sovereignty to the German people.

The Bonn Conventions, 1952

- (1) The Occupation Statute was abolished, and the Federal Government inherited full freedom in so far as the international situation permits.
- (2) Allied forces in Germany were no longer occupation forces; but part of "the defence of the free world, of which the Federal Republic and West Berlin form a part".
- (3) A number of problems which would normally be settled by a Peace Treaty were resolved; the Conventions

were in effect a provisional treaty to end the war between the Federal Republic and the Three Powers, pending a final treaty between the whole of Germany and the Four. Under this heading the following provisions were made:

- (a) The Federal Republic would have full control over its internal and foreign affairs and relations with the Three Powers would be conducted through ambassadors.
- (b) Only because of the international situation would the Three Powers claim their rights regarding the stationing of armed forces on German soil, matters concerning Berlin, the re-unification of Germany and the final Peace Treaty.
- (c) The Federal Republic undertook to conduct its policy according to the principles of the United Nations.
- (d) In their negotiations with states with which the Federal Republic has no relations, the Three Powers would consult with the Federal Government.
- (e) The Federal Republic would participate in the European Defence Community.
- (f) The Three Powers and the Federal Republic agreed that a freely negotiated peace settlement for the whole of Germany was their common aim, and that determination of the final boundaries of Germany must await such a treaty.

The Conventions also included supplementary contractual agreements concerning the rights and obligations of foreign troops in Germany, taxation of the armed forces, a Finance Convention, and a Convention on the settlement of matters arising out of the war and the occupation.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The Constitution, The Government

The London and Paris Agreements

The terms of the London Agreement of 1954 were that Germany and Italy should enter an expanded Brussels Treaty Organization; that German sovereignty should be restored and that Germany should, on agreed terms, enter NATO, and that an Agency for the control of armaments on the continent of Europe should be set up. The Paris Agreement later that year established the details of the points agreed in London.

German Sovereignty

On May 5th, 1955, with the depositing of the instruments of ratification of the London and Paris Agreements, the Federal Republic of Germany attained its sovereignty. The three-power status continues for the time being in West Berlin, but is modified by a declaration by the American, French and British Commandants.

II. OTHER AMENDMENTS

In June 1968 legislation was finally passed providing for emergency measures to be taken during a time of crisis.

The main provisions of this, the 17th Amendment to the Constitution, were to allow the authorities to place certain restrictions on the secrecy of correspondence and telecommunications, to conscript men into the armed forces and to use the armed forces to fight armed insurgents if the free democratic status of the Federal Republic or of any Land was threatened. A new Article 53a provided for the establishment of a committee of 33 members, two-thirds members of the Bundestag and one-third members of the Bundesrat, which must be informed by the Federal Government of any plans in the event of a defence emergency. The life of parliamentary bodies and the terms of office of the Federal President and his deputy might be extended during a defence emergency.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Federal President: WALTER SCHEEL.

(Elected May 1974)

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

A coalition of the Social Democratic Party (S.P.D.) and the Free Democratic Party (F.D.P.).

(November 1977)

Federal Chancellor: HELMUT SCHMIDT (S.P.D.).

Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs: HANS-DIETRICH GENSCHER (F.D.P.).

Minister of the Interior: DR. WERNER MAIHOFFER (F.D.P.).

Minister of Justice: DR. HANS-JOCHEN VOGEL (S.P.D.).

Minister of Finance: DR. HANS APEL (S.P.D.).

Minister of Economics: Count OTTO LAMBSDORFF (F.D.P.).

Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry: JOSEF ERTL (F.D.P.).

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: DR. HERBERT EHRENBURG (S.P.D.).

Minister of Defence: GEORG LEBER (S.P.D.).

Minister for Youth, Family and Health Affairs: Mrs. ANTJE HUBER (S.P.D.).

Minister of Transport, Posts and Telecommunications: KURT GSCHIEDLE (S.P.D.).

Minister for Regional Planning, Building and Urban Development: KARL RAVENS (S.P.D.).

Minister for Intra-German Relations: EGON FRANKE (S.P.D.).

Minister of Research and Technology: HANS MATTHÖFER (S.P.D.).

Minister for Education and Science: HELMUT RÖHDE (S.P.D.).

Minister for Economic Co-operation: Mrs. MARIE SCHLEI (S.P.D.).

DEFENCE

Chief of the Armed Forces Staff: Gen. WUST.

Army Chief of Staff: Lt.-Gen. HILDEBRANDT

Air Force Chief of Staff: Lt.-Gen. LIMBERG.

Navy Chief of Staff: Rear-Admiral LUTHER.

BUNDESTAG

President: Prof. Dr. KARL CARSTENS (C.D.U.).**Vice-Presidents:** ANNEMARIE RINGER (S.P.D.), RICHARD STÜCKLEN (C.S.U.), Dr. HERMANN SCHMITT-VOCKENHÄUSEN (S.P.D.), LISELOTTE FUNCKE (F.D.P.).

(General Election, October 1976)

	VOTES	%	SEATS			
			Directly Elected	Land Lists	Berlin*	Total
Social Democratic Party (S.P.D.)	16,099,019	42.6	114	100	10	224
Christian Democratic Union (C.D.U.) and Christian Social Union (C.S.U.)	18,394,801	48.6	134	109	11	254
Free Democratic Party (F.D.P.)	2,995,085	7.9	—	39	1	40
National Democratic Party (N.P.D.)	122,661	0.3	—	—	—	—
Communist Party (D.K.P.)	118,581	0.3	—	—	—	—
Others	92,353	0.3	—	—	—	—

* Owing to the special status of Berlin, its representatives have no voting power.

BUNDESRAT

President: Dr. BERNHARD VOGEL.

Each Land has 5, 4 or 3 votes in the Bundesrat, depending on the size of its population, and sends as many members to the sessions as it has votes. As in the Bundestag, representatives from Berlin have no voting power. The Head of Government of each Land is automatically a member of the Bundesrat. Ministers and Members of the Federal Government attend the sessions, which are held every two to three weeks.

LÄNDER	SEATS
North Rhine-Westphalia	5
Bavaria	5
Baden-Württemberg	5
Lower Saxony	5
Hesse	4
Rhineland-Palatinate	4

LÄNDER	SEATS
Schleswig-Holstein	4
Berlin	4
Hamburg	3
Saarland	3
Bremen	3

THE LAND GOVERNMENTS

The ten *Länder* of the Federal Republic are autonomous but not sovereign states, enjoying a high degree of self-government and wide legislative powers.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN

The Provisional Constitution was adopted by the Diet on December 13th, 1949.

The Land Government consists of the Minister-President and the Ministers appointed by him. It is formed from the majority party (C.D.U.).

Minister-President: Dr. GERHARD STOLTENBERG.**Deputy Minister-President and Minister of Justice:** Dr. HENNING SCHWARTZ.**Minister of Finance:** GERD LAUSEN.**Minister of Interior:** RUDOLF TITZCK.**Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry:** GÜNTHER FLESSNER.**Minister of Culture:** Prof. Dr. WALTER BRAUN.**Minister of Social Welfare and Health:** KARL EDUARD CLAUSSEN.**Minister of Economics and Transport:** Dr. JÜRGEN WESTPHAL.**Representative for Federal Affairs:** JOACHIM DORENBURG.

The Diet was elected on April 13th, 1975 and is composed as follows:

President of Diet: Dr. HELMUT LEMKE.

C.D.U.	(Christian Democratic Union)	37 seats
S.P.D.	(Social Democratic Party)	30 "
F.D.P.	(Free Democratic Party)	5 "
S.S.W.	(Südschleswigscher Wählerverband)	1 seat

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

HAMBURG

The Constitution of the "Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg" was passed in June 1952. There is complete identity between the Town Assembly and the *Land* Diet on the one hand and between the Mayor and the President of State on the other.

The members of the Senate are elected by the City Council. The Senate in turn elects the President and his deputy from its own ranks. The President remains in office for one year, but may offer himself for re-election. The Senate is formed from the S.P.D. and F.D.P.

President of Senate and First Bürgermeister: HANS-ULRICH KLOSE (S.P.D.).

Deputy President of the Senate, Second Bürgermeister and Department of Culture: Prof. Dr. DIETER BIALLAS (F.D.P.).

Department of Justice: GERHARD M. MEYER (F.D.P.).

Department of Youth Welfare: GÜNTER APEL (S.P.D.).

Departments of Labour and Social Welfare: ERNST WEISS (S.P.D.).

Department of Health: HELGA ELSTNER (S.P.D.).

Department of Building: Dr. ROLF BIALAS (F.D.P.).

Department of Economics, Transport and Agriculture: Dr. WILHELM NÖLLING (S.P.D.).

Department of Interior: WERNER STAAK (S.P.D.).

Department of Finance: Dr. HANS-JOACHIM SEELE (S.P.D.).

Representative for Federal Affairs: JÜRGEN STEINERT (S.P.D.).

The City Council was elected on March 3rd, 1974, and is composed as follows:

President: HERBERT DAU (S.P.D.).

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	56 seats
C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union)	51 "
F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party)	13 "

LOWER SAXONY

The Provisional Constitution was passed by the Diet on April 13th, 1951, and came into force on May 1st, 1951.

The Land Government is formed by the C.D.U. and the F.D.P.

Minister-President: Dr. ERNST ALBRECHT (C.D.U.).

Deputy Minister-President and Minister of the Interior: RÖTGER GROSS (F.D.P.).

Minister of Finance: WALTHER LEISLER KIEP (C.D.U.).

Minister of Social Affairs: HERMANN SCHNIPKOWEIT (C.D.U.).

Minister of Culture: Dr. WERNER REMMERS (C.D.U.).

Minister of Economics and Transport: ERICH KÜPKER (F.D.P.).

Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry: GERHARD GLUP (C.D.U.).

Minister of Justice: Dr. HANS PUVOGEL (C.D.U.).

Minister of Science and Art: Prof. Dr. EDUARD PESTEL.

Minister of Federal Affairs: WILFRIED HASSELMANN (C.D.U.).

As a result of elections held on June 9th, 1974, the Diet is composed as follows:

President of the Diet: HEINZ MÜLLER (C.D.U.).

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	67 seats
C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union)	77 "
F.D.P. (Federal Democratic Party)	11 "

Lower Saxony is divided into four governmental districts: Brunswick, Hanover, Lüneburg and Weser-Ems.

The Land Governments

BREMEN

The Constitution of the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen was sanctioned by referendum of the people on October 12th, 1947. The main constitutional organs are the City Council, the Senate and the Constitutional Court.

The Senate is the executive organ elected by the Council for the duration of its own tenure of office. The Senate elects from its own ranks two *Bürgermeister*, one of whom becomes President of the Senate. The Senators cannot be simultaneously members of parliament. A vote of no-confidence can only be given under special conditions. Decisions of the Council are subject to the delaying veto of the Senate. The Senate is formed from the majority party (S.P.D.).

First Bürgermeister and President of the Senate: HANS KOSCHNICK.

Second Bürgermeister, Senator for Social Affairs, Youth and Sport and Senator for Labour: Dr. WALTER FRANKE.

Senator for the Interior: HELMUT FRÖHLICH.

Senator for Harbours, Shipping and Transport: OSWALD BRINKMANN.

Senator for Justice: WOLFGANG KAHRS.

Senator for Finance: KARL-HEINZ JANTZEN.

Senator for Science and Art: HORST-WERNER FRANKE.

Senator for Education: MORITZ THAPE.

Senator for Housing: HANS STEFAN SEIFRIZ.

Senator for Public Health and the Environment: HERBERT BRÜCKNER.

Senator for Economy and Foreign Trade: DIETER TIEDEMANN.

Representative of Federal Affairs: KARL WILLMS.

The Council consists of 100 members elected for four years. The election of September 28th, 1975, resulted in the following composition:

President of the Bürgerschaft: Dr. DIETER KLINK (S.P.D.).

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	52 seats
C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union)	35 "
F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party)	13 "

The Constitutional Court consists of the President of the State High Court and of six members elected by the City Council.

NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA

The present Constitution was passed by the Diet on June 6th, 1950, and was endorsed by the electorate in the elections held on June 18th.

The Land Government is presided over by the Minister-President who appoints his Ministers. It is formed by a coalition of the S.P.D. and the F.D.P.

Minister-President: HEINZ KÜHN (S.P.D.).

Deputy Minister-President and Minister of Economy, Middle Classes and Transport: Dr. HORST-LUDWIG RIEMER (F.D.P.).

Minister of the Interior: Dr. BURKHARD HIRSCH (F.D.P.).

Minister of Finance: Dr. FRIEDRICH HALSTENBERG (S.P.D.).

Minister of Science and Research: JOHANNES RAU (S.P.D.).

Minister of Justice: Dr. DIETHER POSSER (S.P.D.).

Minister of Labour, Health and Social Welfare: Prof. Dr. FRIEDHELM FARTHMAN (S.P.D.).

Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forestry: DIETHER DENEKE (S.P.D.).

Minister of Culture: JÜRGEN GIRGENSOHN (S.P.D.).

Minister of Federal Affairs: INGEBORG DONNEPP (S.P.D.).

The Diet, elected on May 4th, 1975, is composed as follows:

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

President of Diet: Dr. WILHELM LENZ (C.D.U.).

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union) 95 seats

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party) . 91 ..

F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party) . 14 ..

The State is divided into five governmental districts:
Düsseldorf, Münster, Arnsberg, Detmold and Cologne.

HESSE

The Constitution of this *Land* dates from December 11th, 1946.

The Minister-President is elected by the Diet and he appoints and dismisses his Ministers with its consent. The Diet can force the resignation of the State Government by a vote of non-confidence. The Government is formed by a coalition of the S.P.D. and the F.D.P.

Minister-President: HOLGER BÖRNER (S.P.D.).

Deputy Minister-President and Minister of Economics and Technology: HEINZ-HERBERT KARRY (F.D.P.).

Minister of the Interior: EKKEHARD GRIES (F.D.P.).

Minister of Finance: HERIBERT REITZ (S.P.D.).

Minister of Justice and Representative to the Federal Government: Dr. HERBERT GÜNTHER (S.P.D.).

Minister of Culture: HANS KROLLMANN (S.P.D.).

Minister of Agriculture and the Environment: WILLI GÖRLACH (S.P.D.).

Minister of Social Welfare: ARMIN CLAUSS (S.P.D.).

The Diet, elected on October 27th, 1974, is composed as follows:

President of Diet: HANS WAGNER (C.D.U.).

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union) 53 seats

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party) . 49 ..

F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party) . 8 ..

The Constitutional Court consists of five judges and six other members elected by the Diet.

Hesse is divided into two governmental districts: Kassel and Darmstadt. The districts are divided into urban and rural districts.

RHINELAND-PALATINATE

The three chief agencies of the Constitution of this *Land* are the Diet, the Government and the Constitutional Court.

The Minister-President is elected by the Diet, with whose consent he appoints and dismisses his Ministers. The Government, which is dependent on the confidence of the Diet, is made up from the majority party (C.D.U.).

Minister-President: Dr. BERNHARD VOGEL.

Deputy Minister-President and Minister of Agriculture, Viniculture and the Environment: OTTO MEYER.

Minister of the Interior: KURT BÖCKMANN.

Minister of Justice: OTTO THEISEN.

Minister of Culture: Dr. HANNA RENATE LAURIEN.

Minister of Finance: JOHANN WILHELM GADDUM.

Minister of Social Welfare, Health and Sport: Dr. GEORG GÖLTER.

Representative of Federal Affairs: Prof. ROMAN HERZOG.

The members of the Diet are elected according to a system of proportional representation. Its composition, as

the result of elections held on March 9th, 1975, is as follows:

President of Diet: ALBRECHT MARTIN (C.D.U.).

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Party) 55 seats

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party) . 40 ..

F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party) . 5 ..

Rhineland-Palatinate is divided into three districts: Koblenz, Rheinhessen-Palatinate and Trier.

BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG

The Constitution was passed by the *Land* Assembly in Stuttgart on November 19th, 1953.

The Minister-President is elected by the Diet. He appoints and dismisses his Ministers. The Government, which is responsible to the Diet, is formed by the majority party (C.D.U.).

Minister-President: Dr. HANS FILBINGER.

Deputy Minister-President and Minister of Culture: Prof. Dr. Dr. WILHELM HAHN.

Minister of the Interior: KARL SCHIESS.

Minister of the Economy and Transport: Dr. RUDOLF EBERLE.

Minister of Justice: Dr. GUNTAM PALM.

Minister of Finance: ROBERT GLEICHAUF.

Minister of Food, Agriculture and Environment: GERHARD WEISER.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: ANNEMARIE GRIESINGER.

Minister of Federal Affairs: EDUARD ADORNO.

The Diet, elected on April 4th, 1976, is composed as follows:

President of Diet: ERICH GANZENMÜLLER (C.D.U.).

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union) 71 seats

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party) . 41 ..

F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party) . 9 ..

The Constitutional Court consists of the President, four judges and four lay members.

The *Land* is divided into four administrative districts: Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, Tübingen and Freiburg.

BAVARIA

The Constitution of Bavaria allows for a two-chamber Parliament and a Constitutional Court. Provision is also made for a popular referendum.

The Minister-President is elected by the Diet for four years. He appoints the Ministers and Secretaries of State with the consent of the Diet. The State Government is formed from the majority party (C.S.U.).

Minister-President: Dr. h.c. ALFONS GOPPEL.

Deputy Minister-President and Minister of Justice: Dr. KARL HILLERMEIER.

Minister of Economics and Transport: ANTON JAUMANN.

Minister of Food, Agriculture and Forests: Dr. HANS EISENMANN.

Minister for Labour and Social Affairs: Dr. FRITZ PIRKL.

Minister of Development and Environment: ALFRED DICK.

Minister of the Interior: Dr. ALFRED SEIDL.

Minister of Finance: MAX STREIBL.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Minister of Education and Culture: Prof. Dr. HANS MAIER.

Minister for Federal Affairs: Dr. FRANZ HEUBL.

The composition of the Diet, as the result of elections held on October 27th, 1974, is as follows:

President of Diet: RUDOLF HANAUER (C.S.U.).

C.S.U. (Christian Social Union)	. 132 seats
S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	. 64 ..
F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party)	. 8 ..

The Senate, or second chamber, consists of sixty members, divided into ten groups representing professional interests, e.g. agriculture, industry, trade, free professions and religious communities. Every two years one-third of the Senate is replaced by elections.

President of the Senate: HIPPOLYT, Freiherr von POSCHINGER.

The Constitutional Court consists of a President and a number of professional judges elected by the Diet for six years.

Bavaria is divided into seven districts: Mittelfranken, Oberfranken, Unterfranken, Schwaben, Niederbayern, Oberpfalz and Oberbayern. Each district is subdivided into a number of urban and rural districts.

THE SAAR

By the Constitution which came into force on January 1st, 1957, the Saar became politically integrated with the

The Land Governments, West Berlin

Federal Republic as a *Land*. It became economically integrated with the Federal Republic in July 1959.

The Minister-President is elected by the Diet. The Government is formed by the C.D.U. and the F.D.P.

Minister-President: Dr. FRANZ-JOSEF RÖDER (C.D.U.).

Minister of the Interior: ALFRED WILHELM (C.D.U.).

Minister of Justice and for Federal Affairs: Dr. RAINER WICKLMAYR (C.D.U.).

Minister of Finance: FERDI BEHLES (C.D.U.).

Minister of Labour, Health and Social Welfare: Dr. ROSEMARIE SCHEUREN (F.D.P.).

Minister of Education, Culture and Sports: WERNER SCHERER (C.D.U.).

Minister of Economics, Transport and Agriculture: WERNER KLUMPP (F.D.P.).

Minister of Environment, Planning and Building: GÜNTHER SCHACHT (C.D.U.).

The Diet, elected on May 4th, 1975, is composed as follows:

President of the Diet: LUDWIG SCHNUR (C.D.U.).

C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union)	25 seats
S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	22 ..
F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party)	3 ..

WEST BERLIN

On August 4th, 1950, the Berlin City Assembly passed a Constitution defining its special position under technical three-power control. Under German Constitutional Law Berlin is a *Land* of the Federal Republic but this law is at present suspended by three-power reservations. Nevertheless West Berlin sends representatives to the *Bundestag* and *Bundesrat* in Bonn but these representatives have no vote in the plenary sessions of either House. To be valid in West Berlin, Federal Law has to be specially adopted there. The Constitution came into force on October 1st, 1950.

The House of Representatives (*Abgeordnetenhaus*) is the legislative body, and has 138 members. The executive agency is the Senate, which is composed of the Governing Mayor (*Regierender Bürgermeister*), his deputy, and at the most sixteen Senators. The Governing Mayor is elected by a majority of the House of Representatives. The Senate, which is responsible to the House of Representatives and dependent on its confidence, is formed by a coalition of the S.P.D. and F.D.P.

Regierender Bürgermeister: DIETRICH STOBBE (S.P.D.).

Bürgermeister and Senator for the Economy: WOLFGANG LÜDER (F.D.P.).

SENATORS:

Labour and Social Welfare: OLAF SUND (S.P.D.).

Building and Housing: HARRY RISTOCK (S.P.D.).

Family, Youth and Sports: Frau ILSE REICHEL (S.P.D.).

Finance: Dr. KLAUS RIEBSCHLÄGER (S.P.D.).

Health and Environment: ERICH PÄTZOLD (S.P.D.).

Interior: PETER ULRICH (S.P.D.).

Justice: Prof. Dr. JÜRGEN BAUMANN (F.D.P.).

Culture: Dr. DIETRICH SAUBERZWEIG (S.P.D.).

Education: WALTER RASCH (F.D.P.).

Science and Research: Dr. PETER GLOTZ (S.P.D.).

Federal Affairs: HORST KORBER (S.P.D.).

The state of parties in the House, as the result of elections held on March 2nd, 1975, is as follows:

President of House of Representatives: PETER LORENZ (C.D.U.).

S.P.D. (Social Democratic Party)	. 67 seats
C.D.U. (Christian Democratic Union)	69 ..
F.D.P. (Free Democratic Party)	. 11 ..

POLITICAL PARTIES

Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (S.P.D.) (*Social Democratic Party of Germany*): 53 Bonn, Ollenhauerstrasse 1; forms the Government in coalition with the Free Democratic Party; holds that a vital democracy can be built only on the basis of social justice; advocates for the economy as much competition as possible, as much planning as necessary to protect the individual from uncontrolled economic interests; a positive attitude to national defence, while favouring controlled disarmament; a policy of religious toleration; rejects any political ties with Communism; approx. 1,000,000 mems.; Chair. WILLY BRANDT; Deputy Chair. HANS KOSCHNICK, H. SCHMIDT; Chair. of Parliamentary Party HERBERT WEHNER; Deputy Chair. BRUNO FRIEDRICH, Prof. HORST EHMKE, ADOLF SCHMIDT, Prof. FRIEDRICH SCHÄFER, KARL LIEDTKE; publ. *Vorwärts* (weekly).

Christlich-DEMOKRATISCHE UNION (in Bavaria: **Christlich-Soziale Union**) (**C.D.U./C.S.U.**) (*Christian Democratic and Christian Social Union*): **C.D.U.**: 53 Bonn, Konrad-Adenauer-Haus, Friedrich-Ebert Allee 73-75; f. 1945; 660,000 mems.; the largest single party in the *Bundestag*, it stands for the united action between Catholics and Protestants for rebuilding German life on a Christian basis, while guaranteeing private property and the freedom of the individual and for a "free and equal Germany in a free, politically united and socially just Europe"; Chair. Dr. HELMUT KOHL; Sec.-Gen. Dr. HEINRICH GEISSLER; publs. *Deutsches Monatsblatt*

(monthly), *Union of Deutschland* (weekly); **C.S.U.**: 8 Munich 19, Lazarettstr. 33; f. 1945; 150,000 mems.; Chair. FRANZ JOSEF STRAUSS; Gen. Sec. GEROLD TANDLER; publ. *Bayernkurier* (weekly).

Freie Demokratische Partei (F.D.P.) (*Free Democratic Party*): Bonn, Baunscheidtstrasse 15, Thomas-Dehler-Haus; approx. 80,000 mems.; represents democratic and social liberalism and makes the individual the focal point of the state and its laws and economy; Chair. HANS-DIETRICH GENSCHER; Deputy Chair. Dr. HANS FRIDERICH, Dr. HILDEGARD HAMM-BRÜCHER, WOLFGANG MISCHNICK; Chair. in Bundestag WOLFGANG MISCHNICK; publ. *Liberal* (monthly; circ. 9,200); press service.

Deutsche Kommunistische Partei (D.K.P.) (*German Communist Party*): Düsseldorf; 40,000 mems.; Chair. HERBERT MIES.

Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands (N.P.D.) (*National Democratic Party of Germany*): 7 Stuttgart 1, Roetestr. 4, P.O.B. 2881; f. 1964; 15,000 mems.; youth organization Junge Nationaldemokraten (J.N.), 6,000 mems.; Chair. MARTIN MUSSGUG; publ. *Deutsche Stimme* (monthly).

There are also numerous other small parties, none of them represented in Parliament, covering all shades of the political spectrum and various regional interests. These parties, with the D.K.P. and N.P.D., polled only 1 per cent in the 1976 Federal elections.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Afghanistan: Bonn-Röttgen, Liebfrauenweg 1A; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD BASHIR LUTIN (also accred. to Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland).

Algeria: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 32; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED SAHOUN.

Argentina: Adenauerallee 50-52; *Ambassador:* Dr. ENRIQUE RUIZ GUINÁZU.

Australia: Bonn-Bad Godesberg I, Kölner Str. 107; *Ambassador:* LEWIS HAROLD BORDER, M.V.O.

Austria: 53 Bonn, Johanniterstr. 2; *Ambassador:* Dr. W. GREDLER.

Bangladesh: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Bonner Str. 48; *Ambassador:* HOSSAIN ALI (also accred. to Austria and Switzerland).

Barbados: London, England.

Belgium: 53 Bonn, Kaiser-Friedrich-Str. 7; *Ambassador:* THEO J. M. CH. DE DOBBELEER.

Benin: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Rüdigerstr. 10; *Ambassador:* TIAMIOU ADJIBADE (also accred. to Austria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the Vatican City).

Bolivia: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Heerstr. 16; *Ambassador:* ARMANDO ESCÓBAR URÍA (also accred. to Switzerland).

Botswana: London, England.

Brazil: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kennedy-Allee 74; *Ambassador:* JORGE DE CARVALHO E SILVA.

Bulgaria: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Auf der Hostert 6; *Ambassador:* PETER MESCHDURETSCHKI.

Burma: 53 Bonn, Schumann Str. 112; *Ambassador:* U CHIT HOUNG (also accred. to Belgium, Finland and the Netherlands).

Burundi: Wachtberg-Niederbachem, Drosselweg 2; *Ambassador:* LAZARE NZORUBARA (also accred. to Austria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and the Vatican City).

Cameroon: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 53; *Ambassador:* HENRI DJEENGUE-NDOMBE (also accred. to Austria and Switzerland).

Canada: 53 Bonn, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Strasse 18; *Ambassador:* JOHN GELDER HALSTEAD.

Central African Empire: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Dürenstrasse 12; *Ambassador:* DIEUDONNÉ WALLOT (also accred. to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Chad: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 34; *Ambassador:* Dr. MAHAMAT HASSANE (also accred. to Italy).

Chile: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kronprinzenstrasse 20; *Ambassador:* LUCIA GEVERT.

China, People's Republic: Wachtberg-Niederbachem, Konrad-Adenauer-Str. 104; *Ambassador:* TUNG CHANG.

Colombia: 53 Bonn, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Strasse 35; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Congo: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 45; *Ambassador:* ALPHONSE ONGAGOU DATCHOU (also accred. to Austria).

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Diplomatic Representation

Costa Rica: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Schumannstr. 49; *Ambassador:* ALVAR ANTILLON SALAJAR (also accredited to Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden).

Cuba: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kölner Str. 54; *Ambassador:* ALBERTO BOZA HIDALGO-GATO.

Cyprus: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Ubierstr. 73; *Ambassador:* TASOS PANAYIDES (also accredited to Austria and Switzerland).

Czechoslovakia: Bonn-Beuel, Im Rheingarten 7; *Ambassador:* JIŘÍ GÖTZ.

Denmark: 53 Bonn, Pfälzer Str. 14; *Ambassador:* TROELS OLDENBURG.

Dominican Republic: 53 Bonn, Maximilianstr. 8; *Ambassador:* ANTONIO OCAÑA R. (also accredited to Luxembourg and Switzerland).

Ecuador: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Koblenzer Str. 37; *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accredited to Norway).

Egypt: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kronprinzenstrasse 2; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED IBRAHIM KAAMEL.

El Salvador: 53 Bonn, Gangolfstrasse 6; *Ambassador:* RAFAEL ZALDIVAR-BRIZUELA (also accredited to Austria, Denmark and Turkey).

Ethiopia: 53 Bonn, Brentanostr. 1; *Ambassador:* Dr. HAILE GABRIEL DAGNE (also accredited to Switzerland).

Finland: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Am Aennchenplatz; *Ambassador:* PENTTI TALVITIE.

France: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kapellenstrasse 1A; *Ambassador:* JEAN-PIERRE BRUNET.

Gabon: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kronprinzenstr. 52; *Ambassador:* AYOUMA BONGO (also accredited to Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Gambia: London, England.

Ghana: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 58; *Ambassador:* FRANZ ABABIO YAO DJAIGI.

Greece: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 76; *Ambassador:* ARISTOTELES I. PHYDRAS.

Guatemala: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Ziethenstr. 16; *Ambassador:* Dr. ROBERTO ZECONA (also accredited to Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden).

Guyana: London, England.

Haiti: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 38; *Ambassador:* Dr. EDOUARD FRANCISQUE.

Honduras: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Auf der Hostert 4; *Ambassador:* CECILIO CASTRO BARRIENTOS (also accredited to Austria).

Hungary: 5 Cologne 1, Hardefuststr. 7; *Ambassador:* LÁSZLÓ HAMBURGER.

Iceland: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kronprinzenstr. 6; *Ambassador:* NIELS P. SIGURDSSON (also accredited to Greece, Iran and Switzerland).

India: 53 Bonn, Adenauerallee 262-264; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD ATAUR RAHMAN.

Indonesia: 53 Bonn, Kurt-Schumacher-Str. 2; *Ambassador:* Dr. AWALOEDIN DJAMIN.

Iran: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kölnerstr. 133-137; *Ambassador:* HOOSHANG AMIR-MOKRI.

Iraq: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Hohenzollernstr. 12; *Ambassador:* ABDUL KERIM SATTAR AL-SHAIKHLY.

Ireland: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kölner Strasse 119; *Ambassador:* CHRISTOPHER P. FOGARTY.

Israel: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Simrockstrasse 2; *Ambassador:* YOHANAN MEROZ.

Italy: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Karl-Finkelnburg-Str. 51; *Ambassador:* CORRADO ORLANDI-CONTUCCI.

Ivory Coast: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 6; *Ambassador:* AMOAKAN-EDJAMPAN THIEMELE.

Jamaica: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Am Kreuter 1; *Ambassador:* KEITH JOHNSON (also accredited to Luxembourg and the Netherlands).

Japan: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kölner Str. 139; *Ambassador:* TSUNEAKI UEDA.

Jordan: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Beethovenstr. 21; *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM IZZIDIN (also accredited to Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway and Sweden).

Kenya: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Villichgasse 23; *Ambassador:* J. B. K. MWAURA (also accredited to Austria, Belgium and the Netherlands).

Korea, Republic: 53 Bonn, Adenauerallee 124; *Ambassador:* CHANG HEE LEE.

Kuwait: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 6; *Ambassador:* TALIB JALAL AL-DIEN AL-NAKIB.

Laos: Paris, France.

Lebanon: 53 Bonn, Königstr. 79; *Ambassador:* KESROUAN LABAKI.

Lesotho: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Liberia: 53 Bonn, Baunscheidtstr. 2; *Ambassador:* EUGENIA A. STEVENSON.

Libya: 53 Bonn, Argelanderstr. 1; *Ambassador:* MUFTAH ALI EL-SHERIF.

Luxembourg: Bonn-Center, HI 1104, Am Bundeskanzlerplatz; *Ambassador:* Dr. MARCEL FISCHBACH (also accredited to Denmark).

Madagascar: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Rolandstr. 48; *Ambassador:* ANTOINE PHILIPPE MARO.

Malawi: Bonn-Center, HI 1103, Bundeskanzlerplatz; *Ambassador:* C. M. MKONA (also accredited to Austria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland).

Malaysia: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 23; *Ambassador:* DATO ISMAIL MOHAMED (also accredited to Greece and Switzerland).

Mali: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Luisenstr. 54; *Ambassador:* BOUBACAR DIALLO (also accredited to Austria, Denmark, Romania and Sweden).

Malta: 5300 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Viktoriastr. 7; *Ambassador:* GEORGE AGIUS (also accredited to Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden).

Mauritania: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Friedrichstr. 8; *Ambassador:* TAKI OULD SIDI (also accredited to Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg).

Mauritius: Paris, France.

Mexico: 5 Cologne 51, Eugen-Langen-Str. 10; *Ambassador:* RAÚL VALDÉS AGUILAR.

Monaco: Paris, France.

Mongolia: Warsaw, Poland.

Morocco: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Mittelstrasse 35; *Ambassador:* ABD EL KHALEK KABBAJ (also accredited to Finland).

Nepal: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Im Hag 15; *Ambassador:* ISHWARI MAN SHRESTHA (also accredited to Austria, Belgium, Greece, Netherlands and Switzerland).

Netherlands: 53 Bonn, Strässchensweg 2; *Ambassador:* Baron DIEDERIC VAN LYNDEN.

New Zealand: Bonn-Center, HI 902; *Ambassador:* ROBERT HUNTER WADE (also accredited to Poland and Switzerland).

Nicaragua: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Heerstr. 41; *Ambassador:* Dr. JAIME SOMARRIBA-SALAZAR (also accredited to Denmark).

Niger: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Dürenstrasse 9; *Ambassador:* KOSSOMI BOUREM (also accredited to Romania and the Vatican City).

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

- Nigeria:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Goldbergweg 13; *Ambassador:* YUSUF WAKILI SADA.
- Norway:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Gotenstr. 163; *Ambassador:* ROLF T. BUSCH.
- Oman:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Lindenallee 11; *Ambassador:* AHMED MOHAMMED NASSER AL-LAMKI (also accredited to Switzerland).
- Pakistan:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 24; *Ambassador:* IFTIKHAR ALI.
- Panama:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Lützowstrasse 1; *Ambassador:* RAÚL P. BROSTELLA (also accredited to the Netherlands and Romania).
- Paraguay:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Plittersdorfer Str. 121; *Ambassador:* Dr. ROGUE J. YÓDICE CODAS (also accredited to Denmark).
- Peru:** 53 Bonn, Mozartstr. 34; *Ambassador:* JOAQUÍN HEREDIA-CABIESES.
- Philippines:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kaiserstr. 6; *Ambassador:* GREGORIO G. ABAD.
- Poland:** 5 Cologne 51, Pferdengassestrasse 5; *Ambassador:* WACŁAW PIĄTKOWSKI.
- Portugal:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Ubierstr. 78; *Ambassador:* Dr. ERNANI RODRIGUES LOPES.
- Qatar:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, von-der-Heydt-Strasse 9; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED ALI AL-ANSARI.
- Romania:** 5 Cologne 51, Oberländerufer 68; *Ambassador:* Dipl.-Ing. ION MOREGA.
- Rwanda:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Plittersdorfer Str. 111; *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS NGARUKIYINTWALI (also accredited to Austria and Switzerland).
- Saudi Arabia:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Rheinallee 27; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED NURI IBRAHIM.
- Senegal:** 53 Bonn, Argelanderstrasse 3; *Ambassador:* ABDOURAHMANE DIA (also accredited to Austria and Switzerland).
- Sierra Leone:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Ubierstr. 88; *Ambassador:* Dr. SHEKA HASSAN KANU (also accredited to Belgium, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands).
- Singapore:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Ubierstr. 45; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Somalia:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Max-Franz-Str. 13; *Ambassador:* YUSUF ADAN BOKAH (also accredited to Austria).
- South Africa:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Auf der Hostert 3; *Ambassador:* KURT R. S. VON SCHIRNDING.
- Spain:** 53 Bonn, Schlossstr. 4; *Ambassador:* EMILIO GARRIGUES Y DIAZ-CANABATE.
- Sri Lanka:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Rolandstrasse 52; *Ambassador:* CHRISTOPHER WALTER PINTO (also accredited to Austria and the Netherlands).

The Federal Republic of Germany also has diplomatic relations with the Bahamas, Bahrain, Cape Verde, Fiji, Guinea, Maldives, Papua New Guinea, San Marino, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, the United Arab Emirates, Viet-Nam and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

- Sudan:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Habsburgerstrasse 8; *Ambassador:* MUSA BALLAL (also accredited to Austria).
- Swaziland:** London, England.
- Sweden:** 53 Bonn, Allianzplatz, Haus I, An der Heussallee 2-10; *Ambassador:* SVEN BACKLUND.
- Switzerland:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Gotenstr. 156; *Ambassador:* Dr. MICHAEL GELZER.
- Syria:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kaiserstr. 2; *Ambassador:* ABDEL KARIM AL-ATASSI (also accredited to Denmark).
- Tanzania:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Theaterplatz 26; *Ambassador:* DANIEL NARCIS MTONGA MLOKA (also accredited to Austria, Romania, Switzerland and the Vatican City).
- Thailand:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Ubierstr. 65; *Ambassador:* PHAN WANNAMETHEE (also accredited to Finland).
- Togo:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Beethovenstr. 13; *Ambassador:* ASSIONGBON AGHENOU (also accredited to Austria, Denmark and Norway).
- Trinidad and Tobago:** London, England.
- Tunisia:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kölner Str. 103; *Ambassador:* DRISS GUIGA.
- Turkey:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Ute Strasse 47; *Ambassador:* VAHIT HALEFOĞLU.
- Uganda:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Dürenstr. 44; *Ambassador:* BERNADETTE PIA ATHIENO OLOWO (also accredited to the Vatican).
- U.S.S.R.:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Waldstr. 42; *Ambassador:* VALENTIN M. FALIN.
- United Kingdom:** 53 Bonn, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 77; *Ambassador:* Sir J. OLIVER WRIGHT.
- U.S.A.:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Mehlemer Aue; *Ambassador:* WALTER STOESEL, Jr.
- Upper Volta:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Wendelstadallee 18; *Ambassador:* TIÉMOKO MARC GARANGO (also accredited to Austria and Switzerland).
- Uruguay:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Gotenstr. 1-3; *Ambassador:* AURELIANO AGUIRRE.
- Vatican:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Turmstr. 29; *Apostolic Nuncio:* Archbishop GUIDO DEL MESTRI.
- Venezuela:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Arndstr. 16; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ FRANCISCO SUCRE.
- Yemen Arab Republic:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Heerstr. 95; *Ambassador:* AHMED KAID BARAKAT (also accredited to Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland).
- Yugoslavia:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Schlossstr. 1; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Zaire:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Im Meisengarten 133; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Zambia:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Mittelstr. 39; *Ambassador:* DENNY SIBAJENE (also accredited to Austria, Belgium, France, Italy and the Netherlands).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Judges are not removable except by the decision of a court. Half of the judges of the Federal Constitutional Court are elected by the Bundestag and half by the Bundesrat. A committee for the selection of judges participates in the appointment of judges of the Superior Federal Courts.

Bundesverfassungsgericht (Federal Constitutional Court): Karlsruhe, Schlossbezirk 3.

President: Dr. ERNST BENDA.

Deputy President: Dr. WOLFGANG ZEIDLER.

Judges: Dr. KARL HAAGER, Dr. WERNER BÖHMER, Dr. HANS JUSTUS RINCK, Dr. HELMUT SIMON, WALTER RUDI WAND, MARTIN HIRSCH, Prof. Dr. HANS FALLER, Dr. JOACHIM ROTTMANN, Prof. Dr. KONRAD HESSE, Dr. ENGELBERT NIEBLER, Dr. DIETRICH KATZENSTEIN, Prof. Dr. HELMUT STEINBERGER.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

SUPERIOR FEDERAL COURTS

Bundesgerichtshof (*Federal Court of Justice*): Karlsruhe, Herrenstr. 45a.

President: Dr. GERD PFEIFFER.

Vice-President: WALTER STIMPEL.

Presidents of the Senate: Prof. Dr. h.c. WERNER SARSTEDT, Dr. GERDA KRÜGER-NIELAND, ERNST MAI, Dr. HEINZ GRELL, RUDOLPH SCHUMACHER, Dr. WOLFGANG VOGT, Dr. REINHOLD WEBER, HANS HILL, HANS WOLFGANG SCHMIDT, CHRISTIAN MAYR, Prof. Dr. KARL NÜSSGENS, WOLFRAM BRAXMAIER, WERNER BALLHAUS.

Federal Solicitor-General: Dr. KURT REBMANN.

Bundesverwaltungsgericht (*Federal Administrative Court*): Berlin 12, Hardenbergstr. 31.

President: Prof. Dr. WALTHER FÜRST.

Vice-President: Prof. Dr. HORST SENDLER.

Presidents of the Senate: Frau CHARLOTTE SCHMITT, HORST ARNDT, JOHANNES OPPENHEIMER, Dr. GEORG KONRAD GLÖCKNER, Prof. Dr. HORST GÜTZKOW, JÜRGEN SAALMANN, HUGO KELLNER, Prof. Dr. WILHELM DODENHOFF, Dr. HERBERT HEINRICH.

Bundesfinanzhof (*Federal Financial Court*): 8000 Munich 86, Ismaningerstr. 109.

Judicial System, Religion

President: Prof. Dr. HUGO VON WALLIS.

Vice-President: Prof. Dr. HEINRICH LIST.

Presidents of the Senate: GERHARD HUHN, Dr. HANS EGLY, ROLF STEINHARDT, Dr. HANS BIRKHOLZ, Dr. FRIEDRICH GRÄBER, GÜNTHER KNOPP.

Bundesarbeitsgericht (*Federal Labour Court*): Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe, Graf-Bernadotte-Platz 5.

President: Prof. Dr. GERHARD MÜLLER.

Chief Judge (Permanent Representative of the President): (vacant).

Chief Judges: Prof. Dr. MARIE-LUISE HILGER, Prof. Dr. HERMANN STUMPF, Dr. KARL GRÖNINGER.

Bundessozialgericht (*Federal Social Court*): 35 Kassel 1, Graf-Bernadotte-Platz 5.

President: Prof. Dr. GEORG WANNAGAT.

Chief Judge (Permanent Representative of the President): KURT BRACKMANN.

Chief Judges:

Dr. GERHARD DAPPRICH	Prof. Dr. HERMANN
Dr. ERICH MAISCH	HEUSSNER
Dr. ERWIN BROCKE	GÜNTHER SCHROEDER-
Dr. WERNER BARESEL	PRINTZEN
Dr. WALTER BUSS	MARIA ELISABETH GEYSER

RELIGION

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH

Until 1969 the Protestant churches in both the Federal and Democratic Republics were united in the *Evangelische Kirche in Deutschland* (E.K.D.), a federation established at the Conference of Eisenach (Thuringia) in 1948. In 1969, however, the churches in the Democratic Republic declared themselves organizationally independent and established the *Bund der Evangelischen Kirchen in der D.D.R.* Consequently the E.K.D. is now restricted to the Federal Republic and Berlin (West) only, but maintains links with the churches in the Democratic Republic.

The *Vereinigte Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche Deutschlands* (V.E.L.K.D.), one of the federations within the E.K.D., also divided in 1968 and is paralleled in the Democratic Republic by the V.E.L.K.D.D.R. The *Evangelische Kirche der Union* (E.K.U.) is partly divided and spans both the Federal and the Democratic Republics.

About 44 per cent of the population of the Federal Republic (27.2 million) are members of the Protestant Church, the great majority belonging to churches forming the E.K.D. The total membership of the Lutheran churches is almost 13 million, of the United Churches about 13.7 million, and of the Reformed Churches about 448,000.

Outside the E.K.D. are numerous small Evangelical Free Churches, such as the Baptists, Methodists, Mennonites and the Lutheran Free Church, with a membership of approximately 400,000 in all.

EVANGELISCHE KIRCHE IN DEUTSCHLAND

(*The Evangelical Church in Germany*)

The governing bodies of the E.K.D. are its Synod of Clergy and lay members which meets at regular intervals, the Conference of member churches, and the Council, composed of 15 elected members. The E.K.D. has an ecclesiastical secretariat of its own (the Evangelical Church Chancellery), and a special office for foreign relations.

Chairman of the Council: Landesbischof D. HELMUT CLASS; 7000 Stuttgart 1, Gerokstr. 49.

Synod of the E.K.D.: 3000 Hannover-Herrenhausen Herrenhäuserstr. 2A; Pres. CORNELIUS A. VON HEYL.

Evangelical Church Chancellery: 3000 Hannover-Herrenhausen, Herrenhäuserstr. 2A; Berlin Office: 1000 Berlin 12, Jebensstr. 3; Pres. WALTER HAMMER; Vice-Pres. D. ERWIN WILKENS.

Office for Foreign Relations: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Friedrichstr. 2-6; Pres. Dr. HEINZ-JOACHIM HELD; Vice-Pres. HILMAR KOCH.

CHURCHES AND FEDERATIONS WITHIN THE E.K.D.

Vereinigte Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche Deutschlands (VELKD) (*The United Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Germany*): Office: 3000 Hanover 1, Richard-Wagner-Str. 26; f. 1948; mems. 10.6 million; Pres. Prof. Dr. GÜNTHER GASSMANN; a body uniting the Lutheran territorial Churches within the Evangelical Church in Germany.

Two Lutheran Churches do not belong to the VELKD.

Presiding Bishop: Landesbischof D. EDUARD LOHSE (3000 Hanover 1, Haarstrasse 6).

Evangelische Kirche der Union (E.K.U.) (*Evangelical Church of the Union*): is composed of Lutheran and Reformed elements. It includes the Evangelical Churches of Berlin-Brandenburg, Saxony, Greifswald (Pomerania), Görlitz (Silesia), Westphalia, the Rhineland and Anhalt; Chancellery, Western Region: 1000 Berlin 12, Jebensstr. 3.

Chairman: Präses PETER KRASKE (1000 Berlin 12, Jebensstr. 3).

Arnoldshainer Konferenz: 1000 Berlin 12, Jebensstr. 3; f. 1967; a loose federation of the church governments of all United, one Lutheran and one Reformed Territorial church, aiming at greater co-operation between them.

President: Lic. KARL IMMER.

Bund Evangelisch-Reformierter Kirchen (*Association of Evangelical Reformed Churches*): 3400 Göttingen, Untere Karspüle 11A.

Chairman: Präses P. HANS-JOACHIM PITSCH.

Herrnhuter Brüdergemeinde or Europäische-Festländische Brüder-Unität (*The Moravian Church*): f. 1457; there are 23 congregations in the Federal Republic, the Democratic Republic, Switzerland, Denmark and the Netherlands with approximately 15,000 members; publs. *Brüderbote* (monthly), *Herrnhuter Arbeit daheim und draussen* (quarterly).

Chairman: Pfr. EBERHARD BERNHARD (7325 Bad Boll, Unitätshaus).

Reformierter Bund (*The Reformed League*): 4444 Benthelm 1, Klapperstiege 13; f. 1884; unites the Reformed territorial Churches and Congregations of Germany. The central body of the Reformed League is the "Moderamen", the elected representation of the various Reformed Congregations. The President of the "Moderamen" is the Moderator. Publ. *Reformierte Kirchenzeitung* (fortnightly); Gen. Sec. Pfarrer JOACHIM GUHRT.

Moderator: Prof. Dr. HANS-HELMUT ESSER (4435 Horstmar, Schlossstrasse 15).

THE PROVINCIAL CHURCHES

(* Member of the V.E.L.K.D.; † member of the E.K.U.)

Evangelical Church in Baden: Landesbischof Prof. Dr. HANS-WOLFGANG HEIDLAND (75 Karlsruhe 1, Blumenstr. 1).

***Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Bavaria:** Landesbischof Mag. theol. Dr. phil. JOHANNES HANSELMANN (8000 Munich 2, Meiserstr. 13).

†**Evangelical Church in Berlin-Brandenburg (Berlin West):** Bischof Dr. MARTIN KRUSE (Konsistorium: 1000 Berlin 21, Bachstr. 1-2).

Evangelical Church of Bremen: Pres. ECKART RANFT (2800 Bremen 1, Franziseck 2/4, Postfach 10 69 29).

***Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Brunswick:** Landesbischof Dr. GERHARD HEINTZE (3340 Wolfenbüttel, Neuer Weg 88-90).

***Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Hanover:** Landesbischof Prof. D. EDUARD LOHSE (3 Hanover 1, Rote Reihe 6).

Evangelical Church in Hesse and Nassau: Pres. D. HELMUT HILD (6100 Darmstadt, Paulusplatz 1).

Evangelical Church of Kurhessen-Waldeck: Bischof D. ERICH VELLMER (3500 Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe, Wilhelmshöher Allee 330).

Church of Lippe: Landessuperintendent Dr. FRITZ VIERING (4930 Detmold 1, Leopoldstr. 27).

***Evangelical-Lutheran Church of North Elbe:** Bischof ALFRED PETERSEN and Bischof Dr. FRIEDRICH HÜBNER (2300 Kiel, Dänische Str. 21-35); Bischof D. Dr. HANS-OTTO WÖLBER (2000 Hamburg 11, Neue Burg 1); Pres. of North Elbian Church Administration HORST GÖLDNER (2300 Kiel, Dänische Str. 21-35).

Evangelical-Reformed Church in North-West Germany: Pres. Pastor P. PETERSEN; Provincial Superintendent and Pres. of the Territorial Church Council Dr. GERHARD NORDHOLT (2950 Leer, Saarstr. 6).

Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Oldenburg: Bischof Dr. D. H. H. HARMS (2900 Oldenburg, Huntestr. 14).

United Protestant-Evangelical-Christian Church of the Palatinate: Pres. HEINRICH KRON (6720 Speyer, Domplatz 5).

†**Evangelical Church in the Rhineland:** Pres. Lic. KARL IMMER (4000 Düsseldorf 30, Hans-Böckler-Str. 7).

***Evangelical-Lutheran Church of Schaumburg-Lippe:** Landesbischof JOHANN-GOTTFRIED MALTUSCH (3062 Bückeburg, Herderstr. 27).

†**Evangelical Church of Westphalia:** Pres. Dr. HEINRICH REISS (4800 Bielefeld, Altstädter Kirchplatz 5).

Evangelical Lutheran Church in Württemberg: Landesbischof D. HELMUT CLASS (7000 Stuttgart 1, Gänsheidestr. 2 and 4).

OTHER CHURCHES

Alt-Katholische Kirche (*Old Catholic Church*): 5300 Bonn 1, Gregor-Mendelstr. 28; seceded from the Roman Catholic Church as a protest against the declaration of Papal Infallibility in 1870; belongs to the Old Catholic Communion of Utrecht; in full communion with the Anglican Communion; Pres. Bischof JOSEF BRINKHUES (Bonn); publ. *Alt-Katholische Kirchenzeitung* (monthly).

Bund Evangelisch-Freikirchlicher Gemeinden (*Union of Evangelical Free Church Congregations*): 6380 Bad Homburg v. d. H. 1, Luisenstr. 121; f. 1849; Pres. WALTER ZESCHKY; Gen. Secs. SIEGFRIED KERSTAN, Rev. MANFRED OTTO.

Evangelisch-methodistische Kirche (*United Methodist Church*): 6000 Frankfurt/Main 1, Wilhelm-Leuschner-Str. 8; f. 1968 when the former Evangelische Gemeinschaft and Methodistenkirche united; Bishop HERMANN L. STICHER.

Bund Freier evangelischer Gemeinden (*Union of Free Evangelical Churches of Germany*): 5810 Witten (Ruhr), Goltenkamp 4; f. 1854; 23,000 mems.; Pres. KARL H. KNÖPPEL; Sec. Assessor HEINZ-ADOLF RITTER.

Selbständige Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirche: Schopenhauerstr. 7, 3000 Hanover 61; Bishop Dr. ROST.

Vereinigung der deutschen Mennonitengemeinden (*Union of German Mennonite Congregations*): 4150 Krefeld, Königstr. 132; f. 1886; Chair. Pastor Dr. H. A. HERTZLER.

Die Heilsarmee (*Salvation Army*): 5 Cologne 1, Salierring 27; f. in Germany 1886; Territorial Commander Col. GAUGHEY GAUNTLETT; Chief Sec. Lt. Col. JOHN F. DALE; publs. *Der Kriegsruf*, *Der Junge Soldat*.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATIONS

Arbeitsgemeinschaft christlicher Kirchen in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und Berlin (West) e.V. (*Council of Christian Churches in the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin*): 6000 Frankfurt/Main 17, Friedrichstr. 2-6; fifteen Churches are affiliated to this Council including the Roman Catholic Church and the Greek Orthodox Metropolis; Pres. Bishop Dr. GERHARD HEINTZE.

Deutscher Evangelischer Kirchentag (*German Evangelical Church Conference*): 6400 Fulda, Magdeburgerstr. 59-61; Gen. Sec. Dr. HANS HERMANN WALZ.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

It is estimated that about 45 per cent of the population of the Federal Republic are members of the Catholic Church, which is strongest in the South.

Archbishop of Bamberg: Dr. ELMAR MARIA KREDEL.

Bishop of Eichstätt: Dr. ALOIS BREMS.

Bishop of Speyer: Dr. FRIEDRICH WETTER.

Bishop of Würzburg: Dr. h.c. JOSEF STANGL.

Archbishop of Munich and Freising: JOSEPH, Cardinal RATZINGER.

Bishop of Augsburg: Dr. JOSEPH STIMPFLE.

Bishop of Passau: Dr. ANTON HOFMANN.

Bishop of Regensburg: Dr. RUDOLF GRABER.

Archbishop of Freiburg: (vacant).

Bishop of Mainz: Cardinal Dr. HERMANN VOLK.

Bishop of Rottenburg: Dr. GEORG MOSER.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Religion, The Press

Archbishop of Cologne: JOSEPH, Cardinal HÖFFNER (also Chair. German Conference of Bishops).

Bishop of Aachen: Dr. KLAUS HEMMERLE.

Bishop of Münster: HEINRICH TENHUMBERG.

Bishop of Osnabrück: Dr. HELMUT HERMANN WITTLER.

Bishop of Limburg: Dr. WILHELM KEMPF.

Bishop of Trier: Dr. BERNHARD STEIN.

Bishop of Essen: Dr. FRANZ HENGSBACH.

Archbishop of Paderborn: Dr. JOHANNES JOACHIM DEGENHARDT.

Bishop of Hildesheim: HEINRICH MARIA JANSSEN.

Bishop of Fulda: Dr. EDUARD SCHICK.

Bishop of Berlin: ALFRED, Cardinal BENGSCHE.

Apostolic Nuncio in Germany: Archbishop GUIDO DEL MESTRI; Seat: Bad Godesberg.

CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS

Secretariate of the German Conference of Bishops: 53 Bonn, Kaiserstr. 163; Sec. Prälat Dr. JOSEF HOMEYER.

Commissariat of German Bishops—Catholic Office: 53 Bonn, Kaiser-Friedrich-Str. 9; (represents the German Conference of Bishops before the Federal Government on political issues); leader Prälat PAUL BOCKLET.

Central Committee of German Catholics: 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Hochkreuzallee 246; f. 1868; summarizes the activities of Catholic laymen in the Federal Republic; Pres. Prof. Dr. HANS MEIER; Gen. Sec. Dr. FRIEDRICH KRONENBERG; publs. *Katholikentags-Berichte, Adressbuch für das Katholische Deutschland, Berichte und Dokumente, Mitteilungen.*

THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

The Synod of all those Bishops who are not under the jurisdiction of the Patriarch of Moscow has its headquarters in New York, U.S.A. It is in permanent communication with the orthodox communities in other European States, in North Africa and in North and South America.

President of the Synod: His Eminence Metropolitan PHILARET; 75 East 93rd St., New York, N.Y. 10028.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

The Jewish Community in Germany is estimated to number about 35,000, of whom more than 30,000 live in the Federal Republic and West Berlin.

Zentralrat der Juden in Deutschland (Central Council of Jews in Germany): 4000 Düsseldorf 30, Fischerstr. 49; Pres. Board of Dirs. WERNER NACHMANN; Sec.-Gen. ALEXANDER GINSBURG; publs. *Jüdischer Presse Dienst, Allgemeine jüdische Wochenzeitung.*

THE PRESS

Article 5 of the 1949 Basic Law of the Republic stipulates: "Everyone has the right freely to express or to disseminate his opinion by speech, writing and pictures and freely to inform himself from generally accessible sources. Freedom of the press and freedom of reporting by radio and motion pictures are guaranteed. There shall be no censorship. These rights are limited by the provisions of the general laws, the provisions of the law for the protection of youth, and by the right to inviolability of personal honour." These last qualifications refer to the Federal law penalizing the sale to young people of literature judged to endanger morality, and to articles in the Penal Code relating to defamation, in particular Article 187A concerning defamation of public figures.

There is no Federal Press Law, all legal action being normally referred back to the Constitution. But the press is subject to general items of legislation some of which may significantly limit press freedom. Article 353C of the Penal Code for example, dating from the Nazi period, prohibits the publication of official news supposed to be secret; under it a journalist may be required to reveal his sources. The Code of Criminal Procedure also constitutes a danger in that it authorizes the government to confiscate objects potentially important as evidence in a legal investigation, which may be construed to include papers, print, etc.

Freedom of the press is stipulated in each of the Constitutions of the individual Länder. Many Länder have recently enacted laws defining the press's democratic role and some give the press access to sources of government information; some authorize the journalist to refuse to disclose his sources; others qualify, and even withhold this right. Some permit printed matter to be confiscated on suspicion of an indictable offence only if authorized by an independent judge; others allow a district attorney or even the police to give this authorization.

The German Press Council is composed of publishers and journalists. It investigates complaints against the press and enjoys a considerable standing.

The Federal German press is quite free of government control. No daily is directly owned by a political party, and though some 10 per cent of papers support a party line, at least two-thirds of newspapers, including all the major dailies, are politically independent.

The political and economic conditions since 1949 have fostered the rapid development of a few large publishing groups.

The press situation has been under consideration by three government commissions, which have suggested various measures to halt the trend towards concentration.

The main press commission, the Günther commission, issued an interim report on May 22nd, 1968. The commission laid down various limits on the proportions of circulation one group should be allowed to control: (1) 40 per cent of the total circulation of newspapers or 40 per cent of the total circulation of magazines; (2) 20 per cent of the total circulation of newspapers and magazines together; (3) 15 per cent of the circulation in one field if the proportion owned in the other field is 40 per cent. At that time Springer's estimated ownership was 39.2 per cent of newspaper circulation (65-70 per cent in Berlin) and 17.5 per cent of magazine circulation. In June Springer reduced his share of the periodical market to around 11 per cent.

The newspaper with the largest circulation is *Bild Zeitung* (circ. 4,700,000) which is printed in eight different provincial centres, a great advantage in a country where the regional press has always been strong.

Axel Springer Group (Prop. AXEL SPRINGER): Kochstrasse 50, 1 Berlin 61; the largest newspaper publishing group in continental Europe; includes five major dailies (*Die Welt, Hamburger Abendblatt, Bild Zeitung, Berliner Morgenpost, B.Z.*), two Sunday papers (*Welt am Sonntag, Bild am Sonntag*), two radio, television and family magazines (*HÖRZU, Funk Uhr*) and the book publishing firm Verlag Ullstein.

The other principal groups are as follows:

Gruner und Jahr A.G. & Co. Druck- und Verlagshaus: 2210 Itzehoe, Klaus-Groth-Str. 11, Postfach 129, and 2 Hamburg 36, Postfach 302040; owns *Stern*, *Brigitte*, *Essen und Trinken*, *Geo*, *Capital*, *Eltern*, *Sesamstrasse*, *Yps*, *Schöner Wohnen*.

Süddeutscher-Verlag (Pres. HANS DÜRRMEIER): owns *Süddeutsche Zeitung* and *München Abendzeitung*.

Jahreszeiten-Verlag (Pres. HELMUT GANSKE): owns amongst others the periodicals *Für Sie* and *Moderne Frau*.

Heinrich-Bauer-Verlag (Pres. HEINRICH BAUER): owns the popular illustrated magazines *Quick* (Munich), *Neue Revue* (Hamburg), *Praline*, *Neue Post*: and *Das Neue Blatt* and *Bravo*, formerly owned by the Springer Group.

Burda Druck und Verlag (Pres. Dr. FRANZ BURDA): 7600 Offenbach/Baden; owns *Bunte Illustrierte*, *Bild und Funk*, *Freundin* and *Das Haus*.

The most important and influential daily newspapers include *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, *Süddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich) and *Die Welt* (Hamburg). The most popular dailies apart from *Bild Zeitung* are *Westdeutsche Allgemeine*, *Hamburger Morgenpost*, *Hamburger Abendblatt* and *B.Z.*

The most influential weeklies include *Die Zeit* (Hamburg), the Sunday *Welt am Sonntag* and *Bild am Sonntag*, and the political periodical *Der Spiegel*. Numerous popular illustrated weekly periodicals have developed, led by *HÖRZU*, *Stern* and *Quick*.

In 1974 374 dailies and 63 Sunday and weekly papers were published in Germany, giving an average daily circulation of 19 million—the highest on the Continent. In 1975, 364 daily newspapers had a total circulation of 19 million. In 1973 878 periodicals, with a total circulation of nearly 90 million were published. Of these 227 were of the popular variety.

SELECTED DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Aachener Nachrichten: 51 Aachen, Theaterstr. 70, Postfach 110; f. 1872; Dirs. ULRICH CERFONTAINE, Gerd SCHNIBBE; Political Editor E. HAHN; circ. 61,800.

Aachener Volkszeitung: 51 Aachen, Theaterstr. 70-74, Postfach 110; f. 1946; Publishers Schmitz, Maas, Hofmann & Co., GmbH; Editor Dr. K. SIMONS; circ. 117,393.

Der Abend: 1000 Berlin 30, Potsdamer Str. 87, Postfach 1445; published by H. SONNENFELD; Editor FRANK E. W. DREXLER; circ. 79,700.

Abendzeitung/8-Uhr-Blatt: 8000 Munich, Sendlingerstr. 79; f. 1948; Publisher ANNELESE FRIEDMANN; circ. 300,000.

Abendzeitung/8-Uhr-Blatt: 8500 Nuremberg, Winklerstr. 11; f. 1964; Dirs. KURT FELDER, KARL GNATZ; circ. 60,000.

Allgäuer Zeitung: 8960 Kempten, Kotternerstr. 64; f. 1968; Editor GEORG FÜRST VON WALDBURG ZU ZEIL; circ. 100,000.

Allgemeine Zeitung: 6500 Mainz, Grosse Bleiche 44-50, Postfach 3120; part of the Zeitungsgruppe Rhein-Main-Nahe; Publisher WALTHER ZECH; circ. 121,000.

Badische Neueste Nachrichten: 7500 Karlsruhe 1, Lammstr. 1B, Postfach 1469; Publisher and Editor WILHELM BAUR; circ. 145,000.

Badische Zeitung: 78 Freiburg i. Br., Basler Landstrasse 3; f. 1946; Editor Dr. ANSGAR FÜRST; circ. 160,000.

Badisches Tagblatt: 7570 Baden-Baden, Stefanienstrasse 3, Postfach 120; Editor RUDOLF DIETRICH; circ. 41,000.

Berliner Morgenpost: 1000 Berlin 61, Kochstr. 50; f. 1898; published by Axel Springer Verlag; Editor WERNER MARQUARDT; circ. 181,700 (weekdays), 323,400 (Sundays).

B.Z. (Berliner Zeitung): 1000 Berlin 61, Kochstr. 50; published by Axel Springer Verlag; f. 1897; Editor WILHELM PANNIER; circ. 338,600.

Bild Zeitung: 2000 Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse 6, Postfach 566; f. 1952; published by Axel Springer Verlag; Chief Editor PETER BOENISCH; circ. 4,700,000.

Bonner Rundschau: 5300 Bonn, Meckenheimer Str. 53, Postfach 302; f. 1946; Dir. Dr. HEINRICH HEINEN; circ. 50,700.

Braunschweiger Zeitung: 3300 Braunschweig, Hutfiltern 8, Postfach 3263; Publisher and Editor HELGA ECKENBERGER; circ. 161,900.

Bremer Nachrichten: 2800 Bremen 1, Schlachtpforte 5, Postfach 34; f. 1743; Publisher Bremer Nachrichten G.m.b.H. & Co.; Man. Editor H. J. GROSS; circ. 66,000.

Darmstädter Echo mit Rüsselsheimer Echo und Heimatzeitung Gross-Gerau: 6100 Darmstadt, Holzhofallee 25-31; f. 1945; Publisher MAX BACH; Editor-in-Chief Dr. KURT W. REINHOLD; circ. 82,000.

Donau-Kurier: 8070 Ingolstadt 2, Donaust. 11, Postfach 340; f. 1872; Publisher and Dir. Dr. W. REISSMÜLLER; circ. 65,000.

Flensburger Tageblatt: 2390 Flensburg, Nikolaistr. 7; Publishers H. ANDRESEN, H. DETHLEFFSEN, FR. IVERSEN, I. MACKNOW LISBOA, H. M. PETERSEN, Dr. W. PETERSEN; circ. 100,000.

Frankenpost: 8670 Hof-Saale 1, Poststr. 9-II, Postfach 1320; Editor T. YOST; circ. 73,300.

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung: 6000 Frankfurt a.M., Hellerhofstr. 2-4, Postfach 2901; f. 1949; Editors BRUNO DECHAMPS, JÜRGEN EICK, FRITZ ULLRICH FACK, JOACHIM C. FEST, JOHANN GEORG REISSMÜLLER, ERICH WELTER; circ. 297,400.

Frankfurter Neue Presse: 6000 Frankfurt a.M., Frankenallee 71-81, Postfach 2929; independent; Editor ROBERT SCHMELZER; circ. 150,000.

Frankfurter Rundschau: 6000 Frankfurt a.M., Grosse Eschenheimer Str. 16-18, Postfach 2606; Editor WERNER HOLZER; circ. 190,000.

Fränkische Landeszeitung: 8800 Ansbach, Nürnberger Str. 9-11, Postfach 66; Editors K. WILHELM WIEDFELD, R. MEHL; circ. 48,600.

Fränkischer Tag: 8600 Bamberg 2, Gutenbergstr. 1; Editor K. WEBER; circ. 69,400.

General-Anzeiger: 5300 Bonn, Justus von Liebig-Strasse 15; f. 1725; independent; Publishers HERMANN NEUSSER, Dr. OTTO WEIDERT; Editor EDMUND ELS; circ. 65,000.

Die Glocke: 4740 Oelde, Engelbert-Holterdorf-Str. 4-6; f. 1880; Editors KARL FRIEDRICH GEHRING, ENGELBERT HOLTERDORF; circ. 58,000.

Göttinger Tageblatt: 3400 Göttingen, Prinzenstr. 10-12, Postfach 16; f. 1888; Editors ALFRED WURM, Dr. HEINRICH WURM, Dr. VIKTOR WURM; circ. 50,000 (Sundays 55,000).

Hamburger Abendblatt: 2000 Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 6, Postfach 566; published by Axel Springer Verlag; Editor-in-Chief WERNER TITZRATH; circ. 340,000.

Hamburger Morgenpost: 2000 Hamburg 1, Speersort 1, Postfach 102740; Editor HEINRICH BRAUNE; circ. 400,000.

- Handelsblatt:** 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstrasse 21, Postfach 1102; only economics, business and finance newspaper with national circulation; five times a week; Man. Dir. Dr. PIERRE GERCKENS; Editor-in-Chief KLAUS BERNHARDT; circ. 86,084.
- Hannoversche Allgemeine Zeitung:** 3000 Hanover 1, Bemeroder Str. 58, Postfach 209; Editor LUISE MADSACK; circ. 374,400 (Saturdays 416,700).
- Heilbronner Stimme:** 7100 Heilbronn, Allee 2, Postfach 1940; f. 1946; Editors H. SCHWERDTFEGER, F. DISTELBARTH; circ. 85,000.
- Hessische Allgemeine:** 3500 Kassel, Frankfurter Str. 168, Postfach 101009; f. 1959; independent; Editors-in-Chief ACHIM V. ROOS, ERICH KIECKHÖFEL; circ. 220,000.
- Kieler Nachrichten:** 2300 Kiel 1, Fleethörn 1/3; Chief Editor HANS C. H. SCHÄFER; circ. 111,400.
- Kölnner Stadt-Anzeiger:** 5000 Cologne 1, Breite Str. 70, Postfach 10040; f. 1876; Publisher ALFRED NEVEN DUMONT; Editor HANS SCHMITZ; circ. 263,100.
- Kölnische Rundschau:** 5000 Cologne 1, Stolkasse 25-45; f. 1946; Publisher Dr. HEINRICH HEINEN; Editor Dr. ANTON STERZL; circ. 173,000.
- Lübecker Nachrichten:** 2400 Lübeck, Königstr. 51-57; f. 1945; Chief Editor MARTIN WEIN; circ. 103,400.
- Main-Echo:** 8750 Aschaffenburg (Main), Goldbacher Str. 25-27, Postfach 548; Editor A. GRAF; circ. 52,600.
- Main-Post:** 8700 Würzburg-Heuchelhof, Berner Strasse; f. 1883; independent; Man. Editor FRANZ JOSEF WEIXLER; Editor KARL RAUCH; circ. 142,373.
- Mannheimer Morgen:** 6800 Mannheim 1, Am Marktplatz, Postfach 1503; Publishers Dr. K. ACKERMAN, R. V. SCHILLING; Chief Editor H.-J. DECKERT; circ. 195,000.
- Mittelbayerische Zeitung:** 8400 Regensburg, Kumpfmühler Str. 11; f. 1945; Editor KARLHEINZ ESSER; circ. 100,000.
- Münchner Merkur:** 8000 Munich 2, Bayerstr. 57-67, Pressehaus; Editors Dr. FELIX BUTTERSACK, A. M. HUCK, L. VOGL; circ. 175,000.
- Münstersche Zeitung:** 4400 Münster, Neubrückenstr. 8-11, Postfach 5560; f. 1870; independent; Editor Dr. RALF RICHARD KOERNER; circ. 45,000.
- Neue OZ Osnabrücker Zeitung:** 4500 Osnabrück, Grosse Str. 17, Postfach 4260; f. 1967 from merger of *Neue Tagespost* and *Osnabrücker Tageblatt*; Editor E. ELSTERMANN; circ. 216,800.
- Der Neue Tag:** 8480 Weiden, Ringstr. 3-5; Editor HERMANN-JOSEPH KONZE; circ. 70,000.
- Neue Westfälische:** 4800 Bielefeld, Niedernstr. 23-27, Postfach 26; f. 1967; Editors WILHELM F. HANKE, Dr. HEINZ EPPING.
- Neue Württembergische Zeitung:** Göppingen, Rosenstr. 24; f. 1946; published by Zeitungsverlag- und Druckhaus G.m.b.H. Göppingen; circ. 56,000.
- Nordbayerischer Kurier:** 8580 Bayreuth, Theodor-Schmidt-Str. 17 and Maxstrasse 58-60, Postfach 2460; f. 1968; Editors W. FISCHER, Dr. H. ARBINGER; circ. 40,000.
- Nordsee-Zeitung:** 2850 Bremerhaven, Hafenstr. 140; Chief Editor R. DAHMEN; circ. 66,784.
- Nordwest-Zeitung:** 2900 Oldenburg, Peterstr. 28-34, Postfach 829; published by the Druck- und Pressehaus G.m.b.H.; Editors R. RHEUDE, G. KROBER; circ. 100,000.
- Nürnberger Nachrichten:** 8500 Nuremberg, Marienplatz 1/5; f. 1945; Editors Dr. JOSEPH E. DREXEL, H. G. MERKEL, BRUNO SCHNELL; circ. 330,000, 360,000 (Sundays).
- Oberbayerisches Volksblatt:** 8200 Rosenheim, Prinzregentenstr. 2; f. 1855; Publishers FRANZ NIEDERMAYR and ALFONS DOESER; circ. 48,000.
- Offenbach-Post:** 6050 Offenbach, Gr. Marktstr. 36-42, Postfach 164; f. 1947; Editor UDO BINTZ; circ. 50,000.
- Passauer Neue Presse:** 8390 Passau, Neuburger Str. 28, Postfach 2040; f. 1946; Publisher Dr. HANS KAPFINGER; Editor ERWIN JANIK; circ. 130,000.
- Rheinische Post:** 4000 Düsseldorf, Pressehaus, Postfach 1135; f. 1946; Dirs. Dr. K. BRINGMANN, Dr. M. NITZSCHE, Dr. J. SCHAFFRATH; Editor JOACHIM SOBOTTA; circ. 400,600.
- Rhein-Neckar-Zeitung:** 6900 Heidelberg, Hauptstr. 23, Postfach 104560; Publishers Dr. LUDWIG KNORR, WINFRIED KNORR, Dr. DIETER SCHULZE; circ. 97,000.
- Die Rheinpfalz:** 6700 Ludwigshafen/Rhein 1, Amtsstr. 5-11, Postfach 211147; Dir. Dr. DIETER SCHAUB; circ. 230,000.
- Rhein-Zeitung:** 5400 Koblenz, August Horch Str., Postfach 1540; Editors FRITZ HIRSCHNER, HANS MAURER; circ. 208,000.
- Ruhr-Nachrichten:** 4600 Dortmund 1, Pressehaus, Westenhellweg 86-88, Postfach 282; f. 1949; Editor Dr. WILHELM JUNGERMANN; circ. 250,700.
- Saarbrücker Zeitung:** 6600 Saarbrücken, Gutenbergstr. 11-24, Postfach 296; f. 1761; Editor Dr. HANS STIFF; circ. 220,000.
- Schwäbische Zeitung:** 7970 Leutkirch, Untere Grabenstr. 39, Postfach 1145; f. 1945; Editor CHRYSOSTOMUS ZODEL; circ. 180,000.
- Schwarzwälder Bote:** 7238 Oberndorf, Kirchtorstr. 5, Postfach 1380; Dir. Dr. H. WOLF; circ. 125,000.
- Stuttgarter Nachrichten:** 7000 Stuttgart 80, Plieninger Strasse 150; f. 1946; Publishers ERWIN SCHOETTLE, RUDOLPH BERNHARD; Editor-in-Chief RUDOLPH BERNHARD; circ. 116,600.
- Stuttgarter Zeitung:** 7000 Stuttgart 80, Plieninger Str. 150, Postfach 141; Chief Editor Dr. OSKAR FEHRENBACH; circ. 175,000.
- Süddeutsche Zeitung:** 8000 Munich 2, Sendlingerstr. 80; f. 1945; Publisher HANS DÜRRMEIER; Editor Dr. HANS HEIGERT; circ. 315,800.
- Südkurier:** 7750 Konstanz, Markstatte 4, Postfach 4300; f. 1945; Editor J. WEYL; circ. 125,000.
- Südwest Presse:** 7900 Ulm, Frauenstr. 77, Postfach 3333; Editors U. WILDERMUTH, W. ROSCH; circ. 327,000.
- Der Tagesspiegel:** 1000 Berlin 30, Potsdamer Str. 81; Editor F. K. MAIER; circ. 129,300.
- Trierischer Volksfreund:** 5500 Trier, Volksfreundhaus am Nikolaus-Koch-Platz; Chief Editor ALLRICH EDEN; circ. 100,000.
- Die Wahrheit:** 1000 Berlin 21, Kaiserin-Augusta-Allee 101; f. 1955; organ of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin; Editor HANS MAHLE; circ. 25,000; five times a week.
- Die Welt:** 5300 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kölner Str. 99; f. 1946; published by Axel Springer Verlag; Man. Editors Dr. GÜNTER ZEHN, GÜNTER BÖDECKER; circ. 276,775.
- Weser-Kurier:** 2800 Bremen 1, Martinistr. 43; f. 1945; Man. Editor W. TEMPELMANN; circ. 180,000.
- Westdeutsche Allgemeine:** 4300 Essen 1, Friedrichstr. 36, Postfach 24; Editors ERICH BROST, JAKOB FUNKE; circ. 569,900.
- Westfalen-Blatt:** 4800 Bielefeld, Südbrackstr. 16; f. 1946; Editor CARL-W. BUSSE; circ. 158,000.

Westfalenpost: 5800 Hagen, Mittelstr. 22; f. 1946; Publisher Dr. A. STRÄTER; Editor Dr. ANTON STERZL; circ. 134,000.

Westfälische Nachrichten: 4400 Münster, Soester Str. 13, Postfach 8680; Chief Editor W. GIER; circ. 150,000.

Westfälische Rundschau: 4600 Dortmund, Ostenhellweg 42; Editor HANS G. MÜLLER; circ. 250,000.

Wetzlarer Neue Zeitung: 6330 Wetzlar, Karl-Kellner-Ring 23, Postfach 2940; f. 1945; Editor JOHANN EIFINGER; circ. 45,000.

Wiesbadener Kurier: 6200 Wiesbaden 1, Langgasse 21, Postfach 6029; Chief Editor KURT MILTE; circ. 65,000.

WZ-Westdeutsche Zeitung: 4000 Düsseldorf, Königsallee 27, Postfach 1132; Publisher and Editor Dr. W. GIRARDET; circ. 221,900.

SUNDAY AND WEEKLY PAPERS

Bild am Sonntag: 2000 Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Strasse 6, Postfach 566; f. 1956; Sunday; published by Axel-Springer Verlag; Chief Editor PETER BACHER; circ. 2,600,000.

Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt: 2000 Hamburg 13, Mittelweg 111; Sunday; circ. 137,300.

Deutsche Nationale Zeitung: 8 Munich 60, Pasing, Paosstrasse 2A; right-wing weekly; Editor Dr. G. FREY; circ. 136,000.

Das Neue Blatt: 2 Hamburg 1, Postfach 100444; f. 1950; weekly; circ. 1,217,800.

Rheinischer Merkur: 5000 Cologne, Stollwerckhaus, Am Hof 6; f. 1946; weekly; Editor HERWIG GUECKELHORN; circ. 65,000.

Vorwärts: 5300 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kölner Strasse 108-112; weekly; social democratic paper; circ. 74,000.

Welt am Sonntag: 2000 Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 1; Sunday; published by Axel Springer Verlag; Editor WARNFRIED ENCKE; circ. 460,000.

Die Zeit: 2000 Hamburg 1, Postfach 10 68 20, Pressehaus; weekly; Publisher Dr. MARION GRÄFIN DÖNHOF; Editor Dr. THEO SOMMER; circ. 340,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

AGRICULTURE

Agrarwirtschaft: 3 Hanover, Osterstr. 32; f. 1952; agricultural management and market research; Publisher ALFRED STROTHER; circ. 3,000.

Bayerisches Landwirtschaftliches Wochenblatt: 8000 Munich 2, P.B. 20 05 09, Pressehaus Bayerstrasse; f. 1810; weekly; organ of the Bayerischer Bauernverband; Editor Dr. ANTON BURGHARDT; circ. 120,000.

Deutsche Bauernzeitung: 5 Cologne, Augustinerstr. 5; weekly; Editor HASKO KLAGES; circ. 30,900.

Eisenbahn-Landwirt: 43 Essen 11, Am Ellenbogen 12, Postfach 110309; f. 1918; monthly; Dir. HANS HÜSKEN; circ. 130,000.

Feld und Wald: 43 Essen, Girardetstr. 2-36; f. 1882; weekly; Editor W. GIRARDET; circ. 63,500.

Land und Garten: 3 Hanover, Berneroder Str. 58; f. 1920; agriculture and gardening; weekly; Editor LUISE MADSAK; circ. 80,000.

Das Landvolk: 3 Hanover, Warmbüchenstr. 3; fortnightly; issued by Landbuch-Verlag G.m.b.H.; Chief Editor WALDEMAR FRITZ; circ. 106,000.

Die Landpost: Dr. Neinhaus Verlag, G.m.b.H., 775 Konstanz, Postfach 1188; weekly; Editors Dr. HANS HEIDENREICH, Dr. W. NEINHAUS, H. FRICKE; circ. 25,000.

Landpost-Magazin: 7750 Konstanz 1, Postfach 1188.

ART, DRAMA, ARCHITECTURE AND MUSIC

Architektur und Wohnwelt: 7 Stuttgart 1, Postfach 3081; f. 1890; every 8 weeks; Editors E. HOEHN, M. FENGLER; circ. 10,000.

Bauen & Wohnen: 8 Munich, Rosenheimer Str. 145; monthly; circ. 10,500.

Die Kunst und das schöne Heim: 8 Munich 90, Pilgerheimer Str. 38; f. 1885; monthly; published by Verlag Karl Thiernig AG; circ. 12,000.

Das Kunstwerk: 7 Stuttgart, Urbanstrasse 12-16; modern art; bi-monthly.

Musica: 3500 Kassel, Postfach 10 03 29; Editor Dr. CLEMENS KÜHN; circ. 10,000.

Opernwelt: 3016 Seelze 6, Im Brande 15; f. 1963; opera; monthly; published by Erhard Friedrich Verlag; Editor IMRE FABIAN.

Theater heute: 3016 Seelze 6; f. 1960; published by Erhard Friedrich Verlag; Editors ERHARD FRIEDRICH, HENNING RISCHBIETER.

ECONOMICS, FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Absatzwirtschaft: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; f. 1958; monthly; journal for marketing; Dir. WILHELM ZUNDLER; Editor FRIEDHELM PÄLKE; circ. 12,500.

Atomwirtschaft-Atomtechnik: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; f. 1956; monthly; technical, scientific and economic aspects of nuclear engineering and technology; Editors WOLFGANG D. MÜLLER, Dipl.-Ing. R. HOSSNER; circ. 4,000.

Baurundschau: 2 Hamburg 11, Gr. Burstah 49; monthly; published by Robert Mölich Verlag; Editor ROBERT MÖLICH.

Der Betrieb: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; weekly; business administration, revenue law, labour and social legislation; circ. 14,000.

Capital: Das deutsche Wirtschaftsmagazin: 2000 Hamburg 36, Postfach 30 20 40; business and economics; monthly; Chief Editor JOHANNES GROSS; circ. 189,000.

Creditreform: 4040 Neuss, Krefelder Str. 56, Postfach 533; f. 1879; eleven times yearly; Editor Dr. CARL SWART; circ. 75,000.

Elektronik-Anzeiger: 43 Essen, Girardetstr. 2-36; f. 1969; monthly; Editor Prof. ENGL; circ. 10,400.

Der Handelsvertreter und Handelsmakler: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Gr. Eschenheimer Str. 16, P.O.B. 4189, Siegel-Verlag Otto Müller; f. 1949; fortnightly; Editor HEINZ VOSS; circ. 30,000.

Haustechnischer Anzeiger: 43 Essen, Girardetstrasse 2-36; f. 1970; monthly; Editor W. GIRARDET; circ. 18,900.

Illustrierter Wirtschaftspiegel: 61 Darmstadt, Wilhelm-Leuschner-Str. 6; circ. 10,000.

Industrie-Anzeiger: 43 Essen, Girardetstr. 2; f. 1879; twice weekly; Editor W. GIRARDET; circ. 26,000.

PLUS, Zeitschrift für Unternehmensführung: 4000 Düsseldorf, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; f. 1967; journal for company management; Dir. WILHELM ZUNDLER; Editor Dr. WERNER SIEGERT; circ. 17,000.

VDI Nachrichten: 4 Düsseldorf 1, Graf-Recke-Strasse 84; weekly; circ. 115,000.

Versicherungswirtschaft: 75 Karlsruhe 1, Klosestr. 22; f. 1948; fortnightly; Editor Dr. WALTER SCHICKINGER; circ. 11,600.

Wirtschaft und Statistik: 6500 Mainz-Hechtsheim, P.O.B. 120; monthly; organ of the Federal Statistical Office; Editor PATRICK SCHMIDT; circ. 5,000.

Wirtschafts-Correspondent: 2 Hamburg 36, Gansemarkt 21/23; weekly.

EDUCATION AND YOUTH

Blätter für Lehrerfortbildung: 8 Munich 80, Vilshofenerstrasse 8; monthly; Editor HANS GRÖSCHEL.

Erziehung und Wissenschaft: 6000 Frankfurt a.M., Unterlindau 58; monthly; published by the Gewerkschaft Erziehung und Wissenschaft; circ. c. 183,000.

Geographische Rundschau: 33 Brunswick, Georg-Westermann-Allee 66; f. 1949; monthly; Editors Prof. Dr. ADOLF KARGER, Dr. HANS KNÜBEL, Dr. WILLI WALTER PULS; Man. Editor Prof. Dr. DIETER NEUKIRCH.

Management International Review: 62 Wiesbaden, Taunusstrasse 54; f. 1960; six a year; issued by Betriebswirtschaftlicher Verlag Dr. Th. Gabler under the auspices of European Foundation for Management Development, Brussels; English, German, French; Editor-in-Chief Prof. Dr. L. PERRIDON (Augsburg).

Welt der Schule: 8 Munich 80, Vilshofener Str. 8; monthly; Editors HANS DUMANN, SIEGFRIED PALLMANN.

Westermanns Pädagogische Beiträge: 3300 Brunswick, Georg-Westermann-Allee 66; f. 1949; monthly; Editors Prof. Dr. CAESAR HAGENER, Prof. Dr. HANS-KARL BECKMANN, Prof. ERWIN SCHWARTZ, Dr. HANS TÜTKEN; circ. 14,000.

Zeitschrift für Pädagogik: 694 Weinheim (Bergstr.), Am Hauptbahnhof 10; f. 1955; Dir. ANDREAS FLITNER; circ. 5,500.

POPULAR

Das Beste aus Readers Digest: 7000 Stuttgart, Rotebühlplatz 1; Editor WULF C. SCHWARZWÄLLER; circ. 1,523,300.

Bild und Funk: 8 Munich 19, Arnulfstr. 197; radio and television weekly; Editor Dr. D. PRÖTTEL; circ. 1,128,600.

Brigitte: Gruner und Jahr A.G., 2 Hamburg 36, Postfach 302040; f. 1866; women's magazine; fortnightly; Editor PETER BRASCH; circ. 1,642,400.

Bunte Illustrierte: 7600 Offenburg, Burda-Hochhaus; weekly family illustrated; circ. 1,600,000.

burda-modern: 76 Offenburg, Am Kestendamm 2; f. 1949; Editor AENNE BURDA; circ. 1,800,000.

Eltern: 2 Hamburg 36, Postfach 302040; f. 1966; monthly; for young parents; Editor KURT GESSEL; circ. 744,000.

FRAU die aktuelle illustrierte: 4 Düsseldorf, Adlerstr. 22; f. 1965; Editor UDO BELING; circ. 750,000.

Frau im Spiegel: 2400 Lübeck, Julius Leber Str. 3, Postfach 2139; women's magazine; circ. 1,501,300.

Freundin: 7600 Offenburg, Burda-Hochhaus; bi-weekly for young women; circ. 676,800.

Funk Uhr: 2000 Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 6; radio and television weekly; published by Axel Springer Verlag A.G.; Editor WERNER PIETSCH; circ. 1,900,000.

FÜR Sie: 2000 Hamburg 60, Possmoorweg 1; women's magazine; circ. 1,280,400.

Gong: 2 Hamburg 36, Postfach 302040; f. 1948; radio and TV weekly; Editor HELMUT MARKWORT; circ. 1,026,000.

Heim und Welt: 3 Hanover, Am Jungfernpfad 3; weekly; Editor WERNER A. TÖNJE; circ. 1,903,200.

HÖRZU: 2 Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 6; radio and television; published by Axel Springer Verlag; Editor PETER BACHER; circ. 4,300,000.

Ich und Meine Familie: 5000 Cologne 7, Neumarkt 35; women's magazine; Editor H. MAENCHEN; circ. 847,200.

Kicker-Sportmagazin: 85 Nuremberg, Badstr. 4-6; f. 1946; sports weekly illustrated; published by Olympia Verlag; circ. 285,000.

Mann in der Zeit: 89 Augsburg; published by Verlag Winfried-Werk GmbH; fortnightly; Editor K. BRÖHL-KLEY; circ. 255,000.

Neue Post: 2 Hamburg 1, Postfach 100444; weekly; circ. 1,819,700.

Neue Revue: 2 Hamburg 11, Ost-West-Str. 57; f. 1946; illustrated weekly; Editor-in-Chief WOLFGANG FRICKE; circ. 1,500,000.

Neue Welt: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Adlerstr. 22; f. 1932; weekly; Editors PETER PREISS, GÜNTHER GROTKAMP; circ. 950,000.

Pardon: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Oeder Weg 157; f. 1962; satirical monthly; Editor HANS A. NIKEL; circ. 210,000.

Petra: Jahreszeiten-Verlag, 2 Hamburg 60, Possmoorweg 1; monthly; circ. 606,100.

Praline: 2000 Hamburg 1, Burchardstr. 11; women's magazine; circ. 1,114,700.

Quick: 8 Munich 2, Augustenstr. 10; f. 1948; illustrated weekly; Editor FRED BAUMGÄRTEL; circ. 1,306,800.

Scala International: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Frankenallee 71-81; independent; monthly; Editor WERNER WIRTHLE; circ. 300,000; editions in German, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Finnish, Indonesian.

Schöner Wohnen: 2 Hamburg 36, Postfach 302040; homes and gardens; monthly; Editor JOSEF KREMERSKOTHEN; circ. 415,000.

7 Tage: 6720 Speyer, Wormser Landstrasse; f. 1843; weekly; Editor HEINZ GÄRTNER; circ. 692,700.

Der Spiegel: 2000 Hamburg 11, Brandtsbüte 19/Ost-West-Strasse; f. 1947; weekly; political, general; Publisher RUDOLF AUGSTEIN; Editors-in-Chief ERICH BOEHME, JOHANNES K. ENGEL; circ. 1,100,000.

Stern: Gruner und Jahr A.G., 2 Hamburg 36, Postfach 302040; illustrated weekly; Editor HENRI NANNEN; circ. 1,602,000.

TV Hören + Sehen: 2 Hamburg 1, Burchardstr. 11; Chief Editors HAJO PAUS, KLAUS NESTELE; circ. 2,100,000.

Wochenend: 2 Hamburg, Burchardstrasse 11; f. 1948; weekly; Editor KARL STIEGLER; circ. 1,100,000.

LAW

Archiv für katholisches Kirchenrecht: 65 Mainz, Kaiserstr. 41; semi-annual; Editor Prof. Dr. Dr. K. MÖRSDORF.

Deutsche Richterzeitung: 75 Karlsruhe 41, Rittnerstr. 23; f. 1909; monthly; Editor Bundesrichter HANNSKARL SALGER; circ. 11,000.

Juristenzeitung: 74 Tübingen, Wilhelmstr. 18; fortnightly.

Juristische Rundschau: 1000 Berlin 30, Genthiner Str. 13; monthly; Editor Dr. HELWIG HASENPFUG.

Monatsschrift für Deutsches Recht: 2 Hamburg 13, Abteistr. 34; monthly; Publisher Dr. KURT MITTELSTEIN; circ. 8,800.

Neue Juristische Wochenschrift: 8 Munich 40, Wilhelmstr. 5-9; weekly; Editors Dr. ALFRED FLEMMING, Dr. W. LEWALD, Prof. Dr. PH. MÖHRING, Dr. FRITZ OSTLER, Dr. KONRAD REDEKER; circ. 41,000.

Rabels Zeitschrift für ausländisches und internationales Privatrecht: 2 Hamburg 13, Mittelweg 187; quarterly; Editor KONRAD ZWIEGERT.

Versicherungsrecht: 75 Karlsruhe 1, Klosestr. 22; f. 1950; four issues a month; Editors Prof. Dr. ERNST KLINGMÜLLER, Dr. WALTER SCHICKINGER; circ. 6,300.

Zeitschrift für die gesamte Strafrechtswissenschaft: 1 Berlin 30, Genthiner Str. 13; quarterly; Chief Editor HANS-HEINRICH JESCHECK.

POLITICS, LITERATURE, CURRENT AFFAIRS

Akzente: 5000 Cologne, Bobstr. 28; f. 1954; Editor HANS BENDER.

Das Bücherschiff: 637 Oberursel/Taunus, Korfstr. 13; 4 a year; circ. 23,000.

Cooperation Ost-West: 43 Essen, Girardetstrasse 2-36; f. 1975; 6 times a year; Publisher W. GIRARDET; circ. 11,000.

Europa-Archiv: 53 Bonn, Adenauerallee 133; f. 1946; twice monthly; organ of the German Society for Foreign Affairs; Editor WOLFGANG WAGNER; Managing Editor HERMANN VOLLE; published by the Verlag für Internationale Politik G.m.b.H., Bonn; circ. 4,300.

Die Fackel: 5300 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Wurzerstr. 2-4; f. 1950; monthly; Publisher Verband der Kriegs- und Wehrdienstopfer, Behinderten und Sozialrentner Deutschlands e.V.; Editors LOTHAR FRANKE, JOACHIM FAUSTMANN; circ. 850,000.

Frankfurter Hefte: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Leipzigerstr. 17; monthly; cultural, political; Dirs. Prof. Dr. WALTER DIRKS, Prof. Dr. EUGEN KOGON.

Gegenwartskunde: Leske Verlag + Budrich G.m.b.H., 5090 Leverkusen-Opladen, Postfach 100 406; quarterly; economics, politics, education; Editors W. GAGEL, G. HARTFIEL, H.-H. HARTWICH, W. HILLIGEN, W. W. PULS.

Geist und Tat: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Elbestrasse 46; Bonn, P.O.B. 364; monthly; political, cultural; Editor W. EICHLER; circ. 3,500.

Merian: 2 Hamburg 13, Harvestehuder Weg 45; f. 1948; monthly; every issue deals with a country or a city; Chief Editor Dr. WILL KELLER; circ. 220,000.

Merkur (Deutsche Zeitschrift für Europäisches Denken): 8 Munich 40, Ainmillerstr. 26; f. 1947; monthly; literary, political; Editor H. PAESCHKE; circ. 6,000.

Neue Rundschau: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 70, Postfach 700 480, Geleitstrasse 25; Editors GOLO MANN, RUDOLF HARTUNG, PETER HÄRTLING, HERBERT HECKMANN, GOTTFRIED B. FISCHER; circ. 7,000.

Neue Sammlung: 34 Göttingen, Dahlmannstr. 14; f. 1961; every two months; Chief Editor Dr. ELISABETH HEIMPEL, Göttingen.

Neues hochland: 8993 Nonnenhorn, Postfach 22; f. 1972 (formerly *Hochland*, f. 1903); six times yearly; political, social, literary; Editor Dr. HELMUT LINDEMANN; circ. 5,000.

Osteuropa: 51 Aachen, Grosskölnstrasse 32-34; monthly; Chief Editor Dr. ALEXANDER STEININGER.

Politik: 53 Bonn, Remagensstrasse 1; f. 1965; quarterly; Editors Dr. W. W. SCHUETZ, Dr. GRADL, Dr. MENDL, H. WEHNER; circ. 5,000.

Stimmen der Zeit: 8 Munich 19, Zuccalistr. 16; f. 1865; monthly; cultural; Editor WOLFGANG SEIBEL, S.J.; circ. 8,000.

Universitas: 7000 Stuttgart 1, Birkenwaldstr. 44, Postfach 40; f. 1946; monthly; scientific, literary and philosophical; Editor Prof. Dr. H. W. BÄHR; circ. 7,550; quarterly editions in English and Spanish (circ. 4,000).

Die Welt des Buches: 2 Hamburg 36, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Str. 1; f. 1971; weekly; literary supplement of *Die Welt*.

Westermanns Monatshefte: 33 Brunswick, Georg-Westermann-Allee 66; f. 1856; monthly; circ. 100,000.

Wille und Weg: 8000 Munich 34, VdK-Abhofach; monthly; published by VdK-Deutschland, Landesverband Bayern e.V.; circ. 350,000.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

Christ in der Gegenwart: 78 Freiburg i. Br., Hermann Herder Str. 4; f. 1948; weekly; Editor Dr. theol. h.c. KARL FÄRBER; circ. 40,000.

Die Christliche Familie: 43 Essen-Werden, Ruhrtalstr. 52-60; f. 1885; weekly; Publisher Dr. ALBERT E. FISCHER; Editor Dr. HEINRICH HÖPKER; circ. 127,000.

Der Dom: 479 Paderborn, Liboristr. 1-3; weekly; published by Bonifacius-Druckerei G.m.b.H.; circ. 175,000.

Evangelische Theologie: 8000 Munich 40, Isabellastrasse 20; six times a year; f. 1934; Chief Editor MANFRED JOSÜTTIS; circ. 4,200.

Katholischer Digest: 8000 Munich 80, Innstr. 8; Editor WILLY SCHLEUNUNG; circ. 80,000.

Katholisches Sonntagsblatt: 7302 Ostfildern 1, Senefelderstr. 12; weekly; circ. 120,000.

Kircho und Leben: 44 Münster, Aegidiistrasse 63 (Süd); f. 1945; weekly; Editor Dr. GÜNTHER MEER; circ. 220,000.

Kirchenzeitung für das Erzbistum Köln: 5 Cologne, Ursulaplatz 1; weekly; Editor Dr. PETER PAUL PAUQUET; circ. 200,000.

Philosophisches Jahrbuch: 78 Freiburg i. Breisgau, Hermann-Herder Strasse 4; f. 1893; bi-annual; Editors Prof. Dr. H. KRINGS, Prof. Dr. L. OEING-HANHOFF, Prof. Dr. H. ROMBACH.

Der Weg: 4 Düsseldorf, Postfach 6409; weekly; Editor H. SCHWANECKE; circ. 125,000.

Weltbild: 89 Augsburg, Frauentorstrasse 5; twice weekly; Catholic; Editor HANS SIEMONS; circ. 500,000.

SCIENCE, MEDICINE

Angewandte Chemie: Verlag Chemie G.m.b.H., 6940 Weinheim/Bergstr., Pappelallee 3; f. 1883; monthly; circ. 8,200; monthly international edition, f. 1962, circ. 3,200.

Archiv der Pharmazie: 694 Weinheim/Bergstr., Pappelallee 3; f. 1822; monthly; Editor Prof. Dr. J. KNABE; circ. 1,900.

Ärztliche Praxis: 8032 München-Gräfelfing, Hans-Cornelius Str. 4; twice weekly; Editor Dr. EDMUND BANASCHEWSKI; circ. 45,000.

Berichte der Bunsengesellschaft für physikalische Chemie: Verlag Chemie, 694 Weinheim/Bergstr., Pappelallee 3; f. 1894; monthly; Editor K. G. WEIL; circ. 2,900.

Chemie-Ingenieur-Technik: Verlag Chemie G.m.b.H., 694 Weinheim/Bergstr., Pappelallee 3; f. 1928; monthly; Editor K. STEFFES; circ. 8,000.

Chemische Berichte: 694 Weinheim/Bergstr., Pappelallee 3; f. 1868; monthly; Editor H. ZAHN; circ. 3,300.

Chemische Industrie: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; f. 1949; review for chemical engineering and industrial chemistry; Dir. WILHELM ZUNDLER; Editor Dr. E. KOCH; circ. 5,000.

Der Chirurg: 1 Berlin 33, Heidelberger Platz 3; f. 1929; monthly; Editors Prof. Dr. O. LINDENSCHMIDT, Prof. Dr. G. HEBERER, Prof. Dr. E. KERN; circ. 5,400.

Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung: 7000 Stuttgart 1, Birkenwaldstr. 44, Postfach 40; f. 1861; weekly; Editor Prof. Dr. HARRY AUTERHOFF; circ. 18,000.

Der deutsche Arzt: 65 Mainz, Kaiserstr. 41; twice monthly; Editor KURT KIESELBACH; circ. 56,500.

Deutsche Automobil-Revue: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Städelstr. 19; f. 1926; Editor Dr. JÜRGEN CHRIST.

Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift: 7 Stuttgart, Herdweg 63; weekly; Editors F. GROSSE-BROCKHOFF, F. KÜMMERLE, R. H. ROSIE.

Deutsche Zahnärztliche Zeitschrift: 8 Munich 86, Kolbergerstr. 22; monthly, dental medicine; Editors Prof. Dr. A. KRÖNCKE, Dr. G. MASCHINSKI.

Deutsche Zeitschrift für Mund-, Kiefer- und Gesichtschirurgie: 8 Munich 86, Kolbergerstr. 22; quarterly; dental and mouth surgery; Editors Dr. Dr. R. BECKER, Dr. Dr. H. SCHEUNEMANN, Dr. G. SEIFERT.

Diabetes-Journal: 65 Mainz, Kaiserstrasse 41; monthly; circ. 28,000.

Elektro-Anzeiger: 43 Essen, Girardetstr. 2-36; f. 1948; 22 issues a year; Editor W. GIRARDET; circ. 12,900.

Europa Chemie: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Kreuzstr. 21, Handelsblatthaus, Postfach 1102; topical news service of the review *Chemische Industrie*; Dir. WILHELM ZUNDLER; Editor Dipl. Chem. H. SEIDEL; circ. 5,200.

Geologische Rundschau: Geologische Vereinigung e.V., 5442 Mendig, Postfach 249; general, geological; circ. 3,000.

Hippokrates: 7 Stuttgart 1, Neckarstr. 121; quarterly; medical theory and practice; Editors Prof. Dr. K. E. ROTHSCUH, Dr. FRITZ BRECKE.

Historisches Jahrbuch: 78 Freiburg i. Breisgau, Hermann-Herder Strasse 4; f. 1879; two double vols. per year; Editor Prof. Dr. J. SPÖRL.

Journal of Neurology/Zeitschrift für Neurologie: Springer-Verlag, 69 Heidelberg 1, Postfach 105280; f. 1891; Editor-in-Chief Prof. Dr. M. MUMENTHALER; continuation of *Deutsche Zeitschrift für Nervenheilkunde*.

Kerntechnik + Atompraxis: 8 Munich 90, Pilgersheimer Str. 38; f. 1958; published by Verlag Karl Thieme AG; yearly journal in German and English for nuclear engineers and scientists; circ. 4,100.

Kosmos: 7 Stuttgart 1, Pfizerstr. 5-7, Postfach 640; f. 1904; monthly; popular scientific journal; Editor WOLFGANG BECHTLE; circ. 120,000.

Medizinische Klinik: 8000 Munich 40, Bonner Platz 1; f. 1905; weekly; Editors Prof. Dr. H. L.-W. KOEPPE, Prof. Dr. H. BEGEMANN, Prof. Dr. H. LIPPERT, Dr. HELGA SCHICHTL; circ. 24,000.

Mikrokosmos: 7000 Stuttgart 1, Pfizerstr. 5-7; f. 1906; monthly; microscopical studies; Editor Dr. D. KRAUTER; circ. 3,000.

Nachrichten aus Chemie und Technik: 694 Weinheim, Bosch Str. 12; f. 1953; monthly; circ. 22,000.

Naturwissenschaftliche Rundschau: 7000 Stuttgart 1, Birkenwaldstr. 44, Postfach 40; f. 1948; monthly; scientific; Editors HANS ROTTA, ROSWITHA SCHMID; circ. 7,600.

Planta Medica: 7 Stuttgart 1, Neckarstr. 121; f. 1952; quarterly; Editor Prof. Dr. E. SCHRATZ.

Pro Medico: 8032 München-Gräfelfing, Hans-Cornelius-Str. 4; monthly; Editor Dr. EDMUND BANASCHEWSKI; circ. 6,000.

Therapie der Gegenwart: 8 Munich 40, Bonner Platz 1; f. 1890; monthly; Editors Prof. Dr. HANS-WERNER KOEPPE, Dr. HELGA SCHICHTL; circ. 24,000.

Zahnärztliche Praxis: 8032 München-Gräfelfing, Hans-Cornelius-Str. 4; twice monthly; Editor Prof. Dr. Dr. J. MÜNCH; circ. 11,600.

Zeitschrift für Allgemeinmedizin: 7000 Stuttgart 1, Neckarstr. 121; f. 1924; three a month; Editors Dr. R. WALDER, Dr. W. MAHRINGER, Dr. K. WEIDNER, Dr. H. SCHNEIDER, Prof. Dr. W. GERCKE.

Zeitschrift für Kinderchirurgie und Grenzgebiete: 7000 Stuttgart 1, Neckarstr. 121; f. 1964; monthly; Editors Prof. Dr. K.-A. BUSHE, Prof. Dr. G. JOPPICH, Prof. Dr. F. REHBEIN, Prof. Dr. M. BETTEX, Dr. med. H. HARTL.

Zeitschrift für Klinische Psychologie u. Psychotherapie: 78 Freiburg i. Breisgau, Hermann-Herder-Str. 4; f. 1952; quarterly; Editor Prof. Dr. W. J. REVERS.

Zeitschrift für Metallkunde: 7000 Stuttgart 80, Büsnauerstr. 175; monthly; metal research; Editors G. PETZOW, E. GEBHARDT, P. HAASEN, V. SCHUMACHER.

Zeitschrift für Physik: 6900 Heidelberg 1, Philosophenweg 12; five per year; Editor-in-Chief Prof. Dr. O. HAXEL; Man. Editor (Atoms and Nuclei) Prof. Dr. H. A. WEIDENMÜLLER; Man. Editor (Condensed Matter) Prof. Dr. H. HORNER.

NEWS AGENCY

dpa Deutsche Presse-Agentur G.m.b.H.: 2 Hamburg 13, Mittelweg 38; f. 1949; supplies all the daily newspapers and broadcasting stations in the Federal Republic of Germany and West Berlin with its radio teleprinter services and regional services. English, Spanish, Arabic and German language news is also transmitted regularly to press agencies, newspapers and broadcasting stations in Europe and overseas. The dpa Television News Service delivers news films to European overseas television stations. Gen. Mans. Dr. WOLFGANG WEYEN (also Chair. Exec. Board), Dr. THILO POHLERT; Editor-in-Chief Dr. HANS BENIRSCHKE.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 53 Bonn, Friedrich-Wilhelm-Str. 5; Man. HENRI KOHLER.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 53 Bonn, Dahlmannstr. 36; Corresp. FILIPPO TULLI.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): 5300 Bonn, Allianzplatz, Pressehaus I/15; Corresp. HORST WACHE.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): 6 Frankfurt, Moselstr. 27; Chief of Bureau HENRY HARTZENBUSCH; also in Bonn, Hamburg, Berlin.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA) (Bulgaria): 53 Bonn, Kaiser-Friedrichstr. 8; Bureau Man. RADOSLAV GORNENSKI.

Central News Agency (Republic of China): 5307 Wachtberg-Pech, Auf dem Girzen 4; Bureau Man. FRANCIS FINE.

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (Czechoslovakia): 53 Bonn, Heussallee 2-10, Pressehaus I/206.

EFE (Spain): 53 Bonn, Simrockstr. 23; Corresp. ANTONIO JAVALOYES BERENGUER.

Jiji Press (Japan): 2 Hamburg 13, Mittelweg 38; Man. HIROAKI HASUMI.

Kyodo News Service (Japan): 53 Bonn, Adenauerallee 270.

Middle East News Agency (MENA) (Egypt): 53 Bonn, Friedrich-Wilhelmstr. 1.

Reuters (U.K.): 53 Bonn, Adenauerallee 270; Bureau Man. IAIN SMITH.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): 53 Bonn, Heussallee 2-10, Pressehaus I; Man. for Germany WELLINGTON LONG.

Novosti and TASS are also represented.

PRESS AND JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Bundesverband Deutscher Zeitungsverleger o.V. (*Association of Newspaper Publishers*): 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1, Riemenschneiderstr. 10; Pres. Dr. JOHANNES BINKOWSKI; Chief Sec. RÜDIGER NIEMANN; there are 9 Land Associations affiliated with the union.

Deutscher Journalisten-Verband (*German Journalists' Association*): 53 Bonn, Bannauerstrasse 60; Chair. HELMUT CROUS; Sec. HANS DAWILL; 12 Land Associations; publ. *The Journalist*.

Deutscher Pressorator (*German Press Council*): 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Wurzerstr. 46; 20 mems.; Gen. Sec. EGON, FRHR. VON MAUCHENHEIM.

Verband Deutscher Zeitschriftenverleger e.V. (*Association of Publishers of Periodicals*): 53 Bonn, Buschstrasse 85, am Bundeskanzlerplatz; Pres. ALFRED STROTHER; there are six Land Associations affiliated with the union.

Verein der Ausländischen Presse in Deutschland (V.A.P.) (*Foreign Press Association*): 53 Bonn, Heussallee 2-19, Pressehaus 1/35.

PUBLISHERS

There are about 1,850 publishing firms in the Federal Republic of Germany, of which nearly 80 per cent produce fewer than ten books a year. There is no national publishing centre.

Karl Albor Verlag G.m.b.H.: 7800 Freiburg i.Br., Hermann-Herder-Str. 4; f. 1939; history and theory of science, psychology, sociology, education, philosophy, politics.

Apollo-Verlag Paul Lincke o.H.G.: 1 Berlin 45, Ostpreussendamm 26; f. 1901; Dir. ERICH SEIFERT.

arani-Verlag G.m.b.H.: 1000 Berlin 31, Wittelsbacherstr. 26; f. 1947; fiction, general; Man. OSCAR SCHOLZ.

Arena-Verlag G.m.b.H.: 87 Würzburg 1, Talavera 7-11; f. 1970; books for children and juveniles, non-fiction; Dir. GEORG POPP.

Artemis & Winkler Verlag G.m.b.H.: 8000 Munich 40, Martiusstr. 8; f. 1946; literature, encyclopaedias; Dir. Dr. DIETER LUTZ.

Aschendorffsche Verlagsbuchhandlung: 44 Münster/Westfalen, Soesterstr. 13, Postfach 1124; f. 1720; Catholic theology, philosophy, psychology, education, jurisprudence, economic science, general and church history, philology; Dirs. MAXIMILIAN F. HÜFFER, Dr. ANTON WILHELM HÜFFER.

Johannes Asmus Verlag: 2 Hamburg 50, Eimsbüttelerstrasse 16; f. 1922; humour.

Atlantis-Verlag Dr. Martin Hürlimann: 7800 Freiburg i. Br., Erwinstrasse 58/60, Postfach 127; f. 1930; art, literature, music, children's; Man. Dir. GEORG LINKE.

Badenia Verlag und Druckerei G.m.b.H.: 75 Karlsruhe 21, Rudolf-Freytag-Strasse 6, Postfach 210166; f. 1874; religion, text-books, school books, fiction; Dir. Dr. HELMUT WALTER.

August Bagel Verlag: 4 Düsseldorf 1, Grafenberger Allee 100; f. 1801; textbooks for schools; literary research; Dirs. FRITZ BAGEL, PETER BAGEL, Dr. ALFRED DAUCH, HARALD EBNER.

Bardtenschlager Verlag G.m.b.H.: 8000 Munich 90, Schönerstrasse 7; f. 1852; juvenile literature, pedagogics; Dr. PETER EISMANN.

Otto Wilhelm Barth-Verlag: 8000 Munich 19, Stievestr. 9; f. 1924; Far East religions and philosophy, mysticism, etc.; Dir. RUDOLF STREIT-SCHERZ.

O. Bauer Verlag: 7 Stuttgart-Sillenbuch, Mendelssohnstrasse 71, Postfach 103; f. 1945; protestant religion, literature; Dir. OTTO BAUER.

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Europe 1: Europäische Rundfunk und Fernseh A.G., Europe 1, 6600 Saarbrücken, P.O.B. 301; broadcasts in French; Dir. F. FAVELIER.

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American Forces Network: A.P.O., New York, N.Y. 09757, U.S.A.; 6 Frankfurt/Main, Bertramstrasse 6; Commanding Officer Lt.-Col. FRED M. ODOM; Programme Dir. ROBERT J. HARLAN; Technical Dir. FRANK C. MORTENSEN.

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British Forces Broadcasting Service, Germany: 5 Cologne-Marienburg, Parkstrasse 61, B.F.P.O. 19; Station Controller M. A. PACHEBAT; Senior Programme Organizer KEN DOHERTY; Chief Engineer COLIN A. RUGG; also studio in Berlin.

There are ten VHF transmitters.

Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty: Corporate Headquarters: 1201 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; Operations Centre: Oettingenstr. 67, Am Englischen Garten, 8000 Munich 22; Pres. SIG MICKELSON. Transmitter facilities in Spain, Portugal and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Radio Free Europe: broadcasts to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Romania.

Radio Liberty: broadcasts to the U.S.S.R. in Russian, Armenian, Azeri, Belorussian, Estonian, Georgian, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Latvian, Lithuanian, Tajik, Tatar-Bashkir, Turkmen, Uigur, Ukrainian, Uzbek.

The Board for International Broadcasting located in Washington, D.C., oversees the operations of both stations and makes grants appropriated by the U.S. Congress.

Voice of America (*Relay Station and East European Correspondents Bureau*): 8 Munich 22, Ludwigstr. 2.

There are one Medium Wave and five Short Wave transmitters broadcasting in Russian, English, Polish, Hungarian, Czech, Lithuanian, Estonian, Latvian, Arabic, Romanian, Bulgarian, Georgian, Armenian, Ukrainian, Albanian, Slovene, French and Serbo-Croat.

The Correspondents Bureau provides VOA Washington headquarters with reports and feature programmes in English and other languages on newsworthy developments in Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million)

The *Deutsche Bundesbank*, the central bank of the Federal Republic of Germany, consists of the central administration in Frankfurt (considered to be the financial capital of the country), eleven main offices (*Landeszentralbanken*) in the *Länder* and Berlin, and over 200 branches. In carrying out its functions as determined by law, the *Bundesbank* is independent of the instructions of the Federal Government, but it is bound to support the Government's general economic policy. All other credit institutions are subject to governmental supervision through the Federal Banking Supervisory Office (*Bundesaufsichtsamt für das Kreditwesen*) in Berlin.

Banks outside the central banking system are divided into three groups: private commercial banks, credit institutions incorporated under public law and co-operative credit institutions. All these commercial banks are "universal banks", conducting all kinds of customary banking business. There is no division of activities. As well as the commercial banks there are a number of specialist banks, such as private or public mortgage banks.

The group of private commercial banks includes: those known as the "Big Three" (the *Deutsche Bank*, the *Dresdner Bank* and the *Commerzbank*); all banks incorporated as a company limited by shares (*Aktiengesellschaft—A.G.*, *Kommanditgesellschaft—K.G.a.A.*) or as a private limited company (*Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung—G.m.b.H.*) and which are known as "regional banks" because they do not usually function throughout the Federal Republic; and the private banks, which are run as sole proprietorships or partnerships and mostly have no

branches outside their home town. Foreign banks are classed as regional banks. The main business of all private commercial banks is short-term lending. The private bankers fulfil the most varied tasks within the banking system.

The banks incorporated under public law are the savings banks and their central giro institutions. These have extended their regular banking activities since the 1920s and are now identical with the commercial banks. At the end of 1976 there were 650 savings banks with over 16,000 branches.

The head institution of the co-operative system is the *Deutsche Genossenschaftskasse*. In 1974 there were some 5,500 industrial and agricultural credit co-operatives with over 19,000 offices.

Central banking organizations were set up in 1948. The central organization for the private commercial banks is the German Bankers' Association (*Bundesverband deutscher Banken*), which consists of eleven provincial associations, the Association of Private Mortgage Banks (*Verband privater Hypothekenbanken*) and the Association of Private Shipping Banks (*Verband privater Schiffsbanken*). Other federal banking associations are the German Savings Banks Association (*Deutscher Sparkassen- und Giroverband*), the Association of German Industrial and Agricultural Credit Co-operatives (*Bundesverband der Deutschen Volksbanken und Raiffeisenbanken*) and the Association of Public-Law Credit Institutions (*Verband öffentlicher Banken*).

BANKS

1. THE CENTRAL BANKING SYSTEM

Deutsche Bundesbank: 6000 Frankfurt 50, Wilhelm-Epstein-Str. 14; f. 1957; to issue bank notes, to regulate note and coin circulation and supply of credit; maintains head offices (*Hauptverwaltungen*) in each *Land*, known as *Landeszentralbanken*; obliged to support Government economic policy, although it is independent of instructions from the Government. The Bank may advise on important monetary policy, and members of the Federal Government may take part in the deliberations of the Central Bank Council but may not vote; Pres. Dr. OTMAR EMMINGER; Vice-Pres. KARL OTTO PÖHL; Dirs. Dr. HANS GEORG EMDE, Dr. LEONHARD GLESKE, Dr. HEINRICH IRMLER, Prof. Dr. CLAUD KÖHLER, WERNER LUCHT, Dr. HELMUT SCHLESINGER.

Landeszentralbank in Baden-Württemberg: 7 Stuttgart 1, Marstallstr. 3; Pres. Board of Management Prof. Dr. NORBERT KLOTEN.

Landeszentralbank in Bayern: 8000 Munich 2, Postfach 20 16 05, Ludwigstr. 13; Pres. Board of Management KURT STADLER.

Landeszentralbank in Berlin: 1 Berlin 12, Leibnizstr. 9-10; Pres. Board of Management WERNER GUST.

Landeszentralbank in Bremen: 2800 Bremen 1, Am Wall 122; Pres. Board of Management Dr. KURT NEMITZ.

Landeszentralbank in der Freien und Hansestadt Hamburg: 2 Hamburg 11, Alter Wall 2-8; Pres. Board of Management HANS HERMSDORF.

Landeszentralbank in Hessen: 6 Frankfurt a.M., Neue Mainzer Str. 47; Pres. Board of Management Dr. ALFRED HÄRTL.

Landeszentralbank in Niedersachsen: 3 Hanover, Georgsplatz 5; Pres. Board of Management Dr. JULIA DINGWORT-NUSSECK.

Landeszentralbank in Nordrhein-Westfalen: 4 Düsseldorf, Berliner Allee 14; Pres. Board of Management HANS WERTZ.

Landeszentralbank in Rheinland-Pfalz: 6500 Mainz, Kaiserstr. 52; Pres. Board of Management Prof. FRITZ DUPPRÉ.

Landeszentralbank im Saarland: 66 Saarbrücken 1, Keplerstr. 18; Pres. Dr. PAUL SCHÜTZ.

Landeszentralbank in Schleswig-Holstein: 2300 Kiel, Fleethorn 26; Pres. Board of Management Dr. JOHANN B. SCHÖLLHORN.

2. PRIVATE COMMERCIAL BANKS

Badische Bank: 7500 Karlsruhe 1, Friedrichsplatz 1/3; f. 1870; cap. DM 26m. (Dec. 1976); Mans. WOLFGANG GLÜCK, Dr. HARRO PETERSEN, Dr. WALTER KÜSTER.

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Theaterplatz 2; f. 1958; cap. DM 610m.; Chair. HEINZ O. VETTER.

Bank für Handel und Industrie A.G.: 1 Berlin 12, Uhlandstr. 9/11; f. 1949; subsidiary of Dresdner Bank A.G.;

- cap. DM 100m.; res. DM 150m. (Dec. 1976); Mans. Dr. HANS BORN, EBERHARD LINNENKAMP, Dr. JOACHIM MEYER-BLÜCHER.
- Bankhaus H. Aufhäuser:** 8000 Munich 2, Löwengrube 18; f. 1870; Partners Dr. HANS HEINRICH Ritter von SRBİK, RUDOLF BAYER, Dr. WOLFGANG WUNDER, DIRK Freiherr von DÖRNBERG.
- Bankhaus Bensel & Co.:** 6800 Mannheim 1, 07, 17; f. 1936; Partner and Gen. Man. Dr. HANS WOLTER; Limited Partner Württembergische Kommunale Landesbank, Stuttgart.
- Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann:** 6000 Frankfurt 1, Bethmannhof, Bethmannstr. 7-9; f. 1748; foreign trade bank; dep. DM 593.5m.; equity cap. DM 43.4m.; 9 brs.; Partners JOHANN PHILIPP Freiherr von BETHMANN, Konsul Prof. Dr. H. JOACHIM KRAHNEN, Dr. WILHELM FIGORSCH, Dr. WALTER SCHORR.
- Bankhaus J. A. Krebs:** 7800 Freiburg i. Br., Muensterplatz 4; f. 1721; Proprs. ADOLF KREBS, HEINZ KREBS.
- Bankhaus Herman Lampe K.G. & Co.:** 1000 Berlin 12, Carmetstr. 13; f. 1852; Owner RUDOLF AUGUST OETKER; Mans. HEINZ O. SCHNEIDER, RUDOLF VON RIBBENTROP, Dr. HERMANN BARTELS.
- Bankhaus Ludwig & Co.:** 2000 Hamburg 11, Alter Wall 65; Partners HANS H. RUPERTI, ERNST VOSS.
- Bankhaus Marcard & Co.:** 2000 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 36; f. 1893; Dirs. E. Freiherr von MARCARD, R. von FRANKENBERG, W. KRUSEMARK.
- Bankhaus Martens & Weyhausen:** 2800 Bremen 1, Langenstr. 15/21; f. 1872; cap. DM 30m.; Mans. HEINZ WEHLING, WOLFGANG KUNZE, JENS-PETER KNOBLAUCH.
- Bankhaus Neelmeyer A.G.:** 28 Bremen 1, Am Markt 14/16; f. 1907; cap. DM 13m.; Gen. Mans. Dr. HELMUT LANDWEHR, WILHELM KRÖNKE, HEINZ LEVERENZ, J. WEICHERT, Dr. R. ZIELKE.
- Bankhaus Carl F. Plump & Co.:** 2800 Bremen 1, Am Markt 19, P.O.B. 102507; f. 1828; foreign trade bank; Partners ALBRECHT ROGGMANN, Fr. HOFFMANN.
- Bass & Herz:** 6 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Postfach 5126, Bockenheimer Landstr. 25; f. 1862; Owners ALBERT KOSSMANN, HANS ULRICH Graf SCHAFFGOTSCH; Dir. EWALD WERKMEISTER.
- Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank:** 8000 Munich 2, Theatinerstr. 11, Postfach 20 05 27; f. 1835; cap. DM 300m.; Chair. Dr. WILHELM ARENDTS.
- Bayerische Vereinsbank:** 8000 Munich 1, Kardinal-Faulhaber-Str. 14; f. 1869; cap. DM 286m. (1976); Chair. (Board of Dirs.) Dr. WERNER PREMAUER.
- Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.:** 2000 Hamburg 36, Neuer Jungfernstieg 20; f. 1590; Partners HEINRICH Freiherr von BERENBERG-GOSSLER, HEINZ A. LESSING, JOACHIM H. WETZEL, PETER Freiherr von KAP-HERR.
- Berliner Bank A.G.:** 1000 Berlin 12, Hardenbergstr. 32, P.O.B. 12 17 09; f. 1950; 76 brs. in West Berlin; cap. DM 85m.; dep. DM 4,058m. (June 1977); Chair. Prof. Dr. MATTHIAS SEEFELDER; Chief Man. International Division GERHARD VON SELZAM.
- Berliner Commerzbank A.G.:** 1000 Berlin 30, Potsdamerstr. 125, P.O.B. 110420; f. 1949; wholly-owned subsidiary of Commerzbank A.G.; cap. DM 25m.; dep. DM 1,739m. (1975); Mans. MAX F. A. BOLSTORFF, Dr. HANS STRATHUS, DIETRICH-KURT FROWEIN.
- Berliner Disconto Bank A.G.:** 1 Berlin 10, Otto-Suhr-Allee 6/16, am Ernst-Reuter-Platz; f. 1949; wholly-owned subsidiary of Deutsche Bank A.G.; cap. DM 60m.; dep. DM 3,909m. (1976); Gen. Mans. BERNHARD AHLEMAN, Dr. GERHARD HERBST, HANS WECHSEL, Dr. FRIEDRICH-WILHELM WIETHEGE.
- Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank (BHF-Bank):** 6000 Frankfurt a.M., Bockenheimer Landstr. 10; Berlin 15, Uhlandstr. 165-166; f. 1856; cap. DM 100m.; dep. DM 5.9m. (Dec. 1976); Partners Dr. H. G. GOTTHEINER, Dr. H. C. SCHROEDER-HOHENWARTH, HERBERT H. JACOBI, KLAUS SUBJETZKI, R. v. TRESCKOW.
- Bernhard Blanke:** 4 Düsseldorf, Königsallee 53; f. 1923; Sole owner Konsul-General WALTER BLANKE.
- Commerzbank A.G.:** 4000 Düsseldorf, Breite Strasse 25; International Departments are all in Frankfurt a.M., P.O.B. 2534; f. 1870; 792 brs.; cap. DM 1,781m.; dep. DM 39,932m. (June 1976); Chair. PAUL LICHTENBERG.
- Delbrück & Co.:** 2000 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 5; f. 1854; Man. Partners Consul H. W. MOMM, A. RATJEN, Dr. J. FRESE, A. MOMM, Dr. G. ERNST, H. CADENBACH, P. von DER HEYDT, C. Graf von POURTALES, GEORG GEORGIUS, CHRISTIAN RATJEN.
- Deutsch-Skandinavische Bank A.G.:** 6000 Frankfurt a.M., Alte Rothofstr. 8; f. 1976; total assets DM 6,087m. (Dec. 1976).
- Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G. (Banco Germánico de la América del Sud):** 2000 Hamburg 36, Neuer Jungfernstieg 16, branches in Berlin and Panama; f. 1906; cap. DM 60m.; Chair. HELMUT HAEUSGEN; Gen. Mans. KARL SCHMIDT, ERNST-GÜNTHER LIPKAU, EBERHARD MAACKEN, WILHELM RUMPF, Dr. H. MITTENDORFF.
- Deutsche Bank A.G.:** Central Office: 6000 Frankfurt/M., Grosse Gallusstr. 10-14; also 4000 Düsseldorf, Königsallee 45-47; f. 1957; cap. DM 900m.; dep. DM 61,956m. (Dec. 1976); Chair. FRANZ HEINRICH ULRICH.
- Deutsche Länderbank A.G.:** 23 Bockenheimer Landstr., Frankfurt; f. 1909; merchant bank; cap. and reserves DM 105m.; dep. DM 2,799m. (Dec. 1976); Mans. Dr. HANS-HELMUT KRÜGER, Dr. LEO UHEN.
- Deutsche Ueberseische Bank:** 2000 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 7; f. 1886; cap. DM 60m. (Dec. 1975); Man. Dirs. EBERHARD F. KNORR, GÜNTER E. MEISSNER, LOUIS RODENSTEIN.
- Deutsche Unionbank G.m.b.H.:** 6 Frankfurt/Main, Bockenheimer Landstr. 39; f. 1889; cap. DM 22m.; dep. DM 295m.; br. in Hamburg; Man. Dirs. Dr. ECKHARD GOTTSCHALK, Dr. WOLFGANG DIETRICH KUNZ.
- Conrad Hinrich Donner:** 2000 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 27; f. 1798; Proprs. Dr. MANFRED von zur MÜHLEN, HANS-JOACHIM PETERS, JOACHIM WILLINK, GILBERT KRAUEL.
- Dresdner Bank A.G.:** 6 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Gallusanlage 7; f. 1872; cap. DM 790m.; dep. 60,816m. (Dec. 1976); Chair. Dr. HANS FRIDERICH.
- Effectenbank-Warburg A.G.:** 6 Frankfurt a.M., Kaiserstr. 30; f. 1969; cap. DM 40m.; Mans. K. NOWOTNY, H.-J. PLEIN, H. J. SARETZ.
- Grunelius & Co.:** 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 16, Untermainkai 26; f. 1824; Owner Dr. ERNST MAX VON GRUNELIUS.
- Hallbaum, Maier & Co.:** 3000 Hanover 1, Rathenauplatz 7; f. 1955; Partners DIETER HALLBAUM, Landkreditbank A.G., Hanover, HERMANN MÜSER.
- Hardy-Sloman Bank G.m.b.H.:** 6 Frankfurt a.M., Mainzer Landstr. 11-13, and 2 Hamburg 1, Chilehaus; f. 1881; cap. DM 33m.; Man. Partners S. HÖLEMAN, C. Graf KAGENECK, H. A. SCHMIDT, M. G. SCHNEIDER-ROTHHAAR, F. W. SLOMAN.

Georg Hauck & Sohn, Bankiers: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Kaiserstrasse 24; f. 1796; cap. DM 22m.; Partners M. HAUCK, F. HEIDE, R. C. SCHROEDER, A. SCHÜTZ.

Hesse Newman & Co.: 2000 Hamburg 1, Ferdinandstr. 25/27; f. 1777; cap. DM 25m.; Man. PETER C. QUEITSCH.

Von der Heydt-Kersten & Söhne: 5600 Wuppertal-Elberfeld, Neumarkt 5-13; f. 1754; foreign trade bankers; Partners Dr. HANNS DEUSS, ERICH MAURITZ, GERHARD WICHELHAUS.

Ibero-Amerika Bank A.G.: 2800 Bremen 1, Domshof 14/15; f. 1949; cap. DM 10m.; res. DM 11.5m.; br. in Hamburg; Gen. Mans. KLAUS F. MÜLLER-LEIENDECKER, ROLF E. BEISSER; Deputy Gen. Man. HERBERT SCHOENNAGEL.

Investitions- und Handels-Bank A.G.: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Hahnstr. 41, Postfach 710425; f. 1948; cap. DM 100m.; dep. 2,205m. (Dec. 1975); Gen. Mans. Dr. JOACHIM ADRIAN, PETER O. BORCHARDT, Dr. KARL WULF.

Paul Kapff: 7 Stuttgart, Heustr. 1; f. 1887; Partners Konsul P. RUEFF, Dr. ERNST MÜLLER.

Koch, Lauteren & Co.: 6000 Frankfurt a.M., Bockenheimerlandstr. 61; f. 1586; Partners JENS JÜRGEN HOLSTE, GÜNTHER HAMMERSCHMITT.

August Lenz & Co.: 8000 Munich 2, Promenadeplatz 9; f. 1880; Partners Dr. ANTON ERNSTBERGER, WERNER SCHMIDT.

Maffei & Co.: 8000 Munich 2, Primenadeplatz 9; f. 1880; Partners Prof. Dr. LUDWIG ADERBAUER, Dr. LUDWIG KOCH.

Gebr. Martin: 7320 Göppingen (Württemberg), Schlossplatz; f. 1912; Partners WALTER HEES, JORG MARTIN.

Merck, Finck & Co.: 8000 Munich 2, Pacellistr. 4; f. 1870; Partners AUGUST VON FINCK, WILHELM VON THELEMANN, AUGUST VON FINCK, JR., WILHELM VON FINCK, Dr. jur. WILHELM WINTERSTEIN.

Metallgesellschaft A.G.: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Reuterweg 14, Postfach 3724; f. 1881; cap. DM 210m.; dep. DM 62m. (Sept. 1976).

B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. Bankers: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Neue Mainzerstr. 40-42; f. 1674; Partners ALBERT VON METZLER, Dr. GUSTAV VON METZLER, KARL-OSKAR KOENIGS, CRISTOPH VON METZLER, FRIEDRICH VON METZLER, BRIAN D. TOWNSEND.

National-Bank A.G.: 4300 Essen 1, Theaterplatz 8; f. 1921; cap. and res. DM 46m.; dep. DM 851m. (Dec. 1976); Mans. Dr. DERTMANN, GÜNTHER EHLEN, Dr. HERBERT JACOBS; Foreign Man. KLAUS H. PHILIPPER.

Oldenburgische Landesbank A.G.: 29 Oldenburg, Stau 15; f. 1868; cap. DM 34m.; dep. DM 1,673m. (Dec. 1976); Mans. EDUARD HASSKAMP, Dr. C. S. GROSS, D. VON LAUE.

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.: 5 Cologne 1, Unter Sachsenhausen 4; 6 Frankfurt/M., Bockenheimer Landstr. 20; f. 1789; cap. DM 110m.; dep. DM 2,226m. (Dec. 1976); Partners Konsul Dr. h.c. FRIEDRICH CARL Freiherr VON OPPENHEIM, Dr. h.c. HARALD KÜHNEN, WILL MARX, ALFRED Freiherr VON OPPENHEIM, MANFRED Freiherr VON OPPENHEIM, Dr. NIKOLAUS Graf STRASOLD, Dr. jur. KARL HEINZ WESSEL.

Poensgenbank G.m.b.H.: 4 Düsseldorf, Benrather Str. 12; f. 1881; Mans. Dr. KONRAD MÖNTER, ECKHARD PAUSE.

Reuschel & Co.: 8000 Munich 2, Maximiliansplatz 13; f. 1947; Partners Dr. HEINRICH REUSCHEL, Dr. FRITZ DEYMANN.

Schmidt Bank: Hof/Saale, Ernst-Reuter-Str. 119, Postfach 1649; f. 1828; 80 brs.

Schneider & Münzing: 8000 Munich 2, Salvatorplatz 2; f. 1829; Partners Dr. H. THELEN, F. THELEN.

Otto M. Schröder: 2000 Hamburg 36, Alsterarkaden 27; f. 1932; Owner OTTO M. SCHRÖDER.

Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.: 2000 Hamburg 1, P.O.B. 105903, 33 Ballindamm; 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, P.O.B. 4387, 6-10 Friedensstrasse; 6050 Offenbach a.M., P.O.B. 46, 73 Kaiserstrasse; f. 1969 by merger; cap. DM 75m.; dep. DM 1,410.5m. (Dec. 1976); Partners FERDINAND Graf VON GALEN, HANS LAMPERT, HANS-HERMANN MÜNCHMEYER, MANFRED Freiherr VON SCHRÖDER.

Simonbank A.G.: 4 Düsseldorf, Martin-Luther-Platz 32; f. 1960; cap. DM 22m.; dep. 947m. (Dec. 1976); Man. Dirs GÜNTHER DANIEL, Dr. HELMUT FROST, Dr. HANS-DIETER HAHNE, Dr. OTTO PLASSMANN.

J. H. Stein: 5000 Cologne 1, Unter Sachsenhausen 10-20, Postfach 101748; f. 1790; Partners JOHANN HEINRICH VON STEIN, Dr. PAUL VIKTOR BÜRGERS, Dr. HANS KASPAR Freiherr VON RHEINBAREN.

Trinkaus & Burckhardt: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Königsallee 21-23 (branches in Essen, Frankfurt and Stuttgart); f. 1785; cap. 650m. (Dec. 1976); Partners KARL-WILHELM Graf FINCKENSTEIN, HANS-HENNIG VON FLUEGGE, JOACHIM J. HECKER, ROBERT F. B. LOGAN, Dr. BERNHARD MÜLLER, Dr. HERMANN-SIEGFRIED Graf MÜNSTER, WOLFGANG VON WALDTHAUSEN.

Vereinsbank- und Westbank: 2000 Hamburg 11, Alter Wall 20-32; f. 1974 by merger; cap. and res. DM 274m.; dep. DM 5,800m.

Waldthausen & Co. (Subsidiary of Hardy-Sloman Bank G.m.b.H.): 43 Essen, Lindenallee 43; f. 1922; Hon. Chair. KARL-HEINRICH VON WALDTHAUSEN.

M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.: 2000 Hamburg 1, Ferdinandstr. 75; f. 1798; Partners ERIC M. WARBURG, Dr. C. BRINCKMANN, Dipl. Kfm. H.-D. SANDWEG, Dr. HANS STRACKE.

Westfalenbank AG: 4630 Bochum 1, Huestr. 21-25; f. 1921; cap. DM 184m.; dep. DM 3,749m. (Dec. 1976); Dirs. W. FEHRES, R. EGE, G. JUNKER, Dr. W. ZEITLER.

Württembergische Bank: 7000 Stuttgart 1, Kleiner Schlossplatz 11; f. 1871; cap. DM 27.5m.; dep. DM 2,039m. (Dec. 1976); Mans. Dr. H. GOESER, Dr. M. PRECHTL; Foreign Man. S. HUCK.

3. PUBLIC-LAW CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale: 8000 Munich 2, Briener Str. 20; f. 1972; cap. DM 400m.; dep. DM 31,256m. (Dec. 1975); Chair. H. JUNKER; Mans. Dr. G. TREMER, H. KERKMANN, Dr. H. P. LINZ.

Deutsche Girozentrale-Deutsche Kommunalbank: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Taunusanlage 10, Postfach 2686; f. 1918; cap. and res. 320m. (Dec. 1976); Mans. Dr. WIEGAND HENNICKE, ERNST-OTTO SANDVOSS.

Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale: 3 Hanover 1, Georgsplatz 1; f. 1970 by merger of several north German banks; cap. and res. DM 778m.; total assets DM 33,442m. (Dec. 1976); Chair. ADOLF KRACHT.

Westdeutsche Landesbank-Girozentrale: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, 56 Friedrichstr., P.O.B. 1128; f. 1969; cap. DM 680m.; dep. DM 51,937m. (Dec. 1975); Chair. (vacant).

4. CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT INSTITUTION

Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Taunustor 3, P.O.B. 2628; f. 1949; cap. and res.

DM 752m.; total assets DM 38,000m. (Dec. 1976);
Mans. Dr. F. VIEHOFF, H. GUTHARDT, Dr. A. HUMPERT,
Dr. K.-H. SCHNEIDER-GÄDICKE, F. STRUNZ.

5. SPECIALIST BANKS

Deutsche Verkehrs-Kredit-Bank A.G.: 6000 Frankfurt a.M.,
Untermainkai 23-25; f. 1923; cap. p.u. DM 65m.; dep.
DM 4,368m.; res. DM 74.5m.; Mans. K.-H. BOLDT, Dr.
K. MENCHE.

Frankfurter Hypothekenbank: 6000 Frankfurt a.M., Tau-
nusanlage 9; f. 1862; cap. DM 63.4m.; Gen. Mans. Dr.
GÜNTHER LETSCHERT, Gerd SCHMITZ-MORKRAMER,
Dr. KLAUS ULLMANN, Dr. KARL-HEINZ WESSEL.

Industriekreditbank A.G.-Deutsche Industriebank: 4000
Düsseldorf 1, Karl-Theodor-Str. 6; and 1000 Berlin 12,
Bismarckstr. 105; f. 1949; cap. DM 110m.; Chair.
Board of Dirs. Dr. DIETER SPETHMANN.

Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1,
Palmengartenstr. 5-9; f. 1948; cap. DM 1m.; Chair.
Dr. HANS APEL; Vice-Chair. Dr. HANS FRIDERICH.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATIONS

See under Consultative Associations, Trade and Industry.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Frankfurt-am-Main: 6 Frankfurt-am-Main, Börse; f. 1585;
mems. 155; Chair. KARL-OSKAR KOENIGS.

Berlin: Börse, 1000 Berlin 12, Hardenbergstr. 16-18; f.
1685; Pres. Dr. GERNOT ERNST.

Bremen: Bremer Wertpapierbörse, 2800 Bremen 1,
Langenstrasse 12, Postfach 10 07 26.

Düsseldorf: Rheinisch-Westfälische Börse zu Düsseldorf,
Berliner Allee 10; f. 1935; 100 mem. firms; Pres.
ALFRED Freiherr VON OPPENHEIM.

Hamburg: 2 Hamburg 11, Börse; Chair. HERBERT WES-
TERICH.

Hanover: Niedersächsische Börse zu Hannover, 3 Hanover,
Rathenastr. 2; f. 1787; mems. 19; Pres. HERMANN
WOHLGEFAHRT.

Munich: Bayerische Börse, 8 Munich 2, Lenbachplatz
2A/I; f. 1548; mems. 55; Chair. of Council RUDOLF
BAYER; Mem. of Council Dr. WILHELM ARENDTS, Dr.
MAX HACKL, Dr. BERNT W. ROHRER; Syndic R. A.
KLAUS LECKEBUSCH.

Stuttgart: Wertpapierbörse in Stuttgart, 7 Stuttgart 1,
Hospitalstrasse 12; f. 1861; mems. 32; Pres. Dr. NIKO-
LAUS KUNKEL; Man. Dir. Rechtsanwalt HANS ROGNER.

INSURANCE

(L)—Life, (NL)—Non-Life excluding sickness,
(M)—Medical.

Aachen-Leipziger Versicherungs-A.G.: Vereinigte Ver-
sicherungsgruppe, 8000 Munich 19, Nymphenburgerstr.
112; f. 1876; Chair. Supervisory Board Dr. JÜRGEN
SASSE; Man. Dir. Dr. W. REICHEL.

Aachener und Münchener Versicherung A.G.: 51 Aachen,
Aureliusstr. 2; f. 1825; Chair. HERMANN HEUSCH;
Gen. Man. Prof. Dr. REIMER SCHMIDT.

Agrippina Versicherungs A.G.: 5 Cologne 1, Riehler Str. 90;
f. 1844; cap. DM 28m.; Chair. F. GERBER; Man. Dir.
Dr. W. FRITZ.

"Albingia" Versicherungs A.G.: 2 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm
39; f. 1901; Chair. Board of Dirs. CASIMIR PRINZ WITT-
GENSTEIN; Gen. Man. JOBST VON DER MEDEN.

Allianz Lebensversicherungs A.G.: 7 Stuttgart 1, Reins-
burgstr. 19; (L); f. 1899/1923; Chair. Dr. W. SCHIEREN;
Gen. Man. A. P. BÄUMER.

Allianz Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 8 Munich 22,
Königinstr. 28; f. 1890; Chair. H.-G. SOHL; Man. Dir.
Dr. W. SCHIEREN.

Alte Leipziger Lebensversicherungsgesellschaft a.G.: 6370
Oberursel/Taunus, Lahnstr. 25, Postfach 1660; f. 1830;
Chair. Dr. HEINZ GEHRHARDT; Man. Dir. HANS
KALWAR.

Barmenia Krankenversicherung a.G.: 5600 Wuppertal 1,
Kronprinzenallee 12-18, Postfach 10 17 20; f. 1904;
Chair. Dr. W. SCHÖTZ; Man. Dir. Dr. K. BOHN.

Bayerische Versicherungsbank A.G.: 8000 Munich 22,
Ludwigstr. 21; f. 1835; Chair. Dr. W. SCHIEREN; Gen.
Man. Dr. O. SCHLEICH.

Berliner Verein Krankenversicherung auf Gegenseitigkeit:
5 Cologne 1, Postfach 100348, Pantaleonswall 65-67; f.
1935; Chair. L. SCHMÖLE; Man. Dir. Frau Dr. G.
JÄGER.

Berlinische Lebensversicherung Aktiengesellschaft: 6200
Wiesbaden 1, Gustav-Stresemann-Ring 7-9; and
1 Berlin 61, Markgrafenstrasse 12-14; f. 1836; Chair.
HORST K. JANNOTT; Man. Dir. Dr. G. GOMM.

Central-Krankenversicherung A.G.: 5 Cologne, Hansaring
40/46; f. 1913; cap. DM 8m.; Chair. A. VAHLE; Man.
Dir. Dr. KARL-HEINZ MINTROP.

Colonia Lebensversicherung A.G.: 5 Cologne 1, Maria-
Ablass-Platz; (L); f. 1853; Chair. Dr. N. Graf STRA-
SOLD; Man. Dir. DIETER WENDELSTADT.

Colonia Versicherung A.G.: 5 Cologne 1, Oppenheimstr. 11;
f. 1838; Pres. Dr. NIKOLAUS Graf STRASOLD; Man.
Dir. DIETER WENDELSTADT.

Continental Krankenversicherung a.G.: 46 Dortmund,
Ruhrallee 92; (M); f. 1926; Chair. K. NEUMAIER;
Gen. Man. Dr. HEINZ BACH.

**D.A.S. Deutscher Automobil Schutz Allgemeine Rechts-
schutz-Versicherungs-A.G.:** 8 Munich 22, Prinz-
regentenstr. 14; f. 1928; Chair. H. SCHMÖLE; Man. Dir.
Dr. K. GELLER.

Debeka Krankenversicherung a.G.: 54 Koblenz, Südallee
15-19; f. 1905; Chair. H. LANGE; Man. Dir. P. GREISLER.

**Deutsche Beamten-Versicherung Öffentlich-rechtliche
Lebens- und Renten-Versicherungsanstalt:** 1 Berlin 15,
Knesebeckstr. 56-58; (L); f. 1872; Chair. A. KRAUSE;
Man. Dir. F. BODE.

Deutsche Kranken-Versicherungs-A.-G.: 5 Cologne 41,
Aachener Str. 300; f. 1927; Chair. G. KALBAUM; Man.
Dir. HANS GEORG TIMMER.

Deutscher Herold Allgemeine Versicherungs A.G.: 53 Bonn,
Poppelsdorfer Allee 31-33; f. 1918; Chair. G. KAUSCH;
Man. Dir. H. SANNER.

Deutscher Herold Lebensversicherungs A.G.: 53 Bonn,
Poppelsdorfer Allee 31-33; and 1 Berlin 30, Nürnberger
Str. 8; f. 1922; Chair. G. KAUSCH; Man. Dir. H. SANNER.

Deutscher Ring Sachversicherungs A.G.: 2 Hamburg 11,
Ost-West-Str. 110; f. 1953; also two sister companies
for health and life insurance; Chair. R. STELBRINK;
Man. Dir. G. PALM.

Frankfurter Versicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 6 Frankfurt
a.M., Taunusanlage 18; f. 1929; Chair. Dr. W. SCHIEREN;
Man. Dir. PROSPER Graf zu CASTELL-CASTELL.

**Gerling Konzern Allgemeine Versicherungs-Aktiengesell-
schaft:** 5 Cologne, von-Werthstr. 4-14; (NL); f. 1918;
Chair. O. WOLFF VON AMERONGEN; Man. Dir. Dr. ROLF
GAMPER.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Finance, Trade and Industry

Gerling-Konzern Lebensversicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 5 Cologne, Gereonshof; (L); f. 1922; Chair. H. L. EWALDSEN; Man. Dir. Dr. ROLF GAMPER.

Gothaer Lebensversicherung: 34 Göttingen, Gothaer Platz 8; (L); f. 1827; Chair. Dr. C. H. WINKLER; Man. Dir. Dr. H. SAMWER.

Gothaer Versicherungsbank VVaG: 5 Cologne, Kaiser-Wilhelm-Ring 23-25; f. 1820; Chair. Prof. Dr. DIETER FARNY; Man. Dir. A. WILHELM KLEIN.

Hamburg-Mannheimer Sachsversicherungs-A.G.: 2 Hamburg 60, Überseering 45; (NL); f. 1854; Chair. Dr. h.c. A. MÜNCHMEYER; Man. Dir. GÜNTER KALBAUM.

Iduna Allgemeine Versicherung a.G.: 2000 Hamburg 36, Neue Rabenstr. 15-19; Chair. Dr. W. HARTMANN; Gen. Dir. HORST BECKER.

Iduna Vereinigte Lebensversicherung a.G.: 2000 Hamburg 36, Neue Rabenstr. 15-19; (L); f. 1914; Chair. Dr. W. HARTMANN; Gen. Dir. H. BECKER.

Karlsruher Lebensversicherung A.G.: 75 Karlsruhe, Friedrich-Scholl-Platz; (L); f. 1835; Chair. H. K. JANNOTT; Man. Dir. Dr. ROBERT SCHWEBLER.

Landwirtschaftlicher Versicherungsverein a.G.: 44 Münster/Westf., Kolde-Ring 21; f. 1896; Chair. K. GÜNTHER; Man. Dir. K.-A. LOSKANT.

Magdeburger Feuerversicherungs Gesellschaft: 3 Hanover, Aegidientorplatz; f. 1844; Chair. Dr. JÜRGEN SASSE; Man. Dir. W. HANNECKE.

Nordstern Allgemeine Versicherungs-A.G.: 5 Cologne 1, Gereonstr. 43-65; and Berlin 62, Nordsternplatz; Chair. Dr. N. Graf STRASOLD; Man. Dir. Dr. H. BRUNS.

Nordstern-Lebensversicherungs A.G.: 5 Cologne 1, Konrad-Adenauer-Ufer 23; and Berlin 62, Nordsternplatz; (L); f. 1867; Chair. H. HEUSCH; Man. Dir. Dr. H. BRUNS.

Nürnberg Lebensversicherung A.G.: 85 Nuremberg 10, Rathenauplatz 16-18; (L); f. 1884; Chair. Dr. H. BENKEN; Man. Dir. Dr. G. BAYER.

Provinzial-Feuerversicherungsanstalt der Rheinprovinz: 4 Düsseldorf 1, Friedrichstr. 62-80; f. 1836; Chair. A. SCHREINER; Gen. Man. Dir. Dr. G. VOSS.

R + V Allgemeine Versicherung A.G.: 62 Wiesbaden, Taunusstr. 1; f. 1922; Chair. Pres. L. FALKENSTEIN; Man. Dir. Dr. K. H. WESSEL.

R + V Lebensversicherung a.G.: 62 Wiesbaden, Taunusstr. 1; (L); f. 1922; Chair. Pres. L. FALKENSTEIN; Man. Dir. Dr. K. H. WESSEL.

Signal Krankenversicherung a.G.: 46 Dortmund, Ostwall 64; (M); f. 1907; Chair. G. SCHULHOFF; Man. Dir. H. FROMMKNECHT.

Thuringia Versicherungs A.G.: 8 Munich 22, Widenmayerstr. 16; f. 1853; Chair. H. HEUSCH; Man. Dir. W. HAMACHER.

Vereinigte Haftpflichtversicherung V.a.G.: 3 Hanover, Constantinstr. 40; f. 1919; Chair. H. BRÜNNER; Man. Dir. Dr. H.-J. SCHERZBERG.

Vereinigte Krankenversicherung A.G.: 8 Munich 40, Leopoldstr. 24; (M); f. 1925; Chair. J. SASSE; Man. Dir. Dr. W. REICHEL.

Victoria Feuer-Versicherungs-A.-G.: 1 Berlin 15, Kurfürstendamm 24; and 4 Düsseldorf 1, Bahnstr. 2; f. 1904; Chair. Prof. Dr. ERWIN GABER; Gen. Man. H. SCHMÖLE.

Victoria Lebens-Versicherungs-A.-G.: 1 Berlin 15, Kurfürstendamm 24; and 4 Düsseldorf 1, Bahnstr. 2; (L); f. 1853; also two affiliated companies at same addresses for fire insurance and re-insurance; Chair. Prof. Dr. ERWIN GABER; Gen. Man. HEINZ SCHMÖLE.

Volksfürsorge Lebensversicherung: 2 Hamburg 1, An der Alster 57-63; (L); f. 1912; Chair. H. O. VETTER; Man. Dir. W. RITTNER.

Vorsorge Lebensversicherungs-A.G.: 1 Berlin 33, Rudeheimer Str. 42-50; and 4 Düsseldorf, Immermannstr. 23; (L); f. 1930; Chair. Prof. Dr. E. GABER; Man. Dir. H. SCHMÖLE.

Württembergische Feuerversicherung A.G. in Stuttgart: 7 Stuttgart 1, Johannesstr. 1-7; f. 1828; Chair. Prof. Dr. LUDWIG RAISER; Man. Dir. Dr. GEORG BÜCHNER.

REINSURANCE

Bayerische Rückversicherung A.G.: 8 Munich 22, Sederanger 4-6, Postfach 106; f. 1911; Chair. Dr. J. SASSE; Man. Dir. Dr. P. FREY.

Frankona Rück- und Mitversicherungs A.G.: 8 Munich 80, Maria-Theresia-Str. 35; f. 1886; Chair. Dr. H. NORIS; Man. Dir. H. RÜDINGER.

Gerling-Konzern Globale Rückversicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft: 5 Cologne, Gereonshof; f. 1954; Chair. R. SCHLENKER; Man. Dir. Dr. ROLF GAMPER.

Kölnische Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft: 5000 Cologne 1, Theodor-Heuss-Ring 11; f. 1846; Chair. Dr. NIKOLAUS Graf STRASOLD; Man. Dr. R. A. WIEDEMANN.

Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft: 8 Munich 40, Königinstr. 107; f. 1880; Chair. Prof. Dr. Ing. KARL WINNACKER; Gen. Man. HORST K. JANNOTT.

Over 150 foreign companies have offices in the Federal Republic.

PRINCIPAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Gesamtverband der Deutschen Versicherungswirtschaft e.V. (GDV): 5 Cologne 1, Ebertplatz 1; f. 1948; affiliating 5 mem. assns. and 397 mem. companies; Mems. of the Presidium. BÄUMER (Stuttgart; Chair.), Dr. BACH (Dortmund), Dr. BRUNS (Cologne), v.d. MEDEX (Hamburg), ROSTOCK (Munich), Prof. Dr. R. SCHMIDT (Aachen), SCHMÖLE (Düsseldorf), Dr. SCHWEPCKE (Munich), Dr. STECH (Hanover), Dr. VOSS (Düsseldorf), WERNER (Munich), Dr. WESSEL (Wiesbaden).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Deutscher Industrie- und Handelstag (Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce): 53 Bonn, Adenauerallee 148; Pres. OTTO WOLFF VON AMERONGEN; Sec.-Gen. R. A. PAUL BROICHER; affiliates 69 member Chambers of Commerce.

There are Chambers of Industry and Commerce in all the principal towns and also seven regional associations as follows:

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Bayerischen Industrie- und Handelskammern: 8000 Munich 2, Max-Joseph-Str. 2; affiliates 10 member Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Chair. Prof. Dr. ROLF RODENSTOCK; Sec. GÜNTHER BRUNS.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Hessischer Industrie- und Handelskammern: Frankfurt a.M. 1, Börsenplatz; Chair. FRITZ DIETZ; Sec. Dr. KURT HOFFMEIER.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Trade and Industry

Vereinigung der Niedersächsischen Industrie- und Handelskammern: 3 Hanover, Berliner Allee 25; f. 1899; Chair. R. A. HANS-JOACHIM GÖTZ; Sec. P. SIEMENS.

Vereinigung der Industrie- und Handelskammern des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen: 4 Düsseldorf, Goltsteinstr. 31; Chair. Dr. jur. DIETRICH WILHELM VON MENGES; Sec. Ass. JOACHIM KREPLIN.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Industrie- und Handelskammern Rheinland-Pfalz: 5400 Koblenz, Schloss-Str. 1; Sec. KARL DARSCHIED.

Verband der Industrie- und Handelskammern des Landes Schleswig-Holstein: 2400 Lübeck 1, Breite Str. 6/8; Man. Dr. JÜRGEN PRATJE; Chair. KLAUS RICHTER.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Industrie- und Handelskammern in Baden-Württemberg und Industrie- und Handelskammern Mittlerer Neckar: 7000 Stuttgart 1, Jägerstr. 30; Chair. ROLAND KLETT; Sec. Dr. HANS HORAK.

EXPORT AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Aussenhandel der Deutschen Wirtschaft: 5 Cologne 51, Oberländer Ufer 84-88; Dir. HEINZ TEMBRINK.

Bundesverband des Deutschen Gross- und Aussenhandels e.V.: 5300 Bonn, Kaiser-Friedrichstr. 13, Postfach 1349; Pres. Konsul HANS HARTWIG.

Hauptgemeinschaft des Deutschen Einzelhandels: 5 Cologne, Sachsenring 89; f. 1947; Chair. FRITZ CONZEN; Exec. Dir. WILMAR BONENKAMP.

Zentralverband des Genossenschaftlichen Grosshandels- und Dienstleistungsunternehmens e.V. (Central Association of Co-operative Wholesale and Service Trade): 53 Bonn 12, Postfach 120440; Pres. HANS-JÜRGEN KLUSSMANN; 800 mems.; 5 mem. asscns.

Bundesstelle für Aussenhandelsinformation (German Foreign Trade Information Office): 5 Cologne, Blaubach 13, Postfach 108007.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie e.V. (Federation of German Industries): 5000 Cologne 51, Oberländer Ufer 84-88; Pres. (vacant); Dir.-Gen. Dr. SIEGFRIED MANN, Dr. THEODOR PIEPER; industrial asscns. are members, including some of the following:

AEROPLANE INDUSTRY

Bundesverband der Deutschen Luft- und Raumfahrt-Industrie e.V.: 5300 Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1, Heerstrasse 90; Dir.-Gen. Dr. TH. BENECKE.

BREWING

Deutscher Brauer-Bund e.V.: 5300 Bad Godesberg, Anna-berger Strasse 28; f. 1949; Dir.-Gen. OTTO MEYER.

BUILDING

Hauptverband der Deutschen Bauindustrie e.V.: 6200 Wiesbaden, Abraham-Lincoln-Str. 30, Postfach 2966; f. 1948; Pres. Senator Dr.-Ing. HERMANN BRUNNER; Dir.-Gen. GÜNTER BUCHENROTH; publ. *Bauindustriebrief*; 16 mem. asscns.

Bundesverband Steine und Erden e.V.: 6000 Frankfurt a.M., Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage 38, Postfach 970171; f. 1948; Pres. HARALD DYCKERHOFF; Chief Dir. BARTHOLD STEIN.

CERAMICS

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Keramische Industrie e.V.: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 97, Friedrich-Ebert-Anlage 38, Postfach 970171; Pres. Dr. HERMANN WINTERLING; Dir. BARTHOLD STEIN; 6 mem. asscns.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Verband der Chemischen Industrie e.V.: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Karlstr. 21; f. 1877; 1,700 mems.; Pres. Prof. Dr. ROLF SAMMET; Dir.-Gen. Dr. WOLFGANG MUNDE.

CIGARETTES

Verband der Cigarettenindustrie: 2000 Hamburg 13, Harvestehuder Weg 88; Chair. DIETER VON SPECHT; Dir.-Gen. Dr. HARALD KÖNIG.

CLOTHING

Bundesverband Bekleidungsindustrie e.V.: 5000 Cologne 60, Kuseler Str. 1; Pres. GERD SOMBERG; Dir.-Gen. Dr. HERMANN JOSEF UNLAND.

CYCLES

Verband der Fahrrad- und Motorradindustrie e.V.: 6232 Bad Soden am Taunus, Gartenstr. 2, Postfach 1549; f. 1948; Chair. GERHARD HEIDEMANN; Gen. Sec. KURT BERGMANN; publ. *Zweirad Report*.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Verband Deutscher Elektrotechniker (VDE) e.V.: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 70, Stresemannallee 21; f. 1893; 28,500 mems.; Pres. Dr.-Ing. GÜNTHER NIEHAGE; Sec. Dr.-Ing. HORST FLEISCHER; publs. *Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift (a + b)*, *Nachrichtentechnische Zeitschrift*, *VDE-Mitglieder-Informationen*.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Zentralverband der Elektrotechnischen Industrie (ZVEI) e.V.: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 70, Stresemannallee 19, Postfach 700969; f. 1918; 1,200 mems.; Chief Gen. Man. Prof. Dr. RUDOLF SCHEID; Gen. Mans. Dr. BODO BÖTTCHER (Economic and Commercial), RUDOLF WINCKLER (Technical).

FOOD

Arbeitgeberrung Nahrung und Genuss: 5 Köln-Deutz, Gotenring 53; Pres. Dr. Dr. h.c. WALTER KRAAK; Dir. Dr. HERMANN SIEBERG; 7 mem. asscns.

Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Ernährungsindustrie e.V.: 5300 Bonn-Bad Godesberg 1, Augustastr. 31; f. 1949; 33 branch-organizations; Chair. WERNER BÖKER; Chief Gen. Man. Dr. WILHELM GIESEKE; publ. *Die Ernährungswirtschaft*.

FOUNDRIES

Deutscher Giessereiverband: 4000 Düsseldorf, Sohnstr. 70, Postfach 8709; Pres. Dr. RUDOLF GÖDDE; Dir.-Gen. Dr. HANS ADOLF ESCH.

GLASS

Bundesverband Glasindustrie e.V.: 4000 Düsseldorf, Couvenstr. 4; f. 1964; Chair. HANS BAUM; Dir. Dipl.-Vw. NORBERT ELL, WALTER FETT, Dr. ALBRECHT SCHULTE-FROHLINDE; 4 mem. asscns.

INDUSTRY (GENERAL)

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Industriengruppe: 8500 Nürnberg 1, Marienplatz 4; Chair. KARL HEINRICH DITZE; Dir. HORST ROSSKOPF.

IRON AND STEEL

Wirtschaftsvereinigung Eisen- und Stahlindustrie: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Breitestr. 69, Postfach 8705; Chair. Dr. DIETER SPETHMANN; Dir.-Gen. Dipl.-Ing. PETER ADAMS.

Wirtschaftsverband Stahlbau- und Energie-Technik (SET): 5000 Cologne 1, Ebertplatz 1; Chair. Dipl.-Ing. ADAM REINIG; Dir.-Gen. ERNST MARTIN RHEIN.

Wirtschaftsverband Stahlverformung e.V.: 5800 Hagen-Ernst, Goldene Pforte 1, Postfach 4009; Pres. Dr.-Ing. JOCHEN F. KIRCHHOFF; Dir.-Gen. HERBERT SCHMIDT-COTTA.

LEATHER

Verband der Deutschen Lederindustrie e.V.: 6230 Frankfurt a.M. 80, Leverkusener Str. 20, Postfach 800809; Chair. of Board K. F. TISCHLER; Dirs. ADALBERT BOHA, STEFAN BERGER.

Verband der Deutschen Lederwaren- und Kofferindustrie e.V.: 605 Offenbach a.M., Kaiserstr. 108; f. 1948; Man. KLAUS DIEHL.

LIME

Bundesverband der Deutschen Kalkindustrie e.V. (German Lime Association): 5 Cologne 51, Annastr. 67-71; Pres. HARTWIG GÖKE; Dir. Dr. NORBERT ROGGMANN; 140 mem. firms.

MACHINE CONSTRUCTION

Verein Deutscher Maschinenbau-Anstalten e.V. (V.D.M.A.): 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 71 (Niederrad), P.O.B. 710109; f. 1892; Chair. Dr. K. WERNER; Gen. Man. Dr. J. FÜRSTENAU.

METAL GOODS

Wirtschaftsverband Eisen, Blech und Metall verarbeitende Industrie e.V.: 4000 Düsseldorf 30, Kaiserswerther Str. 135, Postfach 32 12 30; Pres. Consul HERBERT PAVEL; Dir. Dipl.-Vw. KLAUS BELLWINKEL.

Wirtschaftsvereinigung Metalle e.V.: 4000 Düsseldorf 1, Tersteegenstrasse 28, Postfach 8706; Pres. Dr. RUDOLF ESCHERICH; Dir.-Gen. JÜRGEN ULMER.

Wirtschaftsvereinigung Ziehereien und Kaltwalzwerke: 4000 Düsseldorf 30, Drahthaus, Kaiserwerther Str. 137; Chair. HANS MARTIN WÄLZHOFF-JUNIUS; Sec. GÜNTER MÜLLER.

MINING

Gesamtverband des deutschen Steinkohlenbergbaus (General Association of Federal Coal Corporations): 43 Essen, Friedrichstrasse 1; Pres. Dr. KARLHEINZ BUND; Dir. Dr. HEINZ REINTGES.

Unternehmensverband Eisenerzbergbau e.V. (Association of Iron Ore Mining Enterprises): 53 Bonn, Zitellmannstr. 9-11; Pres. Dr.-Ing. JÜRGEN HENNIES.

Unternehmensverband Ruhrbergbau (Association of Ruhr Coal Corporations): 43 Essen 1, Friedrichstr. 1; Pres. Dr. KARLHEINZ BUND; Dir. Dr. HEINZ REINTGES.

Unternehmensverband Saarbergbau (Federation of Saar Coal Mines): 66 Saarbrücken, Mainzerstr. 95, Postfach 361; Chair. RUDOLF LENHARTZ; Dir. KURT SPÖNEMANN.

Wirtschaftsvereinigung Bergbau e.V.: 5300 Bonn 12, Zitellmannstr. 9-11, Postfach 120280; Pres. Dr. ERWIN GÄRTNER; Gen. Mans. Dr. HEINZ REINTGES, Dr.-Ing. HARALD KLIEBHAN; 15 mem. asscns.

MOTOR CARS

Verband der Automobilindustrie e.V.: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 17, Westendstr. 61, Postfach 174249; Pres. Dr. jur. J. H. VON BRUNN; Dir.-Gen. Dr.-Ing. GÜNTHER BRENNEN.

Zentralverband des Kraftfahrzeughandels e.V. (Central Association of Motor Vehicles Trade): 53 Bonn, Franz-Löhe-Str. 21; f. 1909; Pres. Dr. MÜLLER-HERMANN; Dir. Dr. JÜRGEN CREUTZIG; 13 mem. asscns.

OIL

Wirtschaftsverband Erdöl- und Erdgasgewinnung e.V. (Association of Crude Oil and Gas Producers): 3000 Han-

over, Brühlstr. 9; f. 1945; Pres. Dr.-Ing. E.H. GÜNTHER SASSMANNSHAUSEN; Dir. Dr. GÜNTER FUCHS.

OPTICAL AND PRECISION INSTRUMENTS

Verband der Deutschen Feinmechanischen und Optischen Industrie e.V.: 5000 Cologne 1, Pipinstrasse 16; f. 1949; Chair. Dr. RÜDIGER STURSBURG; Dir. Dr. HEINRICH VON DER TRECK.

PAPER AND CELLULOSE

Hauptverband der Papier, Pappe und Kunststoffe verarbeitenden Industrie e.V. (HPV): 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Arndtstr. 47; f. 1948; 11 regional groups, 18 production groups; Pres. RICHARD DOHSE (Bielefeld); Gen. Secs. Dr. HORST KOHL, DIETER VON TEIN; 1,300 mems.

Verband Deutscher Papierfabriken e.V.: 5300 Bonn 1, Adenauerallee 55; Pres. CARL-LUDWIG GRAF VON DEYM; Dir.-Gen. Dr. MANFRED BRAUNSPERGER.

PETROLEUM

Mineralölwirtschaftsverband e.V.: 2000 Hamburg 1, Stein-damm 71; f. 1946; Chair. JOHANNES C. WELBERGEN; Man. Dir. Dr. H.-J. BURCHARD.

PLASTICS

Gesamtverband kunststoffverarbeitende Industrie e.V. (G.K.V.): 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Am Hauptbahnhof 12; f. 1977; 900 mems.; Chair. LUDWIG EBERHARDT; Sec.-Gen. Dr. REINHARD ACKERMANN.

POTASH

Kaliverein e.V. (Potash Association): 3000 Hanover 1, Postfach 32 66; f. 1945; Pres. M.-St. SCHULZE; Dir. OTTO LENZ; publ. Kali und Steinsalz.

PRINTING

Bundesverband Druck e.V.: 6200 Wiesbaden 1, Postfach 1869, Weinbergstr. 2; f. 1947; Pres. Dr. GERHARD WIEBE; Dir. Dipl.-Volkswirt HUBERTUS LOSS.

RUBBER

Wirtschaftsverband der Deutschen Kautschukindustrie e.V. (W.d.K.): 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 90, Zeppelinallee 69; f. 1894; 104 mems.; Pres. Dr. W. LAMPERT; Vice-Pres. Dr. C. HAHN, G. SILBER-BONZ; Man. KLAUS MOCKER.

SAWMILLS

Vereinigung Deutscher Sägewerksverbände e.V.: Mainzer Str. 64, Postfach 61 281, 6200 Wiesbaden 1; Pres. Dr. PETER LAMPSON; Man. Dr. E. J. NEUSER.

SHIPPING

Verband der Deutschen Schiffbauindustrie e.V.: 2000 Hamburg 1, An der Alster 1; Pres. Dr.-Ing. WERNER BARTELS; Gen. Man. Dipl.-Kfm. WERNER FANTE.

SHOES

Hauptverband der Deutschen Schuhindustrie e.V.: 6050 Offenbach/Main, Aliceplatz 7; f. 1950; Chair. OTTO KLÖTZER; Dir.-Gen. PHILIPP URBAN; 6 mem. asscns.

SUGAR

Verein der Zuckerindustrie: 5300 Bonn 1, Am Hofgarten 8, Postfach 2545; f. 1850; Pres. KARL OBERHEIDE; Dir.-Gen. Dr. KONRAD DANKOWSKI.

TEXTILES

Gesamtverband der Textilindustrie in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Gesamttextil) e.V.: 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 70, Schaumainkai 87; Pres. WILHELM HARDT; Man. Dir. Dr. H.-W. STARATZKE.

WOODWORK

Hauptverband der Deutschen Holzindustrie und verwandter Industriezweige e.V.: 6200 Wiesbaden 1, An den Quellen 10, Postfach 2928; f. 1948; 4,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. MANFRED THOME; Dir. HANS HELMUT KALBE.

CONSULTATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Gemeinschaftsausschuss der Deutschen gewerblichen Wirtschaft (Joint Committee for German Industry and Commerce): 5300 Bonn, Postfach 1446, Adenauerallee 148; f. 1950; a discussion forum for the principal industrial and commercial organizations; Pres. (vacant); Sec. Dr. HELMUTH WAGNER, J. F. HÜNEMORDE; the following are member organizations:

Bundesverband deutscher Banken e.V.: 5000 Cologne 1, Postfach 10 02 46, Mohrenstr. 35-41; f. 1948; Chair. Dr. F. WILHELM CHRISTIANS; publ. *Bank-Betrieb*.

Bundesverband des Deutschen Gross- und Aussenhandels: 53 Bonn, Kaiser-Friedrich-Str. 13, Postfach 13 49; 12 mems. asscns.; Pres. Konsul HANS HARTWIG.

Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie: 5000 Cologne 51, Oberländer Ufer 84-88; see under Industrial Associations.

Bundesverband der Deutschen Volksbanken und Raiffeisenbanken e.V.: 5300 Bonn 12, Heussallee 5, Postfach 120440; f. 1971; 5,100 mems.; Pres. Dr. FELIX VIEHOFF.

Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände: 5000 Cologne 51, Oberländer Ufer 72, Postfach 510508; Pres. Dr. HANNS MARTIN SCHLEYER.

Centralvereinigung Deutscher Handelsvertreter- und Handelsmakler-Verbände (GDH): 5 Cologne 41, Geleniusstr. 1; 31,000 mems. in all brs.; Pres. OTTO KERN; Gen. Sec. HEINZ VOSS.

Deutscher Hotel- und Gaststättenverband e.V.: 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kronprinzenstr. 46; f. 1949; over 100,000 mems.; Pres. LEO IMHOFF.

Deutscher Industrie- und Handelstag: 53 Bonn 1, Adenauerallee 148; Pres. OTTO WOLFF VON AMERONGEN.

Deutscher Sparkassen- und Giroverband e.V.: 53 Bonn, Simrockstr. 4-18; Pres. HELMUT GEIGER; Man. Dirs. Dr. KLEIN-ZIRBES, Dr. HANS-LUDWIG OBERBECKMANN; publs. *Deutsche Sparkassenzeitung* (twice weekly), *Sparkasse* (monthly).

Gesamtverband der Deutschen Versicherungswirtschaft e.V.: 5 Cologne 1, Ebertplatz 1; Pres. ARNO PAUL BÄUMER.

Hauptgemeinschaft des Deutschen Einzelhandels: 5 Cologne, Sachsenring 89; Pres. FRITZ CONZEN; 12 mem. asscns.

Verband Deutscher Reeder: 2 Hamburg 36, Esplanade 6, and 5300 Bonn, Lennestr. 27; Pres. Dr. HENRY DE LA TROBE.

Zentralarbeitsgemeinschaft des Strassenverkehrsgewerbes e.V. (ZAV): 6 Frankfurt-am-Main 93, Breitenbachstr. 1, Haus des Strassenverkehrs; f. 1947; Pres. HEINZ HERZIG; Sec. WALTER NEUMANN.

Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks: 53 Bonn, Haus des Deutschen Handwerks, Johannerstr. 1; Pres. P. SCHNITKER; Gen. Sec. Dr. KLAUS-JOACHIM KÜBLER; publ. *Deutsches Handwerksblatt*; 52 mem. asscns.

Zentralverband der Deutschen Seehafenbetriebe e.V.: 2000 Hamburg 50, Grosse Elbstr. 14; Pres. WERNER SCHRÖDER.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände (Confederation of German Employers' Associations): 5 Cologne 51, Postfach 510508, Oberländer Ufer 72; Pres.

(vacant); Dirs. Dr. ERNST-GERHARD ERDMANN, Dr. FRITZ-HEINZ HIMMELREICH, Dr. WERNER DOETSCH; publs. *Der Arbeitgeber, Pressediens, Kurznachrichtendienst*; affiliates 12 regional associations, and 47 trades associations, of which some are listed under industrial associations (see above).

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS

Arbeitsring der Arbeitgeberverbände der Deutschen Chemischen Industrie e.V. (Federation of Employers' Associations of the German Chemical Industry): 6200 Wiesbaden, Abraham-Lincoln-Str. 24, Postfach 844; Pres. OTTO ESSER; Dir. Dr. KARL MOLITOR; 12 mem. asscns.

Arbeitgeberverband der Cigarettenindustrie (Employers' Association of Cigarette Manufacturers): 2 Hamburg 13, Harvestehuder Weg 88; f. 1949; Pres. Dr. ERNST ZANDER; Dir. Dr. JOACHIM SCHWAHN.

Bundesvereinigung der Arbeitgeber im Bundesverband Bekleidungsindustrie e.V. (Confederation of Employers of the Clothing Industry): 5 Cologne 60, Kuseler Strasse 1; Pres. Dipl.-Vw. KURT BEYER; Dir. RAINER MAUER; 11 mem. asscns.

Gesamtverband der Metallindustriellen Arbeitgeberverbände e.V. (Federation of the Metal Trades Employers' Associations): 5 Cologne, Volksgartenstr. 54A; Pres. Dr. WOLFRAM THIELE; Dir. Dr. DIETER KIRCHNER; 14 mem. asscns.

Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände der Deutschen Papierindustrie e.V. (Federation of Employers' Associations of the German Paper Industry): 53 Bonn, Adenauerallee 55; Pres. PETER KURT TEMMING; Dir. R.A. ANSGAR PAWELKE; 9 mem. asscns.; publ. *Der Papiermacher*.

Arbeitgeberkreis Gesamttextil im Gesamtverband der Textilindustrie in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland e.V. (General Textile Employers' Organization): 6 Frankfurt 70, Schaumainkai 87; Pres. WILHELM HARDT; Dir. Dr. HANS-DIETRICH GROSSER; 10 mem. asscns.

Arbeitgeberverband des Privaten Bankgewerbes (Private Banking Employers' Association): 5 Cologne, Andreaskloster 5-7; f. 1934; 175 mems.; Pres. Dr. HORST BURGARD; Dir. Dr. KLAUS DUTTI.

Gesamtverband der Deutschen Land- und Forstwirtschaftlichen Arbeitgeberverbände e.V. (Federation of Agricultural and Forestry Employers' Associations): 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Kölner Str. 142-148, Postfach 928; Pres. Dr. G. F. BAUR; Dir. Dipl.-Volksw. Dipl.-Landw. FRIEDRICH THOMAS; 15 mem. asscns.

AGV Deutscher Eisenbahnen e.V. (German Railway Employers' Association): 5 Cologne, Volksgartenstr. 54A; Pres. Dr. FRANZ BRENDGEN; Dir. Dr. HELMUT DEPENHEUER.

Arbeitgeberverband der deutschen Binnenschifffahrt e.V. (General Employers' Association for Shipping on the River Rhine): 41 Duisburg 13, Dammstr. 15-17; Pres. Dr. HEINZ ZÜNKLER; Dirs. Dr. K. DUTEMEYER, W. GIEHL, H. U. PABST.

Arbeitgeberverband der Versicherungsunternehmen in Deutschland (Employers' Association of Insurance Companies): 8 Munich 22, Bruderstr. 9; Pres. J. VON DER MEDEN; Dir. Dr. EDGAR MÜSSEL.

Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände energie- und versorgungswirtschaftlicher Unternehmen (Energy and Power Supply Employers' Federation of Energy and Power Supply Undertakings): 3000 Hanover, Reutemannstr. 6; f. 1962; Pres. Dr. WALTER HECKENFELDER; Dir. Dr. WALTER HERR; 6 mem. asscns.

REGIONAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Vereinigung Badischer Unternehmerverbände e.V. (*Association of Industry in Baden*): 7800 Freiburg i. Br., Lerchenstrasse 6; Pres. Dr. EBERHARD THEILACKER; Dir. WERNER RUDOLPH; 16 mem. asscns.

Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände in Bayern (*Federation of Employers' Associations in Bavaria*): 8000 Munich 2, Brienner Str. 7; Pres. WALTER MOHR; Dir. WOLF MOSER; 87 mem. asscns.

Zentralvereinigung Berliner Arbeitgeberverbände (*Federation of Employers' Associations in Berlin*): 1000 Berlin 12, Am Schillertheater 2; Pres. Dr. DIETRICH WEYERMANN; Dir. Dr. HORST MARTIN; 53 mem. asscns.

Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände im Lande Bremen e.V. (*Federation of Employers' Associations in the Land of Bremen*): 28 Bremen, Schillerstr. 10; Pres. HEINRICH KRAMER; Dir. Dr. jur. EBERHARD WEHR; 12 mem. asscns.

Landesvereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände in Hamburg e.V. (*Federation of Employers' Associations in Hamburg*): 2 Hamburg 13, Feldbrunnenstr. 56; Pres. Dr. WILHELM IMHOFF; Dir. EDUARD THORMANN; 18 mem. asscns.

Vereinigung der Hessischen Arbeitgeberverbände (*Federation of Hessian Employers' Associations*): 6 Frankfurt a.M. 90, Lilienthalallee 4; f. 1947; Pres. HORST KNAPP; Dir. and Sec. Dr. FRIEDRICH PEPLER; 39 mem. asscns.

Landesvereinigung der Niedersächsischen Arbeitgeberverbände e.V. (*Federation of Employers' Associations in Lower Saxony*): 3 Hanover, Am Schiffgraben 36; Pres. Dr. MAX MÜLLER; Dir. Dr. GÜNTHER SUHLE; 52 mem. asscns.

Landesvereinigung der industriellen Arbeitgeberverbände Nordrhein-Westfalen e.V. (*North Rhine-Westphalia Federation of Industrial Employers' Associations*): 4000 Düsseldorf, Uerdingerstr. 58-62; Pres. Dr. FRIEDRICH A. NEUMAN; Dir. Dr. HANS HELLMUT KRAUSE; 77 mem. asscns.

Landesvereinigung Rheinland-Pfälzischer Unternehmerverbände e.V. (*Federation of Employers' Associations in the Rhineland Palatinate*): 65 Mainz, Schillerplatz 7; f. 1963; Pres. Dipl.-Ing. EDGAR GEORG; Man. Dr. GÜNTHER HERZOG; 15 mem. asscns.

Vereinigung der Arbeitgeberverbände des Saarlandes e.V. (*Federation of the Saar Employers' Associations*): 6000 Saarbrücken 6, Feldmannstr. 121; Pres. JAKOB STAUDT; Dir. Dr. KURT PHIELER; 17 mem. asscns.

Vereinigung der Schleswig-Holsteinischen Unternehmensverbände e.V. (*Federation of Employers' Associations in Schleswig-Holstein*): 237 Rendsburg, Adolf-Steckel-Strasse 17; Pres. Dr. KLAUS MURMANN; Dir. Dr. WOLFGANG DE HAAN; 32 mem. asscns.

TRADE UNIONS

Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund (D.G.B.): 4 Düsseldorf, Hans-Böckler-Str. 39, Postfach 2601; f. 1949; Pres. HEINZ O. VETTER; Vice-Pres. MARIA WEBER, GERD MUHR; publ. *Welt der Arbeit*.

The following unions, with a total of over 7,400,020 members, are affiliated to the D.G.B.:

Industriegewerkschaft Bau-Steine-Erden (*Building and Stonework*): 6 Frankfurt a.M., Bockenheimer Landstr. 73-77; Pres. RUDOLF SPERNER; 504,548 mems. (Dec. 1976).

Industriegewerkschaft Bergbau und Energie (*Mining*): 463 Bochum, Alte Hattingerstr. 19; Pres. ADOLF SCHMIDT; 371,525 mems. (Dec. 1976).

Industriegewerkschaft Chemie, Papier, Keramik (*Chemical, Paper and Ceramics*): 3 Hanover, Königsworther Platz 6; Pres. KARL HAUENSCHILD; 643,390 mems. (Dec. 1976).

Industriegewerkschaft Druck und Papier (*Printing and Paper*): 7 Stuttgart 1, Friedrichstr. 15; Pres. LEONHARD MAHLEIN; 158,180 mems. (Dec. 1976).

Gewerkschaft der Eisenbahner Deutschlands (*Railwaymen*): 6 Frankfurt a.M., Beethovenstr. 12-16; Pres. PHILIPP SEIBERT; 436,193 mems. (Dec. 1976).

Gewerkschaft Erziehung und Wissenschaft (*Education and Sciences*): 6 Frankfurt a.M., Unterlindau 58; Pres. ERICH FRISTER; 151,647 mems. (Dec. 1976); publ. *Erziehung und Wissenschaft*.

Gewerkschaft Gartenbau, Land- und Forstwirtschaft (*Horticulture, Agriculture and Forestry*): 3500 Kassel 1, Druseltalstr. 51, Postfach 410180; f. 1909; Pres. WILLI LOJEWSKI; Vice-Pres. JOSEF ROTHKOPF; 39,964 mems. (Dec. 1976).

Gewerkschaft Handel, Banken und Versicherungen (*Commerce, Banks and Insurance*): 4 Düsseldorf, Tersteegenstr. 30; f. 1973; Pres. HEINZ VIETHEER, ANNI MOSER; 274,783 mems. (Dec. 1976).

Gewerkschaft Holz und Kunststoff (*Wood- and Plasticwork*): 4000 Düsseldorf, Sonnenstr. 14; f. 1945; Pres. GERHARD VATER; 135,574 mems. (Aug. 1977).

Gewerkschaft Kunst (*Art*): 8 Munich 19, Klarastr. 19; Pres. OTTO SPRENGER; 46,632 mems. (Dec. 1976).

Gewerkschaft Leder (*Leather*): 7000 Stuttgart 1, Kanzleistr. 20; Pres. GERHARD VAN HAAREN; 54,417 mems. (Dec. 1976).

Industriegewerkschaft Metall für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland (*Metal Workers' Union*): 6 Frankfurt a.M., Wilhelm-Leuschner-Str. 79-85; Pres. EUGEN LODERER; 2,581,340 (Dec. 1976).

Gewerkschaft Nahrung, Genuss, Gaststätten (*Food, Delicacies and Catering*): 2 Hamburg 1, Gertrudenstr. 9; f. 1949; Pres. HERBERT STADELMAIER; 241,281 mems. (Dec. 1976).

Gewerkschaft Öffentliche Dienste, Transport und Verkehr (*Public Services and Transport Workers' Union*): 7000 Stuttgart 1; Theodor Heuss-Str. 2; Chair. HEINZ KLUNCKER; 1,063,675 mems. (Dec. 1976).

Deutsche Postgewerkschaft (*Postal Union*): 6 Frankfurt/Main, Rhonestr. 2; Pres. ERNST BREIT; 417,642 mems. (Dec. 1976).

Gewerkschaft Textil-Bekleidung (*Textiles and Clothing*): 4 Düsseldorf, Ross Str. 94; Pres. KARL BUSCHMANN; 286,556 mems. (Dec. 1976).

The following unions are not affiliated to the D.G.B.:

Deutsche Angestellten-Gewerkschaft (DAG) (*Clerical, Technical and Administrative Workers*): 2 Hamburg 36, Karl-Muck-Platz 1; f. 1945; Chair. HERMANN BRANDT; 485,000 mems.; publs. *Der Angestellte*, *Jugendpost*, *Der Standpunkt*.

Deutscher Beamtenbund (*Federation of Civil Servants and Public Officials*): 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Dreizehnmorgenweg 36; f. 1949; Pres. ALFRED KRAUSE; 803,747 mems.; publ. *Der Beamtenbund* (monthly).

Gewerkschaft der Polizei (*Police Union*): 4010 Hilden, Forststr. 3A; f. 1950; 140,000 mems.; Chair. HELMUT SCHIRRMACHER; Sec. F. GNIESMER; publ. *Deutsche Polizei*.

DAL Deutsche Afrika-Linien G.m.b.H. & Co.: 2 Hamburg-Altona, Palmaille 45, Postfach 369; Europe, West, South and East Africa; 19 dry cargo vessels, 199,599 gross tonnage; Man. Dirs. Dr. R. STÖDTER, D. SEIDEL, L. BIELENBERG, R. BRENNECKE, W. WASSMANN, N. BELLSTEDT, T. HUBRICH.

Deutsche Shell Tanker Gesellschaft m.b.H.: 2000 Hamburg 36, Alsterufer 4-5; tanker; 11 vessels; 871,817 gross tonnage; Gen. Man. E. CLAUSSEN.

John T. Essberger: 2 Hamburg 50, Palmaille 49; f. 1924; tankers, barges; 13 vessels, 459,400 gross tonnage; 3 inland barges; owners L. v. RANTZAU-ESSBERGER, Dr. R. STÖDTER; Man. Dirs. G. REINHARDT, H. SPAEDER, L. BIELENBERG, D. SEIDEL.

Esso Tankschiff Reederei G.m.b.H.: 2000 Hamburg 60, Postfach 600640, Kapstadttring 2; f. 1928; 6 sea-going tankers, 1,272,000 d.w.t.; 24 tank barges.

Fisser & v. Doornum: 2 Hamburg 13, Feldbrunnenstr. 43; f. 1879; tramp; 27 vessels, 96,000 gross tonnage; Dirs. Dr. FRANK FISSER, F. MIECHIELSEN, Dr. VON ROHR.

Fritzen Schiffsagentur und Bereederungs G.m.b.H.: Emden, Neptunhaus; bulk carriers; ore-bulk-oil-carriers.

Hamburg-Südamerikanische Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft Eggert & Amsinck: 2 Hamburg 11, Ost-West-Str. 59, Hamburg-Süd-Haus; Europe, North and South America, Australia, New Zealand; 58 vessels, 415,679 gross tonnage; Principal RUDOLF A. OETKER.

"Hansa" Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft: 28 Bremen, Schlachte 6, Postfach 107969; f. 1881; Mediterranean, Red Sea, Pakistan, Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Burma, Persian Gulf, Madagascar, Spain, Portugal, U.S.A.-East Coast; 78 vessels, 394,755 gross tonnage; Chair. H. C. HELMS.

Hapag-Lloyd A.G.: 2000 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 25 and 2800 Bremen, Gustav-Deetjen-Allee 2-6; f. 1970; U.S.A. East Coast, North Pacific (*Euro-Pacific*), U.S. Gulf/South Atlantic (*Combi Line*), West Indies (*Carol*), Mexico, Venezuela, Columbia and Costa Rica (*Euro-Caribbean*), Central America/West Coast (*German Central America Service*), Northern Brazil, South America/West Coast, U.S.A. and Canada/West Coast, Far East (*Trio Service*), Indonesia, Australia (*Australia Europe Container Service*), New Zealand, the Canary Islands; 50 vessels, 775,000 gross tonnage; Chair. Dr. ANDREAS KLEFFEL.

F. Laeisz: 2 Hamburg 11, Trostbrücke 1; 6 refig.-vessels, 2 containers, 2 bulk carriers, 155,000 gross tonnage; Dir. G. HEYENGA.

Sloman Neptun Schiffahrts-Aktiengesellschaft: 28 Bremen 1, Langenstr. 52+54, Postfach 1014 69; Scandinavia, Baltic, Western Europe, North and West Africa and North Pacific; 22 vessels, 86,112 gross tonnage; Mans. JÜRGEN WILLHÖFT, WALTER HOLTZ, WERNER KRIEGER.

Oldenburg-Portugiesische Dampfschiffs-Reederei Kusen, Heitmann & Cie., K.G.: 2 Hamburg 11, Postfach 110869; f. 1882; Spain, Portugal, Mediterranean, Madeira, Algeria, Morocco, Canary Isles; 7 vessels, 12,600 gross tonnage; Man. Partner P. T. HANSEN.

Egon Oldendorff: 24 Lübeck, Fünfhausen 1; tramp; 16 vessels, 325,014 gross tonnage; Dirs. H. LOCHMULLER, H. E. HELLMANN, G. ARNDT, E. L. GIERMANN.

Ernst Russ: 2 Hamburg 36, Alsterarkaden 27; f. 1893; Europe, Scandinavia, West Africa, Canada; tramps and tanker; 10 vessels, 267,000 gross tonnage; Partners ERNST-ROLAND LORENZ-MEYER, BURCHARD KREISCH, Dr. HEINRICH RIENSBERG.

Schlüssel Reederei KG: 28 Bremen 1, Am Wall 58/60, Postfach 10 18 47; f. 1950; tramps; 7 vessels, 258,568 gross tonnage.

H. Schuldt: 2 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 8; U.S.A., Mediterranean; 15 vessels, 81,937 gross tonnage; Gen. Man. K. SIEH.

Schulte & Bruns: Emden; also Bremen and Hamburg; f. 1883; tramps; 25 vessels, 287,000 gross tonnage.

Seereederei "Frigga" A.G.: 2 Hamburg 1, Ballindamm 17; f. 1883; tramps; 28 vessels, 291,000 gross tonnage; Dirs. E. EBERS, E. EITEL, Dr. N. ROTHER.

Hugo Stinnes Transocean Schiffahrt G.m.b.H.: Mülheim (Ruhr), Weseler Str. 60; liner service; Continent-West Africa; 9 vessels; 40,867 gross tonnage.

Unterweser Reederei G.m.b.H.: 28 Bremen, Blumenthalstr. 15/16; tramps; 34 tugs.

SHIPPING ORGANIZATIONS

Verband Deutscher Küstenschiffseigner (German Coastal Shipowners Association): 2 Hamburg-Altona, Grosse Elbstr. 36; f. 1896; Pres. Capt. J. H. BREUER; Man. Dipl. sc. pol. KLAUS KÖSTER; publ. *Deutsche Küstenschiffahrt* (monthly).

Verband Deutscher Reeder e.V. (German Shipowners' Association): 2 Hamburg 36, Esplanade 6, Postfach 305 84c Pres. Dr. JOHN HENRY DE LA TROBE.

Verband der Deutschen Schiffbauindustrie e.V.: 2 Hamburg 1, An der Alster 1; Pres. Dr. Ing. WERNER BARTELS; Gen. Man. Dipl.-Kfm. WERNER FANTE.

Zentralverband der Deutschen Seehafenbetriebe e.V. (Central Federation of German Seaport Operators): 2 Hamburg 50, Grosse Elbstrasse 14; f. 1935; Chair. WERNER SCHRÖDER; Man. Dr. LOTHAR L. V. JOLMES.

CIVIL AVIATION

Deutsche Lufthansa Aktiengesellschaft: 5 Cologne 21, Von-Gablenz-Str. 2-6; f. 1953; extensive world-wide network; 2 Boeing 747-130, 2 747-230B, 1 747-230F, 2 747-230SL, 10 McDonnell Douglas DC-10-30, 4 Airbus A300B-2, 8 Boeing 707-330B, 6 707-330C/F, 11 727-30C, 4 727-230, 15 727-230 adv., 22 737-130, 6 737-230C and 15 training aircraft; on order: 5 Boeing 747-230SL, 6 727-230, 1 McDonnell Douglas DC-10-30, 3 Airbus A300; Chair. Exec. Board Dr. HERBERT CULMANN; Chair. Supervisory Board Dr. WALTER HESSELBACH.

Bavaria Fluggesellschaft Schwabe & Co. K.G.: 8 Munich 87, Flughafen Riem; f. 1957; associated with Germanair; operates inclusive-tour and passenger charter services to 20 countries in Europe and North Africa; fleet of 3 One-Eleven 500, 2 One-Eleven 400; Exec. Dir. ERNST UHL.

Condor Flugdienst G.m.b.H.: Hans-Böcklerstr. 7, 6078 Neu-Isenburg 1; f. 1961; wholly-owned subsidiary of Lufthansa; charter and inclusive-tour services to Europe, Africa, Far East, Central, South and North America; fleet of 2 Boeing 747-200, 1 707-320B, 8 727-200, 5 727-100, 2 474-230B, 1 707-33C, 1 707-330; Man. Dirs. HERBERT WENDLIK, Dr. ERNST AUGUST KOCH.

Germanair Bedarfsluftfahrt G.m.b.H.: 6000 Frankfurt a.M., Flughafen; f. 1964; associated with Bavaria Fluggesellschaft; charter and inclusive-tour services; fleet of 2 Airbus A300B4, 4 One-Eleven 500, 4 Fokker F.28-100; Exec. Dir. Dr. RICHARD DIRKMANN.

Hapag-Lloyd Fluggesellschaft m.b.H.: 2800 Bremen, Gustav-Deetjen-Allee 2-6; f. 1972; charter and in-

clusive-tour services; fleet of 8 Boeing 727-100; Man. Dirs. KLAUS BERTRAM, KARLHEINZ SCHNEIDER.

Luftransport-Unternehmen G.m.b.H. & Co. K.G. (LTU): Düsseldorf, George-Glockstr. 10; f. 1955; charter and inclusive-tour services; fleet of 2 TriStar, 4 Caravelle 10R; Man. Dirs. Capt. E. J. AHRENS, Capt. W. KRAUSS.

There are international airports at West Berlin, Bremen, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Hanover, Munich and Stuttgart, and Federal Germany is served by over 60 foreign airlines (Oct. 1975). Apart from the above airlines, internal air services are also provided by British Airways and Pan-American.

TOURISM

Deutsche Zentrale für Tourismus e.V. (DZT) (*German National Tourist Board*): 6000 Frankfurt a.M. 1, Beethovenstr. 69; f. 1948; Dir.-Gen. GÜNTHER SPAZIER; publs. *Information Service* (9 languages), *Der Fremdenverkehr* (Tourism).

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Deutsche Zentrale für Tourismus, 1010 Vienna I, Brandstätte 1 Ecke Stephansplatz.

Belgium: Office Allemand du Tourisme, 1040 Brussels, 23 rue du Luxembourg.

Denmark: Tysk Turist-Central, Vesterbrogade 6 D III, 1620 Copenhagen V.

France: Office National Allemand du Tourisme, 4 Place de l'Opéra, 75002 Paris.

Italy: Ente Nazionale Germanico per il Turismo, 00187 Rome, Via Barberini 86.

Netherlands: Duits Reis-Informatiebureau, Spui 24, Amsterdam 1001.

Norway: Tysk Turistbyrå, c/o Lufthansa, Pilestredet 33, Oslo.

Spain: Oficina Nacional Alemana de Turismo, San Agustín 2 Plaza de las Cortes, Madrid 14.

Sweden: Tyska Turistbyrå, 10382 Stockholm 7, Birger Jarlgatan 11, Box 7086.

Switzerland: Offiziellés Deutsches Verkehrsbüro, 8001 Zurich, Talstr. 62.

United Kingdom: German National Tourist Office, 61 Conduit Street, London, W1R 0EN.

Yugoslavia: Predstavništvo DZT, TTG Turistična Poslovalnica, 61000 Ljubljana, Titova cesta 40.

There are also branches in Caracas, Chicago, Johannesburg, Los Angeles, Mexico City, Montreal, New Delhi, New York, Rio de Janeiro, Sydney, Teheran, Tel-Aviv and Tokyo.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ständige Konferenz der Kultusminister der Länder in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (*Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education in the Federal Republic of Germany*): 5300 Bonn, Nassestr. 8; co-ordination of education and cultural affairs for which the governments of the Länder are responsible; Ministerialdirektor Dr. JOACHIM SCHULZ-HARDT.

THEATRES

The following are among the most important theatres and opera houses:

Deutsche Oper Berlin: 1 Berlin 10, Bismarckstr. 34-37; opera and ballet; Gen. Man. Prof. SIEGFRIED PALM.

Staatliche Schauspielbühnen Berlins: 1000 Berlin-Charlottenburg, Bismarckstr. 110; drama; Dir. HANS LIETZAU.

Städtische Bühnen Frankfurt (Main): 6000 Frankfurt am Main 1, Untermain-Anlage 11; municipal theatres for drama, opera and ballet; Dir. (opera) MICHAEL GILEN; Dirs. (drama) PETER ROGGISCH, PETER PALITZSCH, Dr. KARLHEINZ BRAUN; Gen. Man. ULRICH SCHWAB.

Deutsches Theater in Göttingen: 3400 Göttingen, Theaterpl. 11; f. 1890; drama; Dir. GÜNTHER FLECKENSTEIN.

Hamburgische Staatsoper A.G.: 2000 Hamburg 36, Grosse Theaterstr. 34; opera and ballet; Intendant CHRISTOPH VON DOHNÁNYI; Dir. ROLF MARES.

Deutsches Schauspielhaus: 2000 Hamburg 1, Kirchenallee 39; drama; Dir. IVAN NAGEL.

Bühnen der Stadt Köln: 5000 Cologne, Offenbachplatz; municipal theatres for drama, opera and ballet; Dirs. Dr. MICHAEL HAMPE (opera and ballet), HANS-GÜNTHER HEYME, ROBERTO CIULLI and HANS SCHULZE (drama).

Bayerische Staatsoper-Nationaltheater: 8000 Munich, Max-Joseph-Pl. 1-3; opera and ballet; Staatsintendant Prof. Dr. GÜNTHER RENNERT.

Bayerisches Staatsschauspiel-Residenztheater: 8000 Munich, Max-Joseph-Pl. 1; drama; Dir. KURT MEISEL.

Württembergische Staatstheater: 7000 Stuttgart; Oberer Schlossgarten 6; state theatre for drama, opera and ballet; Gen. Man. HANS PETER DOLL.

ORCHESTRAS

There are numerous symphony and chamber orchestras. The following are among the most important:

Bamberger Symphonisches Orchester: 86 Bamberg.

Berliner Philharmonisches Orchester: 1 Berlin 30, Matthäikirchstr. 1; Principal Conductor HERBERT VON KARAJAN; Man. Dir. Dr. WOLFGANG STRESEMANN.

Radio-Symphonie-Orchester Berlin: Berlin 19, Kaiserdamm 26; Dir.-Gen. GERHARD HELLWIG.

Philharmonisches Staatsorchester: 2000 Hamburg 36, Grosse Theaterstr. 34; f. 1828; Conductor ALDO CECCATO.

Norddeutscher Rundfunk, Hamburg-NDR-Sinfonieorchester: 2 Hamburg 13, Rothenbaum Chaussee 132-134; Chief Conductor MOSHE ATZMON.

Philharmonia Hungarica: Theater der Stadt, P.O.B. 1920, 4370 Marl; Intendant HANS-HELMUT MÖHLER.

Bayerischer Rundfunk Sinfonie-Orchester: 8 Munich 2, Rundfunkplatz 1; Dir. RAFAEL KUBELIK.

Bayerisches Staatsorchester: 8 Munich.

Münchner Philharmoniker: 8 Munich 2, Rindermarkt 3-4/111; f. 1893; Conductor (vacant).

Stuttgarter Kammerorchester: 7 Stuttgart 1, Charlottenplatz 17; Conductor KARL MÜNCHINGER.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Bundesministerium für Forschung und Technologie (*Federal Ministry for Research and Technology*): Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Stresemannstrasse 2, Postfach 120370; f. 1955; Minister HANS MATTHÖFER.

The Ministry is divided into five departments, the first dealing with administration, planning, finance, co-ordination of research institutions, the second with principal political problems of research, general promotion of research and international co-operation, the third with energy, raw materials and maintenance of supplies, biology, ecology and medicine, the fourth with data-processing and information systems, and the fifth with space travel and transport systems.

The Ministry's responsibility in the nuclear energy field is to promote nuclear research and nuclear engineering as well as to plan and co-ordinate the activities of all of these bodies within the framework of the German Nuclear Programme. In 1974 some DM 1,000 million was placed at the Ministry's disposal for the fulfilment of its tasks in the nuclear energy field.

Nuclear research is carried out by the research centres of the following institutions in co-operation with universities and industry:

1. Gesellschaft für Kernenergieverwertung in Schiffbau und Schifffahrt m.b.H. Geesthacht.
2. Gesellschaft für Kernforschung m.b.H., Karlsruhe.
3. Gesellschaft für Strahlen- und Umweltforschung m.b.H., Munich.
4. Hahn-Meitner-Institut für Kernforschung Berlin G.m.b.H.
5. Max-Planck-Institut für Plasmaphysik, Garching/München.
6. Kernforschungsanlage Jülich G.m.b.H., Jülich.

There are 12 nuclear power stations in operation, 12 are under construction and 6 have been commissioned.

Nuclear power stations in operation are: the AVR Project at Jülich (North Rhine-Westphalia) with a capacity of 15 MW, the VAK Project at Kahl/Main

(Bavaria) with a capacity of 16 MW, the MZFR Project at Karlsruhe (Baden-Württemberg) with a capacity of 58 MW, the KRB 1 Project at Gundremmingen/Donau (Bavaria) with a capacity of 250 MW, the KWL Project at Lingen/Ems (Lower Saxony) with a capacity of 252 MW, the KWO 1 Project at Obrigheim/Neckar (Baden-Württemberg) with a capacity of 345 MW, the KWW Project at Würgassen/Weser (North Rhine-Westphalia) with a capacity of 670 MW, the KKS Project at Stade/Elbe (Lower Saxony) with a capacity of 662 MW, the Biblis A and Biblis B Projects at Biblis/Rhein (Hesse) with respective capacities of 1,204 MW and 1,300 MW, the KKB Project at Brunsbüttel/Elbe (Schleswig-Holstein) with a capacity of 806 MW and the GKN 1 Project at Neckarwestheim/Neckar (Baden-Württemberg) with a capacity of 813 MW.

The following nuclear projects were planned to begin operating in 1977: the KKP 1 at Philippsburg/Rhein (Baden-Württemberg) with a capacity of 900 MW, the KKKU at Esenshamm/Weser (Lower Saxony) with a capacity of 1,300 MW and the KKI at Oluf/Isar (Bavaria) with a capacity of 907 MW.

Nuclear projects planned to begin operations in 1978 are: the THTR 300 at Hamm-Uentrop Lippe (North Rhine-Westphalia) with a capacity of 308 MW and the KKK at Krümmel/Elbe (Schleswig-Holstein) with a capacity of 1,316 MW. The Mülheim-Kärlich/Rhein Project (Rhine-land Palatinate) with a capacity of 1,295 MW and the KKG Project at Grafenrheinfeld/Main (Bavaria) with a capacity of 1,300 MW are planned to begin operations in 1979. The KWS Project at Wyhl/Rhine (Baden-Württemberg) with a capacity of 1,362 MW, the KWG Project at Grohnde/Weser (Lower Saxony) with a capacity of 1,361 MW, the KRB-11 Project at Gundremmingen/Donau (Bavaria) with a capacity of 1,310 MW and the SNR 300 Project at Kalkar/Rhein (North Rhine-Westphalia) with a capacity of 327 MW are due to begin operation in 1981; and the KBR Project at Brokdorf/Elbe (Schleswig-Holstein) with a capacity of 1,365 MW is planned to start operation in 1982.

UNIVERSITIES

Fernuniversität (*Open University*): Hagen; f. 1974; 32 regional study centres; 92 teachers, c. 7,500 students.

Universität Augsburg: Augsburg; f. 1970; 350 teachers, 3,700 students.

Gesamthochschule Bamberg: Bamberg; f. 1647-48; 79 teachers, 1,429 students.

Universität Bayreuth: Bayreuth; f. 1972; 34 teachers, 850 students.

Freie Universität Berlin: Berlin; f. 1948; 2,475 teachers, 31,127 students.

Universität Bielefeld: Bielefeld; f. 1969; 390 teachers, 7,000 students.

Ruhr Universität Bochum: Bochum; f. 1962; 398 teachers, 23,000 students.

Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn: Bonn; f. 1786; 961 teachers, 25,300 students.

Universität Bremen: Bremen; f. 1964; 340 teachers, 6,200 students.

Universität Dortmund: Dortmund; f. 1966; 4,150 students.

Gesamthochschule Duisburg: Duisburg; f. 1972; c. 400 teachers, c. 5,900 students.

Universität Düsseldorf: Düsseldorf; f. 1965; c. 670 teachers, 6,330 students.

Kirchliche Gesamthochschule Eichstätt: Eichstätt; f. 1972; 152 teachers, 1,408 students.

Friedrich-Alexander-Universität zu Erlangen-Nürnberg: Erlangen; f. 1743; 547 teachers, 16,000 students.

Universität Essen—Gesamthochschule: Essen; f. 1972; 391 teachers, 10,800 students.

Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt: Frankfurt am Main; f. 1914; c. 1,500 teachers, c. 23,000 students.

Albert-Ludwigs-Universität Freiburg: Freiburg; f. 1457; 2,000 teachers, 17,000 students.

Justus Liebig-Universität Giessen: Giessen; f. 1607; 690 teachers, 13,230 students.

Georg-August-Universität zu Göttingen: Göttingen; f. 1737; 724 teachers, 19,438 students.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Universities

Universität Hamburg: Hamburg; 1,633 teachers, 24,873 students.

Ruprecht-Karl-Universität Heidelberg: Heidelberg; f. 1386; 1,210 teachers, 18,912 students.

Universität Hohenheim: Stuttgart-Hohenheim; f. 1818; 370 teachers, 3,500 students.

Universität Kaiserslautern: Kaiserslautern; f. 1970; 80 teachers, 2,500 students.

Universität Fridericiana Karlsruhe: Karlsruhe; f. 1825; 1,000 teachers, 11,000 students.

Gesamthochschule Kassel: Kassel; f. 1970; 300 teachers, 6,000 students.

Christian-Albrechts-Universität Kiel: Kiel; f. 1665; 516 teachers, 11,750 students.

Universität zu Köln: Cologne; f. 1388; 992 teachers, 27,182 students.

Universität Konstanz: Konstanz; f. 1966; 130 teachers, 3,000 students.

Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz: Mainz; f. 1477; 1,256 teachers, 17,000 students.

Universität Mannheim: Mannheim; f. 1907; 154 teachers, c. 6,500 students.

Philipps-Universität Marburg: Marburg; f. 1527; 14,144 students.

Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München: Munich; f. 1471; 1,650 teachers, 32,000 students.

Ukrainische Freie Universität: Munich; f. 1921; 51 teachers, 500 students.

Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster: Münster; f. 1780; 29,807 students.

Augustana-Gesamthochschule: Neuendettelsau; f. 1947; 84 teachers, 300 students.

Universität Oldenburg: Oldenburg.

Universität Osnabrück: Osnabrück; f. 1973; c. 300 teachers, c. 3,000 students.

Gesamthochschule Paderborn: Paderborn; f. 1972; 295 teachers, 6,163 students.

Universität Passau: Passau; f. 1972.

Universität Regensburg: Regensburg; f. 1962; 750 teachers, c. 10,000 students.

Universität des Saarlandes: Saarbrücken; f. 1948; 659 teachers, 11,238 students.

Gesamthochschule Siegen: Siegen; f. 1972; c. 540 teachers, c. 5,800 students.

Universität Stuttgart: Stuttgart; f. 1829; 1,160 teachers, 10,802 students.

Universität Trier: Trier; f. 1970; 71 teachers, 3,058 students.

Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen: Tübingen; f. 1477; 607 teachers, 18,088 students.

Universität Ulm: Ulm; f. 1967; 163 teachers, 1,386 students.

Gesamthochschule Wuppertal: Wuppertal; f. 1972.

Bayerische-Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg: Würzburg; f. 1582; 459 teachers, 12,646 students.

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITIES

Medizinische Hochschule Hannover: Hanover; f. 1961; 170 teachers, 1,100 students.

Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule Aachen: Aachen; f. 1870; 848 teachers, 22,650 students.

Technische Universität Berlin: Berlin; f. 1879; c. 600 teachers, c. 12,000 students.

Technische Universität Carolo Wilhelmina Braunschweig: Brunswick; f. 1745; 510 teachers, 7,500 students.

Technische Hochschule Clausthal: Clausthal-Zellerfeld; f. 1775; 91 teachers, 3,000 students.

Technische Hochschule Darmstadt: Darmstadt; f. 1836; 282 teachers, 10,977 students.

Technische Universität Hannover: Hanover; f. 1831; 600 teachers, 14,000 students.

Technische Universität München: Munich; f. 1868; 805 teachers, 14,000 students.

Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover (School of Veterinary Medicine): Hanover; f. 1778; c. 100 teachers, c. 1,000 students.

GIBRALTAR

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag

Gibraltar is a narrow peninsula running southwards from the south-west coast of Spain to which it is connected by an isthmus. Five miles across the Bay to the west lies the Spanish port of Algeciras and 20 miles across the Straits, to the south, is Africa. The Mediterranean lies to the east. The climate is temperate, snow or frost being extremely rare. The mean minimum and maximum temperatures during the winter are 12°C (54°F) and 18°C (65°F) respectively, and during the summer they are 12°C (54°F) and 29°C (85°F) respectively; the average annual rainfall is 35 inches. The official language is English though the population is bilingual in English and Spanish. Seventy-eight per cent of the population are Roman Catholic, 8 per cent are Muslim and 8 per cent Church of England. The flag (proportions two by one) bears the banner of the Gibraltar coat of arms (castle and key) on a background the upper two-thirds of which are white and the lower third red.

Recent History

The post-war years have been marked by considerable progress socially and economically through intensive development of the medical, educational, housing and social security services, and by the expansion of business and the encouragement of tourism. There has also been considerable constitutional development resulting in partial self-government since 1964 and control over most internal matters since 1969.

The Spanish Government lays claim to Gibraltar as a part of its territory, whilst the United Kingdom maintains that the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) granted sovereignty over Gibraltar to the United Kingdom in perpetuity. Since 1963 Spain has intensified its campaign through the United Nations, for the cession of Gibraltar to Spain and, when the United Kingdom failed to comply with the UN deadline for decolonization, imposed certain restrictions on Gibraltar. These include closing the land frontier, imposing an air space ban affecting aircraft landing at Gibraltar, removing the Algeciras Ferry (the only remaining means of direct access to Spain), withdrawing the Spanish labour force and cutting off telephone and telegraphic communications with Spain.

In pursuance of a UN resolution stating that the interests of the people of Gibraltar should be taken into account the United Kingdom held a referendum in September 1967 in which the overwhelming majority voted for retaining their link with the United Kingdom rather than passing under Spanish sovereignty. This was followed by the drafting of a new Constitution, promulgated in 1969, and in the Preamble to the Constitution Order (1969) the British Government has given an undertaking never to enter into arrangements whereby the people of Gibraltar would pass under the sovereignty of another state against their freely and democratically expressed wishes.

Spain has reiterated claims to sovereignty over the colony in the UN, but the United Kingdom stands by the assurances given in 1969. However, in an attempt to prevent attitudes hardening further, the British Govern-

ment rejected an all-party programme of constitutional reform, presented by Gibraltar in June 1976, which would have strengthened ties with the United Kingdom. In Gibraltar's general election of September 1976, no advocate of immediate rapprochement with Spain was elected. Spain's increasingly flexible attitude towards lifting the blockade on Gibraltar became apparent during talks held between Spanish and British ministers in 1977.

Gibraltar joined the EEC with the United Kingdom in January 1973, under the provisions of the Treaty of Rome relating to European territories for whose external relations a member state is responsible, but at its own request is excluded from the Common External Tariff and Common Agricultural Policy.

Government

Gibraltar is a British Crown Colony, the Queen being represented by a Governor. Executive authority is vested in the Governor, who is advised by the Gibraltar Council composed of five elected and four *ex-officio* members. The Council of Ministers is presided over by the Chief Minister. Since 1969 the Council of Ministers has been responsible for domestic affairs.

The Gibraltar House of Assembly consists of a Speaker appointed by the Governor, fifteen elected members, and two *ex-officio* members.

Elections take place every four years.

Defence

There is a local defence force, the Gibraltar Regiment—which, following the abolition of conscription, was reorganized as a Volunteer Reserve Unit. United Kingdom naval, army and air force units are stationed at Gibraltar, which is also a NATO sub-command.

Economic Affairs

The main sources of income in the Gibraltar economy are tourist spending, payments for services to shipping, British defence expenditure, especially for the Naval Base and Dockyard, and development aid from the British Government.

The closure of the Spanish frontier and the withdrawal of Spanish labour led to a substantial reduction in manpower. Training schemes have been introduced by the Government for a variety of industries to help overcome the loss of labour. The pre-closure level of economic activity is, however, maintained by Moroccan labour, which supplements local manpower. Tourism has been adapted to cater for longer-stay visitors in contrast to the larger numbers of day trippers who visited Gibraltar when the border was open.

The construction industry ranks almost equal with the Naval Base and Dockyard as a source of employment. Many of the demands on the construction industry emanate from the Government's development programme and the building requirements of the defence establishment in the territory. The current development programme,

GIBRALTAR

which will run from 1975-78, includes substantial spending on education, housing, health and port development. British development aid in support of the programme is running at £2.5 million per annum.

The retail price index rose by 16 per cent in 1976 and imports have nearly trebled in five years. However, with invisible earnings taken into account, the balance of payments showed a surplus of about £6 million in 1976 and prospects remain good, despite the continuing blockade and the fall in the value of sterling.

Transport and Communications

The port offers good anchorage for ships of all tonnages. Wharf space is ample for both landing passengers and handling cargo, and there are dry dock facilities and a commercial ship repair yard. Tax concessions are available to ship-owners who register their ships at Gibraltar. The use of the port for various incidental purposes is due, in part, to its strategic position at one of the main crossroads of world shipping. The Strait of Gibraltar is a main artery for sea traffic between the Mediterranean and Black Sea areas and Europe, the Americas, Africa, India, the Far East and Australia. There is a fortnightly container service operating between Gibraltar and Sheerness, England. Some 70 cruise ships per annum call at Gibraltar and a passenger and car-ferry service operates between Gibraltar and Tangier. Air services are frequent to the United Kingdom and Tangier. There are bus services and taxis but no railway. There are 49.9 km. of road and over 6,800 vehicles.

Social Welfare

The Social Security system consists of two contributory schemes covering employment injuries insurance and social insurance benefits such as old age pensions, maternity and death grants, widow's benefit and unemployment benefit, and non-contributory schemes financed from the general revenue and covering retirement pensions, elderly persons' pensions, family allowances and supplementary benefits. There are special arrangements to cater for blind persons, the aged and discharged prisoners.

Education

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 15 and is provided free in government schools. There are several nursery schools, twelve government primary schools, two Services schools administered by the Ministry

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

of Defence for the children of military personnel, one private school and two comprehensive schools—one for boys and one for girls. Scholarships for university students are provided by the Government and from private sources.

Tourism

The airport and sea facilities have made Gibraltar a centre of communications for the West Mediterranean countries and North Africa. The restriction of land communications with Spain has stimulated the development of Gibraltar as a tourist centre in its own right, where the transient visitor is being replaced by the long-stay tourist and package holidays are increasing. The expansion of hotels and the casino, the improvement of beaches and the provision of amenities have all contributed to this change. Conference facilities are being provided and cruise traffic is growing. Excluding hotel and travel costs, annual tourist spending currently amounts to an estimated £4.5 million.

Visas are not required except for: (a) stateless persons, (b) nationals of Albania, Bulgaria, People's Republic of China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Poland, Romania, the U.S.S.R. and Viet-Nam, who will not, however, require visas when travelling in direct transit by air.

Sport

A great variety of sports are popular, including fishing, swimming, water-skiing, football, hockey, tennis, athletics, rowing and cricket.

Public Holidays

1978: March 24th (Good Friday), March 27th (Easter Monday), May 1st (Spring Bank Holiday), May 24th (Commonwealth Day), June 3rd (Queen's Official Birthday), August 28th (Late Summer Bank Holiday), December 25th (Christmas), December 26th (Boxing Day).

1979: January 2nd (New Year).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in use (*see* United Kingdom), but the metric system is gradually being introduced.

Currency

100 pence = 1 Gibraltar pound.

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = G£1.00;

U.S. \$1 = 56.35 pence.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION†		ESTIMATED POPULATION† (mid-year)				
	Oct. 3rd, 1961	Oct. 6th, 1970	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1,360 acres*	24,502	26,833	29,254	29,927	29,362	29,934	30,117

* 2.125 square miles (5.5 sq. km.).

† Excluding armed forces.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

	LIVE BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1969 . . .	557	21.2	572	21.8	246	9.4
1970 . . .	573	21.6	500	18.9	268	10.1
1971 . . .	594	21.3	549	19.6	238	8.5
1972 . . .	581	20.1	549	19.0	244	8.4
1973 . . .	536	18.1	553	18.7	244	8.2
1974 . . .	575	19.8	509	17.5	204	7.0
1975 . . .	525	17.7	n.a.	n.a.	231	7.7

1976: 263 deaths (8.8 per 1,000).

* Rates are computed on population excluding armed forces.

EMPLOYMENT

	BRITISH WORKERS		FOREIGN WORKERS		TOTAL
	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1972 . . .	6,039	1,783	2,246	167	10,235
1973 . . .	6,200	1,602	2,436	162	10,400
1974 . . .	6,603	2,251	2,646	177	11,677
1975 . . .	6,269	2,691	3,192	320	12,472

FINANCE

100 pence (pennies) = 1 Gibraltar pound (G£).

Coins: United Kingdom coinage (£, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 50p) and a Gibraltar coin of 25p.

Notes: G£1 and G£5 (U.K. notes also circulate).

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling = G£1.00; U.S. \$1 = 56.35 pence.

G£100 = £100.00 sterling = \$177.45.

Note: The Gibraltar pound is at par with the pound sterling.

BUDGET

(1975/76—£)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Customs	2,396,358	Social Services	4,877,638
Port, Harbour and Wharf Dues	147,019	Public Works	2,328,138
Licences, Excise and Internal Revenue	4,038,347	Municipal Services	1,333,052
Fees of Court or Office, Payments for Specific Services and Reimbursements in Aid	794,498	Administration	1,878,231
Post Office and Telegraph	340,318	Justice, Law and Order	555,321
Rents on Government Property	612,281	Pensions	551,860
Interest	203,003	Public Debt Charges	567,088
Lottery	214,720	Miscellaneous	923,018
Miscellaneous Receipts	613,100	Surplus	451,358
Municipal Services	2,435,869		
Development Aid Funds	1,405,924		
Repayment of Loans	12,626		
Other Receipts	251,641		
TOTAL	13,465,704	TOTAL	13,465,704

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Total Imports . . .	12,777,294	15,511,005	25,088,714	27,027,401	32,415,906
Re-Exports . . .	3,025,501	4,663,540	10,484,352	10,753,448	13,727,865

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(£)

IMPORTS	1973	1974	1975	1976
Foodstuffs	4,631,782	6,260,274	7,099,237	7,997,593
Manufactured Goods	6,104,532	8,112,974	10,189,119	11,745,623
Fuels	2,663,100	9,505,106	8,209,216	10,899,792
Wines, Spirits, Malt, Tobacco	1,206,426	1,210,360	1,529,829	1,772,898

RE-EXPORTS	1973	1974	1975	1976
Wines, Spirits, Malt	230,509	245,391	296,176	376,514
Petroleum Products	3,209,004	9,327,354	9,365,810	11,902,415
Tobacco and Manufactured Goods	691,837	911,607	1,091,462	1,448,936

Imports come chiefly from the United Kingdom (worth £7,237,199 in 1972, £9,313,438 in 1973, £17,875,652 in 1974 and £18,003,268 in 1975) and the Commonwealth; other sources of supply are Switzerland, Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Denmark and Portugal.

Re-exports consist mainly of supplies to shipping.

TOURISM

ARRIVALS*	1973	1974	1975	1976
Air	57,460	53,399	53,958	44,450
Sea	77,140	86,525	75,685	80,729
TOTAL	134,600	139,924	129,643	125,219

* Since the frontier closure by the Spanish Government there have been no arrivals by land.

Number of hotel beds: (1969) 1,446; (1970) 1,226; (1971) 1,576; (1972) 1,660; (1973) 1,857; (1974) 1,857; (1975) 1,707; (1976) 1,707.

TRANSPORT

ROADS
(1976)
(Vehicles Registered)

CARS AND TAXIS	COMMERCIAL VEHICLES	MOTOR CYCLES
5,535	612	682

SHIPPING

	TONNAGE CLEARED
1974	14,178,280
1975	14,695,736
1976	19,113,544

CIVIL AVIATION

	AIRCRAFT LANDING AND TAKING-OFF	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (kgs.)
1974	1,618	152,987	2,015,950
1975	1,627	157,388	1,819,970
1976	1,572	147,264	1,845,795

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Telephones	6,950	7,422	7,806	8,148
Daily Newspapers	2	1	1	1
Circulation	7,100	3,000	3,000	3,000
Radio and Television Sets*	6,479	6,217	6,450	6,325

* Number licensed.

EDUCATION

(1976)

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	STAFF
Primary	13	2,582	150
Secondary	2	1,587	120
Technical and Vocational .	1	472	19

THE CONSTITUTION

Gibraltar is a Crown Colony, and the supreme authority is vested in the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who is the representative of the Queen. Relations with the British Government are maintained through the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

On December 1st, 1921, the creation of the City Council gave the inhabitants of Gibraltar a certain representation in the management of municipal affairs. In addition a Legislative Council, defined by an Order-in-Council, was inaugurated in 1950, and included elected members. Its composition was modified several times, notably by the Gibraltar (Constitution) Order, 1964, and the Gibraltar Royal Instructions, 1964, which gave it greater control of internal affairs.

Since 1969 Gibraltar has had full control over most of its own internal affairs, while the United Kingdom is responsible for matters of external affairs, defence and internal security. Following the Referendum of September, 1967, in which the people of Gibraltar showed their overwhelming support for remaining under British sovereignty, discussions on appropriate constitutional changes took place between the British Government and representatives of Gibraltar during 1968. The resultant new Constitution was introduced in August, 1969. The Constitution contains a code of human rights and provides for its enforcement by the Supreme Court of Gibraltar. The other main provisions are described below.

BRITISH SOVEREIGNTY

The Preamble to the Gibraltar Constitution Order contains assurances that Gibraltar will remain part of Her Majesty's dominions unless and until an Act of Parliament otherwise provides and that Her Majesty's Government will never enter into arrangements under which the people of Gibraltar would pass under the sovereignty of another State against their freely and democratically expressed wishes.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

As representative of the Queen, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief is responsible for matters which directly relate to external affairs, defence and internal security and certain other matters not specifically defined as domestic matters. He is also head of the executive and administers Gibraltar, acting generally on the advice of the Gibraltar Council. In exceptional circumstances he has special powers to refuse any advice from the Gibraltar Council which may not be in the interests of maintaining financial and economic stability. His formal assent on behalf of the Crown is required for all legislation and in some cases the prior concurrence of the Crown conveyed through the Secretary of State.

THE GIBRALTAR COUNCIL

Consists of the Deputy Governor, the Deputy Fortress Commander, the Attorney-General, the Financial and

Development Secretary, *ex-officio*, the Chief Minister, who is appointed by the Governor as the Elected Member of the House of Assembly most likely to command the confidence of the other Elected Members, and four other Ministers designated by the Governor after consultation with the Chief Minister. Advises the Governor, who usually acts on its advice.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Consists of the Chief Minister and not fewer than four nor more than eight other Ministers appointed from the Elected Members of the Assembly by the Governor in consultation with the Chief Minister. It is presided over by the Chief Minister and deals with domestic matters which have been defined as such by the Constitution. Individual Ministers may be given responsibility for specific business. Heads of Departments and other government officials appear before it when required.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1977)

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Gen. Sir WILLIAM JACKSON.

THE GIBRALTAR COUNCIL

President: H.E. The Governor.

Ex-Officio Members: E. H. DAVIS (Deputy Governor), Brig. A. S. STEPTO (Deputy Fortress Commander), J. K. HAVERS (Attorney-General), A. COLLINGS (Financial and Development Secretary).

Elected Members: The Hon. Sir JOSHUA HASSAN, The Hon. A. W. SERFATY, The Hon. A. P. MONTEGRIFFO, The Hon. M. K. FEATHERSTONE, The Hon. A. J. CANEPA.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chief Minister with responsibility for Information: The Hon. Sir JOSHUA HASSAN.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The House of Assembly is composed of a Speaker, 15 elected members and two *ex-officio* members (the Attorney-General and the Financial and Development Secretary). The Speaker is appointed by the Governor after consultation with the Chief Minister and the Leader of the Opposition.

The normal life of the House of Assembly is four years. Elections are open to all adult British subjects and citizens of the Republic of Ireland who have been ordinarily resident in Gibraltar for a continuous period of six months up to the date for registration as an elector. The voting age is 18. The system of proportional representation formerly used for Legislative Council elections has been abandoned in favour of a new system where each elector may vote for a maximum of eight candidates.

The Elected Members of the House of Assembly elect the Mayor from amongst themselves, and he carries out ceremonial and representational functions on behalf of the City of Gibraltar.

Minister for Tourism, Trade and Economic Development: The Hon. A. W. SERFATY.

Minister for Medical and Health Services: The Hon. A. P. MONTEGRIFFO.

Minister for Education and Public Works: The Hon. M. K. FEATHERSTONE.

Minister for Labour and Social Security: The Hon. A. J. CANEPA.

Minister for Sports and Housing: The Hon. H. J. ZAMMITT.

Minister for Postal Services: The Hon. I. ABECASIS.

Minister for Municipal Services: The Hon. F. DELLIPANI.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The Speaker: The Hon. A. J. VASQUEZ.

Elected Members: There are fifteen Elected Members and two *ex-officio* members.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Gibraltar Labour Party and Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights: 31 Governor's Parade; f. 1942; Leader Sir JOSHUA A. HASSAN; Gen. Sec. JOHN PIRIS.

Gibraltar Democratic Movement: Leader J. BOSSANO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

COURT OF APPEAL

President: Sir ALISTAIR GRANVILLE FORBES.

Justices of Appeal: Sir PAGET BOURKE, Sir MICHAEL HOGAN.

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Sir JOHN FARLEY SPRY.

Registrar: F. PIZZARELLO.

COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE

Judge: JOHN ERNEST ALCANTARA.

MAGISTRATES' COURT

Stipendiary Magistrate: JOHN ERNEST ALCANTARA

RELIGION

Seventy-eight per cent of the population are Roman Catholic, 8 per cent are Muslim and 8 per cent Church of England.

Catholic: Bishop of Gibraltar: Rt. Rev. Mgr. EDWARD RAPALLO, D.C.L., Bishop's House, P.O.B. 21; 21,800 mems.

Anglican Church: Bishop of Fulham with Gibraltar JOHN RICHARD SATTERTHWAITE, 19 Brunswick Gardens, London, W8 4AS, England; in Gibraltar, Cathedral Church of the Holy Trinity; Dean The Very Rev. R. W. POPE; Precentor and Port Missioner to the

Mediterranean Missions to Seamen Rev. A. DRIVER; 1,500 mems.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Presbyterian): Governor's Parade; f. 1800; Minister Rev. A. M. MACLEOD, St. Andrew's Manse, 29 Scud Hill, Gibraltar; 100 mems.

Methodist: Rev. N. BERRYMAN, Wesley House, 297 Main Street; f. 1769.

Jewish: Managing Board Jewish Community, 10 Bomb House Lane, Gibraltar; Pres. A. B. SERFATY; Hon. Sec. A. A. HASSAN.

THE PRESS

Calpe News: Cloister House, Gibraltar; English and Spanish; weekly; Editor E. J. CAMPBELL; circ. 2,750.

Gibraltar Chronicle: 2 Library Gardens, Gibraltar; f. 1801; daily; English; Man. Dir. J. SEARLE; Editor S. SIMPSON; circ. 3,000.

Gibraltar Evening Post: 93-95 Irish Town, Gibraltar; f. 1949; independent; twice weekly; circ. 2,600; Editor J. GARCIA.

Gibraltar Gazette: f. 1949; publ. by Government Secretariat; Thursdays; circ. 370.

Panorama: f. 1976; English; weekly; Editor J. GARCIA; circ. 3,000.

Vox: 5 Cloister Ramp; f. 1955; English, with Spanish section; weekly; circ. 2,700; Editor E. J. CAMPELLO.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Gibraltar Broadcasting Corporation: Wellington Front, Gibraltar; f. 1963; responsible for radio and television broadcasting; Managing Agents Thomson Television International.

At the end of 1975, there were 6,450 combined radio and television licences.

RADIO

GBC-Radio (Radio Gibraltar): 16 hours daily in English and Spanish, including commercial broadcasting. In

addition to local programmes, B.B.C. transcripts and relays are used.

There is also a Forces Broadcasting Service, operated by the Ministry of Defence, which broadcasts on VHF.

TELEVISION

GBC-TV: operates in English for 4½ hours daily, and for 15 hours over winter weekends.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; res.=reserves)

BANKING

Algemene Bank Gibraltar Ltd.: 2-6 Main St., Gibraltar; f. 1964; affiliated to Algemene Bank Nederland, N.V.; cap. £125,000; res. £101,657 (Dec. 1976); Chair. A. J. RUSSO; Man. Dir. J. J. TER BURG.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: 84-90 Main St.; Man. J. D. PEPPER.

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez—INDOSUEZ: 206-210 Main St., Gibraltar; Head Office, Paris; London Office, 62-64 Bishopsgate, E.C.2; f. 1875; Man. (Gibraltar) J. L. TAVARES.

The City Bank Ltd.: 153 Main St., Gibraltar; f. 1960; share cap. £130,000; Pres. NICHOLAS ROSENBAUM; Vice-Pres. DAVID WETZLER; Man. Dir. SIGMUND KOPPEL; Man. GEORGE TALLOS.

A. L. Galliano Bankers: 56 Main St.; est. 1855; private bank and correspondents for Brown, Shipley & Co., Midland Bank Ltd., National Westminster Bank Ltd.,

London, and Bank of America, New York; Partners F. L. GALLIANO (Managing), J. P. GALLIANO, F.C.A., V. GALLIANO, M.S.I.A.

SAVINGS BANK

Government Post Office Savings Bank: Deposits totalled £1,481,021 in March 1977.

INSURANCE

Rock Fire Assurance Co. Ltd.: 315 Main St.; f. 1841; cap. £100,000; gen. res. £12,197; Chair. A. J. RUSSO; Man. Dir. and Sec. J. D. HASSAN.

Castle Reinsurance Co. Ltd.: 315 Main St.; f. 1969; share cap. £600,000; gen. res. £1,090,209; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. KAPLAN.

H. F. Insurance Brokers Ltd.: 10 Church Lane, Gibraltar. Many insurance companies have agencies in Gibraltar.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The Trades Unions and Trades Disputes Ordinance of 1947 provides for the compulsory registration of trade unions (both employers' and employees' organizations), and for the appointment of a Registrar of Trade Unions.

Registrar of Trade Unions: Director of Labour & Social Security, 23 John Mackintosh Square.

At December 31st, 1976, there were 21 registered unions, total membership 7,156. Of these, eight, including the Chamber of Commerce, were employers' associations, total membership 302, and 14 were unions of employees, total membership, 6,852. Seven of the employees' unions are branches of U.K. unions.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Gibraltar Chamber of Commerce: 40 Main St.; f. 1962; 225 mems.; Pres. C. E. ISOLA; Hon. Sec. A. PROVASOLI.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Gibraltar Hotel Association: c/o Montarik Hotel; f. 1960; 8 mems.; Sec. E. J. RESTANO.

Gibraltar Merchants' (Groceries) Association: 19A Line Wall Rd.; f. 1961; 13 mems.; Sec. A. PROVASOLI.

Gibraltar Master Bakers' Association: Industrial Area-North Front; f. 1947; 6 mems.; Sec. J. C. RISSO.

Gibraltar Master Builders' Association: 19 Fish Market Rd.; f. 1950; 10 mems.; Pres. W. SERFATY; Hon. Sec. S. J. SCIALUGA.

Gibraltar Motor Traders' Associations: f. 1961; 7 mems.

Gibraltar Retailers' (Groceries) Association: f. 1974; 84 mems.

Gibraltar Shipping Association: 47 Irish Town; f. 1957; 7 mems.; Sec. and Treas. J. J. PORRAL.

Gibraltar Travel Agents' Association: Cloister Building; f. 1962; 8 mems.; Hon. Sec. M. G. BOSSANO.

Indian Merchants' Association: P.O.B. 82; f. 1964; 32 mems.; Hon. Pres. K. KHUBCHAND; Hon. Sec. R. SHIVDASANI.

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS

***Civil and Public Service Association:** f. 1967; 286 mems.

***Gibraltar Government Clerical Association:** f. 1967; 335 mems.

***Gibraltar Taxi Association:** 12 Cannon Lane; f. 1957; Pres. H. McGRAIL; 90 mems.

Gibraltar Teachers Association: f. 1962; 140 mems.

***Institute of Professional Civil Servants (U.K.) (Gibraltar Branch):** f. 1947; 300 mems.

***Transport & General Workers' Union (U.K.) (Gibraltar District):** f. 1924; 5,406 mems.

* Union affiliated to Gibraltar Trades Council.

Gibraltar Trades Council: Town Range; associates unions representing 90 per cent of the working population; affiliated to the U.K. Trades Union Congress; Pres. D. MATTHEWS; Sec. J. C. PEREZ.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

There are no railways in Gibraltar.

ROADS

The Public Works Department, Gibraltar: is responsible for the maintenance of all public highways. There are 12.9 km. of such roads in the City, and a total road length of 49.9 km., including 6.8 km. of footpaths.

SHIPPING

M. H. Bland and Co. Ltd.: Cloister Bldg., Gibraltar; f. 1810; brs. in Casablanca, Tangier; mail, passenger and cargo services between Gibraltar and Tangier; ship agents, salvage and towage contractors, engineers and ship repairers, aviation, travel and insurance agents; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. J. GAGGERO.

Many long-distance, but no regular passenger liners, except for the Gibraltar-Tangier service, call at Gibraltar. The first container service to Gibraltar was introduced in 1977 operating out of Sheerness on a fortnightly basis.

CIVIL AVIATION

Gibraltar Airways Ltd. (Gibair): Cloister Building; f. 1947; owned by M. H. Bland & Co. Ltd. (51 per cent) and British Airways; frequent services between Gibraltar and Tangier and London; aircraft: Vickers Viscount; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. J. GAGGERO.

Royal Air Inter: operates service between Gibraltar and Tangier.

British Airways fly regular services to Gibraltar.

TOURISM

Gibraltar Tourist Office: Head Office: Cathedral Square, P.O.B. 303; Main Information Office: The Piazza, Main St.; London Office: 2 Grand Bldgs., Trafalgar Square, WC2N 5EJ; Minister for Tourism, Trade and Economic Development, The Hon. A. W. SERFATY, O.B.E., J.P.; Dir. of Tourism J. E. A. VAUGHAN, M.B.E.

GREECE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Hellenic Republic is a mountainous peninsula between the Mediterranean and Aegean, bounded to the north by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria and to the east by Turkey. Numerous Greek islands lie to the south, east and west, of which the largest is Crete. The climate is Mediterranean with mild winters and hot summers. The language is modern Greek, of which there are two forms—*katharevoussa*, the formal language, and *demotiki*, the language commonly spoken and taught in schools. The Greek Orthodox Church is the established religion. The Greek national flag (proportions 3 by 2) displays a white cross on a blue ground. The capital is Athens.

Recent History

The liberation of Greece from the German occupation was followed by a civil war which lasted until 1949. The Communist forces were defeated, and the constitutional monarchy re-established. A succession of weak governments and conflicts between King Constantine and his ministers, and an alleged conspiracy involving Centre Union Officers, resulted in a coup led by right-wing army officers in April 1967. An attempted counter-coup led by the King failed and he went into exile. Colonel George Papadopoulos emerged as the dominant personality in the new regime, becoming Prime Minister in December 1967 and Regent in March 1972. The regime produced nominally democratic constitutional proposals, but all political activity was banned and opponents of the regime were expelled from all positions of power or influence. The administration, church and judiciary were filled with supporters of the junta, and Greece was ruled by cabinet decree and martial law.

Following an abortive naval mutiny, said to be supported by the exiled King, Greece was declared a republic in June 1973. In July 1973 George Papadopoulos was appointed President. Martial law was ended and a civilian cabinet appointed in preparation for elections to be held by the end of 1973. A student uprising at the Athens Polytechnic in November 1973 was bloodily repressed by the army, and another military coup overthrew Papadopoulos. Lieut.-Gen. Phaidon Ghizikis was appointed President, and a mainly civilian cabinet led by Adamantios Androutsopoulos installed, but effective power lay with a small group of officers and the military police under Brig.-Gen. Demetrios Ioannides. As a result of the failure of the military junta's attempt to overthrow President Makarios of Cyprus and its inability to prevent the Turkish invasion of the island (*see* chapter on Cyprus), the Androutsopoulos cabinet disintegrated in July 1974. President Ghizikis called Constantine Karamanlis, a former Prime Minister, back from exile to form a civilian Government of National Salvation. Martial law was ended, the press freed and political parties, including the Communists, were allowed to emerge. Elections were held in November 1974 which gave Karamanlis' New Democracy party an overwhelming

majority in Parliament. A referendum in December 1974 rejected proposals for a return to constitutional monarchy, and in June 1975 a new republican Constitution, providing for a parliamentary democracy, was promulgated. In the same month Constantine Tsatsos was elected President.

Apart from an attempted coup in February 1975 the Karamanlis Government remained virtually unchallenged at home from 1975 to 1977. But in November 1977 the Government called a general election to secure a renewed mandate to tackle the serious problems that were expected to arise in 1978, principally the question of entry into the EEC and connected economic problems, and relations with Turkey which had deteriorated markedly during 1976 with a dispute over offshore rights in the Aegean and the continuing failure to reach a settlement in Cyprus. Up until October 1977 several rounds of talks between the two countries had produced no agreement. The election resulted in a reduction in the number of seats held by the New Democracy party, but it retained a majority. The Panhellenic Socialist Movement displaced the Democratic Centre Union as the second largest party.

Government

Under the Constitution of June 1975 the President is Head of State and is elected by Parliament for a five-year term. The President appoints the Prime Minister and, upon his recommendation, the other members of the Government. The Government must enjoy the confidence of Parliament. The unicameral Parliament comprises not fewer than 200 and not more than 300 deputies, directly elected by universal adult suffrage for four years.

Defence

Greece withdrew from military obligations to NATO in July 1974. Military service is compulsory and lasts 28-32 months. The armed forces number 200,000, of whom 148,000 are conscripts, and consist of an army of 160,000, a navy of 17,500 and an air force of 22,500; there is a gendarmerie of 28,000 and also a National Guard of 90,000. Estimated defence expenditure in 1977 totalled 43.313 million drachmae.

Economic Affairs

Greece has traditionally been an agricultural nation, producing most of its own needs and exporting a considerable amount of produce. The country produces large quantities of wheat, barley, maize, tobacco, sugar beet, tomatoes and dried and fresh fruit. However, since 1960 there has been a rapid increase in the importance of industry. Agricultural products accounted for 91.45 per cent of all exports in 1960, with industrial products amounting to 8.55 per cent. By 1974 industrial products represented 63.72 per cent, with agricultural goods amounting to 36.28 per cent.

In 1970 manufactures contributed more to the gross domestic product than agriculture for the first time.

Marked growth in both investment and production was achieved in the fields of metallurgy, chemicals, textiles, rubber, plastics and electrical machinery and appliances. Mineral resources are intensively exploited, and a major development in the progress of the Greek economy has been the processing of an expanding proportion of the ores in Greece, rather than exporting raw materials. Electricity output nearly doubled between 1966 and 1971, new power stations having been built to use lignite deposits and reduce dependence on imported fuel oil, and hydro-electric power-resources are being developed. In 1976 electricity output was 16,321 million kWh.

Industrialization and the expansion of exports, which quadrupled in ten years from 1962-63 to 1972-73, have not saved Greece from a large balance of payments deficit. A current account deficit of U.S. \$404 million in 1972 rose to \$1,241 million in 1974. The deficit was \$999 million in 1975 and \$1,085 million in 1976. The huge trade deficit is partly offset by earnings from tourism and shipping and by workers' remittances from abroad.

In 1976 the country's principal trading partner was the EEC, accounting for 45 per cent of imports and 37 per cent of exports. An association agreement between Greece and the EEC, which came into force in 1962, protects Greek industry from EEC imports but allows Greek industrial products to enter the EEC duty-free. In 1976 Greece's application for full membership of the EEC was approved and negotiations for entry were started.

The economic growth of the 1960s helped to reduce unemployment and emigration, and for some years the drachma was exceptionally stable. But in 1973 the cost of living rose by 30 per cent. The military junta left behind a stagnant economy, stifled by bureaucratic controls, and galloping inflation. However, by 1975 Mr. Karamanlis had restored confidence in the economy and foreign investment rose considerably. By 1976 inflation had been reduced to about 11 per cent. The G.N.P. rose by 5.8 per cent in 1976, compared with 3.3 per cent in 1975. Industrial production increased by 8.5 per cent. A five-year plan for the period 1976-80 was devised, aimed primarily at controlling inflation, expanding investment and achieving an annual growth rate of 6-7 per cent in preparation for entry to the EEC by 1980.

During 1977 economic recovery continued and a growth in G.N.P. of 5 per cent was envisaged. In May 1977 measures to reduce wastage and luxury spending were introduced in order to curb inflation and restrict excessive liquidity. Government policy aimed to restrict wage increases to 15 per cent and keep inflation below 10 per cent.

Transport and Communications

In 1975 Greece had a railway network of 2,476 km. of track. A road network of 36,483 km. covered the country in 1975, consisting of 8,632 km. of main roads and 27,851 km. of secondary roads. The 6 kilometre Corinth Canal shortens the sea journey from the Adriatic to Piraeus (port of Athens) by 325 kilometres. Greece has a large mercantile marine with a total displacement of over 30 million gross tons. Important towns and islands are connected by air transport.

Social Welfare

There is a state social insurance scheme for wage-earners. Salaried staff are provided for by voluntary or staff insurances. Everyone is entitled to an old-age pension and sickness benefit.

Education

Education is free at all levels, and compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 12. Just under one million children receive primary education and some 504,000 secondary (1973/74). The illiteracy rate has been reduced from 72 per cent to less than 10 per cent in the last thirty years. The constitution of June 1975 provides for compulsory nine-year education to be implemented not later than 1980.

Tourism

The sunny climate, the natural beauty of the country and its great history and traditions have made Greece a magnet for tourists. There are numerous islands of archaeological interest. The industry is expanding rapidly with the improvement of transport and accommodation facilities. The number of tourists visiting Greece rose dramatically from 1.0 million in 1968 to 4.2 million in 1976. Earnings from tourism, U.S. \$120 million in 1968, amounted to \$824 million in 1976.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, The Gambia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom and Dependencies, U.S.A., Uruguay and Venezuela.

Sport

Football is the most popular game.

Public Holidays

1978: March 13th (First day of Lent), March 25th (National Day), April 28th-May 1st (Greek Orthodox Easter), May 2nd (May Day), May 30th (Holy Spirit Day), August 15th (Assumption of the Virgin Mary), October 28th ("Ochi" Day, anniversary of Greek defiance of Italy's 1940 ultimatum), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Epiphany).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 lepta = 1 drachma.

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 64.29 drachmae;

U.S. \$1 = 36.025 drachmae.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.) (Measured 1963, revised 1971)				POPULATION (Census of March 14th, 1971)			
Mainland Greece	Crete	Other Islands	Total	Mainland Greece	Crete	Other Islands	Total
107,194	8,336	16,460	131,990	7,468,912	456,642	843,087	8,768,641

Estimated population: 9,165,000 (June 30th, 1976).

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1971 Census)

Athens (capital)	867,023	Larissa	72,760
Thessaloniki (Salonika)	345,799	Volos	51,290
Piraeus	187,458	Kavala	46,887
Patras	112,228	Serres	41,091
Iraklion	78,209	Canea	40,564

URBAN AREAS

POPULATION (1971 Census)

Greater Athens*	2,540,241	Greater Volos	88,096
Greater Thessaloniki	557,360	Greater Iraklion	84,710
Greater Patras	120,847	Greater Canea	53,026

* Includes Athens and Piraeus.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1968	160,338	18.3	65,371	7.5	73,309	8.4
1969	154,077	17.6	72,544	8.3	71,825	8.2
1970	144,928	16.5	67,439	7.7	74,009	8.4
1971	141,126	16.0	73,350	8.3	73,819	8.4
1972	140,891	15.8	60,144	6.8	76,859	8.6
1973	137,526	15.4	73,762	8.3	77,648	8.7
1974	144,069	16.1	68,059	7.6	76,303	8.5
1975	142,273	15.7	76,400	8.4	80,077	8.9

1976 (provisional): 146,000 live births; 63,500 marriages; 81,800 deaths.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(1971 Census*)

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	834,424	478,176	1,312,600
Mining and Quarrying	19,528	1,568	21,096
Manufacturing	404,268	150,112	554,380
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	22,160	2,656	24,816
Construction	254,908	1,516	256,424
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	284,504	77,520	362,024
Transport, Storage and Communications	198,656	13,016	211,672
Finance, Insurance, Property and Business Services	57,376	21,148	78,524
Community, Social and Personal Services	227,980	121,124	349,104
Other Activities (not adequately described)	25,784	38,572	64,356
TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	2,329,588	905,408	3,234,996

* The figures are based on a 25 per cent sample tabulation of census returns. They exclude persons on compulsory military service and those seeking work for the first time.

EMIGRATION OF GREEK CITIZENS BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

COUNTRY	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976*
Australia	3,663	2,513	2,837	1,024	1,145
Canada	2,282	2,701	2,542	1,952	923
Federal Germany and German Democratic Republic (combined)	26,683	12,838	8,259	7,338	6,829
U.S.A.	6,613	6,028	6,347	4,567	4,182
TOTAL (incl. others)	43,397	27,525	24,448	20,330	20,379

* Provisional.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976*
Barley	874	850	969	916	957
Maize	584	604	459	488	501
Oats	113	108	120	114	108
Wheat	1,768	1,681	2,152	2,120	2,451
Rice (paddy)	74	84	105	102	82
Potatoes	689	765	778	878	991
Cotton seed	395	361	370	366	323
Tobacco	86	91	83	119	139
Grapes (dessert)	183	177	205	227	220
Table olives	97	88	98	136	99
Olive oil (edible)	233	192	245	258	n.a.
Citrus fruits	704	636	810	811	802
Fresh fruits	685	842	757	850	850
Currants and sultanas	137	146	180	157	149
Dried fruit (carobs and figs)	51	51	52	51	n.a.
Tomatoes	968	1,265	1,635	1,671	1,025
Sugar beet	1,171	1,422	1,511	2,666	2,860
Watermelons	565	575	491	895	601
Melons	104	103	90	98	99
Edible nuts	70.5	79	75	87	61

* Provisional.

LIVESTOCK
([']ooo head at December)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Asses	345	325	312	296	290
Buffaloes	10	8	7	7	5
Cattle	986	1,055	1,232	1,240	1,184
Goats	4,185	4,261	4,472	4,476	4,608
Horses	216	194	180	166	158
Mules	170	162	155	146	141
Pigs	504	590	826	761	709
Sheep	7,686	7,906	8,367	8,274	8,361
Chickens	28,644	30,662	29,566	30,053	28,843
Ducks	172	172	180	163	163
Geese	56	53	54	51	72
Turkeys	174	164	158	150	141

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976†
Beef, Veal and Buffalo Meat	89,369	116,505	126,773	476,681
Mutton, Lamb and Goat Meat	105,630	112,388	115,110	
Pig Meat	90,530	105,646	103,279	
Poultry Meat*	112,146	114,805	124,721	n.a.
Edible Pig Fat	4,683	5,031	4,981	
Cows' Milk	646,394	659,664	709,611	
Buffaloes' Milk	2,278	2,015	1,621	1,693,311
Sheep's Milk	529,626	551,048	563,739	
Goats' Milk	393,250	405,197	510,023	
Butter	6,375	6,191	6,387	6,969
Cheese: hard	25,864	27,513	28,209	31,815
soft	99,273	102,110	103,939	114,244
Fresh Cream	3,776	3,314	3,170	n.a.
Hen Eggs	103,988	104,989	105,780	122,630
Honey	8,080	8,604	11,206	13,845
Raw Silk	493	480	392	n.a.
Wool: Greasy	8,765	9,213	9,094	11,304
Hides and Skins (['] ooo pieces):				
from small animals	7,341	7,612	7,391	n.a.
from large animals	296	395	450	n.a.

* Including meat from other small animals.

† Provisional.

FISHING
([']ooo metric tons, live weight)

	1970	1971	1972*	1973*	1974*	1975*
Inland waters	7.0*	6.0*	7.0	8.0	5.0	6.5
Atlantic Ocean	32.4	40.5	33.3	33.4	28.9	23.9
Mediterranean	59.1	60.6	55.2	54.6	49.7	40.3
TOTAL CATCH	98.5*	107.1*	95.5	96.0	83.6	70.7

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

* FAO estimate.

MINING
([']000 metric tons)

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Lignite	11,565.2	13,230.2	14,262.9	18,058.6
Iron ore	1,385.2	1,843.6	1,997.3	1,900.8
Iron pyrites	110.0	99.1	2.8	n.a.
Bauxite	2,441.8	2,740.8	2,818.2	2,961.4
Zinc concentrate	33.7	35.7	45.9	28.8
Galene	26.2	28.5	35.6	22.5
Chromite	56.7	43.4	12.8	22.6
Magnesite	922.3	1,086.6	1,346.8	1,425.7
Kaolin	71.0	76.1	82.8	73.0
Perlite	123.8	248.0	213.0	161.7
Bentonite	375.4	472.2	384.4	432.0
Salt	148.0	117.0	148.9	175.7
Marble (['] 000 cubic metres)	93.8	104.1	110.2	125.4

INDUSTRY
([']000 metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976*
Aluminium (primary)	144.1	149.0	136.0	133.0
Ammonia (anhydrous)	254.7	279.2	287.0	287.0
Sulphuric acid	913.5	885.5	920.3	911.0
Fertilizers	1,407.5	1,442.2	1,563.1	1,554.0
Cement	6,494.1	7,020.5	7,941.6	8,714.0
Concrete reinforcing bars	559.5	440.9	549.1	589.0
Cotton, wool and rayon yarn	117.0	125.1	141.0	128.5
Cotton, wool and rayon fabrics	44.7	50.7	57.2	n.a.
Leather footwear, machine-made (million pairs)	11.4	14.4	15.0	n.a.
Cigarettes	19.7	20.8	21.6	22.9
Beer	117.5	146.7	137.7	144.0
Beet sugar	145.9	172.1	282.1	351.0
Electricity (million kWh.)	13,546.3	13,723.5	14,618.3	16,381.0

* Provisional.

FINANCE

100 lepta (singular, lepta) = 1 drachma.

Coins: 10, 20 and 50 lepta; 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 drachmae.

Notes: 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 drachmae.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling = 64.29 drachmae; U.S. \$1 = 36.025 drachmae.

1,000 drachmae = £15.55 = \$27.76.

Note: The new drachma, equal to 1,000 old drachmae, was introduced in May 1954. From April 1953 the exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 30,000 old drachmae, so the initial rate for the new currency was \$1 = 30 drachmae. Despite two devaluations of the U.S. dollar, this exchange rate remained in force until March 1975, except when the drachma was allowed to "float" between October and December 1973. Since March 1975 the drachma has again been "floating", with its valuation based on the average of a sample group of currencies of Greece's main trading partners. The average market rate (drachmae per U.S. dollar) was: 32.29 in 1975; 36.58 in 1976. In terms of sterling the exchange rate was £1 = 72.00 drachmae from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1 = 78.17 drachmae (1 drachma = 1.279p) from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(million drachmae)

REVENUE			EXPENDITURE		
	1976	1977		1976	1977
Ordinary Budget:			Ordinary Budget:		
Direct taxes	46,000	48,200	Political Ministries	117,340	137,121
Excise duties	41,650	51,000	Defence	36,316	43,313
Indirect taxes	70,143	85,117	Police and other sectors	8,164	9,816
Other	14,177	16,082			
			Provision for increase	161,820	170,250
				10,150	10,150
Extraordinary Budget:	171,970	200,399	Extraordinary Budget:	171,970	200,400
Revenue from investments	1,000	1,300	Expenditure on NATO works	515	493
Aid and loans from abroad	15,000	12,000	Investments	41,000	45,000
Revenue from NATO works	515	493			
Increase in national debt	25,000	31,700			
TOTAL	213,485	245,892	TOTAL	213,485	245,893

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Gold	116.5	106.6	132.8	147.9	154.6	148.7	148.5
IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	4.9	27.8	30.5	32.7	20.6	19.7
Reserve position in IMF	34.5	37.5	37.5	41.6	—	—	—
Foreign exchange	159.1	375.8	833.6	826.8	749.0	761.9	756.5
TOTAL	310.1	524.7	1,031.6	1,046.8	936.3	931.2	924.6

June 30th, 1977: Total reserves \$908.5 million.

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

MONEY SUPPLY

('000 million drachmae at December 31st)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Currency outside banks	39.09	43.26	50.81	65.26	80.57	92.16	112.26
Private sector deposits at Bank of Greece	4.22	6.62	5.80	6.76	8.42	11.23	11.94
Demand deposits at commercial banks	11.29	13.76	19.27	21.64	23.19	27.23	35.38
TOTAL MONEY	54.60	63.64	75.88	93.65	112.18	130.62	159.58

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(1974=100)

	1972*	1973*	1975	1976
Foodstuffs	64.6	78.3	111.8	127.3
Alcohol, Beverages and Tobacco	84.4	87.8	117.4	127.4
Clothing and Footwear	71.9	82.0	111.2	126.2
Housing	73.6	78.5	111.7	124.0
Household Equipment	69.7	78.9	106.7	118.0
Medical and Personal Care	68.6	80.4	120.6	150.5
Education and Recreation	67.2	77.7	116.0	134.4
Transport and Communications	66.1	72.8	119.6	133.4
Miscellaneous	69.6	80.9	117.1	128.5
Average	68.2	78.8	113.4	128.5

* After linking the old index to the new one.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million drachmae at current prices)

	1973	1974	1975*	1976†
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	428,216	512,213	595,176	707,250
of which:				
Agriculture	87,311	100,595	111,337	129,150
Manufacturing	86,151	106,153	121,721	146,300
Wholesale and retail trade (incl. banking, insurance, etc.)	65,032	85,626	97,980	114,800
Public administration and defence	32,150	43,600	52,010	62,100
Other activities	157,572	176,239	212,128	254,900
Income from abroad	13,085	17,868	19,207	24,900
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	441,301	530,081	614,383	732,150
Less depreciation allowances	-30,566	-39,276	-47,564	-59,500
NET NATIONAL INCOME	410,735	490,805	566,819	672,650
Indirect taxes less subsidies	55,935	56,877	78,254	98,750
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	466,670	547,682	645,073	771,400
Depreciation allowances	30,566	39,276	47,564	59,500
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	497,236	586,958	692,637	830,900
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services, and borrowing†	40,106	38,962	52,785	51,950
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	537,342	625,920	745,422	882,850
of which:				
Private consumption expenditure	315,523	396,762	476,492	561,750
Government consumption expenditure	55,444	78,071	102,097	122,500
Fixed capital formation†	135,677	125,357	140,170	175,600
Change in stocks	30,698	25,730	26,663	23,000

* Provisional.

† Estimates.

‡ Excluding ships operating overseas.

Source: Ministry of Co-ordination, National Accounts Service.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	612	628	835	1,233	1,774	1,959	2,228
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-1,509	-1,726	-2,161	-3,587	-4,126	-4,322	-4,920
TRADE BALANCE	-895	-1,098	-1,326	-2,354	-2,352	-2,363	-2,692
Exports of services	488	673	856	1,175	1,384	1,569	1,821
Imports of services	-342	-403	-504	-744	-916	-950	-1,024
BALANCE OF GOODS AND SERVICES	-750	-828	-974	-1,923	-1,884	-1,744	-1,895
Private unrequited transfers (net)	345	463	569	737	642	731	801
Government unrequited transfers (net)	1	2	1	—	2	14	9
CURRENT BALANCE	-405	-364	-404	-1,185	-1,241	-999	-1,085
Long-term capital (net)	279	329	686	799	759	785	548
Short-term capital (net)	86	211	237	232	228	344	531
Net errors and omissions	—	-16	-26	151	86	-226	-128
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	-40	160	493	-4	-169	-95	-134
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	17	15	16	—	—	—	—
Monetization of gold	—	—	24	—	—	—	—
CHANGES IN RESERVES, ETC.	-23	175	533	-4	-169	-95	-134

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million drachmac)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports c.i.f.	47,825	58,750	62,943	70,374	102,979	132,181	172,041	221,821
Exports f.o.b.	16,609	19,276	19,874	26,126	42,812	60,891	74,441	93,812

* For statistical purposes the territory excludes the free areas of Piraeus and Thessaloniki. Figures include trade in second-hand ships and aircraft, and stores and bunkers for foreign ships and aircraft, but exclude parcel post and trade in gold, electric energy and government war material. Imports also exclude military goods and German war reparations.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million drachmae)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1973	1974	1975	1976*
Food and live animals	11,643.3	14,395.8	15,285.6	16,819.7
Meat and meat preparations	4,549.6	1,685.5	2,310.5	4,912.5
Fresh, chilled or frozen meat	4,351.9	1,514.0	2,089.8	4,626.2
Cereals and cereal preparations	1,234.0	6,562.3	5,121.2	3,990.5
Maize (unmilled)	878.4	3,963.3	4,366.5	3,441.6
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	9,940.8	12,441.5	13,436.4	15,346.5
Textile fibres and waste	3,368.9	4,241.3	4,747.7	5,376.2
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	12,631.5	29,231.2	38,079.9	45,262.1
Petroleum and petroleum products	11,957.4	27,826.4	36,169.1	44,037.7
Crude petroleum	9,747.4	25,366.4	33,153.3	38,173.5
Petroleum products ¹	2,210.0	2,459.9	3,015.8	5,864.2
Chemicals	9,448.0	11,723.0	14,913.9	18,266.9
Chemical elements and compounds	2,267.0	3,519.2	3,836.5	4,721.6
Plastic materials, etc.	2,376.5	2,763.0	3,724.5	4,806.4
Basic manufactures	18,080.2	23,380.4	23,811.6	27,528.1
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	2,736.8	3,038.8	3,898.2	4,542.7
Iron and steel	6,192.3	9,679.9	7,213.5	8,031.6
Machinery and transport equipment	37,517.2	37,007.4	61,399.4	91,902.4
Non-electric machinery	16,073.9	18,999.3	21,231.5	n.a.
Textile and leather machinery	2,171.9	2,857.3	4,543.4	4,782.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	6,209.2	7,554.6	7,857.0	n.a.
Transport equipment	15,234.1	10,453.5	32,310.9	59,941.2
Road motor vehicles and parts (excl. tyres, engines and electrical parts)	6,077.6	5,859.5	8,840.9	15,230.9
Ships and boats	5,876.6	3,206.2	22,433.5	42,173.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,047.2	3,285.9	4,181.9	5,649.6
TOTAL (incl. others)	102,978.7	132,181.1	172,041.4	221,820.6

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1973	1974	1975†	1976*
Food and live animals	9,093.0	11,759.5	16,540.3	21,062.8
Fruit and vegetables	8,265.8	10,749.5	14,089.7	17,044.4
Fresh fruit and nuts (excl. oil nuts) ²	2,215.7	3,220.5	5,721.0	4,913.4
Dried fruit ²	2,453.1	3,000.0	2,658.3	3,563.4
Dried grapes (raisins)	2,320.2‡	2,838.9	2,444.5	3,255.7
Preserved or prepared vegetables	1,675.2	2,611.5	2,680.3	3,479.6
Beverages and tobacco	3,483.3	5,939.4	6,049.1	7,952.7
Tobacco and manufactures	2,315.0	5,135.5	5,027.6	6,552.0
Unmanufactured tobacco	2,289.1	5,109.3	5,020.8	6,537.7
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	5,769.8	6,456.0	6,506.4	9,425.5
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	5,990.5	5,478.0	8,188.0	5,483.5
Petroleum products ¹	5,970.0	5,362.1	8,064.3	5,311.0
Chemicals	2,350.8	3,036.3	4,341.6	3,798.7
Basic manufactures	11,599.9	21,059.6	21,257.1	29,664.0
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	3,902.6	5,550.6	5,653.8	8,869.0
Textile yarn and thread	2,242.4	3,518.5	3,387.3	5,913.1
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	477.4	2,486.7	3,681.4	5,239.8
Lime, cement, etc.	338.0	2,019.0	3,114.5	4,586.7
Cement	222.7	1,735.7	2,676.1	3,972.4
Iron and steel	3,292.6	6,409.4	4,964.6	6,084.8
Non-ferrous metals	2,164.5	3,227.6	2,859.8	4,048.8
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	1,999.5	2,886.6	2,682.6	3,797.3
Machinery and transport equipment	925.8	1,624.6	2,891.1	4,634.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,102.5	4,653.0	7,023.5	10,989.8
Clothing (excl. footwear)	1,579.0	2,649.2	4,033.3	7,321.4
TOTAL (incl. others)	42,811.6	60,890.9	74,174.1	93,811.5

* Figures are based on a revised classification, not strictly comparable with that used in previous years.

† Provisional figures. Revised total is 74,441.1 million drachmae.

‡ Excluding a small quantity of currants.

¹ Including partly refined petroleum.

² Dried citrus fruit and dried tropical fruit are included with "fresh fruit and nuts".

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(million drachmac)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1974	1975	1976	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1974	1975†	1976
Australia . . .	2,361.7	2,487.7	973.2	Belgium/Lux'bourg .	2,112.7	1,432.3	2,442.3
Austria . . .	2,402.4	2,541.2	2,528.8	Bulgaria . . .	574.7	1,072.3	1,243.1
Belgium/Lux'bourg .	3,705.8	4,833.2	5,854.1	Canada . . .	585.0	493.3	1,046.2
Egypt . . .	297.2	191.9	2,818.4	Cyprus . . .	875.6	1,135.9	1,626.3
France . . .	9,354.9	10,322.6	12,331.1	Czechoslovakia . .	885.0	974.6	1,040.2
Germany, Fed. Rep..	21,418.4	27,265.9	32,181.0	Egypt . . .	947.8	1,015.9	2,239.0
Iran . . .	3,227.4	1,172.4	5,945.5	France . . .	3,633.3	5,396.2	6,292.2
Iraq . . .	3,429.9	1,677.6	2,638.3	German Dem. Rep..	762.9	782.0	1,045.9
Israel . . .	775.0	1,931.7	880.3	Germany, Fed. Rep..	12,860.7	15,614.3	20,025.7
Italy . . .	11,281.6	14,171.0	18,347.1	Italy . . .	5,201.0	6,129.6	8,619.3
Japan . . .	7,284.7	14,346.3	26,970.7	Japan . . .	930.0	1,197.5	843.8
Lebanon . . .	2,184.5	1,905.7	205.2	Lebanon . . .	943.4	1,079.2	805.9
Netherlands . . .	4,628.0	6,932.9	7,728.5	Libya . . .	2,762.8	4,256.0	4,778.2
New Zealand . . .	917.3	1,514.1	1,876.2	Netherlands . . .	2,879.1	4,173.9	4,964.8
Norway . . .	634.6	1,916.6	2,247.4	Nigeria . . .	289.2	1,144.7	608.8
Romania . . .	928.5	953.4	2,350.9	Poland . . .	1,007.0	1,127.7	1,627.2
Saudi Arabia . . .	5,147.4	14,349.2	15,281.9	Romania . . .	989.5	1,342.1	1,909.9
Spain . . .	1,132.3	3,659.5	3,138.8	Saudi Arabia . . .	293.5	917.3	4,151.6
Sweden . . .	2,406.8	3,707.6	9,871.9	Spain . . .	1,876.4	1,334.4	685.5
Switzerland . . .	2,142.1	2,689.9	3,064.7	Sweden . . .	1,109.3	1,169.2	1,123.5
Syria . . .	5,764.8	5,465.2	1,912.2	Syria . . .	411.6	1,112.1	1,286.9
Tunisia . . .	1,699.2	4,029.0	4,186.0	U.S.S.R. . . .	2,428.6	2,823.9	3,061.6
U.S.S.R. . . .	1,798.1	3,327.6	6,410.9	United Kingdom .	3,501.4	3,626.4	3,883.1
United Kingdom . .	6,247.6	8,290.2	9,924.7	U.S.A. . . .	3,687.0	3,766.7	5,360.9
U.S.A. . . .	12,102.5	12,689.1	15,085.5	Yugoslavia . . .	2,583.9	2,280.5	1,593.8
Yugoslavia . . .	1,187.3	836.6	2,344.9				
TOTAL (incl. others)	132,181.1	172,041.4	221,880.6	TOTAL (incl. others)	60,890.9	74,174.1	93,811.5

* Imports by country of first consignment; exports by country of consumption.

† Provisional figures. Revised total is 74,441.1 million drachmac.

TOURISM

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cruise passengers . .	276,699	295,195	331,133	231,890	332,864	398,357
Other tourists* . . .	1,981,295	2,436,392	2,846,549	1,956,414	2,840,122	3,845,206
TOTAL . . .	2,257,994	2,731,587	3,177,682	2,188,304	3,172,986	4,243,563
Earnings (U.S. \$'ooo) . .	305,299	392,700	514,872	435,989	621,342	823,665

* Including Greek citizens from abroad: 126,446 in 1973; 190,303 in 1974; 197,499 in 1975; 173,152 in 1976.

TOURISTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
(foreign citizens, excluding cruise passengers)

COUNTRY	1974	1975	1976
Australia	40,329	50,036	67,129
Austria	48,240	81,996	126,290
Canada	39,847	43,480	55,308
Denmark	36,516	50,099	74,729
France	128,208	223,756	311,513
German Democratic Republic	} 234,356	397,405	518,645
Germany, Federal Republic			
Italy	64,333	137,882	138,281
Netherlands	40,268	59,378	100,425
Sweden	57,080	109,644	233,963
Switzerland	50,384	66,879	97,550
United Kingdom	244,610	319,510	433,539
U.S.A.	371,795	458,575	493,008
Yugoslavia	138,455	259,885	433,716
Others	271,307	381,757	585,070
Unspecified	383	2,341	2,888
TOTAL	1,766,111	2,642,623	3,672,054

Number of hotel beds (1976): 213,431.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(millions)

	1974	1975	1976
Passenger-kilometres .	1,468.5	1,552.7	1,470.8
Net ton-kilometres .	902.0	930.6	844.5

ROAD TRAFFIC

(motor vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1974	1975	1976
Passenger cars . . .	379,927	414,096	495,689
Buses and coaches . .	12,949	12,682	13,825
Goods vehicles . . .	170,713	196,825	218,835
Motorcycles, etc. . .	84,005	87,605	90,715

SHIPPING

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Vessels entered ('000 net reg. tons)	93,026	102,702	111,851	104,734	112,180	118,515
Goods Loaded ('000 metric tons)*	4,415	5,929	8,846	12,179	14,339	13,246
Goods Unloaded ('000 metric tons)*	14,170	17,772	25,257	25,284	23,022	25,948

* International sea-borne shipping.

MERCHANT FLEET
(July 1977)

	NUMBER	GROSS REG. TONS
Cargo boats . . .	2,717	19,848,840
Passenger boats . .	335	822,382
Tankers . . .	514	11,316,277
Others . . .	245	89,073

CIVIL AVIATION
(Domestic and foreign flights of Olympic Airways)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Kilometres flown ('000)	31,381	38,155	43,088	32,298	35,066	43,545
Passenger-kilometres ('000)	2,342,568	2,964,762	3,898,568	3,083,695	3,425,795	4,622,856
Freight (ton-kilometres) ('000)	32,386	42,213	53,929	48,854	33,622	52,791
Mail (ton-kilometres) ('000)	3,620	3,961	4,327	3,506	3,983	5,115

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Telephone Subscribers (1976)	2,180,243
Radio Receivers (1972)	1,300,000
Television Receivers (1975)	1,140,000

EDUCATION
(1974/75)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary Schools	9,729	30,552	929,906
Secondary Schools	1,137	17,624	519,367
Higher	30	5,899	97,759

Source: National Statistical Service of Greece, 14-16 Lycourgou St., Athens.

THE CONSTITUTION

The main provisions of the constitution promulgated on June 11th, 1975, are summarized below.

Greece shall be a parliamentary democracy with a President as Head of State. All powers are derived from the people and exist for the benefit of the people. The established religion is that of The Eastern Orthodox Church of Christ.

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE

The President

Executive power rests with the President, who is to be elected by Parliament for a period of five years. The re-election of the same person shall be permitted only once. The President represents the state in relations with other nations, is Supreme Commander of the armed forces and may declare war and conclude treaties. The President shall appoint the Prime Minister and, on the Prime Minister's recommendation, the other members of the Government. The President shall convoke Parliament once every year and in extraordinary session whenever he deems it reasonable. In exceptional circumstances the President may preside over the Cabinet, call the Council of the Republic, and suspend Parliament for a period not exceeding 30 days. He may dissolve Parliament at the suggestion of the Government or with the consent of the Council of the Republic. In extraordinary cases he may proclaim referenda. The President has the right of veto over bills passed by Parliament.

The Government

The Government consists of the Cabinet which comprises the Prime Minister and Ministers. The Government determines and directs the general policy of the State in accordance with the constitution and the laws. The Cabinet must enjoy the confidence of Parliament and may be removed by a vote of no confidence. The Prime Minister is to be the leader of the party with an absolute majority in Parliament, or, if no such party exists, the leader of the party with a relative majority.

The Council of the Republic

The Council of the Republic shall be composed of all former democratic Presidents, the Prime Minister, the leader of the Opposition and the parliamentary Prime Ministers of governments which enjoyed the confidence of Parliament, presided over by the President. It shall meet when the largest parties are unable to form a government with the confidence of Parliament and may empower the President to appoint a Prime Minister who may or may not be a member of Parliament. The Council may also authorize the President to dissolve Parliament.

Parliament

Parliament is to be unicameral and composed of not fewer than 200 and not more than 300 deputies elected by direct, universal and secret ballot for a term of four years. Parliament shall elect its own President, or Speaker. It must meet once a year for a regular session of at least five months. Bills passed by Parliament must be ratified

by the President and the President's veto can be nullified by an absolute majority of the total number of deputies. Parliament may impeach the President by a motion signed by one-third and passed by two-thirds of the total number of deputies. Parliament is also empowered to impeach present or former members of the Government. In these cases the defendant shall be brought before an *ad hoc* tribunal presided over by the President of the Supreme Court and composed of twelve judges. Certain legislative work, as specified in the constitution, must be passed by Parliament in plenum, and parliament cannot make a decision without an absolute majority of the members present, which under no circumstances shall be less than one quarter of the total number of deputies. The constitution provides for certain legislative powers to be exercised by not more than two Parliamentary Departments. Parliament may revise the constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in the constitution.

THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITY

Justice is to be administered by courts of regular judges, who enjoy personal and functional independence. The President, after consultations with a judicial council, shall appoint the judges for life. The judges are subject only to the constitution and the laws. Courts are divided into administrative, civil and penal and shall be organized by virtue of special laws. They must not apply laws which are contrary to the constitution. The final jurisdiction in matters of judicial review rests with a Special Supreme Tribunal.

Certain laws, passed before the implementation of this

constitution and deemed not contrary to it, are to remain in force. Other specified laws, even if contrary to the constitution, are to remain in force until repealed by further legislation.

INDIVIDUAL AND SPECIAL RIGHTS

All citizens are equal under the constitution and before the law, having the same rights and obligations. No titles of nobility or distinction are to be conferred or recognized. All persons are to enjoy full protection of life, honour and freedom, irrespective of nationality, race, creed or political allegiance. Retrospective legislation is prohibited and no citizen may be punished without due process of law. Freedom of speech, of the Press, of association and of religion are guaranteed under the constitution. All persons have the right to a free education, which the state has the duty to provide. Work is a right and all workers, irrespective of sex or other distinction, are entitled to equal remuneration for rendering services of equal value. *The right of peaceful assembly, the right of a person to property and the freedom to form political parties* are guaranteed under the constitution. The exercise of the right to vote by all citizens over 20 years of age is obligatory. No person may exercise his rights and liberties contrary to the constitution.

The district of Mount Athos shall, in accordance with its ancient privileged status; be a self-governing part of the Greek State and its sovereignty shall remain unaffected.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: CONSTANTINE TSATSOS.

THE CABINET

(December 1977)

Prime Minister: CONSTANTINE KARAMANLIS.

Deputy Prime Minister: CONSTANTINE PAPA-KONSTANTINOU.

Minister of Co-ordination: GEORGE RALLIS.

Minister of the Presidency of the Government: CONSTANTINE STEFANOPOULOS.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: PANAYOTIS PAPALIGOURAS.

Minister of National Defence: EVANGHELOS AVEROF-TOSSIZZA.

Minister of the Interior: CHRISTOPHORIS STRATOS.

Minister of Justice: GEORGE STAMATIS.

Minister of Public Order: ANASTASIOS BALKOS.

Minister of Culture and Science: GEORGE PLYTAS.

Minister of Education: IOANNIS VARVITSIOS.

Minister of Finance: YIANNIS BOUTOS.

Minister of Agriculture: ATHANASIOS TALIADOULOS.

Minister of Industry: MILTIADES EVERT.

Minister of Trade: GEORGE PANAYOTOPOULOS.

Minister of Labour: CONSTANTINE LASKARIS.

Minister of Social Services: SPYROS DOXIADIS.

Minister of Public Works: NIKOS ZARDINIDES.

Minister of Communications: ALEXANDROS PAPADON-GONAS.

Minister of Merchant Shipping: EMMANUEL KEPHALO-YANNIS.

Minister for Northern Greece: NIKOLAOS MARTIS.

Minister without Portfolio with special responsibility for the EEC: GEORGE KONTOGEORGIS.

DEFENCE

Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces: Gen. IOANNIS DAVOS.

Chief of the Army: Lieut.-Gen. AGAMEMNON GRATSIOS.

Chief of the Navy: Vice-Admiral SPYROS KONOFAS.

Chief of the Air Force: Air Vice-Marshal PERICLES ECONOMOU.

Chief of the Gendarmerie: Lieut.-Gen. NICOLAOS KOUTSIANAS.

PARLIAMENT

President of Parliament: DEMETRIOS PAPASPYROU.

GENERAL ELECTION, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1977

	SEATS	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
New Democracy	173	2,146,687	41.85
Panhellenic Socialist Movement	92	1,299,196	25.33
Democratic Centre Union	15	613,113	11.95
Communist Party (KKE)	11	480,188	9.36
National Rally	5	349,851	6.82
Alliance of Left-wing and Progressive Forces*	2	139,762	2.72
Neo Liberal Party	2	55,560	1.08

* An electoral alliance of the EDA, KKES and Socialist Course parties, and the Socialist Initiative and Christian Democracy parties formed in October 1977.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Communist Party of Greece—KKE ("Orthodox" C.P., C.P. "of the Exterior"): 16 Odos Kapodistriou, Athens 147; f. 1918, banned 1947, reappeared 1974; Moscow-line Communist Party; First Sec. HARILAOS FLORAKIS; publs. *Rizospastis* (daily), *Kommounistiki Epitheorisi* (monthly).

Democratic Centre Union: f. 1974; liberal republican party, merging Centre Union f. 1961 by GEORGE PAPANDREOU and New Political Forces f. 1974 by Prof. JOHN PESMAZOGLU and Prof. G.-A. MANGAKIS; Leader (vacant).

Greek Communist Party—KKES ("of the Interior"): f. 1968 as liberal Marxist movement, free from Soviet domination; Leader CHARALAMBOS DRAKOPOULOS.

National Democratic Union: f. 1974; right-wing, royalist, pro-NATO; includes some former supporters of the military regime; Leader PETROS GAROUFALIAS.

National Populist Party: Athens; f. 1976; favours restoration of the Monarchy, outlawing the Communist Party, secularization of church property; Leader GEORGE KOUROUKLIS.

National Rally: Athens; f. 1977; right-wing, aims to re-establish military participation in NATO, relieve

imprisoned junta leaders, encourage business investment; Leader STEFANOS STEFANOPOULOS.

Neo Liberal Party: Athens; f. 1977; right of centre policies; Leader CONSTANTINE MITSOTAKIS.

New Democracy: f. 1974; broadly-based party with policy of pragmatic social and economic reform, Greek sovereignty and military independence; Leader CONSTANTINE KARAMANLIS.

Panhellenic Socialist Movement—PASOK: f. 1974; incorporates Democratic Defence and Panhellenic Liberation Movement resistance organizations; anti-NATO, anti-EEC, republican, socialist; favours agricultural co-operatives, abolition of private education and health services. About 200 leading members, mostly from Democratic Defence, were expelled or left in 1975; Leader ANDREAS PAPANDREOU.

Socialistiki Poria (Socialist Course): 98 Akademias St., Athens; f. 1975 by those members who were expelled from, or left, PASOK; publ. *Socialistiki Poria* (weekly).

United Democratic Left—EDA: f. 1951, banned 1967-74; broad left-wing parliamentary grouping, acted as front for banned Communist Party 1951-67; Leader ILIAS ILOIU.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO GREECE

(In Athens unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy.

Afghanistan: Rome, Italy (E).

Albania: 1 Odos Karachristou (E); Ambassador: LIK SEITI.

Argentina: 59 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); Ambassador: ALDO ALBERTO PEYRONEL.

Australia: 15 Odos Messoghion (E); Ambassador: LESLIE W. JOHNSON.

Austria: 26 Leoforos Alexandras (E); Ambassador: (vacant) (also accred. to Cyprus).

Bangladesh: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Belgium: 3 Odos Sekeri (E); Ambassador: EMILE VANDERBORGHT.

Brazil: 14 Philikis Etairias (E); Ambassador: MARIO GIBSON BARBOSA.

Bulgaria: 12 Odos Akademias (E); Ambassador: GUEORGUI DIMITROV PETROV.

Burma: Rome, Italy (E).

Cameroon: Paris, France (E).

Canada: 4 Ioannou Ghennadiou (E); Ambassador: ARTHUR J. ANDREW.

GREECE

Diplomatic Representation

Central African Empire: Rome, Italy (E).
Chile: 96 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE GARIN.
China, People's Republic: 2A Odos Krinon, Palaio Psychico; *Ambassador:* HO YANG.
Costa Rica: Rome, Italy (E).
Cuba: 48 Odos Kehaghia, Filothei (E); *Ambassador:* SALVADOR VILASECA FORNE.
Cyprus: 16 Odos Herodotou (E); *Ambassador:* NICOS KRANIDIOTIS (also accred. to Bulgaria, Italy, Romania and Yugoslavia).
Czechoslovakia: 4-6 Georges Seferis, Palaio Psychico (E); *Ambassador:* JAROSLAV KNISZKA.
Denmark: 15 Platia Philikis Etaireias (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT WULF KÖNIGSFELT.
Dominican Republic: Rome, Italy (E).
Ecuador: Rome, Italy (E).
Egypt: 3 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* YEHA HASSAN ABDEL KADER.
El Salvador: Rome, Italy (E).
Ethiopia: 25 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* TESFAYE TEKLE-HAIMANOT.
Finland: 4 Odos Sekeri (E); *Ambassador:* HEIKI SAKARI KALHA.
France: 7 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN-MARIE MERILLON.
Gabon: Rome, Italy (E).
German Democratic Republic: 7 Vassileos Pavlou (E); *Ambassador:* ERNST KUBE.
Germany, Federal Republic: 3 Odos Caraoli kai Dimitriou (E); *Ambassador:* DIRK ONCKEN.
Guatemala: Jerusalem, Israel (E).
Guinea: Rome, Italy (E).
Honduras: Rome, Italy (E).
Hungary: 10 Odos Calvou, Psychico (E); *Ambassador:* BÉLA AGOSTON (also accred. to Cyprus).
Iceland: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
India: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Indonesia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Iran: 29 Odos Antinoros (E); *Ambassador:* AZIZOLLAH BEKLIK.
Iraq: 19 Odos Amaryllidos, Psychico (E); *Ambassador:* GHAIB M. MOUKHLIS.
Israel: 1 Marathonodromou St., Palaio Psychico; *Diplomatic Representative:* NISSIM YAISH.
Italy: 2 Odos Sekeri (E); *Ambassador:* LUIGI VALDETTARO DELLA ROCCHETTA.
Japan: 59 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* SHIGERU TOKUHISA.
Jordan: 14 Filikis Eterias (E); *Ambassador:* WALID SALAH.
Korea, Republic: 105 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Kuwait: 45 Odos Michalacopoulou (E); *Ambassador:* MUHALHIL MUHAMMAD ALMUDHAF.
Lebanon: 26 Leoforos Kifissias (E); *Ambassador:* EMILE MATTAR (also accred. to Romania).
Libya: 31 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* OMAR ABULQASIM EL JELEIDI.
Madagascar: Rome, Italy (E).
Malaysia: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Malta: Rome, Italy (E).
Mauritania: Tunis, Tunisia (E).
Mexico: 21 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ANTONIO GOMEZ ROBLEDO.
Mongolia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Morocco: Rome, Italy (E).
Nepal: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Netherlands: 4 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* FREDRIK CALKOEN.
New Zealand: 29 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* PETER OGDEN FAIRFAX.
Nigeria: Rome, Italy (E).
Norway: 40 Odos Ypsilantou (E); *Ambassador:* INGE REIDARSSOEN RINDAL.
Pakistan: 6 Odos Loukianou (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Panama: 82 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* Mme MARÍA LAKAS BAHAS.
Peru: Rome, Italy (E).
Philippines: Rome, Italy (E).
Poland: 22 Odos Chryssanthemon, Psychico (E); *Ambassador:* JAN BISZTYGA.
Portugal: 19 Odos Loukianou (E); *Ambassador:* HELDER DE MENDONÇA E CUNHA.
Romania: 14-16 Odos Ravine (E); *Ambassador:* ION BRAD (also accred. to Cyprus).
Saudi Arabia: 71 Odos Marathonodromou, Psychico (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh ABDULRAHMAN MOHAMED AL-BASSAM.
Senegal: Rome, Italy (E).
Somalia: Rome, Italy (E).
South Africa: 69 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN HENRY SELF.
Spain: 29 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO POCH Y GUTIÉRREZ DE CAVIEDES.
Sri Lanka: Rome, Italy (E).
Sudan: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Sweden: 4 Odos Meleagrou (E); *Ambassador:* IVAR ÖHMAN.
Switzerland: 2 Odos Iassiou (E); *Ambassador:* ETIENNE VALLOTTON.
Syria: 18 Vassileos Pavlou, Palaio Psychico (E); *Ambassador:* ADNAN MOURAD.
Thailand: Rome, Italy (E).
Tunisia: Rome, Italy (E).
Turkey: 8 Odos Vassileos Gheorghiou II (E); *Ambassador:* NECDET TEZEL.
Uganda: Paris, France (E).
U.S.S.R.: 7 Odos Hirodou Atticou (E); *Ambassador:* IVAN ULDATCHOV.
United Kingdom: 1 Odos Ploutarchou (E); *Ambassador:* Sir FRANCIS BROOKS RICHARDS, K.C.M.G., D.S.C.
U.S.A.: 91 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT MCCLOSKEY.
Uruguay: 7 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Venezuela: 112 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO SPINETTI BERTI.
Yugoslavia: 106 Leoforos Vasilissis Sofias (E); *Ambassador:* MILOVAN MARKOVIC.
Zaire: 3 Odos Digheni Griva, Filothei (E); *Ambassador:* GEYORO-TE-KULE.

Greece also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, the Bahamas, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Colombia, Ghana, Haiti, Ireland, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mali, Monaco, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Singapore, Tanzania, the Vatican City, Viet-Nam, the Yemen Arab Republic and Zambia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Constitution of 1975 provides for the establishment of a Special Supreme Tribunal. Other provisions in the constitution provide for a re-organization of parts of the judicial system to be accomplished through legislation.

Special Supreme Tribunal. This court has final jurisdiction in matters of constitutionality.

Council of State. The Council of State has appellate powers over acts of the administration upon application by civil servants or other civilians.

The Supreme Court. This is the supreme court in the State, having also appellate powers. It consists of four sections, three Civil and one Penal, and adjudicates in quorum.

Courts of Appeal. These are eleven in number. They have jurisdiction in cases of Civil and Penal Law of second degree, and, in exceptional cases, of first degree.

Courts of First Instance. There are fifty-eight Courts of First Instance with jurisdiction in cases of first degree, and in exceptional cases, of second degree. They are mixed courts, functioning both as Courts of First Instance and as Penal Courts.

In towns where Courts of First Instance sit there are also Criminal Courts and Juvenile Courts. Commercial Tribunals do not function in Greece, and all commercial cases are tried by ordinary courts of law. There are, however, Tax Courts in some towns.

Courts of the Justice of Peace. There are 360 of these courts throughout the country.

Magistrates' Courts (or simple Police Courts). There are 48.

In all the above courts, except those of the Justice of Peace, there are District Attorneys. In Courts of the Justice of Peace the duties of District Attorney are performed by the Public Prosecutor.

RELIGION

THE ORTHODOX CHURCH OF GREECE

The Greek branch of the Holy Eastern Orthodox Church is the officially established religion of the country, adhered to by nearly 97 per cent of the population. The administrative body of the Church is the Holy Synod of ten members, elected by the 66 bishops of the Hierarchy.

Primate of Greece: Archbishop SERAPHIM of Athens.

Within the Greek State there is also the semi-autonomous Church of Crete, composed of seven Metropolitans and the Holy Archbishopric of Crete. The Church is administered by a Synod consisting of the seven Metropolitans under the Presidency of the Archbishop; it is under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Oecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople, which also maintains a degree of administrative control.

Archbishop of Crete: The Most Reverend EUGENIUS PSALLIDAKIS (whose See is in Heraklion).

There are also four Metropolitan Sees of Dodecanese, which are spiritually and administratively dependent on the Oecumenical Patriarchate and, finally, the peninsula of Athos, which constitutes the region of the Holy Mountain (Mount Athos) and comprises twenty monasteries. These are dependent on the Oecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople, but are autonomous and are safeguarded constitutionally.

OTHER CHURCHES

The Roman Catholic Church (Latin Rite): There are an estimated 46,700 Catholics in Greece.

Archdiocese of Athens: Archbishopric, Odos Omirou 9, Athens 135; Archbishop Most Rev. NICOLAUS FOSCOLOS.

Archdiocese of Rhodes: Archbishopric, Odos Drágoni 43, Rhodes; Apostolic Administrator MICHEL PIERRE FRANZIDIS, O.F.M.

Metropolitan Archdiocese of Corfu, Zante and Cefalonia: Catholic Archbishopric, Corfu; Archbishop Mgr. ANTONIO VARTHALITIS.

Metropolitan Archdiocese of Naxos, Andros, Tinos and Myconos: Archbishopric, Tinos (summer residence); Naxos (winter residence); includes the suffragan

dioceses of Chios, Crete, Santorini, Syros and Milo; Archbishop Mgr. GIOVANNI PERRIS.

Apostolic Vicariate of Salonika (Thessaloniki): Leofores Vasilissis Olgas 120B, Thessaloniki; Apostolic Administrator DEMETRIO ROUSSOS, S.J.

The Roman Catholic Church (Byzantine Rite): 2 parishes (Athens and Jannitsa, Macedonia); 14 secular priests, 24 religious sisters, some 2,500 Catholics (1975 estimate); a seminary, a hospital, 2 student hostels, an old people's home; *Kalos Typos* publishing co.; publ. *Katholiki* (weekly), circ. 2,500.

Apostolic Exarchate for the Byzantine Rite in Greece: Odos Acharnon 246, Athens 815; Exarch Apostolic Mgr. ANARGHYROS PRINTESSIS, Titular Bishop of Gratianopolis.

The Roman Catholic Church (Armenian Rite): 1 secular priest, 640 Catholics.

Episcopacy of the Armenian Rite in Greece: René Pio St., Athens 409; Bishop JOHN KOYOUNIAN.

The Greek Evangelical Church (Presbyterian): 35 Ziini St., Athens 404; f. 1886; comprising 30 organized churches embraces about 3 per thousand of population; member of World Alliance of Reformed Churches; Moderator Rev. EMMANOUEL SMPRAN, M.Th.; publ. *Star of the East* (monthly).

Islam: the law provides as religious head of the Muslims a Chief Mufti; the Muslims in Greece possess a number of mosques and schools.

Judaism: the Jewish population of Greece, estimated in 1943 at 75,000 people, was decimated as a result of the German occupation. In 1973 there were about 5,000 Jews in Greece.

Rabbi of Athens: JACOB D. ARAR, 5 Melidoni St., Athens.

Central Board of the Jewish Communities of Greece: Odos P. Tsaldari 46, Athens; f. 1945; officially recognized representative body of the community; Pres. ALBERT I. COVO.

THE PRESS

In 1975 total newspaper circulation was about 1 million. Afternoon papers are more popular than morning ones; in the Athens area fewer than 100,000 papers are sold in the morning, but up to 400,000 in the afternoon.

MAJOR DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Morning papers are not published on Mondays, nor afternoon papers on Sundays.

Acropolis: Odos Fidiou 12, Athens; f. 1881; morning; Independent-Conservative; Publishers N. and D. BOTSIS; Editor CHRISTOS PHILIPPIDES; circ. 115,000.

Apogevmatini (The Afternoon): Odos Fidiou 12, Athens; f. 1952; Independent; Publishers N. and D. BOTSIS; Editor CHR. PASALARIS; circ. 150,000.

Athens Daily Post: 57 Stadiou St., Athens; f. 1958; morning; English; Publisher G. SKOURAS; Editor KONSTANTINE SKOURAS; circ. 10,000.

Athens News: Lekka 23-25, Athens; f. 1952; morning; English; Publisher-Prop. Y. HORN; circ. 15,000.

Athlitiki Icho (Athletics Echo): Odos Voulgari 2, Athens; f. 1945; morning; Editors A. SEMBOS, G. GEORGALAS; circ. 30,000.

Avgi (Dawn): 12 Ag. Constantiou St., Athens; f. 1952; banned 1967-74; morning; Communist Party of the Interior; Editor L. VOUTSAS.

Azat Or: Athens; morning; Armenian; Prop. O. ZAKARIAN.

Eleftheros Kosmos (Free World): Odos Panepistimiou 58, Athens; f. 1966; morning; Prop. S. CONSTANTOPOULOS; circ. approx. 30,000.

Eleftherotypia: 57 Panepistimiou St., Athens; Publisher CHR. TEGOPOULOS.

Ellinikos Vorras: Odos Tsimiski 79, Thessaloniki; f. 1935; morning; Prop. P. X. LEVANTIS; Editor S. CHRISTODOLOU; circ. 30,000.

Estia (Hearth): Odos Anthimou Gazi 7, Athens; f. 1898; evening; Editor ADONIS K. KYROU; circ. 15,000.

Imera (Day): Odos Michalakopoulou 61A, Patras; f. 1945; morning; Prop. Mrs. ANNA RIZOPOULOS; Dir. CHRISTOS RIZOPOULOS; circ. 6,000.

Imerissios Kiryx Patron: Odos Philopimenos 27, Patras; Publisher D. VRIS.

Kathimerini: Odos Socratous 57, Athens; f. 1919, banned 1967-74; morning; Conservative; Editor K. D. LOUNDRAS.

Makedonia: Odos Monastiriou 85, Thessaloniki; f. 1911; morning; Publisher J. VELLIDIS; circ. 25,000 (Sundays 46,000).

Naftemboriki (Daily Journal): Odos Piraeus 9-11, Athens; f. 1924; morning; non-political journal of finance, commerce and shipping; Publisher P. A. ATHANASIADES; circ. 25,000.

Nea Ellada: Athens; f. 1974; Communist Party of the Exterior.

Peloponnesos: Odos Gerocostopoulou 50, Patras; Editor Y. PAPAGELOUTSOU; circ. 5,000.

Rizospastis: Odos Fidiou 12, Athens; morning; Communist; Publisher N. KEPESIS.

Ta Nea (News): Odos Christou Lada 3, Athens; f. 1931; Liberal; evening; Publisher CHRISTOS LAMBRAKIS; circ. 200,000.

Thessaloniki: Monastiriou 85, Thessaloniki; f. 1963; evening; Prop. J. VELLIDIS.

To Vima (Tribune): Odos Christou Lada 3, Athens; f. 1922; morning; Liberal; Publisher C. LAMBRAKIS; Editor L. A. KARAPANAGIOLIS; circ. 75,000.

Vradyni: 9-11 Piraeus St., Athens; f. 1924; evening; Editor G. ATHANASSIADIS; circ. 250,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

Aktines: 14 Karytsi St., Athens 124; f. 1938; current affairs, science, philosophy, arts; aims to promote a Christian civilization; Publisher Christian Union; monthly; circ. 10,000.

Deltion Dioikiseos Epihiriseon (Business Administration Bulletin): Odos Rigiilis 26, Athens; monthly; Editor J. PAPAMICHALAKIS.

Economikos Tachydromos (Financial Courier): Odos Christou Lada 3, Athens; f. 1926; weekly; Dir. JOHN MARINOS; circ. 12,000.

Embros (Forward): Odos Christou Lada 1, Athens; f. 1896; independent; weekly; Editor A. E. PARASCHOS.

Epikaira: Odos Ioannidou 6, Athens; Amaroussion Papyrus Press E.P.E.; weekly.

Fantasio: Odos Ermou 8, Athens; weekly; Editor E. TERZOPOULOS.

Gynaika (Woman): 7 Frangoklissias Str., Paradissos Amaroussio, and 8 Hermou Str., Athens 126; f. 1950; fashion, beauty, handicrafts, cookery, social problems, fiction, knitting, embroidery; the only women's magazine in Greece; Publisher EVANGELOS C. TERZOPOULOS; circ. 155,000; fortnightly.

Makedoniki Zoi (Macedonian Life): Odos Franklin Roosevelt 70, Thessaloniki; monthly; Publisher C. TSOURKAS.

Naftika Chronika: Odos Notara 77, Piraeus; Publisher D. KOTAKIS; fortnightly.

Nea Estia (New Hearth): Odos Nikis 16, Athens; literary; fortnightly; Editor P. HARRIS.

Oikogeneiakos Thesavros (Family Treasure): Odos P. Solomou 64, Athens; weekly; Editor C. PAPA-CHRISTFILOU.

Paryassos: Odos Pl. Karytsi 8, Athens; Publisher G. ZORAS.

Politika Themata: Odos Chaurieu 5, Athens; Dir. I. CHORN.

Proto (First): Odos Fidiou 12, Athens; family magazine; weekly; Publishers N. and D. BOTSIS.

Tachydromos (The Courier): Odos Christou Lada 3, Athens; f. 1953; news magazine; weekly; Publisher C. LAMBRAKIS.

Technika Chronika (Technical Times): Odos Carageorgi Servias 4, Athens; f. 1952; general edition, on technical and economic subjects; monthly; circ. 12,000.

Vendeta: Odos Anaxagola 5, Athens; weekly; Prop. N. THEOFANIDIS.

Viomichaniki Epitheorissis (Industrial Review): Odos Zalocosta 4, Athens; f. 1934; industrial and economic review; monthly; Editors A. VOVOLINI, D. KARAMANOS; circ. 25,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Athenagence (Athens News Agency): 20 Akademias St., Athens; f. 1896; correspondents in leading capitals of the world and towns throughout Greece; Gen. Man. GEORGE ANASTASOPOULOS.

GREECE

- Emporiki:** 6 Philhellenon St., Athens 118; f. 1940; Pres. PH. COSTOPOULOS.
- Estia Insurance and Reinsurance Co. S.A.:** 6 Dragatsaniou St., Athens 122; f. 1943; Chair. G. VAVAS.
- Ethniki:** 8 Karageorgi Servias St., Athens 125; f. 1891; Gen. Man. N. TSAGRIDES.
- Ethnikon Idrima Asphalion tis Ellados:** 6 Agiou Constantinou, Athens 101; f. 1933; Gen. Man. J. KYRIAKOS.
- Evropaiiki Enosis:** 57 Stadiou St., Athens 142; f. 1973; Gen. Man. P. MINETTAS.
- Galaxias:** 56 Panepistimiou St., Athens 142; f. 1967; Gen. Man. G. YATRAKOS.
- Genikai Asfalilai tis Ellados (General Insurance Co. of Greece):** 1 Corai and Stadiou St., Athens 132; f. 1917; Man. Dir. G. J. POLITIS.
- Geniki Epagelmatiki:** 56 Panepistimou St., Athens 142; f. 1967; Gen. Man. J. CARAYANNIS.
- Geniki Ton Athinon:** 5 Christou Lada St., Athens 124; f. 1942; Gen. Man. X. ROUMBOS.
- Geor. H. Scourtis:** 58 Panepistimiou St., Athens 148; f. 1970; Gen. Man. G. SCOURTIS.
- Hellas:** 8 Dragatsaniou St., Athens 122; f. 1973; Gen. Man. N. ADAMANTIADIS.
- Hellenikon Lloyd:** 59 Panepistimiou St., Athens 142; f. 1942; Dir. L. J. ZAPHIRIS.
- Hellenoelvetiki:** 6 Ermou St., Athens 126; f. 1943; Pres. LEONIDAS GEORGAKOPOULOS.
- Hellenobretaniki:** 6 Panepistimiou St., Athens 134; f. 1974; Gen. Man. J. PALEOLOGHOS.
- Hermes:** 2 Christou Lada St., Athens 124; f. 1940; general insurance; Gen. Man. I. CHRISTODOULOU.
- Ikostos Aion:** 23 3rd September St., Athens 102; f. 1972; Gen. Man. N. KYLPASIS.
- Ilios:** 10 Mavromichali St., Athens 143; f. 1941; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. C. A. POTHITAKIS.
- Imperial Hellas:** 5 Veranzerou St., Athens 141; f. 1971; Gen. Man. S. JANNIS.
- Interamerican:** Interamerican Tower, 350 Syngrou Ave., Kallithea, Athens; f. 1971; Pres. DIMITRI CONTOMINAS.
- Intertrust:** 6 Othonos St., Athens 118; f. 1975; Man. Dir. DIMITRI CONTOMINAS.
- I Ioniki:** 1 Korai St., Athens 132; f. 1939; Gen. Man. TH. VELIMEZI.
- Iraklis:** 32 Amalias Ave., Athens 119; f. 1942; Gen. Man. J. GHIONIS.
- Kykladiki:** 59 Panepistimiou St., Athens 142; f. 1919; Gen. Man. G. SFIKAKIS.
- Laiki:** 8 Pasmazoglou St., Athens 122; f. 1942; Gen. Man. M. A. EM. HADJANDREOU.

Finance

- Merimna:** 45-47 Voulis St., Athens 118; f. 1943; Gen. Man. D. BALAS.
- Messoghios:** 165 Sygrou Ave., Athens; f. 1942; Gen. Man. E. TSAOUSIS.
- Oikonomiki:** 38 Capodistriou St., Athens 102; f. 1968; Gen. Man. D. NIKOLAIDIS.
- Olympiaki:** 21 Tsimiski St., Thessaloniki; f. 1962; Man. Dir. G. TARNATOROS.
- Orizon:** 26A Amalias Ave., Athens 118; f. 1965; Gen. Man. G. DRAKOS.
- Pangosmios:** 194 Syngrou Ave., Athens; f. 1975; Chair. E. KAMMENOS; Vice-Chair. S. CHARAMIS.
- Panhellinios:** 7 Stadiou St., Athens 125; f. 1918; Gen. Man. G. COURTSIS.
- Parthenon:** 2 Hippokratous St., Athens 143; f. 1972; Gen. Man. P. GERMANAKOS.
- Phoenix:** 2 Omirou St., Athens 133; f. 1928; general insurance; Gen. Man. G. VOYATZAKIS.
- Pigasos:** 16 Voukourestiou St., Athens 134; Gen. Man. M. PARASAKIS.
- Piraiiki:** 10 Georges St., Athens 141; f. 1943; Dir. Gen. THEOCHARIS LYCHROS.
- Plioktitai:** 17 Akademias St., Athens 134; f. 1942; Man. Dir. A. C. SFAKIANOS.
- Poseidon:** 163 Karaiskou St., Piraeus; f. 1972; Chair. ORESTIS VLISSIDES; Gen. Man. J. MELACOPIDIS.
- Promitheus:** 84 3rd September St., Athens 104; f. 1941; Gen. Man. C. GHONIS.
- I Proodos:** 196 Syngrou Ave., Athens; f. 1941; Gen. Man. JOHN MACRYMICHALOS.
- Propondis:** 6 Agiou Constantinou St., Athens 101; f. 1917; Gen. Man. I. KYRIAKOS.
- Transatlantic:** 102 Sygrou Ave., Athens; f. 1975; Gen. Man. G. DIAMANTOPOULOS.

A large number of foreign insurance companies also operate in Greece.

ASSOCIATIONS

- Insurers' Union of Greece:** 22 Voulis St., Athens 126; 35 mems.; Pres. Dr. J. CACLANIS; Man. C. CONSTANTINIDIS.
- Association of Insurance Companies Operating in Greece:** Odos Xenophontos 10, Athens 118; f. 1907; 93 mems.; Chair. M. PARASKAKIS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Athens Chamber of Commerce & Industry: 7 Akademias St., Athens, 134; f. 1919; Pres. CHRISTOS PANAGOS; Sec.-Gen. NIK. MANOUSSOS.

Handicraft Chamber of Athens: 18 Akademias St., Athens; Pres. KONSTANTINE VOGIATZIS; Sec.-Gen. SP. TSIRIKOS.

Handicraft Chamber of Piraeus: 111 Karaiskou St., Piraeus; f. 1925; Pres. CHRISTOS SIADIMAS; Sec.-Gen. EMM. MAVROGENIS; 18,500 mems.

Piraeus Chamber of Commerce & Industry: Pl. Fr. Roosevelt, Piraeus; f. 1919; Pres. E. NEIADAS; Dir.-Gen. EP. GIDAS; Sec. Gen. A. KALLAS.

Salonica Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Odos Tsimiski 29, Thessaloniki; f. 1919; Pres. VAS. PETRIDIS; Dir. E. DALLAS; 7,223 mems. (merchants and manufacturers).

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Association of Industries of Northern Greece: 29 Tsimiski St., Thessaloniki; f. 1914; Pres. F. KAZAZIS.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Hellenic Railways Organization Ltd.: 1 Karolou St., Athens 107; f. 1920; state railways. Total length of track: 2,476 (1975); Gov. K. PAPAGEORGIOU; Vice-Gov. M. FIKIORIS; Gen. Dirs. S. KERAMIDAS, M. KALLIANIS.

ROADS

In 1975 there were 36,483 km. of roads in Greece. Of this total 8,632 km. were main roads. There were 91 km. of motorway in 1974.

MOTORING ORGANIZATION

Automobile and Touring Club of Greece (ELPA): 2-4 Mesogion St., Athens 610; f. 1924; 37,000 mems.; publ. *News Bulletin* (monthly).

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are no navigable rivers in Greece.

The Corinth Canal: built 1893; over six km. long, links the Corinthian and Saronic Gulfs. The Canal shortens the journey from the Adriatic to the Piraeus by 325 km.; it is spanned by three single-span bridges, two for road and one for rail. The canal can be used by ships of a maximum draught of 22 ft. and a width of 60 ft. During 1976, 9,438 ships with a total tonnage of 4,616,852 n.r.t. passed through the Corinth Canal.

SHIPPING

In July 1976 there were 3,368 merchant ships under the Greek flag, including 2,353 cargo vessels, 490 tankers and 317 passenger ships. The total gross tonnage of the Greek merchant fleet was 30,237,837 in March 1977. At the end of 1976, 1,294 Greek-owned ships were sailing under foreign flags. The principal ports are Piraeus, Patras and Thessaloniki.

Among the largest shipping companies are:

Chandris Lines: 83 Kolokotroni St., Piraeus; Dirs. A. J. CHANDRIS, D. J. CHANDRIS, G. A. CHANDRIS, PH. G. POTAMIANOS.

Federation of Greek Industries: Odos Xenophon 5, Athens 118; f. 1907; 750 mems.; Pres. D. MARINOPOULOS; publs. *Information Bulletin*, *The State of Greek Industry*.

Hellenic Cotton Board: Syngrou Ave. 150, Athens 404; state organization; Pres. CHR. KATSABAS; Dir. PHILOTAS GEORGIADIS.

TRADE UNIONS

There are about 3,000 registered trade unions, grouped together in 57 federations. Most of these are affiliated to the General Confederation of Greek Labour (GCGL).

General Confederation of Greek Labour: Odos 28 Octovriou 69, Athens; f. 1918; 389,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. CHR. KARAMITSOS.

Pan-Hellenic Seamen's Federation: Livaros Building, Akti Miaouli 47-49, Piraeus; f. 1920; Gen. Sec. EMMANUEL SAITIS.

TRADE FAIR

International Fair of Thessaloniki: Thessaloniki; annually for three weeks starting on the Sunday after the beginning of September; Pres. J. VELLIDES; Dir.-Gen. Dr. RIGAS D. TZELEPOGLOU.

Hellenic Lines, Ltd.: 61-65 Filonos St., Piraeus; U.S. Atlantic and Mexican Gulf ports; Mediterranean, Red Sea, Persian Gulf, India, south and east Africa; Black Sea and Mediterranean-U.K. and north European ports; Adriatic ports; Gen. Man. P. G. CALLIMANOPOULOS.

Hellenic Mediterranean Lines Co. Ltd.: Electric Railway Station Building, Piraeus; f. 1929; passenger and cargo services in Mediterranean; Man. Dirs. A. G. YANNOULATOS, CONST. A. RINGAS.

John S. Latsis: 8 Othonos St., Athens 118; passenger and cargo services; 9 tankers, 2 passenger ships; Pres. J. S. LATSIS.

Michail A. Karageorgis S.A.: Karageorgis Building, Akti Kondylis and Aitolikou, Piraeus; 2 bulk carriers, 3 passenger and car ferries, 23 tankers, 1 cruise vessel.

Varnima Corporation International S.A.: 53-55 Akti Miaouli, Piraeus; worldwide oil transportation; 24 tankers; Dirs. G. J. VARDINOYANNIS, TH. J. VARDINOYANNIS.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Athens, Thessaloniki, Alexandroupolis, Corfu, Lesbos, Andravida, Rhodes and Heraklion/Crete, and 18 domestic airports.

Olympic Airways S.A.: 96-100 Syngrou Ave., Athens 402; f. 1957; state owned; domestic services linking principal cities and islands in Greece, and international services to Europe, the Middle East, U.S.A. and South Africa; fleet of two Boeing 747-200B, two 707-384C, two 707-384B, two 707-351C, seven 720B, six 727-284, six YS-11A; Pres. G. THEOPHANOUS; Dir.-Gen. Capt. E. VASSILIADIS.

Greece is also served by over 70 foreign airlines.

TOURISM

Ellinikos Organismos Tourismou (*National Tourist Organization of Greece*): Odos Amerikis 2, Athens; Pres. G. D. DASKALAKIS; Sec.-Gen. Tz. TZANNETAKIS.

OFFICES ABROAD

Australia and New Zealand: Greek National Tourist Organization, 51-57 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

Austria: Griechische Zentrale für Fremdenverkehr, 10 Kärntner Ring 5, Vienna.

Belgium: Office National Hellénique du Tourisme, 62-66 Boulevard de l'Impératrice, Brussels 1000.

Canada: Greek National Tourist Organization, 2 Place Ville Marie, Suite 67 Esso Plaza, Montreal, Quebec H3B 2C9.

France: Office National Hellénique du Tourisme, 3 ave. de l'Opéra, 75001 Paris.

Federal Republic of Germany: Griechische Zentrale für Fremdenverkehr, Neue Mainzer Str. 22, 6 Frankfurt/Main; Pacellistrasse 2, Promenadeplatz, Munich.

Italy: Ente Nazionale Ellenico per il Turismo, Via L. Bissolati 78-80, 00187 Rome.

Japan: Greek National Tourist Organization, No. 11 Mori Bldg., II Shiba Nishikubo, Akefuncho Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Netherlands: Griekse Nationale Organisatie voor Toerisme, Leidsestraat 13, Amsterdam.

Sweden: Grekiska Statens Turistbyrå, Grev Turegatan 2, Stockholm 5.

Switzerland: Griechische Zentrale für Fremdenverkehr, Gottfried Keller Str. 7, 8001 Zurich.

United Kingdom and Ireland: National Tourist Organization of Greece, 195-197 Regent St., London, W1R 8DL.

U.S.A.: Greek National Tourist Organization, c/o Greek Trade Center, 150 East 58th St., New York, N.Y. 10022 (temporary address); 627 West Sixth St., Los Angeles, California 90017.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

National Theatre of Greece: Ag. Koustantinou 20, Athens; ancient and modern drama.

Greek Art Theatre: Stoa Orpheos, Odos Stadiou, Athens; Dir. KAROLOS KOUN.

Lyriki Skini: Odos Akademias, Athens; opera and ballet; sponsored by the State.

Dora Stratou Greek Dance Group: summer performances (May-Sept.) at the Dora Stratou Theatre, Philopappos.

Hellinikon Chorodrama: 6 Psylla Street, Athens 118; Athens City Ballet Company; two dance schools, one for amateurs and one for professionals; classical, Greek and modern dance; Dir. and Choreographer Mrs. RALLOU MANOU.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Athens State Orchestra: 8 Zoodochou Pigis St., Athens 142.

State Orchestra of Thessaloniki: Thessaloniki; f. 1959 as Symphony Orchestra of Northern Greece, became State Orchestra in 1966; repertoire includes classical, romantic and modern works; Gen. Dir. and Permanent Conductor GEORGE THYMIS.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Greek Atomic Energy Commission (*Elliniki Epitropi Atomikis Energias*): Aghia Paraskevi, Attikis, Athens; f. 1954; five-member administrative cttee.; Pres. Prof. A. DELIYANNIS; Vice-Pres. Prof. K. KRIMBAS.

"Democritos" Nuclear Research Centre: Aghia Paraskevi Attiki, near Athens; laboratories for: physics, elec-

tronics, chemistry, biochemistry, experimental medicine, soil science, environmental radioactivity, radioisotope production, biology, technology, health physics, radioactive waste treatment installations; also reactor, accelerator and computer centre; Pres. Prof. A. DELIYANNIS.

UNIVERSITIES

Aristotelion Panepistimion Thessalonikis (*Aristotelian University of Salonika*): Thessaloniki; 265 professors, 33,415 students.

Athinisin Ethnikon kai Kapodistriakon Panepistimion (*National Capodistrian University of Athens*): Athens 143; 43,400 students.

Dimokriteion Panepistimiou Thrakis (*University of Thrace*): Komotini; 89 teachers, 650 students.

Ethnikon Metsovion Polytechnion (*National Technical University*): Athens; 450 teachers, 4,500 students.

Panepistimion Ioanninon (*University of Ioannina*): Ioannina; 155 teachers, 2,920 students.

Panepistimion Patron (*University of Patras*): Patras; 66 teachers, c. 5,000 students.

HUNGARY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Hungarian People's Republic lies in Eastern Europe, bounded to the north by Czechoslovakia, to the east by the U.S.S.R. and Romania, to the south by Yugoslavia and to the west by Austria. Its climate is continental with long, dry summers and severe winters. The language is Hungarian (Magyar). Roman Catholics are the largest single religious denomination, claiming between three and four million adherents. Other groups are the Hungarian Reformed Church, the Lutheran Church and the Hungarian Orthodox Church. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of three horizontal stripes of red, white and green. The capital is Budapest.

Recent History

Hungary allied itself with Germany during the Second World War, and having sought to break the alliance in 1944 was occupied by German forces. Liberated in 1945 by Soviet troops, Hungary became a Republic a year later. Land redistribution and nationalization measures followed, despite opposition from the Roman Catholic Church under Cardinal Mindszenty, until in 1949 a People's Republic was declared. Mátyás Rákosi became the leading figure as First Secretary of the Workers' Party. Opposition was subsequently removed by means of purges and political trials. Rákosi became Prime Minister in 1952 but after the death of Stalin a year later lost this post to the more moderate Imre Nagy, and a short period of liberalization followed. Rákosi, however, remained as First Secretary of the Party and in 1955 Nagy was forced to resign. András Hegedüs, sponsored by Rákosi, was appointed Prime Minister. In-fighting between the Rákosi and Nagy factions increased in 1956 after the revelations of the 20th C.P.S.U. Congress in Moscow; in July Rákosi was forced to resign but was replaced by a close associate Ernő Gerő. The consequent discontent led to demonstrations and in October 1956 fighting broke out. Nagy was returned as Prime Minister and headed a series of governments. He promised various controversial reforms, but fighting continued and in November a new government headed by János Kádár was set up. Soviet troops, stationed in Hungary under the 1947 peace treaty, were asked to intervene. Kádár also took over as head of the newly formed Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. He held the premiership until 1958 and from 1961 to 1965, and under his leadership government became less severe and more stable. Economic reforms, in particular those introduced in 1968, have brought a considerable increase in the standard of living and they have been accompanied by modest social and political reforms. The National Assembly elections of 1971 proved to be a cautious experiment in extending democracy, strengthening the right of the electorate to nominate candidates and giving them the opportunity to nominate two or more candidates for a given constituency, thus providing wider representation in the Assembly. A number of seats were contested in 1971 and in June 1975, when the elections resulted in a 99.6 per cent vote in favour of the Patriotic People's Front. The

electoral law was amended before the 1975 election to extend the life of the Assembly from four to five years.

Hungary is closely aligned with the countries of Eastern Europe through its membership of the Warsaw Pact, whose forces it joined in entering Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Government

Under the 1949 Constitution, the highest organ of state power in the Hungarian People's Republic is the unicameral National Assembly, with 352 members elected for five years by universal adult suffrage (at the last election, in June 1975, 318 members were elected unopposed while 34 seats were each contested by two candidates). The Assembly elects from its members a Presidential Council (20 members in 1977) to be its permanent organ and the state's executive authority, responsible to the Assembly. The President of the Council is the Head of State. The Council of Ministers, the highest organ of state administration, is elected by the Assembly on the recommendation of the Presidential Council.

Political power is held by the (Communist) Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (HSWP), the only legal party, which dominates the Patriotic People's Front. The Front presents an approved list of candidates, nominated at public meetings, for elections to representative bodies. No other candidates are permitted. The HSWP's highest authority is the Party Congress, which elects a Central Committee (125 members were elected in March 1975) to supervise Party work. The Central Committee elects a Political Committee (Politburo) of 15 members to direct policy.

For local administration Hungary is divided into 19 counties and the capital city.

Defence

Hungary was a founder member of the Warsaw Pact in 1955 and in 1969 joined the Geneva Disarmament Commission. Military service starts at the age of 18 years and lasts for a maximum of two years. Total regular forces in 1977 numbered 103,000: army 83,000, air force 20,000 and a marine force. There is also an armed force of 20,000 border guards and 60,000 Workers' Militia. The 1977 defence budget was 13,150 million forints.

Economic Affairs

In 1968 a new system of economic management was introduced, known as the "new economic mechanism". The official definition of the plan is "to harmonize State planning and market development". Until then the economy had been based on the standard Soviet central planning system, but under the new scheme industry is being decentralized to a certain extent. The aim is to evolve a Socialist market economy in which business enterprises produce what they want, engage in competition on the domestic and foreign markets and share profits among the workers.

The major targets of the fourth Five-Year Plan (1971-75) were exceeded. National income rose by 35 per cent over

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the previous five-year period, industrial production increased by 38 per cent, and agricultural output by 18 per cent. Investment expanded by 40 per cent, and foreign trade turnover went up by 60 per cent.

The 1976-80 Plan aims at increased productivity and efficiency, and envisages a 30-32 per cent increase in national income. It stresses the modernization of industry, and industrial production should rise by 33-35 per cent. The engineering and chemical industries, in particular, are being greatly expanded. Increased mechanization of agriculture is planned, and output should go up by 16-18 per cent. Investment is scheduled to rise by 25 per cent.

Hungary was formerly a predominantly agricultural country but, since the war, industry has become the largest sector of the economy. In 1975 industry employed 37 per cent of the labour force and produced 47 per cent of net material product. Hungary is an exporter of engineering products, machine tools, buses, telecommunications and electrical equipment, electronic and other instruments. It is still a large exporter of meat, fruit and vegetables and half its exports to Western European countries consists of agricultural produce. In 1975 and 1976, however, unfavourable weather conditions seriously affected agricultural output, and proposed targets were not reached. About 94 per cent of arable land is state or co-operatively owned. Vineyards cover 500,000 acres.

Industrial production rose by 5 per cent in 1975 and 6 per cent in 1976, while national income increased by 5 and 3 per cent respectively. In 1976 Hungary's foreign trade went up by 6 per cent over the previous year. Exports rose by 8 per cent, and imports by only 4 per cent. A 35 per cent cut in the overall visible trade deficit was achieved. Principal imports are crude oil, iron ore, copper and copper products, raw materials for the plastics industry, chemical fibres, artificial fertilizers, paper, cotton, animal foodstuffs, capital and consumer goods. A substantial part of imported raw materials comes from the Soviet Union, and increased costs have affected the planned growth rate of the Hungarian economy since 1975, when the cost of petroleum imports more than doubled.

Hungary is a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and, since 1973, of GATT. Trade with members of the CMEA accounts for almost 70 per cent of total foreign trade.

Transport and Communications

The Hungarian State Railways operate 7,914 kilometres of track, of which 1,196 kilometres are electrified. There are about 30,000 kilometres of main or secondary roads. Navigable inland waterways total some 1,688 kilometres. There is a small merchant fleet using mainly Hungarian-built vessels of an average tonnage of 1,100 tons. These operate from the Danube to Mediterranean ports and the United Kingdom. The state airline MALÉV has an extensive network of flights to Europe and the Middle East, but there are no internal flights in Hungary.

Social Welfare

Since April 1972, all Hungarian citizens have been covered by the country's social insurance network; in the same month the right to care in sickness, old age or disability was written into the Constitution.

The national insurance scheme is largely non-contribu-

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tory. Employees contribute between 3 and 10 per cent of salary to the pension fund. The employer pays 4 per cent for each person employed. Cost of health services and other social services is met by state subsidies and contributions from the place of work.

A uniform system of pensions was introduced in June 1975, whereby workers, employees and members of co-operatives draw between 33 and 75 per cent of their earnings, according to the number of years of service. Male workers are usually entitled to old-age pensions at the age of 60 and women at 55. Various other pensions are paid, including invalid pensions, widows' pensions, and orphans' allowances.

Social insurance covers sickness benefits which are available from the first day of sickness. Patients are entitled to sick pay for one year, or two years in the case of tuberculosis. All medical consultation and treatment is free, although a charge of 15 per cent of the total price is generally made for medicines and medical appliances. The social insurance scheme also covers maternity benefits.

Education

The Educational Act of 1961 modernized the Hungarian educational system and provided the basis of the present-day system. Various changes have been made since 1961, including the revision of the basic school system in 1963, and the introduction of a uniform curriculum in the grammar school in 1965. Children under the age of 3 years attend crèches (*bölcsődék*), and those between the ages of 3 and 6 years attend kindergartens (*óvodák*). Crèches come under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health, but kindergartens are considered part of the education system and come under the Ministry of Education. They are not compulsory, but in 1976 almost 80 per cent of children in this age group were attending. Compulsory education begins for the Hungarian child at 6 years of age when he attends the basic school (*általános iskola*). Basic education continues until the child is 14, during which time he will be taught general subjects together with some practical training. Provision is made in the basic school for talented children, particularly those who are linguistically inclined. Facilities for secondary education were improved as a result of the 1961 Educational Act. Children are now required to attend school until the age of 16 years. There are four types of secondary school, excluding special schools for the very gifted or, alternatively, the backward or abnormal child. The majority of children prefer to continue with their education after 16 years of age. The most popular types of secondary school are the grammar school (*gimnázium*) and the *technikum*. The *gimnázium* provides a four-year course of mainly academic studies, although some vocational training does figure on the curriculum. The *technikum* offers full vocational training together with a general education, emphasis being laid on practical work. Apprentice training schools (*ipari tanulók gyakorló iskolái*), are attached to factories, agricultural co-operatives, etc., and lead to full trade qualifications. General education is less important as part of the curriculum in this type of school. Further educational reform is being directed at revising the curricula and the way in which the performance of pupils is assessed.

Over the past few years demand for education in Hungary has been increasing at an exceptional rate and this is

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reflected in the government's promotion of educational expansion. Both the number of higher educational institutes and the number of students have increased considerably since before the Second World War, and there are about 110,000 students in 56 higher institutes, including 9 universities and 9 technical universities.

Tourism

Tourism is developing rapidly. Lake Balaton is the main holiday centre for boating, bathing and fishing. The cities have great historical and recreational attractions. Budapest has numerous swimming pools watered by thermal springs. In 1976 there were 9,910,400 foreign visitors.

Nationals of Czechoslovakia, Finland, Poland, Romania, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia do not require visas to enter Hungary.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport. Swimming, athletics and fencing are also much favoured. Winter sports are

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popular. Hunting in many parts of the country attracts large numbers of foreign visitors, notably from Germany.

Public Holidays

1978: March 27th (Easter Monday), April 4th (Liberation Day), May 1st (Labour Day), August 20th (Constitution Day), November 7th (October Revolution Day), December 25th and 26th (Christmas).

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 fillér = 1 forint.

Tourist rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 35.50 forints;

U.S. \$1 = 20.27 forints.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION				ESTIMATED POPULATION	
	January 1st, 1960	January 1st, 1970			Mid-1976	Mid-1977
		Male	Female	Total		
93,031.6 sq. km.*	9,961,044	5,003,651	5,318,448	10,322,099	10,602,000	10,645,000

* 35,920 square miles.

Languages (1970 Census): Magyar (Hungarian) 98.5 per cent; German 0.4 per cent; Slovak 0.2 per cent; Romany 0.3 per cent; Croatian 0.2 per cent; Romanian 0.1 per cent.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

	AREA (sq. km.)	RESIDENT POPULATION (January 1st, 1977)	DENSITY (per sq. km.)	COUNTY TOWN (population at January 1st, 1977)
<i>Counties:</i>				
Baranya	4,487	433,300	96.6	Pécs 165,326
Bács-Kiskun	8,362	570,300	68.2	Kecskemét 92,741
Békés	5,632	433,200	76.9	Békéscsaba 64,085
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	7,247	794,600	109.6	Miskolc 203,393
Csongrád	4,263	458,900	107.6	Szeged 173,347
Fejér	4,374	415,400	95.0	Székesfehérvár 98,737
Győr-Sopron	4,012	425,900	106.2	Győr 121,930
Hajdú-Bihar	6,212	545,400	87.8	Debrecen 191,918
Heves	3,638	345,500	95.0	Eger 58,382
Komárom	2,250	317,000	140.9	Tatabánya 72,749
Nógrád	2,544	235,600	92.6	Salgótarján 44,564
Pest	6,393	959,000	150.0	Budapest* 2,081,696
Somogy	6,035	361,200	59.9	Kaposvár 71,042
Szabolcs-Szatmár	5,937	572,700	96.5	Nyíregyháza 95,194
Szolnok	5,608	444,100	79.2	Szolnok 73,692
Tolna	3,703	258,200	69.7	Széksárd 31,762
Vas	3,337	281,500	84.4	Szombathely 79,361
Veszprém	5,186	428,100	82.5	Veszprém 51,308
Zala	3,288	263,700	80.2	Zalaegerszeg 51,480
<i>Capital City</i>				
Budapest*	525	2,081,700	3,965.1	—
TOTAL	93,033	10,625,300	114.2	—

* Budapest has separate County status. The area and population of the city are not included in the larger County which it administers.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS
(Population at January 1st, 1977)

Budapest (capital)	2,081,696	Székesfehérvár	98,737
Miskolc	203,393	Nyíregyháza	95,194
Debrecen	191,918	Kecskemét	92,741
Szeged	173,347	Szombathely	79,361
Pécs	165,326	Szolnok	73,692
Győr	121,930	Tatabánya	72,749

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1969	154,318	15.0	95,614	9.3	116,659	11.3
1970	151,819	14.7	96,612	9.4	120,197	11.6
1971	150,640	14.5	94,202	9.1	123,009	11.9
1972	153,265	14.7	97,710	9.4	118,991	11.4
1973	156,224	15.0	101,614	9.8	123,366	11.8
1974	186,288	17.8	99,962	9.5	125,816	12.0
1975	194,165	18.4	103,636	9.8	130,954	12.4
1976	185,395	17.6	n.a.	9.5	132,123	12.5

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*
(Census of January 1st, 1970)

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing .	751,842	471,383	1,223,225
Mining and Quarrying	140,537	21,579	162,116
Manufacturing	898,292	726,947	1,625,239
Construction	84,593	22,694	107,287
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services .	312,685	57,359	370,044
Commerce and Business Services	161,806	258,138	419,944
Transport, Storage and Communications . . .	267,115	77,673	344,788
Other Activities	316,614	419,419	736,033
TOTAL	2,933,484	2,055,192	4,988,676

* Figures exclude persons seeking work for the first time and 214,893 apprentices.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYED
(‘000 persons at January each year)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Agriculture and Forestry	1,116.4	1,088.5	1,066.0	1,031.7
Manufacturing, Mining, Electricity and Water .	1,882.4	1,884.6	1,864.5	1,845.8
Construction	414.3	417.1	422.2	416.5
Commerce	442.6	458.3	467.4	476.0
Transport and Communications	383.3	390.1	402.9	403.5
Services (incl. gas and sanitary services) . .	834.6	846.9	870.2	909.6
TOTAL	5,073.6	5,085.5	5,093.2	5,083.1

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE, 1976
(‘000 hectares)

Arable Land	4,953.7
Gardens	154.2
Orchards	163.0
Vineyards	199.8
Meadows	376.5
Pastures	910.0
Forest Land	1,555.6
Reeds	34.0
Other Land and Inland Water	956.5
TOTAL	9,303.3

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (‘000 hectares)			PRODUCTION (‘000 metric tons)		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Wheat	1,324	1,251	1,325	4,968	4,005	5,143
Rye	106	104	93	175	147	156
Barley	271	257	228	894	699	747
Oats	33	45	39	78	87	86
Maize	1,461	1,413	1,339	6,195	7,088	5,098
Rice	28	27	28	56	69	32
Potatoes	108	100	90	1,364	1,268	1,087
Sugar Beet	98	127	129	3,707	4,080	3,942
Grapes	210	206	200	690	813	742

LIVESTOCK

	March 1973	Dec. 1974	Dec. 1975	Dec. 1976
Cattle	1,965,000	2,017,000	1,904,000	1,887,000
Pigs	6,980,000	8,293,000	6,953,000	7,854,000
Sheep	2,259,000	2,021,000	2,039,000	2,347,000
Horses	189,000	163,000	156,000	147,000
Goats	35,000*	35,000	15,000	n.a.
Chickens	55,219,000	54,329,000	53,389,000	60,498,000
Ducks	2,064,000	1,567,000	1,284,000	1,469,000
Geese	980,000	908,000	742,000	805,000
Turkeys	980,000	741,000	640,000	729,000
Bee Colonies	457,540†	355,143	349,116	350,000

* FAO estimate.

† At December.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976
Beef and Veal	123,800	145,900	140,000*
Mutton and Lamb	6,300	6,600	6,000†
Pig Meat	810,000	843,000	715,000*
Horse Meat	800	1,200	2,000†
Poultry Meat	252,000	259,600	285,000†
Edible Offal	45,300	47,300	44,000†
Edible Pig Fat	298,000	296,300	n.a.
Cows' Milk†	2,018,000	1,977,000	2,022,000
Sheep's Milk	56,000	52,000	54,000†
Goats' Milk	8,000	4,000	4,000†
Butter|| . . . . .	20,010	17,914	19,482
Cheese: from Cows' Milk|| . . . . .	46,500	44,000	} 48,703†
from Sheep's Milk|| . . . . .	1,500	1,000	
from Goats' Milk	1,064†	1,109†	
Dried Milk	11,700	16,800	23,171
Hen Eggs	201,000	222,455	225,000†
Honey	6,969	8,719	10,814
Wool: Greasy	8,293	8,393	8,523
Clean	3,981	4,029	4,100†
Cattle Hides	14,229	18,246	18,038
Pig Skins	15,309	14,119	12,210

* Unofficial estimate.

† FAO estimate.

‡ Including milk sucked by young animals.

|| Factory production only, i.e. butter and cheese produced at milk plants, excluding farm production.

FORESTRY

('000 cubic metres)

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

	1974	1975	1976
Industrial Wood . . .	3,030	3,136	3,128
Fuel Wood . . .	2,218	2,248	2,461
TOTAL . . .	5,248	5,384	5,589

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

	1974	1975	1976
Coniferous (soft wood) . . .	487	455	483
Broadleaved (hard wood) . . .	233	238	287
TOTAL . . .	720	693	770

FISHING

	1974	1975	1976
Total Catch (metric tons) . . .	30,159	30,788	31,855

MINING

	1974	1975	1976
Hard Coal . . . ('000 metric tons)	3,209	3,020	2,934
Brown Coal . . . (" " ")	15,281	14,963	14,779
Lignite . . . (" " ")	7,271	6,904	7,544
Crude Petroleum . . . (" " ")	1,997	2,006	2,142
Iron ore:			
gross weight . . . (" " ")	545	642	602
metal content . . . (" " ")	128	153	142
Bauxite . . . (" " ")	2,751	2,890	2,918
Natural Gas . . . (million cu. metres)	5,101	5,182	6,082

INDUSTRY

	1974	1975	1976
Pig Iron . . . ('000 metric tons)	2,290	2,219	2,221
Crude Steel . . . (" " ")	3,468	3,673	3,652
Rolled Steel . . . (" " ")	2,392	2,675	2,857
Aluminium . . . (" " ")	69.0	70.2	70.5
Cement . . . (" " ")	3,437	3,759	4,298
Nitrogenous Fertilizer . . . (" " ")	1,918	2,056	2,402
Superphosphates . . . (" " ")	1,021	1,090	994
Refined Sugar . . . (" " ")	266.9	307.8	303.4
Buses and Lorries . . . (number)	11,727	13,210	12,993
Cotton Fabrics . . . ('000 sq. metres)	354,671	352,124	352,861
Leather Footwear . . . ('000 pairs)	41,103	43,155	44,716
Electric Power . . . (million kWh)	18,981	20,465	22,049
Woollen Cloth . . . ('000 sq. metres)	40,158	39,003	41,317
Television Sets . . . ('000)	395	400	412

FINANCE

100 fillér=1 forint.

Coins: 10, 20 and 50 fillér; 1, 2, 5 and 10 forints.

Notes: 20, 50, 100 and 500 forints.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling=35.50 forints; U.S. \$1=20.27 forints (non-commercial rates).
1,000 forints=£28.17=\$49.33.

Note: Prior to August 1971 the forint was officially valued at 8.52 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=11.737 forints). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the value was 9.25 cents (\$1=10.81 forints). In terms of sterling, the basic exchange rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=28.169 forints (1 forint=3.55 pence). Since January 1st, 1976, the basic rate, used for calculating the value of foreign trade, has been dispensed with.

STATE BUDGET
(million forints)

REVENUE	1974	1975	1976
Share in Profits of State Enterprises*	216,461	234,930	252,139
Taxes and Other Receipts from Agricultural Co-operatives	6,838	8,024	8,175
Taxes from Population	15,385	16,242	17,043
Other Receipts	42,123	54,068	43,027
TOTAL REVENUE	280,807	313,264	320,384
Deficit	3,490	2,960	2,490
	284,297	316,224	322,874

EXPENDITURE	1974	1975	1976
Investments and National Economy	153,398	168,419	168,821
Social Welfare and Health	11,613	12,839	13,759
Social Security	36,754	43,037	49,360
Education	19,881	21,978	23,482
Science, Art and Culture			
Defence	10,564	11,811	11,671
Public Order and Legal Security	6,910	7,402	7,589
Administration	4,478	4,907	5,049
Other Expenditure	40,699	45,831	43,143
TOTAL	284,297	316,224	322,874

* Including industrial and consumer co-operatives. Figures include turnover tax, social insurance premiums and other receipts from enterprises.

Source: Magyar Közlöny (Official Hungarian Gazette).

1977: estimated revenue 359,200 million forints; estimated expenditure 362,400 million forints.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

NET MATERIAL PRODUCTS*
('000 million forints at current prices)

ACTIVITIES OF THE MATERIAL SPHERE	1973	1974	1975 (est.)
Agriculture and Fishing	63.7	63.6	63.3
Forestry and Logging	1.9	2.3	2.3
Industry†	147.6	163.3	187.3
Construction	42.8	47.9	51.4
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	58.9	53.1	59.2
Transport and Storage	17.1	19.1	20.3
Communications	3.6	3.8	4.1
Others‡ (incl. import duties)	18.4	16.9	8.0
TOTAL	354.0	369.9	395.9

* Defined as the total net value of goods and "productive" services, including turnover taxes, produced by the economy. This excludes economic activities not contributing directly to material production, such as public administration, defence and personal and professional services.

† Manufacturing, mining, electricity and gas.

‡ Including water supply.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million exchange forints)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976†
Imports c.i.f. .	22,631	29,410	35,098	34,093	37,299	51,010	61,537	230,056
Exports f.o.b. .	24,462	27,197	29,355	35,583	42,039	46,927	52,170	204,834

* Figures include war reparations, foreign aid imports and stores and bunkers for foreign ships and aircraft. Also included are goods purchased abroad for the account of Hungary and shipped to third countries without crossing Hungarian frontiers. Exports exclude parcel post.

† From January 1st, 1976, data are expressed in forints and are not comparable with the earlier figures which are in exchange forints. The average value of the forint in 1976 was 2.408 U.S. cents, about 0.26 of the value of the exchange forint of 1975.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million forints)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1976	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1976
Food and live animals	20,852.3	Food and live animals	40,700.6
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	4,730.7	Live animals	5,928.4
Animal feeding-stuff (excl. cereals)	6,742.7	Meat and meat preparations	10,844.5
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	21,865.6	Cereals and cereal preparations	9,015.3
Cork and wood	4,415.3	Vegetables and fruit	9,994.8
Textile fibres and waste	6,275.6	Beverages and tobacco	4,468.3
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. (incl. electric current)	28,443.0	Beverages	4,428.8
Coal, coke and briquettes	4,701.2	Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	9,691.5
Petroleum, petroleum products, etc.	19,925.7	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. (incl. electric current)	6,080.7
Chemicals and related products	30,541.7	Petroleum, petroleum products, etc.	5,404.8
Organic chemicals	4,054.7	Chemicals and related products	17,071.1
Inorganic chemicals	4,252.8	Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	8,367.7
Manufactured fertilizers	4,937.8	Basic manufactures	33,215.8
Artificial resins and plastic materials, etc.	5,306.4	Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	7,143.1
Basic manufactures	43,909.4	Iron and steel	12,234.1
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	4,609.8	Non-ferrous metals	4,593.9
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	7,194.8	Machinery and transport equipment	68,636.9
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	4,372.9	Telecommunications and recording apparatus	5,581.5
Iron and steel	11,822.6	Road vehicles and parts (excl. tyres, engines and electrical parts)	20,812.1
Non-ferrous metals	8,062.8	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	23,870.5
Other metal manufactures	4,710.0	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories (excl. footwear)	8,589.9
Machinery and transport equipment	71,387.7	Footwear	4,229.8
Road vehicles and parts (excl. tyres, engines and electrical parts)	16,221.8		
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	10,258.9		
TOTAL (incl. others)	230,056.0	TOTAL (incl. others)	204,833.5

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(million exchange forints)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1974	1975	1976†	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1974	1975	1976†
Austria	2,525.8	2,301.1	11,028.7	Austria	1,638.3	1,225.7	7,475.1
Brazil	570.3	651.2	5,579.1	Bulgaria	806.9	768.2	2,937.2
Bulgaria	630.8	897.7	3,041.6	Czechoslovakia	4,300.0	4,370.8	15,334.1
Czechoslovakia	3,818.6	4,605.9	14,669.6	France	613.2	579.3	3,805.5
France	1,066.8	1,175.7	5,384.1	German Dem. Rep.	4,767.1	5,648.7	18,624.6
German Dem. Rep.	4,845.3	6,363.4	20,213.4	Germany, Fed. Rep.. . . .	2,819.1	2,729.1	16,293.1
Germany, Fed. Rep.. . . .	4,873.3	4,399.9	22,042.0	Iraq	518.4	668.4	3,570.0
Iraq	527.5	987.9	3,099.9	Italy	2,067.5	1,804.7	8,216.5
Italy	2,146.2	1,786.0	9,191.0	Poland	2,730.4	2,726.6	9,006.0
Netherlands	784.0	667.0	3,624.1	Romania	1,866.3	1,459.0	5,569.8
Poland	2,353.9	3,026.9	10,117.0	Switzerland	859.3	576.7	4,695.9
Romania	1,232.9	2,175.6	5,386.2	U.S.S.R.	14,989.4	20,277.7	61,920.5
Sweden	647.9	813.3	3,321.3	Yugoslavia	1,200.5	1,141.2	5,612.8
Switzerland	771.7	926.5	5,761.4				
U.S.S.R.	14,521.9	21,504.1	63,187.5				
United Kingdom	1,103.7	1,081.5	4,589.3				
U.S.A.	1,156.5	1,145.1	4,550.8				
Yugoslavia	1,040.8	779.8	3,939.3				
TOTAL (incl. others)	51,009.9	61,537.4	230,056.0	TOTAL (incl. others)	46,926.9	52,169.8	204,833.5

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of last consignment.

† From January 1st, 1976, data are expressed in forints and are not comparable with the earlier figures which are in exchange forints.

Source: Központi Statisztikai Hivatal, *Külkereskedelmi statisztikai évkönyv*.

TOURISM

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Foreign Tourists	3,810,576	4,655,200	4,995,400	5,550,700
Foreign Visitors in Transit	3,430,024	3,634,800	4,408,600	4,359,700
TOTAL	7,240,600	8,290,000	9,404,000	9,910,400

TOURISTS BY ORIGIN
(including visitors in transit)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Austria	331,798	348,200	353,000	388,000
Bulgaria	339,618	368,600	407,000	401,000
Czechoslovakia	2,775,217	3,205,200	4,032,000	3,962,000
German Democratic Republic	511,232	659,900	785,000	827,000
Germany, Federal Republic	338,765	382,000	352,000	353,000
Poland	909,938	892,600	941,000	1,310,000
Romania	382,857	451,400	388,000	427,000
U.S.S.R.	230,402	264,300	263,000	299,000
Yugoslavia	971,997	1,258,200	1,416,000	1,487,000
TOTAL (incl. others)	7,240,600	8,290,000	9,404,000	9,910,400

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS
(million)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Passengers Carried	500.4	491.5	481.7	462.6	452.0
Passenger-kilometres	16,130	16,025	16,454	15,813	15,563
Net ton-kilometres	20,051	21,307	23,113	23,532	23,149

ROADS
MOTOR VEHICLES IN USE
 (at year's end)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Passenger Cars	340,202	408,500	490,760	579,876	654,794
Goods Vehicles*	100,347	98,304	107,163	120,961	125,115
Buses and Coaches	12,986	13,281	14,041	15,630	17,412
Motor Cycles and Mopeds	699,502	719,337	726,459	721,625	722,129

* Excluding tractors.

CIVIL AVIATION*

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Kilometres Flown	11,977,000	13,750,000	12,230,000	13,753,000
Passengers Carried	394,878	501,669	464,945	466,298
Passenger-km.	472,765,000	599,341,000	555,621,000	552,702,000
Cargo Carried: metric tons	6,604	8,621	6,559	8,489
Cargo tonne-km.	11,131,000	15,221,000	12,059,000	19,350,000

* Source: Hungarian Airlines (MALÉV).

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Freight carried . . . ('000 tons)	2,862	2,889	2,962	3,045	3,028
Million ton-kilometres	1,386	1,490	1,618	1,468	1,503

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Radio Licences	2,533,000	2,541,000	2,537,000	2,559,000
Television Sets	2,199,076	2,295,000	2,390,000	2,477,000
Books Titles (including translations)	6,891	7,281	7,730	8,391
Daily Newspapers	29	29	29	29
Average Daily Circulation	2,550,000	2,640,000	2,681,000	2,715,000

EDUCATION
 (1976-77)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS OR INSTITUTES	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Nursery	4,198	22,445	349,209
Primary	4,214	68,425	1,072,423
Secondary	529	14,454	373,372
Higher	56	12,233	110,528

Source (except where otherwise stated): Hungarian Central Statistical Office, 1525 Budapest II, Keltői Károly u. 5-7.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Adopted in August 1949; amended April 1972.)

NATIONAL STATUS

Hungary is a People's Republic, a State of workers and working peasants, in which all power belongs to the working people and is exercised through elected representatives. The Republic defends the power and liberty of the working people and the independence of the country and opposes the exploitation of man.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

The bulk of the means of production is owned by the State, by public bodies or by co-operative organizations, and state and co-operative ownership enjoy equal status. Means of production may also be privately owned. The national economy is directed by the State power of the people. The economic life of the Republic is determined by a State national economic plan in which the State strives to expand the forces of production, increase national wealth, raise material and cultural standards and strengthen the defences of the country. All natural resources, means of communication, banks, mines and major industrial plants are the property of the State. Foreign trade is carried out both by state trading companies and by companies and enterprises with export-import rights.

The Republic recognizes and guarantees the right of the working peasants to the land and regards it as its duty to assist the socialist development of agriculture. The State supports every genuine co-operative movement of the workers that is directed against exploitation. The Constitution recognizes and protects all property acquired by labour and guarantees the right of inheritance. Private enterprise is not allowed to run counter to the public interest.

Labour is the base of the social order and every able-bodied citizen has the right and the duty to work to the best of his ability. By their labour, the workers serve the cause of socialist construction.

GOVERNMENT PARLIAMENT

The highest organ of State authority in the Hungarian People's Republic is Parliament which exercises all the rights deriving from the sovereignty of the people and determines the organization, direction and conditions of government. Parliament enacts laws, determines the State budget, decides the national economic plan, elects the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers, directs the activities of ministries, decides upon declaring war and concluding peace and exercises the prerogative of amnesty.

Parliament is elected for a term of five years and members enjoy immunity from arrest and prosecution without parliamentary consent. It meets at least twice a year and is convened by the Presidential Council or by a written demand of one-third of its members. It elects a speaker, two deputy speakers and six recorders from among its own members, and it lays down its own rules of procedure and agenda. As a general rule, the sessions of Parliament are held in public.

Parliament has the right of legislation which can be initiated by the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers or any member of Parliament. Decisions are valid only if at least half of the members are present, and they require a simple majority. Constitutional changes require a two-thirds majority. Acts of Parliament are

signed by the President and the Secretary of the Presidential Council. Parliament may set up committees.

Parliament may pronounce its dissolution before the expiration of its term, and in the event of an emergency may prolong its mandate or may be re-convened after dissolution. A new Parliament must be elected within three months of dissolution and convened within one month of polling day. At its first sitting Parliament elects from among its members the Presidential Council, consisting of a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and seventeen members. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers, its Deputy Chairmen and its members are ineligible for election to the Presidential Council.

Members of Parliament are elected on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot, and they are accountable to their constituents, who may recall them. All citizens of eighteen years and over have the right to vote, with the exception of those who are unsound of mind, and those who are deprived of their civil rights by a court of law.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

The Presidential Council may issue the writ for a general election, convene Parliament, initiate legislation, hold plebiscites, direct local government, conclude international treaties, appoint diplomatic representatives, ratify international treaties, appoint higher civil servants and officers of the armed forces, award orders and titles, and exercise the prerogative of mercy. It may annul or modify by-laws, dissolve local organs of government and, when Parliament is not in session, may enact laws. The Presidential Council is responsible to Parliament, which can recall it.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The highest organ of State administration is the Council of Ministers, responsible to Parliament and consisting of a Chairman, Deputy Chairmen, Ministers of State and other Ministers who are elected by Parliament on the recommendation of the Presidential Council. The Council of Ministers directs the work of the ministries (listed in a special enactment), and ensures the enforcement of laws and the fulfilment of economic plans; it may issue decrees and annul or modify measures taken by any central or local organ of government.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

The local organs of State power are the county, district, town, borough and town precinct councils, whose members are elected for a term of five years by the voters in each area. Local councils direct economic, social and cultural activities in their area, prepare local economic plans and budgets and supervise their fulfilment, enforce laws, supervise subordinate organs, maintain public order, protect public property and individual rights, direct local economic enterprises and support co-operatives. They may issue regulations and annul or modify those of subordinate councils. Local Councils are administered by an Executive Committee elected by and responsible to them.

JUDICATURE

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of the Hungarian People's Republic, county and district courts. The Supreme Court exercises the right of supervising in principle the judicial activities and practice of all other courts.

HUNGARY

All judicial offices are filled by election; Supreme Court, county and district court judges are all elected for an indefinite period; the President of the Supreme Court is elected by Parliament. All court hearings are public unless otherwise prescribed by law, and those accused are guaranteed the right of defence. Under a new law on criminal procedure which came into force on January 1st, 1974, an accused person must be considered innocent until proved guilty.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

The function of the Chief Public Prosecutor is to watch over the observance of the law. He is elected for a period of six years by Parliament, to whom he is responsible. The organization of public prosecution is under the control of the Chief Public Prosecutor, who appoints the public prosecutors.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS

The Hungarian People's Republic guarantees for its citizens the right to work and to remuneration, the right

The Constitution, The Government, National Assembly

of rest and recreation, the right to care in old age, sickness or disability, the right to education, and equality before the law; women enjoy equal rights with men. Discrimination on grounds of sex, religion or nationality is a punishable offence. The State also ensures freedom of conscience, religious worship, speech, the Press and assembly. The right of workers to organize themselves is stressed in order to promote democracy, socialist construction, cultural and educational development and international solidarity. The freedom of the individual, and the privacy of the home and of correspondence are inviolable. Freedom for creative work in the sciences and the arts is now also guaranteed by the Constitution under the amendments adopted in 1972.

The basic freedoms of all workers are guaranteed and foreign citizens enjoy the right of asylum.

It is the fundamental duty of all citizens to defend the property of the people, consolidate social assets, increase economic strength, raise the living standards and cultural level of the workers, and strengthen the people's democratic system. Military service and the defence of their country are the duties of all citizens.

THE GOVERNMENT

(November 1977)

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

President: PÁL LOSONCZI.

Vice-Presidents: SÁNDOR GÁSPÁR, Dr. REZSŐ TRAUTMANN.

Secretary: LAJOS CSETERKI.

Members:

Dr. TIBOR BARTHA	LÁSZLO NÁNÁSI
Mrs. PÁL BODONYI	KÁROLY NÉMETH
SÁNDOR GYŐRE	Dr. GYULA ORTUTAY
Dr. RICHÁRD HORVÁTH	Dr. GÁBOR PETRI
JÁNOS KÁDÁR	IGNÁC PIÓKER
GYULA KÁLLAI	JÓZSEF SOMOGYI
MÁRTA KÁRPÁTI	GYULA USZTA
IMRE KATONA	Mrs. ISTVÁN VASS

POLITICAL COMMITTEE OF THE HUNGARIAN SOCIALIST WORKERS' PARTY

Members:

GYÖRGY ACZÉL	GYÖRGY LÁZÁR
ANTAL APRÓ	PÁL LOSONCZI
VALÉRIA BENKE	Dr. LÁSZLO MAROTHY
BÉLA BISZKU	DEZSŐ NEMES
JENŐ FOCK	KÁROLY NÉMETH
SÁNDOR GÁSPÁR	MIKLÓS OVÁRI
ISTVÁN HUSZÁR	ISTVÁN SÁRLÓS
JÁNOS KÁDÁR	

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Prime Minister: GYÖRGY LÁZÁR.

Deputy Prime Ministers: GYÖRGY ACZÉL, JÁNOS BORBÁNDI, FERENC HAVASI, GYULA SZEKÉR, Dr. ISTVÁN HUSZÁR.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: FRIGYES PUJA.

Minister of Home Affairs: ANDRÁS BENKEI.

Minister of Defence: LAJOS CZINEGE.

Minister of Agriculture and Food: Dr. PÁL ROMÁNY.

Minister of Finance: Dr. LAJOS FULUVÉGI.

Minister of Health: Dr. EMIL SCHULTHEISZ.

Minister of Education: Dr. KÁROLY POLINSZKY.

Minister of Culture: Dr. IMRE POZSGAI.

Minister of Internal Trade: VILMOS SÁGHY.

Minister of Metallurgy and Machine Industry: TIVADAR NEMESLAKI.

Minister of Heavy Industry: PÁL SIMON.

Minister of Light Industry: ETELKA KESERÜ.

Minister of Foreign Trade: Dr. JÓZSEF BIRÓ.

Minister of Construction and Planning: Dr. KÁLMÁN ÁBRAHÁM.

Minister of Labour: Dr. FERENC TRETHON.

Minister of Justice: Dr. MIHÁLY KOROM.

Minister of Transport and Post: ÁRPÁD PULLAI.

President of the Technical Development Committee: Dr. MIKLÓS AJTAI.

President of the National Planning Office: ISTVÁN HUSZÁR.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly consists of a single chamber of 352 members, elected every five years on a territorial basis. The last elections (June 1975) were the first to be held under the new electoral law, and about seven and a half million people took part in the meetings at which candidates were nominated. One candidate stood in each

of 318 constituencies, while the remaining 34 were contested by two candidates.

Speaker of the National Assembly: ANTAL APRÓ.

Deputy Speakers: JÁNOS PÉTER, SAKOLTA RAFFAI, JÁNOS INOKAI.

POLITICAL PARTIES

In Hungary there is no parliamentary opposition. Opposition parties have been either absorbed in the Patriotic People's Front or dissolved.

Magyar Szocialista Munkáspárt (*Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party*): Budapest V, Széchenyi rkpt. 19; f. November 1956 to replace the Working People's Party (merger of the Communist and Social Democratic Parties). Membership in December 1976 was 765,566; First Sec. of the Central Committee JÁNOS KÁDÁR; Secs. Béla BÍSZKU, IMRE GYŐRI, KÁROLY NÉMETH, MIKLÓS ÓVÁRI, SÁNDOR BORBÉLY, ANDRÁS GYENES; publ. *Népszabadság*.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Hazafias Népfrent (*Patriotic People's Front*): f. 1954; socio-political mass movement formed as a successor to the Hungarian Independent People's Front. It is composed of Party and non-Party people, and repre-

sents mass organizations such as trade unions, peasants and youth movements. It compiles the lists of candidates, on the basis of nominations from public meetings, for national and local elections. There are 3,692 local committees with a total membership of 116,000; Pres. GYULA KÁLLAI; Sec.-Gen. ISTVÁN SÁRLÓS; publs. *Magyar Nemzet* (daily), *Szabad Föld* (weekly), *Képes Ujság* (weekly), *Népfrent* (monthly).

Magyar Kommunista Ifjúsági Szövetség (*Communist Youth Union of Hungary*): Budapest V, Balassi Bálint u. 16; f. 1957 to replace the Union of Working Youth-DISZ; membership in 1976 was over 800,000; First Sec. of Central Committee Dr. LÁSZLÓ MARÓTHY; publs. *Magyar Ifjúság* (weekly), *Ifjú Kommunista* (monthly).

Magyar Nők Országos Tanácsa (*National Council of Hungarian Women—MNOT*): Budapest VI, Népköztársaság utja 124; f. 1957 to replace Hungarian Democratic Women's Union; Pres. EDIT ERDEI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO HUNGARY

(In Budapest unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy.

Afghanistan: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).

Albania: Munkácsy Mihály u. 6 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires ad interim:* DHIMITER STAMO.

Algeria: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).

Argentina: Rippl-Rónai u. 1 (E); *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO TEMISTOCLES CONTI.

Australia: Vienna, Austria (E).

Austria: Benczur u. 16 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRIEDRICH FROELICHSTAHL.

Bangladesh: Warsaw, Poland (E).

Belgium: Donáti u. 34 (E); *Ambassador:* CONSTANT CLERCK.

Bolivia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Brazil: Somló u. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO DE ASSIS GRIECO.

Bulgaria: Népköztársaság u. 115 (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR VIDENOV.

Burma: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).

Cambodia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Canada: Budakeszy u. 55/d (E); *Ambassador:* W. T. DELWORTH.

China, People's Republic: Benczúr u. 17 (E); *Ambassador:* LIU TIE-SENG.

Colombia: Budakeszi Martirok u. 43-45 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ VICENTE IRAGORRI.

Congo: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Costa Rica: Vienna, Austria (E).

Cuba: Harangvirág u. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ ANTONIO TABARES DEL REAL.

Cyprus: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Czechoslovakia: Népstadion u. 22 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. VÁCLAV MORAVEC.

Denmark: Vérhalom u. 12-16/B (E); *Ambassador:* HENRIK HOLGER HAXTHAUSEN.

Ecuador: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).

Egypt: Bérc u. 16 (E); *Ambassador:* SALAH BASSIOUNY.

Ethiopia: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Finland: Vérhalom u. 13-16B (E); *Ambassador:* KAARLO YRJÖ-KOSKINEN.

France: Lendvay u. 27 (E); *Ambassador:* RAYMOND BRESSIER.

German Democratic Republic: Népstadion u. 101-103 (E); *Ambassador:* GERHARD REINERT.

Germany, Federal Republic: Postfach 40 (E); *Ambassador:* HERMANN KERSTING.

Ghana: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).

Greece: Szegfű u. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGES KALITSOUNAKIS.

Guinea: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Iceland: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

India: Búzavirág u. 14 (E); *Ambassador:* ARUN KANTIDAS.

Indonesia: Gorkij fasor 26 (E); *Ambassador:* ILJAS HAMZAH.

Iran: Délibáb u. 29 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED BENHAM.

Iraq: Szántó Béla u. 13 (E); *Ambassador:* SHUKRI SABRI AHMAD.

Italy: Népstadion u. 95 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MARIO FRANZI.

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Jamaica: Geneva, Switzerland (E).
Japan: Rómer Flóris u. 58 (E); *Ambassador:* SENKOURO SAIKI.
Jordan: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Kenya: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Benczúr u. 31 (E); *Ambassador:* KIM ZE SŪK.
Kuwait: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Laos: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Lebanon: Rome, Italy (E).
Libya: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
Malaysia: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Mali: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
Mauritania: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Mexico: Vienna, Austria (E).
Mongolia: Bérc u. 23 (E); *Ambassador:* BAMBAJRIN DÜGERSÜREN (also accred. to Austria and Switzerland).
Morocco: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Nepal: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Netherlands: Abonyi u. 31 (E); *Ambassador:* BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND.
New Zealand: Vienna, Austria (E).
Nigeria: Warsaw, Poland (E).
Norway: Koszta József u. 110 (E); *Ambassador:* ROLF INGEMANN JERVING.
Pakistan: Vienna, Austria (E).
Peru: Mártírok u. 43-45 (E); *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO PORTUGAL BALLESTEROS.
Philippines: Bucharest, Romania (E).
Poland: Gorkij fasor 16 (E); *Ambassador:* STEFAN JEDRYCHOWSKI.
Portugal: Hotel Duna Intercontinental, Apáczai Csere János 4 (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO DELFIM MARIJA LOPES VIEIRA.

Hungary also has diplomatic relations with Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Empire, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Ireland, the Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Maldives, Malta, Mozambique, Niger, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Somalia, Surinam, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Upper Volta and Zaire.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Romania: Thököly u. 72 (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR BOLOJAN.
Rwanda: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Senegal: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Sierra Leone: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Singapore: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Spain: Eötvös u. 11B (E); *Ambassador:* SALVADOR GARCÍA DE PRUNEDA.
Sri Lanka: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Sudan: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
Sweden: Ajtósi Dürer sor 27/A (E); *Ambassador:* TORSTEN HYLANDER.
Switzerland: Népstadion u. 107 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RENÉ STAUDMANN.
Syria: Vérhalom u. 12-16/a (E); *Ambassador:* JADDIK SADDIKNI (also accred to Austria).
Tanzania: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Tunisia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Turkey: Üri u. 45 (E); *Ambassador:* TALAT BENLER.
U.S.S.R.: Bajza u. 35 (E); *Ambassador:* V. Y. PAVLOV.
United Kingdom: Harmincad u. 6 (E); *Ambassador:* RICHARD E. PARSONS.
U.S.A.: Szabadság tér 12 (E); *Ambassador:* PHILIP M. KAISER.
Uruguay: Grand Hotel, Margitsziget (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CARLOS VILLAR.
Venezuela: Vérhalom u. 12-16 (E); *Ambassador:* NELSON HERNÁNDEZ.
Viet-Nam: Benczúr u. 18 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Yemen Arab Republic: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Berlin, German Democratic Republic (E).
Yugoslavia: Dózsa György u. 92/B (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Zambia: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Hungarian judicial system was established by a law passed in 1954. This was modified by acts of parliament passed in 1962 and 1973. The administration of justice is the function of the county district courts, the municipal district courts, the county courts, the Municipal Court of Budapest and the Supreme Court. The system of appeal is as follows: appeals against the decisions of county district courts and municipal district courts are considered by the county courts or the Municipal Court of Budapest. Appeals against the decisions of the latter as court of first instance are considered by the Supreme Court. The Chief Public Prosecutor and the President of the Supreme Court have the right to submit to the Supreme Court protest on legal grounds against the final decision of any court.

Under the new 1973 act which came into force on January 1st, 1974, procedure is now differentiated for criminal offences which cover minor infringements of the law, and for crimes. In the first instance, cases involving

a criminal offence can be dealt with by a professional judge. Where a crime is involved, the case is heard before a Council of Three, consisting of one professional judge and two lay assessors, and, in major cases, before a Council of Five, consisting of two professional judges and three lay assessors. In the second instance and at the Supreme Court, only regular judges may preside. The president of the Supreme Court is elected by Parliament for five years and all judges are elected by the Presidential Council for an indefinite period. The lay assessors are elected by the local councils.

The Chief Public Prosecutor is responsible for exercising supervision over legality in all fields except the function of the courts.

President of the Supreme Court: Dr. ÖDÖN SZAKÁCS.

Minister of Justice: Dr. MIHÁLY KORÖM.

Chief Public Prosecutor: Dr. KÁROLY SZIJÁRTO.

RELIGION

Allami Egyházügyi Hivatal (*State Office for Church Affairs*): Budapest VI, Lendvay utca 28; f. 1951; deals with Church-State relations; Chair. IMRE MIKLÓS.

RÓMAI KATOLIKUS EGYHÁZ
(*Roman Catholic Church*)

ARCHDIOCESE OF EGER

Archbishop: Dr. JÓZSEF BÁNK.

Bishops: (Two Czechoslovak sees).

ARCHDIOCESE OF ESZTERGOM

Archbishop: Cardinal LÁSZLÓ LÉKAI, Primate of Hungary.

ARCHDIOCESE OF KALOCSA

Archbishop: Dr. JÓZSEF IJJAS.

There are between three and four million Roman Catholics in Hungary.

OTHER CHURCHES

Magyarországi Szabadegyházak Tanácsa (*Council of Free Churches in Hungary*): 1062 Budapest VI, Aradi u. 48; co-operative organization of Baptists, Methodists, Adventists, Evangelical Christians, Pentecostals, and other smaller denominations; Pres. SÁNDOR PALOTAY; Vice-Pres. FRIGYES HECKER (Superintendent of the Methodist Church), JÁNOS LACZKOVSKI (Pres. of the Baptist Church), JÓZSEF SZAKÁCS (Pres. of the Seventh-Day Adventists).

Magyarországi Református Egyház (*Reformed Church in Hungary*) (Presbyterian): Budapest XIV, Abonyi u. 21; Pres. of Gen. Synod Bishop Dr. TIBOR BARTHA; Lay Pres. Dr. ZOLTÁN ZSEBŐK; publ. *Confessio* (quarterly).

Evangelikus Egyház (*Lutheran Church in Hungary*) (Evangelical): 1085 Budapest, Üllői u. 24; Presiding Bishop D. ZOLTÁN KÁLDY; Gen. Sec. ÁGOSTON KARNER; publs. *Evangelikus Élet* (weekly), *Lelképásztor* (monthly).

Magyar Orthodox Egyház (*Hungarian Orthodox Church*): 1052 Budapest, Petőfi tér 2.1.2.; Administrator Archpriest Dr. FERIZ BERKI.

Görögkeleti Szerb Egyházmegye (*Serbian-Orthodox Diocese*): Szentendre; Parochus DUSÁN VUJICSICS.

Magyarországi Baptista Egyház (*Baptist Church of Hungary*): 1062 Budapest VI, Aradi u. 48; f. 1846; 12,250 mems.; Pres. JÁNOS LACZKOVSKI; Sec. Dr. IMRE SZAKÁCS; publ. *Békehírnök*.

There are also Methodist and Unitarian churches.

Magyar Izraeliták Országos Képviselője (*National Representation of Hungarian Jews*); **Budapesti Izraelita Hitközség** (*Jewish Community of Budapest*): Budapest VII, Síp u. 12; Orthodox and Liberal; the Community has a Theological Seminary, Grammar School, Museum, Library, Hospital and Old People's Homes; Pres. IMRE HÉBER; Gen. Sec. Dr. GÉZA SZEIFERT.

THE PRESS

The Hungarian Constitution guarantees freedom of the Press and freedom of speech, but the Press is in fact constrained to promote the ideological aims of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and fundamental criticism of the political system is not permitted. On the other hand, failures in public administration, economic, cultural and other fields, are commonly criticized in editorials and grievances publicized in letters from members of the public. Since 1963 all official institutions so criticized have been legally obliged to investigate the matter promptly.

Conversely, considerable legislation is designed to prevent the abuse of Press rights; Article 127 of the penal code penalizes the provoking of hatred of minorities by the Press; incitement and libel are similarly dealt with. Since a decree in 1959, persons and institutions victimized by false Press reports may claim rectification which a government minister is empowered to enforce.

No body has the right to exercise censorship but after the crisis of 1956 a Government Information Office was set up, with nation-wide authority over the press, including the right to grant licences and ensure newsprint distribution, and the task of seeing that all government decrees and decisions are made available to the press. The national news agency, Magyar Távirati Iroda (MTI), handles the bulk of foreign news and has bilateral agreements with the major world agencies.

As in many East European countries most papers are the organs of political parties, trade unions, youth and social organizations. A wide range of specialist periodicals is published by societies, factories, scientific institutions, etc. There is no private ownership of publications but since 1957 independent commercial organizations have received publishing licences.

The high circulation of daily papers enables publishing houses to produce high standard specialized periodicals. Moreover, the state gives direct subsidies to certain education, medicine and literature publications, to the religious press and to the four minority language papers. As a result at least six literary periodicals of 132-480 pages each are enabled to appear monthly. Some 80 per cent of newspapers are sold by subscription.

There are 29 dailies with an average total circulation of 2,663,000. These include 21 provincial dailies which have a combined daily circulation of about 993,000. Four of the five Budapest dailies sell a total of about 1,403,000 copies and circulate nationally. In order of popularity they are: *Népszabadság* (762,000), *Népszava* (285,000), the evening *Esti Hírlap* (236,000) and *Magyar Nemzet* (125,000). *Népszabadság*, the most important daily, is the central organ of the Socialist Workers' Party. Otherwise the paper most respected for the quality of its news coverage and commentary is *Magyar Nemzet*.

Weekly newspapers and periodicals number 57; there are 99 fortnightly journals and 331 monthlies. Among the most popular are the illustrated weeklies, which have recently experienced considerable increases in circulation, and of which the most significant are the satirical *Ludas Matyi* (526,000), the women's magazine *Nők Lapja* (700,000), the illustrated news journal *Képes Újság* (440,000) and the political paper *Szabad Föld* (400,000). A news magazine giving a high standard of reporting and political discussion is *Magyarország*. Specialized periodicals include 20 cultural publications, 24 medical journals, 26 scientific papers, 14 agricultural and 13 religious publications. Of this last category *Új Ember*, *Evangelikus Élet* and *Új Élet* for Catholic, Lutheran and Jewish congregations respectively, are representative.

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The Press

DAILIES (Selected List)

- Daily News:** H-1016 Budapest I, Fém u. 5-7; f. 1967; published by the Hungarian Telegraph Agency; in English and German; Editor JÁNOS DOBSA; circ. 10,000.
- Esti Hírlap (Evening Journal):** H-1085 Budapest VIII, Blaha Lujza tér 1-3; Editor BÉLA KELEN; circ. 236,000.
- Magyar Hírlap (Hungarian Journal):** H-1393 Budapest, P.O.B. 305; f. 1968; Editor-in-Chief ISTVÁN DARVASI; circ. 52,000.
- Magyar Nemzet (Hungarian Nation):** H-1073 Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; Patriotic People's Front; Editor TIBOR PETHŐ; circ. 125,000.
- Népsport (People's Sport):** H-1085 Budapest VIII, Somogyi Béla u. 6; Editor BÉLA SZABÓ; circ. 204,000.
- Népszabadság (People's Freedom):** H-1960 Budapest VIII, Blaha Lujza tér 3; f. 1942; Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Editor DESIDER NEMER; circ. 762,000.
- Népszava (Voice of the People):** H-1203 Budapest VII, Rákóczi u. 54; Hungarian Trades Union Council; Editor JÁNOS SIKLÓS; circ. 285,000.
- Világgazdaság (World Economics):** H-1397 Budapest, Dorottya u. 6; circ. 6,000.

WEEKLIES

- Élet és Irodalom (Life and Literature):** H-1054 Budapest V, Széchenyi u. 1; f. 1957; literary; Editor MIKLÓS JOVÁNOVICS; circ. 29,000.
- Élet és Tudomány (Life and Science):** H-1073 Budapest VIII, Lenin krt. 5; popular science; Editor BÉLA FENYŐ; circ. 170,000.
- Evangélikus Élet:** H-1088 Budapest, Puskin u. 12; f. 1933; church affairs; Editor LÁSZLÓ HARKÁNYI; circ. 10,000.
- Figyelő (Observer):** H-1355 Budapest V, Alkotmány u. 10; weekly; f. 1957; economic policy and management; Editor-in-Chief Dr. JÓZSEF GARAM; circ. 34,000.
- Film, Színház, Muzsika (Films, Theatre, Music):** H-1073; Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; Editor OTTO HÁMORI; circ. 132,000.
- Hétfői Hírek:** H-1979 Budapest, Gyulai Pál u. 14; political; Editor FERENC ZELE; circ. 250,000.
- Képes Újság (Illustrated News):** H-1085 Budapest VIII, Gyulai Pál u. 14; People's Patriotic Front; circ. 440,000.
- Külkereskedelmi Értesítő (Foreign Trade Report):** H-1054 Budapest V, Honvéd u. 13/15.
- Ludas Matyi:** 1085 Budapest VIII, Gyulai Pál u. 14; satirical; circ. 526,000.
- L'udové Noviny:** H-1065 Budapest VI, Nagymező u. 49; for the Slovaks in Hungary; Editor FERENC KRIZSÁN.
- Magyar Ifjúság (Hungarian Youth):** H-1085 Budapest VIII, Somogyi Béla u. 6; Editor JÁNOS SZABÓ; circ. 247,000.
- Magyarország (Hungary):** H-1085 Budapest VIII, Gyulai Pál u. 14; f. 1964; news magazine; Editor Dr. JÓZSEF PÁLFI; circ. 210,000.
- Narodne novine:** H-1396 Budapest, P.O.B. 495; for the Yugoslavs in Hungary; in Serbo-Croat and Slovene; Chief Editor MILUTIN STEVANOVIĆ.
- Neue Zeitung:** 1442 Budapest VII, Garay u. 5. Pf. 99; for the Germans in Hungary; Editor GYÖRGY GRÁBER.
- Nők Lapja:** 1085 Budapest VIII, Blaha Lujza tér 3; women's magazine; circ. 700,000.
- Ország-Világ (Land and World):** Budapest; Editor KORNÉL HAYNAL; circ. 161,000.
- Rádió és Televízió Újság (Radio and TV News):** 1810 Budapest VIII, Bródy Sándor u. 7, f. 1956; Editor BÉLA LÉVAI; circ. 1,200,000.

Szabad Föld (Free Soil): H-1085 Budapest VIII, Somogyi Béla u. 6; People's Patriotic Front; Editor GYULA ECK; circ. 400,000.

Új Ember (New Man): H-1053 Budapest V, Kossuth Lajos u. 1; religious weekly of the "Actio Catholica"; Editor FERENC MAGYAR.

FORTNIGHTLIES

- Ákadémiák Közlöny (Academic Gazette):** H-1054 Budapest, Alkotmány u. 21.
- Foia Noastra:** H-1072 Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; for Romanians in Hungary; Editor GYÖRGY MÉSZÁROS.
- Magyar Mezőgazdaság:** H-1053 Budapest V, Kossuth Lajos tér 11; agriculture; Editor SÁNDOR HORVÁTH.
- Szövetkezet (Co-operative):** H-1054 Budapest V, Szabadság tér 14; Federation of Hungarian Consumers' Co-operative Societies; Editor SÁNDOR ERDEI.
- Szövetkezeti Hírlap (Co-operative Herald):** H-1052 Budapest V, Pesti Barnabás u. 6; The National Union of Artisans; Editor LÁSZLÓ JURMICS.
- Tanácsok Lapja:** H-1073 Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; for municipal authorities; Editor REZSŐ PERLAI.
- Új Élet (New Life):** H-1075 Budapest VII, Síp u. 12; for the Hungarian Jews; Editor-in-Chief and Chairman of the Editorial Committee (vacant); Editor GYÖRGY KECSKEMÉTI.

OTHER SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated).

- Állami Gazdaság (State Farming):** General Direction of State Farming, H-1054 Budapest V, Akadémia u. 1-3; f. 1946; six issues a year.
- Cartactual:** H-1367 Budapest, P.O.B. 76; f. 1965; every 2 months; map service periodical with supplement *Cartinform* (map bibliography); published in English, French, German and Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief Prof. SÁNDOR RADÓ.
- Egészségügyi Közlöny (Public Health Gazette):** 1054 Budapest V, Akadémia u. 10.
- Egyházi Krónika (Church Chronicle):** H-1052 Budapest, Petőfi tér 2.1.2; f. 1952; Eastern Orthodox Church journal; Editor Archpriest Dr. FERIZ BERKI.
- Elektrotechnika:** H-1054 Budapest V, Szabadság tér 17; f. 1908; electrical engineering; Editor TIBOR KELEMEN.
- Élelmészeti Ipar (Food Industry):** H-1052 Városház u. 9-11, Budapest V; f. 1947; Scientific Association of Food Industries; Editor Dr. ÖDÖN VAJDA.
- Energia és Atomtechnika (Energy and Nuclear Technology):** H-1054 Budapest V, Szabadság tér 17; Scientific Society for Energy Economy; Editor ISTVÁN VARGA.
- Energiagazdálkodás (Energy Economy):** H-1055 Budapest, Kossuth Lajos tér 6; Scientific Society for Power Economy; Editor Dr. TAMÁS RAPP.
- Építésügyi Szemle (Building Review):** 1054 Budapest V, Beloiannis u. 2-4; building; Editor J. SIMOR.
- Ezermester (The Handyman):** 1051 Budapest, Münnich F. u. 15; f. 1957; do-it-yourself magazine; Editor J. SZÜCS; circ. 215,000.
- Gép (Machinery):** H-1055 Budapest V, Kossuth Lajos-tér 6-8; Society of Mechanical Engineers; Editor: Prof. F. LETTNER.
- Hungarian Book Review:** H-1051 Budapest V, Vörösmarty tér 1.X.1013; f. 1958; quarterly review of Hungarian Publishers' and Booksellers' Association in English, French and German; Editor GYÖRGY GERA.

Hungarian Foreign Trade: H-1906 Budapest, P.O.B. 223; the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce; published in English, German, French, Spanish and Russian; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief GYÖRGY VÉCSEY.

Hungarian Review: H-1073 Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; cultural review in English, French, Spanish and Russian; Editor-in-Chief GÁBOR VAJDA.

Hungarian Trade Union News: H-1415 Budapest VI, Dózsa György u. 84/B; f. 1951; monthly; in six languages including English; Editor-in-Chief ISTVÁN ROZSMANN.

Hungarian Travel Magazine: 1906 Budapest; P.O.B. 223; illustrated journal designed for the visitor to Hungary; quarterly in English, French, German, Hungarian and Russian; Editor-in-Chief GYÖRGY VÉCSEY.

Ipargazdaság (Industrial Economy): H-1054 Budapest V, Szabadság tér 17; f. 1948; Editor Dr. ISTVÁN HARSÁNYI; circ. 4,000.

Jogtudományi Közlöny (Law Gazette): 1250 Budapest I, Országház u. 30; f. 1866; law; Editor-in-Chief Dr. JÓZSEF HALÁSZ.

Kortárs (Contemporary): H-1054 Budapest, Széchenyi u. 1; literary gazette; Editor SÁNDOR IVÁN KOVÁCS; circ. 20,000.

Könyvtáros (The Librarian): H-1111 Budapest, Bartók Béla u. 32; f. 1951; Editor GYULA GERŐ; circ. 6,000.

Közgazdasági Szemle (Economic Review): H-1112 Budapest, Budaörsi u. 43-45; Editor SÁNDOR ZSARNÓCZAI.

Magyar Import: 1073 Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9/11; Hungarian Chamber of Commerce; for Hungarian businessmen and experts interested in imports; Editor-in-Chief MÁRIA MURAI; circ. 5,000.

Magyar Jog és Külföldi Jogi Szemle (Hungarian Law and International Law Review): H-1055 Budapest V, Szalay u. 16; law; Editor Dr. PÉTER BOÉR.

Magyar Közlöny (Official Gazette): H-1073 Budapest VII, Lenin Körút 9-11; Editor Dr. GÉZA KORMOS.

Magyar Tudomány (Hungarian Science): Hungarian Academy of Science, Budapest V, Roosevelt-tér 9.

Marketing in Hungary: 1054 Budapest V, Lengyel Gyula u. 6; f. 1970; market research journal published in English and German by the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce and the Institute of Market Research; Editor-in-Chief Dr. GÉZA BIRÓ.

Méhészet (Beekeeping): H-1085 Budapest VIII, Blaha Lujza tér 3; apiculture; Editor Z. PÁL ORÖSI.

Muzsika: H-1073 Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9-11; f. 1958; musical review; Editor MÁRIA FEUER.

Nagyvilág (The Great World): H-1056 Budapest V, Széchenyi u. 1; f. 1956; review of world literature; Editor LÁSZLÓ KÉRY; circ. 24,000.

Nemzetközi Szemle (International Review): H-1054 Budapest V, Steindl u. 6.

Népfőnt (People's Front): H-1085 Budapest VIII, Somogyi Béla u. 6; published by the People's Patriotic Front.

New Hungarian Exporter: 1073 Budapest VII, Lenin krt. 9/11; Hungarian Chamber of Commerce; Editor-in-Chief G. VÉCSEY; circ. 18,000.

New Hungarian Quarterly: H-1088 Budapest, Rákóczi u. 17; f. 1961; illustrated quarterly in English; politics, economics, culture, short stories, etc.; Editor IVÁN BOLDIZSÁR.

Református Egyház: H-1146 Budapest XIV, Abonyi u. 21; f. 1949; official journal of the Hungarian Reformed Church; Editor JÁNOS BOTTVÁN; circ. 30,000.

Statistikai Szemle (Statistical Review): H-1024 Budapest, Keleti Károly u. 5-7; f. 1923; Editor-in-Chief Dr. FERENC GYULAY.

Társadalmi Szemle (Social Review): H-1054 Budapest V, Széchenyi rkpt. 19; political review; Editor VALÉRIA BENKE; circ. 42,000.

Technika (Technology): H-1055 Budapest, Néphadsereg u. 7; f. 1957; circ. 30,000.

Technikrevue: H-1041 Budapest V, Bajcsy-Zsilinszky u. 22; f. 1967; popular industrial quarterly in German; circ. 35,000.

Vigilia (Vigil): H-1364 Budapest, P.O.B. 111; f. 1935; monthly; Catholic; Editor GYÖRGY RÓNAV; circ. 12,000.

Villamosság (Electricity): H-1055 Budapest V, Kossuth Lajos tér 6-8; Electrotechnical Association; Gen. Editor F. KOVÁCS; circ. 3,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Magyar Távirati Iroda (Hungarian Telegraph Agency): H-1426 Budapest, Fém u. 5-7; f. 1880; 18 brs. in Hungary; 19 bureaux abroad; Man. Dir. SÁNDOR BARCS.

FOREIGN BUREAUX Budapest

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Martirok u. 43/45; Bureau Chief (vacant).

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): H-1146 Budapest, Zichy Geza u. 5; Bureau Chief HORST WOITALLA.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA) (Bulgaria): Flat 10, Lisznyai u. 15; Bureau Chief LYUBEN HRISTOV.

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (Czechoslovakia): Zichy Geza u. 5.

Novosti (U.S.S.R.): Március 15 tér. 1; Bureau Chief NIKOLAI I. ZABELKIN.

Reuters: c/o Magyar Távirati Iroda, P.O.B. 33, Budapest 4.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): 1137 Budapest, Pozsonyi u. 14; Bureau Chief Dr. ANDREW L. SÜMEGHÍ. Tass is also represented.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Magyar Újságírók Országos Szövetsége (National Association of Hungarian Journalists): H-1062 Budapest VI, Népköztársaság u. 101; 4,200 mems.; Pres. JÓZSEF PÁLFI; Gen. Sec. ANDRÁS KIRÁLY; publ. *Magyar Sajto* (Hungarian Press).

PUBLISHERS

Most publishing houses in Hungary are state-owned, but a number of bodies have the right of independent publishing, including Catholic, Calvinist and Lutheran Churches, the National Board of Israelites, the Council of Free Churches, the trade unions, the Hungarian Statistical Office, municipal councils and libraries. Occa-

sionally individuals publish their own works at their own expense.

Since the economic reforms of 1968, directors at the state-owned houses have enjoyed a large measure of independence. As book-publishing is seen primarily as a vehicle for culture and education, rather than for com-

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mercial profit, publishing houses receive state support. Subsidies are selective and it is declared policy to give greater support to works considered to be of cultural value, while a tax is levied on "entertainment literature": this is paid into a cultural fund, which provides part of the financial support for other works.

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHING HOUSES

Akadémiai Kiadó: (*Publishing House of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences*): H-1054 Budapest, Akadémia u. 21; f. 1828; humanities, social, natural and technical sciences, dictionaries, encyclopaedias, periodicals of the Academy and other institutions, issued partly in foreign languages; Manager GYÖRGY BERNÁTI.

Corvina: H-1051 Budapest V, Vörösmarty tér 1; Hungarian works translated into foreign languages, art and educational books, fiction and non-fiction, tourist guides, cookery books, sport, musicology, juvenile and children's literature; Man. JÁNOS SZÓRÓ.

Editio Musica Budapest: H-1051 Budapest V, Vörösmarty tér 1; f. 1950; sheet music and books on musical subjects; Dir. LÁSZLÓ SÁRLÓS.

Európa Könyvkiadó: H-1055 Budapest V, Kossuth Lajos tér 13-15; world literature translated into Hungarian; Man. JÁNOS DOMOKOS.

Gondolat Könyvkiadó: H-1058 Budapest VIII, Brody Sándor u. 16; popular science and educational; Dir. Dr. MARGIT SZILÓCS.

Képzőművészeti Alap Kiadóvállalata: H-1051 Budapest V, Vörösmarty tér 1; fine arts; Man. LÁSZLÓ TARÁCS.

Kossuth Könyvkiadó Vállalat: H-1054 Budapest V, Steindl u. 6; f. 1944; political, historical, economic and philosophical publications; Manager GYULA RAPAI.

Közgazdasági és Jogi Könyvkiadó: H-1054 Budapest V, Nagy Sándor u. 6; f. 1955; economic, sociological and juridical; Man. TIBOR KERESZTES.

Magvető Könyvkiadó: H-1806 Budapest V, Vörösmarty tér 1; literature; Manager GYÖRGY KARDOS.

Medicina Könyvkiadó: H-1054 Budapest, Balczani u. 8; f. 1957; books on medicine, sport, tourism; Man. Dr. ISTVÁN ÁRKY.

Mezőgazdasági Könyvkiadó: H-1054 Budapest V, Báthory u. 10; agricultural; Man. Dr. PÁL SÁRKÁNY.

Móra Ferenc Ifjúsági Könyvkiadó: H-1073 Budapest, Lenin körút 9-11; f. 1950; children's books, science fiction; Man. GYÖRGY SZILVÁSY.

Publishers, Radio and Television

Műszaki Könyvkiadó: H-1051 Budapest V, Bajza u. 18; f. 1955; technical; Man. SÁNDOR SZÓRÓ.

Szépirodalmi Könyvkiadó: H-1073 Budapest, Lenin körút 9-11; f. 1950; modern and classical Magyar literature; Man. BERNÉI LÁSZLÓ.

Tankönyvkiadó Vállalat: H-1054 Budapest V, Szalay u. 10-14; f. 1949; school and university textbooks, pedagogical literature and language books; Man. ANDRÁS FÉRI.

Társasági Szakszervezeti Könyv- és Folyóiratkiadó Vállalat: H-1055 Budapest VIII, Váci u. 69-79; Hungarian Trade Union Council Press; Man. BERNÉI KÖRÖSVÁRI.

Zrínyi Katonai Kiadó: H-1067 Budapest VIII, Kerepesi u. 19; military literature; Man. LÁSZLÓ PÉTER.

CARTOGRAPHERS

Országos Földügyi és Térképészeti Hivatal, National Office of Lands and Mapping: H-1055 Budapest V, Kossuth Lajos tér 11; f. 1954; Pres. PÉTER HALLÓSI; Head of Geodasy Dept. Dr. ISTVÁN JÓD; Head of Cartography Dept. Prof. Dr. SÁNDOR RABÓ, f.r.g.s.; Head of Land Utilization Dept. BELA LUKÁCS; publs. *Geográfia és Kartográfia* (every 2 months), *Cartographia* (every 2 months), *Cartographia* (every 2 months), *Térképészeti Hírlap* (weekly).

Cartographia (Hungarian Company for Surveying and Mapping): H-1443 Budapest, P.O.B. 130; Dir. J. HOSV.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Magyar Könyvkiadók és Könyvterjesztők Egyesülése (Hungarian Publishers' and Booksellers' Association): H-1051 Budapest, Vörösmarty tér 1; all Hungarian publishers are members of the Association; Pres. GYÖRGY BERNÁTI; Sec.-Gen. TIBOR DRUCKER.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Artisjus: 1564 Budapest, Vörösmarty tér 1; f. 1953; Hungarian Bureau for Copyright Protection; General Man. Dr. MIHÁLY FICSON; agency for literature, theatre and music of Hungarian Bureau for Copyright Protection; Dirs. VERA ÁCS, IMRE MÓRA; publ. *Artisjus bulletin*.

WRITERS' UNION

Magyar Írók Szövetsége (Association of Hungarian Writers): H-1062 Budapest VI, Bajza u. 18; f. 1945; Pres. IMRE DOBOSY.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Magyar Rádió: Budapest VIII, Brody Sándor u. 5-7; f. 1924; Pres. ISTVÁN HÁRS.

Stations: Radio Kossuth (Budapest); Radio Petőfi (Budapest); Radio 3 (Budapest).

Relay stations: Miskolc, Pécs, Szombathely, Győr, Balatonszabadi, Magyaróvár, Nyíregyháza, Szolnok.

External broadcasts: in English, German, Italian, Spanish, Greek, Turkish, Hungarian.

Radio licences (1976): 2,559,000.

TELEVISION

Magyar Televízió: Budapest V, Szabadság tér 17; Pres. RICHÁRD NAGY.

Station: Budapest.

Relay stations: Pécs, Tokaj, Kékes, Miskolc, Sopron, Szentes, Kabbegy, Ózd, Komádi, Szekszárd, Salgótarján.

First channel broadcasts about 60 hours a week, of which some 11½ hours in colour.

Second channel broadcasts about 10½ hours a week, of which some 3 hours in colour.

Television licences (1977): 2,521,282.

FINANCE

CENTRAL BANK

Magyar Nemzeti Bank (*National Bank of Hungary*): H-1850 Budapest V, 8 Szabadság-tér; f. 1924; issue of bank notes, monetary settlements and supply of credits; transacts international payments business; Pres. Dr. MÁTYÁS TIMÁR; First Vice-Pres. MIKLÓS PULAI; Vice-Presidents ATILLA CSERNOK, JÁNOS FEKETE, Dr. GYULA PÁLES, Dr. GYÖRGY TALLÓS; Man. Dir. T. BÁCSKAI, I. DANCOS, K. MÉSZÁROS.

Állami Fejlesztési Bank (*State Development Bank*): H-1052 Budapest V, Deák Ferenc u. 5; f. 1972; management and financial control of development projects financed from the state budget.

Általános Értéktőzsgalmi Bank Rt. (*General Banking and Trust Company Ltd.*): H-1051 Budapest V, Dorottya u. 5; general banking activities, transactions in securities, estates, foreign assets, pensions.

Magyar Kőkereskedelmi Bank Rt. (*Hungarian Foreign Trade Bank Ltd.*): H-1821 Budapest 5, P.O.B. 585; f. 1950; cap. 500m. Ft.; dep. 27,284m. Ft.; all kinds of international banking, investment credits, special commodity transactions, etc.; Chair. J. BACZONI; Gen. Dir. Dr. I. SALUSINSZKY.

Országos Takarékpénztár (*National Savings Bank*): H-1876 Budapest V, Münnich Ferenc u. 16; f. 1949; savings deposits, credits, foreign transactions; 585 brs.

Pénzüntézetii Központ (*Central Corporation of Banking Companies*): H-1051 Budapest V, Dorottya u. 5; f. 1916; banking, property, rights and interests, deposits, securities, and foreign exchange management.

INSURANCE

Állami Biztosító: H-1813 Budapest IX, Üllői u. 1; f. 1949; Gen. Man. I. GEREBENICS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Hungarian Chamber of Commerce: 1055 Budapest V, Kossuth L. tér 6-8; f. 1948; Pres. Ö. KALLÓS; organization which develops trade with other countries; some 430 industrial and foreign trade organizations are its members; publs. *Hungarian Foreign Trade* (quarterly), *New Hungarian Exporter* (monthly), *Magyar Import* (monthly), *Marketing in Hungary* (quarterly), *Hungarian Heavy Industries* (quarterly), *Kőlgazdaság* (monthly), *Hungaropress Economic Information* (fortnightly), *Világgazdaság* (daily), etc.

Hungaropress: H-1054 Budapest V, Lengyel u. 6; Information Service of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce; Editor KLÁRA KARAFIÁTH.

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Agrária-Bábolna: H-2943 Bábolna; f. 1789; hatching eggs, breeding poultry, breeding, jumping and riding horses, pigs, sheep.

Agrimpex: H-1392 Budapest, P.O.B. 278; agricultural products.

Agrotrősztt: H-1388 Budapest, P.O.B. 66; import of agricultural machinery, including machinery for livestock breeding, and forestry equipment.

Akadimport: 1250 Budapest, P.O.B. 10; research service of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Artex: H-1390 Budapest, P.O.B. 167; furniture, carpets, porcelain, ceramics, gold and silver ware, applied arts, household and sports goods.

B.H.G.: H-1509 Budapest XI, P.O.B. 2; tele-communications.

Bivimpex: 1325 Budapest, P.O.B. 55; tanning.

B.R.G.: 1300 Budapest, P.O.B. 43; radio engineering.

Budaprint: 1036 Budapest, P.O.B. 111; textile printing.

Budavox: 1392 Budapest, P.O.B. 267; f. 1956; telecommunications; Gen. Man. L. NYIREDY.

B.V.M.: H-1502 Budapest, P.O.B. 57; concrete and reinforced concrete.

Cartographia: H-1443 Budapest, P.O.B. 132; maps and surveying.

Cement and Lime Works (Vác): H-1389 Budapest, P.O.B. 115.

Chemokomplex: H-1389 Budapest, P.O.B. 141; machines and equipment for the chemical industry.

Chemolimpex: H-1805 Budapest, P.O.B. 121; chemicals, fertilizers, plastics, paints, rubber.

Datorg Foreign Trade Processing and Organizing Co. Ltd.: H-1396 Budapest, P.O.B. 479.

Elektroimpex: H-1392 Budapest, P.O.B. 296; telecommunication and precision articles.

Elektromodul: H-1390 Budapest, P.O.B. 158; electro-technical components.

E.R.B.E.: H-1361 Budapest, P.O.B. 17; power plant investment company.

Ferunion: H-1829 Budapest, P.O.B. 612; tools, glassware, building materials.

F.M.V.: H-1443 Budapest, P.O.B. 145; precision mechanics.

Gamma Works: H-1509 Budapest, P.O.B. 1; nuclear medicine, deep-bore logging and process control systems.

Ganz Electric Works: H-1525 Budapest, P.O.B. 63.

Ganz-Mávag: H-1967 Budapest, P.O.B. 136; f. 1844; railway rolling stock, hydraulic equipment, lifts, compressors, diesel generators, bridge and crane constructions.

Ganz Measuring Instrument Works: H-1701 Budapest, P.O.B. 62; all types of electrical measuring instrument.

Geominco: H-1525 Budapest, P.O.B. 92; geological and mining engineering.

Gysev: H-1011 Budapest 1, Szilágyi Dezső tér 1.

Hungagent: 1374 Budapest, P.O.B. 542; foreign representations agency; export-import co-operation.

Hungarhotels—Hungarian Hotel and Restaurant Company: H-1364 Budapest 4, P.O.B. 106.

Hungarian Aluminium Corporation (HUNGALU): 1387 Budapest, P.O.B. 30.

Hungarian Deepfreezing Industry: H-1364 Budapest, P.O.B. 12.

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Trade and Industry

Hungarian Railway Carriage and Machine Works (RÁBA): 9002 Győr, P.O.B. 50; Budapest Office: Budapest VI, Népköztársaság u. 113; rolling stock.

Hungarian Shipyards and Crane Factory: H-1904 Budapest, P.O.B. 280; f. 1835.

Hungarian State Mint: H-1450 Budapest, P.O.B. 6.

Hungarian Studio of Publicity Photos: 1253 Budapest, P.O.B. 5.

Hungarocamion: H-1442 Budapest, P.O.B. 108; international road transport company.

Hungarocoop: H-1370 Budapest, P.O.B. 334; Hungarian Co-operative Foreign Trading Company; import and export of consumer goods.

Hungarofilm: 1363, Budapest, P.O.B. 39; f. 1956; films; Sales Man. ISTVÁN VÁRADI.

Hungarofruct: H-1394 Budapest, P.O.B. 386; f. 1953; fresh, preserved and dehydrated fruit and vegetables.

Hungarotex: H-1804 Budapest, P.O.B. 100; textiles and garments.

Hungexpo (Hungarian Foreign Trade Office for Fairs and Publicity): H-1441 Budapest, P.O.B. 44; advertising, publicity, public relations; printing, fairs, exhibitions.

Hunicoop: 1367 Budapest, P.O.B. 111; foreign trade office for co-operation in the engineering industry; purchasing of licences in fields of metallurgy and machine industry.

I.G.V.: H-1398 Budapest, P.O.B. 561; office machines and cash registers.

Industria Ltd.: 1117 Budapest, P.O.B. 272; commercial representation of foreign firms, technical consulting service, market research etc.

Institute for Economic and Market Research: H-1389 Budapest, P.O.B. 133.

Interag: H-1390 Budapest, P.O.B. 184; negotiates trade agreements, undertakes market research, handles consignment stocks and operates service stations.

Intercooperation Company: H-1253 Budapest, P.O.B. 53; promotion of industrial co-operation and joint ventures.

K.Gy.V. Metallurgical Engineering Co.: 1553 Budapest, P.O.B. 23; metallurgical engineering.

Komplex: H-1807 Budapest, P.O.B. 125; factory quipement.

Konsumex: 1441 Budapest, P.O.B. 58; foreign trade company.

Kultura: H-1389 Budapest, P.O.B. 149; books and newspapers, gramophone records, sheet music, didactic material.

Labor Instrument Works: H-1450 Budapest, P.O.B. 33.

Lampart: H-1475 Budapest, P.O.B. 41; enamel industry.

Lehelex: H-1369 Budapest, P.O.B. 303; aluminium radiators, barrels, soda syphons, cream whippers and syphon bulbs.

Licencia: H-1368 Budapest, P.O.B. 207; f. 1949; purchase and sale of patents and inventions.

Lignimpex: H-1393 Budapest, P.O.B. 323; timber, paper and fuel.

Mafracht: H-1364 Budapest, P.O.B. 105; shipping agency.

Magnesite Industry: H-1475 Budapest, P.O.B. 11; f. 1892; refractory products; Dir. B. HAZAI.

MAHIR (Hungarian Publicity Company): 1818 Budapest, P.O.B. 367; advertising.

Masped: H-1364 Budapest 4, P.O.B. 104; international forwarding and carriage.

Mavad: H-1525 Budapest, P.O.B. 16; live game and shooting agency.

Medicor Works: H-1389 Budapest, P.O.B. 150; medical instruments, X-ray apparatus and complete hospital installations.

Medimpex: H-1808 Budapest, P.O.B. 126; f. 1949; export and import of pharmaceutical and biological products, veterinary drugs, laboratory chemicals, radioactive products, medicinal plants and teas, dietary products, essential oils, aperient and medicinal waters.

Megév: H-1601 Budapest, P.O.B. 20; agricultural machines and spare parts.

Mert: H-1397 Budapest, P.O.B. 542; quality control of import and export goods.

Metalimpex: H-1393 Budapest, P.O.B. 330; metals.

Metrimpex: H-1391 Budapest, P.O.B. 202; instruments, precision and surgical.

Migért: H-1392 Budapest, P.O.B. 295; instruments and business machines sales.

Mineralimpex: H-1389 Budapest, P.O.B. 130; minerals, mining and oil products.

Mogürt: H-1391 Budapest, P.O.B. 249; f. 1949; motor vehicles.

M.O.M.: H-1525 Budapest, P.O.B. 52; optical instruments.

Monimpex: H-1392 Budapest, P.O.B. 268; wines, spirits, paprika, honey, sweets, ornamental plants.

M.T.I. Publishing Office: 1426 Budapest, P.O.B. 3.

M.V.M.T.: H-1251 Budapest, P.O.B. 34; electricity.

Nádex: H-1502 Budapest, P.O.B. 74; reed farming.

Nikex: 1016 Budapest, P.O.B. 128; heavy industry.

Novex Co. Ltd.: H-1364 Budapest V, P.O.B. 63; f. 1973; deals with transfer of technology to and from Hungary; Man. Dir. JUDITH SALUSINSZKY; publ. *Novex Inventiones*.

Ofotért: H-1823 Budapest, P.O.B. 75; f. 1949; optical and photographic articles; Gen. Dir. B. SOMOGYI.

OMKDK Technoinform: H-1428 Budapest, P.O.B. 12; technical and economic information services including translations, studies, conferences, periodicals and documentation.

OMKER: H-1367 Budapest, P.O.B. 91; medical instruments.

ORION: H-1475 Budapest, P.O.B. 84; radios, televisions and electrical goods.

Pannonia (Csepel Foreign Trade Company): 1394 Budapest, P.O.B. 354; metallurgical materials, welding electrodes, cast iron fittings, steel tubes and cylinders, side-cars and bicycles, industrial sewing and pressing machinery and laundry equipment.

Pannónia Hotel and Catering Company: H-1443 Budapest, P.O.B. 159.

Patentbureau Danubia: H-1368 Budapest, P.O.B. 198.

Philatelia Hungarica: H-1373 Budapest, P.O.B. 600; stamps.

Precision Fittings Factory: H-3301 Eger, P.O.B. 2.

Produktinform—KGMMTI: H-1372 Budapest, P.O.B. 453; technical and scientific information, organization of international technical consultations and exhibitions.

Rába: H-9002 Győr, P.O.B. 50; diesel engines, road vehicles, spare parts.

Tannimpex: H-1395 Budapest, P.O.B. 406; hides, leather shoes, gloves, fancy goods and furs.

Tatabánya Coal Mines: H-2803 Tatabánya, P.O.B. 323.

Taurus: H-1965 Budapest, P.O.B. 48; rubber.

Technoimpex: H-1390 Budapest, P.O.B. 183; machine tools, wire drawing, cable making, woodworking, textile, plastics and shoe making machinery, telecommunications, automatic vacuum impregnating plants; vocational and technical training.

Terimpex: H-1825 Budapest, P.O.B. 251; cattle and agricultural products.

TERTA: H-1956, Budapest, P.O.B. 16; telecommunication and data transmission equipment.

Tesco: H-1367 Budapest, P.O.B. 101; organization for international technical and scientific co-operation.

Transelektro: H-1394 Budapest, P.O.B. 377; generators, power stations, cables, lighting, household appliances, etc.

TUNGSRAM—United Incandescent Lamp and Electrical Company: H-1340 Budapest, Újpest 4; light sources, semi-conductor devices and vacuum technical machinery, electronic equipment, mass production parts and components, etc.

Union of Quarries: H-1363 Budapest, P.O.B. 57.

Videoon Rt.: H-1398 Budapest, P.O.B. 557; televisions, radios, tape recorders, minicomputer systems, software.

Villért: H-1400 Budapest, P.O.B. 81; electrical and installation material.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Fogyasztási Szövetkezetek Országos Tanácsa (SZÖVOSZ) (*National Council of Hungarian Consumer Co-operative Societies*): H-1054 Budapest V, Szabadság tér 14; Pres. Dr. FRIGYES MOLNÁR.

Ipari Szövetkezetek Országos Tanácsa (OKISZ) (*National Council of Industrial Co-operatives*): H-1146 Budapest XIV, Thököly u. 58-60; Pres. LAJOS RÉV.

Termelőszövetkezetek Országos Tanácsa (TOT) (*National Council of Agricultural Producer Co-operatives*): H-1361 Budapest, P.O.B. 3; f. 1967; mems.: 1,583 agricultural producing co-operatives, 17 fishery co-operatives and 62 associations; Pres. ISTVÁN SZABÓ; Gen. Sec. Dr. BÉLA CZIMBALMOS.

TRADE UNIONS

Magyar Szakszervezetek Országos Tanácsa (*Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions*): H-1415 Budapest, Dózsa György u. 84B; f. 1898; 4,031,000 mems. (1976); Pres. ALADÁR FÖLDVÁRI; Gen. Sec. SÁNDOR GÁSPÁR; publs. *Népszava* (daily), *The Hungarian Trade Union News* (monthly, in English, French, German, Spanish, Russian and Italian).

AFFILIATED UNIONS

Magyar Bányaiipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Mineworkers*): H-1068 Budapest VI, Gorkij fasor 46-48; f. 1913; 167,540 mems.; Pres. JÁNOS ZGYERKA; Gen. Sec. ANTAL SIMON; publ. *Bányamunkás*.

Magyar Bőriipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Leather Trade Workers*): H-1062 Budapest VI, Bajza u. 24; f. 1868; 47,120 mems.; Pres. ANDRÁS MOCZI; Gen. Sec. FERENC PETRÁK; publ. *Bőriipari Dolgozó*.

Magyar Élelmézésipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Food Industry Workers*): H-1068 Budapest, Gorkij fasor 44; f. 1905; 205,970 mems.; Pres. Dr. GYULA DABRÓNAKI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. LÁSZLÓ TAMÁS; publ. *Élelmézési Dolgozó*.

Magyar Építő-, Fa- és Építőanyagipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Building, Woodworking and Building Materials Industries*): H-1068 Budapest

VI, Dózsa György u. 84A; f. 1906; 406,775 mems.; Pres. FERENC RESZEGI; Gen. Sec. ISTVÁN GYÖNGYÖSI; publ. *Építőmunkás*.

Magyar Helyiipari és Városgazdasági Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Municipal Workers and Local Industries*): H-1068 Budapest VI, Benczúr u. 43; f. 1952; 277,960 mems.; Pres. SÁNDOR SEPRÉNYI; Gen. Sec. ZOLTÁN FABÓK; publ. *Helyiipar*.

Magyar Kereskedelmi, Pénzügyi és Vendéglátóipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Distributive, Clerical and Catering Workers*): H-1066 Budapest VI, Jókai u. 6; f. 1900; 500,000 mems.; Pres. JÁNOS TAUSZ; Gen. Sec. Dr. GYÖRGY KREKÁCS; publ. *Mérleg* (monthly).

Magyar Közalkalmazottak Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Civil Service Workers*): H-1088 Budapest VIII, Puskin u. 4; f. 1945; 187,330 mems. Pres. Dr. FERENC DALLOS; Gen. Sec. Dr. OLGA PRIESZOL; publ. *Közalkalmazott*.

Magyar Közlekedési és Szállítási Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Road Haulage and Transport Workers*): H-1081 Budapest VIII, Köztársaság tér 3; f. 1898; 174,360 mems.; Pres. KÁROLY MARÓTI; Gen. Sec. ISTVÁN TÓTH; publ. *Közlekedés*.

Magyar Mezőgazdasági, Erdészeti és Vízügyi Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Agricultural, Forestry and Water Supply Workers*): H-1066 Budapest VI, Jókai u. 2-4; f. 1906; 326,660 mems.; Pres. ISTVÁN HUNYA; Gen. Sec. ISTVÁN KOVÁCS; publ. *Mezősz Lapja* (fortnightly).

Magyar Művészeti Szakszervezetek Szövetsége (*Association of Hungarian Art Workers' Unions*): H-1068 Budapest VI, Gorkij fasor 38; f. 1945; 35,450 mems.; Gen. Sec. IMRE VASS; publ. *A Szocialista Művészetért*.

Magyar Nyomda- és Papíripar és a Sajtó Dolgozóinak Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Printing, Paper and Press Workers' Union*): H-1085 Budapest VIII, Kölcsey u. 2; f. 1862; 49,970 mems.; Pres. FERENC PAVLOVSKY; Gen. Sec. EMIL KIMMEL; publ. *Typographia* (monthly).

Magyar Orvos Egészségügyi Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Medical and Health Workers*): H-1363 Budapest V, Münnich F. u. 32; f. 1945; 210,136 mems.; Pres. Dr. PÁL DARABOS; Gen. Sec. Dr. ISTVÁN FÜZI; publs. *Orvosi Hetilap*, *Egészségügyi Dolgozó*.

Magyar Pedagógusok Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Teachers*): H-1068 Budapest VI, Gorkij fasor 10; f. 1945; 220,000 mems. (1977); Pres. Dr. ZOLTÁN CSÜRÖS; Gen. Sec. JÓZSEF VOKSÁN; publ. *Pedagógusok Lapja*.

Magyar Postások Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Post Office Workers*): H-1146 Budapest XIV, Cházár András u. 13; f. 1945; 75,717 mems.; Pres. GÉZÁKÉ BENKE; Gen. Sec. MIKLÓS BESÉNYI; publ. *Postás Dolgozó*.

Magyar Ruházatiipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Clothing Workers*): H-1077 Budapest, Almássy tér 1; f. 1892; 41,370 mems.; Pres. JÓZSEF VARGA; Gen. Sec. TIBORNÉ TÓTH; publ. *Ruházati Munkás*.

Magyar Textilipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Textile Workers*): H-1068 Budapest VI, Rippl-Rónai u. 2; f. 1905; 159,980 mems.; Pres. JÓZSEF APRÓ; Gen. Sec. GYÖRGYNÉ BIRÓ; publ. *Textilmunkás*.

Magyar Vas- és Fémmipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Steel and Foundry Workers*): H-1086 Budapest VIII, Koltói Anna u. 5-7; f. 1960; 610,420 mems.; Pres. AMBRUS BOROVSKY; Gen. Sec. LAJOS MÉHES; publ. *Vasas*.

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Magyar Vasutasok Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Railway Workers*): H-1068 Budapest VI, Benczur u. 41; f. 1945; 191,150 mems.; Pres. JENŐ GYÓCSI; Gen. Sec. FERENC KOSZORUS; publ. *Magyar Vasutas*.

Magyar Vegyipari Dolgozók Szakszervezete (*Hungarian Union of Chemical Workers*): H-1068 Budapest VI, Benczur u. 45; f. 1897; 152,940 mems.; Pres. SÁNDOR

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

TAKÁCS; Gen. Sec. FERENC DÁJKA; publ. *Vegyipari Dolgozó*.

TRADE FAIR

Budapest International Fairs: Hungexpo, H-1441 Budapest, P.O.B. 44; technical goods (spring), consumer goods (autumn), and other specialized exhibitions and fairs.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Magyar Államvasutak (MÁV) (*Hungarian State Railways*): H-1940 Budapest VI, Népköztársaság u. 73-75; state-owned since 1868. Total length of lines 7,914 km., including 1,196 km. of electrified lines.

Gen. Man. ZOLTÁN SZÜCS; Chief of the Secretariat JENŐ TOPPANTÓ; Chief of the International Section DÉNES GAZDI.

ROADS

In 1975 there were 99,767 km. of roads in Hungary, of which 6,232 km. were main roads and 23,502 km. secondary roads. There are extensive long-distance bus services.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Magyar Autóklub—MAK (*Hungarian Automobile Club*): H-1277 Budapest II, Rómer Flóris u. 4/A; f. 1900; 130,000 mems.; Pres. LÁSZLÓ FÖLDVÁRI; Gen. Sec. VILMOS MATYKÓ; publ. *Autósélet* (monthly).

SHIPPING AND INLAND WATERWAYS

MAHART—Magyar Hajózási Rt. (*Hungarian Shipping Co.*): H-1052 Budapest, Apáczai Csere János u. 11; carries goods and passengers on the Danube and Lake Balaton; maintains regular cargo traffic between Budapest and the Middle East ports, and between Adriatic and Mediterranean ports, including North Africa;

operates Continental/Far East/India and Red Sea Sea service via Suez.

Mahart operates the Hungarian merchant fleet as well as public ports including container-terminal and ship-repairing yards.

Mafracht: H-1364 Budapest, Kristóf tér 2; shipping agency.

CIVIL AVIATION

The international airport is at Ferihegy, about 20 km. from the centre of Budapest. There are no public internal airservices.

Hungarian Air Authority: H-1077 Budapest VII, Dob u. 75-81, Civil Aviation Authority, Ministry of Communications and Posts; controls civil aviation; Dir.-Gen. DR. E. HINER.

Magyar Légiközlekedési Vállalat (MALÉV) (*Hungarian Airlines*): Head Office: H-1051 Budapest, Vörösmarty tér 5; Ticket Offices: Budapest V, Váci u. 1 and Dorottya u. 2 (Air Terminal); f. 1946; regular services from Budapest to 37 cities in Europe and the Middle East; fleet of five Il-18, seven TU-134 and six TU-154; Gen. Dir. JÓZSEF JÁVOR.

Hungary is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air Canada, Air France, Air India, Alitalia, AUA, Balkan, British Airways, ČS.A., Finnair, Iberia, Interflug, J.A.T., K.L.M., LOT, Lufthansa, Pan American, Sabena, S.A.S., SITA, Swissair, TAROM and Varig.

TOURISM

IBUSZ (Idegenforgalmi, Beszerzési, Utazási és Szállítási Rt.) (*Touring, Travelling, Transport and Purchase Co. Ltd.*): H-1053 Budapest, Felszabadulás tér 5; official tourist bureau of Hungarian State Railways; f. 1902; International Air and Shipping Office: Budapest V, Vörösmarty tér 5; IBUSZ has 100 brs. throughout Hungary.

OFFICES ABROAD

Austria: Kärntnerstrasse 26, Vienna 1; and Kruger Str. 4, Vienna 1.

Belgium: 132 boulevard Adolf Max, B 1000 Brussels.

Czechoslovakia: Bolzanova 1, Prague 11000.

France: 27 rue du 4 septembre, Paris 75002.

German Democratic Republic: Karl Liebknecht Str. 9, 102 Berlin.

Federal Republic of Germany: Baseler Str. 46, Frankfurt; and Mauritiussteinweg 114, Cologne.

Italy: Via V. E. Orlando 75/2, Rome 00185.

Poland: Marszałkowska 80, Warsaw.

Sweden: Drottninggatan 28, Stockholm 11151.

U.S.S.R.: ul. Gorkogo 26/1, Moscow.

United Kingdom: Danube Travel Agency Ltd., 6 Conduit St., London, W1R 9TG.

Budapest Tourist (*Budapest Travel Company*): H-1051 Budapest V, Roosevelt tér 5; Dir. ISTVÁN KADA.

Co-optourist: H-1016 Budapest I, Derék u. 2; f. 1969 to meet increased demand for travel to and from Hungary; services for businessmen include accommodation, car rental, programme organization, etc.

Express Youth and Student Travel Agency: H-1305 Budapest V, Szabadság tér 16; specializes in tours and services for young people.

Hungarian National Council for Tourism: H-1372 Budapest, Deák Ferenc u. 23, P.O.B. 422; f. 1965; Chair. ISTVÁN SZURDI.

Volántourist: H-1372 Budapest, Október 6 u. 11/13, f. 1971, Dir. GÉZA MESTLÉNYI.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Művelődésügyi Minisztérium (*Ministry of Culture*): H-1014 Budapest V, Szalay u. 10-14, Minister Dr. LÓRÁNC PÖRCSKI.

HUNGARY

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Nemzeti Színház (*National Theatre*): H-1077 Budapest VII, Hevesi Sándor tér; f. 1837; 75 artists; 303 mems.; Dir. ENDRE MARTON.

Nemzeti Színház: H-7621 Pécs, Színház tér 2; f. 1890.

Nemzeti Színház: H-3525 Miskolc, Déryné u. 1; f. 1823; 325 mems.; Dir. GÁBOR SALLÓS; Gen. Sec. LÁSZLÓ SIKLÓSI; publ. *Színházi Esték* (monthly).

Nemzeti Színház: H-6720 Szeged, Deák Ferenc u. 12; f. 1883; 350 mems.; Dir. MÁTYÁS GIRICZ; Gen. Sec. ERZSÉBET HORKITS.

Magyar Állami Operaház (*State Opera*): Budapest VI, Népköztársaság u. 22; f. 1884; Dir. MIKLÓS LUKÁCS.

Erkel Színház: H-1081 Budapest VIII, Köztársaság tér 30; f. 1911 and under the auspices of the State Opera since 1952; the second opera house.

Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Budapest MÁV Symphony Orchestra (*Orchestra of the Hungarian State Railways*): H-100 Budapest VIII, Múzeum u. 11; f. 1945; Chief Conductor GÉZA OBERFRANK.

Hungarian Radio and Television Symphony Orchestra: H-1808 Budapest VIII, Bródy Sándor u. 5-7; f. 1945; 96 mems.; Chief Conductor GYÖRGY LEHEL; Dir. ANDRÁS SEBESTYÉN.

Hungarian State Symphony Orchestra: H-1052 Budapest V, Vörösmarty tér 1; f. 1923; 105 mems.; Dir. of Music JÁNOS FERENCsik.

Orchestra of the Budapest Philharmonic Society (*State Opera House Orchestra*): H-1061 Budapest VI, Népköztársaság u. 22; f. 1855; Chief Conductor ANDRÁS KÓRÓDI; Artistic Dir. KÁROLY BRUNOVSKY.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Hungary's first atomic power station is due to go into operation in 1980.

Országos Atomenergia Bizottság (*National Atomic Energy Commission*): H-1374 Budapest 5, P.O.B. 565.

Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Atommag Kutató Intézete (*Nuclear Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences*): H-4026 Debrecen, Bem tér 18/c; f. 1954; Dir. Prof. Dr. D. BERÉNYI; publs. *ATOMKI Közlemények*, *Bulletin ATOMKI*.

Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Központi Fizikai Kutató Intézete (*Central Research Institute for Physics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences*): H-1525 Budapest, P.O.B. 49; f. 1950; Dir. Gen. Prof. LÉNÁRD PÁL.

Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Izotóp Intézete (*Institute of Isotopes of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences*): H-1525 Budapest, P.O.B. 77, Konkoly Thege u.; f. 1959; Dir. Dr. A. VERES; publs. *IZOTOP-TECHNIKA*.

Országos "Frederic Joliot-Curie" Sugárbiológiai és Sugár-egészségügyi Kutató Intézet (*National Research Institute for Radiation Biology and Radiation Hygiene*): H-1775 Budafok 1, P.O.B. 101; f. 1957; Dir. L. B. SZTANYIK.

REACTORS AND ACCELERATORS

Research Reactor. An experimental reactor at Csillebérc, near Budapest, started in 1959. Supplied by the U.S.S.R., it is of the "VVR-S" type, fuelled by enriched uranium, and cooled and moderated by ordinary water. It is used for research in nuclear physics and biology, and the production of radio isotopes.

Training Reactor. In 1970 Hungarian universities inaugurated a low-power reactor of Hungarian design at the Technical University of Budapest for university and postgraduate training and research.

Accelerators. A 5 MeV electrostatic accelerator, a 200 kev and 180 kev cascade accelerator, in Budapest, and a 2.2 MeV electrostatic accelerator, as well as a 800 kev, 300 kev and 100 kev accelerator, in Debrecen, are in operation.

Co-operation. Agreements have been signed for co-operation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy with Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, India, Poland, Romania and the U.S.S.R. Hungary is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, and of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, near Moscow.

UNIVERSITIES

Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem (*Loránd Eötvös University*): Budapest; 940 teachers, 8,388 students.

Marx Károly Közgazdaságtudományi Egyetem (*Karl Marx University of Economic Science*): Budapest; 414 teachers, 4,357 students.

Semmelweis Orvostudományi Egyetem (*Semmelweis Medical University*): Budapest; 1,155 teachers, 3,538 students.

Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem (*Lajos Kossuth University*): Debrecen; 419 teachers, 2,100 students.

Debreceni Orvostudományi Egyetem (*Debrecen University of Medicine*): Debrecen; 480 teachers, 1,268 students.

Pécsi Tudományegyetem (*University of Pécs*): Pécs; 115 teachers, 1,100 students.

Pécsi Orvostudományi Egyetem (*Medical University of Pécs*): Pécs; 440 teachers, 1,382 students.

József Attila Tudományegyetem (*Attila József University*): Szeged; 494 teachers, 3,700 students.

Szegedi Orvostudományi Egyetem (*Medical University of Szeged*): Szeged 544 teachers, 1,800 students.

Budapesti Műszaki Egyetem (*Technical University of Budapest*): Budapest; 1,659 teachers, 10,609 students.

There are eight other technical universities, and the Academy of Music, the colleges of Fine and Applied Arts and the Drama and Film College also have university status.

ICELAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Iceland comprises one large island and numerous smaller ones, situated near the Arctic Circle in the North Atlantic Ocean. The main island lies 155 miles south-east of Greenland, 645 miles west of Norway and 500 miles north of Scotland. The Gulf Stream keeps Iceland warmer than might be expected, with average temperatures ranging from 10°C (50°F) in summer to 1°C (34°F) in winter. Icelandic is the official language. The Evangelical Lutheran Church is the established church and embraces 98 per cent of the population. The national flag (proportions 25 by 18) has a red cross, bordered with white, on a blue field, the upright of the cross being to the left of centre. The capital is Reykjavík.

Recent History

Iceland became independent in 1944 when the Convention linking it with Denmark under the Danish throne was terminated. Iceland is a founder member of the Nordic Council (1953) and has belonged to both NATO and the Council of Europe since 1949.

From 1959 to 1971 Iceland was governed by a coalition of the Independence and Social Democratic Parties. In the general election of June 1971 there was a swing to the left, and Ólafur Jóhannesson, the leader of the Progressive Party, formed a coalition government with the People's Alliance and the Union of Liberals and Leftists. After the defeat of the Jóhannesson Government in May 1974, elections held in June showed a swing back to the right, and in August the Independence and Progressive Parties formed a coalition government, led by Geir Hallgrímsson. The coalition has been an uneasy one with serious opposition from the Communist People's Alliance.

After the settlement in 1961 of the first "Cod War" with Britain, the limit of Iceland's territorial waters had been fixed in 1964 at 12 nautical miles. In September 1972 the Jóhannesson Government unilaterally extended fishing limits to 50 miles. This provoked the second "Cod War", in which serious clashes occurred between British frigates, protecting British trawlers inside the 50-mile limit, and Icelandic coastguard vessels trying to enforce the Icelandic extension. Compromise agreements with the United Kingdom and Norway were reached in 1973, but Federal German fishing rights off Iceland were not agreed until 1975.

In October 1975 Iceland unilaterally introduced a fishing limit of 200 nautical miles (370 km.) as a "conservation measure". The 1973 agreement on fishing limits between Iceland and the United Kingdom expired in November 1975 and failure to reach a new agreement led to the third and most serious "Cod War". Casualties occurred, and in February 1976 Iceland broke off diplomatic relations with Britain, the first ever diplomatic break between two NATO countries. In June 1976 the two countries signed a six-month agreement allowing 24 British trawlers per day to fish within Iceland's 200-mile limit. When the agreement ended in December 1976, the British trawler fleet was forced to leave Icelandic waters. In November 1977 no new fishing agreements had been

reached with the EEC, but an eventual agreement was still probable.

Government

According to the Constitution, executive power is vested in the President (elected for four years by universal adult suffrage) and the Cabinet, consisting of the Prime Minister and other Ministers appointed by the President. In practice, however, the President performs only nominally the functions ascribed to him in the Constitution, and it is the Cabinet alone which holds real executive power. Legislative power is held jointly by the President and the Althing (Parliament), with 60 members elected by universal suffrage for four years (subject to dissolution by the President), using a mixed system of proportional representation. The Althing chooses 20 of its members to form the Upper House, the other 40 forming the Lower House. For some purposes the two Houses sit jointly as the United Althing. The Cabinet is responsible to the Althing. Iceland has seven administrative districts.

Defence

Iceland has no defence forces of its own but is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). There are units of United States Forces at Keflavik air base, which is used for observation of the North Atlantic, under an agreement of 1951 between Iceland and NATO. An agreement between Iceland and the U.S.A. in October 1974 limited U.S. troops in Iceland to 2,900.

Economic Affairs

The Icelandic economy is excessively dependent on fishing, which provided 72.6 per cent of total visible export receipts and 48.5 per cent of total receipts from goods and services in 1976. Iceland is, therefore, very susceptible to movements in world prices of fish products and the size of its catches. The modernized and expanding trawler fleet supplies about 80 freezing plants, which produce white fish fillets, frozen shrimp, scallops, scampi and capelin. Other fish products, such as oil, meal and salted fish, are major exports.

Very little land is available for cultivation, but good grazing keeps Iceland self-sufficient in meat and milk products. Production costs are high and exports have to be subsidized.

Iceland's only significant natural resource, apart from fish, is its potential for cheap hydro-electric and geothermal power production. Geothermal energy is used for home heating and in diatomite production, and may be more fully exploited as a substitute for increasingly expensive imported oil. Cheap hydro-electricity is used by the aluminium plant owned jointly by the Swiss Alusuisse group and by the Icelandic State. At this plant imported ore is processed, producing ingots and rolling slabs for export. Aluminium exports contributed 16.9 per cent of total visible export receipts in 1976. Other foreign companies have shown an interest in the establishing of plants in Iceland for energy-intensive processes. Norway will own a 45 per cent share in Iceland's first ferro-silicon plant, now under construction in Whale Bay and expected to

ICELAND

produce 50,000 tons of ferro-silicon yearly by 1980. In 1975 construction began on a power station in the north of Iceland which will be the largest in the country, adding 40 per cent to the capacity of the National Electric Board.

In recent years Iceland has experienced severe inflation and a consequent depreciation in the value of the króna. Average retail prices rose by 22 per cent in 1973, 43 per cent in 1974 and 49 per cent in 1975.

During 1975 anti-inflation measures were taken, but failed to achieve the financial stabilization intended. A drop in domestic demand reduced imports by 8 per cent, but, because of the world recession, Iceland's exports also fell by 7 per cent. There was therefore no significant fall in the trade deficit. The 1976 budget was restrictive, combining a credit squeeze and tax increases. As a result, the inflation rate dropped to 32 per cent in 1976 and was 26.7 per cent in the twelve months to August 1977. The 1977 budget aimed to strengthen government finances but inflation and a deficit in the current account continued to be major problems. The Government was hoping for a moderate income settlement with the trade unions in an effort to reduce inflation further, but in June 1977 Iceland's workers were awarded their biggest-ever wage increase after seven weeks of industrial unrest. In October a two-week strike by civil servants over pay cut off most transport and communications. As a result of repeated devaluations, the króna depreciated by 57 per cent between the end of 1973 and mid-1977.

The major importer from Iceland is the U.S.A., but the U.S.S.R. and the Federal Republic of Germany are more important exporters to the country (1976). Iceland joined EFTA in 1970, and in 1972 negotiated a trade agreement with the EEC. Progressive tariff reductions on Icelandic fish exports to the EEC were promised, but their implementation was conditional on the settlement of all fisheries disputes between Iceland and EEC members. The reductions therefore remained in abeyance until July 1st, 1976, after the settlement of the dispute with Britain. The EEC then reduced tariffs to the level to which they would have fallen, had they been in effect since 1972.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways. Much of the interior is uninhabited and the main roads follow the coast line. Regular motor coach services link the main settlements. Heavy freight is carried by coastal shipping. The development plans provide for new roads and harbour installations. Air transport is particularly important to Iceland and is used, for example, to transport agricultural produce from remote districts. There are regular air services between Reykjavík and outlying townships.

Social Welfare

There is a comprehensive system of social security providing a wide range of insurance benefits including old-age pensions, family allowances, maternity grants, widows' pensions, etc. Contributions to the scheme are compulsory. Pension and health insurance now apply to the whole population. Accident insurance applies to all wage and salary earners and self-employed persons—unless they request exemption—and unemployment insurance to the unions of skilled and unskilled workers and seamen in all towns and villages of over 300 inhabitants, as well as to several unions in villages of less than 300 inhabitants.

Education

Education is compulsory and free for all children between the ages of 7 and 15 years. Primary education is available in day schools in urban regions, whilst in the more remote country districts, where there is no state boarding-school, instruction is provided by the "Travelling Teacher" scheme, whereby the pupil receives education in his own home. Ordinary secondary education is then available, lasting three to four years. A good certificate of education after three years at a middle or general secondary school entitles entry to a High School (*Menntaskóli*). The matriculation examination at the end of four years at High School provides the qualification for University entrance. Since Iceland's teachers' training college became the Teachers' University in 1976, Iceland now has two universities and six colleges.

Tourism

Iceland's main attraction for tourists lies in the ruggedness of the interior with its geysers and thermal springs. Mountaineering and pony trekking are increasingly popular as well as skiing and the study of bird life. The number of foreign visitors to Iceland increased by 50 per cent between 1968 and 1971 and has since grown at a steady rate. Tourism contributed 2,250 million krónur to Iceland's balance of payments in 1976, nearly 3 per cent of the total visible and invisible exports.

Visitors from Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden do not require a passport to enter Iceland.

Visas are not required by nationals of the following countries: Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Fiji, France, the Gambia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guyana, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Singapore, Spain, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom and dependencies, the U.S.A., the Vatican City, Yugoslavia.

Sport

The national sport is wrestling, but football, athletics and winter sports are universally popular. All children must, by law, learn to swim.

Public Holidays

1978: March 23rd (Maundy Thursday), March 24th (Good Friday), March 27th (Easter Monday), April 20th (1st day of Summer), May 1st (Labour Day), May 4th (Ascension Day), May 15th (Whit Monday), June 17th (National Day), August 7th (Bank Holiday), December 24th, 25th and 26th (Christmas), December 31st (New Year's Eve).

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 aurar = 1 Icelandic króna.

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 366.65 krónur,
U.S. \$1 = 210.00 krónur.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (December 1st, 1976)	
	TOTAL	Reykjavík (capital)
102,846 sq. kilometres	220,545	84,334

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (December 1st, 1976)

Kópavogur	12,848	Keflavík	6,313
Akureyri	12,299	Akranes	4,654
Hafnarfjörður	11,739	Vestmannaeyjar	4,568

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1971	20.7	7.9	7.3
1972	22.3	8.1	6.9
1973	21.7	8.3	6.9
1974	19.9	8.8	6.9
1975	20.1	7.7	6.5
1976	19.4*	7.5	6.1

* Preliminary figure

EMPLOYMENT*

('000 persons)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Agriculture and forestry	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.4	18.0	17.4	17.0	16.9	17.3
Fishing	19.8	18.4	17.9	19.2	20.7	22.0	22.6	22.6	22.9
Mining and quarrying	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7
Manufacturing	9.4	10.4	10.6	8.7	8.7	9.6	9.7	10.8	11.1
Electricity, gas and water	11.0	11.2	10.9	10.6	11.0	11.8	12.2	12.7	11.4
Construction	7.3	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.7
Trade, restaurants and hotels	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0
Transport, storage and communication	12.0	12.5	13.4	14.1	15.3	16.1	17.1	17.7	20.8
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Community, social and personal services									
Activities not adequately described									
TOTAL	80.1	80.1	80.4	80.3	84.1	87.9	90.2	92.6	95.6

* Figures refer to the working population covered by compulsory social insurance.

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND, 1970

('000 hectares)

TOTAL AREA	LAND AREA	ARABLE LAND	PASTURE	FORESTS	BUILT-ON AREA WASTELAND
10,300	10,027	1	2,279	3	7,744

PRINCIPAL PRODUCE

		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Hay for fodder: from home fields . . .	cu. m.	3,730,511	3,564,979	} 3,429,393	3,481,740	3,740,107
" meadows . . .	" "	20,674	14,938			
Potatoes . . .	100 kg.	85,539	60,296	134,182	63,049	69,182
Turnips . . .	" "	4,515	5,060	6,431	2,871	7,922
Milk . . .	'000 kg	126,000	127,800	130,600	125,600	125,700
Butter . . .	" "	1,608	1,618	1,749	1,520	1,834
Mutton and lamb . . .	" "	12,523	13,520	14,076	15,327	14,642
Wool . . .	" "	786	829	846	864	861
Sheep skins . . .	'000	803	874	937	995	956
Eggs . . .	'000 kg.	2,150	2,400	2,500	2,625	3,000

LIVESTOCK

(End of year)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cattle . . .	59,197	65,280	67,388	66,530	61,785	60,783
Sheep . . .	786,234	828,589	845,796	863,638	860,376	870,848
Horses . . .	36,706	39,209	41,918	44,330	46,925	48,205
Goats . . .	235	228	266	284	222	275
Pigs . . .	4,937	5,962	5,835	6,959	6,777	7,073
Poultry . . .	179,939	200,067	229,394	234,389	261,848	296,252

FISHING

PRINCIPAL SPECIES
(metric tons, whole ungutted)

	1975	1976
Cod . . .	265,528	281,614
Haddock, whiting . . .	36,133	34,345
Saithe . . .	60,556	56,663
Norway pout . . .	4,315	27,402
Ling, blue ling . . .	3,743	4,514
Tusk . . .	1,679	3,012
Catfish . . .	11,190	11,118
Angler fish . . .	391	565
Redfish . . .	38,961	41,241
Greenland halibut . . .	2,395	3,359
Plaice . . .	4,400	4,908
Other flat fish . . .	335	561
Herring . . .	33,433	30,564
Capelin . . .	501,093	458,769
Lobster . . .	2,357	2,781
Shrimp . . .	4,371	6,554
Iceland scallop . . .	2,784	3,615
Others . . .	13,430	3,560
TOTAL . . .	987,094	975,145

DISPOSITION
(metric tons, whole ungutted)

	1975	1976
Frozen . . .	285,393	298,786
Salted . . .	143,981	136,133
Dried . . .	8,709	28,461
On ice . . .	27,317	33,747
For reduction . . .	516,961	472,595
Canned, smoked . . .	160	512
For home consumption . . .	4,573	4,911
TOTAL . . .	987,094	975,145

FINANCE

100 aurar = 1 Icelandic króna.

Coins: 1, 5, 10 and 50 krónur.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 krónur.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling = 366.65 krónur; U.S. \$1 = 210.00 krónur.

1,000 krónur = £2.73 = \$4.76.

Note: From August 1961 to November 1967 the exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 43 krónur. Between November 1967 and November 1968 the rate was \$1 = 57 krónur. From November 1968 to December 1972 the official rate was \$1 = 88 krónur, though from August 1971 the market rate was around 87.5 krónur per \$. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1968 and August 1971 was £1 = 211.20 krónur. Since June 1973 the króna has been allowed to "float", though the Icelandic authorities have sometimes intervened to adjust the market rate of exchange. The average market rate (krónur per U.S. dollar) was: 90.13 in 1973; 99.95 in 1974; 153.70 in 1975; 182.17 in 1976.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(million krónur)

	1973	1974	1975
Revenue:			
Direct Taxes	6,437.8	7,134.5	7,935.0
Indirect Taxes	18,146.4	30,194.8	42,351.6
Profits from Government Enterprises	73.4	67.0	172.9
Other Revenue Items	218.8	324.4	584.5
TOTAL	24,876.4	37,720.6	51,044.0
Expenditure:			
Presidency, Althing, etc.	216.3	327.4	499.3
Premier's Office	247.8	420.2	970.0
Ministry of Culture and Education	4,238.5	6,591.6	8,603.0
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	306.3	424.1	671.7
Ministry of Agriculture	1,209.2	2,241.8	2,812.5
Ministry of Fisheries	631.1	882.7	2,470.3
Ministry of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs	1,516.2	2,374.5	3,313.4
Ministry of Social Affairs	875.4	1,627.6	2,533.3
Ministry of Health and Social Security	8,683.2	13,060.0	18,562.7
Ministry of Finance	1,520.9	2,467.8	2,090.4
Ministry of Communications	2,986.8	4,837.4	6,916.0
Ministry of Manufacturing Industries and Power	475.4	1,876.6	1,593.5
Ministry of Commerce	2,175.1	3,787.3	5,652.6
Statistical Bureau	20.6	32.5	42.7
The Government Audit Department	26.6	41.2	49.2
Bureau of the Budget	—	15.2	1,796.1
TOTAL	25,129.4	41,007.9	58,576.7

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million krónur at current prices)

	1972	1973	1974	1975
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	70,440	97,171	150,254	204,367
<i>of which:</i>				
Private consumption expenditure	44,140	59,235	90,630	121,540
General government expenditure	7,000	9,200	14,430	19,300
Domestic capital formation	19,100	28,610	45,150	63,560
Increase in livestock	200	126	44	-33
Change in stocks of export products	-1,040	-315	2,534	3,713
TOTAL NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	69,400	96,856	152,788	205,080
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	-1,755	-2,635	-15,530	-21,380
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	67,645	94,221	137,258	186,700
Less: Depreciation	8,458	11,353	17,175	28,332
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	59,187	82,868	120,083	158,368
Less: Indirect taxes	15,600	22,560	36,360	51,460
Subsidies	3,220	4,230	7,800	11,100
NET NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	46,807	64,538	91,523	118,008
Net income from abroad	890	1,180	n.a.	n.a.
NET DOMESTIC INCOME AT FACTOR COST	45,917	63,358	n.a.	n.a.

GOLD AND CURRENCY
(at end of year in million krónur)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Gold Reserves	108.6	147.0	203.0	224.0
Currency in Circulation	2,871.0	3,678.0	4,679.0	6,035.0

INDEX OF COST OF LIVING IN REYKJAVÍK (November)
(January 2nd, 1968=100)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
<i>Goods and Services</i>	250	378	552	727
Food and beverages	268	406	579	796
Clothing, footwear	230	317	509	654
Miscellaneous	242	374	544	698
<i>Rent</i>	167	214	287	365
<i>Contributions to Social Security Fund, etc.</i>	67	100	n.a.	n.a.
ALL ITEMS*	231	343	491	566

* Prior to 1975, the total was calculated before making provision for receipt of child allowances.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS 1976
(Provisional estimates; million krónur)

	DEBIT	CREDIT
Goods and services:		
Imports of ships and aircraft (f.o.b.)	4,530	—
Imports for Thjórsá power project (f.o.b.)	1,300	—
Imports for Krafla power project (f.o.b.)	2,590	—
Imports for Straumsvík aluminium smelter:		
Investment goods (f.o.b.)	20	—
Raw materials	6,500	—
Other imports (f.o.b.)	63,190	—
Exports (f.o.b.)	—	73,500
of this Aluminium	—	(12,360)
Tourism	4,105	2,250
Transport	12,100	17,150
Investment income	7,825	590
Insurance	2,320	1,810
Defence force (net)	—	6,190
Miscellaneous	5,430	4,030
Total goods and services	109,910	105,520
Balance on goods and services	—	4,390
Transfer payments (net)	—	45
Capital account:		
Direct investment, long-term (net)	—	480
Direct investment, short-term (net)	—	330
Private long-term loans	2,945	3,330
Private short-term loans (net)	4,885	—
Official long-term loans	2,805	10,240
Official short-term loans (net)	—	1,020
Financial institutions, long-term loans	2,485	5,415
Total capital transactions	13,120	20,815
Balance on capital account	7,695	—
Overall balance of payments:		
Change in foreign exchange reserves	—	3,350

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(million krónur)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports c.i.f.	9,950	13,645	18,932	20,043	31,811	52,555	75,064	85,667
Exports f.o.b.	9,466	12,915	13,178	16,701	26,020	32,880	47,435	73,497

* Figures include imports into, and re-exports from, "credit" warehouses, but exclude trade in silver specie and gold.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million krónur)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1973	1974	1975	1976
Food and live animals	2,820.8	4,357.5	7,143.3	9,018.9
Cereals and cereal preparations	658.2	1,078.3	1,691.0	2,241.0
Fruit and vegetables	632.1	873.0	1,446.9	2,119.6
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	329.1	773.7	1,394.0	1,020.0
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	419.6	539.6	1,010.5	1,441.7
Animal feeding-stuff (excl. cereals)	580.7	726.7	1,099.6	1,487.3
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	1,111.9	2,099.2	2,327.4	2,908.9
Wood, lumber and cork	802.2	1,548.6	1,523.4	1,852.4
Shaped or simply worked wood	758.3	1,455.7	1,240.6	1,691.2
Shaped coniferous lumber	683.7	1,332.3	1,100.3	1,554.3
Sawn coniferous lumber	642.3	1,197.8	1,028.6	1,498.9
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	2,527.8	6,375.9	9,533.7	10,516.6
Petroleum products	2,509.2	6,350.8	9,475.4	10,446.9
Motor spirit (petrol), etc.	362.8	922.6	1,656.7	2,058.2
Distillate fuels	1,277.5	3,569.8	5,337.2	5,812.9
Chemicals	3,207.3	6,084.8	10,133.7	10,391.2
Chemical elements and compounds	1,534.1	3,399.7	5,337.1	4,881.6
Inorganic elements, oxides, etc.	1,293.0	2,903.7	4,594.7	4,056.9
Aluminium oxide and hydroxide	1,222.3	2,732.3	4,339.1	3,745.7
Manufactured fertilizers	314.3	467.0	1,367.0	1,157.4
Plastic materials, etc.	551.3	1,003.0	1,431.0	1,793.8
Basic manufactures	7,040.3	10,318.3	15,148.5	17,133.0
Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture)	1,313.5	929.9	1,168.1	1,674.5
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	845.5	1,305.7	2,143.4	2,789.7
Paper and paperboard	558.0	846.5	1,287.8	1,737.6
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	1,599.7	2,510.7	3,424.4	3,706.6
Woven textile fabrics (excl. narrow or special fabrics)	648.0	895.0	1,333.1	1,458.2
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	532.3	811.5	1,473.4	1,450.2
Iron and steel	1,045.4	1,979.6	2,563.0	2,857.7
Machinery and transport equipment	11,585.2	17,963.5	23,244.9	25,730.5
Non-electric machinery	2,810.9	4,412.2	6,945.1	8,257.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	2,594.0	4,153.4	6,842.0	9,114.4
Electric power machinery and switchgear	379.9	734.5	1,668.8	3,362.5
Electric power machinery	109.0	453.6	978.7	2,292.1
Transport equipment	6,171.3	9,397.9	9,457.7	8,358.4
Road motor vehicles and parts*	2,129.0	3,547.4	2,364.3	3,592.0
Passenger cars (excl. buses)	1,017.3	1,540.2	851.4	1,544.8
Aircraft and parts*	80.8	186.1	1,127.9	2,280.6
Aircraft, heavier-than-air	50.7	160.8	1,025.9	2,167.0
Ships and boats	3,832.3	5,450.5	5,750.4	2,278.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,915.2	4,515.6	6,137.4	8,298.1
Clothing (excl. footwear)	804.1	1,285.8	1,654.0	2,295.3
TOTAL (incl. others)	31,810.7	52,551.7	75,063.8	85,666.7

* Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts

(continued on next page)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES *continued from previous page*

(million krónur)

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1973	1974	1975	1976
Food and live animals	19,101.8	24,137.3	36,692.0	52,911.4
Meat and meat preparations	534.3	714.3	977.3	1,841.7
Fresh, chilled or frozen meat	499.3	682.2	924.6	1,785.0
Fish and fish preparations*	14,705.5	19,966.6	31,520.8	45,377.7
Fresh and simply preserved fish*	14,407.1	19,468.9	31,054.2	44,767.7
Fresh, chilled or frozen fish	9,633.3	11,409.9	18,006.9	25,473.2
Fresh or chilled fish	1,602.3	1,809.0	1,457.6	1,966.2
Frozen fish	8,031.1	9,601.0	16,549.3	23,507.1
Frozen fish fillets	7,014.0	8,140.9	15,546.8	21,771.7
Redfish fillets	398.0	983.8	1,543.6	2,365.4
Saithe fillets	1,116.6	986.9	2,125.0	2,268.5
Haddock fillets	879.1	764.3	2,109.7	2,540.7
Cod fillets	4,110.9	4,703.5	8,802.5	13,194.5
Salted, dried or smoked fish	3,657.2	6,932.9	11,584.2	16,884.7
Uncured salted fish	2,435.4	5,127.4	8,065.1	10,657.5
Stockfish	342.7	423.2	897.6	1,513.8
Salted herring	17.8	0.0	234.2	1,415.3
Crustacea and molluscs	1,116.5	1,126.0	1,460.7	2,409.8
Animal feeding-stuff (excl. cereals)	3,720.4	3,304.7	3,982.8	5,558.5
Meat meal and fish meal	3,720.4	3,303.8	3,966.5	5,493.1
Cod meal	1,110.4	876.7	1,134.5	2,214.5
Capelin meal	2,375.9	2,348.2	2,675.6	3,057.9
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	627.3	908.5	1,584.7	1,830.1
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	658.6	1,152.7	1,544.3	1,978.5
Oils of fish and marine mammals	651.2	1,132.5	1,523.4	1,959.3
Basic manufactures	4,958.0	5,429.8	6,022.4	13,787.4
Unwrought aluminium and alloys	4,441.3	4,788.3	5,046.7	12,363.8
Clothing (excl. footwear)	386.5	452.9	875.4	1,561.8
TOTAL (incl. others)†	26,019.8	32,879.8	47,435.0	73,497.5

* Including crustacea and molluscs.

† Including transactions not classified according to kind (million krónur): 74.0 in 1973; 76.8 in 1974; 66.8 in 1975; 177.2 in 1976.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(million krónur, country of consignment)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1974	1975	1976	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1974	1975	1976
Australia	2,767.3	4,401.4	3,804.2	Belgium	295.8	366.4	588.5
Austria	300.3	414.3	515.5	China, People's Rep.	14.6	1,797.8	—
Belgium	1,082.9	1,902.1	2,658.9	Czechoslovakia	178.5	640.7	751.7
Brazil	308.2	614.9	919.0	Denmark	1,908.5	1,841.1	2,301.4
Czechoslovakia	515.3	624.2	689.1	Finland	386.4	691.0	1,257.8
Denmark	4,966.2	7,535.4	8,157.2	Germany, Fed. Rep.	2,885.1	3,014.2	7,728.6
Finland	1,449.2	1,742.1	1,736.7	Greece	424.4	570.6	903.7
France	1,094.4	1,676.4	1,718.0	Italy	972.6	1,121.5	2,361.5
Germany, Fed. Rep.	6,346.7	8,043.6	9,307.0	Japan	1,369.4	435.1	1,120.2
Italy	754.7	1,045.3	1,320.2	Netherlands	288.5	233.7	602.9
Japan	1,397.1	1,734.3	3,481.5	Nigeria	59.4	631.8	802.4
Netherlands	3,526.9	5,100.9	5,206.5	Norway	1,064.8	885.0	1,917.4
Norway	4,436.4	7,956.9	7,161.1	Poland	1,094.3	584.2	2,185.6
Poland	1,374.7	705.6	858.9	Portugal	3,388.8	5,583.9	7,671.7
Spain	1,296.6	702.4	707.9	Spain	1,480.5	2,053.0	1,872.7
Sweden	3,094.2	4,513.4	5,475.9	Sweden	679.1	1,040.5	1,997.2
Switzerland	512.0	668.3	801.5	Switzerland	1,879.8	800.6	2,377.0
U.S.S.R.	4,999.6	7,781.2	10,024.9	U.S.S.R.	2,500.7	5,050.8	4,028.6
United Kingdom	5,715.0	8,297.0	8,645.6	United Kingdom	2,804.9	4,718.1	8,853.5
U.S.A.	4,169.5	6,951.9	9,003.3	U.S.A.	7,264.5	13,884.9	21,183.6
TOTAL (incl. others)	52,554.7	75,063.8	85,666.7	TOTAL (incl. others)	32,879.8	47,435.0	73,497.5

Source: Hagstofa Íslands (Statistical Bureau of Iceland), *Verslunarskýrslur* (External Trade)

TRANSPORT

ROADS

REGISTERED VEHICLES
(At year end)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Goods vehicles .	6,070	6,637	6,621	6,711
Cars and buses .	57,119	64,727	64,838	66,699
Motor-cycles .	343	420	469	465

SHIPPING

	Motor Vessels	Gross Tons	Steam Vessels	Gross Tons
1974 .	996	167,206	7	3,655
1975 .	995	175,207	7	3,655
1976 .	987	178,066	6	2,971

CIVIL AVIATION

(External Icelandic traffic only)

('000 km.)

	KILOMETRES FLOWN	PASSENGER-KILOMETRES	CARGO, TON-KILOMETRES	MAIL, TON-KILOMETRES
1973 . . .	13,950	1,940,000	27,920	2,918
1974 . . .	12,528	1,879,000	26,701	3,027
1975 . . .	11,397	1,760,000	19,280	3,066
1976 . . .	11,568	1,865,000	24,681	3,083

TOURISM

FOREIGN VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Denmark . . .	7,040	6,173	6,665	6,389
Norway . . .	4,317	4,035	5,036	3,983
Sweden . . .	5,441	5,348	5,751	5,402
United Kingdom .	5,317	4,603	5,649	3,305
France . . .	3,167	2,573	3,045	3,701
Germany, Fed. Rep.	8,084	7,872	7,966	10,147
United States . .	29,499	26,587	25,053	24,095
TOTAL (incl. others).	74,019	68,476	71,676	70,180

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1974	1975	1976
Telephones	87,000	91,000	95,000
TV Licences	50,000	53,000	55,000
Radio Licences	64,000	63,000	63,000
Book Titles*	659	795	730
Number of Daily Newspapers .	5	5	6
Total Circulation	93,000	93,000	121,000

* Including new editions.

EDUCATION

(1975-76)

	SCHOOLS	STAFF*	STUDENTS
Primary	173	} 2,902	{ 30,120
Secondary	121		
Comprehensive	2	52	526
Vocational and teacher training	57	739	7,264
University	1	532	2,795

* Including part-time teachers.

Sources: The Statistical Bureau of Iceland, Reykjavík; *Statistical Bulletin* (quarterly), issued by the Statistical Bureau and the Central Bank of Iceland.

THE CONSTITUTION

(in operation from June 17th, 1944)

THE GOVERNMENT

The President is elected for four years by universal suffrage. All those qualified to vote who have reached the age of 35 are eligible for the Presidency.

The Legislative power is jointly vested in the Althing and the President. The Executive power is exercised by the President and other governmental authorities in accordance with the constitution and other laws of the land.

The President summons the Althing every year and determines when the session shall close. He may adjourn meetings of the Althing but not for more than two weeks nor more than once a year. He appoints the Ministers and presides over the State Council. He may be dismissed only if a resolution supported by three-quarters of the Althing is approved by a plebiscite.

The President may dissolve the Althing. Elections must be held within two months and the Althing must reassemble within eight months.

The Althing is composed of 60 members, 49 of whom are elected by 8 proportionately represented constituencies for a period of four years, while 11 supplementary seats are allotted to the parties for equalization, intended to achieve as near a really proportional representation with regard to the total of votes gained by each party as possible, without raising the total number of members above 60. Substitute members are elected at the same time and in the same manner as Althing members. The Althing is divided into two houses, the *efri deild*, or Upper House, and the *neðri deild*, or Lower House; but sometimes both Houses

work together as a United Althing. The Upper House consists of a third of the members whom the United Althing chooses from amongst the representatives, the remaining two-thirds forming the Lower House. Each House and the United Althing elects its own Speaker. The voting age, both for local administrative bodies and for the Althing, is twenty and all citizens domiciled in Iceland may vote, provided they are of unblemished character and financially responsible.

The budget must be introduced in the United Althing but other bills may be introduced into either House. They must, however, be given three readings in each house and be approved by a simple majority before they are submitted to the President. If he disapproves a bill it nevertheless becomes valid but must be submitted to a plebiscite. Ministers may speak in either House, but may vote only in that of which they are members. The Ministers are responsible to the Althing and may be impeached by that body, in which case they are tried by the Court of Impeachment.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For purposes of Local Government the country is divided into Provinces, Districts and Municipalities. The 8 Urban Municipalities are governed by Town Councils, which possess considerable autonomy. The Districts also have Councils and are further grouped together to form the Provinces, over each of which a centrally appointed Chief Official presides. The franchise for municipal purposes is universal above 20 years, conducted on a basis of proportional representation.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: Dr. KRISTJÁN ELDJÁRN.

THE CABINET

(November 1977)

(A coalition of the Independence Party (IP) and the Progressive Party (PP).)

Prime Minister: GEIR HALLGRÍMSSON (IP).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: EINAR ÁGÚSTSSON (PP).

Minister of Finance: MATTHÍAS Á. MATHÍESEN (IP).

Minister of Justice and Trade: ÓLAFUR JÓHANNESSON (PP).

Minister of Industry and Social Affairs: GUNNAR THORODDSEN (IP).

Minister of Agriculture and Communications: HALLDÓR E. SIGURDSSON (PP).

Minister of Education: VILHJÁLmur HJÁLmarsson (PP).

Minister of Fisheries and of Health and Social Security: MATTHÍAS BJARNASON (IP).

PRESIDENT AND PARLIAMENT

President Eldjárn was returned unopposed for a third term in 1976.

THE ALTHING

Speaker of the United Althing: ÁSGEIR BJARNASON (PP).

Speaker of the Upper House: THORVALDUR GARDAR KRISTJÁNSSON (IP).

Speaker of the Lower House: RAGNHILDUR HELGADÓTTIR (IP).

Secretary-General (Clerk) of the Althing: FRÍÐJÓN SIGURDSSON.

GENERAL ELECTION RESULTS

	JUNE 13TH, 1971		JUNE 30TH, 1974		
	Seats	Percentage	Seats	Votes	Percentage
Independence Party	22	36.2	25	48,764	42.8
Progressive Party	17	25.3	17	28,381	24.9
People's Alliance	10	17.1	11	20,924	18.3
Social Democratic Party	6	10.5	5	10,345	9.1
Union of Liberals and Leftists	5	8.9	2	5,245	4.6
Others	—	2.0	—	449	0.3

June 1974: 115,575 votes cast; 91.4 per cent participation.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Sjálfstæðisflokkurinn (*Independence Party*): Bolholt 7, Reykjavík; f. 1929 by an amalgamation of the Conservative and Liberal Parties; its programme is social reform within the framework of private enterprise and the furtherance of national and individual independence. Members of Parliament: 25; Leader GEIR HALLGRÍMSSON; publs. *Morgunblaðið* (daily), *Íslendingur* (weekly).

Framsóknarflokkurinn (*The Progressive Party*): Rauðarárstíg 18, Reykjavík; f. 1916 with a programme of social and economic amelioration and co-operation. Members of Parliament: 17; Chair. ÓLAFUR JÓHANNESSON; Parliamentary Leader THORARINN THORARINSSON; Sec. STEINGRÍMUR HERMANSSON; publs. *Timinn* (daily), *Dagur* (weekly).

Althýðubandalag (*People's Alliance*): Grettisgötu 3, Reykjavík; f. 1956 by amalgamation of a section of the Social Democratic Party and the Socialist Unity Party, reorganized as a Socialist party 1968; has a Marxist programme. Members of Parliament: 11; Chair. RAGNAR ARNALDS; publs. *Útsyn* (weekly), *Thjóðviljinn* (daily).

Althýðuflokkurinn (*Social Democratic Party*): Althýdusid, Hverfisgata 8-10, Reykjavík; f. 1916 with a moderate Socialist programme. Members of Parliament: 5; Chair. BENEDIKT GRÖNDAL; Parliamentary Leader GYLFI TH. GÍSLASON; publs. *Althýðublaðið* (daily), *Althýðumaðurinn* (weekly).

Samtök Frjálslyndra og Vinstri Manna (*Union of Liberals and Leftists*): Reykjavík; f. 1969. Members of Parliament: 2; Chair. MAGNÚS T. OLAFSSON.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO ICELAND

(In Reykjavík unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: Oslo, Norway.

Austria: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Bangladesh: Stockholm, Sweden.

Belgium: Oslo, Norway.

Brazil: Oslo, Norway.

Bulgaria: Oslo, Norway.

Canada: Oslo, Norway.

Chile: Copenhagen, Denmark.

China, People's Republic: Viðimelur 29; *Ambassador:* CHEN TUNG.

Cuba: Stockholm, Sweden.

Czechoslovakia: Smáragata 16; *Ambassador:* ŠTEFAN ŠUTKA.

Denmark: Hverfisgata 29; *Ambassador:* JANUS A. W. PALUDAN.

Egypt: Oslo, Norway.

Finland: Oslo, Norway.

France: Tungata 22; *Ambassador:* JACQUES PRADELLES DE LATOUR DE JEAN.

German Democratic Republic: Ægissíða 78; *Chargé d'affaires:* GEORG SPITZL.

Germany, Federal Republic: Tungata 18; *Ambassador:* RAIMUND HERGT.

Greece: London, England.

Hungary: Stockholm, Sweden.

India: Oslo, Norway.

Iran: Stockholm, Sweden.

Iraq: Stockholm, Sweden.

Ireland: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Israel: Copenhagen, Denmark.

ICELAND

Italy: Oslo, Norway.
Japan: Stockholm, Sweden.
Kenya: Stockholm, Sweden.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Stockholm, Sweden.
Korea, Republic: Oslo, Norway.
Luxembourg: London, England.
Mexico: Oslo, Norway.
Netherlands: London, England.
Niger: Brussels, Belgium.
Norway: Hverfisgata 45; *Ambassador:* OLAV LYDVO.
Pakistan: Berlin, German Democratic Republic.
Peru: London, England.
Poland: Grenimelur 7; *Ambassador:* ROMUALD POLESZCZUK.
Portugal: Oslo, Norway.

Iceland also has diplomatic relations with Ethiopia, Lebanon, Mongolia, Nigeria and Viet-Nam.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press

Romania: Copenhagen, Denmark.
Spain: Oslo, Norway.
Sweden: Fjólugata 9; *Ambassador:* OLOF R. KAIJSER.
Switzerland: Oslo, Norway.
Tanzania: Stockholm, Sweden.
Thailand: Copenhagen, Denmark.
Tunisia: Stockholm, Sweden.
Turkey: Oslo, Norway.
U.S.S.R.: Garðastræti 33; *Ambassador:* GEORGUI N. FARAFANOV.
United Kingdom: Laufásvegur 49; *Ambassador:* KENNETH ARTHUR EAST.
U.S.A.: Laufásvegur 21; *Ambassador:* JAMES J. BLAKE.
Vatican City: Copenhagen, Denmark.
Yugoslavia: Oslo, Norway.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME COURT, REYKJAVÍK

Chief Justice: ÁRMANN SNAEVARR.

Justices: BJÖRN SVEINBJÖRNSSON.
MAGNÚS TH. TORFASON.
BENEDIKT SIGURJÓNSSON.
LOGI EINARSSON.
THOR VILHJÁLMSOON.

Justices are appointed by the President and cannot be dismissed except by the decision of a court.

The Justices elect the Chief Justice for a period of at least one year.

Secretary: BJÖRN HELGASON.

ORDINARY COURTS

All cases are heard in Ordinary Courts except those specifically within the jurisdiction of *Special Courts*. The Ordinary Courts include both a lower division of urban and rural district courts presided over by the district magistrates, and the Supreme Court.

RELIGION

Evangelical Lutheran Church: the national Church, endowed by the State. Over 90 per cent of the population are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, but there is complete religious liberty. Iceland forms one diocese, Reykjavík, with two suffragan sees. There are 299 congregations and 115 pastors; publ. *Kirkjuritid* (monthly); Bishop: SIGURBJÖRN EINARSSON.
Frikirkjan (Free Church): Reykjavík; Free Lutheran denomination; 7,000 mems.; Head Rev. THORSTEINN BJÖRNSSON.

Oháði Frikirkjusöfnudurinn (Independent Congregation): Free Lutheran denomination; 2,000 mems.; Head Rev. EMIL BJÖRNSSON.

Roman Catholic Church: Egilsgötu 18, Reykjavík; 1,400 mems.; Bishop of Reykjavík His Grace The Most Reverend HINRIK H. FREYEN, S.M.M., D.D.; Gen. Vicar A. GEORGE, Landakot, Reykjavík; publ. *Merki krossins*.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

REYKJAVÍK

Althýdubladid (The Labour Journal): f. 1916 as Dagsbrún (*Dawn*); daily; organ of the Social Democratic Party; Editor ÁRNI GUNNARSSON; circ. 5,000.

Dagbladið (The Daily News): Síðumúli 12; f. 1975; Independent; Editor JÓNAS KRISTJÁNSSON; circ. 31,000.

Morgunbladid (Morning News): Adalstræti 6; f. 1913; organ of the Independence Party; includes Sunday supplement *Lesbók* (Reader); Editors MATTHÍAS JOHANNESSEN, STYRMIR GUNNARSSON; circ. 40,000.

Thjóðviljinn (Will of the People): Síðumúla 6; f. 1936; daily; organ of socialism, labour movement and national independence; Editors KJARTAN ÓLAFSSON, SVAVAR GESTSSON; circ. 12,000.

Timinn (The Times): Edduhús, Box 370; f. 1917; daily organ of the Progressive Party; Editors JON HELGASON, THORARINN THORARINSSON; circ. 18,500.

Visir (The Bud): Síðumúli 14; f. 1910; daily; independent; Editor THORSTEINN PÁLSSON; circ. 25,000.

WEEKLIES

REYKJAVÍK

Vikan (The Week): Síðumúla 12; f. 1938; illustrated weekly; Editor KRISTÍN HALDÓRSÐÓTTIR; circ. 12,000.

AKUREYRI

Althýdumadurinn: Strandgata 9; f. 1931; weekly; organ of Social Democratic Party; Editor BJARNI SIGTRYGGSSON; circ. 3,500.

Dagur (The Day): Hafnars træti 88; f. 1918; weekly; organ of the Progressive Party; circ. 4,000.

Íslendingur-Ísafold: Ráðhústorgi 9; f. 1915; for North and East Iceland; Editor GÍSLI SIGURGEIRSSON.

ÍSAFJÖRDUR

Skutull: weekly; organ of the Social Democratic Party.

ICELAND

SIGLUFJÖRDUR

Einherji: weekly; organ of the Progressive Party.

Síglífirindur: weekly; organ of the Independence Party.

PERIODICALS

Aegir (The Sea): c/o Fiskifélag Íslands, Reykjavík; f. 1905; published by the Fisheries' Association, Reykjavík; fortnightly; circ. 2,400.

Eimreiðin (Progress): Síðumúla 12, Reykjavík; f. 1895; quarterly; literary and critical review.

Freyr: P.O.B. 7080, Reykjavík; f. 1904; organ of the Icelandic Agriculture Society and the Farmers' Union; fortnightly; Editor JÓNAS JÓNSSON.

Frjáls verzlun (Free Trade): Ármúli 18, P.O.B. 1193, Reykjavík; f. 1939; monthly news and business magazine; Editor MARKÚS ÖRN ANTONSSON.

Hagtidindi: published by the Statistical Bureau of Iceland, Reykjavík; monthly.

Heima Er Bezt: Tryggvabraut 18-20, Akureyri; f. 1951; monthly; literary; circ. 6,000.

Helgafell: Reykjavík; quarterly; literary review; Editor TÓMAS GUDMUNDSSON.

Ídnadarbladið: Ármúli 18, Reykjavík; monthly; news and industry magazine; Editor JOHANN BRIEM.

Íþróttabladið: Laugavegi 178, Reykjavík; monthly; sport; Editor SIGURÐUR MAGNUSSON.

The Press, Publishers

Íslenzk Fyrirtæki (Icelandic Firms): Ármúli 18, Reykjavík; yearly; business and industrial directory; Editor INGA INGVARSDÓTTIR.

Rjettur: Skólavörðustógur 19, Reykjavík; left-wing magazine for politics and social problems; Editor EINAR OLGEIRSSON.

Samvinnan: Sudurlandsbraut 32, Reykjavík; publ. by the Federation of Icelandic Co-operative Societies; monthly; circ. 6,000.

Sjávarfréttir: Ármúli 18, Reykjavík; monthly; fishing and fishing industry; Editor STEINAR J. LUDVIGSSON.

Spegillinn: Box 594, Reykjavík; f. 1926; monthly; comic; circ. 5,000.

The Statistical Bulletin: published by the Statistical Bureau of Iceland and the Central Bank of Iceland; contains extracts from *Hagtidindi*; quarterly.

Vesturland: f. 1923; fortnightly; organ of the Independence Party; Editor ULFAR AGUSTSSON.

Vinnan (Work): Laugavegur 18, Reykjavík; f. 1943; publ. by Icelandic Federation of Labour and Workers' Educational Association; Editor BJÖRN JÓNSSON; circ. 3,500.

JOURNALISTS' ORGANIZATION

Bladamannafélag Íslands (Union of Icelandic Journalists): P.O.B. 661, Reykjavík; f. 1897; 170 mems.; Chair. MAGNUS FINNSSON.

PUBLISHERS

Aegisútgáfan: Sólvallagötu 74, Reykjavík; Man. GUDMUNDUR JAKOBSSON.

Akranesútgáfan: Deildartúni 8, Akranes.

Almenna Bókafélagið: Austurstraeti 18, Reykjavík; f. 1955; general; Man. Dir. BRYNJÓLFUR BJARNASON.

Bókaforlag Odds Björnssonar: Tryggvabraut 18-20, Akureyri; f. 1897; general; Dir. GEIR S. BJÖRNSSON.

Bókaútgáfa Aeskunnar: Laugavegi 56, P.O.B. 14, Reykjavík.

Bókaútgáfa Thórhalls Bjarnasonar: Hverfisgötu 78, Reykjavík.

Bókaútgáfan Björk: Háholti 7, Akranes; Man. DANIEL AGUSTINUSSON.

Bókaútgáfan Bragi: Austurstraeti 17, Reykjavík; Man. MAGNUS VÍGLUNDSSON.

Bókaútgáfan Hildur: Fögrubrekku 47, Kópavogi; Man. GUNNAR THORLEIFSSON.

Bókaverzlun Sigfúsar Eymundssonar: Austurstraeti 18, Reykjavík; f. 1872; educational and general, import and export of books, maps of Iceland; Man. EINAR ÓSKARSSON.

Félagsmálastofnunin: Vesturgötu 42, Reykjavík.

Fjölvi: Hjallalandi 28, Reykjavík.

Forni: Styrimannastíg 3, Reykjavík.

Fróði, h.f.: Ármúla 21, Reykjavík; Man. GISSUR EGGERTSSON.

Heimskringla: Laugavegi 18, Reykjavík, P.O.B. 392; f. 1932; Man. THORSTUR ÓLAFSSON.

Helgafell: Veghúsastíg 7, Reykjavík; Dir. RAGNAR JÓNSSON.

Hladbud, h.f.: Braeðraborgarstígur 16, P.O.B. 204, 121 Reykjavík; f. 1944; mainly school books; Dir. JÓHANN P. VALDIMARSSON.

Hörpuútgáfan: Kirkjubraut 19, Akranes; Dir. BRAGI THORDARSON.

Ídunnarútgáfan: Braeðraborgarstígur 16, P.O.B. 5176, Reykjavík; general; f. 1945; Man. Dir. JÓHANN P. VALDIMARSSON.

Ísafoldarprentsmidja, h.f.: Thingholtsstraeti 5, Reykjavík; f. 1877; Chair. and Gen. Man. LÚDVIK JÓNSSON.

Íslenzka Bókmenntafélag, Hid: Vonarstraeti 12, Reykjavík; f. 1816; Pres. SIGURÐUR LÍNDAL.

Íslenzka Fornritafélag, Hid: Austurstraeti 18, Reykjavík; f. 1928; Pres. J. NORDAL.

Leiftur, h.f.: Höfðatúni 12, Reykjavík; Man. HJÖRTUR THORDARSON.

Litbra-Offset: Höfðatúni 12, P.O.B. 999, Reykjavík.

Ljóðhus Ltd.: Laufásvegi 22, P.O.B. 629, Reykjavík; Man. SIGFÚS DADASON.

Mál og Menning (Radical Book Club): Laugavegi 18, Reykjavík; f. 1937; 4,600 mems.; Chair. THORLEIFUR EINARSSON, Editor and Publ. Man. THORLEIFUR HAUSSON; publ. *Timarit Máls og Menningar* (quarterly).

Menningarsjóður og Thjóðvinafélagið: P.O.B. 1398, Reykjavík; f. 1940; Cultural Fund and Patriotic Society editions; Dir. HRÓLFUR HALLDÓRSSON.

Örn og Örylgur, h.f.: Vesturgötu 42, Reykjavík; f. 1906; general; Man. Dir. ÖRYLGUR HÁLDANARSON.

Prentusíð: Barónsstíg 11B, Reykjavík.

Prentsmidja Árna Valdimarssonar: Brautarholti 10, Reykjavík.

Prentsmidjan Oddi, h.f.: Braeðraborgarstíg 7-9, Reykjavík.

Setberg: Freyjugötu 14, Reykjavík, publisher and printer; Dir. ARNÍJÖRN KRISTINSSON.

Síglufjardarprentsmidja: Sudurgötu 10, Sælandi.

ICELAND

- Skjaldborg Ltd.:** Hafnarstraeti 67, P.O.B. 218, Akureyri.
Skuggsjá: Strandgötu 31, Hafnarfirði; general fiction; Dir. OLIVER STEINN.
Snaebjörn Jónsson & Co. Ltd.: Hafnarstraeti 4, Reykjavík.
Snaefell: Álfaskeiði 58, Hafnarfirði; Man. THORKELL JOHANNESSEN.
Stafafell: Laugavegi 1, Reykjavík; Man. MAGNÚS BRYN-JÓLFSSON.
Steindórsprent, h.f.: Ármúla 5, Reykjavík.

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

- Sudri:** Kleppsvægi 2, Reykjavík; Man. GUÐJÓN ELFASSON.
Thjódsaga: Thingholtsstraeti 27; Reykjavík; Dir. HAFSTEINN GUÐMUNDSSON.
Valafell: Thykkvabæ 16, Reykjavík; school books.
Víkingsútgáfan: Væghúsastíg 7, Reykjavík; Dir. RAGNAR JÓNSSON.
Vikurútgáfan: Kleppsvægi 2, Reykjavík.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

- Félag Íslenskra bókaútgefenda:** Laufásvegi 12, Reykjavík; Pres. ORLYGUR HALFDANARSON; Man. GÍSLI ÓLAFSSON.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

- Ríkisútvarpid** (*Icelandic State Broadcasting Service*): Skúlagata 4, Box 120, Reykjavík; f. 1930; Dir.-Gen. ANDRÉS BJÖRNSSON; Chair. of Programme Board THÓRARINN THÓRARINSSON; Dir. of Administration (vacant); Dir. Radio GUÐMUNDUR JÓNSSON; Programme Dir. HJÖRTUR PÁLSSON; News Editor MARGRÉT INDRIDADÓTTIR; Music Editor THORSTEINN HANNESSON.

RADIO

There are two Long Wave, twelve Medium Wave and fifteen VHF transmitters broadcasting 116 hours per week.

In 1976 there were 63,000 radio sets in use in Iceland.

TELEVISION

- Ríkisútvarpid-Sjónvarp** (*Icelandic State Broadcasting Service—Television*): Laugavegur 176, Reykjavík; f. 1966; covers 98 per cent of the population; broadcasts daily except on Thursdays and during July, total 24 hours a week; 55,000 sets in use (1977); Dir. P. GUÐFINNSSON.

The U.S. Navy operates a radio station (24 hours a day), and a television service (80 hours a week), on the NATO base at Keflavík.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million)

BANKING

NATIONAL BANKS

- Sedlabanki Íslands** (*Central Bank of Iceland*): Hafnarstraeti 10, Reykjavík; f. 1961 to take over central banking activities of Landsbanki Íslands; cap. 100m. kr.; res. 811m. kr. (Dec. 1974); Chair. Board of Dirs. RAGNAR ÓLAFSSON; GOVS. JOHANNES NORDAL, DAVID ÓLAFSSON, GUÐMUNDUR HJARTARSON; publs. *Statistical Bulletin* (quarterly), *Fjarmalatíðindi* (quarterly).
Landsbanki Íslands (*National Bank of Iceland*): Austurstræti 11, 101 Reykjavík; f. 1885; cap. 2,243m. kr.; dep. 24,474m. kr. (Dec. 1976); Gen. Mans. BJÖRGVIN VILMUNDARSON, HELGI BERGS, JÓNAS H. HARALZ.

- Althyðubankinn** (*The People's Bank*): Laugavegur 31, Reykjavík; f. 1976; Man. STEFÁN GUNNARSSON.

- Búnaðarbanki Íslands** (*Agricultural Bank of Iceland*): Austurstræti 5, Reykjavík, P.O.B. 1428; f. 1929; independent state-owned bank; res. 1,901m. kr.; dep. 16,154m. kr.; five branches in Reykjavík, and eight provincial branches; Dirs. STEFAN HILMARSSON, MAGNUS JÓNSSON, THORHALLUR TRYGGVASON.

- Ídnadarbanki Íslands** (*Industrial Bank of Iceland*): Reykjavík; f. 1952; Dirs. BRAGI HANNESSON, PÉTUR SÆMUNDSEN.

- Samvinnubanki** (*The Co-operative Bank*): Bankastraeti 7, Reykjavík; f. 1976; Man. KRISTLEIFUR JÓNSSON.

- Útvegsbanki Íslands** (*Fisheries Bank of Iceland*): Reykjavík; f. 1930; converted into independent Government institution in 1957; res. 270.0m. kr.; dep. 5,478m. kr. (1975); Chair. Prof. OLAFUR BJÖRNSSON; Gen. Managers BJARNI GUÐBJÖRNSSON, ARMANN JAKOBSSON, JÓNAS G. RAFNAR.

- Verzlunarbanci Íslands h.f.** (*Iceland Bank of Commerce Ltd.*): Reykjavík; f. 1961; Mans. KRISTJÁN ODDSSON, HÖSKULDUR ÓLAFSSON.

INSURANCE

- Tryggingastofnun Ríkisins** (*State Social Security Institution*): Laugavegi 114, Reykjavík; f. 1936; Man. Dir. SIGURDUR INGIMUNDARSON; Chair. of Tryggingaráð (*Social Security Board*) GUNNAR MÖLLER; publ. *Felagsmal* (periodical).

PRIVATE COMPANIES

- Almennar Tryggingar Ltd.** (*General Insurance*): Posthústræti 9, Reykjavík; f. 1943; cap. p.u. 20m. kr.; Man. Dir. BALDVIN EINARSSON; Gen. Man. ÓLAFUR B. THORS.

- Brunabótafélag Íslands** (*Iceland Fire Insurance Soc.*): Laugavegi 103, Reykjavík; f. 1915; res. fund 225m. kr. (1976); Man. Dir. A. ÓLAFSSON.

- Endurtryggingafélag Samvinnutrygginga h.f.** (*Samvinnutryggingar Reinsurance Co. Ltd.*): Ármúli 3, Reykjavík; f. 1970; cap. 40m. kr.; bank dep. 274.6m. kr.; Chair. E. EINARSSON; Man. Dir. J. R. GUÐMUNDSSON.

- Íslensk Endurtrygging** (*National Icelandic Reinsurance Company*): Sudurlandsbraut 6, Reykjavík; f. 1939; cap. 35.44m. kr.; Dir. K. G. GUÐMUNDSSON.

- Liftryggingafélagid Andvaka** (*Andvaka Mutual Life Insurance Company*): Ármúli 3, Reykjavík; f. 1949; guarantee cap. 5m. kr.; bank dep. 15.5m. kr.; Chair. E. EINARSSON; Man. Dir. J. R. GUÐMUNDSSON.

- Samábyrgd Íslands á Fiskiskipum** (*Icelandic Mutual Fishing Craft Insurance*): Lágmúli 9, Reykjavík; f. 1909; Govt. guarantee 2,000,000 kr.; Man. Dir. PÁLL SIGURDSSON.

- Samvinnutryggingar** (*The Co-operative Insurance Company*): Ármúli 3, Reykjavík.

- Sjóvátryggingarfélag Íslands h.f.** (*Iceland Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Reykjavík; f. 1918; share cap. 31m. kr.; res. fund 958.4m. kr. (1974); Chair. SVEINN BENE-DIKTSSON; Man. Dirs. AXEL KAABER, SIGURDUR JÓNSSON.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Federation of Icelandic Industries: P.O.B. 1407, Reykjavík; f. 1933; runs an export-bureau; 180 mems.; Chair. GUNNAR J. FRIDRIKSSON; Gen. Man. ULFUR SIGURMUNDSSON; publ. *Islenzkur Idnadur* (monthly).

Samband Íslenskra Samvinnufélaga (*Federation of Iceland Co-operative Societies*): Sölvhólgata, Reykjavík; f. 1902; number of co-operatives 49; mems. 41,178; Chair. EYSTEINN JÓNSSON; Dir.-Gen. ERLENDUR EINARSSON; publ. *Samvinnan* (monthly).

Verslunarráð Íslands (*Iceland Chamber of Commerce*): P.O.B. 514, Reykjavík; f. 1917; 500 mems.; Chair. GISLI V. EINARSSON; Gen. Sec. THORVARDUR ELÍASSON.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Vinnuveitendasamband Íslands (*Employers' Federation*): Reykjavík; f. 1934; Chair. J. BERGS; Man. Dir. ÓLAFUR JÓNSSON; publ. *Vinnuveitandinn*.

FISHING INDUSTRY ASSOCIATIONS

Félag Íslenskra Botnvörpuskipaeigenda (*Association of Icelandic Steam Trawler Owners*): Reykjavík; f. 1916; Sec.-Gen. SIGURDUR H. EGILSSON.

Fiskifélag Íslands (*Fisheries Association of Iceland*): Reykjavík; f. 1911; conducts technical and economic research and services for fishing vessels; performs various functions for the fishing industry in accordance with Icelandic law or by arrangement with the Ministry of Fisheries; Man. MÁR ELÍSSON, Dir. of Fisheries; publs. *Aegir* (fortnightly), *Seaman's Almanac* (annually), handbooks.

Fiskimálanefnd (*Fish Industry Board*): Reykjavík; f. 1934

Fiskveidasjóður Íslands (*Fisheries Fund of Iceland*): Reykjavík; f. 1905; lends money for construction and purchase of fishing vessels, equipment and plant; financed by interest charges and export charges on fish produce; loans granted 4,217m. kr. (1976); Chair. DÁVIÐ ÓLAFSSON; Gen. Man. SVERRIR JÚLIUSSON.

Landssamband Íslenskra Útvegsmanna (*Association of Icelandic Fishing Vessel Owners*): P.O.B. 893, Reykjavík; Man. KRISTJAN RAGNARSSON.

Sölusamband Íslenskra Fiskframleidenda (*Union of Icelandic Fish Producers*): Reykjavík; Dir. HELGI THORARINSSON.

TRADE UNIONS

Alhýðusamband Íslands (*Icelandic Federation of Labour*): Grensásveg 16, Reykjavík; f. 1916; 47,000 mems.; affiliated to IFCTU; Gen. Sec. SNORRI JÓNSSON; Pres. BJÖRN JONSSON.

Menningar-og Fræðslusamband Alhýðu (MFA) (*Workers' Educational Association*): Chair. STEFÁN ÖGMUNDSSON; publ. *Vinnan*.

Bandalag Starfsmanna Ríkis og Baeja (*Municipal and Government Employees' Association*): Laugavegur 172, Reykjavík; f. 1942; 12,800 mems.; Chair. KRISTJAN THORLACIUS; publ. *Asgarður*.

Landssamband Ídnadarmanna (*The Federation of Icelandic Master Craftsmen*): Hallveigarstigur 1, Reykjavík; f. 1932; 3,000 mems.; non-party; Chair. SIGURÐUR KRISTINSSON; Gen. Sec. THÓRLEIFUR JÓNSSON; publ. *Tímarit Ídnadarmanna* (quarterly).

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Umfordarmáladeild pósts og síma (*Transport Department*): Dept. of the General Post Office, Reykjavík; f. 1935; supervises mail and passenger transport.

Félag sérleyfishafa (*Motor Transport Union*): Reykjavík; Chair. A. HAFBERG.

There are some 10,993 km. of roads in Iceland.

MOTORING ORGANIZATION

Félag Íslenskra Bifreiðaeigenda-FIB (*Icelandic Automobile Association*): Skulagötu 51, 105 Reykjavík.

SHIPPING

Elmskipafélag Íslands, h.f. (*Iceland S.S. Co., Ltd.*) Posthusstraeti 2, Reykjavík; f. 1914, maintains cargo and mail service between Iceland and the U.K., Scandinavia, the Continent and the U.S.A.; Man. Dir. ÓTTARR MÖLLER.

Skipaútgerð Ríkisins (*The Icelandic State Shipping Dept.*): Reykjavík; f. 1930; passenger and freight service round Iceland all the year; Gen. Man. GUÐMUNDUR EINARSSON.

Samband Isl Samvinnufelaga (*Samband Line*): P.O.B. 180, Sölvhólgata 4, Reykjavík; 6 cargo vessels, 2 tankers; Iceland-Europe-U.S.A.; Dir. AXEL GÍSLASON.

CIVIL AVIATION

Flugfélag, Íslands h.f. (*Icelandair*): Reykjavík Airport; f. 1937, re-formed 1940; fleet of 2 Boeing 727-100C and 5 Fokker F-27 Friendship; internal network centred on Reykjavík to twelve different places in Iceland; external services to Scandinavia, United Kingdom, Greenland, Germany and France, Chair of Board ÓTTARR MÖLLER, Gen. Man. ÖRN Ó. JONSSON.

Lofftleidir, h.f. (*Icelandic Airlines*): Reykjavík Airport; Keflavík; f. 1944; fleet of 3 DC-8-63; no internal services, international routes between Iceland, New York, Chicago, Scandinavia, United Kingdom and Luxembourg, Chair. KRISTJAN GUÐLAUGSSON, Gen. Man. ALFRED ELÍASSON.

The two airlines merged in 1973, but continue operating as separate entities, holding company Flugfélag h.f., Chair. Board of Dir. ÖRN Ó. JONSSON.

There is an international airport at Keflavík, 51 kms. from Reykjavík.

TOURISM

Iceland Tourist Bureau: Reykjanesbraut 6, Reykjavík;
Gen. Man. Björn VILMUNDARSSON.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Italy: Danimarca Informazioni Turistiche, Via Veneto
116, Rome.

Switzerland: Verkehrsbüro für Dänemark, Island und
Schweden, Münsterhof 14, Zürich.

United Kingdom: 73 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1.

THEATRES

The Reykjavík Theatre Company: Idno, Vonarstraeti,
Reykjavík; Dir. VIGDIS FINNBOGADOTTIR.

Thjóðleikhúsið (*National Theatre*): Hverfisgata, Reyk-
javík; f. 1950; Dir. SVEINN EINARSSON.

ORCHESTRA

Sinfóníuhljómsveit Íslands (*Symphony Orchestra of Iceland*):
P.O.B. 120, Reykjavík; Dir. SIGURDUR BJORNSSON.

UNIVERSITIES

Háskoli Íslands: Reykjavík; 128 teachers, 2,600 students.

Kennaraháskóli Íslands (*The Teachers' University*): Reyk-
javík; 90 teachers, 325 students.

IRELAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Ireland is an independent state comprising 26 of the 32 counties making up the island. The remaining six counties in the north come under the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom Government. Ireland lies in the Atlantic, about 50 miles west of Great Britain. The climate is mild and equable. Irish is the official first language, but its use as a vernacular is now restricted to certain areas, collectively known as the Gaeltacht. English is universally spoken. Official documents are printed in English and Irish. Ninety-five per cent of the population are Roman Catholic and 5 per cent Protestant. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) consists of three vertical bands of green, white and orange. The capital is Dublin.

Recent History

The whole of Ireland was formerly part of the United Kingdom. In 1920 the island was partitioned, the six north-eastern counties remaining part of the U.K., with their own government. In 1922 the 26 southern counties achieved dominion status, as the Irish Free State, the dissolution of the remaining links with Great Britain culminating in the adoption by plebiscite of the 1937 Constitution and the establishment of the Republic in 1949. The partition of Ireland has remained a contentious issue and the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) has mounted a violent campaign to achieve reunification.

In the general election of February 1973, Fianna Fáil, Ireland's traditional ruling party with 44 years in office to its credit, conceded defeat for only the third time in the 12 elections it has contested. Jack Lynch, Prime Minister since 1966, resigned in March and Liam Cosgrave (Fine Gael) formed a coalition of the Labour and Fine Gael parties.

A tri-partite conference at Sunningdale, England, in December 1973 led to agreement between Ireland and Britain on the status of Northern Ireland's new power-sharing Executive (see Northern Ireland in the United Kingdom chapter), and to proposals for a Council of Ireland to represent both the Republic and Northern Ireland. However, since the breakdown in May 1974 of the Executive, the chances of such a Council's existence have greatly receded, and the Cosgrave Government, in an attempt to find reconciliation with the North, considered constitutional changes which would involve the Republic's renunciation of territorial claims on Ulster. The Government remained committed to power-sharing but resisted any British military withdrawal from the North.

Following the assassination of the British Ambassador by the Provisional IRA in July 1976, the Government introduced stronger measures against terrorism which allowed suspects to be detained for up to seven days without charge. Following criticism by the Defence Minister, the President, Carroll O'Daly, resigned in October 1976. Dr. Patrick Hillery, nominee of the opposition Fianna Fáil, was the only candidate for the presidency and took office in December.

Fianna Fáil won a convincing victory in the general election of June 1977 and Jack Lynch became Prime Minister again in July. Fianna Fáil seeks a British declaration of intent to withdraw from Northern Ireland, and Mr. Lynch has repeated his earlier suggestion that the United Nations should intervene in Ulster. In October 1977 the Government dropped the controversial seven-day detention measures, but the state of emergency introduced in September 1967 remained in effect.

Government

Legislative power is vested in the bicameral National Parliament, comprising a Senate (with restricted powers) and a House of Representatives. The Senate (*Seanad Éireann*) has 60 members, including 11 nominated by the Prime Minister and 49 indirectly elected for five years. The House (*Dáil Éireann*) has 148 members elected by universal adult suffrage for five years (subject to dissolution), using proportional representation.

The President is a constitutional Head of State elected by direct popular vote for seven years. Executive power is effectively held by the Cabinet, led by the *Taoiseach* (Prime Minister), who is appointed by the President on the nomination of the *Dáil*. The President appoints other Ministers on the nomination of the Prime Minister with the previous approval of the *Dáil*. The Cabinet is responsible to the *Dáil*.

Defence

The regular armed forces totaled 14,650 in 1977, of which the army comprised 13,370, the navy 570 and the air force 710. There is a regular army reserve of 490 and a territorial army reserve of 18,200. The defence budget for 1977 was £85 million. Military service is voluntary.

Economic Affairs

The economy is largely based on agriculture, which accounts for about one-sixth of the national income and for nearly 45 per cent of total exports. Ireland's accession in January 1973 to the EEC came at a time of a world beef shortage but price fluctuations between 1973 and 1975 led to difficulties for Ireland's beef industry in exporting to continental Europe. Dairy produce now provides the best returns. Agricultural output as a whole, however, increased in 1976.

Tourism continues to be Ireland's second industry and in 1975 total revenue was £161 million, a substantial increase over 1974.

Major industrial expansion has taken place since 1960, and is promoted by the Industrial Development Authority. The principal industrial groups are food and drink, metals and engineering, textiles and tobacco. In 1976 production declined in the traditional and labour-intensive industries like clothing and furniture, but increased in the chemical, textile and engineering industries.

The main exports are beef, chemicals, machinery, dairy products, textiles and live cattle. The United Kingdom is the principal foreign trade partner, taking almost 50 per

cent of exports and providing about 50 per cent of imports. In recent years, however, Ireland has diversified its external trade and, since its accession to the EEC, has forged stronger trade links with other European countries. It is currently investigating offshore oil and natural gas resources. Production from the Kinsale Head natural gas field is scheduled to start in 1979, when it will be used for fertilizer and will provide 12 per cent of Ireland's energy requirement. Europe's largest zinc mines opened at Navan in 1977.

At present, Ireland has the highest rates of unemployment and inflation in the EEC. Unemployment remained at 12 per cent throughout 1976 and 1977, while inflation fell from 18.5 to 15 per cent over the same period. Increased food subsidies were introduced after the devaluation of the "Green Pound" in January 1977. This helped to moderate the inflation rate, which was expected to reach single figures by February 1978. G.N.P. increased by 3.5 per cent in 1976, exports rose by 25 per cent and the country has the resources of both minerals and manpower to take advantage of an upturn in the economy.

Transport and Communications

There were 1,906 miles of railways operated by the State-owned Irish Transport Company (CIE) in 1976. In 1974 the extent of the roads system was 55,306 miles, 9,904 miles of which were main roads. Chief sea ports are Dublin and Dún Laoghaire, Cork, Waterford, Rosslare, Limerick, Foynes, Galway, New Ross, Drogheda, Dundalk, Fenit and Whiddy Island. There are international airports at Shannon, Dublin and Cork, of which Shannon is used for transatlantic flights. The national airline is Aer Lingus.

Social Welfare

Social welfare benefits in Ireland fall into two general categories: (1) those received under compulsory insurance schemes by contributors and their dependants; and (2) those received on a non-contributory basis by people of inadequate means. Children's allowances are also paid to all households for each child without regard to family means.

Social Welfare Insurance is now compulsory for both manual and non-manual workers. The social insurance scheme provides for widows', retirement and old age pensions, unemployment, disability and invalidity benefits and death grants. The cost is shared by the employer, the employee and the State. An occupational injuries benefit scheme is also in operation.

People of inadequate means who are not entitled to benefit under these contributory schemes may receive non-contributory pensions or other benefits from the State or other public funds. These benefits include widows' pensions, deserted wives' allowances, old age and blindness pensions, home assistance and unemployment assistance.

The Health Service in Ireland operates according to income: all services are available free to lower income groups (which comprise some 35 per cent of the population) while middle income groups receive certain services free and upper income groups generally pay for their health services. Approximately 85 per cent of the population are included in the lower and middle income groups. Extension of the free Health Service to include all sections of the population is under consideration. Social welfare expenditure for 1976 was estimated at £246 million.

Education

Education in Ireland is compulsory from the age of 6 to 15. Most children attend a National School of their own religious denomination until the age of 12, although religious instruction is optional. There are a few private primary schools in urban areas.

Post-primary education takes place in four sorts of school. *Secondary Schools* are private institutions run by boards of governors or religious communities but are almost universally subsidized and overseen by the Department of Education. Pupils take the *Intermediate Certificate* at 15 or 16 after a balanced, general curriculum and then specialize in five recognized subjects in which they sit the *Leaving Certificate* at 17 or 18.

Vocational Schools provide primary school leavers with a general and practical training for employment, as well as providing more specialized courses in technical training. In each county these schools come under the management of a Vocational Education Committee elected by the local authority. Two-thirds of the cost is borne by the Department of Education and the balance by the local authority.

Comprehensive Schools are State-financed and offer a balanced academic and technical curriculum of compulsory and optional subjects, and may lead to the *Intermediate Certificate*. After this some pupils continue at a technical school, which may be part of the same school or a separate college. *Community Schools* are a more recent innovation. They are State-financed, offer curricula similar to the comprehensive schools and were intended to replace existing vocational and secondary schools in rural areas but are also being established in new city areas.

Regional technical colleges exist at Athlone, Carlow, Cork, Dundalk, Galway, Limerick, Sligo and Waterford. They provide senior, post-primary apprenticeship, technical, professional and other courses.

The gaining of certain prescribed successes in the *Leaving Certificate* examination qualifies for entrance to the two universities, which are both self-governing, though they receive annual state grants. The National Institute for Higher Education, at Limerick, runs degree courses of a largely technological nature, although the humanities are represented. The Department of Education provides university and other higher education grants to students.

The total education budget for 1976 was over £220 million.

Tourism

Intensive marketing campaigns have been undertaken in recent years to develop new markets for Irish tourism. The country has numerous beauty spots, notably the Killarney Lakes and the West Coast.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa: Argentina, Australia and its dependencies, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, the Gambia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Iceland, India, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Liechten-

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stein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Nauru, the Netherlands, New Zealand and its dependencies, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom and its dependencies, the U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela, Western Samoa, Zambia.

Sport

Gaelic football and hurling (a form of hockey) are the most popular sports. Horse-racing is also very popular.

Public Holidays

1978: March 17th (St. Patrick's Day), March 24th (Good Friday), March 27th (Easter Monday), June 5th (June

Bank Holiday), August 7th (August Bank Holiday), December 25-26th (Christmas).

1979: January 1st (New Year).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system of weights and measures is in force but metrication is being introduced gradually.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 pence = 1 Irish pound.

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 1£1.00;

U.S. \$1 = 56.35 pence.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

PROVINCE	TOTAL AREA (acres)	LARGER LAKES, RIVERS AND TIDEWAYS (acres)	LAND (AND SMALLER WATERS) (acres)	POPULATION
				April 18th, 1971 Census
Leinster	4,891,110	39,741	4,851,369	1,498,140
Munster	6,100,504	138,700	5,961,804	882,002
Connaught	4,376,927	146,207	4,230,720	390,902
Ulster (part) . . .	1,998,670	18,902	1,979,768	207,204
TOTAL	17,367,211	343,550	17,023,661	2,978,248

Estimated population: 3,162,000 (April 1976).

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1971)

Dublin (capital) . .	567,866	Dún Laoghaire . .	53,171
Cork	128,645	Waterford	31,968
Limerick	57,161	Galway	27,726

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

(per 1,000 of population)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976*
Birth Rate	21.9	22.7	22.7	22.5	22.3	21.5	21.6
Marriage Rate . . .	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.4	6.8	6.5
Death Rate	11.4	10.7	11.4	11.2	11.3	10.6	10.5

* Provisional figures.

AVERAGE ANNUAL NET EMIGRATION

(1966-71)

MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
4,950	5,831	10,781

EMPLOYMENT

(April 1976)

('000)

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	243
Mining, Quarrying and Turf Production	10
Manufacturing	204
Construction	76
Electricity, Gas and Water	14
Commerce, Insurance and Finance	173
Transport and Communication	64
Public Administration and Defence	64
Other Economic Activity	187
TOTAL AT WORK	1,035

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

(1975—'000 hectares)

CORN, ROOT AND GREEN CROPS	PERMANENT CROPS	PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY PASTURES AND MEADOWS	OTHER LAND	LAND AREA	RIVERS AND LAKES	TOTAL AREA
456	3	4,230	2,199*	6,889	139	7,028

* Including rough grazing.

PRINCIPAL CROPS*

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg./hectare)		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Wheat	58	57	45	229	254	195	39.2	44.5	43.7
Oats	50	47	49	162	169	165	32.7	35.8	33.6
Barley	243	246	245	905	1,041	1,019	37.3	42.3	41.6
Potatoes	48	42	41	1,332	1,173	1,018	279.2	278.7	250.9
Turnips	28	25	22	1,437	1,301	1,036	517.8	513.2	467.7
Mangels	6	5	4	343	327	257	619.0	614.2	599.1
Sugar Beet	30	26	33	1,321†	926†	1,429†	438.2†	359.7†	433.0†

* Figures for 1973 and 1974 are estimates based on sample returns linked to the results of the previous complete enumeration taken in 1970. The 1975 figures are the results of a complete enumeration.

† Figures relate to quantities delivered to factories and yield derived from contract acreage.

LIVESTOCK*
('000)

	1973	1974	1975
Horses and Ponies	103	98	89
Cattle	6,970	7,215	7,168
Sheep	4,261	4,060	3,683
Pigs	1,108	923	796
Poultry	11,339	10,707	9,536

* Figures for 1973 and 1974 are estimates based on sample returns linked to the results of the previous complete enumeration, taken in 1970. The 1975 figures are the results of a complete enumeration.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
('000 metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976
Beef and veal	342	420	303
Mutton and lamb	45	46	41
Pig meat	131	99	115
Poultry meat	37	35	35
Edible offals	69	71	64*
Cows' milk	4,041	4,277	4,550*
Butter	76.0	84.0	98.5
Cheese	60.0	59.2	48.0
Dry milk	113	146	184
Hen eggs	39.9	41.1	40.3
Wool: greasy	9.4	9.3	8.3
clean	8.0	7.9	7.0
Cattle hides	36.6	38.5	33.0*
Sheep skins	6.0	5.1	5.1*

*FAO estimate.

FISHING

SEA FISH

	QUANTITY ('000 cwt.)					VALUE (£'000)				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Brill	2	2	2	2	2	23	28	38	45	65
Sole	4	3	3	3	5	128	142	166	181	398
Turbot	2	2	2	2	3	29	33	44	50	134
Cod	55	90	74	85	109	323	634	663	746	1,346
Haddock	94	76	47	20	25	297	373	268	184	247
Hake	1	2	2	2	3	6	16	14	19	49
Herring	942	765	780	567	427	2,116	2,802	3,950	3,232	3,096
Mackerel	90	164	168	263	177	147	381	365	584	632
Plaice	28	30	27	29	33	269	336	336	407	618
Ray	26	26	30	30	33	184	213	288	307	380
Whiting	78	130	145	147	162	195	450	513	669	940
Other	254	190	198	145	240	326	285	337	338	621
TOTAL	1,576	1,480	1,477	1,296	1,221	4,043	5,693	6,981	6,763	8,526

INLAND FISH

	SALMON		SEA TROUT		EELS		TOTAL VALUE
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	
1972	3,690,111	2,140,266	71,684	35,842	110,293	44,116	2,220,224
1973	3,995,193	2,297,236	73,292	35,180	199,236	129,503	2,461,919
1974	4,392,223	2,332,708	170,168	68,066	148,384	78,641	2,479,415
1975	4,824,388	3,013,531	178,469	80,310	173,572	138,567	3,232,408
1976	3,289,054	5,301,737	117,621	92,938	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

INDUSTRY

(£'000)

	GROSS OUTPUT	
	1972	1973
Tobacco	76,179	85,867
Creamery Butter, Cheese, Condensed Milk, Chocolate Crumb, Ice Cream and other edible milk products	179,348	232,822
Grain Milling and Animal Feeding Stuffs	73,473	93,150
Bacon Factories	67,398	84,605
Slaughtering, and preparation and preserving of Meat other than by Bacon Factories	102,080	149,066
Bread, Biscuits and Flour Confectionery	43,256	48,845
Sugar, Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery	44,578	51,761
Brewing (excluding Excise Duty)	38,521	51,390
Assembly, Construction and Repair of Mechanically-propelled Road and Land Vehicles	66,670	77,200
Metal Trades (excluding Machinery and Transport Equipment)	70,170	99,707
Woollen and Worsted (excluding Clothing)	31,949	44,859
Clothing (wholesale)	47,384	57,695
Mining, Quarrying, Turf Production and Bog Development	50,322	62,018
Building and Construction*	126,635	107,756
Gas, Water and Electricity	85,904	104,212
Hosiery	33,344	38,808
Printing and Publishing	44,267	50,288
Paper and Paper Products	36,476	45,081
Non-electric Machinery	21,728	29,380
Electrical Machinery	58,256	81,513
Structural Clay Products, Concrete Products, Cement, etc.	49,287	61,504
Chemicals and Drugs	37,687	56,488
Fertilizers	28,124	37,492
Wood and Cork	19,031	28,715
Jute, Canvas, Rayon, Nylon, Cordage and Miscellaneous Textile Manufactures	27,683	41,181
Canning of Fruit and Vegetables, Jams, Jellies, etc.	18,467	22,587
All Other Industries	346,030	443,236
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	1,824,247	2,287,316

* Data relates only to respondent establishments in the survey.

FINANCE

100 pence=1 Irish pound.

Coins: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 50 pence.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pounds.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling=Ir£1.00; U.S. \$1=56.35 pence.

Ir£100=£100.00 sterling=\$177.45.

Note: The Irish pound is at par with the pound sterling. Between September 1949 and November 1967 the exchange rate was Ir£1=U.S. \$2.80. From November 1967 to August 1971 the rate was Ir£1=\$2.40. Between December 1971 and June 1972 it was Ir£1=\$2.6057. In June 1972 the Irish pound was allowed to "float". The average value of the Irish pound was \$2.5018 in 1972; \$2.4530 in 1973; \$2.3391 in 1974; \$2.2215 in 1975; \$1.8061 in 1976.

BUDGET

(Ir£ million)

REVENUE	1975	1976	EXPENDITURE	1975	1976
Customs	175.4	27.3	Debt Service	241.5	337.0
Excise	157.4	416.9	Agriculture, etc.	92.8	119.5
Estate Duties, etc.	13.5	8.7	Defence	58.5	73.0
Capital Taxes	3.7	7.3	Justice (including Police)	56.3	61.4
Income Tax and Surtax	331.7	461.8	Education	181.0	226.4
Corporation Profits Tax, etc.	26.5	13.7	Social Welfare	210.2	246.1
Motor Vehicle Duties	27.9	38.1	Health	207.3	253.7
Stamp Duties	13.3	17.3	Postal Services	67.2	81.2
Post Office Services	69.1	90.0	Superannuation	36.2	47.5
Value Added Tax	175.1	253.4	Transport	54.7	59.9
			Industry	38.1	52.9
TOTAL (incl. other items)	1,091.2	1,470.2	TOTAL (incl. other items)	1,335.0	1,671.6

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(at year's end—Ir£ million)

	1974	1975	1976
Central Bank—Gold Reserves	7.6	7.6	7.6
Coin and Bank Notes in Circulation	263.8	321.7	370.3

COST OF LIVING
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(November 1968=100)

	FOOD	ALCOHOLIC DRINK	TOBACCO	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	FUEL AND LIGHT	HOUSING	DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS	OTHER GOODS	TRANSPORT	SERVICES AND RELATED EXPENDITURE	ALL ITEMS
1971	122.6	127.5	109.5	122.0	125.3	126.8	123.6	137.3	131.7	126.5	124.6
1972	137.1	131.7	109.6	134.0	137.8	141.5	134.0	150.4	138.6	136.4	135.4
1973	159.7	141.6	115.2	155.3	147.7	151.2	150.2	157.6	149.1	151.3	150.8
1974	183.1	155.5	124.2	187.0	222.9	164.6	180.1	190.5	178.6	172.8	176.4
1975	222.4	197.2	155.2	215.8	259.4	183.0	209.4	244.2	224.4	207.8	213.2
1976	259.2	253.4	179.1	238.8	293.9	208.9	236.1	277.7	278.3	250.3	251.6
1977 (Aug.)	309.1	267.8	190.2	276.8	355.6	226.0	273.2	327.2	311.1	297.7	288.7

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(I£ million)

	1972	1973	1974	1975
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	1,917.7	2,328.9	2,574.4	3,248
Net Factor Income from the rest of the world*	29.6	23.5	36.4	19
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	1,947.3	2,352.4	2,610.8	3,267
Less depreciation allowances	181.5	212.7	249.8	290
NET NATIONAL INCOME	1,765.8	2,139.7	2,361.0	2,977
of which:				
Compensation of employees	1,128.1	1,366.8	1,639.5	2,081
Other domestic income	608.1	749.4	685.1	877
Indirect taxes less subsidies	333.4	391.1	381.8	418
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE	2,099.2	2,530.8	2,742.8	3,395
Depreciation allowances	181.5	212.7	249.8	290
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE	2,280.7	2,743.5	2,992.6	3,685
Less Net Factor Income from the rest of the world*	29.6	23.5	36.4	19
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICE	2,251.1	2,720.0	2,956.2	3,666
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services*	119.9	183.9	444.2	204
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	2,371.0	2,903.9	3,400.4	3,870
of which:				
Private consumption expenditure	1,477.8	1,747.0	2,007.6	2,366
Government consumption expenditure	347.5	428.4	523.0	700
Gross fixed capital formation	490.3	655.1	776.3	873
Increase in stocks	55.4	73.4	93.5	-69

* Excludes transfers between Ireland and the rest of the world.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

(I£ million)

	1973	1974	1975
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	2,328.9	2,574.4	3,248
of which:			
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	439.8	412.2	587
Mining, Manufacturing and Construction	785.0	864.2	1,055
Public Administration and Defence	142.3	169.4	235
Transport, Communications and Trade	401.2	450.7	517
Other Services	560.6	677.9	854

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(I£ million)

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Current Receipts:				
Merchandise Exports (f.o.b.)*	632.5	852.8	1,067.2	1,390.2
Emigrants' Remittances and Legacies	28.3	32.2	36.7	39.5
Tourism and Travel	70.4	84.8	102.3	118.0
Income from Capital	76.2	99.4	129.7	140.3
Other Items	100.4	163.3	232.1	311.1
TOTAL	907.8	1,232.5	1,568.0	1,999.1
Current Expenditure:				
Merchandise Imports (c.i.f.)*	823.3	1,121.5	1,611.4	1,692.9
Emigrants' Remittances and Legacies	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Tourism and Travel	46.9	60.3	72.8	94.2
Foreign Income from Capital	59.5	93.3	116.9	147.6
Other Items	25.9	39.1	46.5	81.5
TOTAL	956.2	1,314.8	1,848.2	2,016.8
BALANCE	-48.4	82.3	-280.2	-17.7

* Adjusted for Balance of Payments purposes.

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(£ million)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976†
Imports c.i.f.	516.1	613.6	676.7	754.9	838.1	1,137.2	1,626.8	1,704.1	2,335.8
Exports f.o.b.	363.7	404.2	466.7	538.7	647.5	869.2	1,122.3	1,447.4	1,857.9

* Figures include temporary imports and exports, except for tourists' and travellers' effects (including vehicles), but exclude trade in gold, ships bought and sold, and silver bullion and specie.

† Figures are provisional.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(£'000)

IMPORTS c.i.f.*	1973	1974†	1975	1976†
Food and live animals	118,673	167,249	191,317	251,903
Cereals and cereal preparations	27,566	50,114	55,441	70,627
Beverages and tobacco	25,288	30,056	35,448	36,493
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	77,002	108,241	70,440	110,580
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	77,515	226,487	243,706	312,968
Petroleum and petroleum products	66,962	207,626	224,701	290,514
Crude petroleum	22,364	84,567	92,385	85,585
Petroleum products‡	44,598	123,059	132,316	204,929
Motor spirit (petrol), etc.	8,762	28,087	31,501	46,726
Residual fuel oils	14,815	53,211	48,370	70,475
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	6,272	11,040	9,413	12,626
Chemicals	123,289	187,918	191,915	256,789
Chemical elements and compounds	24,049	44,195	45,753	54,923
Plastic materials, etc.	31,660	51,279	43,711	65,076
Products of polymerization, etc.	20,782	35,154	29,214	45,862
Basic manufactures	253,396	350,165	332,992	463,017
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	30,959	54,629	49,801	69,708
Paper and paperboard	23,117	42,293	36,353	51,425
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	81,694	101,480	96,947	134,337
Woven textile fabrics (excl. narrow or special fabrics)	37,456	45,600	45,714	62,243
Iron and steel	45,076	64,308	50,259	77,545
Machinery and transport equipment	307,305	356,409	419,201	594,499
Non-electric machinery	142,866	180,305	218,508	302,333
Agricultural machinery and implements	22,494	25,014	32,670	51,139
Office machines	14,665	19,519	26,441	52,340
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	64,128	90,607	107,533	135,768
Transport equipment	100,312	85,498	93,160	156,398
Road motor vehicles and parts (excl. tyres, engines and electrical parts)	71,478	70,538	77,188	133,295
Passenger cars (excl. buses)	44,851	39,174	42,320	86,888
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	105,577	139,454	157,743	222,991
Clothing (excl. footwear)	25,671	35,092	43,402	66,401
Other commodities and transactions§	42,919	49,291	51,939	73,926
Special transactions|| . . . . .	26,239	31,549	29,096	44,686
TOTAL	1,137,236	1,626,311	1,704,114	2,335,793

* Imports through Shannon Free Airport and non-dutiable transactions valued at less than £25 are not classified by commodity but are included with "special transactions", the last heading in the table.

† Figures are provisional.

‡ Including partly refined petroleum.

§ Including postal packages not classified according to kind (£'000): 16,591 in 1972; 16,583 in 1973; 17,633 in 1974; 22,704 in 1975; 29,136 (provisional) in 1976.

|| Including imports through Shannon Free Airport (£'000): 20,633 in 1972; 23,859 in 1973; 30,452 in 1974; 28,524 in 1975; 43,733 (provisional) in 1976.

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS f.o.b.*	1973	1974†	1975	1976†
Food and live animals	352,230	421,401	642,675	735,089
Live animals	84,638	72,344	123,581	108,258
Bovine cattle	74,355	64,341	111,230	78,989
Store bullocks	48,101	46,973	72,292	46,799
Meat and meat preparations	132,432	179,657	239,822	241,588
Fresh, chilled or frozen meat	112,964	159,028	224,541	211,935
Meat of bovine cattle (beef and veal)	86,986	136,513	201,305	176,197
Dairy products and eggs	74,319	85,781	152,668	201,220
Milk and cream	35,893	34,883	59,157	82,869
Dry milk and cream	33,877	33,123	57,565	81,183
Butter	20,771	21,268	45,138	68,827
Cheese and curd	17,576	29,501	48,259	49,288
Beverages and tobacco	23,638	26,207	31,332	37,989
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	50,114	66,767	67,079	78,002
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	6,652	14,854	19,093	12,303
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	3,287	6,162	6,265	8,133
Chemicals	58,692	97,990	108,195	167,197
Chemical elements and compounds	15,051	20,463	23,608	57,600
Organic chemicals	13,575	18,090	21,682	55,053
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	22,749	35,635	42,501	56,302
Basic manufactures	146,685	200,449	200,689	279,479
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	63,682	82,363	79,074	118,369
Textile yarn and thread	28,819	36,755	32,213	48,865
Machinery and transport equipment	85,662	116,687	161,227	253,837
Non-electric machinery	36,621	55,802	86,434	140,143
Office machines	9,510	20,208	41,836	70,780
Statistical machines	5,866	14,260	30,400	56,275
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	28,163	40,533	48,803	76,576
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	88,580	121,285	140,752	189,573
Clothing (excl. footwear)	32,312	42,917	47,872	56,111
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	21,364	29,563	35,384	53,713
Scientific instruments and photographic equipment	20,288	28,286	33,617	51,158
Other commodities and transactions†	53,647	62,478	70,062	96,278
Special transactions‡	48,261	56,355	62,424	87,779
TOTAL	869,186	1,134,280	1,447,367	1,857,881

* Exports through Shannon Free Airport and non-dutiable transactions valued at less than £25 are not classified by commodity but are included with "special transactions", the last heading in the table. † Figures are provisional. ‡ Including postal packages not classified according to kind (£'000): 4,454 in 1973; 5,174 in 1974; 6,654 in 1975; 7,137 (provisional) in 1976. § Including exports through Shannon Free Airport (£'000): 46,905 in 1973; 53,618 in 1974; 60,295 in 1975; 85,365 (provisional) in 1976.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(£'000)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1974†	1975	1976†	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1974†	1975	1976†
Belgium/Lux'bourg	35,029	30,677	45,034	Belgium/Lux'bourg	36,801	53,029	83,492
Canada	24,499	17,624	29,774	Canada	16,432	16,755	20,738
Finland	25,687	18,892	21,704	France	38,865	63,459	95,059
France	87,501	85,948	109,782	Germany, Fed. Rep.	66,875	114,525	160,804
Germany, Fed. Rep.	125,948	119,631	159,785	Italy	17,560	39,522	43,028
Iran	21,952	28,132	38,678	Japan	9,485	9,110	23,550
Italy	33,802	42,722	59,783	Netherlands	46,331	85,551	109,732
Japan	21,675	29,869	51,727	Sweden	12,134	15,309	21,945
Kuwait	22,921	32,540	19,526	United Kingdom	634,655	781,635	905,072
Netherlands	55,786	54,817	74,324	U.S.A.	109,293	87,906	128,449
Saudi Arabia	41,190	26,745	22,307	TOTAL (incl. others)	1,134,280	1,447,367	1,857,881
Sweden	40,215	36,193	41,902				
United Kingdom	758,466	832,650	1,151,854				
U.S.A.	105,729	122,379	199,023				
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,626,311	1,704,114	2,335,793				

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of final destination. The distribution excludes trade through Shannon Free Airport (see previous tables) except for Canada, the U.S.A. and the EEC.
† Provisional.

TOURISM

	VISITORS ('000)				REVENUE (£ million)*			
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1973	1974	1975	1976
Long-stay visitors:—								
Great Britain	845	820	817	785	34.9	39.5	45.5	47.8e
Northern Ireland	330	363	399	399	8.2	9.9	10.8	12.3
France	34	37	43	51	2.1	2.3	3.9	4.8
Germany, Fed. Repub.	53	60	64	69	3.7	5.4	5.8	8.2
Netherlands	20	25	28	30	1.0	1.7	2.1	2.8
Other Continental Europe	41	43	53	59	1.7	3.1	4.2	6.3
United States	227	218	219	231	23.0	28.2	30.7	38.0
Canada	34	34	37	38	2.6	3.0	3.7	5.0
Other areas	30	28	28	28	1.6	1.6	2.2	3.4
TOTAL	1,614	1,628	1,688	1,690	78.8	94.7	108.9	128.6
Day-trippers	7,159	7,824	7,853	7,853	6.0	7.6	9.1	12.4
GRAND TOTAL	8,773	9,452	9,541	9,543	84.8	102.3	118.0	141.0

* Excluding passenger receipts (£ million): 21.0 in 1972; 25.3 in 1973; 28.2 in 1974; 35.1 in 1975.

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS
(‘000)

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st			
	1973*	1974	1975	1976
Passengers Conveyed	11,862	14,363	13,891	13,608
Passenger Train Mileage	5,093	5,539	4,802	4,393
Freight Tonnage	3,646	3,532	3,300	3,492
Freight Train Mileage	3,176	2,889	2,548	2,567

* Year ended March 31st.

ROADS

(Number of vehicles under current licence on September 30th)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Private Cars	476,721	488,522	511,825	552,272
Goods Vehicles	49,040	52,910	52,367	53,532
Public Service Vehicles	6,134	6,097	6,220	6,716
Motor Cycles	39,080	38,326	36,711	36,025

SHIPPING*

	1974		1975		1976	
	Number	Net tons ('000)	Number	Net tons ('000)	Number	Net tons ('000)
Foreign Trade	13,287	26,669	12,464	21,738	11,780	18,961
Coastal Trade	1,224	1,396	1,230	1,060	1,098	738

* Number and net registered tonnage of vessels with cargo and in ballast.

CIVIL AVIATION

(Aer Lingus—Irish)

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
Miles flown ('000)	16,022	16,619	15,829	15,493	15,969
Passengers carried	1,680,065	1,807,950	1,703,535	1,788,406	1,898,581
Freight carried (tons)	59,078	66,207	65,376	52,677	58,351
Mail carried (tons)	2,047	2,224	2,292	2,365	2,774
Passenger-miles ('000)*	1,004,571	1,102,076	1,011,156	923,426	949,804
Freight ton-miles ('000)	193,348	204,401	196,574	176,331	187,673

* Scheduled services only.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Radio and television licences	496,364	526,602*	564,880	589,787
Telephones	366,300	372,811†	404,725†	490,000†
Daily newspapers	7	7	7	7
Books (titles published)	491	678	n.a.	n.a.

* Colour television licences were introduced on October 1st, 1973. There were 24,164 such licences in 1974 and 75,689 in 1975.

† At March.

EDUCATION

	1974/75			1975/76		
	Schools	Full-time Teachers	Students (full-time)	Schools	Full-time Teachers	Students (full-time)
Primary schools	3,585	17,053	520,164	3,508	17,304	528,398
Secondary schools	541	9,431*	173,630	539	9,830*	183,255
Vocational schools	269	5,100	69,587	267	5,442	74,043
Comprehensive schools	14	402	6,568	14	444	7,314
Community schools	16	443	6,875	18	532	8,377
Teacher (primary) training colleges	5	118	1,755	5	112	1,628
Preparatory colleges	1		16	1		20
Universities	5	1,258	20,711	5	1,321	21,317

* Refers only to teachers paid directly from public funds.

Source: Central Statistics Office, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2.

THE CONSTITUTION

The original Constitution of the Irish Free State came into operation on December 6th, 1922. Certain provisions which were regarded as contrary to national sentiments were gradually removed by successive amendments, with the result that by 1937 the text differed considerably from that of the original document. It was superseded by an entirely new Constitution, which was approved by Parliament on June 14th, 1937, and enacted by the people by means of a plebiscite on July 1st. This new Constitution came into operation on December 29th, 1937.

TITLE OF THE STATE

The title of the State is *Éire* or, in the English language, Ireland.

NATIONAL STATUS

The Constitution declares that Ireland is a sovereign, independent, democratic State. It affirms the inalienable, indefeasible and sovereign right of the Irish nation to choose its own form of government, to determine its relations with other nations, and to develop its life, political, economic and cultural, in accordance with its own genius and traditions.

The Constitution applies to the whole of Ireland, but, pending the re-integration of the national territory, the laws enacted by the Parliament established by the Constitution have the same area and extent of application as those of the Irish Free State.

THE PRESIDENT

At the head of the State is the President, elected by direct suffrage, who holds office for a period of seven years. He, on the advice of the Government or its head, summons and dissolves Parliament, signs and promulgates laws and appoints judges; on the nomination of the *Dáil* he appoints the Prime Minister and, on the nomination of the Prime Minister with the previous approval of the *Dáil*, he appoints the other members of the Government. The supreme command of the Defence Forces is vested in him, its exercise being regulated by law.

In addition, the President has power to refer certain Bills to the Supreme Court for decision on the question of their constitutionality; and also, at the instance of a prescribed proportion of the members of both Houses of Parliament to refer certain Bills to the people for decision at a referendum.

The President, in the exercise and performance of certain of his Constitutional powers and functions, has the aid and advice of a Council of State.

PARLIAMENT

The *Oireachtas*, or National Parliament, consists of the President and two Houses, viz. a House of Representatives, called *Dáil Éireann*, and a Senate, called *Seanad Éireann*. The *Dáil* consists of 148 members, who are elected for a five-year term by adult suffrage on the system of proportional representation by means of the single, transferable vote. Of the sixty members of the Senate, eleven are nominated by the Prime Minister, six are elected by the universities, and forty-three are elected from five panels of candidates established on a vocational basis, repre-

sented: (1) National Language and Culture, Literature, Art, Education, and such professional interests as may be defined by law for the purpose of this panel; (2) Agriculture and allied interests, and Fisheries; (3) Labour, whether organized or unorganized; (4) Industry and Commerce, including banking, finance, accountancy, engineering and architecture; (5) Public Administration and social services, including voluntary social activities.

A maximum period of ninety days is afforded to the Senate for the consideration or amendment of Bills sent to that House by the *Dáil*, but the Senate has no power to veto legislation.

EXECUTIVE

The Executive Power of the State is exercised by the Government, which is responsible to the *Dáil* and consists of not fewer than seven and not more than fifteen members. The head of the Government is the Prime Minister.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The State recognizes the family as the natural, primary and fundamental unit group of Society, possessing inalienable and imprescriptible rights antecedent and superior to all positive law. It acknowledges the right and duty of parents to provide for the education of their children, and, with due regard to that right, undertakes to provide free education. It pledges itself also to guard with special care the institution of marriage.

The Constitution contains special provision for the recognition and protection of the fundamental rights of citizens, such as personal liberty, free expression of opinion, peaceable assembly, and the formation of associations and unions.

Freedom of conscience and the free practice and profession of religion are, subject to public order and morality, guaranteed to every citizen. No religion may be endowed or subjected to discriminatory disability. Since December, 1972, when a referendum was taken on the issue, the Catholic Church is no longer granted a special, privileged position.

SOCIAL POLICY

Certain principles of social policy intended for the general guidance of Parliament, but not cognizable by the courts, are set forth in the Constitution. Among their objects are the direction of the policy of the State towards securing the distribution of property so as to subserve the common good, the regulation of credit so as to serve the welfare of the people as a whole, the establishment of families in economic security on the land, and the right to an adequate means of livelihood for all citizens.

The State pledges itself to safeguard the interests, and to contribute where necessary to the support, of the infirm, the widow, the orphan and the aged, and shall endeavour to ensure that citizens shall not be forced by economic necessity to enter occupations unsuited to their sex, age or strength.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

No amendment to the Constitution can be effected except by the decision of the people given at a referendum.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: Dr. PATRICK HILLERY (PÁDRAIG Ó HÍRIGHILE).

THE CABINET

(November 1977)

Taoiseach (Prime Minister): JOHN (JACK) LYNCH.
 Tánaiste (Deputy Prime Minister) and Minister for Finance
 and the Public Service: GEORGE COLLEY.
 Minister for the Environment: SYLVESTER BARRETT.
 Minister for Fisheries: BRIAN LENIHAN.
 Minister for Agriculture: JAMES GIBBONS.
 Minister for Labour: GENE FITZGERALD.
 Aire na Gaeltachta Minister (for the Gaeltacht): DENIS
 GALLAGHER.
 Minister for Defence: ROBERT MOLLOY.
 Minister for Foreign Affairs: MICHAEL O'KENNEDY.
 Minister for Tourism and Transport and for Posts and
 Telegraphs: PATRICK FAULKNER.

Minister for Industry, Commerce and Energy: DESMOND
 O'MALLEY.
 Minister for Education: JOHN P. WILSON.
 Minister for Justice: GERARD COLLINS.
 Minister for Health and Social Welfare: CHARLES HAUGHEY.
 Minister for Economic Planning and Development: Prof.
 MARTIN O'DONOGHUE.
 Attorney-General: ANTHONY HEDERMAN.

DEFENCE

Chief of Staff: Maj.-Gen. CARL O'SULLIVAN.
 Officer Commanding the Air Corps: Col. J. B. O'CONNOR.
 Commanding Officer, Naval Service: Capt. P. KAVANAGH.

PARLIAMENT

(OIREACHTAS)

Two Houses—*Dáil Éireann* (House of Representatives), with 148 members, and *Seanad Éireann* (The Senate), with 60 members, of whom 11 are nominated by the Taoiseach and 49 elected (6 by the Universities and 43 from specially constituted panels).

Speaker of *Dáil Éireann*: JOSEPH BRENNAN.

GENERAL ELECTION

(June 1977)

PARTY	SEATS IN THE DÁIL	No. OF VOTES
Fianna Fáil	84	811,615
Fine Gael	43	488,767
Labour	17	186,410
Independents	4	116,235
Sinn Féin	—	27,209

POLITICAL PARTIES

Fianna Fáil (*The Republican Party*): 13 Upper Mount St., Dublin; f. 1926; governing party 1932 to 1948, 1951 to 1954, 1957 to 1973, re-elected 1977. It has 2,500 branches and 84 members in the Dáil. Pres. JACK LYNCH, T.D.; Gen. Sec. SEAMUS BRENNAN.

Fine Gael (*United Ireland Party*): 16 Hume St., Dublin 2; f. 1933 by the amalgamation of Cumann na nGaedheal (the Cosgrave Party), the Centre Party (formerly the Farmers' Party), and the National Guard (formerly the Army Comrades Association). It has 43 members in the Dáil and from 1973 to July 1977 governed in coalition with the Labour Party. Leader Dr. GARRET FITZGERALD, T.D.; Pres. LIAM COSGRAVE, T.D.; Hon. Secs. GERRY L'ESTRANGE, T.D., EDWARD COLLINS, T.D.

The Labour Party: 16 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1. Originated with the addition of political functions to the Trade Union Congress in 1912. At the end of 1930 it was decided to separate the political and industrial functions of the Party, and the Trade Union Congress and the Labour Party became separate bodies. It has 17 members in the Dáil and from 1973 to July 1977 governed in coalition with Fine Gael. Chair. of the

Party R. J. CONNOLLY; Vice-Chair. DAN BROWNE; Leader of Parliamentary Labour Party FRANK CLUSKEY, T.D.; Gen. Sec. SEAMUS SCALLY. Offices: 16 Gardiner Place, Dublin.

Sinn Féin (*The Workers' Party*): 30 Gardiner Place, Dublin; f. 1905; aims: to end British occupation of Irish Territory, to end partition rule in Ireland and to establish a Democratic Socialist Republic of all Ireland. Since January 1970 split from the Provisional Alliance (in Northern Ireland), on adopting a Marxist programme. Pres. TOMAS MAC GIOLLA. Publ. *United Irishman*, circ. 70,000.

Aontacht Éireann (*Republican Unity Party*): 53 Adelaide Rd., Dublin 2; f. 1971; aims at reunification of Ireland; has no members in the Dáil; Leader KEVIN BOLAND.

Irish Republican Socialist Party: 34 Upper Gardiner St., Dublin 1; aims to establish a united 32-county democratic socialist republic in Ireland.

Communist Party of Ireland: 37 Pembroke Lane, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4; aims to replace the capitalist system by public ownership.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO IRELAND

(In Dublin unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: 15 Ailesbury Drive, 4; *Ambassador*: EDUARDO ESTEBAN PÉREZ TOMÁS.

Australia: Fitzwilliam House, Wilton Terrace, 4; *Ambassador*: BRIAN C. HILL.

Austria: 5 Ailesbury Rd., 4; *Ambassador*: Dr. EDITH RABL.

Belgium: 2 Shrewsbury Rd., 4; *Ambassador*: ANDRÉ L. C. B. DE VOGELAERE.

Brazil: Brussels, Belgium.

Canada: 65-68 St. Stephen's Green, 2; *Ambassador*: ALBERT EDGAR RITCHIE.

Czechoslovakia: London, England.

Denmark: 69-71 St. Stephen's Green, 2; *Ambassador*: GEORG FREDERIK KROGH HARHOFF.

Egypt: Paris, France.

Finland: The Hague, Netherlands.

France: 36 Ailesbury Rd., 4; *Ambassador*: JACQUES ANDRÉ PASCAL DUPUY.

Germany, Federal Republic: 43 Ailesbury Rd., 4; *Ambassador*: GERHARD FISCHER.

Greece: 1 Upper Pembroke St., 2; *Ambassador*: CONSTANTIN ZEPOS.

Hungary: London, England.

Iceland: London, England.

India: 3 Leeson Park, 6; *Ambassador*: NAGENDRA NATH JHA.

Iran: The Hague, Netherlands.

Israel: London, England.

Italy: 12 Fitzwilliam Square, 2; *Ambassador*: Dr. PASQUALE RICCIOLI.

Japan: 22 Ailesbury Rd., 4; *Ambassador*: NOBUYASU NISHIMIYA.

Lebanon: London, England.

Luxembourg: London, England.

Malaysia: London, England.

Netherlands: 38 Northumberland Rd., 4; *Ambassador*: FELIX VAN RAALTE.

New Zealand: London, England.

Nigeria: 56 Leeson Park, 6; *Ambassador*: MOSES OYETOLA ADEFOPE.

Norway: London, England.

Pakistan: Paris, France.

Poland: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Portugal: 31 Ailesbury Rd., 4; *Ambassador*: EDUARDO AUGUSTO ANDRADE BRAGA CONDÉ.

Qatar: London, England.

Singapore: London, England.

Spain: 17 Merlyn Park, 4; *Ambassador*: EMILIO PAN DE SORALUCE Y OLMOS.

Sweden: 31 Merrion Rd., Ballsbridge, 4; *Ambassador*: JOHN LENNART MYRSTEN.

Switzerland: 6 Ailesbury Rd., 4; *Ambassador*: Dr. RICHARD AMAN.

Thailand: London, England.

Tunisia: London, England.

Turkey: 5 Clyde Rd., Ballsbridge, 4; *Ambassador*: CELAL AKBAY.

U.S.S.R.: 184-186 Orwell Rd., Rathgar, 6; *Ambassador*: ANATOLY KAPLIN.

United Kingdom: 33 Merrion Rd., 4; *Ambassador*: ROBIN HAYDON.

U.S.A.: 42 Elgin Rd., Ballsbridge, 4; *Ambassador*: WILLIAM VINCENT SHANNON.

Vatican: Apostolic Nunciature, Phoenix Park, 8; *Papal Nuncio*: Most Rev. GAETANO ALIBRANDI.

Yugoslavia: London, England.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered in public by Judges appointed by the President on the advice of the Government. The Judges of all Courts are completely independent in the exercise of their judicial functions. The jurisdiction and organization of the Courts are dealt with in the Courts (Establishment and Constitution) Act, 1961, and the Courts (Supplemental Provisions) Acts, 1961 to 1973.

THE SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court, consisting of the Chief Justice and five other Judges, has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court. The President of Ireland may, after consultation with the Council of State, refer a Bill which has been passed by both Houses of the Oireachtas (other than a Money Bill or certain others), to the Supreme Court to establish whether it or any provisions thereof is or are repugnant to the Constitution.

THE COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL

The Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of the Chief Justice or an ordinary Judge of the Supreme Court and two Judges of the High Court, deals with appeals by persons convicted on indictment, where leave to appeal has been granted. The decision of this Court is final unless the Court or the Attorney-General certifies that a point of law involved should, in the public interest, be taken to the Supreme Court.

THE HIGH COURT

The High Court, consisting of the President of the High Court and nine other Judges, has full original jurisdiction in, and power to determine, all matters and questions whether of law or fact, civil or criminal. The High Court on circuit acts as an appeal court from the Circuit Court. The Central Criminal Court sits as directed by the President of the High Court to try criminal cases outside the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court. The duty of acting as the Central Criminal Court is assigned, for the time being, to a Judge of the High Court.

CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS

The civil jurisdiction of the Circuit Court is limited to £2,000 in contract and tort and in actions founded on

hire-purchase and credit-sale agreements and to £5,000 in equity, and in probate and administration, but where the parties consent the jurisdiction is unlimited. In criminal matters the Court has jurisdiction in all cases except murder, treason, piracy and allied offences. One Circuit Judge is permanently assigned to each circuit outside Dublin and four to the Dublin circuit. The Circuit Court acts as an appeal court from the District Court, which has a summary jurisdiction in a large number of criminal cases where the offence is not of a serious nature. In civil matters the District Court has jurisdiction in contract and tort (except slander, libel, criminal conversation, seduction, slander of title, malicious prosecution and false imprisonment) where the claim does not exceed £250 and in actions founded on hire-purchase and credit-sale agreements.

All criminal cases except those dealt with summarily by a Justice in the District Court are tried by a Judge and a Jury of twelve. Juries are also used in very many civil cases in the High Court. In a criminal case the jury must be unanimous in reaching a verdict but in a civil case the agreement of nine members is sufficient.

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT

Hon. THOMAS F. O'HIGGINS, Chief Justice.
Hon. BRIAN WALSH.
Hon. SEAMUS HENCY.
Hon. FRANCIS GRIFFIN.
Hon. JOHN KENNY.
Hon. WELDON R. C. PARKE.

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT

Hon. THOMAS A. FINLAY, President.
Hon. GEORGE D. MURNAGHAN.
An tOrárach SEÁN DE BUILÉIR.
Hon. SEAN GANNON.
Hon. LIAM HAMILTON.
Hon. DECLAN COSTELLO.
Hon. THOMAS A. DOYLE.
Hon. JAMES MCMAHON.
Hon. HERBERT MCWILLIAM.
Hon. JAMES D'ARCY.

RELIGION

The organization of the churches takes no account of the partition of Ireland into two separate political entities. Thus the Catholic Primate of All Ireland and the Protestant Episcopal Primate of All Ireland now have their seat in Northern Ireland at Armagh, and the headquarters of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland is at Belfast.

People professing religious beliefs in the Republic were divided as follows, according to the 1961 census:

Catholic	2,673,473
Church of Ireland	104,016
Presbyterian	18,953
Methodist	6,676
Other	15,223

TOTAL 2,818,341

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

ARCHBISHOPS

Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland: His Grace Most Rev. TOMÁS Ó FIAICH, D.D., Ara Coeli, Armagh, BT61 7QY, Northern Ireland.

Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland: His Grace Most Rev. DERMOT RYAN, M.A., S.T.L., L.S.S., Archbishop's House, Dublin 9.

Archbishop of Cashel and Emly: His Grace Most Rev. THOMAS MORRIS, D.D., Archbishop's House, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.

Archbishop of Tuam: His Grace Most Rev. JOSEPH CUNNANE, St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Co. Galway.

IRELAND

Besides the Hierarchy, the Roman Catholic Church has numerous religious orders strongly established in the country. These play an important part, particularly in the sphere of secondary education.

CHURCH OF IRELAND (ANGLICAN)

Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland: Most Rev. GEORGE OTTO SIMMS, The See House, Cathedral Close, Armagh, BT61 7ES, Northern Ireland.

Archbishop of Dublin: Most Rev. HENRY ROBERT MCADOO, The See House, 17 Temple Rd., Dublin 6.

Chief Officer and Secretary to the Representative Church Body: J. G. BRIGGS, Church of Ireland House, Church Ave., Rathmines, Dublin 6.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND
Moderator: Rt. Rev. Dr. T. A. PATTERSON.
Clerk of Assembly and General Secretary: Very Rev. Dr. A. J. WEIR, Church House, Belfast, BT1 6DW.

METHODIST CHURCH IN IRELAND
President: Rev. ROBERT LIVINGSTONE (until June 1978).
Secretary: Rev. CHARLES EYRE, 3 Upper Malone Rd., Belfast 9.

THE PRESS

The Constitution of Ireland provides for the recognition and protection of the fundamental rights of the citizen, including free expression of opinion. Despite the powerful position of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland there is open discussion on controversial issues. The right of a journalist's professional secrecy is not recognized by the Irish Courts.

Ireland has seven daily newspapers, five in Dublin and two in Cork, including four morning papers which are distributed nationally. There are three national Sunday papers.

DUBLIN NEWSPAPERS DAILIES

Evening Herald: Independent House, Middle Abbey St.; London Office: 118 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1891; independent national; Editor BRIAN QUINN; circ. 136,603.

Evening Press: Irish Press House, O'Connell St.; f. 1954; Editor SEAN WARD; circ. 147,262.

Irish Independent: Independent House, Middle Abbey St.; London Office: Third Floor, Oldbourne Hall, 43 Shoe Lane, EC4A 3BS; f. 1905; non-party; Editor AIDAN J. PENDER; London Editor JAMES NICOLL; circ. 173,349.

Irish Press: Irish Press House, O'Connell St.; London Office: 72 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1931; independent; Editor T. P. COOGAN; circ. 85,696 (1977).

The Irish Times: D'Olier St., Dublin 2; London Office: New Printing House Square, W.C.1; f. 1859; independent national; Editor DOUGLAS GAGEBY; circ. 60,000.

SUNDAYS

Sunday Independent: Independent House, Middle Abbey St.; London Office: Third Floor, Oldbourne Hall, 43 Shoe Lane, EC4A 3BS; f. 1905; non-party; Editor CONOR O'BRIEN; circ. 323,803.

The Sunday Press: Irish Press House, O'Connell St., Dublin 1; London Office: 72 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1949; independent; Editor VINCENT JENNINGS; circ. 393,540.

Sunday World: Botanic Rd., Dublin 9; f. 1973; Editor JOSEPH KENNEDY.

WEEKLIES

Inniu: 29 Lower O'Connell St.; f. 1943; national weekly; Friday; in Irish; Editor TARLACH Ó hUID.

Ireland's Catholic Standard: 11 Talbot St., Dublin 1; London Office: 67 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1938; Friday; Editor JOHN FEENEY; Gen. Man. MICHAEL T. DENNEHY; circ. 22,449.

Irish Field: P.O.B. 74, 11-15 D'Olier St.; f. 1894; Saturday; horse-racing, show-jumping and breeding; Proprs. The Irish Times Ltd.; Man. Editor V. LAMB; circ. 11,271.

OTHER

Iris Oifigiúil: Stationery Office, Dublin 4; f. 1922; Tuesday and Friday; official paper publ. under government authority; Editor THE CONTROLLER.

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS DAILIES

Cork Examiner: 95 Patrick St., Cork; London Office: Fleet House, 58 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1841; national; Editor T. CRAMER; circ. 65,095.

Evening Echo: 95 Patrick St., Cork; London Office: Fleet House, 85 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1892; Editorial Dir. D. CROSBIE; Editor DECLAN HASSET; circ. 38,818.

OTHERS

Anglo-Celt: Anglo-Celt Place, Cavan; London Office: 30 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1846; nationalist weekly (Friday); Editor E. T. O'HANLON; circ. 20,725 including U.S.A. and Canada.

Argus: Clanbrassil St., Dundalk; f. 1835; weekly (Friday); Editor W. G. HUSSEY.

Clare Champion: O'Connell Street, Ennis, Co. Clare; London Office: 92 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1903; independent weekly (Thursday); Editor J. F. O'DEA; Man. Dir. F. GALVIN; circ. 19,406.

Connacht Tribune: Market St., Galway; London Office: 97 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1909; nationalist weekly (Friday); Editor S. FAHY; circ. 29,019.

Connaught Telegraph: Ellison St., Castlebar, Co. Mayo; weekly; Man. Dir. T. GILLESPIE.

Cork Weekly Examiner and Weekly Herald: T. Crosbie and Co Ltd., 95 Patrick Street, Cork; London Office: Fleet House, 85 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1850; national weekly (Thursday); Editor C. HEALY; circ. 29,000.

Donegal Democrat: Tirconail St., Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal; f. 1919; republican weekly (Friday); Man. Dir. and Editor CECIL A. KING; circ. 13,756.

Drogheda Independent: 9 Shop St., Drogheda, Co. Louth; f. 1884; weekly (Thursday); Editor L. B. CONYNGHAM; circ. 17,500.

Dundalk Democrat: 3 Earl St., Dundalk, Co. Louth; f. 1849; independent weekly (Saturday); Editor T. P. ROE.

Echo and South Leinster Advertiser: Mill Park Rd., Ennis-corthy, Co. Wexford; f. 1902; independent weekly (Thursday for Saturday); Man. Dir. L. J. HUDSON.

The Guardian: Proprs. The People Newspapers Ltd., Wexford; f. 1881; weekly (Friday); Man. Dir. A. CHANNING; Editor G. BREEN; circ. 32,066.

The Kerryman: Clash Industrial Estate, Tralee, Co. Kerry; London Office: 118 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1904; independent weekly (Thursday); Editor S. McCONVILLE; circ. 43,781.

Kilkenny People: High St., Kilkenny; London Office: 145 Fleet St., EC4A 2HY; f. 1892; independent nationalist weekly; Editor and Man. Dir. JOHN E. KERRY KEANE; circ. 16,729.

Leinster Express: 2 Coote St., Portlaoise, Co. Laois; London Office: 92 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1831; weekly (Thursday for Saturday); Man. Editor D. CARMODY; circ. 11,000.

Leinster Leader: South Main St., Naas, Co. Kildare; London Office: 173 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1880; Nationalist weekly (Saturday); Editor W. BRITTON; circ. 13,150.

Leitrim Observer: The Terrace, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim; f. 1889; national weekly (Saturday); Editor G. DUNNE; circ. 8,522.

Limerick Chronicle: 54 O'Connell St., Limerick; f. 1766; Independent (Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday); Editor BRENDAN HALLIGAN.

Limerick Leader: 54 O'Connell St., Limerick; London Office: 92 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1889; Independent (Monday, Wednesday, Friday); Editor BRENDAN HALLIGAN; circ.: Monday and Wednesday 5,258, Friday 32,152.

Limerick Weekly Echo and Shannon News: 12 Cecil St., Limerick; f. 1897; Independent; Editor ARTHUR QUINLAN; circ. 17,255.

Longford Leader: Market Square, Longford; London Office: 92 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1897; independent weekly (Friday); Man. Editor L. J. FARRELL; circ. 16,043.

Mayo News: James's St., Westport, Co. Mayo; f. 1892; Independent weekly (Wednesday for Saturday); Editor GERARD BRACKEN; circ. 20,000.

Meath Chronicle: 12 Market Square, Navan, Co. Meath; f. 1897; weekly; Editor J. DAVIS.

Midland Tribune: J. I. Fanning, Emmet St., Birr, Co. Offaly; f. 1881; national weekly (Saturday); Editor J. I. FANNING; circ. 8,500.

The Munster Express: 37-38 Quay and 1-3 Hanover St., Waterford; London Representative: E. W. Player Ltd., 30 Fleet St., EC4Y 1AH; f. 1859; independent; thrice weekly; Editor and Gov. Dir. J. J. WALSH; circ. 18,265.

Nationalist and Leinster Times: 42 Tullow St., Carlow, Co. Carlow; London Office: 145 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1888; independent weekly (Thursday for Friday); Editor LIAM D. BERGIN; circ. 21,653.

Nationalist and Munster Advertiser: Nationalist Newspaper Co. Ltd., Queen St., Clonmel, Tipperary; London Office: 115 High Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1886; Nationalist; Thursday for Saturday; Editor WILLIAM DARMODY; circ. 16,323.

New Ross Standard: 1A North Main St., Wexford; f. 1880; weekly (Friday); Proprs. The People Newspapers Ltd.; Man. Dir. A. CHANNING.

The Northern Standard: The Diamond, Monaghan; London Agent: Messrs. W. Horace Biggs, Press Organization Ltd., 115 High Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1839;

county newspaper of Co. Monaghan; weekly; Editor P. SMYTH; circ. 9,300.

The People: Wexford; f. 1850; weekly (Friday); Proprs. The People Newspapers Ltd.; Man. Dir. A. CHANNING.

Roscommon Champion: Castle St., Roscommon; f. 1927; news, features and sport; weekly; Editor JOHN COSTELLOE; Man. JAMES QUIGLEY; circ. 15,000.

Sligo Champion: Wine St., Sligo; London Office: 92 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1836; nationalist weekly (Thursday); Editor S. FINN.

Southern Star: Skibbereen, Co. Cork; f. 1889; non-political; weekly (Friday); Editor W. J. O'REGAN; circ. 18,622.

The Tipperary Star: Friar St., Thurles, Co. Tipperary; London Office: 92 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1909; Independent weekly (Saturday); Editor WILLIAM MYLES; circ. 10,912.

Waterford News and Star: Industrial Estate, Waterford; London Office: Fleet House, 58 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1848; Thursday and Friday; Editor P. O'NEILL; circ. 10,254.

Western People: Francis St., Ballina, Co. Mayo; London Office: 115 High Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1883; Independent Nationalist weekly (Wednesday); Man. Editor TERENCE REILLY; circ. 24,118.

Westmeath Examiner: Dominick St., Mullingar, Co. Westmeath; f. 1882; weekly; Man. Dir. NICHOLAS J. NALLY; circ. 11,046.

Westmeath/Offaly Independent: Independent Office, Athlone; London Office: Martin House, 84-86 Gray's Inn Rd., WC1 8AA; f. 1848; weekly (Friday); Editor JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM.

Wicklow People: Wexford; f. 1882; weekly (Friday); Proprs. The People Newspapers Ltd.; Man. Dir. A. CHANNING.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(In Dublin unless otherwise stated)

Amarach (Tomorrow): 51 Mountjoy St., Dublin 7; f. 1956; news and articles in Irish; Editor P. O'CEALLAIGH; weekly.

Business and Finance: Creation Group, Botanic Rd., Dublin 9; Editor W. AMBROSE.

Caritas: Granada, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin; f. 1934; Christian quarterly on mental and physical health, family and community well-being.

Dublin Magazine: "Elstow", Knapton Rd., Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin; poetry, short stories, essays on art and literature; quarterly.

The Education Times: P.O. Box 645, 15 D'Olier St., Dublin 2; weekly on education.

Farmers' Gazette: 206 Pearse St.; f. 1842; weekly; Editor C. S. MILLINGTON; circ. 7,000.

Hibernia: National Review, 4 Beresford Place; f. 1937; weekly; political, economic, cultural, literary review, also financial section; international; Man. Editor JOHN MULCAHY; circ. 40,000.

Ireland of the Welcomes: 63-67 Upper Stephen St., Dublin 8; f. 1952; Irish cultural items; every two months; Editor ELIZABETH HEALY; circ. 70,000.

Ireland's Own: Wexford; f. 1902; weekly; stories, articles, serials, cartoons, family reading; Man. Dir. A. CHANNING; circ. 65,902.

Ireland today: Dept. of Foreign Affairs, Dublin; circ. 15,000.

Irish Catholic: 55 Lower Gardiner Street; f. 1888; weekly; Editor JOHN J. M. RYAN; circ. 40,000.

Irish Farmers' Journal: The Irish Farm Centre, Bluebell, Dublin 12; f. 1948; weekly; Editor PATRICK O'KEEFE, B.AGR.SC.; circ. 76,000.

IRELAND

- Irish Journal of Medical Science:** Royal Academy of Medicine in Ireland, 6 Kildare St., Dublin 2; f. 1832; organ of the Royal Academy; monthly; Editor Dr. R. P. TOWERS, M.D., F.R.C.P.I., F.R.C.PATH.
- Irish Law Times:** P.O.B. 138, 33 Botanic Rd., Glasnevin, Dublin 9; f. 1867; Editor LIONEL J. WINDER; Man. F. W. DARLINGTON.
- Irish Tatler & Sketch:** 34 High St., Kilkenny; monthly; Editor JOHN KERRY KEANE.
- Nonplus:** 1 Wilton Place; f. 1960; literary; quarterly; Editor PATRICIA MURPHY.
- The Pioneer:** 27 Upper Sherrard St.; f. 1948; monthly; Editor D. DARGAN; circ. 41,000.
- Private Motorist:** Wolfe Tone House, Wolfe Tone St.; f. 1951; every two months; Editor D. B. LUANAIGH; circ. 120,000.
- R.T.E. Guide:** Radio Telefís Éireann, Donnybrook, Dublin; weekly programme of the Irish broadcasting service; Man. Editor GARRY REDMOND; circ. 87,000.
- Reality:** Redemptorist Publications, Orwell Rd., Dublin 6; Christian monthly; Editor Rev. KEVIN DONLON.
- Rosc:** 6 Sr. Fhearchair, Dublin 2; f. 1953; current affairs; monthly; Gen. Man. DONNCHADH Ó HAODHA; Editor MICHEÁL Ó BRÉARTÚIN; circ. 2,000.
- Stream and Field in Ireland:** 30 Mountjoy Square, Dublin 1; f. 1952; monthly; Editor UINSEANN MACEION.

The Press, Publishers

- Studies:** 35 Lower Leeson St., Dublin 2; f. 1912; quarterly review of letters, philosophy, religion and science; journal of the Association of Irish Art Historians; Editor PATRICK O'CONNELL.
- Timire an Chroí Naofa (Gaelic Messenger):** 28 Upper Sherrard St.; f. 1911; Irish literary quarterly; circ. 3,000.
- Woman's Way:** 4 South Georges St., Dublin 2; f. 1963; Editor CAROLINE MITCHELL; circ. 94,289.

PRESS ORGANIZATIONS

- Dublin Newspaper Managers Committee:** 14 Lansdowne Rd., Dublin 4; Sec. JAMES F. O'BRIEN.
- Provincial Newspapers Association of Ireland:** 24 Dame St., Dublin 2; f. 1917; 38 mems.; association of Irish Provincial newspapers; Pres. W. P. O'HANLON; Sec. UNA SHERIDAN.
- Irish Printing Federation:** 14 Lansdowne Rd., Dublin 4; Dir. JAMES F. O'BRIEN.
- National Union of Journalists (Irish Council):** Headquarters: London; Liberty Hall, Dublin; the Irish Council includes Northern Ireland; 2,000 mems.; Chair. DONAL DORCEY; Sec. MAURICE HICKEY; National Executive Members JOHN DEVINE (Republic of Ireland), IVAN PEEBLES (Northern Ireland); Irish Organizer JAMES EADIE.

PUBLISHERS

DUBLIN

- Brunswick Press Ltd.:** 17 Gilford Rd., Sandymount, Dublin 4; f. 1842; Dirs. C. T. ALLMAN, P. ALLMAN, B. ALLMAN, W. BELL, J. HADE, R. G. WALSH, F.C.A.
- The Guala Press:** Avalon, Leslie Ave., Dalkey, Co. Dublin; f. 1903; publishes books formerly selected by W. B. Yeats; Dirs. M. B. YEATS, ANNE YEATS, LIAM MILLER, THOMAS KINSELLA, PATRICK O'CARROLL.
- The Dolmen Press Ltd.:** North Richmond Industrial Estate, North Richmond St., Dublin 1; f. 1951; poetry, literary; Publ. LIAM MILLER.
- Duffy, James & Co. Ltd.:** 21 Shaw St., Dublin 2; f. 1830; official Catholic publications, religious books, works of Irish interest, and plays; Man. Dir. EOIN O'KEEFE.
- Educational Co. of Ireland Ltd.:** Ballymount Rd., Walkinstown, Dublin 12; f. 1877, inc. 1910; school textbooks; Chair. M. W. SMURFIT; Man. Dir. W. J. CONNOLLY; Sec. J. F. G. HARRISON.
- Fallon, C. J., Ltd.:** Lucan Rd., Dublin 20; f. 1927; educational publishers; Man. Dirs. E. J. WHITE, H. J. McNICHOLAS.
- Allen Figgis and Co. Ltd.:** The Mall, Donnybrook; Dir. ALLEN FIGGIS.
- Folens and Co. Ltd.:** Airton Rd., Tallaght, Co. Dublin; publishers, printers and booksellers.
- Gill and Macmillan Ltd.:** 15-17 Eden Quay, Dublin 1; f. 1908; books; literature, biography, history, social sciences, theology, philosophy and primary and post-primary schoolbooks; Man. Dir. M. H. GILL.
- Hodges, Figgis and Co. Ltd.:** Stephen Court, 20 St. Stephen's Green; publishers to Dublin University and the Chester Beatty Library; Man. Dir. ALLEN FIGGIS.

- Morris & Co.:** 1-2 Rutland Place, Cavendish Row; f. 1935; novels, children's books, etc.; Man. Dir. G. I. MORRIS.
- Mount Salus Press Ltd.:** Tritonville Rd., Sandymount; printers and publishers; magazines, calendars, cards, etc.; Chair. N. F. JUDD.
- Phoenix Publishing Co. Ltd.:** 58 Upper O'Connell St.; f. 1922; subscription publishers of standard works and special editions; Dirs. W. SHORTLAND, J. KENNEDY.
- Runa Press:** 2 Belgrave Terrace, Monkstown; f. 1942; belles-lettres, educational (university), essays, poetry, science, philosophy.
- Sáirséal agus Dill:** 37 Br na hArdpháirce, Dublin 6; f. 1955; general literature and textbooks in Irish.
- Talbot Press Ltd.:** Ballymount Rd., Walkinstown, Dublin 12; f. 1913; books on Ireland, Irish history, Irish literature; Dirs. M. W. SMURFIT, J. J. SMURFIT, D. F. T. AUSTIN, M. O'SULLIVAN, W. J. CONNOLLY, J. HARRISON, G. CARROLL, F. MAGUIRE.
- The Three Candles Ltd.:** Aston Place, Fleet St.; f. 1926; biography, history, Irish, juvenile, archaeology, topography, bibliography, songs, verse; designers for industry; Man. Dir. T. MARTIN.

CORK

- The Mercier Press Ltd.:** 4 Bridge St.; f. 1944; Irish, educational, religious; Dirs. Capt. J. M. FEEHAN, M. FEEHAN, J. C. O'CONNOR, D. J. KELLY, P. McGRATH, M. L. McNAMARA, C. O'MARCAIGH, J. F. SPILLANE.

DUNDALK

- Dundalgan Press (W. Tempest) Ltd.:** Francis St.; f. 1850; historical and biographical works; Man. Dir. J. V. McQUAID, Sec. BRIAN A. McQUAID.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Telefís Éireann: Donnybrook, Dublin 4; autonomous statutory corporation, f. under the Broadcasting Authority Act, 1960, controls and operates radio and television in the Republic. The capital is financed by repayable State loans to a permitted limit of £4m. and surpluses earned on the operating account, and the current expenditure by net licence revenue and sale of advertising time. Governed by Authority of seven, appointed by Govt.; Chair. of Authority D. Ó MORÁIN; Dir.-Gen. OLIVER MALONEY; Controller of Programmes (Television) S. MAC RÉAMÓIN; Controller of Programmes (Radio) M. GARVEY.

RADIO

Radio Telefís Éireann broadcasts approx. 11.4 hours

weekly. Advertising limited to 10 per cent of transmission time.

Radio na Gaeltachta: Casla, Connemara, Co. Galway; broadcasts approx. 23 hours weekly for Irish-speaking communities; Controller (vacant).

TELEVISION

Reception now available to 98 per cent of population from 5 main transmitters. Advertising limited to 10 per cent of transmission time. Regular transmissions: approx. 46 hours weekly. Additionally, educational programmes for schools, amounting to 5-6 hours a week, are broadcast for about 25 weeks in the year.

Number of television sets (1976) 600,000.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; auth. = authorized; dep. = deposits; res. = reserves; m. = million)

BANKING

Central Bank of Ireland (*Banc Ceannais na hÉireann*): Fitzwilton House, Wilton Terrace, Dublin 2; est. 1942 as the principal currency authority in the State; cap. and res. £196m.; dep. £646.8m. (Dec. 1976); Gov. C. H. MURRAY; Banking Dirs. C. GREYSTON, D. S. A. CARROLL; Gen. Man. and Sec. BERNARD J. BREEN; publs. *Quarterly Bulletin*, *Annual Report*.

PRINCIPAL BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland (Ireland) Ltd.: 46 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2; 19 South Mall, Cork; Irish subsidiary of Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam; assets £13,000m. (Dec. 1976); Chair. Dr. T. J. O'DRISCOLL; Chief Exec. C. V. REILLY.

Allied Irish Banks Ltd.: P.O.B. 452, Lansdowne House, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4; f. 1966; over 340 brs. in Ireland. 26 offices in Britain and representative offices in Brussels, New York and Chicago; mem. of Associated Banks; cap. and res. £1,784m. (March 1977); Chair. NIALL CROWLEY; Chief Exec. JOSEPH MCGLINN.

Allied Irish Investment Bank Ltd.: 5 College Green, Dublin 2; f. 1966; banking, company finance and investment management; cap. auth. £5m., cap. p.u. £4m., dep. £240m., assets £275m. (Feb. 1977); Chair. NIALL CROWLEY; Man. Dir. MICHAEL J. MURPHY; Sec. B. CULLEN.

Anglo-Irish Bank Ltd.: 35 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2; f. 1964; merchant bank concerned primarily with industrial lending, bill discounting, hire purchase, investment management and advice; cap. auth. £1m.; Chair. G. M. WHEELER; Chief Exec. E. P. DUNDON.

Ansbacher & Co. Ltd.: 22 Fitzwilliam Sq., Dublin 2; inc. 1950; cap. auth. and p.u. £750,000; Chair. G. D. DILLON.

Bank of Ireland: Lower Baggot St., Dublin 2; Donegall Place, Belfast; Woolgate House, 25 Coleman St., London; f. 1783; cap. auth. £50m., issued £34.7m. (Aug. 1977); brs. in London and Belfast and representative offices in New York, Chicago and Frankfurt; mem. of Associated Banks; Gov. WILLIAM D. FINLAY; Man. Dir. R. IAN MORRISON.

Chase and Bank of Ireland (Int.) Ltd.: Stephen Court, 18-21 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2; associated with The Chase Manhattan Group and The Bank of Ireland Group; Pres. and Gen. Man. E. R. MCCUTCHEON; Asst. Gen. Mans. J. J. BELLEW, S. GIBLIN.

Guinness and Mahon: 17 College Green, Dublin 2; affiliated to Guinness, Mahon and Co. Ltd., London; f. 1942; cap. auth. and issued £1,000,000; Chair. JOHN H. GUINNESS; Man. Dirs. WILLIAM G. L. FORWOOD, J. DESMOND TRAYNOR, MAURICE E. O'KELLY.

Hill Samuel & Co. (Ireland) Ltd.: Hill Samuel House, Adelaide Rd., Dublin 2; f. 1964; constituent co. of Hill Samuel Group Limited; merchant bank providing full banking services, investment portfolio management services and corporate finance services; cap. auth. and issued £500,000; Chair. Hon. PETER M. SAMUEL; Man. Dir. HENRY MCCORMICK; Exec. Dir. SEAMUS O'SHEA.

Julian S. Hodge (Ireland) Ltd.: 40 Dawson St., Dublin 2; 9 Cook St., Cork; merchant bank; Chair. Sir JULIAN S. HODGE, LL.D., F.C.C.A.; Deputy Chair. C. P. JOHNSTON.

Industrial Credit Company, Ltd., The (*Cuideachta an Cháirde Thionnscail, Teoranta*): 32 Harcourt St., Dublin 2; f. 1933; Government owned; capital flotations and industrial financing; cap. auth. £12m., cap. p.u. £8.8m.; Chair. J. BARTON; Gen. Man. F. A. CASEY.

Investment Bank of Ireland Ltd.: 91 Pembroke Rd., Dublin 4; f. 1966; merchant banking subsidiary of Bank of Ireland; cap. auth. £2.5m., cap. p.u. £1m.; Chair. W. D. FINLAY; Man. Dir. K. WYLIE.

Northern Bank Finance Corporation Ltd.: Griffin House, 7/8 Wilton Terrace, Dublin 2; f. 1969; merchant bank forming part of Midland Group; cap. issued £8m.; Chair. C. BARNES; Man. Dir. M. K. CONDELL.

Northern Bank Trust Co. Ltd.: 112/113 Grafton St., Dublin 2; cap. £6m. (Dec. 1974); brs. in Northern Ireland; subsidiary of Northern Bank Ltd.; mem. of Associated Banks; Chair. C. BARNES.

Trinity Bank: 40 Dame St., Dublin 2; f. 1972; merchant bank, 51 per cent owned by Brown Shipley and Co. Ltd. and the Philadelphia National Bank and engaged in a wide range of banking and investment activities in

IRELAND

Finance

Ireland and abroad; cap. auth. £1.2m., cap. p.u. £1,012,500, dep. £8m.; Man. Dirs. JOHN LOWE, PETER TUITE.

Ulster Bank Ltd.: College Green, Dublin 2; 47 Donegall Place, Belfast, BT1 5AU; mem. of National Westminster Group; cap. £2.2m., dep. £369m.; Chair. Sir R. G. C. KINAHAN, E.R.D., J.P., D.L., LL.D.

Ulster Investment Bank Ltd.: 2 Hume St., Dublin 2; mem. of National Westminster Bank Group; Chair. Lord KILLANIN; Chief Exec. MICHAEL J. MEAGHER.

United Dominions Trust (Ireland) Ltd.: 13-16 Fleet St., Dublin 2; Chair. WILLIAM SANDYS; Gen. Man. D. J. BERNON.

SAVINGS BANKS

Post Office Savings Bank: College House, Townsend St., Dublin 2; over 1,400 brs.; dep. £180m. (Dec. 1975).

Association of Trustee Savings Banks in Ireland: c/o Cork Savings Bank, 1 Lapps Quay, Cork; f. 1965; total dep. over £126m.; Chair. F. CULLEN, P.C.; Hon. Sec. R. G. BARRY.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

The Institute of Bankers in Ireland: Nassau House, Nassau St., Dublin 2; f. 1898; Pres. R. C. LEWIS-CROSBY; Sec. BASIL GREER.

STOCK EXCHANGE

The Stock Exchange (Irish Unit): 24-28 Anglesea St., Dublin 2; f. 1799; 91 mems.; Pres. J. B. DAVY; Gen. Man. J. C. LEESON. In March 1973 The Irish Stock Exchange (as it then was) amalgamated with the United Kingdom stock exchanges to form The Stock Exchange, centred in London.

INSURANCE

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Cornhill Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Setanta Place, Dublin 2.

Eagle Star Insurance Co. Ltd.: 45-47 Pembroke Rd., Ballsbridge, Dublin 4.

Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.: 35-38 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2; f. 1821; Chair. J. E. H. COLLINS, M.B.E., D.S.C.; Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.

Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Ltd.: 35-38 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2; f. 1968; issued cap. £31.46m. (1975); Chair. J. E. H. COLLINS, M.B.E., D.S.C.; Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND, M.B.E., T.D.

Hibernian Insurance Company Limited: Hawkins House, Hawkins St., Dublin 2; f. 1908; previously Hibernian

Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.; fire and general; cap. p.u. £600,000; Chair. PATRICK A. DUGGAN, F.C.A.; Dir. and Gen. Man. E. F. WALSH, F.C.A.

Insurance Corporation of Ireland Ltd.: 32-36 Dame Street, Dublin; inc. 1935; cap. p.u. £963,750; motor, accident, credit, burglary, indemnity, contract guarantee, employers' liability, fire, aviation, marine, engineering, etc.; Chair. P. H. GREER; Man. Dir. D. HERLIHY.

Irish Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Irish Life Building, Mespil Rd., Dublin 4; f. 1939; industrial and life assurance, annuity group assurance and pension schemes; Chair. N. CROWLEY; Man. Dir. R. P. WILLIS; Sec. M. D. MCGUANE.

Irish National Insurance Co. Ltd.: 9-10 Dawson St., Dublin 2; f. 1919; fire, engineering, third party, employers' liability, motor, general, accident, burglary, bonds, livestock, reinsurance, contractors all risks; brs. in London, Antwerp and Rotterdam; Chair. MAIRTYN MCCULLOUGH; Gen. Man. G. CRONIN.

Irish Public Bodies Mutual Insurances Ltd.: 1 Westmoreland St., Dublin 2; f. 1926; fire and accident; Chair. PATRICK FITZSIMONS; Gen. Man. C. J. BRENNAN; Sec. EAMON SMYTH.

New Ireland Assurance Co. Ltd.: 11-12 Dawson St., Dublin 2; f. 1924; auth. share cap. £1m.; Chair. EION RYAN; Man. Dir. P. O. NUALLAÍN; Sec. J. C. BRESLIN.

Norwich Union Life Insurance Society and Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society: 60/63 Dawson St., Dublin 2; f. 1797, in Ireland 1860; Chair. J. R. C. GREEN.

Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.: Phoenix House, South Leinster St., Dublin 2; f. 1782; fire, accident, motor, marine and aviation; issued and p.u. cap. £14.7m.; Man. J. HOWARD BROWN.

Shield Insurance Co. Ltd.: 6 South Mall, Cork (Regd. Office); f. 1950; cap. £130,845 (1974); general, excluding life; Chair. T. F. DOYLE; Gen. Man. I. F. M. MILNE.

Standard Life Assurance Company: 59 Dawson St., Dublin 2; est. in Ireland in 1834; life assurance, annuity and capital redemption; assets exceed £1,400m.; Chair. (in Edinburgh) A. M. HODGE, G.C., V.R.D., D.L., W.S.; Gen. Man. D. W. A. DONALD, O.B.E., T.D., F.F.A.

Zurich Insurance Co. Ltd.: Stephen Court, 18-21 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2; Man. J. T. HAMILTON.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Insurance Institute of Ireland: Office and Library: 32 Nassau St., Dublin; f. 1971; 2,500 mems.; Pres. N. S. MULVIN; Hon. Sec. J. P. HOLMES.

Life Offices Association of Ireland: Dublin, Chair. R. P. WILLIS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Association of Chambers of Commerce of Ireland: 7 Clare St., Dublin 2; f. 1923; 38 affiliated chambers of commerce; Pres. P. J. LOUGHREY; Deputy Pres. D. J. MURPHY; Vice-Pres. M. J. HARKIN, F. J. DWAN; publ. *Chamber of Commerce Journal* (monthly).

Association of Western Chambers of Commerce of Ireland: James Street, Westport; *Member Chambers:* Ballina, Ballyshannon, Castlebar, Ennis, Galway, Letterkenny, Limerick, Sligo, Westport; Chair. CHARLES N. RABBITT, B.E.; Sec. MICHAEL BROWNE, LL.B.

Cork: Fitzgerald House, Summerhill; f. 1819; Pres. A. J. THORNTON, F.C.A.; Chief Executive C. J. LENNON, A.I.I.S., F.S.C.A.

Dublin: 7 Clare St., Dublin 2; f. 1783; Pres. A. C. CRICHTON; Sec. J. B. O'CONNELL, F.C.I.S.; publ. *Chamber of Commerce Journal* (monthly).

Galway: Hynes Building; f. 1923; Sec. ANGELA CORMICAN.

Limerick: O'Connell Street; f. 1815; Sec. F. P. HERRIOTT.

Waterford: George's St.; f. 1787, inc. 1815; Sec. J. C. HEYLIN.

Westport: James St., Westport, Co. Mayo; f. 1939; Pres. PATRICK O'CONNELL; Hon. Sec. M. BROWNE, LL.B.; publ. *Westport Progress Report*.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Confederation of Irish Industry: Confederation House, Kildare St., Dublin 2; f. 1932; 1,500 mems.; Pres. J. H. DONOVAN; Dir.-Gen. LIAM CONNELLAN; Sec. F. W. PETER GILLIGAN; publs. *Newsletter*, *Economic Review* (quarterly), *Business Forecast* (jointly with ESRI) (monthly), occasional papers.

Federated Union of Employers: 8 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin 2.

TRADE UNIONS

Irish Congress of Trade Unions: Congress House, 19 Raglan Rd., Ballsbridge, Dublin 4; f. 1959; represents about half a million workers in the Republic and Northern Ireland; Gen. Sec. RUAIÐHRI ROBERTS; publ. *Trade Union Information*.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

In July 1976 there were 91 Unions affiliated to the Irish Congress of Trade Unions.

*These Unions have their Head Office in the United Kingdom and the membership figure given is for the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland together.

***Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers—Engineering Section:** C. D. HULL, 26-34 Antrim Rd., Belfast, BT15 2AA; 33,644 mems. (1975).

***Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, Technical and Supervisory Section:** B. GRAHAM, 47 Botanic Ave., Belfast, BT7 1JL; 3,867 mems.

Automobile, General Engineering and Mechanical Operatives' Union: 22 North Frederick St., Dublin 1; Sec. LAURENCE DOYLE; 3,000 mems.

Bakers', Confectioners' and Allied Workers' Union, Irish: Four Provinces House, Harcourt St., Dublin 2; f. 1889; Gen. Sec. JAMES YOUNG; 4,000 mems. (1976).

***Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths and Structural Workers, Amalgamated Society of:** W. HARRIS, 5 Kinnaird St., Antrim Rd., Belfast 14; 5,363 mems. (1976).

Civil and Public Services Staff Association: 31 Lower Leeson St., Dublin 2; 11,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. W. A. LYNCH; publ. *Aontas*.

Civil Servants, Institute of Professional: 18 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin 2; Deputy Gen. Sec. M. J. DOWNES; 4,200 mems.

Civil Service Executive Union: 109 Lower Baggot St., Dublin 4; f. 1893; Gen. Sec. D. MURPHY; publ. *Civil Service Review* (every two months); 3,000 mems.

***Construction Allied Trades and Technicians, Union of:** Irish Representative M. J. GIBNEY, 35 Lower Sean MacDermott St., Dublin 1; 19,076 mems.

Distributive Workers and Clerks, Irish Union of: Cavendish House, 9 Cavendish Row, Dublin; f. 1901; Gen. Sec. W. J. FITZPATRICK; publ. *The Distributive Worker* (monthly); 21,000 mems.

Electrical Trades Union: 5 Cavendish Row, Dublin; f. 1923; Gen. Sec. T. HERRY; 7,000 mems.

***Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union:** Exec. (vacant); 12,319 mems. (1976).

Electricity Supply Board Officers' Association: 45 Upper Mount, Dublin 2; Gen. Sec. M. Ó FOGHLÚ; Pres. ALD BRADY.

Engineering and Electrical Trade Union, National: 6 Gardiner Row, Dublin 1; f. 1966 as result of merger between National Engineering Union and Irish Engineering Industrial and Electrical Trade Union; Joint Gen. Secs. K. M. P. MCCONNELL (Financial); L. O'NEILL (Industrial); 15,000 mems.

***Furniture, Timber and Allied Trades Union:** 52 Peter's Hill, Belfast, BT13 2AB; District Organizer J. WILLEY; 1,700 mems. (1976).

***General and Municipal Workers Union:** H. J. CURLIS, 10 Royal Ave., Belfast 1; 8,001 mems.

***Graphical Association, National:** Irish Representative W. TRULOCK, 29 Lower Abbey St., Dublin 2; 3,497 mems.

***Health Service Employees, Confederation of:** Irish Representative W. F. JACKSON, No. 11 Regional Office, 27 Ulster Ave., Lisburn Rd., Belfast, BT9 7AS; 9,000 mems.

***Journalists, National Union of:** J. EADIE, Liberty Hall, Dublin 1; 2,000 mems. (1977).

Local Government and Public Services Union: 9 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1; Gen. Sec. H. O'SULLIVAN; 10,000 mems. (1977).

The Medical Union: 51 Harcourt St., Dublin 2; f. 1962; Gen. Sec. MICHAEL B. MCCANN; 1,849 mems.

Municipal Employees' Trade Union, Irish: 49 Lower Gardiner St., Dublin; Gen. Sec. J. B. COLGAN; 2,000 mems.

Musicians and Associated Professions, Irish Federation of: Cecilia House, 63 Lower Gardiner St., Dublin; Gen. Sec. P. MALONE; 1,600 mems.

Painters and Decorators' Trade Union, Irish National: 76 Aungier St., Dublin 2; Gen. Sec. J. MULHALL; 2,150 mems.

***Post Office Engineering Union:** G. K. LOGUE, 65 Glenburn Park, Magherafelt, Derry; 1,344 mems.

Post Office Engineering Union, Irish: 595 North Circular Rd., Dublin 1; f. 1922; Gen. Sec. SEAMUS DEPAOR; 6,100 mems. (1976).

IRELAND

Trade and Industry

***Post Office Workers, Union of:** P. GRACE, 18 Leenan Gdns., Derry; 3,536 mems. (1974).

Post Office Workers' Union: 52 Parnell Square, Dublin; f. 1923; Gen. Sec. T. QUINLAN; 12,000 mems.

***Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff, Association of:** 291 Antrim Rd., Belfast, BT15 2GZ; Area Sec. P. A. MCCARTAN; 4,664 mems. (1976).

***Public Employees, National Union of:** Irish Representative J. COULTHARD, "Redgorton", Helen's Bay, Bangor, Co. Antrim; 4,116 mems.

Rural Workers, Federation of: 6 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1; f. 1946; 9,306 mems.; Deputy Gen. Sec. PATRICK MURPHY.

***Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, Association of:** H. H. CAVAN, 2 Kinnaird St., Belfast, BT14 6BE; Irish Republic Nat. Secs. N. HARRIS, B. AYLWARD, J. MITCHELL, 16 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1; 14,503 mems. (1977).

***Sheet Metal Workers, Coppersmiths, Heating and Domestic Engineers, National Union of:** A. BARR, 14 Kinnaird St., Antrim Rd., Belfast 14; 1,577 mems. (1974).

Shoe and Leather Workers' Union, Irish: St. Crispin Hall, Seatown, Dundalk, Co. Louth; Gen. Sec. M. BELL; 2,000 mems.

***Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, Union of:** D. WYLIE, Leicester Permanent House, 61-63 Royal Ave., Belfast, BT1 1NN; 6,638 mems.

***Tailors and Garment Workers, National Union of:** Irish Divisional Office, 44 Elmwood Ave., Belfast, BT9 6BB; 13,580 mems.

Teachers, Association of Secondary: 13 Highfield Rd., Dublin 6; Gen. Sec. MAIRE MACDONAGH; 6,500 mems.

Teachers' Organization, Irish National: 35 Parnell Square, Dublin 1; f. 1868; Pres. BRENDAN SCANNELL; Sec. J. BROSNAHAN; 19,244 mems. (1976).

Teachers' Union of Ireland: 73 Orwell Rd., Rathgar, Dublin 6; Gen. Sec. CHRISTOPHER DEVINE; 5,500 mems.

***Transport and General Workers' Union, Amalgamated:** Irish Sec. J. FREEMAN, Transport House, 102 High St., Belfast, BT1 2DL; 100,000 mems.

Transport and General Workers' Union, Irish: Liberty Hall, Dublin 1; f. 1909; Gen. Sec. MICHAEL MULLEN; 150,000 mems; publ. *Liberty* (monthly).

Transport Employees, National Association of: 33 Parnell Square, Dublin 1; Gen. Sec. F. H. SMYTH; 4,500 mems.

***Transport Salaried Staffs' Association:** W. I. ETHERINGTON, 8 Upper O'Connell St., Dublin 1; f. 1897; 3,514 mems.

Vintners', Grocers' and Allied Trades Assistants, Irish National Union of: 20 Parnell Square, Dublin; f. 1917; Gen. Sec. PATRICK COFFEY; 5,070 mems., publ. *Banba Review* (monthly magazine).

Women Workers' Union, Irish: 48 Fleet St., Dublin 2; f. 1917; Sec. MAURA BRESLIN; 3,000 mems.

Woodworkers, Irish Union of: "Arus Hibernia", 13 Blessington St., Dublin 7; f. 1921; Gen. Sec. G. J. LAMON; 2,000 mems.

Workers' Union of Ireland: 29 Parnell Sq., Dublin; f. 1924; Gen. Sec. D. LARKIN; 35,000 mems.

PRINCIPAL UNAFFILIATED UNIONS

Irish Bank Officials' Association: 93 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2, f. 1917; Gen. Sec. JOHN M. STOTT.

Marine, Port and General Workers' Union: 14 Gardiner Place, Dublin 1.

National Busmen's Union: 9 Lower Abbey St., Dublin 1.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Industrial Development Authority of Ireland: Lansdowne House, Lansdowne Rd., Dublin 4; f. 1951; autonomous state-sponsored organization with national responsibility for industrial development; Divisions: Administration, Information, Planning & Research, Building Operations, EEC Affairs, Home Industries (Services), Home Industries (Projects), Heavy Industries, Overseas Industries (3 divisions), Market Research, Promotions, Co-operation with Developing Countries; 15 overseas offices; Man. Dir. M. J. KILLEEN; publ. *Directory of Users of Irish Trade Mark*.

Irish Agricultural Organization Society Ltd.: The Plunkett House, 84 Merrion Sq., Dublin 2; f. 1894 to organize agriculture on co-operative lines; Pres. T. J. MAHER; Dir.-Gen. P. KELLY, F.C.A.; mems.: 200 societies, approx. 140,000 farmers; publ. *Annual Report*.

Irish Co-operative Development Society Ltd.: The Plunkett House, 84 Merrion St., Dublin 2; f. 1957 to encourage the development of co-operatives other than the already well-established agricultural co-operatives; affiliated to the Irish Agricultural Organization Ltd.

Irish Export Board (C  ras Tr  cht  la): Merrion Hall, Strand Rd., Sandymount, Dublin 4; advises Ministry for Industry and Commerce; provides information, market research, export marketing, design and other services to exporters; financed by a grant-in-aid which totalled   4.3m. in 1977; 17 overseas offices; administered by a board of six members and a part-time Chairman appointed by the Minister for Industry and Commerce; Chief Exec. S. M. CONDON.

National Development Association: 3 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2; f. 1967 to promote the sale of quality Irish goods on the home market; Chair. D. A. RYAN; Gen. Man. VIVIAN MURRAY.

PRINCIPAL NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

(Information about *Aer Lingus-Irish*, *C  ras Iompair   ireann* and *Irish Shipping Ltd.* will be found in the section on *Transport*, *Bord F  ille   ireann* (Irish Tourist Board) in the section on *Tourism*.)

Electricity Supply Board: 27 Lower Fitzwilliam St., Dublin 2; f. 1927; controls 11 generating stations operating on peat, 7 oil stations, 1 coal station, 9 hydro stations, 1 pumped storage station; 959,000 consumers (1977); 10,759 employees (1977); Chair. Prof. C. T. G. DILLON; Chief Exec. J. J. KELLY.

Irish Chemical Company (Ceimice Teoranta): Fitzwillton House, Wilton Place, Dublin 2; f. 1939; produces industrial and potable alcohol, liquid glucose and, when the potato supply is sufficient, potato starch; has four factories with about 165 employees; Gen. Man. D. L. RICE.

The Irish National Stud Co. Ltd. (Comhlucht G  ighe N  isiunta Na h-  ireann Teoranta): Tully, Kildare; f. 1946 primarily for the running of a stud farm for thoroughbred horses at the National Stud and in particular to provide the services of first-class stallions at reduced prices; advisory service to breeders; farming activities such as raising cattle, hay etc.; cap. issued   1,600,000 held by Minister of Finance. Chair. MICHAEL CURRAN; Man. MICHAEL OSBORNE.

Irish Steel Holdings Ltd.: Haulbowline, Cobh, Co. Cork; f. 1947; steelmaking, rolling, and galvanized sheet-making, 770 employees, Chair. K. C. MCCORMY; Gen. Man. G. FARREN.

Irish Sugar Co. Ltd. (*Comhlucht Siúicre Éireann Teoranta*): St. Stephen's Green House, Dublin 2; f. 1933; processing of sugar beet grown by 11,150 Irish farmers for domestic and industrial purposes; processing of vegetables for human consumption and formulation of other food products, production of animal feedstuffs, manufacture of specialized machinery, and production and distribution of ground limestone; 5,000 employees; Chair. DENIS COAKLEY; Chief Exec. MAURICE SHEEHY.

Erin Foods Ltd.: St. Stephen's Green House, Dublin 2; f. 1958; a division of Irish Sugar Co. Ltd.; processing of vegetables, manufacture of soups and

formulated products; Group Chair. DENIS COAKLEY; Chief Exec. MAURICE SHEEHY.

Nitrigin Éireann Teoranta (N.E.T.): 60 Northumberland Rd., Dublin 4; f. 1961; production of nitrogenous fertilizers and complete fertilizers; cap. auth. £27.5m.; 1,200 employees; Chair. Prof. J. P. O'DONNELL; Man. Dir. J. B. HYNES.

In addition to these there exist numerous smaller state-sponsored bodies. Among those not mentioned elsewhere in this chapter are: The Irish Livestock and Meat Board, The Voluntary Health Insurance Board, The Hospital Trust Board and the Institute for Industrial Research and Standards.

TRANSPORT

Córas Iompair Éireann (*The Irish Transport Company*): Heuston Station, Dublin 8; f. 1945; the Board, appointed by the Government, controls the railways, inland waterways and road transport services; Chair. LIAM ST. JOHN DEVLIN; Gen. Man. JOHN F. HIGGINS.

RAILWAYS

Córas Iompair Éireann (*see above*): controls railways in the Republic of Ireland; there were 1,906 miles of track in 1976.

ROADS

Córas Iompair Éireann (*see above*): there were in 1974 55,306 miles of road in Ireland, of which 9,904 miles were main roads. Some 85 per cent of all roads were surfaced.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Automobile Association (A.A.): 23 Suffolk St., Dublin 2; Sub-Office 9 Bridge St., Cork.

Royal Irish Automobile Club (R.I.A.C.): 34 Dawson St., Dublin; f. 1901; Sec. Major D. J. L. GRAY.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Córas Iompair Éireann (*see above*): The commercial canal services of C.I.E. have been discontinued. However, the Grand Canal and the canal link into the Barrow Navigation System are maintained by the C.I.E. for use by pleasure craft.

The River Shannon is navigable for 241 km. (150 miles). Other inland waterways are estimated at 188 km. (117 miles).

SHIPPING

B+I Line (British & Irish Steam Packet Co. Ltd.): 12 North Wall, Dublin 1; drive on/drive off car ferry services between Dublin and Liverpool, Cork and Swansea; unit-load, groupage and roll-on/roll-off from all parts of Britain to and from Ireland; roll-on/roll-off freight service between Dublin and Le Havre; general

agents in Ireland for A.C.T. and Sealand Inc.; Operations of IROPA Transport, unit load and groupage service Dublin and Cork to and from Le Havre and Rotterdam; 5 vessels and other vessels on charter; Chair. MICHAEL J. O'KEEFE; Gen. Man. W. B. MULLIGAN; Sec. J. J. KENNEDY, A.C.A.

British Rail: North Wall Station, Dublin; "Sealink" services between Dun Laoghaire and Holyhead, Rosslare and Fishguard, passengers, drive-on/drive-off car ferry, roll-on/roll-off services. Dublin (North Wall) and Holyhead containers and freight; Waterford and Fishguard containers and freight.

Celtic Coasters Ltd.: Beech Hill, Clonskeagh, Dublin 4; 3 tankers; br. in Cork; Chair. L. ST. J. DEVLIN; Man. Dir. J. JONES; Gen. Man. E. CONNOR.

Irish Shipping Ltd.: Merrion Hall, Strand Rd., Dublin 4; f. 1941; 6 bulk carriers operating a worldwide tramp service; Chair. P. H. GREER; Gen. Man. W. A. O'NEILL.

CIVIL AVIATION

Aer Lingus: Dublin Airport, Dublin; inc. 1936; incorporates Aerlínte Éireann (Ireland to New York, Boston, Chicago and Montreal only); regular services to Amsterdam, Barcelona, Birmingham, Boston, Bristol, Brussels, Cardiff, Chicago, Copenhagen, Cork, Düsseldorf, Edinburgh, Frankfurt, Glasgow, Geneva, Jersey, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Lourdes, Madrid, Manchester, Montreal, Munich, New York, Paris, Rome, Shannon, Zurich; fleet of one Boeing 747, four Boeing 707, 10 Boeing 737 and four BAC 1-11; Chair. J. PATRICK HAYES; Chief Exec. DAVID KENNEDY.

Aer Turas Teoranta: Corballis Rd. South, Dublin Airport, Dublin; f. 1962; worldwide cargo charter services; fleet of two Britannia 253F, one DC-4; Chair. P. J. COUSINS.

The following foreign airlines serve Dublin: British Island Airways, British Midland, British Airways, Iberia, Lufthansa and SAS. The following foreign airlines serve Shannon: Air Canada, British Airways European Division, Pan Am and TWA. There is also an international airport at Cork, served by British Airways.

TOURISM

Irish Tourist Board (*Bord Fáilte Éireann*): Baggot Street Bridge, Dublin 2; Chair. P. V. DOYLE; Dir.-Gen. JOSEPH N. MALONE; Sec. NIAL REDDY; publs. *Ireland of the Welcomes* (two-monthly), *Official Guide to Hotels and Guesthouses* (annually), etc.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Belgium: 6-10 rue de Lozum, 1000 Brussels.

Canada: 7 King St. East, Toronto 1.

France: 1 rue Auber, 75009 Paris.

Germany, Federal Republic: Untermannanlage 7, Frankfurt-Am-Main.

United Kingdom: 150/151 New Bond St., London, W1Y 0AQ; 6-8 Temple Row, Birmingham, B25 HG; 28 Cross St., Manchester, M2 3NH; 53 Castle St., Belfast, BT1 1GH.

U.S.A.: 590 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10036; 681 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105.

There are also offices in Amsterdam, Auckland, Berlin, Bristol, Buenos Aires, Chicago, Düsseldorf, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hamburg, Johannesburg, Los Angeles, Munich and Sydney.

Dublin Regional Tourism Organization Ltd.: 51 Dawson St., Dublin 2; Man. MATT McNULTY.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Arts Council: 70 Merrion Sq., Dublin 2; f. 1951; statutory body appointed by the Taoiseach to promote and assist the arts; the Council gives grant-aid to many organizations including the theatre, opera, arts centres, arts festivals, exhibitions and publishers; it also awards bursaries and scholarships to individual artists; in 1977 the state grant was £1,200,000; Dir. COLM Ó BRIAIN.

The Advisory Committee on Cultural Relations: Dublin; a voluntary body of not less than nine and not more than eighteen members appointed annually by the Minister for Foreign Affairs; its function is to advise the Minister on the administration of the annual grant-in-aid voted by parliament for the development of cultural relations with other countries; in 1973-74 this grant-in-aid totalled £38,000.

Gael-Linn: Dublin; f. 1953; for the promotion of the Irish language and culture; sponsors annual festivals of art, music and drama; also fosters growth of traditional Irish handicrafts and small industries.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Abbey Theatre and Peacock Theatre: Marlborough St., Dublin 1; rebuilt 1966; a private company in receipt of state aid since 1924; Man. DAVID M. LIDDY.

Gaiety Theatre: South King St., Dublin.

Gate Theatre: Cavendish Row, Dublin 1; f. 1928; state-aided by annual grant.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Radio Telefís Éireann Symphony Orchestra: RTE, Donnybrook, Dublin 4; studio concerts September to July, public subscription concerts October to April, concerts for school children September to March, opera seasons (Spring and Winter) at Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, and Wexford Festival Opera, 7 provincial concerts in Cork and Limerick; concerts on television and weekly radio broadcasts; Man. VALENTINE KEOGH; Dir. GERARD VICTORY, D.MUS.

Radio Telefís Éireann Concert Orchestra: Radio Centre, Donnybrook, Dublin 4; f. 1948; frequent transmissions on radio and television; Man. FRANK MURPHY.

FESTIVALS

Cork Film International: 15 Bridge St., Cork; annual, summer; Dir. DERMOT BREEN.

Waterford International Festival of Light Opera: c/o City Hall, Waterford; f. 1959; annual, September.

Wexford Festival Opera: Theatre Royal, Wexford; f. 1951; an annual festival of opera, especially little-performed works, recitals, concerts, drama and associated events, financed by An Chomhairle Ealaíon, Arthur Guinness Son & Co. Ltd., *Bord Fáilte*, South East Tourism and Radio Telefís Éireann; Artistic Dir. THOMSON SMILLIE; Publs. *Brochure*, annually early June; *Festival Programme*, mid-October.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Dublin, Trinity College: Dublin 2; 482 teachers (including part-time), 5,119 students (including post-graduate).

National University of Ireland: 49 Merrion Square, Dublin. Three constituent colleges—University College, Dublin, c. 500 teachers, 9,802 students; University College, Cork, 532 teachers, 4,098 students; University College, Galway, 270 teachers, 3,844 students.

ITALY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Italian Republic comprises a peninsula, extending from southern Europe into the Mediterranean Sea, and a number of adjacent islands. The two principal islands are Sicily to the south-west and Sardinia to the west. The Alps form a natural boundary to the north where the bordering countries are France to the north-west, Switzerland and Austria to the north and Yugoslavia to the north-east. The climate is Mediterranean. The principal language is Italian. German is spoken in the Alto Adige region on the Austrian border, and in the Basilicata region of eastern Italy there is an Albanian-speaking minority. Roman Catholicism is the state religion. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three vertical bands of green, white and red. The capital is Rome.

Recent History

In June 1946, as the result of a plebiscite, the monarchy was abolished and Italy became a republic. There have been 39 governments since 1946, all dominated by the Christian Democrats. The major opposition group is the Communist Party, which was excluded from participation in government from 1947 to 1977. Until 1963 the Christian Democrats' hold on power was firm. Industry expanded rapidly in a liberal economic system supported by United States capital. Low wage-rates and lack of social reforms, however, created discontent and in 1963 the Right and Left made electoral gains at the expense of the Christian Democrats. Since then there has been a rapid succession of mainly coalition governments. Until 1970 no significant reforms were achieved, while strikes and labour unrest grew, supported by student agitation. In July 1970 Emilio Colombo revived a Centre-Left coalition which passed two controversial measures, the Divorce Bill and the Finance Bill. However, it could not halt the deterioration of the economy and resigned in January 1972.

Elections in May failed to resolve the political deadlock. A Centre-Right government under Giulio Andreotti was succeeded in July 1973 by a Centre-Left coalition of Christian Democrats, Republicans, Socialists and Social Democrats, headed by Mariano Rumor. The Communists and the trade unions adopted a tolerant attitude to the new government in its strenuous efforts to cope with the economic crisis. In February 1974, the Republicans withdrew from the government over economic policy. A new Rumor administration was formed in March, excluding the Republicans but dependent upon their parliamentary support. As a political manoeuvre, the right wing of the Christian Democrats forced the Government to hold a referendum on the Divorce Law in May 1974. There was a large majority in favour of the law, a severe set-back for the Christian Democrats. In October, after a prolonged cabinet crisis, the Rumor administration resigned. Italy was without a government until the end of November when Aldo Moro formed a coalition of Christian Democrats and Republicans. The new government was extremely weak, depending on the parliamentary support of parties outside the coalition. It was accepted only in the absence of any viable alternative.

The failure of successive governments to cope with the decline of the economy and public services, corruption in high places and the growth of lawlessness provoked discontent with the political parties which had held power for so long. In the regional elections of June 1975 the Communists attracted 33 per cent of the votes, and although the Christian Democrats still led the poll with 35 per cent, their complete domination of political life was clearly at an end. Amintore Fanfani, the secretary-general of the Christian Democrats, a virulent opponent of any deal with the Communists, was voted out of office and replaced by a temporary incumbent, Benigno Zaccagnini. The Communists, rather than envisaging the possible formation of a left-wing coalition government, continued to press for the "historic compromise", a programme for Italy's future based on an alliance between Communism and Catholicism.

In January 1976 Aldo Moro's coalition government resigned after the withdrawal of support by the Socialists. In a last effort to avoid a general election, which was regarded as futile by the major parties, Moro formed a minority Christian Democrat administration in February. However, lacking adequate support in parliament, the Government was forced to hold an election in June. The Communists greatly increased their share of the vote, receiving over 34 per cent as against 27 per cent in 1972. More surprisingly, the Christian Democrats maintained their 38 per cent share by taking votes from the extreme right and the smaller centre parties. Although the Christian Democrats still rejected the "historic compromise" and insisted on excluding the Communists from power, they could no longer govern against their opposition in parliament. At the end of July, Giulio Andreotti formed a government of Christian Democrats assured of the abstention of the Communist deputies. The new government proceeded to introduce severe austerity measures to cope with the continuing economic crisis.

In July 1977, after four months of negotiations, the Communists at last received a measure of participation in government with the conclusion of the "programmatic accord", which allowed the opposition parties a significant voice in policy-making but no direct role in government. The initial programme included measures to strengthen the economy and uphold law and order. Communist support for the Christian Democrats alienated the extreme left, some of whom resorted to the forms of political violence already associated with the extreme right. Nevertheless, the arrangement enhanced the authority of the Government, which no longer feared defeat in parliament, and suited both major parties, neither of which relished the prospect of an early general election. In October local elections scheduled for the following month were postponed, possibly until 1980.

Government

Under the 1948 Constitution, legislative power is held by the bicameral Parliament, elected by universal adult suffrage for five years (subject to dissolution), using

proportional representation. The Senate has 315 elected members (seats allocated on a regional basis) and seven life Senators. The Chamber of Deputies has 630 members.

The President of the Republic is a constitutional Head of State elected for seven years by an electoral college comprising both Houses of Parliament and 58 regional representatives. Executive power is exercised by the Council of Ministers. The Head of State appoints the President of the Council (Prime Minister) and, on the latter's recommendation, other Ministers. The Council is responsible to Parliament.

The country is divided into twenty regions, five of which (Sicily, Sardinia, Trentino-Alto Adige, Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Val d'Aosta) enjoy a special status. There is a large degree of regional autonomy. Each region has a regional council elected every five years by universal suffrage and a *Giunta regionale* responsible to the regional council. The regional council is a legislative assembly, while the *Giunta* holds executive power.

Defence

Italy, a NATO member, maintains an army of 218,000, a navy of 42,000 and an air force of 70,000. Military service lasts 12 months in the army and air force and 18 months in the navy. The 1977 defence budget totalled 4,117,000 million lire.

Economic Affairs

Although agriculture continues to represent an important part of the Italian economy, a substantial advance has taken place since the end of the war in the proportion of the gross national product contributed by the industrial sector, particularly engineering and other manufacturing industries. By 1972 less than 10 per cent of the G.N.P. was provided by agriculture, as against 40 per cent from industry. State-owned industries account for approximately half the total national industrial investment. Successive plans have been enacted in recent years to modernize the agricultural sector but, although production has doubled in ten years, consumption has trebled. The chief crops are rice, wheat, maize, grapes and olives. Tourism is also an important source of income; foreign visitors spent 2,600,000 million lire in Italy in 1976.

Italy's long-term economic problem remains that of the integration of Southern Italy with the more industrially-developed North. The income per capita of the Southern population is just over half that of the country as a whole, while employment and production lag far behind. The Cassa per il Mezzogiorno was set up in 1950 to increase investment in the south, which has also benefited from the EEC Regional Fund.

Over five million Italians live abroad and their remittances form a valuable source of income.

Since about 1969 Italy has been faced with severe inflation and economic stagnation, problems exacerbated by the massive rise in oil prices in late 1973 and early 1974. Italy is heavily dependent on imported energy and the trade deficit for the first half of 1974 was almost treble that of a year earlier. Austerity measures, including a temporary import levy on a wide range of products, heavy tax increases and credit restrictions, began to take effect in 1975. Both the trade deficit and the rate of inflation were reduced, but at the cost of a severe recession in

industry and consequent rise in unemployment to 1,200,000. Reflationary measures were introduced in August 1975 and the import levy dropped, but in early 1976 continuing economic difficulties and political uncertainties caused a run on the lira, which by May had fallen by about 25 per cent against the U.S. dollar. It again began to fall in the autumn and the Government set out to cut public spending and reduce imports by an austerity programme, including another import levy, further credit restrictions, selected tax increases and price rises for petrol and most essential public services. Nevertheless, the economy did show a remarkable upturn in 1976: G.D.P. rose by 5.6 per cent (compared with a fall of 3.7 per cent in 1975); the trade deficit was reduced, partly by a rise in the value of exports of 12.6 per cent; and industrial production rose by 12 per cent.

In April 1977, after 15 months of negotiations, Italy obtained a loan of U.S. \$530 million from the IMF in return for pledges to reduce public spending and limit the inflation rate to 13 per cent by March 1978. The import deposit scheme was again withdrawn and the lira was traded without support from the Banca d'Italia. By the end of September, the reserves of foreign exchange were at a record level and the balance of payments deficit and inflation continued to fall, but there was no reduction in the level of unemployment. There are hopes for a 2 per cent growth-rate in 1978.

The high level of public expenditure (which increased by 42 per cent in 1974 and 48 per cent in 1975/76) continues to fuel inflation and in October 1977, under pressure from the trades unions and its own party, the Government agreed to rescind 1,600,000 million lire of spending cuts agreed with the IMF. Indexation of wages with price increases, although modified in 1977, is another inflationary factor. The heavy debts of both public and private sectors of industry are a further constraint on growth, and domestic credit is difficult to obtain. The decline of the state sector, due partly to its use as a source of patronage by the Christian Democrats, led in 1977 to the dismantling of the state mining company, EGAM, and a parliamentary enquiry into two other state enterprises, IRI and ENI, which lost 5,672,000 million lire in 1975.

Both trade unions and management have on the whole supported the Government's efforts to cope with the crisis, but there is a broad consensus that without fundamental structural changes the economy cannot recover its vitality.

Transport and Communications

There are 16,014 km. of railways, nearly half of them electrified. In 1975 there were 291,083 km. of road in Italy, including 44,234 km. of major roads and about 100,000 km. of secondary roads. There were 5,513 km. of motorway in 1976. The completed network of motorways will total 6,146 km. Alitalia, the Italian airline, operates internally and throughout the world and there are four other airlines with scheduled services. In 1976 the merchant fleet had a displacement of over 11 million gross tons and was the world's ninth largest.

Social Welfare

The *Istituto Nazionale della Previdenza Sociale (INPS)* administers old-age pensions and unemployment benefits to employees in the private sector and to farmers and craftsmen. In 1976 INPS provided 49 million old-age

pensions (paid to employees who have been insured for at least 15 years), 5.1 million disability pensions (which may be drawn by employees after 5 years) and 2 million pensions to the survivors of pensioners. Unemployment benefits are paid for a maximum period of six months to workers who are unemployed because of slack periods and who have paid compulsory contributions for at least one year. The INPS also administers disability benefits and an insurance scheme against tuberculosis for workers and families. These benefits are financed by contributions from workers and employers, who pay half each, and by a state subsidy.

INPS administers family allowances which are paid to all employed persons for wife, children and any other dependants. These allowances, which are paid to about 7 million workers and vary in amount according to type of employment, are paid by the employer, who then recouperates the amount on the contributions which he pays to the INPS.

Medical insurance for most employed persons in the private sector and for certain self-employed persons is administered by the *Istituto Nazionale per l'Assicurazione contro le Malattie* (INAM). Payment for medical treatment and prescriptions is normally made directly by the patient who then obtains total or partial reimbursement. Industrial injuries benefits are paid by the *Istituto Nazionale per l'Assicurazione contro gli Infortuni sul Lavoro* (INAIL). The *Opera Nazionale per la Protezione della Maternità e dell'Infanzia* (ONMI) provides every child from birth to 6 years with free welfare and medical care at special clinics.

State employees and their families contribute to a compulsory insurance scheme covering medical treatment, prescriptions and maternity benefits as well as loans and scholarships, administered by the *Ente Nazionale di Previdenza ed Assistenza per i Dipendenti dello Stato* (ENPAS). About 2 million employees are insured under the scheme. The *Ente Nazionale di Previdenza per i Dipendenti da Enti di Diritto Pubblico* (ENPDEP) administers a similar scheme for employees of public bodies, such as the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction.

From July 1st, 1977, the state agencies were due to be replaced by services operated on a local level by the 20 regional governments, although these were unlikely to be ready for several months. They will be based on local health units, including preventive and rehabilitative medicine.

Education

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 6 and 14. Books, equipment and meals are provided for a large number of needy pupils. There is a shortage of classrooms and many schools operate on double shifts. The curricula of all Italian schools are standardized by the Ministry of Education. There are 28,978 private and state nursery schools (*scuole materne*) with places for almost 1,800,000 children. After primary school, which is from 6 to 11 years, the pupil enters the lower secondary school (*scuola media unificata*). An examination at the end of three years leads to a lower secondary school certificate, which gives access to all higher secondary schools. Pupils wishing to enter a classical lycée (*liceo classico*) must also pass in Latin.

Higher secondary education is provided by Classical,

Artistic and Scientific Lycées, Training Schools for Elementary Teachers and Technical and Vocational Institutes (industrial, commercial, nautical, etc.). After five years at a lycée the student sits an examination for the higher secondary school certificate (*maturità*), which qualifies him for automatic entry into any university faculty, except the Faculty of Humanities, which requires the *maturità classica* from the Classical Lycée. Special four-year courses are provided at the Teachers' Training Schools and the diploma obtained permits entry to a special university faculty of education, the *magistero*, and a few other faculties. The *istituti tecnici* provide practical courses which prepare students for a specialized university faculty.

University courses last for a minimum of four years. Examinations, which are mainly oral, are held three times a year. There are 288 establishments of higher education. In 1976/77 there were 959,300 students enrolled in higher education in Italy. Study allowances are awarded to students according to their means and merit.

Tourism

With Alpine and Mediterranean scenery, a sunny climate, Roman buildings, Renaissance towns and palaces, paintings and sculpture and famous opera houses, Italy attracts great numbers of tourists. During 1976 over 36 million foreign visitors went to Italy. There are about four million tourist beds.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, the Gambia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guyana, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., Uruguay, Yugoslavia.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport. Volleyball, handball, cycling and motor racing are also important.

Public Holidays

1978: March 27th (Easter Monday), April 25th (Liberation Day), May 1st (Labour Day), August 15th (Assumption), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 8th (The Immaculate Conception), December 25th (Christmas Day), December 26th (St. Stephen).

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

The Italian lira (nominally of 100 centesimi).

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 1,561.5 lire.

U.S. \$1 = 879.8 lire.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION†		ESTIMATED POPULATION (December 31st)†			DENSITY (per sq. km.) at end of 1976
	October 15th, 1961	October 24th, 1971	1974	1975	1976	
301,262 sq. km.*	50,623,569	54,136,547	55,645,468	56,014,166	56,322,605	186.9

* 116,318 square miles.

† Including Italians temporarily abroad.

REGIONS

REGION	AREA (‘000 hectares)	POPULATION (Dec. 1976)	REGIONAL CAPITAL	POPULATION OF CAPITAL (Dec. 1976)
Abruzzi	1,079	1,220,574	L'Aquila	65,451
Basilicata	999	617,257	Potenza	62,440
Calabria	1,508	2,048,508	Catanzaro	91,989
Campania	1,360	5,334,796	Naples	1,223,927
Emilia-Romagna	2,212	3,946,832	Bologna	485,648
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	785	1,244,144	Trieste	267,857
Lazio	1,720	4,958,554	Rome	2,883,996
Liguria	542	1,864,762	Genoa	800,532
Lombardia	2,385	8,865,759	Milan	1,705,086
Marche	969	1,396,950	Ancona	107,829
Molise	444	330,604	Campobasso	45,343
Piemonte	2,540	4,542,787	Turin	1,190,621
Puglia	1,935	3,818,708	Bari	384,374
Sardegna	2,409	1,568,077	Cagliari	240,256
Sicilia	2,571	4,902,302	Palermo	673,163
Toscana	2,299	3,578,581	Florence	464,792
Trentino-Alto Adige	1,361	869,458	Bolzano†	106,913
Umbria	846	799,196	Trento†	97,722
Valle d'Aosta	326	114,112	Perugia	136,799
Veneto	1,836	4,300,674	Aosta	39,026
			Venice	362,494

† Joint regional capitals.

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (December 31st, 1976)

Rome (capital)	2,883,996	Cagliari	240,256	La Spezia	121,075
Milan	1,705,086	Brescia	215,156	Monza	120,574
Naples	1,223,927	Modena	178,530	Siracusa	120,569
Turin	1,190,621	Parma	177,894	Vicenza	119,132
Genoa	800,532	Reggio di Calabria	177,883	Sassari	115,990
Palermo	673,163	Leghorn	177,687	Terni	112,523
Bologna	485,648	Salerno	161,645	Forli	109,618
Florence	464,792	Ferrara	155,172	Piacenza	109,250
Catania	399,773	Prato	154,364	Ancona	107,829
Bari	384,374	Foggia	153,334	Bolzano	106,913
Venice	362,494	Ravenna	138,172	Udine	103,627
Verona	271,302	Perugia	136,799	Pisa	103,479
Trieste	267,857	Pescara	135,167	Alessandria	102,910
Messina	265,318	Reggio nell' Emilia	129,674	Cosenza	102,375
Taranto	243,750	Bergamo	127,816	Novara	102,132
Padua	242,186	Rimini	125,816		

EMIGRATION

DESTINATION	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Belgium	3,033	2,716	2,830	2,325	2,784
France	8,103	6,435	6,257	6,026	5,732
Federal Germany	43,891	41,386	33,485	28,233	30,260
Switzerland	51,036	43,359	38,226	30,424	28,799
United Kingdom	2,229	1,856	2,075	1,876	1,961
Other European Countries	3,616	3,218	4,187	3,141	3,495
Argentina	860	832	873	802	722
Brazil	602	765	1,070	1,308	1,830
Canada	5,207	4,078	4,421	3,662	3,586
U.S.A.	13,532	11,358	8,999	6,386	6,973
Venezuela	1,237	936	1,103	894	1,350
Australasia	4,593	3,515	3,863	2,609	2,807
Other Countries	3,913	3,384	4,721	4,980	6,948
TOTAL	141,852	123,802	112,020	92,666	97,247

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1972	888,203	16.3	418,944	7.7	523,828	9.6
1973	874,546	15.9	418,334	7.6	547,487	10.0
1974	868,882	15.7	403,215	7.3	532,052	9.6
1975	827,520	14.8	374,364	6.7	550,552*	9.9
1976	781,570	13.9	355,273	6.3	546,912	9.7

* Provisional.

Average expectation of life (1964-67): 70.62 years (Males 67.87; Females 73.36).

EMPLOYMENT
(Annual average 1976—'000)

Agriculture	2,929
Industry	8,230
<i>of which:</i>	
Mining and Quarrying	97
Manufacturing	6,147
Electricity, Gas and Water	229
Construction	1,757
Other occupations	7,967
<i>of which:</i>	
Commerce and Public Services	2,636
Transport and Communications	1,100
Finance and Insurance	342
Miscellaneous Private Services	2,792
Public Administration	1,097
	19,126

AGRICULTURE
DISTRIBUTION OF LAND
(sq. km.)

	ARABLE	PASTURE	TREE CROPS	FORESTS	WASTE ETC.	BUILT-ON, WATER, ETC.
1974 . . .	92,649	52,138	29,696	62,923	32,666	30,647
1975 . . .	92,727	52,041	29,823	63,062	32,198	30,826
1976* . . .	93,314	52,059	30,040	63,082	31,815	30,950

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per ha.)		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Wheat . . .	3,712.3	3,544.5	3,552.3	9,694.9	9,610.0	9,528.0	26.1	27.1	26.8
Barley . . .	223.7	248.7	275.3	558.9	647.5	760.3	25.0	26.0	27.6
Oats . . .	235.7	239.0	235.5	462.3	506.4	439.2	19.6	21.2	18.7
Rice (Paddy) . . .	187.6	174.1	182.4	1,047.2	1,010.3	906.8	55.8	58.0	49.7
Maize . . .	890.0	897.0	889.7	5,042.7	5,326.3	5,337.4	56.7	59.4	60.0
Dry Broad Beans . . .	222.1	206.4	199.8	267.8	252.1	238.6	12.1	12.2	11.9
Green Broad Beans . . .	18.3	18.9	19.0	115.4	117.5	121.3	63.1	62.2	64.0
Dry Beans . . .	75.1	71.4	70.4	112.1	105.6	110.1	14.9	14.8	15.6
Green Beans . . .	37.1	37.2	37.6	264.1	278.1	283.2	71.1	74.8	75.4
Green Peas . . .	45.0	43.4	42.2	268.4	264.1	253.0	59.7	60.9	60.0
Potatoes . . .	181.5	178.6	173.0	2,903.0	2,942.7	2,988.5	159.9	164.7	172.8
Onions . . .	21.6	20.8	21.4	495.9	476.5	496.2	229.7	229.5	231.6
Carrots . . .	6.6	7.1	7.1	233.3	253.3	234.2	346.0	327.8	330.3
Turnips . . .	3.8	3.9	3.7	73.4	74.6	70.2	192.6	193.7	191.6
Artichokes . . .	57.5	53.7	52.7	687.8	680.1	676.9	122.4	128.9	130.8
Fennel . . .	14.1	14.7	15.7	296.2	311.2	330.8	210.4	211.3	210.6
Celery . . .	5.2	5.0	4.9	138.4	139.8	141.1	268.6	278.1	286.2
Cabbages . . .	31.0	30.3	29.3	624.4	625.1	599.5	201.3	206.3	204.6
Cauliflowers . . .	30.1	29.3	28.7	600.6	583.6	563.8	199.4	199.2	196.2
Endives, Lettuces, Radishes . . .	44.0	44.5	43.9	807.9	819.8	824.7	183.5	184.4	187.7
Spinach . . .	8.7	8.2	8.3	109.6	108.5	113.3	126.4	131.5	136.3
Egg-plant . . .	12.6	12.6	12.6	333.0	331.8	324.6	265.1	262.5	257.1
Chilli Peppers . . .	20.6	20.8	20.7	481.0	483.1	489.0	233.4	232.5	236.3
Tomatoes . . .	117.0	113.2	99.2	3,637.4	3,512.0	2,985.3	310.9	310.3	300.8
Pumpkins . . .	12.7	13.4	13.5	318.2	330.7	327.4	250.0	247.1	241.9
Water Melons . . .	24.0	24.2	24.6	706.0	767.1	800.6	294.4	316.3	325.1
Melons . . .	11.5	11.8	12.6	275.0	273.2	296.1	238.2	232.4	235.7
Sugar Beet . . .	196.0	271.5	305.1	7,710.6	12,536.4	15,442.2	393.5	461.8	506.1
Tobacco . . .	49.2	56.5	n.a.	92.7	113.4	106.3	18.8	20.1	n.a.

FRUIT

	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)				PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ tons)			
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1973	1974	1975	1976
Grapes	1,271	1,291	1,309	1,320	11,809	11,809	10,917	10,547
Olives	1,051	1,057	1,057	1,054	2,836	2,323	3,371	1,820
Oranges	100	100	100	100	1,566	1,769	1,582	1,906
Lemons	35	35	35	35	811	781	819	792
Apples	71	70	69	68	2,050	1,886	2,127	2,143
Pears	59	58	57	53	1,570	1,507	1,453	1,523
Peaches	84	85	86	86	1,176	1,252	1,140	1,450
Fresh figs	3	3	3	2	138	123	122	103
Dried figs	—	—	—	—	10	9	11	7
Almonds, unshelled	124	124	121	118	60	119	103	136
Wine*	—	—	—	—	76,716	76,867	69,834	65,850

* Production in thousands of hectolitres.

LIVESTOCK
(⁰⁰⁰ head at January 1st)

	CATTLE AND BUFFALO	SHEEP	GOATS	PIGS*	HORSES, MULES, ASSES
1973	8,805	7,770	950	7,990	620
1974	8,487*	7,809	948	8,201	592
1975	8,243*	7,995	958	8,814	561
1976*	8,813	8,445	948	9,097	541

* At December 1st of previous year.

FORESTRY
(⁰⁰⁰ cubic metres)

	ROUND WOOD		RAILWAY SLEEPERS	HEWN SQUARED TIMBER	STAVES, PROPS, POLES, ETC.	WOOD PULP
	Sawn Timber	Veneer Timber				
1973	1,340	347	63	96	506	342
1974	1,251	392	49	96	531	335
1975	1,105	242	52	95	547	251
1976	1,017	246	68	89	516	235

FISHING
(metric tons)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Molluscs	68,470	57,460	71,370	89,630	92,630
Crustaceans	17,850	18,790	18,890	19,590	19,830
Fish	300,020	287,790	297,180	257,360	266,110

MINING
([']000 metric tons)

COMMODITIES	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Bauxite	190.8	84.2	50.0	31.6	32.3	24.2
Iron Ores	684.3	616.3	525.6	597.6	631.5	514.2
Mercury Ores	309.2	286.5	234.4	206.2	231.8	140.0
Lead Ores	46.9	50.3	41.3	37.6	42.3	37.3
Zinc Ores	231.3	293.2	259.2	267.4	233.0	274.7
Barytes	205.4	175.9	175.1	183.4	212.4	179.4
Fluorspar	295.8	283.9	235.6	249.8	231.3	210.8
Pyrites	1,503.0	1,382.3	1,181.3	1,169.5	808.7	854.5
Petroleum	1,287.9	1,152.1	1,047.7	1,025.3	1,107.8	1,108.5
Asphalt and Bituminous Rock	171.7	205.0	169.7	168.0	161.1	130.5
Coal	255.6	151.9	—	—	—	—
Lignite	2,206.3	1,397.2	2,150.9	2,003.0	2,050.3	2,028.0
Crude Sulphur	574.6	834.2	778.0	465.2	499.2	349.1
White Marble	810.2	835.8	927.9	1,033.9	n.a.	n.a.
Coloured Marble	1,035.3	1,085.4	1,125.5	1,220.0	n.a.	n.a.

* Gross production.

INDUSTRY

		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Pig Iron	['] 000 metric tons	9,415.1	10,032.5	11,685.8	11,350.3	11,630.6
Steel	"	19,814.6	20,995.0	23,802.5	21,836.3	23,446.6
Rolled Iron	"	15,343.3	17,213.5	19,078.3	16,775.2	18,830.4
Other Iron and Steel-finished manufactures	"	475.2	536.7	619.3	569.6	733.2
Iron Alloys and <i>spiegel-eisen</i> special pig irons	"	219.3	238.5	248.8	240.1	257.2
Fuel Oil	"	54,903.9	57,199.7	51,208.2	42,406.7	43,415.6
Synthetic Ammonia	"	1,549.8	1,742.7	1,720.2	1,764.6	1,452.5
Sulphuric Acid at 50° Bé	"	4,856.8	4,851.0	5,155.3	4,808.8	4,633.4
Synthetic Organic Dyes	"	13.1	14.6	14.7	9.5	14.3
Tanning Materials	"	53.4	42.0	31.1	35.1	31.3
Caustic Soda	"	1,076.8	1,175.9	1,139.3	1,001.7	1,133.9
Rayon and Acetate Filament Yarn	"	67.8	66.4	54.2	41.5	46.7
Staple Fibre	"	100.7	94.2	85.4	46.4	59.8
Cotton Yarn	"	238.4	237.3	236.4	200.4	233.8
Natural Methane Gas	['] 000 cu. metres	14,142.2	15,327.1	15,272.6	14,562.1	16,020.8
Ethyl Alcohol, 1st class	['] 000 hectolitres	811.9	986.8	1,170.6	842.8	790.0
Methyl Alcohol	"	28.8	32.1	29.4	23.0	29.4
Sewing Machines	['] 000	817.9	921.8	884.4	832.2	825.9
Typewriters	"	576.3	594.5	647.3	577.0	633.2
Calculating Machines	"	621.4	584.7	679.6	578.3	207.1
Motor Cars	"	1,732.4	1,825.2	1,631.3	1,348.5	1,471.3
Other Vehicles	"	107.4	134.7	141.8	110.1	119.4
Hydro-electric Power	million kWh.	42,482.0	38,901.0	39,129.0	42,354.0	40,757.0
Thermo-electric Power	"	87,196.0	100,202.0	103,137.0	98,581.0	115,076.0

* Net production.

CASSA PER IL MEZZOGIORNO
(Southern Italy Development Fund)
(1950-1975, extended to 1980)

	PROJECTS	Cost (['] 000 million lire)
Land Reclamation and Mountain Reservoirs	14,568	1,972
Drains and Water Supply	4,474	1,577
Communications	3,058	1,109
Tourism	2,389	243
Industrial Infrastructure	1,084	902
Railways, Ports and Airports	365	388
Hospitals	179	369
Other	77	13
Special projects	298	1,577

FINANCE

100 centesimi = 1 Italian lira.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 lire.

Notes: 500, 1,000, 2,000, 5,000, 10,000, 20,000, 50,000 and 100,000 lire.

Commercial exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling = 1,561.5 lire; U.S. \$1 = 879.8 lire.

10,000 lire = £6.40 = \$11.37.

Note: Before August 1971 the exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 625.00 lire (1 lira = 0.16 U.S. cent). From December 1971 to February 1973 the rate was \$1 = 581.50 lire. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1 = 1,500.00 lire from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1 = 1,515.22 lire from December 1971 to June 1972. Since February 1973 the lira has been allowed to "float". The average exchange rate (lire per U.S. dollar) was: 583.00 in 1973; 650.34 in 1974; 652.85 in 1975; 832.29 in 1976.

STATE BUDGET

(million lire—1976)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Property and Income Taxes	11,330,080	Ministry of Treasury	19,789,493
Business Taxation and Duties	9,978,597	Ministry of Finance	4,891,545
Taxes on Manufacturing and Consumption	311,170	Ministry of Justice	372,843
Public Lottery and Sweepstakes	287,445	Ministry of Public Instruction	5,339,162
Customs and Frontier Charges	4,043,980	Ministry of Interior	1,186,640
State Monopolies	1,171,837	Ministry of Public Works	1,016,273
Other Ordinary Revenue	6,704,336	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry . .	1,002,044
		Ministry of Defence	2,932,596
		Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare . .	3,665,882
		Other Ministries	5,762,978
Total Real Revenue	33,827,445		
Capital Movements	128,688		
GENERAL TOTAL	33,956,133	GENERAL TOTAL	45,959,456

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

('000 million lire)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	75,296	91,774	106,233	130,630
of which:				
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	7,316	8,356	10,121	11,741
Industry	29,767	38,220	42,691	54,458
Other revenue	32,043	38,850	47,626	57,075
Less imputed bank service charge	-2,763	-4,161	-6,169	-7,442
Public administration	8,933	10,509	11,964	14,798
Income from abroad	197	-183	-545	-646
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	75,493	91,591	105,688	129,984
Less depreciation allowances	-7,336	-9,818	-11,602	-14,190
NET NATIONAL INCOME	68,157	81,773	94,086	115,794
Indirect taxes less subsidies	7,207	9,137	7,982	11,498
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	75,364	90,910	102,068	127,292
Depreciation allowances	7,336	9,818	11,602	14,190
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	82,700	100,728	113,670	141,482
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	2,662	6,364	2,069	4,653
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	85,362	107,092	115,739	146,135
of which:				
Private consumption expenditure	53,688	66,437	77,065	93,482
Government consumption expenditure . .	11,523	13,781	15,832	19,436
Gross fixed capital formation	17,156	22,831	23,753	28,810
Increase in stocks	2,995	4,043	-911	4,407

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY CIRCULATION (at end of year)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Gold Reserves . . . (million U.S. dollars)	3,483	3,535	3,380	3,354
Currency in Circulation . . ('000 million lire)	10,282	11,428	13,213	14,929
Foreign Exchange . . . (" " ")	1,326	2,068	826	2,741

CONSUMER PRICES INDEX (1970=100)

	GENERAL	FOOD	CLOTHING	FUEL	MISCELLANEOUS	RENT
1974 . . .	146.3	145.9	151.7	149.2	149.8	121.8
1975 . . .	171.1	172.2	175.9	158.8	175.9	138.8
1976 . . .	199.8	201.6	204.1	179.1	206.8	155.5

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES (‘000 million lire)

	1975			1976		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services . . .	29,754	30,294	-540	39,559	42,193	-2,634
Transfer Payments . . .	1,079	916	163	1,323	1,029	294
TOTAL . . .	30,833	31,210	-377	40,882	43,222	-2,340
Capital Loans . . .	13,182	13,709	-527	17,436	16,044	1,392
Net errors and omissions . . .	—	438	-438	—	80	-80
GLOBAL BALANCE . . .	44,015	45,357	-1,342	58,318	59,346	-1,028

CAPITAL INVESTMENT—ALL COUNTRIES (‘000 million lire)

	CREDIT	DEBIT	BALANCE
1973 . . .	1,677.4	1,510.0	167.4
1974 . . .	1,260.8	980.2	280.6
1975 . . .	977.0	633.3	343.7
1976 . . .	768.6	785.0	-16.4

EXTERNAL TRADE* (‘000 million lire)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports c.i.f. . . .	7,791.8	9,335.9	9,901.3	11,264.6	16,343.4	26,715.0	25,100.6	36,305.0
Exports f.o.b. . . .	7,330.5	8,253.9	9,361.7	10,849.4	12,989.3	19,826.1	22,866.4	30,004.2

* Data refer to the trade of Italy (excluding the communes of Livigno and Campione) and San Marino, with which Italy maintains a custom union. The figures include trade in second-hand ships, and stores and bunkers for foreign ships and aircraft, but exclude trade in gold, manufactured gas, electric energy (before 1975), surplus military equipment, war reparations and repayments, and gift parcels sent by post. Also excluded are imports of military goods and exports of fish landed abroad directly from Italian vessels. Figures from 1974 include gold ingots for non-monetary uses.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 million lire)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1973	1974	1975	1976
Food and live animals	3,094.8	3,610.1	4,044.0	5,327.1
Live animals	592.5	489.8	725.2	859.7
Bovine cattle	497.2	362.8	575.0	657.2
Meat and meat preparations	760.7	705.0	897.0	1,088.7
Fresh, chilled or frozen meat	739.8	678.2	878.3	1,056.6
Meat of bovine cattle	533.5	420.2	551.7	581.0
Dairy products and eggs	322.9	452.4	541.6	778.4
Cereals and cereal preparations	603.4	896.5	808.2	1,050.0
Maize (unmilled)	306.5	387.6	450.1	508.4
Beverages and tobacco	172.1	212.6	254.8	305.0
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	2,455.8	3,624.9	3,007.7	4,668.8
Wood, lumber and cork	491.6	627.0	467.2	813.5
Shaped or simply worked wood	304.8	357.5	274.3	483.8
Textile fibres and waste	548.6	595.1	559.3	931.3
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	481.1	985.9	750.0	1,035.4
Mineral fuels and lubricants	2,286.6	7,038.8	6,708.0	9,237.8
Petroleum and petroleum products	2,104.4	6,649.3	6,005.4	8,352.0
Crude petroleum	1,983.6	6,273.4	5,354.6	7,461.8
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	182.6	414.9	253.3	261.3
Chemicals	1,318.6	2,128.0	1,834.3	2,958.4
Chemical elements and compounds	435.5	839.1	680.0	1,038.9
Organic chemicals	316.1	616.6	501.5	773.8
Plastic materials, etc.	290.5	470.6	380.6	715.7
Basic manufactures	2,857.4	4,580.1	3,396.3	5,609.3
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	529.3	686.2	567.9	1,034.3
Iron and steel	807.1	1,328.3	943.7	1,524.8
Non-ferrous metals	610.2	1,284.2	926.0	986.8
Copper and copper alloys	302.9	540.1	294.1	438.6
Machinery and transport equipment	3,212.6	4,138.2	4,574.1	6,469.6
Non-electric machinery	1,475.0	2,050.6	2,133.7	2,707.1
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	821.3	1,122.5	1,127.1	1,667.1
Transport equipment	916.3	965.1	1,313.3	2,095.4
Road motor vehicles and parts	737.1	748.2	1,007.1	1,715.8
Passenger cars (excl. buses)	510.5	452.5	643.4	1,112.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	723.7	927.1	919.6	1,368.5
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	292.1	358.1	415.6	593.8
Other commodities and transactions	39.2	40.3	207.5	100.1
TOTAL	16,343.4	26,715.0	25,199.6	36,305.9

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1973	1974	1975	1976
Food and live animals	808.1	1,170.6	1,459.2	1,789.8
Fruit and vegetables	554.9	751.6	938.5	1,176.8
Fresh fruit and nuts	319.3	392.4	577.4	590.0
Beverages and tobacco	246.4	322.9	381.9	483.8
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	269.4	393.8	377.8	538.1
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	735.5	1,536.3	1,325.5	1,757.6
Petroleum products	712.0	1,478.3	1,232.3	1,632.9
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	34.6	54.5	53.0	73.9
Chemicals	962.4	2,031.5	1,750.2	2,403.5
Chemical elements and compounds	289.5	702.9	594.6	801.0
Plastic materials, etc.	324.3	685.3	498.7	796.7
Basic manufactures	2,958.7	4,646.4	5,414.2	7,095.6
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	893.9	1,160.2	1,271.2	1,702.1
Textile yarn and thread	267.4	366.7	342.4	442.0
Woven non-cotton fabrics (excl. narrow or special fabrics)	462.2	563.8	655.3	854.4
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	460.7	618.8	652.7	1,022.7
Iron and steel	589.9	1,169.9	1,689.6	1,793.9
Machinery and transport equipment	4,494.3	6,301.0	7,969.6	10,641.5
Non-electric machinery	2,134.0	3,073.1	3,927.2	5,050.8
Electric machinery, apparatus, etc.	949.4	1,347.3	1,623.8	2,175.6
Domestic electrical equipment	299.6	469.7	531.2	671.1
Transport equipment	1,410.9	1,880.6	2,418.6	3,415.1
Road motor vehicles and parts	1,145.8	1,565.4	2,096.3	2,837.8
Passenger cars (excl. buses).	690.6	842.8	1,089.3	1,510.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,448.8	3,329.2	3,924.7	5,941.8
Clothing (excl. footwear)	760.2	996.4	1,204.8	1,760.4
Clothing not of fur	756.6	991.3	1,196.9	1,744.4
Knitted clothing and accessories (excl. headgear)	515.6	641.8	755.1	1,041.4
Footwear	600.8	822.4	973.6	1,378.0
Other commodities and transactions	31.1	39.9	210.3	178.6
TOTAL	12,989.3	19,826.1	22,866.4	30,904.2

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
('000 million lire)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1974	1975	1976	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1974	1975	1976
Algeria	174.3	265.0	257.3	Algeria	213.7	366.3	354.2
Argentina . . .	376.5	217.0	342.3	Austria	399.2	482.5	727.0
Australia . . .	156.9	172.9	326.3	Belgium/Lux'bourg .	733.6	766.2	1,194.3
Austria	450.7	393.0	639.9	Brazil	254.5	353.0	301.6
Belgium/Lux'bourg .	890.8	799.8	1,334.7	Canada	207.0	229.1	294.1
Brazil	260.5	291.7	367.4	Denmark	148.0	168.4	260.5
Canada	383.8	365.3	472.7	France	2,497.8	3,025.3	4,650.5
Denmark	217.8	271.3	322.9	Germany, Fed. Rep.	3,662.1	4,293.2	5,854.9
Egypt	54.5	108.4	317.1	Greece	271.5	341.8	480.3
France	3,509.5	3,354.8	4,928.3	Iran	185.6	370.3	643.0
Germany, Fed. Rep.	4,733.7	4,316.2	6,167.2	Japan	211.3	195.3	266.0
Iran	731.1	741.9	1,056.7	Libya	560.4	675.0	835.3
Iraq	758.3	1,093.7	1,130.7	Netherlands . . .	888.2	971.0	1,264.8
Japan	288.0	299.0	490.3	Nigeria	85.6	195.9	275.8
Kuwait	312.4	233.9	176.2	Poland	215.7	264.5	275.6
Libya	1,538.0	816.9	1,375.8	Saudi Arabia . . .	87.5	209.7	555.6
Netherlands . . .	1,150.3	1,189.2	1,711.3	Spain			
Poland	182.1	200.8	281.6	(excl. Canary Is.) .	482.2	469.1	609.3
Saudi Arabia . . .	1,980.7	1,537.5	2,101.5	Sweden	270.2	260.6	380.6
South Africa . . .	196.8	358.7	573.1	Switzerland . . .	825.2	862.0	1,147.9
Spain				Turkey	264.3	318.0	455.0
(excl. Canary Is.) .	249.1	186.9	308.2	U.S.S.R.	403.6	667.0	821.0
Sweden	308.5	336.3	400.5	United Kingdom .	1,024.7	1,046.5	1,484.2
Switzerland . . .	549.2	583.4	867.3	U.S.A.	1,503.6	1,489.6	1,998.9
U.S.S.R.	522.6	587.4	1,140.4	Venezuela	138.7	210.5	305.2
United Kingdom .	808.9	839.5	1,268.6	Yugoslavia	561.2	505.8	451.0
U.S.A.	2,037.5	2,193.8	2,854.3				
Yugoslavia	300.7	223.7	380.8				
TOTAL (incl. others)	26,715.0	25,199.6	36,305.9	TOTAL (incl. others)	19,826.1	22,866.4	30,904.2

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of consumption.

TOURISM

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Number of Visitors . . .	34,975,900	35,489,300	33,101,500	36,065,500	37,705,400
Amount spent (million lire) .	1,266,500	1,377,500	1,244,600	1,683,500	2,101,200

Number of hotel beds: (December 31st, 1973) 1,477,202.

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Austria	3,602,000	3,870,400	3,875,300	3,934,700	3,729,600
Belgium	953,000	984,100	947,900	991,600	1,061,000
France	4,905,000	5,147,900	4,767,100	5,401,000	6,003,300
Germany, Federal Republic .	7,151,700	7,441,200	7,010,700	7,566,500	7,489,500
Netherlands	1,463,000	1,529,300	1,467,200	1,488,100	1,539,600
Switzerland	4,901,300	4,852,600	5,005,300	5,569,000	6,204,800
United Kingdom	1,831,400	1,716,000	1,461,500	1,599,000	1,670,200
U.S.A.	1,848,200	1,810,600	1,473,600	1,576,500	1,663,800
Other Countries	8,320,200	8,137,200	7,110,900	7,939,100	8,343,600
TOTAL	34,975,900	35,489,300	33,101,500	36,065,500	37,705,400

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Number of passengers . ('000)	468,448	482,378	517,226	490,653	543,732
Passenger-km. . (million)	37,839	38,805	40,665	39,055	42,028
Freight ton-km. . (million)	17,187	17,637	18,217	14,940	16,451

ROADS (Number of licensed vehicles)

	MOTOR CARS	MOTOR CYCLES, LIGHT VANS AND TRUCKS	BUSES	LORRIES	TRAILERS
1972 . .	12,484,313	4,081,572	36,150	995,591	138,709
1973 . .	13,424,118	4,591,399	37,996	1,045,663	154,611
1974 . .	14,295,040	4,690,489	40,983	1,099,940	175,629
1975 . .	15,060,609	4,549,007	43,876	1,149,157	191,990
1976 . .	15,925,267	4,700,414	47,099	1,201,897	219,003

SHIPPING ('000 tons)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Merchant Fleet (gross register)	8,486	9,243	10,166	10,832	11,241
Vessels Entered (net register) .	273,984	279,089	276,600	262,172	281,238
Vessels Cleared (net register) .	272,731	278,343	276,261	262,358	279,726
Goods Loaded	84,871	88,072	91,791	76,006	84,483
Goods Unloaded	269,775	287,621	280,460	244,770	269,523

CIVIL AVIATION

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Number of passengers ('000)	7,462.2	8,189.9	8,631.4	8,360.6	8,238.1
Passenger-km. . (million)	10,127.4	11,129.2	11,377.5	10,799.1	10,780.0
Freight ton-km. . (million)	282.2	406.4	437.7	396.7	443.9

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	TELEPHONES	RADIO RECEIVERS	TELEVISION LICENCES	BOOK TITLES*
1973 . .	12,615,905	12,204,132	10,951,341	8,381
1974 . .	13,600,742	12,448,102	11,426,485	8,122
1975 . .	14,500,805	12,817,545	12,102,654	9,187
1976 . .	15,246,223	13,024,001	12,376,612	9,163

* Not including reprints.

EDUCATION (1976-77)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Pre-school	28,978	72,571*	1,789,024
Primary	32,867	255,267*	4,741,650
Secondary: <i>Scuola Media</i>	9,949	249,777*	2,869,120
Secondary: <i>Secondaria Superiore</i>	6,882	183,090*	2,189,183
of which:			
Technical	2,316	80,150*	989,668
Vocational	1,710	32,096*	367,426
Teacher Training	835	18,899*	201,023
Art <i>Licei</i>	221	7,400*	55,359
Classical and Scientific <i>Licei</i>	1,800	44,545*	575,707
Higher*	288	43,129	959,300

* 1975-76 figures.

Note: In 1976-77 there were 28,390 foreign students attending courses at Italian universities.

Source: Istituto Centrale di Statistica, Via Cesare Balbo 16, 10100 Rome.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the Italian Republic was approved by the Constituent Assembly on December 22nd, 1947, and came into force on January 1st, 1948. The fundamental principles are set out in Articles 1-12 as follows:

Italy is a democratic republic based on the labour of the people.

The Republic recognizes and guarantees as inviolable the rights of man, either as an individual or in a community, and it expects in return devotion to duty and the fulfilment of political, economic and social obligations.

All citizens shall enjoy equal status and shall be regarded as equal before the law, without distinction of sex, race, language or religion, and without regard to the political opinions which they may hold or their personal or social standing.

It shall be the function of the Republic to remove the economic and social inequalities which, by restricting the liberty of the individual, impede the full development of the human personality, thereby reducing the effective participation of the citizen in the political, economic and social life of the country.

The Republic recognizes the right of all citizens to work and shall do all in its power to give effect to this right.

The Republic, while remaining one and indivisible, shall recognize and promote local autonomy, fostering the greatest possible decentralization in those services which are administered by the State, and subordinating legislative methods and principles to the exigencies of decentralized and autonomous areas.

The State and the Catholic Church shall be sovereign and independent, each in its own sphere. Their relations shall be governed by the Lateran Pact ("Patti Lateranensi"), and any modification in the pact agreed upon by both parties shall not necessitate any revision of the Constitution.

All religious denominations shall have equal liberty before the law, denominations other than the Catholic having the right to worship according to their beliefs, in

so far as they do not conflict with the common law of the country.

The Republic shall do all in its power to promote the development of culture and scientific and technical research. It shall also protect and preserve the countryside and the historical and artistic monuments which are the inheritance of the nation.

The juridical system of the Italian Republic shall be in conformity with the generally recognized practice of international law. The legal rights of foreigners in the country shall be regulated by law in accordance with international practice.

Any citizen of a foreign country who is deprived of democratic liberty such as is guaranteed under the Italian Constitution, has the right of asylum within the territory of the Republic in accordance with the terms of the law, and his extradition for political offences will not be granted.

Italy repudiates war as an instrument of offence against the liberty of other nations and as a means of resolving international disputes. Italy accepts, under parity with other nations, the limitations of sovereignty necessary for the preservation of peace and justice between nations. To that end she will support and promote international organizations.

The Constitution is further divided into Parts I and II, in which are set forth respectively the rights and responsibilities of the citizen and the administration of the Republic.

PART I

SECTION I—Civic Clauses (Articles 13-28)

The liberty of the individual is inviolable and no form of detention, restriction or inspection is permitted unless it be for juridical purposes and in accordance with the provisions of the law. The domicile of a person is likewise inviolable and shall be immune from forced inspection or sequestration, except according to the provisions of the law. Furthermore, all citizens shall be free to move wheresoever they will throughout the country, and may

leave it and return to it without let or hindrance. Right of public meeting, if peaceful and without arms, is guaranteed. Secret organizations of a directly or indirectly political or military nature are, however, prohibited.

Freedom in the practice of religious faith is guaranteed.

The Constitution further guarantees complete freedom of thought, speech and writing, and lays down that the Press shall be entirely free from all control or censorship. No person may be deprived of civic or legal rights on political grounds.

The death penalty is not allowed under the Constitution except in case of martial law. The accused shall be considered "not guilty" until he is otherwise proven. All punishment shall be consistent with humanitarian practice and shall be directed towards the re-education of the criminal.

SECTION II—Ethical and Social Clauses (Articles 29-34)

The Republic regards the family as the fundamental basis of society and considers the parents to be responsible for the maintenance, instruction and education of the children. The Republic shall provide economic assistance for the family, with special regard to large families, and shall make provision for maternity, infancy and youth, subject always to the liberty and freedom of choice of the individuals as envisaged under the law.

Education, the arts and science shall be free, the function of the State being merely to indicate the general lines of instruction. Private entities and individuals shall have the right to conduct educational institutions without assistance from the State, but such non-State institutions must ensure to their pupils liberty and instruction equal to that in the State schools. Instructions of higher culture, universities and academies shall be autonomous within the limitations prescribed by the law.

Education is available to all and is free and obligatory for at least eight years. Higher education for students of proven merit shall be aided by scholarships and other allowances made by the Republic.

SECTION III—Economic Clauses (Articles 35-47)

The Republic shall safeguard the right to work in all its aspects, and shall promote agreement and co-operation with international organizations in matters pertaining to the regulation of labour and the rights of workers. The rights of Italian workers abroad shall be protected.

The worker shall be entitled to remuneration proportionate to the quantity and quality of his work, and in any case shall be ensured of sufficient to provide freedom and a dignified standard of life for himself and his family.

The maximum working hours shall be fixed by law, and the worker shall be entitled to a weekly day of rest and an annual holiday of nine days with pay.

Women shall have the same rights and, for equal work, the same remuneration as men. Conditions of work shall be regulated by their special family requirements and the needs of mother and child. The work of minors shall be specially protected.

All citizens have the right to sickness, unemployment and disability maintenance.

Liberty to organize in trade unions is guaranteed and any union may register as a legal entity, provided it is organized on a democratic basis. The right to strike is admitted within the limitations of the relevant legislation.

Private enterprise is permitted in so far as it does not run counter to the well-being of society nor constitute a danger to security, freedom and human dignity.

Ownership of private property is permitted and guaranteed within the limitations laid down by the law regarding

the acquisition, extent and enjoyment of private property. Inheritance and testamentary bequests shall be regulated by law.

Limitation is placed by law on private ownership of land and on its use, with a view to its best exploitation for the benefit of the community.

The Republic recognizes the value of mutual co-operation and the right of the workers to participate in management.

The Republic shall encourage all forms of saving, by house purchase, by co-operative ownership and by investment in the public utility undertakings of the country.

SECTION IV—Political Clauses (Articles 48-54)

The electorate comprises all citizens, both men and women, who have attained their majority. Voting is free, equal and secret, and its exercise is a civic duty. All citizens have the right to associate freely together in political parties, and may also petition the Chambers to legislate as may be deemed necessary.

All citizens of both sexes may hold public office on equal terms.

Defence of his country is a sacred duty of the citizen, and military service is obligatory within the limits prescribed by law. Its fulfilment shall in no way prejudice the position of the worker nor hinder the exercise of his political rights. The organization of the armed forces shall be imbued with the spirit of democracy.

All citizens must contribute to the public expenditure, each in proportion to his capacity.

All citizens must be loyal to the Republic and observe the terms of the law and the Constitution.

PART II

SECTIONS I, II AND III (articles 55-100)

These sections are devoted to a detailed exposition of the Legislature and legislative procedure of the Republic.

Parliament shall comprise two Chambers, namely the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Republic.

The Chamber of Deputies is elected by direct universal suffrage, the number of Deputies being six hundred and thirty. All voters who on the day of the elections are twenty-five years of age, may be elected Deputies.

Seats are apportioned by dividing the number of inhabitants of the Republic, as shown in the last general census, by six hundred and thirty, and allocating the seats proportionally to the population of each constituency.

The Senate of the Republic is elected on regional basis, the number of eligible Senators being three hundred and fifteen. No Region shall have less than seven Senators. Val d'Aosta has only one Senator.

Seats are allocated proportionally among the Regions in the same way as the Chamber of Deputies.

The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Republic are elected for five years.

The term of each House cannot be extended except by law and only in the case of war.

Members of Parliament shall receive remuneration fixed by law.

The President of the Republic must be a citizen of at least fifty years of age and in full enjoyment of all civic and political rights. He shall be elected for a period of seven years (Articles 84-85).

The Government shall consist of the President of the Council and the Ministers who themselves shall form the Council. The President of the Council, or Prime Minister, shall be nominated by the President of the Republic, who shall also appoint the Ministers on the recommendation of the Prime Minister (Article 92).

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SECTION IV (Articles 101-113) sets forth the judicial system and procedure.

SECTION V (Articles 114-133) deals with the division of the Republic into regions, provinces and communes, and sets forth the limits and extent of autonomy enjoyed by the regions. Under Article 131 the regions are enumerated as follows:

Piedmont	Marche
Lombardy	Lazio
Veneto	Abruzzi
Liguria	Molise
Emilia-Romagna	Campania
Tuscany	Puglia
Umbria	Basilicata

The Constitution, The Government

Calabria
Sicily
Sardinia

Trentino-Alto-Adige
Friuli-Venezia Giulia
Val d'Aosta

The last five-named regions shall have a wider form of autonomy based on constitutional legislation specially adapted to their regional characteristics (Article 116). Each region shall be administered by a Regional Council, in which is vested the legislative power and which may make suggestions for legislation to the Chambers, and the "Giunta regionale" which holds the executive power (Article 121).

The final articles provide for the establishment of the "Corte Costituzionale" to deal with constitutional questions and any revisions which may be found necessary after the Constitution has come into operation.

THE GOVERNMENT

(November 1977)

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: GIOVANNI LEONE.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(Christian Democrat Party (D.C.).)

Prime Minister: GIULIO ANDREOTTI.

Minister for Foreign Affairs: ARNALDO FORLANI.

Minister of the Interior: FRANCESCO COSSIGA.

Minister of Justice: FRANCESCO PAOLO BONIFACIO.

Minister for the Budget and Economic Planning: TOMMASO MORLINO.

Minister of Finance: FILIPPO MARIO PANDOLFI.

Minister for the Treasury: GAETANO STAMMATI.

Minister of Defence: ATTILIO RUFFINI.

Minister of Education: FRANCO MARIA Malfatti.

Minister of Public Works: ANTONIO PIETRO GULLOTTI.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: GIOVANNI MARCORA.

Minister of Transport and Acting Minister of the Merchant Navy: VITO LATTANZIO.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: VITTORINO COLOMBO.

Minister of Trade and Industry: CARLO DONAT CATTIN.

Minister of Labour: TINA ANSELMI.

Minister of Foreign Trade: RINALDO OSSOLA.

Minister for State Participation: ANTONIO BISAGLIA.

Minister of Health: LUCIANI DAL FALCO.

Minister of Tourism and Recreation: DARIO ANTONIOZZI.

Minister for Culture and the Environment: MARIO PEDINI.

Minister without Portfolio with responsibility for the Mezzogiorno: LUIGI CIRIACO DE MITA.

DEFENCE

Joint Chief of Staffs: Gen. ANDREA VIGLIONE.

Chief of Army Staff: Gen. EUGENIO RAMBALDI.

Chief of Air Staff: Gen. ALESSANDRO METTIMANO.

Chief of Naval Staff: Admiral GIOVANNI TORRISI.

PARLIAMENT

President of the Senate: AMINTORE FANFANI (Christian Democratic).

President of the Chamber of Deputies: PIETRO INGRAO (Communist).

(General Election of June 20th-21st, 1976).

PARTIES	SENATE			CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES		
	Number of Votes	% of Votes	Seats	Number of Votes	% of Votes	Seats
Christian Democrats (D.C.)	12,215,036	38.9	135	14,211,005	38.7	263
Communists (P.C.I.)	10,613,871	33.8	116	12,620,509	34.4	228
Socialists (P.S.I.)	3,208,382	10.2	29	3,541,383	9.6	57
Italian Social Movement (M.S.I.)	2,088,318	6.6	15	2,243,849	6.1	35
Social Democrats (P.S.D.I.)	965,478	3.1	6	1,237,483	3.4	15
Republicans (P.R.I.)	845,629	2.7	6	1,134,648	3.1	14
Liberals (P.L.I.)	436,506	1.4	2	478,157	1.3	5
Radicals (P.R.)	265,420	0.8	—	394,623	1.1	4
Südtiroler Volkspartei (S.V.P.)	158,605	0.5	2	184,286	0.5	3
Proletarian Democrats (P.D.)*	78,055	0.2	—	555,980	1.5	6
Others	527,651	1.8	4†	113,654	0.3	—

* The Party of Proletarian Unity for Communism, Avanguardia Operaia and Lotta Continua contested the election jointly under the name of "Proletarian Democrats".

† Two seats won by an alliance of the P.R.I., P.S.D.I. and P.L.I., one by the P.C.I. and P.S.I., and one by the D.C., P.R.I. and two Val d'Aosta regional parties.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partito Democrazia Cristiana (D.C.) (Christian Democrats):

Central Office: 00144 Rome, E.U.R. Piazzale Luigi Sturzo 15; f. 1943; is successor to the pre-Fascist Popular Party. While extending its appeal to voters of all classes, the party attempts to maintain a centre position. It is openly and militantly anti-Communist. The party has 265 Deputies and 136 mems. of the Senate (Nov. 1977).

Pres. ALDO MORO; Sec.-Gen. BENIGNO ZACCAGNINI; Admin. Sec. FILIPPO MICHELI; publs. *Popolo* (daily), *La Discussione* (weekly).

Partito Comunista Italiano (P.C.I.) (Communist Party):

Central Office: 00186 Rome, Via delle Botteghe Oscure 4; f. 1921; number of members: 1,715,922; the largest Communist party in Western Europe; advocates far-reaching economic, social and democratic reforms, to be implemented by a broad coalition of democratic forces; programme includes development of the South, democratic planning, agrarian reform, democratic reform of the State and social services, and other policies leading to an original Italian path towards socialism; advocates an independent foreign policy for peace and international détente and co-operation. Its electoral appeal is not limited to the working class, but extends to all popular strata. The party has 228 Deputies and 116 Senators.

Leaders: LUIGI LONGO (Pres.); ENRICO BERLINGUER (Gen. Sec.); ALESSANDRO NATTA (Leader in Chamber of Deputies); publs. *L'Unità* (daily), *Rinascita* (weekly), *Critica Marxista* (every 2 months), *Politica ed Economia* (every 2 months), *Foreign Bulletin* (every 2 months in English, French and Spanish).

Partito Socialista Italiano (P.S.I.) (Italian Socialist Party): 00186 Rome, Via del Corso 476; f. 1966 as the Partito Socialista Unificato by a merger of the Partito Socialista

Italiano and the Partito Socialista Democratico Italiano; in 1969 the Social Democrats broke away. A centre-left party at the service of the workers and of the civil life of the nation, to create conditions for greater prosperity, freedom and social justice in the country; it adheres to the Socialist International. It believes that socialism is inseparable from democracy and individual freedom. The party has 57 Deputies and 29 Senators.

Pres. PIETRO NENNI; Sec.-Gen. BETTINO CRAXI; publs. *Avanti!* (daily), *Mondo Operaio* (monthly).

Partito Socialista Democratico (P.S.D.I.) (Democratic Socialist Party): 00187 Rome, Via Santa Maria in Via 12; f. 1969 after breaking away from the former Unified Italian Socialist Party, of which it had been part since 1966. It is composed of former Social Democrats and stands to the right of the P.S.I. The party has 15 Deputies and 6 Senators.

Pres. GIUSEPPE SARAGAT; Sec. PIER LUIGI RONITA; publ. *Umanità* (weekly).

Partito Liberale Italiano (P.L.I.) (Liberal Party of Italy): 00187 Rome, Via Frattina 89; f. 1848 by Cavour, its chief aim is the realization of the principle of freedom in all public and private matters; 150,000 mems.; 5 Deputies and 2 Senators.

Chair. GIOVANNI MALAGODI; Sec. VALLEFIO ZANONE; publ. *La Nuova Tribuna* (monthly).

Movimento Sociale Italiano-Destra Nazionale (M.S.I.-D.N.) (Italian Social Movement—National Right): 00184 Rome, Via Quattro Fontane 22; f. 1946; 400,000 mems.; right-wing party; 35 Deputies and 15 Senators.

Pres. ALFREDO COVELLI; Sec. GIORGIO ALMERANTE; Asst. Secs. GIORGIO BACCHI, PINO ROMUALDI, TULLIO ABELLI; publ. *Il Secolo d'Italia* (daily).

ITALY

Partito Repubblicano Italiano (P.R.I.) (*Republican Party of Italy*): Rome, Piazza dei Caprettari 70; f. 1897; followers of the principles of the Mazzinian school (social justice in a modern free society); 100,000 mems.; 14 Deputies and 6 Senators.

Pres. UGO LA MALFA; Pol. Sec. ODDO BIASINI; Asst. Pol. Sec. EMANUELE TERRANA; daily paper, *La Voce Repubblicana*; weekly papers: *La Voce de Romagna*, *Trapani Nuova*, *Partito e Società*, *Oggi, Come, Il Lucifero*, *Il Corriere Nuovo*, *Noi Repubblicani*, 30 *Giorni*, *Libera Cooperazione*.

Partito Radicale (P.R.) (*Radical Party*): 00186 Rome, Via Torre Argentina 18; campaigns on civil rights issues; 4 Deputies.

Sec. ADELAIDE AGLIETTA.

Political Parties, Diplomatic Representation

Südtiroler Volkspartei (S.V.P.) (*South Tyrol People's Party*): 39100 Bolzano, Passaggio Vintler/Durchgang 16; regional party of the German speaking minority in the South Tyrol; 3 Deputies and 2 Senators.

There are also the following small parties and political movements: Union Valdôtaine; Movement for National Reconstruction, Committee for Public Defence, National Front, Europe Civilization (all belonging to the extreme right); Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Italy, Union of Italian Marxist-Leninist Communists, Lotta Continua the Manifesto Group, Potere Operaio, Avanguardia Operaia, Partito di Unità Proletaria per il Comunismo (all belonging to the extreme left).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATION ACCREDITED TO ITALY

(In Rome unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Via Carlo Fea 1 (E); *Ambassador:* SAID MASSOUD POHANYAR (also accredited to Greece and Spain).

Albania: Via Asmara 9 (E); *Ambassador:* PIRO KOCI (also accredited to Switzerland).

Algeria: Via di Villa Ricotti 20 (E); *Ambassador:* OMAR GHERBI.

Argentina: Piazza dell'Esquilino 2 (E); *Ambassador:* ROLANDO JOSÉ GHISANI (also accredited to Cyprus).

Australia: Via Alessandria 215 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN EDMUND RYAN.

Austria: Via Pergolesi 3 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORG SCHLUMBERGER (also accredited to Libya).

Bangladesh: Via Antonio Bertoloni 14 (E); *Ambassador:* FAKHRUDDIN AHMED.

Belgium: Via dei Monti Parioli 49 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ FOTHOUME.

Benin: Paris 6e, France (E).

Bolivia: Via Archimede 143 (E); *Ambassador:* DIONISIO FOIANNI DANZER.

Brazil: Piazza Navona 14 (E); *Ambassador:* MÁRIO GIBSON ALVES BARBOZA.

Bulgaria: Via Rubens 21 (E); *Ambassador:* VENELIN KOTZEV (also accredited to Malta).

Burma: Via Bellini 20 (E); *Ambassador:* U. SHWE ZAN AUNG (also accredited to Greece).

Burundi: Paris 16e, France (E).

Cameroon: Paris 16e, France (E).

Canada: Via G. B. de Rossi 17 (E); *Ambassador:* FORTIER D'IBERVILLE (also accredited to Malta).

Central African Empire: Via Giuseppe Pisanelli 4 (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES TOPANDE MAKOMBO (also accredited to Greece and Switzerland).

Chad: Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Chile: Via Panisperna 207 (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* CARLOS MARDONES RESTAT.

China, People's Republic: Via Bruxelles 56 (E); *Ambassador:* WANG KUO-CHUAN.

Colombia: Via Giuseppe Pisanelli 4 (E); *Ambassador:* JAIME CASTRO.

Congo: Via Savoia 80 (E); *Ambassador:* FERDINAND KONDANI.

Costa Rica: Lungotevere Flaminio 24 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* RENÉ VICARIOLI CORRADI (also accredited to Greece).

Cuba: Via Licinia 7 (E); *Ambassador:* Prof. SALVADOR VILASECA FORNÉ.

Cyprus: Via Meropia 78 (E); *Ambassador:* NICOS KRANI-DIOTIS.

Czechoslovakia: Via Colli della Farnesina 44 (E); *Ambassador:* IVAN ROHAL ILKIV (also accredited to Malta).

Denmark: Via dei Monti Parioli 6 (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM FREDERIC McILQUAHAM SCHMIDT (also accredited to Malta).

Dominican Republic: Via Archimede 120 (E); *Ambassador:* PORFIRIO HERRERA BAEZ (also accredited to Greece and Sweden).

Ecuador: Via Guido d'Arezzo 9 (E); *Ambassador:* ALESSANDRO DAVALOS ALVAREZ (also accredited to Bulgaria, Finland and Greece).

Egypt: Via Salaria 267 (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD SAMIR AHMED.

El Salvador: Piazza Stefano Jacini 5 (E); *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO PAZ LARIN (also accredited to Greece, Israel and Switzerland).

Ethiopia: Viale di Villa Grazioli 23 (E); *Ambassador:* MEXBIB GHEBEYHOU.

Finland: Viale Rossini 18 (E); *Ambassador:* TANELI KALEVA KEKKONEN (also accredited to Malta).

France: Piazza Fanrese 67 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS PUAUX.

Gabon: Via XX Settembre 46 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN DAVIN (also accredited to Greece).

German Democratic Republic: Viale Castro Pretorio 116 (E); *Ambassador:* KLAUS GYSI.

Germany, Federal Republic: Via Po 25c (E); *Ambassador:* HANS ARNOLD.

Ghana: Via Ostiana 4 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES RICHARD TACHIE-MENSON (also accredited to Turkey).

Greece: Via Saverio Mercadante 36 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN PESMAZOGLU (also accredited to Malta).

Guatemala: Via Archimede 35 (E); *Ambassador:* HUMBERTO VIZCAINO LEAL.

ITALY

Guinea: Via Luigi Luciani 41 (E); *Ambassador:* EL HADJI MORI KEITA (also accredited. to Albania, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom).

Haiti: Via Ruggero Fauro 59 (E); *Ambassador:* HERVÉ BOYER (also accredited. to Australia).

Honduras: Via Veneto 7 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ DE LA CRUZ HERNÁNDEZ ROSA (also accredited. to Greece).

Hungary: Via dei Villini 12-16 (E); *Ambassador:* REZSO PALOTAS (also accredited. to Malta).

Iceland: Oslo, Norway (E).

India: Lungotevere Mellini 17 (E); *Ambassador:* KIZHAKEPAT RUKMINI MENON (also accredited. to Malta).

Indonesia: Via Campania 53 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Iran: Via Nomentana 57 (E); *Ambassador:* ALINAGHI SAID ANSARI.

Iraq: Via Luigi Luciani 41 (E); *Ambassador:* ISMAIL A. MARZAH (also accredited. to Malta).

Ireland: Via del Pozzetto 105, 00187 (E); *Ambassador:* SEAN P. KENNAN (also accredited. to Turkey).

Israel: Via M. Mercati 12 (E); *Ambassador:* ZEEV Y. SHEK.

Ivory Coast: Via L. Spallanzani 4-6 (E); *Ambassador:* GERVAIS ATTOUNGBRE.

Jamaica: Geneva, Switzerland (E).

Japan: Via Quintino Sella 58 (E); *Ambassador:* NARAICHI FUJIYAMA (also accredited. to Malta).

Jordan: Via Guido d'Arezzo 6 (E); *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM EL AYED (also accredited. to Austria and Switzerland).

Kenya: London, England (E).

Korea, Republic: Via Barnaba Oriani 30 (E); *Ambassador:* SANG HO CHO (also accredited. to Greece, Israel and Malta).

Kuwait: Piazza Monte Grappa 4 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED ZEID AL-HERBISH (also accredited. to Czechoslovakia).

Laos: Paris, France (E).

Lebanon: Via Luigi Settembrini 38 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT KEAT (also accredited. to Hungary and Portugal).

Lesotho: London, England (E).

Liberia: Viale Bruno Buozzi 64 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT H. QUELLIE KENNEDY (also accredited. to Yugoslavia).

Libya: Via Nomentana 365 (E); *Ambassador:* KADRI MUFTAH LATRASH.

Luxembourg: Via Guerrieri 3 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN WAGNER.

Madagascar: Via Riccardo Zandonai 84A (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES V. ANDRIANADA (also accredited. to Greece).

Malaysia: Via Lazzaro Spallanzani 8 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN NG HOONG KEM.

Mali: Paris, France (E).

Malta: Lungotevere Marzio 12 (E); *Ambassador:* CARMELL J. MALLIA (also accredited. to Austria, Greece, Israel and Switzerland).

Mauritania: Paris, France (E).

Mauritius: Paris, France (E).

Mexico: Via Lazzaro Spallanzani 16 (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUSTO GÓNEZ VILLANEUVA (also accredited. to Tunisia).

Monaco: Via Bertolini 36 (L); *Minister:* JOSEPH FISSORE.

Mongolia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Morocco: Via degli Scialoia 32 (E); *Ambassador:* MUSTAPHA BELARMI EL ALAOU (also accredited. to Greece).

Nepal: Paris, France (E).

Netherlands: Via Michele Mercati 8 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JAN VINSEBONSE (also accredited. to Malta).

Diplomatic Representation

New Zealand: Via Zara 28 (E); *Ambassador:* HENRY HALSTEAD (also accredited. to Malta).

Nicaragua: Via Carlo Mirabello 11 (E); *Ambassador:* HUMBERTO ARGNELLO TEFEL (also accredited. to Austria and Switzerland).

Niger: Paris 16e, France (E).

Nigeria: Viale Gorizia 4 (E); *Ambassador:* ISA MODIBBO (also accredited. to Cyprus, Greece and Spain).

Norway: Via delle Terme Deciane 10 (E); *Ambassador:* ARNE GUNNENG (also accredited. to Malta).

Oman: Via Enrico Petrella 4 (E); *Ambassador:* MUSTAFA NAZAR MOHAMMED ALI.

Pakistan: Lungotevere delle Armi 22 (E); *Ambassador:* J. G. KHARAS (also accredited. to Albania).

Panama: Via Po 10 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS CARLOS ZARAK DE LA GUARDIA (also accredited. to Yugoslavia).

Paraguay: Via Emilio de' Cavalieri 12 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS MARTINEZ MILTOS.

Peru: Via Po 22 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEJANDRO DEUSTUA ARROSPIDE (also accredited. to Greece).

Philippines: Via S. Valentino 12-14 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS J. VALDES (also accredited. to Greece).

Poland: Via Paolo Rubens 20 (E); *Ambassador:* STANISLAW TREPCZYNSKI (also accredited. to Malta).

Portugal: Via Salaria 298A (E); *Ambassador:* TOMAS DE MELO BREYNER (also accredited. to Malta).

Qatar: Paris, France (E).

Romania: Via Nicolò Tartaglia 36 (E); *Ambassador:* JON MARGINEANU (also accredited. to Malta).

Rwanda: Paris 16e, France (E).

Saudi Arabia: Viale Regina Margherita 260 (E); *Ambassador:* KHALED EL NASSER EL TURKI.

Senegal: Via Tagliamento 45 (E); *Ambassador:* HENRI PIERRE ARPHANG SENGHOR (also accredited. to Greece, Portugal and Yugoslavia).

Sierra Leone: Via Paulo Frisi 44 (E); *Ambassador:* SAHR THOMAS MATTURI.

Somalia: Via dei Gracchi 305 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH EGAL NUR (also accredited. to Greece).

South Africa: Piazza Monte Grappa 4 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN BRENT MILLS.

Spain: Palazzo Borghese, Largo Fontenella Borghese 19 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS ROBLES PIQUER (also accredited. to Malta).

Sri Lanka: Via Giuseppe Cuboni 6-8 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH RODRIGO (also accredited. to Greece).

Sudan: Via dei Claudini 2 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED EL AMIN ABDALLAH (also accredited. to Albania and Spain).

Sweden: Piazza Rio de Janeiro 3 (E); *Ambassador:* RICHARD HICHENS BERGSTROM (also accredited. to Malta).

Switzerland: Via Barnaba Oriani 61 (E); *Ambassador:* HENRI MONFRINI (also accredited. to Malta).

Syria: Piazza Ara Coeli 1 (E); *Ambassador:* FARUK AL-SHAFA (also accredited. to Malta).

Tanzania: Via B.G. Vico 9 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE S MAGOMBE.

Thailand: Via Nomentana 132 (E); *Ambassador:* SWATE KOMALABHUTI (also accredited. to Greece and Israel).

Togo: Paris, France (E).

Trinidad and Tobago: London, England (E).

Tunisia: Via Asmara 7 (E); *Ambassador:* AMER BEN ARFA (also accredited. to Greece).

ITALY

Turkey: Via Palestro 28 (E); *Ambassador:* SEMIH AKBIL (also accred. to Malta).

Uganda: Paris 8e, France (E).

U.S.S.R.: Via Gaeta 5 (E); *Ambassador:* NIKITA RYDZHOV.

United Kingdom: Via XX Settembre 80A (E); *Ambassador:* SIR ALAN HUGH CAMPBELL.

U.S.A.: Via Vittorio Veneto 119-A (E); *Ambassador:* RICHARD N. GARDNER.

Upper Volta: Paris 8e, France (E).

Uruguay: Via Ticino 7 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* GERMÁN ROOSEN.

Vatican: Via Po 27-29 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. ROMOLO CARBONI.

Italy maintains a customs union with San Marino and also has diplomatic relations with Bahrain, Cambodia (Kampuchea), the Gambia, Guyana, Malawi, Maldives, Singapore, Swaziland, the United Arab Emirates and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

Venezuela: Viale Bruno Buozzi 109 (E); *Ambassador:* FROYLAN ALVAREZ YEPEZ.

Viet-Nam: Piazza Barberini 12 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* HUYNH TIENG.

Yemen Arab Republic: Via Taro 37 (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN MOHAMED MAKKI.

Yugoslavia: Via dei Monti Parioli 20 (E); *Ambassador:* BORISAV JOVIĆ (also accred. to Malta).

Zaire: Via Mecenate 24-30 (E); *Ambassador:* ILEKA MBOYO.

Zambia: Via E.Q. Visconti 8 (E); *Ambassador:* EDWARD MUSTAFELA LUBINDA (also accred. to Austria, Malta and Switzerland).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Corte Costituzionale: Palazzo Della Consulta, Piazza del Quirinale 41, Rome; consists of 15 judges, one third appointed by the President of the Republic, one third elected by Parliament in joint session, one third by the ordinary and administrative supreme courts; Pres. Prof. PAULO ROSSI; Sec.-Gen. Cons. Dott. ALDO MONACO.

Consiglio Superiore della Magistratura: Piazza della Indipendenza 6, Rome; Pres. the President of the Republic; Vice-Pres. Prof. GIACINTO BOSCO.

Consiglio di Stato: Palazzo Spada, Piazza Capo di Ferro 13, Rome; established in accordance with Article 10 of the Constitution; has both consultative and judicial functions; Pres. VINCENZO UCCELLATORE.

Corte dei Conti: Via Baiamonti 25, Rome, and Via Barberini 38, Rome; functions as the court of public auditors for the state; Pres. Dott. EUGENIO CAMPBELL.

Corte Suprema di Cassazione: Palazzo di Giustizia, Rome; supreme court of civil and criminal appeal; First Pres. Dott. MARIO STELLA-RICHTER; Vice-Pres. Dott. EMANUELE DANZI.

The Constitutional Court was established in 1956 and is an autonomous constitutional body, standing apart from the judicial system. Its most important function is to pro-

nounce on the constitutionality of legislation both subsequent and prior to the present Constitution of 1948. It also judges accusations brought against the President of the Republic or ministers.

At the base of the system of penal jurisdiction are the *Preture* (District Courts), where offences carrying a sentence of up to three years' imprisonment are tried. Above the *Preture* are the *Tribunali* (Tribunals) and the *Corti di Assise presso i Tribunali* (Assize Courts attached to the Tribunals), where graver offences are dealt with. From these courts appeal lies to the *Corti d'Appello* (Courts of Appeal) and the parallel *Corti di Assise d'Appello* (Assize Courts of Appeal). Final appeal may be made, on juridical grounds only, to the *Corte Suprema di Cassazione*.

Civil cases may be taken in the first instance to the *Giudici Conciliatori* (Justices of the Peace), *Preture* or *Tribunali*, according to the economic value of the case. Appeal from the *Giudici Conciliatori* lies to the *Preture*, from the *Preture* to the *Tribunali*, from the *Tribunali* to the *Corti d'Appello*, and finally, as in penal justice, to the *Corte Suprema di Cassazione* on juridical grounds only.

Special departments for cases concerning labour relations or young persons may be attached to civil courts. Cases concerned with the public service and its employees are tried by *Tribunali Amministrativi Regionali* and the *Consiglio di Stato*.

RELIGION

More than 90 per cent of the population of Italy profess the Roman Catholic faith.

Under the terms of the Lateran Pact, signed in 1929 between Mussolini and the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Gasparri, the Catholic Apostolic Roman Religion was recognized as the official religion of Italy, and instruction in the Roman Catholic doctrine became compulsory in Italian schools. The Holy See was accorded sovereign rights in the Vatican City, which was granted extraterritorial rights as an independent State. In November 1977 plans were announced for a new concordat whereby Roman Catholicism would no longer be the state religion.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province and Bishop of Rome: His Holiness Pope PAUL VI.

The Patriarch of Venice: H.E. Cardinal ALBINO LUCIANI.

ARCHBISHOPS

Acerenza	•	•	Most Rev. GIUSEPPE VAIRO
Amalfi	•	•	Most Rev. ALFREDO VOZZI.
Ancona	•	•	Most Rev. CARLO MACCARI.
Bari	•	•	(vacant).
Benevento	•	•	Most Rev. RAFFAELE CALABRIA.
Bologna	•	•	H.E. Cardinal ANTONIO POMA.
Brindisi	•	•	Most Rev. SETTIMIO TODISCO.
Cagliari	•	•	Most Rev. GIUSEPPE BONFIGLIOLI.
Camerino	•	•	Most Rev. BRUNO FRATTEGANI.
Capua	•	•	Most Rev. TOMMASO LEONETTI.
Catania	•	•	Most Rev. DOMENICO PICCHINENNA.
Catanzaro	•	•	Most Rev. ARMANDO FARES.
Chieti and Vasto	•	•	Most Rev. VINCENZO FAGIOLO.

ITALY

Religion

Conza	Most Rev. GASTONE MOJAISKY PERRELLI.
Cosenza	Most Rev. ENEA SELIS.
Fermo	Most Rev. CLETO BELLUCCI.
Ferrara	Most Rev. FILIPPO FRANCHESCHI.
Florence	H.E. Cardinal GIOVANNI BENELLI.
Gaeta	Most Rev. LUIGI CARLI.
Genoa	H.E. Cardinal GIUSEPPE SIRI.
Gorizia and Gradisca	Most Rev. PIETRO COCOLIN.
Lanciano and Ortona	Most Rev. LEOPOLDO TEOFILI.
L'Aquila	Most Rev. CARLO MARTINI.
Lucca	Most Rev. GIULIANO AGRESTI.
Manfredonia	Most Rev. VALENTINO VAILATI.
Matera	Most Rev. MICHELE GIORDANO.
Messina	(vacant).
Milan	H.E. Cardinal GIOVANNI COLOMBO.
Modena	Most Rev. BRUNO FORESTI.
Monreale	Most Rev. CORRADO MINGO.
Naples	H.E. Cardinal CORRADO URSI.
Oristano	Most Rev. SEBASTIANO FRAGHI.
Otranto	Most Rev. NICOLA RIEZZO.
Palermo	H.E. Cardinal SALVATORE PAPPALARDO.
Perugia	Most Rev. FERDINANDO LAMBRUSCHINI.
Pisa	Most Rev. BENVENUTO MATTEUCCI.
Ravenna and Cervia	Most Rev. ERSILIO TONINI.
Reggio-Calabria	Most Rev. AURELIO SOVENTINO.
Rossano	Most Rev. ANTONIO CANTISANI.
Salerno	Most Rev. GAETANO POLLIO.
Santa Severina	Most Rev. GIUSEPPE AGOSTINO.
Sassari	Most Rev. PAOLO CARTA.
Siena	Most Rev. ISMAELE M. CASTELLANO.
Sorrento	Most Rev. ANTONIO ZAMA.
Spoleto	Most Rev. OTTORINO PIETRO ALBERTI.
Syracuse	Most Rev. CALOGERO LAURICELLA.
Taranto	Most Rev. GUGLIELMO MOTOLESE.
Trani and Barletta	Most Rev. GIUSEPPE CARATA.
Trento	Most Rev. ALESSANDRO MARIA GOTTARDI.
Turin	Most Rev. ANASTASIO ALBERTO BALLESTRERO.
Udine	Most Rev. ALFREDO BATTISTI.
Urbino	Most Rev. DONATO UGO BIANCHI.
Vercelli	Most Rev. ALBINO MENSA.

Azione Cattolica Italiana (A.C.I.) (*Catholic Action*): Rome, Via della Conciliazione 1.

Most of the nation-wide lay Catholic organizations in Italy are affiliated to Catholic Action, which has a total membership of one and a half million and is organized in the following divisions: *Settore Adulti* (Adult Section),

Settore Giovani (Youth Section), *Azione Cattolica Ragazzi* (Children's Catholic Action), *Federazione Universitaria Cattolica Italiana FUCI* (University Federation), *Movimento Laureati* (Graduates' Movement), *Movimento Maestri* (Teachers' Movement), *Movimento Lavoratori* (Workers' Movement) and *Movimento Studenti* (Students' Movement).

The Presidency-National is the supreme executive body and co-ordinator of the different branches of Catholic Action.

President: Prof. MARIO AGNES.

Chaplain: S. E. Mgr. MARCO CÉ.

Secretary-General: Dott. DINO BOFFO.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES AND MISSIONS

Federation of the Evangelical Churches in Italy: 00184 Rome, Via Firenze 38; the Federation was formed in 1967; total mems. 50,000 approx.; Pres. Pastor PIERO BENSI; Sec. MARIA GIRARDET SBAFFI; there are six constituent organizations including the following:

Chiesa Evangelica Valdese (*Evangelical Waldensian Church*): Rome, Via Marianna Dionigi 57; Moderator Pastor ALDO SBAFFI; Sec.-Treas. Pastor ROBERTO COMBA; 21,700 mems.

Chiesa Evangelica Luterana (*Evangelical Lutheran Church*): Decanato: Rome, Via Toscana 7; Dean WOLFGANG ENGE.

Chiesa Evangelica Metodista d'Italia (*Evangelical Methodist Church of Italy*): 00184 Rome, Via Firenze 38; f. 1861; Pres. Pastor SERGIO AQUILANTE; 4,000 mems.

Unione Cristiana Evangelica Battista d'Italia (*Italian Baptist Union*): Rome, Piazza in Lucina 35; f. 1873; 5,000 mems.; Pres. Pastor Dr. PIERO BENSI; Sec. Pastor LUIGI SPURI.

The following are adherents in varying degrees to the Federation:

Salvation Army (*Esercito della Salvezza*): Headquarters: Rome, Via Ariosto 32; Officer Commanding for Italy Lieut.-Col. RAYMOND YARDE; other centres in Catania, Florence, Lentini, Milan, Naples, Turin, Ariano Irpino, Atena Lucana, Brienza, Castelvetro, Faeto, Mazara del Vallo, Pietragalla, Torre Pellice, Bobbio Pellice, Forio d'Ischia, Rome; publ. *Il Grido di Guerra* (bi-monthly).

Seventh-Day Adventists: Rome, Lungotevere Michelangelo 7; Supt. MARIO MAGGIOLINI; membership 8,000.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

Union of Italian Jewish Communities: Rome 9, Lungotevere Sanzio; f. 1930; representing 22 Jewish communities in Italy; Pres. Dr. PIETRO BLAYER; Chief Rabbi of Rome Dr. ELIO TOAFF; publ. *La Rassegna Mensile di Israele* (monthly).

Rabbinical Council: Chief Rabbi Dott. ELIO R. TOAFF (Via Catalana 12, Rome), Rabbi Dott. GIUSEPPE LARAS (Via del Tempio 3, Livorno), Rabbi Dott. SERGIO SIERRA (Via San Pio V 12, Turin).

THE PRESS

In view of Italy's population the number of daily newspapers at 86 is rather small, with the bulk of them (46, of which 10 in Milan) appearing in the industrial north, 26 in central Italy (including 23 in Rome), seven in the south and the remainder on the islands. Between 1944 and 1967 no less than 161 newspapers ceased publication. The total daily circulation in 1972 was 7.3 million, about 13 per 100 people, but the northern third of the population takes two-thirds of this circulation.

Rome and Milan are the only real press centres. Only two dailies manage to sustain a national circulation, *Corriere della Sera* and *Il Giorno*, both in Milan, followed by Turin's *La Stampa* circulating in the north and centre. Otherwise the large dailies circulate in and reflect their own region; e.g. *La Nazione* serves Florence and its region, *Il Tempo* Rome and the centre, Genoa's *Il Secolo XIX* extends throughout the Italian Riviera, *Il Mattino* serves the Naples region and *L'Ora* Palermo. Such papers make up for a general lack of smaller dailies; there are, however, many weekly papers.

The daily press has experienced economic difficulties for many years, but since 1973 rises in labour costs and the price of raw materials have created a critical situation. The dailies have become entirely dependent on financial support from large industrial companies, political parties or other social groups with substantial capital who are prepared to stand a financial loss in return for a measure of control over an important information medium. The most influential firm is the Montedison chemical company which in 1974 gained control of the *Corriere della Sera*, Italy's leading daily newspaper. Montedison also has effective financial control of such important dailies as *Il Messaggero*, *La Notte* and *Il Giornale*, the Milan paper. Fiat or other Agnelli concerns control *La Stampa*, *Stampa Sera*, *Corriere dello Sport* and a number of magazines and regional newspapers. Other important papers backed by industry include *Il Resto di Carlino* and *La Nazione*, associated with Eridiana, *Il Giorno* owned by ENI, and *Il Sole/24 Ore* controlled by Confindustria. Financial institutions also have interests in the press. The Banco di Napoli, for example, has a large holding in *La Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno* and *Il Mattino*.

All the political parties represented in parliament have a daily or weekly paper as party organ. The most important are the Communist *Unità* and the Socialist *Avanti!* In addition political parties own or have a holding in papers which are not run as party organs. The Christian Democrats, for example, control seven provincial dailies. Catholic organizations have a controlling interest in several papers and *Avvenire* is owned totally by the Church.

The most important dailies in terms of circulation are: Milan's *Corriere della Sera* (600,000), Turin's *La Stampa* (404,000), *L'Unità* (Milan edition 450,000; Rome edition 150,000), Rome's *Il Tempo* (243,500), and *Il Messaggero* (264,500), Milan's *Il Giorno* (287,000), Florence's *La Nazione* (236,000), Bologna's *Il Resto del Carlino* (257,000) and Rome's *Paese Sera* (200,000). The three dailies accorded most prestige for the standard of their articles and news coverage are the nationally circulating *Corriere della Sera*, *La Stampa* and *Il Giorno*, although the latter includes light features and cartoons. The most serious Rome daily is *Il Tempo*. The leading financial paper is Milan's *Il Sole/24 Ore* closely followed by *Il Globo* in Rome.

There are some 430 non-daily newspapers and over 4,000

periodicals. The illustrated weekly papers and magazines frequently have higher sales than the average daily. Ten of the largest appear in Milan, five in Rome and one in Turin. Many tend towards sensationalism, particularly the popular *Domenica del Corriere*, which has a circulation of almost one million, and the right wing *Oggi* and *Gente*. Other weekly illustrated periodicals with a large circulation include *Tempo*, *Epoca*, and *Europeo*. Among the serious and influential magazines should be mentioned *Panorama*, *Il Borghese*, the financial *Mondo Economico*, the small circulating political and cultural *Il Ponte*, the Socialist *L'Espresso* and the Communist *Rinascita*.

DAILIES

ROME

- Avanti!**: Via della Guardiola 22, 00186; f. 1896; organ of Socialist Party; Dir. PAOLO VITTORELLI; circ. 130,000.
- Corriere dello Sport**: Piazza Indipendenza 11b, 00185; f. 1924; 13 regional editions; Editor ANTONIO GHIRELLI; circ. 160,500.
- Daily American**: Via Due Macelli 23, 00187; independent; English language; Man. Editor DOUGLAS FLEMING; circ. 20,000.
- Il Fiorino**: Via Parigi 11, 00185; f. 1969; business; Editor L. D'AMATO; circ. 50,000.
- Il Giornale d'Italia**: Via Appia Nuova 696, 00179; f. 1901; independent; evenings; Editor NINO BADANO; circ. 100,000.
- Il Globo**: Piazza Indipendenza 11/b, 00185; f. 1954; right wing; political, financial, economic; Man. Editor ANTONIO GHIRELLI; circ. 40,000.
- International Daily News**: f. 1977; English.
- Liberazione**: Via Dandolo 8, 00153; f. 1974; radical; Man. Editor MARCO PANNELLA.
- Lotta Continua**: Via Dandolo 10, 00153; f. 1973; Man. Editor FULVIO GRIMALDI.
- Il Manifesto**: Via Tomacelli 146, 00186; f. 1972; communist; Man. Editor LUIGI PINTOR.
- Il Messaggero**: Via del Tritone 152, 00187; f. 1879; independent; Editor ALESSANDRO PERRONE; circ. 264,551.
- Momento Sera**: Via Due Macelli 23, 00187; f. 1945; independent; Editor MARIO GUERRA; circ. 80,000.
- Ore 12**: Via Tomacelli 146, 00186; f. 1961; financial; independent; Dir. GINO LANZARA.
- Paese Sera**: Rome, Via dei Taurini 19, 00185; f. 1949; left wing; Editor ANIELLO COPPOLA; circ. 200,000.
- Il Popolo**: Corso Rinascimento 113, 00186; f. 1944; organ of Christian Democrat Party, Editor FRANCO AMADINI; circ. 102,000.
- La Repubblica**: Via Po 12, 00198; f. 1976; left-wing; Man. Dir. PIER OTTONE.
- Il Secolo d'Italia**: Via Milano 70, 00184; f. 1952; right-wing; Dirs. NINO TRIPODI, CESCO GIULIO BAGHINO; circ. 80,000.
- Il Tempo**: Piazza Colonna 366, 00187; f. 1944; right-wing; Editor RENATO ANGIOLILLO; circ. 243,500.
- Tribuna Politica**: Via Santa Maria in Via 12; f. 1958; parliamentary newspaper; Gen. Man. CHANTAL DUBOIS; Editor GIAN PIERO LEPORE.

ITALY

The Press

Umanità: Via S. Nicola de Tolentino 18; f. 1969; organ of the Social Democrat Party; Editor FLAVIO ORLANDI.

L'Unità: Via dei Taurini 19, 00185; f. 1924; organ of the Communist Party; Editor ALFREDO REICHLIN; circ. 150,000.

La Voce Repubblicana: Via Tomacelli 146, 00186; f. 1919; organ of the Republican Party; Editor PASQUALE BANDIERA; circ. 4,000.

ANCONA

Voce Adriatica: Via Berti 20.

BARI

Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno: Viale Scipione l'Africano 264, 70124 Bari; f. 1885; independent; Dir. ORONZO VALENTINI; Chief Editor VITTORIO TRIGGIANI; circ. 100,000.

BERGAMO

L'Eco di Bergamo: Viale Papa Giovanni XXIII 118; f. 1880; Catholic; Editor ANDREA SPADA; circ. 21,326.

Giornale di Bergamo: Viale Vittorio Emanuele 8, 24100; f. 1812; Editor ALESSANDRO MINARDI; circ. 19,000.

BOLOGNA

Il Resto del Carlino: Via E. Mattei 106, 40138; f. 1885; independent; Dir. (vacant); circ. 256,588.

Stadio: Via E. Mattei 106, 40138; f. 1945; sport; Dir. ADALBERTO BORTOLOTTI; circ. 90,000.

BOLZANO

Alto Adige: Lungotalvera S. Quirino 26; f. 1945; independent; Dir. ALBINO CAVAZZANI; Editor GUIDO TRIVELLI; circ. 26,000.

Dolomiten: Via del Vigneto 7, 39100; f. 1923; independent; German language; Editor Dr. TONI EBNER; circ. 30,000.

BRESCIA

Giornale di Brescia: Via Saffi 13, 25100; f. 1945; Dir. VINCENZO CECCHINI; circ. 37,000.

CAGLIARI

L'Unione Sarda: Viale Regina Elena 14, 09100; f. 1889; independent; Dir. FABIO MARIA CRIVELLI; circ. 50,000.

CATANIA

Corriere di Sicilia: Via S. Marie del Rosario 26; Editor GIROLAMO DAMIGELLA; circ. 18,000.

La Sicilia: Viale Odorico da Pordenone 50; f. 1945; independent; Dir. Dott. MARIO CIANCIO SANFILIPPO; circ. 80,000.

COMO

L'Ordine: Via Diaz 93A, 22100; f. 1879; Catholic; Dir. GIUSEPPE BRUSADELLI; circ. 8,500.

La Provincia: Viale Varese 87, 22100; f. 1892; independent; Dir. GIANNI DE SIMONI; circ. 20,000.

COSENZA

Il Giornale di Calabria: Via Piano Lago di Mangone, 87100; f. 1973; Man. Editor PIERO ARDENTI.

CREMONA

La Provincia: Via delle Industrie 2, 26100; f. 1947; independent; Dir. MAURO MASONE; circ. 15,000.

FERRARA

Gazzetta Padana: Via Borgoleoni 21. Editor SERGIO BARNACCONI; circ. 10,000.

Gazzetta di Ferrara: Via Borgoleoni 21, 44100; f. 1848; Edition of *Gazzetta di Reggio* for Ferrara; Man. Editor DANILO CANOVI.

FLORENCE

Il Giornale d'Italia Nazione Sera: Via Paolieri 2, 50100; f. 1901; Man. Editor ALBERTO GIOVANNINI.

La Nazione: Via Paolieri 2, 50100; f. 1859; independent; Dir. DOMENICO BARTOLI; circ. 235,865.

GENOA

L'Avvisatore Marittimo: Via San Vincenzo 42; f. 1919; shipping and financial; Dir. CARLO BELLIO; circ. 15,000.

Il Cittadino: Via Serra 6B, 16122; f. 1929; Catholic; Dir. LUIGI VASSALLO; circ. 18,000.

Corriere Mercantile: Via Varese 2, 16122; f. 1824; political and financial; independent; Dir. UMBERTO BASSI; circ. 35,000.

Il Lavoro: Salita Dinegro 7, 16123; f. 1903; socialist; Editor G. B. FENU; circ. 36,000.

Il Secolo XIX Nuovo: Via Varese 2, 16122; f. 1887; independent; Editor VITTORIO BRUNO; circ. 134,000.

LEGHORN

Il Telegrafo: Viale Alfieri 9, 57100; f. 1877; independent; Editor CARLO LULLI.

MANTUA

Gazzetta di Mantova: Via Fratelli Bandiera 32, 46100; f. 1964; Dir. GIAN CARLO ERAMO; circ. 11,000.

MESSINA

Gazzetta del Sud: Via Taormina, 98100; f. 1952; independent; Editor NINO CALARCO; circ. 65,000.

MILAN

Avanti!: Piazza Cavour 2, 20121; f. 1896; organ of Socialist Party; Dirs. GAETANO ARFE, FRANCO GERARDI; circ. 130,000 (weekday), 250,000 (Sunday).

Avvenire: Piazza Duca d'Aosta 8B, 20124; f. 1968; Catholic; Dir. ANGELO NARDUCCI; circ. 132,000.

Corriere della Sera: Via Solferino 28, 20121; f. 1876; independent; Editor FRANCO DI BELLA; circ. 600,000.

Corriere d'Informazione: Via Solferino 28, 20121; f. 1945; independent; Editor GIOVANNI SPADOLINI; circ. 98,000.

La Gazzetta dello Sport: Via Gaetano Negri 8/10, 20123; f. 1896; sport; Editor GUALTIERO ZANETTI; circ. 214,973 (daily), 361,047 (Monday edition).

Il Giornale: Piazza Cavour 2, 20121; f. 1974; independent, controlled by staff; Man. Editor INDRO MONTANELLI.

Il Giorno: Via A. Fava 20, 20125; Rome office: Largo Goldoni 44; f. 1965; Editor GAETANO APPELTI; circ. 287,396.

La Notte: Piazza Cavour 2, 20121; f. 1952; evening; Editor NINO NUTRIZIO; circ. 192,629.

Il Sole-24 Ore: Via Monviso 26, 20154; f. 1965; financial; independent; Editor ALBERTO MUCCI; circ. 71,000.

L'Unità: Viale Fulvio Testi 75, 20162; f. 1924; organ of the Communist Party; Editor ALFREDO REICHLIN; circ. 450,000.

MODENA

Gazzetta di Modena: Piazza Mazzini 10, 41100; f. 1859; edition of *Gazzetta di Reggio* for Modena; Dir. DANILO CANOVI; circ. 4,000.

NAPLES

Corriere di Napoli: Via Chiatamone 65, 80125; f. 1779; independent; Editor ALDO BOVIO; circ. 24,000.

Il Mattino: Via Chiatamone 65, 80121; f. 1892, reformed 1950; independent; Editor GIACOMO GHIRARDO; circ. 120,400.

Roma: Via C. Colombo 45, 80133; f. 1862; independent; Editor CARMINE DELUISE; circ. 72,424.

PALERMO

Giornale di Sicilia: Via Lincoln 21, 90133; f. 1860; independent; Dir. LINO RIZZI.

L'Ora: Via Mariano Stabile, 90141; f. 1900; independent; Dir. ETIRIO FIDORA.

PARMA

Gazzetta di Parma: Via Emilio Casa 3, 43100; f. 1735; Editor BALDASSARRE MOLOSSI; circ. 38,000.

PAVIA

La Provincia Pavese: Corso Mazzini 13, 27100; independent; Dir. GIULIANA BOERCHIO; Editor ANTONIO BALDINI-RUÁLIS; circ. 11,150.

PIACENZA

Libertà: Via Benedettine 68, 29100; f. 1883; Dir. ERNESTO PRATI.

REGGIO EMILIA

Gazzetta di Reggio: Via C. Zatti 10, 42100; f. 1860; independent; Dir. DANILO CANOVI; circ. 4,000.

SASSARI

La Nuova Sardegna: Via Porcellana 9; f. 1890; independent; Editor ARNALDO SATTA; circ. 29,000.

TARANTO

Corriere del Giorno: Via Di Palma 4, 74100; f. 1947; Editor GIOVANNI ACQUAVIVA; circ. 10,000.

TRENTO

L'Adige: Via Rosmini 35, 38100; f. 1945; Christian Democrat; Dir. FLAMINIO PICCOLI; Editor RINO PEREGO; circ. 31,500.

TRIESTE

Il Piccolo (Giornale di Trieste): Via Silvio Pellico 8, 34122; f. 1881; independent; Editor CHINO ALESSI; circ. 60,900.

Primorski dnevnik: Via dei Montecchi 6; f. 1945; Slovene; Dir. STANISLAV RENKO; circ. 6,000.

TURIN

Gazzetta del Popolo: Corso Valdocco 2, 10122; f. 1848; independent; Editor GIORGIO VECCHIATO; circ. 108,127.

La Stampa and Stampa Sera: Via Marengo 32, 10126; f. 1867; independent; morning; evening edition, *Stampa Sera*; circ. 403,892 (morning), 141,800 (evening); Editor ALBERTO RONCHEY.

Tuttosport: Via Villar 2, 10147; f. 1945; sport; Dir. GIAN PAOLO ORMEZZANO.

UDINE

Friuli Sera: Via dei Brazza 13, 33010; f. 1966; evening; Gen. Man. ALVISE DE JESU.

Messaggero Veneto: Viale Palmanova 290, 33100; f. 1946; Editor VITTORINO MELONI.

VARESE

La Prealpina: Viale Tamagne 13, 21100; f. 1888; Dirs. MARIO LODI, NINO MIGLIERINA; circ. 13,000.

VENICE

Il Gazzettino: Calle delle Acque 5016; f. 1887; independent; Editor Dott. GIANNI CROVATO; circ. 150,727.

VERONA

L'Arena: Viale del Lavoro 11, S. Martino 37036; f. 1866; independent; Editor G. FONTANA; circ. 28,500.

VICENZA

Il Giornale di Vicenza: Viale Verona 83, 36100; Editor Dott. GIUSEPPE BRUGNOLI; circ. 19,345.

PERIODICALS

ARTS

Archivio Storico Italiano: 50100 Florence, Casella Postale 66; f. 1842; history; quarterly; Editor E. SESTAN.

La Bibliofilia: 50100 Florence, Casella Postale 66; f. 1899; bibliography; every 4 months; Editor R. RIDOLFI.

Lo Carto Parlanti: Florence, Viale dei Mille 90; f. 1957; art, cinema, literature.

Casabella: Milan, Via Goldoni 1, 20129; f. 1928; architecture, town-planning and industrial design; monthly; Editor TOMÁS MALDONADO; circ. 30,000.

Domus: Milan, Via Del Ghisallo 20; f. 1928; architecture, art and interior decoration; monthly; Editor GIANNI MAZZOCHI; circ. 54,000.

Il Drama: Turin, 20 Corso Bramante; f. 1924; theatre; monthly.

Graphicus: 10125 Turin, Viale Mattioli 39 (Castello del Valentino); f. 1911; graphic arts; monthly; Dir. STEFANO AJANI; Editor LUCIANO LOVERA; circ. 4,600/5,500.

L'Illustrazione Italiana: 21052 Busto Arsizio (VA), Via Gen. Biancardi 1 bis; f. 1873; fine arts; quarterly (suspended).

Il Pensiero Politico: 50100 Florence, Casella Postale 66; f. 1968; political and social history; every 4 months; Editors M. D'ADDIO, M. DELLE PIANE, L. FIRPO, I. LANA, R. MANSELLI, S. MASTELLONE, N. MATEUCCI, F. TESSITORE.

Rivista Italiana di Musicologia: 50100 Florence, Casella Postale 66; f. 1966; music; monthly; Editors F. A. GALLO, L. BIANCONI, A. LANZA, P. PETROBELLI.

Storia dell'Arte: 50132 Florence, Via Antonio Giacomini 8; art history; quarterly; Dir. GIULIO CARLO ARGAN.

LITERATURE AND POLITICS

Belfagor: 50100 Florence, Casella Postale 66; f. 1946; literary; every 2 months; Editor C. F. RUSSO.

Il Borghese: 00186 Rome, Largo Toniolo 6; f. 1950; political and cultural; weekly; Editor MARIO TEDESCHI.

La Civiltà Cattolica: 00187 Rome, Via di Porta Pinciana 1; f. 1850; Catholic; fortnightly; Editor BARTOLOMEO SORGE.

Civitas: 00198 Rome, Via Tirso 92; f. 1919; magazine of political studies; monthly; Dir. PAOLO EMILIO TAVIANI.

Collana dello Spettatore Internazionale: 00195 Rome, Viale Mazzini 88; review of the International Affairs Institute; minimum 6 issues annually; also publishes quarterly English edition; Editor CESARE MERLINI.

Comunità: 20121 Milan, Via Manzoni 12; culture; quarterly.

Corriere Economico: Turin; f. 1909; politics and finance; weekly.

Critica Letteraria: 80123 Napoli, Via Stazio 15; literary criticism; quarterly.

Critica Sociale: Milan, Via Carlo Cattaneo 1; f. 1891; Socialist; fortnightly; Editor GIUSEPPE FARAVELLI.

La Discussione: 00187 Rome, Via Quattro Novembre 149; f. 1953; Christian Democrat; weekly; circ. 50,000; Dir. BARTOLO CICCARDINI.

Domenica del Corriere: Milan, Via Scarsellini 17; f. 1899; weekly review; circ. 800,000; Dir. BENEDETTO MOSCA.

L'Eco del Lavoro: Parma, Via della Repubblica 57; Communist; weekly.

Epoca: Milan, Via Bianca di Savoia 20; f. 1849; illustrated; topical weekly; Dir. D. AGASSO; circ. 370,000.

L'Espresso: 00198 Rome, Via Po 12; independent left; weekly; political; illustrated; Editor LIVIO ZANETTI; circ. 175,000.

L'Europeo: Milan, Via Civitavecchia; f. 1945; Liberal; political and news; weekly; circ. 250,000; Editor TOMMASO GIGLIO.

Giornale della Libreria: Milan, Foro Buonaparte 24; f. 1888; organ of the Associazione Italiana Editori; bibliographical; monthly; Editor GIANNI MEZLINI.

Giorni: Via Zuretti 34, 20125 Milan; left-wing weekly; circ. 180,000.

L'Italia che Scrive: Rome, Via Angelo Secchi 3; f. 1918; bibliography; monthly; Dir. LINA TORTI-ALBERTI.

Lettere Italiane: 50100 Florence, Casella Postale 66; f. 1949; literary; quarterly; Dirs. V. BRANCA, G. GETTO.

Libri del Borghese: Rome, Largo Toniolo 6; monthly; circ. 100,000; literary; Dir. CLAUDIO QUARANTOTTO.

Minerva: Turin, Corso Raffaello 28; f. 1891; cultural; monthly.

Il Mulino: 40125 Bologna, Via Santo Stefano 6; culture and politics; every two months.

Note di Cultura: Florence, Via Gino Capponi 30; f. 1964; international politics; monthly; Dir. GIORGIO GIOVANNONI.

Nuovi Argomenti: Rome, Via Mangili 15; f. 1953; Liberal; quarterly; Editors ALBERTO MORAVIA, ALBERTO CAROCCI.

Oggi: Milan, Via Civitavecchia 102; f. 1945; topical, literary; illustrated; weekly; Editor VITTORIO BUTTAFARSE; circ. 743,206.

Panorama: Milan, Via Bianca di Savoia 20; f. 1962; current affairs; weekly; Editor L. SECHI.

La Parola del Passato, Rivista di Studi Antichi: Naples, Via Carducci 57-59; f. 1946; every two months; Editor GAETANO MACCHIAROLI.

Il Ponte: Florence, La Nuova Italia, Via Giacomini 8; f. 1945; politics and literature; monthly; Editor ENZO ENRIQUES AGNOLETTI.

Rinascita: 00186 Rome, Via d'Araceli 13; Communist; weekly; Dir. ALFREDO REICHLIN; Chief Editor BRUNO SCHACHERL.

Selezione dal Reader's Digest: Milan, Via Alserio 10, monthly.

Lo Specchio: Rome, Via XX Settembre 1; topical weekly.

Successo: Milan, Via Aldo Palazzi 18, 20092 Cinisello; monthly; financial; Italian and international editions; Dir. ARTURO TOFANELLI.

Tempo: Milan 5, via S. Valeria; f. 1938; illustrated weekly; topical; Man. Editor ANTONIO ALBERTI; circ. 230,000.

Volksbote: Bolzano, Via Museo 42; organ of the Südtiroler Volkspartei; German language.

RELIGION

Città di Vita: Florence, Piazza Santa Croce 16; f. 1946, religious review intended to encourage laymen in the

study of theology; every two months; Dir. P. MASSIMILIANO ROSITO, O.F.M. Conv.

Il Fuoco: Rome, Via Giacinto Carini 28; art, literature, science, philosophy, psychology, theology; every two months; Editor M. BOLZONELLO.

Humanitas: 25100 Brescia, Via G. Rosa 71; f. 1946; religion, philosophy, science, politics, history, sociology, literature, etc.; monthly; Dir. STEFANO MINELLI.

Protestantesimo: 00193 Rome, Via Pietro Cossa 42; f. 1946; theology and current problems, book reviews; quarterly; Prof. Dr. VITTORIO SUBILIA.

La Rivista del Clero Italiano: Milan, Largo Gemelli 1; f. 1920; monthly.

Rivista di Storia della Chiesa in Italia: Herder Editrice e Libreria, Piazza Montecitorio 117-120, 00186 Roma; f. 1947; twice a year.

Rivista di Storia e Letteratura Religiosa: 50100 Florence, Casella Postale 66; f. 1965; religious history and literature; every 4 months; Editors F. BOLGIANI, E. PASSERIN D'ENTREVES, M. PELLEGRINO.

Scuola Cattolica: Seminario Venegono Inf., Varese; f. 1873; science of religion; every two months; Dir. Sec. ANTONIO RIMOLDI.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Archivio per le Scienze Mediche: Turin, Corso Bramante 83-85; medical science; monthly.

L'Atlante: 20149 Milan, Via Mose Bianchi 6; Istituto Geografico di Agostini; geography; monthly.

L'Automobile: 00198 Rome, Viale Regina Margherita 279; f. 1945; motor mechanics; monthly; Dir. DARIO BALDI; circ. 1,100,000.

Fonderia: Milan, Via G. Uberti 13; f. 1952; foundry techniques; monthly.

Gazzetta Medica Italiana: Turin, Corso Bramante 83-85; medical science; monthly.

Il Giornale dell'Officina: Milan, Via G. Uberti 13; f. 1956; metalworking production; monthly.

L'Italia Agricola: Rome, Via Yser 14; f. 1864; circ. 20,000; agriculture; monthly; Dir. BORIS FISCHETTI.

Macchine: Milan, Via G. Uberti 13; f. 1946; machine technics; monthly.

Meccanica: 20133 Milan, Piazza L. da Vinci 32; Journal of Italian Association of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics; quarterly; Dir. EMILIO MASSA.

Minerva Medica: Turin, Corso Bramante 83-85; medical science; twice a week.

Il Montanaro d'Italia—Monti e Boschi: 40139 Bologna, Via Emilia Levante 31; f. 1950; ecology and forestry; bi-monthly; Publisher EDAGRICOLE; Editor LUCIO SUSMEL; circ. 12,000.

Motor: Rome, Piazzale Belle Arti 6; f. 1942; motor mechanics; twice a month; Dir. SERGIO FAVIA DEL CORE; circ. 120,000.

Physis: 50100 Florence, Casella Postale 66; f. 1959; history of science; quarterly; Editors V. CAPPELLI, L. CAVINI, F. OGLIARI, V. RONCHI.

Quattrosoldi: Milan, Via Monte di Pietà 15; f. 1961; economics; monthly; Editor GIANNI MAZZOCCHI; circ. 480,000.

La Rivista dei Combustibili: 20097 S. Donato Milanese, Viale de Gasperi 3; fuels review; monthly; Dir. Prof. ALBERTO GIRELLI.

Revista Geografica Italiana: Florence, Via Laura 48; f. 1881, geographical quarterly review; Editors GIUSEPPE BARRI, PIERO INNOCENTI, MARIO OSTOLANI, ROBERTO PRACCHI.

ITALY

Rivista Italiana del Petrolio: Rome, Via Aventina 19; oil and petroleum; monthly; daily supplement. *Staffetta quotidiana*; Dir. GOFFREDO COZZI.

Trancitura e Stampaggio: Milan, Via G. Uberti 13; f. 1964; metal shearing and forming; 8 a year.

Trattamenti e Finitura: Milan, Via G. Uberti 13; f. 1961; metal treatment and finishing; 8 a year.

WOMEN'S PUBLICATIONS

Confidenze: 20122 Milan, Via Bianca di Savoia 20; weekly; published by Mondadori Editore.

Grazia: 20122 Milan, Via Bianca di Savoia 20; f. 1938; weekly; Dir. ANDREINA VANNI.

Intimità: 20122 Milan, Via Borgogna 5; weekly published by Cino del Duca.

Mille Idee per la Donna: 20132 Milan, Via Civitavecchia 102; monthly published by Rizzoli Editore.

MISCELLANEOUS

Annali della Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa: Pisa, Scuola Normale Superiore; f. 1871; mathematics, philosophy, philology, history, literature; quarterly; Editor (Mathematics) Prof. GUIDO STAMPACCHIA; Editor (literature and philosophy) Prof. GIUSEPPE NENCI.

Comunità Mediterranea: 00196 Rome, Lungotevere Flaminio 34; legal; quarterly; Editor Avv. ENRICO NOUNÈ.

Cooperazione Educativa: La Nuova Italia, C.P. 183, 50100 Florence; f. 1925; education; monthly; Dir. ALDO PETTINI.

Israel: 00195 Rome, Largo Don Morosini 1; f. 1916; cultural; Jewish; weekly; Editor C. A. VITERBO.

Il Maestro: Rome, Clivo Monte del Gallo 50; f. 1945; Catholic teachers' magazine; fortnightly; Dir. RITA LUDOVICO; circ. 70,000.

Quattroruote: Milan, Via del Ghisallo 20; f. 1956; monthly; motoring; Editor GIANNI MAZZOCCHI; circ. 322,000.

Qui Touring: Touring Club Italiano, Milan, 10 Corso Italia; f. 1971; travel, art, geography; monthly; Editor FRANCO BRAMBILLA.

Radiocorriere TV: 00187 Rome, Via del Babuino 9; RAI official guide to radio and television programmes; weekly; Dir. CORRADO GUERZONI.

Rivista Critica di Storia della Filosofia: Florence, Piazza Indipendenza 29; f. 1946; philosophy; quarterly; Editor Prof. MARIO DAL PRA.

Scuola e Città: 00195 Rome, Viale Carso 44-46; f. 1951; education; monthly; Prof. Editor ERNESTO CODIGNOLA.

PUBLISHERS

There are over 1,000 publishing houses in Italy. Most of them operate on a very small scale.

BARI

De Donato Editore: novels, essays, sociology, literary criticism, politics, law.

Giuseppe Laterza Figli: Via Dante 51, 70121; f. 1889; history, literature, philosophy, politics, economics; Gen. Man. FRANCO LATERZA.

The Press, Publishers

NEWS AGENCIES

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA): 00187 Rome, Via della Dataria 94; f. 1945; 14 regional offices in Italy and 69 branches all over the world; Service in Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, English; Chair. GIANNI GRANZOTTO; Gen. Man. PAOLO de PALMA; Chief Editor SERGIO LEPRI.

Agonzia Agit: Rome, Via Sommacampagna 47; Rome, Via del Traforo 146; general news service; service in English, French, German, Spanish for foreign papers; Man. Dir. ANTONIO LEZZA.

Agenzia Astra: Trieste; sub-offices in Rome and Milan; f. 1947; Dir. DELL'ANTONIO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Rome

Agencia EFE (Spain): Via Campo Marzio 34; Man. JOSÉ LUIS MARTINEZ MARTIN.

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Piazza Santi-Apostoli 53; Bureau Chief PAUL MICHEL VILLA.

Associated Press (U.S.A.): Piazza Grazioli 5, 00186; Bureau Chief DENNIS F. REDMONT.

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (Czechoslovakia): Via Bevagna 114.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Germany): Via Propaganda 27; Corr. HORST STANKOWSKI.

Novosti (U.S.S.R.): Via Clitunno 34, 00198; Chief of Bureau IVAN N. BOCHAROV.

Reuters: Via della Dataria 94, 00187.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Via Propaganda 27; Manager for Italy JULIUS B. HUMI.

The following are also represented: ADN, CNA, Jiji Press, Kyodo News Agency, Prensa Latina, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Associazione della Stampa Estera in Italia: Rome, Via della Mercede 55; Pres. PATRICK SMITH; Sec. JOUNI LILJA.

Federazione Nazionale della Stampa Italiana: Rome, Corso Vittorio Emanuele 349/5; f. 1877; 12,000 mems.; 14 affiliated unions; Pres. PAOLO MURIALDI.

Federazione Italiana Editori Giornali: Rome, Via Piemonte 64; Milan, Via Petrarca 6; f. 1950; 219 mems.; Pres. GIANNI GRANZOTTO; association of newspaper proprietors.

Unione Stampa Periodica Italiana: Rome, Via Po 102; 4,000 mems.; Pres. Dott. ERNESTO REDAELLI; Sec.-Gen. GIAN DOMENICO ZUCCALA.

BOLOGNA

Edizioni Calderini: Via Emilia Levante 31, 40139; f. 1955; school books, biology, navigation, medicine, sport, technical, science, architecture, manuals; Dir. S. PERDISA.

Casa Editrice Capitol-Dischi: Via Minghetti 6, 40057 Cadriano di Granarolo Emilia; f. 1956; children's fiction, text-books, dictionaries, atlases, educational films and records; Man. Dir. Gr. Uff. ANTONIO MALPIERO.

ITALY

Publishers

Cappelli Licinio Nuova S.p.A.: Via Marsili 9; f. 1851; medical science, history, politics, literature; Man. Dir. GIUSEPPE MILANO; Editor UMBERTO MAGRINI.

Edagricole: Via Emilia Levante 31, 40139; f. 1940; text-books, manuals and periodicals on agriculture and horticulture, breeding, poultry, foods; Pres. Prof. L. PERDISA.

Arnaldo Forni Editore: Via Gramsci 164, 40010 Sala Bolognese; general; Dirs. A. BESUTTI, A. POGGIALI.

Malipiero S.p.A.: Via Liguria 12-14, 40064 Ozzano Emilia; f. 1969; albums and books for children and young people, dictionaries, pocket dictionaries, stamp albums, etc.; Editorial Dir. DONATO MALIPIERO.

Società Editrice Il Mulino: Via S. Stefano 6, 40125; f. 1954; politics, history, philosophy, religion, social sciences, linguistics, literary criticism, psychology; Gen. Man. GIOVANNI EVANGELISTI.

Nicola Zanichelli: Via Irnerio 34, 40126; f. 1859; educational, history, literature, philosophy, science, technical books, law, politics, medicine and economics; Gen. Man. Dott. GIOVANNI ENRIQUES.

BRESCIA

Editrice La Scuola S.p.A.: Via Cadorna 11; f. 1904; magazines, books, educational aids for schools and universities, children's fiction; Chair. Dott. Ing. PAOLO PERONI; Man. Dir. Dott. Ing. ADOLFO LOMBARDI.

FLORENCE

G. Barbera Editore: Via Gioberti 34; f. 1854; psychology; literature, science, law; Dir. Dott. SERGIO GIUNTI.

Bemporad-Marzocco: Via Vincenzo Gioberti 34; f. 1840; children's books, text-books; Man. Dir. Dott. RENATO GIUNTI.

Bonacchi: Via dei Rustici 5, 50122; guide books, art.

Le Monnier: Via Scipione Ammirato 100, 50136; f. 1836; academic and cultural books, text-books, fiction, dictionaries; Man. Dir. Dott. ARRIGO PAOLETTI.

La Nuova Italia Editrice: Via Antonio Giacomini 8, 50132; f. 1926; philosophy, philology, education, history, politics, belles-lettres, art, music, and science; Man. Dirs. Dott. TRISTANO CODIGNOLA, MARIO CASALINI.

Casa Editrice Leo S. Olschki: Casella Postale 66, 50100; f. 1886; humanities; Man. ALESSANDRO OLSCHKI.

Casa Editrice A. Salani: Via Cittadella 7; f. 1862; religious, children's books; Gen. Man. Dott. RENZO PAPI.

Edizioni Remo Sandron: Via L.C. Farini 10; f. 1839; text-books; Pres. Avv. E. MULINACCI.

G. C. Sansoni: Viale Mazzini 46, 50132; f. 1873; art, archaeology, literature, philology, philosophy, essays, science, social sciences, natural sciences, history, pocket books, magazines; Man. Dir. FEDERICO GENTILE; Gen. Man. GIOVANNI GENTILE, Jr.

Vallecchi Editore: Via Gino Capponi 26, 50121; f. 1913; contemporary literature, art, fiction, history, philosophy and children's books; Pres. and Gen. Man. LOBONICO BEVILACQUA.

GENOA

Libreria degli Studi (formerly L.U.P.A.): Via Balbi 42; f. 1943; textbooks, fine arts; Dir. MARIO BOZZI.

MESSINA

Accademia di Cultura Africana: Via Pelagia 420, 08100, f. 1920; Gen. Man. Conte Prof. ANGELO POCOBELLI.

MILAN

Accademia di Filologia Classica: Via Marazzani 12; f. 1920; philology; Gen. Man. Conte Prof. MARIO POCOBELLI.

Accademia di Scienze Lettere Arti: Via Marazzani 12, 20132; f. 1919; Gen. Man. Duca Prof. MARIO DI SIBARI.

Adelphi Edizioni: Via G. Brentano 2, 20121; f. 1962; classics, philosophy, art, psychology, religion and fiction; Gen. Man. LUCIANO FOA.

"All'Insegna del Pesce d'Oro": Via Melzi d'Eril 6; f. 1936; art, literature.

Casa Editrice Ambrosiana: Via Frua 6, 20146; f. 1940; medical, technical, scientific; Gen. Man. Rag. ENRICO BRAMBILLA.

Editrice Ancora: Via G. B. Niccolini 8, 20154; f. 1935; religions, educational; *Vita Consacrata*; Dir. LINO TAGLIABUE.

Franco Angeli, Editore: Casella Postale 4294, 20100; f. 1956; general; Gen. Man. Dott. FRANCO ANGELI.

Ariel: Viale Montenero 78; f. 1923; illustrated monographs, rare books, facsimiles; Dir. DARDO BATTAGLINI.

L'Ariete: Piazza Castello 11, 20121; f. 1961; belles lettres, religious and cultural books; Gen. Man. Cav. ELENA TESSADRI.

Arte Lombarda: Via Lovanio 4, 20121; f. 1974; art and architecture; *Arte Lombarda* twice a year; Man. Prof. MARIA LUISA GATTI PERER.

Arti Grafiche, Editrici V. Colonnello & C.: Via Giuriati 17; f. 1931; literature, drama, fiction; Dir. VINCENZO COLONNELLO.

Baldini & Castoldi: Via Guercino 10; f. 1896; memoirs, fiction, children's books; Dir. Dr. ENRICO CASTOLDI.

Bianchi Giovini: Via Goito 5; f. 1942; cultural works, literature, encyclopaedias; Dir. UGO BIANCA.

Valentino Bompiani & C.: Via Pisacane 26, 20129; f. 1929; literature, philosophy, art, science, encyclopaedias; Pres. VALENTINO BOMPIANI; Man. Dir. LEO PAOLAZZI.

Edizioni del Borghese: Corso di Porta Vittoria 32; f. 1950; art, literature, history, politics, philosophy, fiction; Dir. CLAUDIO QUARANTOTTO.

Bramante Editrice: Via G. Biancardi 1 bis, 20152; f. 1961; art, history, military, encyclopaedias, music; Man. Dir. Dr. GUIDO CERIOTTI.

Capriolo e Massimino: Via Carlo Poma 7; f. 1835; science, literature, encyclopaedias; Dir. JAMES ANTHONY WALSH.

Carisch: Via General Fara 39; f. 1884; music and musico-logy; records; Dir. SANDRO GALLI.

Cavallotti Editori: Viale Umbria 54; f. 1945; history, fiction, biography; Dir. Dr. GABRILO CAVALLOTTI.

Casa Editrice Ceschina: Via Castelmorone 15, 20129; f. 1925; dictionaries, encyclopaedias, art, literature, reference books; Gen. Man. SEVERINO PAGANI.

Casa Editrice Ciancimino: Via Fontana 16; f. 1936; encyclopaedias and technical books for mechanical, electrical and radio industries; Dir. MICHELE CIANCIMINO.

Edizioni di Comunità: Via Manzoni 12, 20121; f. 1946; philosophy, religion, politics, economics, town planning, architecture, arts, sociology; Dir. Dr. RENZO ZOFFI.

Fratelli Fabbri Editore: Via Mecenate 40; f. 1906; books and periodicals for children's book trade, educational books and periodicals, literature, art, and encyclopaedias; Gen. Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. GEORGIO MANFRA.

- Giangiacomo Feltrinelli Editore:** Via Andegari 6; f. 1954; fiction, non-fiction, pocket books, juvenile, science, technology, history, literature, political science, philosophy, reprint editions of periodicals.
- Garzanti Editore-Milano** (formerly Treves): Via Senato 25; f. 1861; literature, art, history, politics, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, scholastic and children's books; Publisher Dr. LIVIO GARZANTI; Chair. Ing. GUGLIELMO MAGATH; Man. Dir. MARIO CANDIANI.
- Görlisch:** Viale Tunisia 10, 20124; f. 1927; technical and scientific, architecture and interior decoration; Dir. P. BATTAGLINI.
- Ulrico Hoepli:** Via Ulrico Hoepli 5, 20121; f. 1870; technical, scientific and school books, encyclopaedias; Dirs. ULRICO HOEPLI, GIANNI HOEPLI, U. C. HOEPLI.
- Etas Kompass Periodici Tecnici:** Via Mantegna 6, 20154; reference, law, medicine, general and social science, technical books and periodicals; Man. Dir. ALDO LANZA.
- Edizioni Labor:** Viale Beatrice d'Este 34, 20122; f. 1934; encyclopaedias, art, history, children's books, religion; Gen. Mans. ERCOLE ERCOLI, Dott. GIANCARLO AGAZZI.
- Longanesi e C.:** Via Borghetto 5, 20122; f. 1946; science, history, philosophy, politics, fiction, art and children's books; Pres. MARIO MONTI.
- Editrice Massimo:** Corso di Porta Romana 122, 20122; f. 1951; fiction, general culture, philosophy, pedagogy, theology, school texts; Gen. Man. Dott. CESARE CRESPI.
- Aldo Martello Editore:** Piazza del Liberty 4; f. 1936; art, fiction, psychology, education, chemistry, mathematics; Dirs. A. MARTELLO, A. RAIDLER.
- Arnoldo Mondadori Editore:** Via Bianca di Savoia 12; f. 1912; literature, fiction, politics, science, philosophy, children's books; Man. Dir. SERGIO POLILLO.
- Ugo Mursia Editore:** Via Tadino 29, 20124; f. 1922; general fiction and non-fiction, text-books, children's books; Gen. Man. Dott. UGO MURISIA.
- Nuova Accademia Editrice:** Via Mario Pagano 65; f. 1946; books on general culture; Dir. ORLANDO CIBELLI.
- Editore dall'Oglio:** Via Santa Croce 20/2, 20122; f. 1925; general literature, biography, history, fiction; Gen. Man. BRUNO ROMANO.
- Casa Editrice Piccoli:** Via Rosellini 12, 20124; f. 1940; children's books, painting, juvenile; Man. OLIVIERO DOLCI.
- L. di G. Pirola:** Via Comelico 24; f. 1781; Pres. Rag. LUIGI ATTILIO BOSISIO.
- La Prora:** Via Telesio 4, 20145; f. 1959; text-books; Gen. Man. LEOPOLDO SANTI.
- Ricciardi Riccardo, Editore:** Via Gerolamo Morone 3; 20121; f. 1907; classics, philology, history, literature; Gen. Man. Dott. MAURIZIO MATTIOLI.
- Ricordi & C., G.:** Via Berchet 2; f. 1808; academic, art, music; Pres. N. H. CARLO ORIGONI; Vice-Pres. Dr. EUGENIO CLAUSETTI; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. Dr. GUIDO RIGNANO.
- Rizzoli Editore:** Via Civitavecchia 102, 20132; f. 1929; Chair. ANDREA RIZZOLI; Man. Dir. ANGELO RIZZOLI; newspapers, magazines and books.
- Editrice Scientifica:** Via Ariberto 20, 20123; f. 1949; university publications in chemistry and medicine; Dirs. Dotts. LEONARDA and GUIDO GUADAGNI.
- Edizioni Scolastiche Mondadori:** Via Pompeo Litta 5, 20122; f. 1946; text-books, dictionaries, audio-visual aids, educational books; Man. Dir. RICCARDO MONDADORI; Dir. ROBERTA MONDADORI.
- Selezione dal Reader's Digest S.p.A.:** Via Alserio 10, 20159; f. 1948; educational, reference, general interest; Man. Dir. BRANDOLINO BRANDOLINI D'ADDA.
- Carlo Signorelli:** Via Siusi 7-20132; commerce, technology, children's books, dictionaries.
- Sonzogno:** Via Lucini 8 and Galleria S. Carlo 2; f. 1861; books, papers and periodicals of popular culture; Dir. LIVIO MATARELLI.
- La Sorgente:** Via Garofalo 44; f. 1935; children's books; Man. Dir. Dr. GIORGIO VIGNATI.
- Sugar Co Edizioni:** Viale Tunisia 41, 20124; f. 1956; fiction, biography, history, philosophy; Dir. MASSIMO PINI.
- Tamburini Editore:** Via Pascoli 55, 20133; f. 1868; scientific, architectural, and technical books; Chair. and Man. Dir. GIANNI TAMBURINI; Man. Editor Dr. SERGIO GUIDA.
- Trevisini Luigi:** Via Tito Livio 12; f. 1849; textbooks and general literature; Dir. ENRICO TREVISINI.
- Antonio Vallardi:** Via Senato 25; f. 1822; encyclopaedias, dictionaries, illustrated books for young people, historical atlas, guides, tourist books, textbooks; Dir. LUCIANO SCHINETTI.
- Francesco Vallardi:** Via Cesare da Sesto 15, 20123; f. 1840; medical, legal, cultural, encyclopaedias; Man. Dir. Dott. GIANFRANCO VALLARDI.
- G. Valsecchi Editore:** Via Agnello 8; f. 1944; children's books, drama, fiction.
- Vita e Pensiero:** Largo A. Gemelli 1, 20123; f. 1918; publisher to the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart; cultural, scientific books and magazines.

NAPLES

Casa Editrice de Simone di Nadya de Simone: Via Benedetto Croce 38; f. 1899; science, law, literature; Dir. Dr. ARNALDO DE SIMONE.

Casa Editrice V. Idelson: Via Alcide De Gasperi 55; f. 1911; science, medicine, surgery; Dir. FEDERICO GNOCCHI.

Liguori Editore: Via Mezzocannone 19; f. 1946; linguistics, mathematics, engineering, economics, law, etc; Man. Dir. Dott. ROLANDO LIGUORI.

Gaetano Macchiaroli Editore: Via Carducci 55-59; archaeology, classical studies, history, philosophy, political science.

Società Editrice Napoletana: Corso Umberto I 34, 80138; f. 1973; art, poetry, literature, history; Dir. Avv. A. DE DOMINICIS.

NOVARA

Istituto Geografico De Agostini: Corso della Vittoria 91; geography, maps, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, art, literature, text-books, science.

PADUA

CEDAM—Casa Editrice Dottor Antonio Milani: Via Jappelli 5, 35100; f. 1902; law, economics, political and social sciences, engineering, science, medicine, literature, philosophy, text-books; Dirs. ANTONIO MILANI, CARLO PORTA.

Gregoriana, Casa Editrice del Seminario: Via Roma 13; f. 1684; *Lexicon Totius Latinitatis*, religion, philosophy, social studies; Dir. CLAUDIO FASOLO.

Zannoni e Figlio, Libreria Editrice Internazionale: Corso Garibaldi 14; f. 1919; medicine, technical books, law, scholastic books, philosophy, miscellaneous; Dir. Rag. MARIO ZANNONI.

ROME

- Ausonia:** Viale dei Primi 27; f. 1919; text-books; Pres. E. LUCCHINI; Gen. Man. G. LUCCHINI.
- A.V.E. (Anonima Veritas Editrice):** Via Aurelia 481, 00165; f. 1935; theology, sociology, pedagogy, psychology, essays, school text books; Man. Dir. ANTONIO SANTANGELO.
- Carlo Bestetti, Edizioni d'Arte:** Via dei Greci 43, 00187; f. 1947; art and editions de luxe.
- Vito Bianco Editore:** Via in Arcione 71, 00100; various, especially marine publications; Chair. Dott. VITO BIANCO.
- E. Calzono:** Via del Collegio Romano 9; f. 1872; art; archaeology, philosophy, science, religion, economics; Dir. Dr. RICCARDO GAMBERINI MONGENET.
- Editrice Ciranna:** Via Gioberti 7, Latina; f. 1940; school text-books; Man. Dir. LIDIA FABIANO.
- Edizioni Cremonese:** Via della Croce 77, 00187; f. 1929; scholastic, mathematical, technical and philosophical works; Dir. Dr. ALBERTO STIANI.
- Armando Curcio Editore:** Via Corsica 4, 00198; f. 1928; encyclopaedias, classics, history, science, art; Chair. Dr. ALFREDO CURCIO; Man. Dir. LUCIANO DELMIRANI.
- Editrice Dante Alighieri (Albrighi, Segati & C.):** Lungotevere Prati 22; f. 1895; school text-books, science and general culture; Pres. Avv. VICO PELLIZZARI.
- I Diritti della Scuola:** Via Flaminia 133; f. 1899; review of primary schools and teachers; Dir. C. AGOSTINO MARUCCI; Editor DANIELE TONA.
- Editoriale Arte e Storia:** Via Pietro Cossa 3, 00193; f. 1943; philosophy, law, actuarial mathematics, narrative, cinema, school text-books; Chair. Avv. LUIGI DE POMPEIS; Man. Dir. VERA ZAMPA.
- Edizioni Studium (Vita Nova, Soc. p. Azioni):** Via Crescenzo 63, 00193 Roma; f. 1973; philosophy, literature, sociology, pedagogy, religion, economics, law, science, history, psychology; periodical *Studium*.
- Edizioni Europa:** Via G.B. Martini 6; f. 1944; essays, literature, art, history, politics, etc.; Chair. Prof. PIER FAUSTO PALUMBO.
- Le Edizioni del Lavoro:** Via G. B. Martini 6; f. 1945; history, politics, economics, philology, sociology, periodicals; Chair. Prof. PIER FAUSTO PALUMBO.
- Edizioni Mediterranee:** Via Flaminia 158, 00196; f. 1953; art, fiction, sport, psychology, etc.; Gen. Man. GIOVANNI CANONICO.
- Guida Monaci S.p.A.:** Via Francesco Crispi 10, 00187; f. 1870; commercial and industrial directories; publishes *Annuario Generale Italiano*, *Annuario Amministrativo Italiano*, *Annuario Sanitario*, *Agenda* (yearly); Dir. ALBERTO ZAPPONINI.
- Palombi Fratelli:** Via dei Gracchi 181; f. 1904; general and foreign literature, art.
- Edizioni Paoline:** Via Alessandro Severo 58, 00145; f. 1914; religious; Gen. Man. Don LUIGI ZANONI.
- Istituto Poligrafico dello Stato:** Piazza Verdi 10, 00100; f. 1928; State publishing house (Italian State Stationery Office); art books and reproductions.
- Jandi Sapi Editori:** Via Crescenzo 62; f. 1941; industrial and legal publications; Dir. Dr. FRANCO VOLPINI.
- Angelo Signorelli Editore:** Via Paola Falconieri 84; f. 1911; science, general literature, textbooks, Chair. OLIVIERO ALPA.
- Tumminelli Editore Stampatore:** Viale Università 38, Città Universitaria; f. 1933; Italian and foreign classics, art books, university textbooks, encyclopaedias and dictionaries, magazines; Man. Dir. ROBERTO TUMMINELLI.

STRESA

- Sodalitas:** Centro Internazionale Studi Rosminiani, 28049; f. 1906; philosophy, theology, *Rivista Rosminiana* (quarterly); Dir. Prof. PIER PAOLO OTTONELLO.

TURIN

- Editrice L'Artist Modern:** Via Garibaldi 59; f. 1901; art; Dir. F. NELVA.
- Editore Boringhieri S.p.A.:** Corso Vittorio Emanuele 86, 10100; f. 1957; philosophy and sciences; Chair. CARLO CARACCIOLLO; Man. Dir. PAOLO BORINGHIERI.
- Borla Editore:** Via Aosta, 26-28, Leumann; f. 1863; religion, philosophy, psychoanalysis, ethnology, literature, novels for teenagers; Man. Dir. CARLO FELICE BORLA.
- Giulio Einaudi Editore:** Via Umberto Biancamano, C.P. 245, 10121; f. 1933; fiction, classics, general; Gen. Man. GIULIO EINAUDI.
- Giorgio Giappichelli:** Via Vasco 2; f. 1921; University publications on literature, law, economics, politics and sociology.
- S. Lattes & C.:** Via Confienza 6; f. 1893; technical, text-books; Chair. Prof. PAOLO GRECO.
- Levrotto & Bella, Libreria Editrice Universitaria:** Corso Vittorio Emanuele II, 28; f. 1914; University text-books; Dir. GIOVANNI LEVROTTO.
- Loescher Editore:** Via Vittorio Amadeo 18, 10121; f. 1867; school text-books, general literature, academic books; Man. Dir. MAURIZIO PAVIA.
- Marietti:** Via Legnano 23, 10128 (br. at Largo Card. A. Galamini 7, 00165, Rome); f. 1820; publishers and printers to the Holy See; science, liturgical works and textbooks; Dir. Dr. GIAN PIERO MARIETTI.
- Edizioni Minerva Medica:** Corso Bramante 83-85, 10126; medical books and journals; Dir. T. OLIARO.
- Edizioni Paoline:** Corso Regina Margherita 1, 10100; f. 1914; religion, history, psychology, science, fiction, children's books, encyclopaedias, dictionaries.
- G. B. Petrini, Casa Editrice:** Corso Trapani 48; f. 1872; school text-books; Dir. LUIGI POLLEDRO.
- Pozzo Gros Monti S.p.A.:** Via Brofferio 3; f. 1868; *Orario Generale delle Ferrovie dello Stato*, and other official publications; Dir. LUIGI FERRARI ARDIGINI.
- Rosenberg & Sellier, Casa Editrice-Libreria Internazionale Commissionaria:** Via Andrea Doria 14, 10123; f. 1883; philology, social sciences, philosophy; Props. UGO GIANNI ROSENBERG, ELVI ROSENBERG.
- Società Editrice Internazionale (S.E.I.):** Corso Regina Margherita 176, 10152; f. 1908, text-books, fiction, art, literature, philosophy, children's books, etc.; Man. Dir. Dr. GIAN NICOLA PIVANO.
- Unione Tipografico-Editrice Torinese (U.T.E.T.):** Corso Raffaello 28, 10125; f. 1795; University and specialized editions on history, geography, art, literature, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, etc.; Pres. Dott. GIANNI MERLINI.

TRENTO

- G.B. Monauni:** Via Mancini 141, 38100; f. 1725; miscellaneous; Man. Dir. Dott. G. B. MONAUNI.

VICENZA

- Neri Pozza Editore:** Ponte San Michele 13; art and fiction.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

- Associazione Italiana Editori:** 24 Foro Buonaparte, 20121 Milan, Pres. Dott. GIANNI MERLINI, Dir. Dott. GIULIO EINAUDI, Achille OBENZIGANO, Giuseppe VILLA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Broadcasting in Italy is a state monopoly. Since 1974, however, restrictions on local private cable-television services and relaying foreign television programmes have been relaxed. In April 1975 a law was passed designed to guarantee the political independence of the RAI and the objectivity of its news coverage. Notably, the new law seeks to increase the autonomy of the two television channels and to reinforce parliamentary supervision of programme planning. Over 1,000 private local radio stations have begun broadcasting since a court case in 1975 established the right of every citizen to free local information.

Radiotelevisione Italiana (RAI-TV): 00195 Rome, Viale Mazzini 14; a joint stock company, responsible to the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, to which are ceded all radio and television rights; a permanent parliamentary commission of senators and deputies from all political groups formulates general guidelines for programmes and oversees the administration of RAI; an administrative council elected by the parliamentary commission itself elects the Director-General; Pres. Prof. BENIAMINO FINOCCHIARO; Vice-Pres. Prof. GIAN PIERO ORSELLO; Dir.-Gen. Dott. MICHELE PRINCIPE.

RADIO

Transmitters (1974): 128 medium-wave, 10 short-wave, 1 long-wave and 1,889 frequency modulation transmitters.

In 1975 there were 12,817,545 radio receivers.

Programmes: National Programme (general), Second Programme (recreational), Third Programme (educational); there are also regional programmes in Italian and in the languages of ethnic minorities.

FOREIGN AND OVERSEAS SERVICE (Radio Roma)

Broadcasts in Albanian, Amharic, Arabic, Bulgarian, Czech, Danish, English, Esperanto, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Serbo-Croat, Slovak, Slovene, Somali, Spanish, Swedish, Turkish and Ukrainian; broadcasts to Africa, the Americas, Australia, Europe, Japan, the Near East and South Asia.

TELEVISION

Transmitters (1974): 1,234 transmitters.

In 1975 there were 12,102,654 television licences.

There are two television channels, the National Programme and the Second Programme. Between them they carry some 200 hours of advertising annually. There are local programmes in Italian and also in German for the Alto Adige.

Colour television is to be introduced using the PAL system.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in lire)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banca d'Italia: Rome, Via Nazionale 91; f. 1893; cap. 300m.; res. 120,056m. (Dec. 1976); Gov. Dr. PAOLO BAFFI; Dir.-Gen. MARIO ERCOLANI; Deputy Dirs.-Gen. CARLO CIAMPI, MARIO SARCINELLI; 97 brs.; since 1926 the Bank has had the sole right to issue notes in Italy; publs. *Bulletin of the Research Dept.* (quarterly), *Bulletin of the Supervisory Dept.* (quarterly).

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banca Cattolica del Veneto S.p.A.: 36100 Vicenza, Via S. Corona, 25; f. 1892; cap. 8,525m.; res. 54,289m. (Dec. 1975); Chair. Dr. MASSIMO SPADA; Man. Dir. VAHAN PASARGIKLIAN; 182 brs.

Banca Commerciale Italiana: Milan, Piazza della Scala 6; f. 1894; cap. 60,000m.; res. 27,000m. (Dec. 1976); Chair. Dott. INNOCENZO MONTI; Man. Dirs. Dott. ANTONIO MONTI, Dott. FRANCESCO CINGANO; 330 brs., including brs. in Abu Dhabi, Cairo, Chicago, London, Los Angeles, New York, Tokyo, São Paulo and Singapore.

Banca d'America e d'Italia: 20121 Milan, Via Manzoni 5; f. 1917; cap. 6,370m.; res. 71,276m. (Dec. 1975); Chair. Dott. ANGELO COSTA; Man. Dir. ANTONIO TONELLO; 85 brs.

Banca per Finanziamenti a Medio e Lungo Termine S.p.A. (INTERBANCA): Milan, Corso Venezia 56; cap. 18,000m.; res. 31,127m. (Dec. 1976); Chair. Dr. ENRICO AILLAUD; Gen. Man. CIAMPAOLO FINARDI.

Banca del Friuli S.p.A.: 33100 Udine, Via Vittorio Veneto 20; f. 1872; cap. 3,000m.; res. 18,600m.; Pres. Dott. GIOVANNI BATTISTA SPEZZOTTI; Gen. Man. Dott. LORENZO SCARPIS.

Banca del Fucino: Rome, Via Tomacelli 106; f. 1923; cap. 1,500m.; res. 537m.; Pres. S.E. PRINCE OF TORLONIA; 10 brs.

Banca Morgan Vonwiller and C. S.p.A.: 20123 Milan, Via Armadori 14; f. 1819; cap. 2,500m.; res. 6,227m. (Dec. 1976); Chair. L. LEONE; Man. Dir. C. ANDRIGHETTI.

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro: Rome, Via Vittorio Veneto 119; f. 1913; cap. 60,000m.; res. 285,922m. (Dec. 1975); Chair. of the Board Prof. ANTIGONO DONATI; Gen. Man. Prof. ALBERTO FERRARI; 285 brs., including London, New York and Madrid.

Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura: Rome, Via Salaria 231; f. 1921; cap. and res. 93,928m.; dep. 4,534,782m. (Dec. 1976); Chair. Count GIOVANNI AULETTA ARMENISE; Man. Dirs. G. GAMBARARA, U. QUARANTA; 142 brs.

Banca Nazionale delle Comunicazioni: 00187 Rome, Via Abruzzi 10; f. 1927; cap. 3,143m.; res. 26,285m. (Dec. 1975); Pres. Dr. GIUSEPPE CADARIO; Gen. Man. Dr. VINCENZO MARIANI; 27 brs.

Banca Popolare di Bergamo: 24100 Bergamo, Piazza Vittorio Veneto, 8; f. 1869; co-operative bank; cap. and res. 58,114m.; dep. 1,542,122m. (June 1977); Pres. Avv. LORENZO SUARDI; Gen. Man. Dr. GAETANO GIULINATTI; 96 brs.

Banca Popolare di Cremona: Cremona, Via Cesare Battisti 14; f. 1865; cap. 1,499m.; res. 9,319m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. Avv. FRANCESCO FROSI; Man. Dir. FRANCO CARNIGLIA; 25 brs.

Banca Popolare di Milano: 20121 Milan, Piazza Meda 4; f. 1865; cap. 6,224m.; res. 128,301m. (Dec. 1975); Chair. Prof. PIERO SCHLESINGER; Gen. Man. G. CIAPPARELLI; 88 brs. and agencies.

Banca Popolare di Novara: Novara, Via Negroni 12; f. 1871; co-operative bank; cap. 6,849m.; res. 100,927m. (Dec. 1976); Chair. Avv. ROBERTO DI TIERI; Man. Dir. Rag. LINO VENINI; 333 brs.

Banca Popolare di Verona: 37100 Verona, Piazza Nogara 2; f. 1867; cap. 1,620m.; dep. 677,794m. (Dec. 1976); Pres. Rag. GIORGIO MARANI; Gen. Man. Rag. GIANFRANCO DEL NERO; 70 brs.

Banca Provinciale Lombarda: Bergamo, Via G. Sora 4; f. 1932; cap. 4,000m.; Pres. LUIGI CIOCCA; Dir. Gen. ERCOLE CECCATELLI; 113 brs.

Banca Toscana: Florence, Via del Corso 4; f. 1904; cap. p.u. 12,000m.; res. 47,439m. (Dec. 1976); Pres. ENZO BALLOCCI; Man. Dir. Dott. GIOVANNI CRESTI; 175 brs.

Banco Ambrosiano: Milan, Via Clerici 2; f. 1896; cap. 20,000m.; res. 71,385m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. ROBERTO CALVI; Gen. Man. CARLO OLGIATI; 61 brs.

Banco di Napoli: 80132 Naples, Via Toledo 177; f. 1539; chartered public institution with no shareholders; cap. and res. 177,639m.; Pres. Prof. PAOLO PAGLIAZZI; Gen. Man. Dr. DOMENICO VIGGIANI; 505 brs.

Banco di Roma: Rome, Via del Corso 307; f. 1880; cap. 40,000m.; res. 239,085 (Dec. 1975); Chair. LEOPOLDO MEDUGNO; Man. Dirs. Avv. GIOVANNI GUIDI, Avv. MARIO BARONE; 265 brs. Foreign affiliated banks: Banco di Roma (Belgique), Brussels, Liège, Charleroi, etc.; Banco di Roma (France), Paris, Lyons, Monte Carlo, Nice; Banco di Roma per la Svizzera, Lugano, Chiasso; publ. *Review of Economic Conditions in Italy* (bi-monthly).

Banco di Santo Spirito: Rome, Piazza del Parlamento 18; f. 1605; cap. 16,000m.; res. 7,715m. (Oct. 1977); Chair. Dott. VINCENZO FIRMI; Gen. Man. MARIO TORCHIO; 205 brs.

Banco di Sardegna: Sassari, Viale Umberto 36; f. 1953; nationalized; cap. 10,000m.; res. 36,200m.; Pres. Dr. ANGELO SOLINAS; Dir.-Gen. Dr. ANGELO G. DE MARTINI; 45 brs.

Banco di Sicilia: 90141 Palermo, Via Mariano Stabile 182; public credit institution; cap. and res. 176,932m.; Pres. Dr. CIRO DE MARTINO; Gen. Man. Prof. Dr. FRANCESCO BIGNARDI; 283 brs.

Cassa Centrale di Risparmio V.E. per le Province Siciliane: 90133 Palermo, Piazza Cassa Risparmio 10; f. 1861; savings bank; cap. and res. 42,123m. (Dec. 1976); Pres. Prof. FERDINANDO STAGNO D'ALCONTRES; Gen. Man. Avv. GIUSEPPE TRAPANI; 225 brs.

Cassa di Risparmio delle Province Lombarde: 20100 Milan, Via Monte di Pietà 8; f. 1823; savings bank, cap. and res. 611,915m.; Chair. Prof. Dott. GIORDANO DELL'AMORE; Man. Dir. ALESSANDRO NEZZO; 400 brs.

Cassa di Risparmio di Firenze: 50100 Florence, Via Bufalini 6; f. 1829; savings bank; cap. 40,000m.; dep. 1,494,186m. (Dec. 1976); Pres. Avv. LORENZO CAVINI; Gen. Man. Dr. LAMBERTO GORI; 158 brs.

Cassa di Risparmio di Genova e Imperia: 16123 Genoa, Via Cassa di Risparmio 15; f. 1846; cap. and res. 65,755m.; dep. 1,461,932m. (Dec. 1976); Pres. GIOVANNI BORGNA; Gen. Man. LEONARDO LADISA; 109 brs.

Cassa di Risparmio di Roma: 00186 Rome, Via del Corso 320; f. 1836; savings bank; res. 37,982m. (Dec. 1975); Chair. Dr. CARRADO GAROFOLI; Gen. Man. Rag. ALDO SPATERNA; 121 brs.

Cassa di Risparmio di Torino: 10121 Turin, Via XX Settembre 31; f. 1827; savings bank; dep. 2,335,880m.; res. 125,784m. (Dec. 1975); Chair. Dssa. EMANUELA SAVIO; Gen. Man. Dott. LUIGI BANZATTI; 194 brs.

Credito Commerciale, S.p.A.: Milan, Via Armadori 4; f. 1907; cap. and res. 22,203m.; Pres. Dr. ING. CARLO PESENTI; Gen. Man. S. GIRARDI; 61 brs.

Credito Italiano: 16121 Genoa, Via Dante 1; f. 1870; cap. p.u. 45,000m.; dep. 11,178,244m. (Dec. 1976); Chair. Prof. Dott. SILVIO GOLZIO; Man. Dirs. L. RONDELLI, M. RIVOCCHI; 307 brs.

Credito Romagnolo: 40126 Bologna, Via Zamboni 20; f. 1896; cap. 8,000m.; res. 54,365m. (Dec. 1975); Pres. Avv. LUIGI LEONE; Gen. Man. Dr. GIACOMO CIRRI; 173 brs.

Credito Varesino: Varese, Via Vittorio Veneto 2; f. 1898; cap. 12,000m.; res. 7,948m. (Sept. 1977); Chair. ANTONIO TONELLO; Chief Gen. Man. Dott. ANGELO CORBELLA; 48 brs.

Istituto Bancario Italiano (IBI): Head Office: Milan, Via Manzoni 3; f. 1918; cap. 10,000m.; res. 48,800m. (Dec. 1976); Chair. Dr. Ing. CARLO PESENTI; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. ARRIGO GASPARINI; 49 brs.

Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino: Turin, Piazza San Carlo 156; f. 1563; Credit Institute of Public Right; cap. 256,700m. (Dec. 1976); Pres. Prof. LUCIANO JONA; Gen. Man. Dr. LUIGI ARCUTI; 280 brs.; rep. offices in Frankfurt, London, Paris, Zurich, Tokyo.

Monte dei Paschi di Siena: Siena, Piazza Salimbeni 3; f. 1472; public law credit institution; cap. and res. 383,000m.; dep. 9,443,000m. (Dec. 1976); Chair. Avv. DANILO VERZILI; Chief Exec. and Gen. Man. Dr. GIOVANNI CRESTI; 378 brs. in Italy; rep. offices in London, Frankfurt-am-Main, New York, Singapore.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Centrobanca, Banca Centrale di Credito Popolare: Milan, Corso Europa 20; f. 1946; cap. 30,000m.; res. 6,844m. (Sept. 1977); deals in industrial and agricultural credits; Pres. Rag. LINO VENINI; Gen. Man. MARCELLO GENTILE; 154 brs.

Consorzio di Credito per le Opere Pubbliche: Rome, Via Q. Sella 2; f. 1919; cap. 15,300m.; res. 327,614m.; finances the execution of public works with loans secured by annual appropriations in the national budget, or by the assignment by municipal and provincial administrations; Pres. Dr. FRANCO PIGA; Dir.-Gen. Dr. TOMASO CARINI.

Istituto di Credito per le Imprese di Pubblica Utilità (ICIPU): Rome, Via Q. Sella 2; f. 1924; cap. p.u. 21,000m.; res. 116,152m.; grants medium- and long-term loans to public and private enterprise for the provision of public utility works, industrial development projects, etc., and finance for export credits and for assistance to developing countries; Pres. Dr. FRANCO PIGA; Dir.-Gen. Dr. TOMASO CARINI.

Istituto Mobiliare Italiano: 00144 Rome, Viale dell'Arte 25; f. 1931; public-law institution; a credit organization specializing in extending medium- and long-term finance to industry and public utilities. These facilities are also available to foreign concerns willing to make productive investment in Italy or to import Italian-made capital goods; cap. and res. 58,000m.; outstanding loans 9,133,000m. (Sept. 1976); Chair. Dr. Ing. GIORGIO CATTORI; Gen. Man. Dr. Ing. Avv. ASTORIO ODDI BAGLIANI.

Istituto per l'Assistenza allo Sviluppo del Mezzogiorno (IASM): 00197 Rome, Viale Pilsudski 124; f. 1962; aids investment to promote economic development in the South; Pres. Dr. NINO NOVACCO; publ. *Industrial Incentives in the Mezzogiorno*.

Istituto per lo Sviluppo Economico dell'Italia Meridionale (ISVEIMER): 80133 Naples, Via S. Giacomo 19; public credit institution granting medium-term loans in Southern Italy; cap. and res. 101,626m.; Pres. AVV. ALBERTO SERVIDIO; Man. Dott. MARIO GIORDANO.

Istituto Regionale per il Finanziamento alle Industrie in Sicilia (IRFIS): 90143 Palermo, Via Giovanni Bonanno 47; f. 1950; provides credit facilities for business ventures in Sicily, credit for domestic and export trade and for developing tourist facilities; cap. 8,000m.; res. 26,000m.; special res. 30,235m. (Dec. 1970); Gen. Man. Dott. NICOLÒ PRESTILEO.

Mediobanca, Banca di Credito Finanziario: Milan, Via Filodrammatici 10; f. 1946; deals in all medium and long-term credit transactions. Mediobanca accepts medium-term time deposits either direct or through all the branches (approx. 800) of Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credito Italiano and Banco di Roma. It grants advances of any type, provided they have a duration of one to twenty years. It also promotes and manages syndicates to underwrite and/or place bond issues and syndicates to underwrite capital increases; cap. 32,000m. listed on the Italian Stock Exchanges; res. 11,500m. (October 1975); Chair. AVV. ADOLFO TINO; Gen. Man. Dr. ENRICO CUCCIA; several banking publs.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Associazione Bancaria Italiana: 00186 Rome, Piazza del Gesù 49; f. 1919; Pres. Dr. GIUSEPPE ARCAINI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GIAN FRANCO CALABRESI; membership (731 members) is comprised of the following institutions: public credit institutions; banks of national interest (big commercial banks); private banks and bankers; co-operative banks; savings banks; rural banks; agricultural credit institutions; mortgage banks; industrial credit institutions; leasing and factoring; finance houses.

Publs. *Bancaria* (monthly review), yearly reports, etc., *Banks' and Financial Institutions' Year Book*, Handbooks on banking legislation, Banking information booklets.

Associazione fra le Casse di Risparmio Italiane: Rome, Viale di Villa Grazioli 23; f. 1912; Pres. AVV. ENZO FERRARI; Man. Dott. RENATO DE MATTIA; publs. *Il Risparmio* (monthly), *Rassegna di Informazioni* (monthly), *La Via Migliore* (monthly), *Annuario* (bi-annually).

Associazione Nazionale Aziende Ordinarie di Credito (ASSBANK): Milan, Via A. Boito 8; Rome, Piazza di Spagna 2; Pres. Prof. Dr. DINO DEL BO; Sec. AVV. MARIO GIUSTINIANI; publs. *Banche e Banchieri* (monthly).

Associazione Nazionale fra gli Istituti di Credito Agrario (A.N.I.C.A.): Rome, Via Bertoloni 3; Pres. Prof. GIUSEPPE GUERRIERI.

Associazione Nazionale L. Luzzatti fra le Banche Popolari: Rome, Via Montevideo 18; Pres. Prof. FRANCESCO PARRILLO.

Associazione Sindacale fra le Aziende del Credito (ASSI-CREDITO): Rome, Via G. Paisiello 5; Milan, Via della Posta 7; Pres. Dr. GIUSEPPE ARCAINI; Dir. Dott. PERUSINO PERUSINI.

Associazione Tecnica delle Banche Popolari Italiane: Rome, Via Nazionale 230; Pres. AVV. LORENZO SUARDI; Dir.-Gen. Prof. AVV. LUIGI BRAGANTINI.

PRINCIPAL STOCK EXCHANGES

Genoa: Borsa Valori, Via G. Boccardo 1; Pres. Dott. E. RAMELLA.

Milan: Borsa Valori, Piazza Affari 6; Pres. Senator URBANO ALETTI.

Naples: Borsa Valori, Piazza Bovio, Palazzo Borsa; Pres. Rag. GIORGIO FOCAS.

Rome: Borsa Valori, Via dei Burro 147. 00186; f. 1821; Pres. Dott. FRANCO BALLARINI.

Turin: Borsa Valori, Via San Francesco da Paola 28; Pres. Dr. FRANCO ILOTTE.

INSURANCE

In 1972 there were 134 national Insurance Companies in Italy, and eleven groups of companies. Forty-nine foreign companies were represented by branches in Italy.

The following list contains those national companies whose paid-up capital reached or exceeded 600 million Italian lire in 1974.

L'Abeille, S.p.A.: Milan, via Leopardi 15; f. 1956; cap. 1,210m.; Chair. Dott. ANTONIO VENTURINI; Vice-Chair. Ing. J. MARJOLET; Man. Dir. Dott. MICHEL MARCHAL.

Agricoltura Assicurazioni, S.p.A.: Milan, Via dei Giardini 4; f. 1947; cap. 1,000m.; Chair. Dott. COLNAGHI ANGELO; Man. TRAINA AUGUSTO.

Alleanza Assicurazioni: Milan, Via S. Gregorio 34; f. 1898; cap. 3,600m.; Chair. Cav. Lav. Dott. M. GASBARRI; Gen. Man. Dott. G. COLELLA.

Assicuratrice Edile: 20122 Milan, Via Durini 18; f. 1960; cap. 750m.; Chair. Dott. Ing. CARLO MANGIAROTTI; Dir. GIAN LUIGI CELESCHI.

L'Assicuratrice Italiana: Milan, Corso Italia 25; f. 1898; cap. 1,800m.; Chair. Dott. Ing. ETTORE LOLLI; Gen. Man. Dr. UMBERTO ZANNI.

Assicurazioni Generali: Rome, Piazza Venezia 11; Headquarters: Trieste, Piazza Duca degli Abruzzi 2; Head offices: Venice, Piazza San Marco 105; Milan, Via Tiziano 32; f. 1831; cap. 65,830m.; Chair. Senator CESARE MERZAGORA; Vice-Chair. FRANCO MANNOZZI, FABIO PADOA; Man. Dirs. FABIO PADOA, ENRICO RANDONE.

Le Assicurazioni d'Italia: Rome, Via Po 3; f. 1923; cap. 6,000m.; Pres. AVV. MARIO DOSSI; Dir.-Gen. AVV. VINCENZO BARTOLOZZI.

Ausonia: 20123 Milan, Via C. O. Cornaggia; f. 1907; cap. 3,000m.; Chair. M. FACCIO DE LAGARDA; Dir.-Gen. Dott. FAUSTO PANZERI.

Centrale: 00154 Rome, Via Capitan Bavastro; f. 1963; cap. 1,000m.; Chair. Ugo ANGELILLI; Pres. VINCENZO MANGIANIELLO.

Columbia: 00154 Rome, Via Capitan Bavastro; f. 1967; cap. 1,000m.; Chair. Gen. GIUSEPPE ALOIA; Gen. Man. Dott. AUGUSTO TIBALDI.

Compagnia Assicuratrice Unipol: 40126 Bologna, Via Oberdan 24; f. 1961; cap. 4,750m.; Chair. WALTER BRIGANTI; Vice-Chair. and Admin. Del. CINZIO ZAMBELLI.

Compagnia di Assicurazione di Milano: Milan, Via Lauro 7; f. 1825; cap. 1,100m.; Chair. Dott. BRUNO DE MARCHI.

Compagnia di Firenze: 50123 Florence, Piazza S. M. Maggiore 1; f. 1968; cap. 1,000m.; Pres. Prof. ALDO AMADEO.

Compagnia Italiana di Assicurazioni (COMITAS): Via Caffaro 2/A, 16124 Genoa; f. 1947; cap. 630m.; Chair. Dott. FRANCIS RAVANO; Man. Dott. Rag. ENRICO ZENOGLIO.

Compagnia Latina di Assicurazioni: Viale Regina Giovanna
27, 20129 Milan; f. 1958; cap. 2,500m.; Pres. Avv. Prof.
PIER GIUSTO JAEGER; Dir.-Gen. Rag. SERGIO GETICI.

Compagnia Mercury: 40126 Bologna, Via Angelo Finelli 8;
f. 1969; cap. 1.000m.; Chair. TOMMASO FABBRETTI.

Compagnia Tirrena: Rome, Viale America, EUR; f. 1945; cap. 3.500m.; Chair. Dott. FRANCO PALMA; Gen. Man. AVV. M. AMABILE.

Compagnie Riunite di Assicurazione: 10122 Turin, Via
Consolata 3; f. 1935; cap. 2,500m.; Chair. G. FREA;
Gen. Man. GIUSEPPE BIANCO.

La Concordia: 20121 Milan, Foro Bonaparte 65; f. 1969; cap. 1,000m.; Chair. ATTILIO INGLESE; Dir. LORENZO BONOMI.

Cosida: 80121 Naples, Riviera di Chiaia 202; f. 1965; cap. 1,00m.; Chair. ELIO MOTTURA; Pres. ARMANDO DE MARIA.

L'Edera: Rome, Via Cornelio Celso 4; f. 1959; cap. 1,000m.;
Pres. P. ZEPPIERI; Man. Dir. L. ZEPPIERI.

F.A.T.A. (Fondo Assicurativo Tra Agricoltori): Rome, Via Curtatone 4/d; f. 1927; cap. 750m.; Chair. Dott. P. BONOMI; Man. Dir. Rag. L. MIZZI.

La Fenice: 00187 Rome, Via Lazio 9; f. 1913; cap. 625m.;
Chair. Prof. CESARE TUMEDI; Admin. Del. CORRADO
COLOMBARI.

La Fiduciaria: 40122 Bologna, Via Finelli 8; f. 1969; cap. 1.000m.; Chair. AVV. PIER GIACOMO BARBOLINI; Gen. Man. Cav. TOMMASO FABBRETTI.

Firs Italiana di Assicurazione: 00184 Rome, Via Nazionale 191; f. 1959; cap. 2,000m.; Chair. **ACHILLE LORDI**; Dir.-Gen. **Dott. GIUSEPPE LA CAVA**.

La Fondiaria Incendio: Florence, Piazza della Libertà 6; f. 1879; cap. 3,600m.; Pres. and Man. Dir. BELISARIO MONTANI; Gen. Man. FRANCO VIDA.

La Fondiaria Vita: Florence, Piazza della Libertà 6; f. 1879; cap. 6,612.5m.; Pres. MICHELE CASTELNUOVO TEOLESCO; Man. Dir. BELISARIO MONTANI; Gen. Man. FRANCO VIDA.

Intercontinentale Assicurazioni: Rome, Via di Priscilla
101; f. 1959; cap. 2,500m.; Pres. On. Prof. Avv.
ANTONIO CARCATERRA; Gen. Man. Dr. BRUNO G.
SERRI.

Italia Assicurazioni, S.p.A.: 16123 Genoa, Piazza S. Lorenzo 16; f. 1872; cap. 3,000m.; Chair. G. Bo; Vice-Chair. G. CORSI. M. PEROLO

ITAS, Istituto Trentino-Alto Adige per Assicurazioni:
Trento, Via Mantova 67; f. 1821; cap. 3.000m.; Chair.
Dott. C. GREZLER; Gen. Man. Dott. A. MATASSONI.

Lavoro e Sicurezza: Via S. Sofia 21, Milan; f. 1962; cap. 1,250m.; Chair. GIORDANO DELL'AMORE; Gen. Man. BERNARDINO CARDANO.

Lloyd Adriatico: 34123 Trieste, Via Lazzaretto Vecchio 8; f. 1936; cap. 1.000m.; Chair. **GIORGIO INNERSI**; Dir.-Gen. **FRANCO ZENARI**.

Lloyd Internazionale, S.p.A.: Rome, Viale Shakespeare 77.
EUR; f. 1957; cap. 1.500m.; Pres. Dr. FRANCESCO
GAUDIOSO DI SARACINA; Man. Dir. Dott. PIERO
BISACCHI.

Lloyd Italiano e l'Ancora: 1612: GENOVA, VIA MARTIN FRIGUO
1: I. 1917: cap. SOOMI, CHAIR. ANDREA CROCI; DIR.
GEN. SILVIO FACCHINI.

La Minerva: Segrate, Via Milano 2; f. 1942; cap. 1,000m.;
Chair. Dott. Ing. FRANCESCO NUTI; Mans. Dott.
L. DANESI, Dott. S. GUSELLA.

La Nazionale: Via Barberini 29, Rome; f. 1962; cap. 900m.;
Chair. FRANCESCO ALDOBRANDINI; Gen. Man. LUCIEN
LEVY.

Norditalia Assicurazioni: Viale Certosa 222, Milan; f. 1962; cap. 1,500m.; Chair. ANGELO ARIENTI; Gen. Man. AURELIO RICCI.

La Previdente: Milan, Via Copernico 36/38; f. 1917; cap. 2,000m.; Pres. Cav. Gr. Cr. MICHELE DE MICHELIS; Dir. Gen. Dr. Ing. ALFREDO LEONE.

Previdenza e Sicurtà: 20145 Milan, Via Buonarroti 39; f. 1970; cap. 1,050m.; Chair. Dott. GIOVANNI CONFALONIERI; Sec.-Gen. PIETRO VITALE.

Renana Assicurazioni: 40121 Bologna, Via Nazario Sauro
26; f. 1959; cap. 700m.; Chair. Dott. G. MELLONI; Dir.
G. DI GIANANTE.

Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà, S.p.A.: Milan, Corso Italia 23, and Trieste, Piazza della Repubblica 1; f. 1838; cap. 9,600m.; Chair. Dott. Ing. ETTORE LOLLÌ; Gen. Man. Dott. U. ZANNI.

SAI—Società Assicuratrice Industriale: Turin, Corso Galileo Galilei 12; f. 1921; cap. 5.400m.; Chair. Dr. RAFFAELE URSINI; Gen. Man. Dr. FAUSTO PANZERI.

Sapa: 20145 Milan, Via Riva Villasanta 3; f. 1963; cap. 3,000m.; Chair. GIANPASQUALE GRAPPONE; Pres. PAOLO ERBA.

Savoia: 20142 Milan, Via San Vigilio 1; cap. 1,500m.; Pres. and Administrator Dr. BRUNO G. SERRI; Dir.-Gen. Rag. ANGELO FREGO.

Società Assicurazioni Rischi Automobilistici, S.p.A.
(S.A.R.A.): Rome, Via Po 20; f. 1924; cap. 1,000m.;
Chair. Dr. Ing. ANGELO ORLANDI; Man. Dir. Dr.
MARINO CRISCUOLI.

Società Cattolica di Assicurazione: 37100 Verona, Lungadige Cangrande 16; f. 1896; cap. 916m.; Chair, GIOVANNI SUGLIANI; Dir.-Gen. GIOVANNI OTTAVIANI.

Società Internazionale di Assicurazioni e Riassicurazioni (S.I.A.R.C.A.): Via M. Bandello 15, Milan; f. 1963; cap. 1,000m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. GIUSEPPE TORREANO.

Società Italiana di Assicurazioni, S.p.A.: 00144 Roma,
Viale America 351, E.U.R.; f. 1914; cap. 1.000m.;
Chair. Dott. TORQUATO FOSCHINI; Man. Dir. Avv.
MARIO ANABILE.

Società Italiana Assicurazioni Trasporti: 16121 Genoa, Via Bosco 15; f. 1966; cap. 1,500m.; Chair. GIOVANNI NASI; Dir.-Gen. GIORGIO MITOLO.

Società Italiana Cauzioni: 00193 Rome, Via Crescenzo 12;
f. 1918; cap. 1.000m.; Chair. RAFFAELI BOCCIA, Man.
Dir. GIANLUIGI BOCCIA.

Società Reale Mutua di Assicurazioni: 10122 Turin, Via
Corte d'Appello 11; t. 1828; res. 17.684.000. Chair. Prof.
Avv. MARIO ENRICO VIOIRA; Dir.-Gen. Dott. PIETRO
CARLO ROMAGNOLI.

Toro Assicurazioni: Turin, Via Arcivescovado 16; I. 1833; cap. 18.000m. Chair Antonio Torricio, Man. Dir. CARLO ACUTIS; Gen. Man. Antonio Sestia

Unione Italiana di Riassicurazione: Roma, Via E. Petrucci
21, 10122; cap. 2,500m. Chair. Prof. Giovanni I. Corbelli,
Mm. Dir. Dott. Mario Lorenzini.

Unione Subalpina di Assicurazioni: Via Broletto, 10.
Tel. 1012. Cap. 1.000.000.000. Direzione Generale: Torino.
Rappresent. Mod. 1000.000.000.

ITALY

Trade and Industry

Universo Assicurazioni: 40125 Bologna, Strada Maggiore 53; f. 1971; cap. 1,000m; Chair. RENATO BACCHINI; Dir.-Gen. DARIO BRAGADIN.

Veneta Assicurazioni: 35100 Padua, Via Enrico degli Scrovegni; f. 1960; cap. 1,000m; Pres. UMBERTO GNUTTI; Admin. Del. GIACINTO BECCHETTI, CARLO PATERNOLLO.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Associazione Nazionale fra le Imprese Assicuratrici

(ANIA): Head Office: 20122 Milan, Piazza S. Babila 1; Deputation: 00186 Rome, Via della Fregata 70; f. 1944; 151 mems.; Chair. PIER CARLO ROMAGNOLI; Dir.-Gen. Dott. ENRICO TONELLI; publ. *Annuario Italiano delle Imprese Assicuratrici* (annual).

Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni: Rome, Via Sallustiana 51; f. 1912; National Insurance Institute; Chair. On. AVV. MARIO DOSI; Dir.-Gen. AVV. CARLO TOMAZZOLI; a State institute with an autonomous management.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Unione Italiana delle Camere di Commercio, Industria, Artigianato e Agricoltura (*Italian Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry, Crafts and Agriculture*); Piazza Sallustiana 21, 00187 Rome; Pres. Gr. Uff. SILVANO GESTRI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. ADOLFO PELLEGRINI.

EXPORT INSTITUTE

Istituto Nazionale per il Commercio Estero (ICE) (*National Institute for Foreign Trade*); Via Liszt 21, EUR, 00100 Rome; f. 1926; Government agency for the promotion of foreign trade; Pres. On. Prof. DANTE GRAZIOSI; Vice-Pres. Dr. VICENZO LORETO; Dir.-Gen. Dr. ANGELO GIAROLI.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Confederazione Generale dell'Industria Italiana (Confindustria) (*General Confederation of Italian Industry*); 00144 Roma (EUR), Viale della Astronomia 30; N. Italy District Office: 20123 Milan, Via Brisa 3; f. 1919, re-formed 1944; mems.: 105 territorial assns., grouping 100,000 firms totalling 3,000,000 employees, trade assns., 17 regional federations and 2 branch groupings; offices in Paris and Brussels; Pres. GUIDO CARLI; Dir.-Gen. Dott. FRANCO MATTEI; publs. *Rivista di politica economica* (review of economics, monthly), *Rassegna di statistiche del lavoro* (labour statistics, bi-monthly), *Massimario di giurisprudenza del lavoro* (labour legislation and courts decisions, every 2 months), *Gazzetta della Piccola Industria* (bulletin for small businesses, monthly), *Notiziario* (fortnightly), *L'Organizzazione Industriale* (weekly).

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

BUILDING AND BUILDING MATERIALS

Associazione dell'Industria Italiana del Cemento, dell'Amianto-Cemento, della Calce e del Gesso (*Assn. of Italian Cement, Asbestos-Cement, Lime and Chalk Manufacturers*); 00198 Rome, Via di S. Teresa 23; Pres. Dott. BELMIRO BONI; Dir. Dott. GAETANO MANCINI; Sec. Dott. PIER CLEMENTE BALSÌ; publ. *L'Industria Italiana del Cemento* (monthly review).

Associazione Italiana Tecnico Economica del Cemento (AITEC) (*Italian Cement Assn.*); 00198 Rome, Via di S. Teresa 23; 20121 Milan, Corso Venezia 51; f. 1959; Pres. Dott. Ing. FORTUNATO FEDERICI; Sec. Rag. MARIO MANICARDI; publ. *L'Industria Italiana del Cemento, Il Cemento*.

Associazione Nazionale Costruttori Edili (ANCE) (*National Assn. of Builders*); 00161 Rome, Via Guattani 16; f. 1946; mems.: 15,000 firms in 99 provincial and 16 regional assns.; Pres. On. Dr. Ing. FRANCESCO PERRI;

Dir. Gen. AVV. VITTORIO GAMBAROTA; publs. *Il Corriere dei Costruttori* (weekly), *Costruttori Italiani nel Mondo* (monthly), *L'Industria delle Costruzioni* (monthly).

Associazione Nazionale degli Industriali dei Laterizi (ANDIL) (*National Assn. of Brick-Makers*); 00184 Rome, Via Cavour 71; f. 1947; Pres. Ing. VINCENZO BRIZIARELLI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. MARIO CANTELLI; publs. *L'Industria Italiana dei Laterizi, Costruire*.

Associazione Nazionale degli Industriali del Vetro (*National Assn. of Glass Manufacturers*); 00187 Rome, Via Leonida Bissolati 76; f. 1947; Pres. Conte Dr. UMBERTO MARZOTTO; Dir. Dott. FRANCESCO DI FRANCA.

FEDERCERAMICA (*National Assn. of China, Vitreous China, Earthenware, Sanitary Ware, Tiles, Refractories and Abrasive Manufacturers*); 20129 Milan, Via Goldoni 10; f. 1947, re-organized 1976; Pres. Comm. Dott. GIUSEPPE MURGIDA; Dir. Dott. GIORGIO FELICE VERGANI; publ. *La Ceramica* (official journal of FEDERCERAMICA).

CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Associazione Nazionale dell'Industria Chimica (*National Assn. of Chemical Manufacturers*); 20121 Milan, Via Fatebenefratelli 10; 00186 Rome, Via Tomacelli 132; f. 1945; Pres. Dott. FULVIO BRACCO; Dir.-Gen. Dott. CARLO FERRONI; publ. *Industria Chimica* (bi-monthly), *Compendio Statistico* (annual).

Associazione Nazionale Industriali Gas (*National Gas Industries Assn.*); 00198 Rome, Viale Regina Margherita 286; f. 1946; Pres. Dott. Ing. GIOVANNI MOLINARI; Dir. Dott. ALESSANDRO CHIARUSI; publ. *Gas* (monthly).

Associazione fra Industrie Chimico-farmaceutiche, Assofarma (*Association of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industries*); 00196 Rome, Via G.D. Romagnosi 18A; 20121 Milan, Via Borgonuovo 27; Pres. Dr. ALBERTO ZAMBELETTI; Dir. Dott. VINCENZO ARENA.

Farmunione-Associazione Nazionale dell'Industria Farmaceutica Italiana (*National Assn. of the Italian Pharmaceutical Industry*); 00153 Rome, Via Ippolito Nievo 61; Pres. Dr. ALBERTO ALEOTTI; Dir. Dott. DOMENICO MUSCOLO; publ. *L'Industria dei Farmaci* (monthly).

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES

Associazione Cotoniera Italiana (*Italian Cotton Assn.*); 20121 Milan, Via Borgonuovo 11; Pres. AVV. ALBERTO VERROTTI DI PIANELLA; Sec.-Gen. AVV. ALBERTO FRANCIOLI.

Associazione dell'Industria Laniera Italiana (*Assn. of Italian Woollen Industry*); 20121 Milan, Via Borgonuovo 11; f. 1877; Pres. Dott. Ing. GIUSEPPE BOTTO; Dir. Dott. EDMONDO BRESSAN; publs. *Laniera* (monthly), *Supplemento settimanale commerciale* (weekly).

Associazione Italiana Fabbricanti Seterie (*Italian Asscn. of Silk Fabric Manufacturers*): 22100 Como, Via Raimondi 1; 00184 Rome, Via Nazionale 18; Pres. Comm. BEPPE MANTERO; Sec. Dott. ALFIERO ROMUALDI.

Associazione Italiana della Filatura Serica (*Italian Silk Spinners' Asscn.*): 20121 Milan, Via della Moscova 33; f. 1955; Pres. and Sec. Dott. FRANCO BIANCHI.

Associazione Italiana degli Industriali Abbigliamento (*Italian Asscn. of Clothing Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Foro Bonaparte 70; f. 1945; 650 mems.; Pres. Comm. GIANCARIO PASINI; Sec.-Gen. ARMANDO BRANCHINI; publ. *Notiziario Abbigliamento*.

Associazione Italiana Industriali Tintori, Stampatori e Finitori Tessili (*National Asscn. of Dyers, Printers and Textile Finishers*): Milan; 22100 Como, Via Raimondi 1; f. 1966; 201 mem. firms; Pres. Dott. PAOLO BARZAGHI; Sec. Rag. MARIA LURASCHI.

Associazione Italiana della Pellicceria (*Italian Furriers' Asscn.*): 20121 Milan, Corso Venezia 47/49; 00153 Rome, Lungotevere degli Anguillara 9; Pres. BRUNO ZANINI.

Associazione Italiana Produttori Maglierie e Calzetterie (*Italian Asscn. of Knitwear and Hosiery Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via della Moscova 33; 00184 Rome, Via Nazionale 18; f. 1945; Pres. Ing. ANGELO PAVIA; Sec. Dott. BRUNO BIANCHI; Publ. *Maglie Calze Industria* (bi-monthly).

Associazione Italiana Produttori Seme Bachi (*Italian Asscn. of Silkworm Growers*): 31029 Vittorio Veneto, Via Garibaldi 109; Pres. Dott. VITTORINO COSTANTINI; Sec. E. CREMONESI.

Associazione Italiana dei Torcitori della Seta e dei Fili Artificiali e Sintetici (*Italian Asscn. of Silk and Artificial Fibres Throwsters*): 20121 Milan, Via della Moscova 33; f. 1945; Pres. Rag. MARIO BOSELLI; Sec. Dr. FRANCO BIANCHI.

Associazione Nazionale Calzaturifici Italiani (ANCI) (*National Asscn. of Footwear Manufacturers*): 20123 Milan, Via Dogana 1; f. 1945; Pres. Comm. OTTORINO BOSSI; Dir. Dott. ODOACRE MERCATANTI.

Associazione Nazionale del Lino, della Canapa e delle Fibre dure (*Asscn. of Hemp, Flax and Hard Fibres Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via Borgonuovo 11; f. 1945; 156 mem. firms; Pres. Dr. GIANSAURO BASSETTI; Sec. Avv. ALDO CONFALONIERI.

Associazione Tessitura Italiano Artificiali e Sintetiche (ATIFAS) (*Italian Asscn. for Weaving Artificial and Synthetic Fabrics*): 20121 Milan, Via Manzoni 31; Pres. Comm. PINO MOCHETTI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GUGLIELMO PERNIS.

Federazione Italiana Industriali dei Tessili Vari e del Cappello (*Italian Federation of Textile and Hat Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via della Moscova 33; Pres. Dr. GIULIO CRIVELLI; Dir. Dott. FRANCO BIANCHI.

Raggruppamento Industrie Produttrici Fibre Chimiche (*Man-made Fibres Producers Group*): 20121 Milan, Via Fatebenefratelli 10; 00186 Rome, Via Tomacelli 132; f. 1956; Pres. Dr. RENATO TORSSELLINI; Sec. Dr. GIOVANNI CARLO METTICA.

Sindacato Nazionale dell' Industria Laniera Italiana (*National Syndicate of the Italian Woollen Industry*): 20121 Milan, Via Borgonuovo 11; Pres. Ing. GIUSEPPE BOTTO POALA.

ENGINEERING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES

Associazione Costruttori e Riparatori Ferrotramviari—UCRIFER (*Asscn. of Railway Engineers*): 50120 Florence, Viale S. Lavagnini 42; Pres. Ing. ARMANDO USIGLI; Dir. Dott. Ing. FRANCESCO PROSTETTI.

Associazione Costruttori Italiani di Macchinario per l'Industria Tessile (AGIMIT) (*Asscn. of Italian Textile Machinery Makers*): 20122 Milan, Via Larga 16; Pres. AGOSTINO MARZOLI; Sec. Dr. Ing. GIOVANNI MALASPINA.

Associazione Costruttori Macchine, Attrezzature per Ufficio e per il Trattamento delle Informazioni (ASSINFORM) (*Asscn. of Office and Data Processing Machine Manufacturers*): 20122 Milan, Via Larga 23; Pres. Dr. ROBERTO OLIVETTI; Dir. Dr. GIANNI TOMASINA.

Associazione Costruttori Italiani Macchine Grafiche Cartotecniche e Affini (*Asscn. of Italian Printing and Paper Converting Machinery Manufacturers*): 20154 Milan, Via Bertani 10; Pres. CARLO GRIGNOLIO; Sec. Dott. GUIDO CORBELLA.

Associazione Costruttori Macchine per Cucire (*Asscn. of Sewing Machine Manufacturers*): 20123 Milan, Via Brisa 3; 00185 Rome, Via Parigi 11; f. 1946; Pres. Ing. GIORGIO PIANTINI; Sec. Gen. Rag. ANGELO MISSAGLIA.

Associazione fra i Costruttori in Acciaio Italiani (ACAI) (*Asscn. of Italian Steel Constructors*): 20121 Milan, Via F. Turati 38; Pres. Dott. Ing. GIANFRANCO VANNACCI; Sec. Avv. GIANNI FOSCO; publ. *Costruzioni Metalliche*.

Associazione Industrie Aerospaziali (AIA) (*Aerospace Industry Asscn.*): 00184 Rome, Via Nazionale 200; f. 1946; Pres. Dott. RINALDO PIAGGIO.

Associazione Industrie Siderurgiche Italiane (ASSIDER) (*Asscn. of Italian Iron and Steel Industries*): 20122 Milan, Piazza Velasca 8; 00187 Rome, Via XX Settembre 1; f. 1946; 86 mem. firms; Pres. Dr. ALBERTO CAPANNA; Dir. Gen. Dr. GIOVANNI GORI; publs. *Notizie sulle Industrie Siderurgiche Estere* (every ten days), *Notiziario* (fortnightly), *Rilevazioni Statistiche* (monthly).

Associazione Nazionale Ciclo, Motociclo Accessori (ANCMA) (*National Cycle, Motorcycle and Accessories Asscn.*): 20124 Milan, Via Mauro Macchi 32; Pres. Comm. GIUSEPPE ZUNINO; Dir.-Gen. Ing. MICHELE BIANCHI.

Associazione Nazionale delle Fonderie (ASSOFOND) (*National Foundries Asscn.*): Piazza Amendola 3, 20149 Milan; f. 1948; Pres. Dott. EUGENIO MORTARA; Dir. Dott. GIUSEPPE MAZZONE; publ. *Notiziario* (monthly).

Associazione Nazionale fra i Fabbricanti di Imballaggi Metallici ed Affini (ANFIMA) (*National Asscn. of Manufacturers of Metal Containers and Allied Articles*): 20124 Milan, Via Pirelli 27; f. 1948; Pres. Dott. LUIGI COSTA; Dir. Dr. GIUSEPPE RUSSO.

Associazione Nazionale Industria Meccanica Varia ed Affine (ANIMA) (*National Asscn. of Engineering and Allied Industries*): 20123 Milan, Piazza Diaz 2; f. 1945; 1,100 mems.; Pres. Comm. CARLETTO GRONDONA; Sec.-Gen. Rag. ANGELO SARRA; publ. *L'Industria Meccanica* (monthly).

Associazione Nazionale Industriali dell' Ottica, Meccanica Fine e di Precisione (ASSOTTICA) (*National Asscn. of Optical and Precision Instrument Manufacturers*): 20123 Milan, Via Brisa 3; 00161 Rome, Via E. Monaci 13; f. 1946; Pres. Ing. C. BOSILLI; Sec. Dott. GIULIO CAPELLA; publ. *Directory*.

Associazione Nazionale degli Industriali Riparatori Navali "Rinavi" (*"Rinavi" National Asscn. of Ship Refitters*): 16124 Genoa, Via Garibaldi 6; Pres. Dott. Ing. ANGELO CASSANELLO; Sec.-Gen. Dott. AUGUSTO DEL FANTE.

Associazione Nazionale Industrie Elettrotecniche ed Eletttroniche (ANIE) (*National Asscn. of Electrotechnic and Electronic Industries*): 20122 Milan, Via Dante 10; 00108 Rome, Via Cavour 1; Pres. Dott. Ing. ORLANDO BULTRAMI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. Ing. PIETRO PACHA.

Associazione Nazionale fra Industrie Automobilistiche (ANFIA) (*National Assn. of Motor Vehicle Industries*): 10128 Turin, Corso Galileo Ferraris 61; 160 mem. firms; f. 1912; Pres. Dott. Ing. ADOLFO BARDINI.

Associazione Nazionale Industrie Metalli Non-Ferrosi (*National Assn. of Non-Ferrous Metal Industries*): 20123 Milan, Via Leopardi 18; 00186 Rome, Via del Corso 57; Pres. Dott. Ivo FRONTINI; Dir. Ing. BRUNO MARCHETTI.

Industrie Siderurgiche Associate (ISA) (*Associated Iron and Steel Industries*): 20124 Milan, Via Gustavo Fara 39; f. 1945; Pres. Dr. ARMANDO CERETTI; Dir.-Gen. Dr. GIANNI MARIGGI.

Unione Costruttori Italiani Macchine Utensili (UCIMU) (*Union of Machine Tool Makers*): 20149 Milan, Via Monte Rosa 21; f. 1945; 149 mem. firms; Pres. Dott. Ing. GUIDO CONTI; Dir. Dott. FAUSTO DE FRANCESCHI.

Unione Nazionale Cantieri e Industrie Nautiche ed Affini (UCINA) (*National Union of Shipyard and Nautical Industries*): 20123 Milan, Via G. Giardino 4; 00144 Rome, Via Montagne Rocciose 60/B/1; Pres. GIANPIETRO BAGLIETTO; Sec.-Gen. Dott. GIUSEPPE RENATO.

Unione Nazionale Costruttori Macchine Agricole (UNACOMA) (*Italian Farm Machinery Manufacturers Assn.*): 00161 Rome, Via Lazzaro Spallanzani 22A; 20123 Milan, Via Generale Giardino 4; f. 1945; Pres. Cav. Lav. PIETRO LAVERDA; Dir.-Gen. Dr. CARLO AMBROGI.

Unione Nazionale Industria Conciaria: 20123 Milan, Via Brisa 3; Pres. GIANNI COGOLO; Dir. Dott. ARTURO BALLINI.

ENTERTAINMENTS

Associazione Generale Italiana dello Spettacolo (A.G.I.S.) (*General Italian Entertainments Assn.*): 00161 Rome, Via di Villa Patrizi 10; f. 1945; 19 affiliated associations; Pres. ITALO GEMINI; Vice-Pres. and Sec. Gen. Dott. FRANCO BRUNO; publs. *Giornale dello Spettacolo*, *Notiziario Agis*.

Associazione Nazionale Industrie Cinematografiche ed Affini (ANICA) (*National Assn. of Cinematograph and Allied Industries*): 00198 Rome, Viale Regina Margherita 286; f. 1944; 262 mem. firms and five affiliated associations; Pres. CARMINE CIANFARANI.

FOOD AND ALLIED TRADES

Associazione Frigorifera Italiana (*Italian Cold-Storage Assn.*): 00189 Rome, Via Savoia 29; Pres. Sig. GIUSEPPE MOSCONI; Dir. Dr. LUCIANO FONTANELLI; publ. *Il Freddo* (bi-monthly).

Associazione degli Industriali della Birra e del Malto (*Italian Brewers Association*): 00198 Rome, Via Savoia 29; Pres. (vacant); Dir. Dr. CESARE MARTIN.

Associazione degli Industriali delle Conserve Animali (A.I.C.A.) (*Assn. of Meat Products Manufacturers*): 20122 Milan, Via Carlo Giuseppe Merlo 1; 00187 Rome, Via 24 Maggio 46; f. 1945; Pres. Rag. FRANCESCO VISMARA; Dir. Dott. PIERO CORRADI; publ. *L'Industria delle Carni* (fortnightly).

Associazione degli Industriali Mugnai e Pastai d'Italia (*Assn. of Industrial Millers and Pasta Manufacturers of Italy*): 00184 Rome, Via del Viminale 43; f. 1958; Pres. Avv. PINO FERRARIO; Dir. Rag. LUIGI PERCUOCO.

Associazione Industrie Dolciarie Italiane (A.I.D.I.) (*Confectioners' Assn.*): 00187 Rome, Via Vittorio Veneto 54/B; f. 1967; Pres. Dott. MARCO DUFOUR; Dir. Dott. ROMANO CHIAVEGATTI.

Associazione Italiana fra gli Industriali delle Acque e Bevande Gassate (*Italian Assn. of Soft Drinks Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via Pietro Verri 8; f. 1946; Pres. Dr. Comm. GIANFRANCO RATTI CLARIS.

Associazione Italiana Industriali Prodotti Alimentari (*Italian Assn. of Food Manufacturers*): 20121 Milan, Via P. Verri 8; 00198 Rome, Via Lima 48; f. 1945; 300 mems.; Pres. LUCIO PAGLIARI; Dir. Dr. FRANCESCO MASSA.

Associazione Italiana Lattiero-Casearia (*Italian Dairying Assn.*): 20121 Milan, Via Pietro Verri 8; 00187 Rome, Via Boncompagni 16; Pres. ANTONIO INVERNIZZI; Dir. Dr. ANTONIO MASUTTI.

Associazione Italiana dell'Industria Olearia (*National Assn. of the Oil Industry*): 00186 Rome, Via del Governo Vecchio 3; 20123 Milan, Vicolo S. Maria alla Porta 1; Del. Pres. Dott. GIORGIO MORTARI; Dir. Gen. Dott. MARIO GUIDA.

Associazione Nazionale dell'Industria della Saponeria delle Detergenza e dei Prodotti d'Igiene (*National Assn. of Manufacturers of Soaps, Detergents and Hygiene Products*): 00186 Rome, Via Tomacelli 132; f. 1945; Pres. Dott. Ing. ANDREA MARIO PIAGGIO; Dir. Dr. GAETANO COPPOLA.

Associazione Nazionale Industriali Conserve Alimentari Vegetali (*National Assn. of Manufacturers of Canned Vegetable Foods*): 80121 Naples, Piazza dei Martiri 58; f. 1945; Pres. Dott. Ing. PAOLO VITELLI.

Associazione Nazionale Industriali Distillatori di Alcoli e di Acquaviti (*National Assn. of Alcohol and Spirit Distillers*): 00187 Rome, Via Barberini 86; f. 1946; Pres. Conte Dott. ALESSANDRO PANZA DI BIUNO; Dir. Dott. ADELMO PETTI.

Associazione Nazionale fra gli Industriali dello Zucchero, dell'Alcool e del Lievito (*National Assn. of Sugar, Alcohol and Yeast Manufacturers*): 16121 Genoa, Via Bartolomeo Bosco 57/4; 00186 Rome, Piazza Montecitorio 121; Pres. Dr. ALDO DURANTE.

Associazione Nazionale tra i Produttori di Alimenti Zootecnici (*National Assn. of Manufacturers of Animal Feeding-Staffs*): 20123 Milan, Vicolo S. Maria alla Porta 1; 00198 Rome, Via Lovanio 6; f. 1945; Pres. Gr. Uff. ENZO DALL'ASTA; Gen. Sec. Dott. VINCENZO DI CHIO.

Federazione Italiana delle Industrie delle Acque Minerali, delle Terme e delle Bevande Analcoliche (*Italian Fed. of Mineral Water and Non-Alcoholic Beverage Industries*): 00187 Rome, Via Sicilia 186; f. 1919; Pres. Dr. CARLO VIOLATI; Dir. Dr. CARMELO CALLIPO.

Federazione Italiana Industriali Produttori Esportatori ed Importatori di Vini, Acquaviti, Liquori, Sciroppi, Aceti ed Affini (FEDERVINI) (*Italian Fed. of Producers Importers and Exporters of Wines, Liqueurs and Allied Products*): 00185 Rome, Via Mentana 2B; f. 1921; Pres. Dott. LAMBERTO VALLARINO GANCIA; Dir. Dott. RENATO DETTORI.

Federazione Nazionale dello Impiego di Pesca (Federpesca) (*National Federation of Fishing Enterprises*): 00198 Rome, Corso d'Italia 92; Pres. On. Dott. ALDO BASSI; Dir. Comm. MARIO IANDOLI.

Unione Industriale Pastai Italiani (*Industrial Union of Pasta Manufacturers*): 00198 Rome, Via Po 102; 20123 Milan, Via Camperio 3; Pres. (vacant); Dir. Dr. GIUSEPPE MENCONI.

Unione Italiana della Industria Risiera (*Rice Industry Assn.*): 27100 Pavia, Via Bernardino da Feltre 6; f. 1964; 50 mems.; Pres. UGO FERRARA.

Unione Nazionale Imprese di Meccanizzazione Agricola (UNIMA) (*National Union of Agricultural Mechanization Enterprises*): 00198 Rome, Via Po 50; Pres. On. Dr. ANTONIO LAFORGIA; Sec. Dr. FRANCO FANELLI.

Unione Nazionale Industriali Bevande Gassate (*National Union of Soft Drink Manufacturers*): 00198 Rome, Via Lima 48; Pres. Comm. SERGIO COSTANTINI.

Mining and Quarrying

Associazione dell'Industria Marmifera Italiana e delle Industrie Affini (*Assn. of Italian Marble and Allied Industries*): 00198 Rome, Via Nizza 59; Pres. ALBERTO CARMi; Dir. Dott. ARDENO CLERICI.

Associazione Mineraria Italiana (*Italian Mining Assn.*): 00187 Rome, Via Sardegna 14; f. 1144; 150 mems.; Pres. Prof. ERNESTO CIANCI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. FRANCESCO SAVERIO GUIDI; publ. *L'Industria Mineraria* (monthly).

Federazione Sindacale Italiana Industriali Minerari (*Federation of Italian Mining Industries*): 00184 Rome, Via Sardegna 14; Pres. Avv. CARMELO GUCCIONE; Sec.-Gen. Dott. FRANCESCO SAVERIO GUIDI.

Unione Generale degli Industriali Apuani del Marmo ed Affini (*Marble Industry Assn.*): 54033 Carrara, Via 7 Luglio 16 bis, 00184 Rome, Via Nazionale 75; Pres. Sen. Prof. GIUSEPPE TOGNI; Dir. Dott. MAURIZIO DELL'AMICO.

Papermaking and Printing

Associazione dei Fonografici Italiani: 20124 Milan, Via Vittor Pisani 22; Pres. Dott. GIUSEPPE ORNATO; Sec.-Gen. Dott. LUIGI EDGARDO LISI.

Associazione Italiana fra gli Industriali della Carta, Cartoni e Paste per Carta (ASSOCARTA) (*Italian Assn. of Paper, Cardboard and Woodpulp Industries*): 20122 Milan, Corso Italia 6; br. at 00198 Rome, Via Po 22; Pres. Ing. GIANNINO CIMA; Gen. Sec. Dr. NICOLA D'ALOJA, Dr. GIUSEPPE CRIVELLI.

Associazione Nazionale Italiana Industrie Grafiche, Cartotecnico e Trasformatrici (*National Italian Assn. of the Printing, Paper-Making and Processing Industries*): 20123 Milan, Piazza Conciliazione 1, f. 1946; mems.: 1,031 firms; Pres. GIORGIO MONDADORI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. FELICE SCIOMACHEN; publ. *L'Italia Grafica*.

Transport

Associazione Nazionale Autoservizi in Concessione (ANAC) (*Garage Operators' Assn.*): 00184 Rome, Via Cavour 71; Pres. On. Dott. BARTOLO CICCARDINI; Sec.-Gen. Avv. ALESSANDRO CAGNOLI.

Federazione Nazionale Ausiliari del Traffico e Trasporti Complementari (*National Federation of Auxiliary Traffic and Transport Services*): 00196 Rome, D.A. Azuni 9; f. 1944; 1,100 mems.; Pres. On. Avv. Prof. GIAMBATISTA RIZZO; Dir. Dott. CONCETTO RUSSO; publ. *La Voce dell'Ausitra*.

Miscellaneous

Associazione Italiana Lavanderie, Puliture a Secco, Tintorie: 20121 Milan, Via della Moscova 33; Pres. Dott. Ing. GIORGIO CAVALLO; Sec.-Gen. Dott. UMBERTO MALTAGLIATI.

Associazione Nazionale Agricoltura e Turismo (*Nat. Assn. of Agriculture and Tourism*): Rome, Corso Vittorio Emanuele 50; Pres. Dr. SIMONE VILLATI ZATI DI SCIMUNTE, Sec.-Gen. Dr. ANGELO ALESSANDRA, publ. *Agriturist* (monthly), *Guida dell'Ospitalità Rurale* (yearly).

Associazione Nazionale fra le Industrie della Gomma, Cavi Elettrici ed Affini (ASSOGOMMA) (*National Assn. of Rubber, Wires and Cables and Allied Industries*): 20123 Milan, Via San Vittore 36; 00186 Rome, Via dei Pontefici 3; f. 1945; 150 mems.; Pres. Dr. ARRIGO PINI; Dir. Dr. PIO TAGLIABUE; publ. *L'Industria della Gomma, Annuario dell'Industria italiana della Gomma, Relazione annuale all'Assemblea dei Soci*.

Associazione Nazionale fra i Magazzini Generali Silos e Depositi Franchi Portuali Marittimi e Costieri (Warehousing): 00198 Rome, Via V. Bellini 24; Pres. Comm. FRANCESCO CINCIARI; Sec.-Gen. On. Dott. CLEMENTE MAGHIETTA.

Associazione Nazionale Installatori di Impianti Termici e di Ventilazione, Idrici, Sanitari, Elettrici, Telefonici ed Affini (ASSISTAL) (*National Assn. of Contractors for the Installation of Heating, Ventilation, Hydraulic, Sanitary and Electrical Plant, Telephones, etc.*): 20121 Milan, Piazza della Repubblica 6; 00162 Rome, Piazza Domenico Gnoli 6; Pres. Dr. Ing. GAUDENZIO CATTANEO.

Federazione Italiana delle Industrie del Legno del Sughero del Mobile e dell'Arredamento (*Timber, Cork and Furniture Industries*): 00187 Rome, Via Toscana 10; 20145 Milan, Via Mascheroni 19; 1,500 mems.; Pres. Cav. Lav. RENZO SALVARANI; Dir.-Gen. Dr. MARIO GIOVENE; publ. *Informazioni Federlegno* (weekly).

Federazione Nazionale Industriali degli Acquedotti (*National Federation of Waterworks Constructors*): 16121 Genoa, Via Brigata Liguria 105; Pres. Prof. LORIS CORBI; Sec. Dr. ALDO COPELLO.

Federazione Nazionale tra Fabbrikanti ed Esportatori Italiani di Fisarmoniche ed altri Strumenti Musicali (FEDERFISA) (*Accordion Manufacturers*): 60100 Ancona, Piazza delle Repubblica 1; 00161 Rome, Via E. Monaci 13; Pres. LUIGI ANTONELLI; Dir. Prof. LEONARDO VOLPINI.

OTHER EMPLOYERS' AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Associazione Nazionale Esattori e Ricevitori delle Imposte Dirette e dei Tesorieri degli Enti Locali (A.N.E.R.T.) (*Local Government Tax Administrators*): Rome, Via Parigi 11; Pres. ANGELO SENIN; Sec.-Gen. Dott. Avv. RAFFAELE FERNARIO.

Associazione Sindacale Intersind: 00147 Rome, Via C. Colombo 98; f. 1960; represents state-controlled firms; Pres. Dr. ETTORE MASSACESI; publ. *Industria e Sindacato* (weekly), *Informazioni Parlamentari e Legislative* (fortnightly), *Segnalazioni di Giurisprudenza del Lavoro* (every two months), *Notiziario per le Assicurazioni Sociali* (quarterly).

Associazione Sindacale per le Aziende Petrochimiche e Collegate a Partecipazione Statale (*Assn. of State-controlled Petrochemical Companies*): Rome, Via Due Macelli 66; Pres. Prof. GIORGIO BALLADORE PALLIERI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. BENEDETTO DE CESARIS.

Associazione Società Italiane per Azioni (ASSONIME) (*Limited Companies Assn.*): 00187 Rome, Piazza Venezia 11, f. 1939; Pres. Dott. ENANIELLO IUPIN, Dir.-Gen. Avv. ALFONSO DE TOMMASI.

Confederazione Generale della Agricoltura Italiana (*General Agricultural Confederation*): Corso Vittorio Emanuele 101, Rome; Pres. Dr. GIULIO DOMENICO SILEA, Dir.-Gen. Avv. RINALDO CHIODERICO, publ. *Mondo Agrario* (weekly).

Confederazione Generale Italiana del Commercio e del Turismo (CONFCOMMERCIO) (*Gen. Conf. of Commerce and Tourism*): Rome, Piazza G. G. Belli 21, f. 1946; Pres. GIUSEPPE ORLANDO, Sec.-Gen. ENRICO CROTTI, there are 85 national and 67 territorial associations affiliated.

to the confederation; publ. *Il Giornale Commercio e Turismo* (weekly).

Confederazione Italiana della Piccola e Media Industria (CONFAPI) (*National Confed. of Small and Medium Industry*): Rome, Via Colonna Antonina 52; f. 1947; 20,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. GIUSEPPE SPINELLA; Sec.-Gen. CARLO BAGNI.

Confederazione Italiana della Proprietà Edilizia (CONFEDILIZIA) (*Confed. of Property and Building*): Rome, Via Borgognona 47; Pres. Prof. Avv. GIANFILIPPO DELLI SANTI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. ENZO GUARINI.

Delegazione Sindacale Industriale Autonoma della Valle d'Aosta (*Autonomous Industrial Delegation of the Valle d'Aosta*): Aosta, Via G. Elter 6; Pres. WALTER LESSINI; Sec. Dr. ERNESTO CHANU.

Federazione Associazioni Industriali (Fed. of Industrial Associations): Milan, Via Petitti 16; Pres. Cav. Lav. BRUNO CREMONA; Dir. Dott. MARIO GERVASIO.

Federazione delle Associazioni Italiano Alborghi e Turismo (FAIAT) (*Fed. of the Italian Asscns. of Hotels and Tourism*): Rome, Via Toscana 1; f. 1950; 15,000 mems.; Pres. FRANCESCO COSENTINO; Gen. Man. BONAVENTURA VACCARELLA; publs. *Turismo d'Italia* (fortnightly), *Ospitalità e Alberghi* (bi-monthly).

Federazione Italiana Associazioni Regionali Ospedaliere (FIARO) (*Fed. of Regional Hospital Asscns.*): Rome, Via dei Prefetti 46; Pres. Avv. FELICE LEOPIZZI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. FERDINANDO CASTELLANI.

Federazione Italiana della Pubblicità (F.I.P.) (*Fed. of Advertisers*): Milan, Piazza Duomo 19; Pres. DINO VILLANI; Dir. ANTONIO VALERI.

Federazione Nazionale Imprese Trasporti (FENIT) (*National Fed. of Transport Undertakings*): Rome, Via Parigi 11; f. 1946; 234 mems.; Pres. Dr. MICHELE MATTEO; Gen. Man. Avv. CARLO A. ROLLA.

Unione Nazionale Aziende Autoproduttrici e Consumatrici di Energia Elettrica (UNAPAGE) (*National Union of Concerns producing and consuming their own Electrical Power*): Rome, Via Paraguay 2; f. 1946; Pres. Dr. Ing. ANTONIO CURAMI; Dir. Dr. Ing. A. BUSCAGLIONE; publ. *L'Elettricità nell' Industria* (every 3 months).

Unione Petroliera (UNIPETROL) (*Petroleum Industries Union*): Rome, Viale Civiltà del Lavoro 38; f. 1948; 42 mems.; Pres. GIOVANNI THEODOLI; Dir.-Gen. Dott. GUIDO RANDONE.

TRADE UNIONS

There are three main federations of Italian trade unions, CGIL, CISL and UIL. The CGIL is dominated by the Communists, the CISL has close links with the Christian Democrats and the UIL is associated with the Social Democrats. The three groups plan to merge, although mutual suspicions are strong. Some of their affiliated unions have already combined.

NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Confederazione Artigiana Sindacati Autonomi (C.A.S.A.): Rome, Piazza di Spagna 35; federation of artisans unions and regional and provincial associations; Pres. CLELIO DARIDA; Sec.-Gen. Avv. ROMUALDO MARINO.

Confederazione Generale Italiana dell' Artigianato (Artisans): 00187 Rome, Piazza Venezia 11; f. 1945; independent; 157 mem. unions; 550,000 associate enterprises; Deputy Chair. and Sec.-Gen. MANLIO GERMOZZI; publ. *L'Artigianato d'Italia* (twice monthly).

Confederazione Generale Italiana dei Professionisti e Artisti (C.I.P.A.) (*Artists and Professional People*): Rome,

Via S. Nicola da Tolentino 21; federation of 19 unions; Pres. Sen. ALFONSO TESAURO; Sec.-Gen. Avv. AMINTA CIARRAPICO; Assistant Sec.-Gen. ERMINIO VINCENTI.

CGIL (Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro) (*General Union of Italian Workers*): Communist and Socialist; 3,800,000 mems.; federation of 38 unions; Sec.-Gen. LUCIANO LAMA; publs. *Rassegna Sindacale* (bi-monthly); *L'Assistenza Sociale* (bi-monthly); affiliated to ETUC.

Confederazione Italiana dei Dirigenti di Azienda (CIDA): Rome, Via Nazionale 75; federation of 6 manager's unions; Pres. Dott. Ing. DIEGO VANOMI; Sec.-Gen. Avv. RAFFAELE CIABATTINI.

Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Autonomi Lavoratori (CISAL): Rome, Via G.B. Vico 1; f. 1957; no international affiliations; federation of 57 unions; 288,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. Dr. UBALDO SALVATI.

CISL (Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Lavoratori): Rome, Via Po 21; f. 1950; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the European Trade Union Confederation; federation of 41 unions; 2,823,735 mems.; Sec.-Gen. LUIGI MACARIO; Asst. Sec.-Gen. PIERRE CARNITI; publ. *Conquiste del Lavoro* (weekly).

CISNAL (Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Nazionali dei Lavoratori): Rome, Via G. Amedeo 42; f. 1950; upholds traditions of national syndicalism; federation of 64 unions, 90 provincial unions; 76,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. GIANNI ROBERTI; publ. *Azione Sindacale*.

Confederazione Nazionale dell' Artigianato (C.N.A.): Rome, Via Tevere 44; provincial associations; Pres. On. ORESTE GELMINI; Gen. Sec. ADRIANO CALABRINI.

Federazione delle Associazioni Nazionali dei Funzionari Direttivi della Amministrazione dello Stato (DIRSTAT): Rome, Via Plinio 21; federation of 38 unions and associations of civil service executives and officers; Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. FRANCESCO VESTRI; publ. *Riforma Amministrativa* (monthly).

UIL (Unione Italiana del Lavoro): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; f. 1950; Socialist, Social Democrat and Republican; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; 32 national trade union federations and 95 provincial union councils; 1,100,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. GIORGIO BENVENUTO; publ. *Lavoro Italiano* (weekly).

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

BANKING AND INSURANCE

Federazione Autonoma Bancari Italiana (FABI) (*Bank Workers*): Rome, Via Tevere 46; independent; 40,000 mems.; Sec. Sig. FRANCESCO CERUTTI; publ. *La Voce dei Bancari*.

Federazione Autonoma Lavoratori Casse di Risparmio Italiane (FALCRI) (*Autonomous Fed. of Savings Banks Workers*): Milan, Via Mercato 5; Rome, Piazza Sforza Cesarini 30.

Federazione Italiana Bancari (FIB) (*Bank Workers*): Rome, Piazza Montecitorio 115; affiliated to the CISL; 21,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. LUIGI PERINELLI; publ. *Il Lavoro Bancario* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Dipendenti Aziende di Credito (Italian Fed. of Employees of Credit Institutions): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 40,000 mems.

Federazione Nazionale Assicuratori (National Fed. of Insurance Workers): Milan, Via Vincenzo Monti 25; Rome, Via Palermo 49; independent; Sec.-Gen. GIUSEPPE PAGANI.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Assicurazioni (UILAS) (*Assurance Co. Workers*): Rome, Via Piemonte 39/A; affiliated to the UIL; 13,000 mems.; National Sec. GUGLIELMO BRONZI.

BUILDING AND BUILDING MATERIALS

Federazione Autonoma Italiana Lavoratori Cemento, Legno, Edilizia ed Affini (FAILGLEA) (*Autonomous Fed. of Workers in Cement, Wood, Construction and related industries*): Milan, Piazza E. Duse 3; affiliated to the CISAL; Sec. ENZO BOZZI.

Federazione Lavoratori delle Costruzioni (FLC): includes the following three organizations:

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori delle Costruzioni e Affini (FILCA) (*Fed. of Building Industries' Workers*): Rome, Via dei Mille 23; f. 1955; affiliated to the CISL; 200,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. ANTONINO PAGANI.

Federazione Nazionale Lavoratori Edili Affini e del Legno (FENEAL) (*National Fed. of Builders and Wood-workers*): Rome, Via Dei Mille 23; affiliated to the UIL; 115,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. GIOVANNI MUCCIARELLI.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Legno, Edili ed Affini (FILLEA) (*Fed. of Wood-workers, Construction Workers and Allied Trades*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 434,154 mems.; Sec.-Gen. CLAUDIO TRUFFI; Asst. Sec.-Gen. VALERIANO GIORGI; publ. *Sindacato Nuovo* (monthly).

CHEMICAL, MINING AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Cristiani Industrie Estrattive: Rome, Via Santa Maria in Via 37; independent; Sec.-Gen. SALVATORE PECORARO.

Federazione Unitaria Lavoratori Chimici (FULC) (*United Federation of Chemical and Allied Workers*): Rome, Via Bolzano 16; affiliated to the CGIL, CISL and UIL; 420,000 mems.; Secs.-Gen. G. B. ALDO, TRESPIDI, DANILO BERETTA, ERNESTO CORNELLI.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Miniere e Cave (Mine Workers' Union): Rome; independent; 16,000 mems.; National Sec. BACCI LUCIANO.

CLOTHING AND TEXTILES

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Tessili e Abbigliamento (FILTEA) (*Fed. of Textile and Clothing Workers*): Rome, Corso d'Italia 25; affiliated to the CGIL; 250,000 mems.; Sec. SERGIO GARAVINI.

Federazione Italiana dei Lavoratori Tessili e Abbigliamento (FILTA-CISL): Milan, Via Ponte Seveso 41; affiliated to the CISL; 160,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. VITTORIO MERAVIGLIA; publ. *Argomenti Sindacali*.

ENGINEERING AND METALLURGY

Confederazione Italiana dei Sindacati Ingegneri e Architetti (CONFISIA) (*Engineers and Architects*): Rome, Piazza Sallustio 24; independent; Pres. On. Ing. CORRADO TERRANOVA; Sec.-Gen. Ing. PIETRO ARMO-CIDA.

Federazione Impiegati Operai Metallurgici (FIOM-CGIL) (*Metalworkers*): Rome, Via del Viminale 43; f. 1902; affiliated to the CGIL; 450,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. BRUNO TRENTIN; publ. *Sindacato Moderno* (two-monthly).

Federazione Italiana Metalmeccanici (FIM) (*Metal Mechanic Workers' Federation*): Milan; affiliated to the CISL; 151,500 mems.; Sec. LUIGI MACARIO.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Metallurgici (UILM) (*Metalworkers' Union*): 00108 Rome, Corso Trieste 36; f. 1950; affiliated to the UIL; 127,000 mems.; Sec. VINCENZO MATTINA; publ. *Il Lavoro Metallurgico*.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Alleanza Nazionale dei Contadini (Farmers' Alliance): Rome, Viale Aventino 26; independent; Pres. On. ATTILIO ESPOSTO.

Federazione Italiana Coltivatori Diretti, Mezzadri e Coloni: Via Tevere 20, Rome 00198; affiliated to the CISL; 83,047 mems.; Gen. Sec. SANTE RICCI; publ. *Lega Contadina* (monthly).

Confederazione Nazionale Coltivatori Diretti (CONACOLTIVATORI) (*National Federation of Small-holders*): Rome, Via XXIV Maggio 43; independent; Pres. On. Dott. PAOLO BONOMI; Sec.-Gen. Avv. CESARE DALL'OGGIO.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Zuccherieri Industrie Alimentari Tabacchine (Federation of Food Industries, Sugar and Tobacco Workers): Rome, Via del Viminale 43; affiliated to the CGIL; 108,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. ANDREA GIANFAGNA; publ. *Filziat* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Salariati Braccianti Agricoli e Maestranze Specializzate-FISBA-CISL (*Permanent, Unskilled and Skilled Agricultural Workers' Federation*): Rome, Via Tevere 20; Sec. PAOLO SARTORI.

Federazione Nazionale Braccianti, Salariati, Tecnici, Impiegati Agricoli (FEDERBRACCIANTI) (*National Federation of Agricultural Workers*): 00187 Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 500,000 mems.; Sec. FELICIANO ROSSITTO.

Federazione Unitaria Lavoratori Prodotti Industrie Alimentari (United Federation of Workers in the Manufactured Food Industry): Rome, Via Romagna 17; affiliated to the CISL and the IUF; 40,000 mems.; Sec. Dr. E. CREA; publ. *Leadership Sindacale* (monthly).

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Industrie Alimentari (UILIA) (*Union of Food Workers*): Rome, Via Sicilia 154; affiliated to the UIL; Sec. TITANO BIGI.

Unione Italiana Lavoratori della Terra (UILT) (*Land Workers' Union*): Rome, Via Lucullo 3; affiliated to the UIL; 488,750 mems.; Sec. ARIDE ROSSI.

MEDICAL

Federazione Italiana Sindacati Ospedalieri (Federation of Hospital Workers' Unions): Rome, Via Otranto 18; affiliated to the CISL; 43,300 mems.; Gen. Sec. LUIGI PARINI.

Federazione Nazionale Dipendenti Enti Locali ed Ospedalieri (National Federation of Local Government and Hospital Workers): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 90,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MARIO GIOVANNINI.

Sindacato Nazionale Medici (National Union of Doctors): Rome, Via Nazionale 243; affiliated to the CISNAL; Sec. VINCENZO AGAMENNONE.

PAPERMAKING, PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori del Libro (FEDERLIBRO): 00185 Rome, Via Volturmo 42; affiliated to the CISL; 32,334 mems.; Gen. Sec. LUCIANO BOTTI; publ. *Il Lavoratore del Libro* (monthly).

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Poligrafici e Cartai (Federation of Printing Workers and Papermakers): Rome, Via Acqui 11; affiliated to the CGIL; 30,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. GIORGIO COLZI.

Sindacato Nazionale Scrittori: Rome, Via del Sanrovinio 6; f. 1913; independent; 1,417 mems.; National Sec. ALDO DI JACO; publ. *Produzione culturale* (monthly).

PUBLIC SERVICES

- Federazione Autonoma Italiana Lavoratori Elettrici (FAILE)** (*Autonomous Federation of Electrical Workers*): Rome, Via G.B. Vico 1; affiliated to CISAL; Sec. ODDINO BANZI.
- Federazione Italiana Dipendenti Aziende Elettriche (FIDAE)** (*Federation of Employees of Electrical Undertakings*): Rome, Via Piemonte 32; affiliated to the CGIL; f. 1920; 57,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. GIORGIO BUCCI; publ. *Fidae* (monthly).
- Federazione Italiana Dipendenti Enti Locali** (*Federation of Local Government Employees*): Rome, Via Tevere 19; affiliated to the CISL; 90,000 mems.; Sec. ANGELO TASCA.
- Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Esattoriali** (*Federation of Tax Collectors*): Rome, Via R. Bonghi 38; independent; Sec. Dr. ALDO ZERBI.
- Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Statali** (*State Employees*): Rome, Via Livorno 7; affiliated to the CISL; 60,605 mems.; Gen. Sec. MARZIO BASTIANONI; publ. *C.I.S.L.-Statali* (daily), *Nuovo Stato* (monthly).
- Federazione Lavoratori Aziende Elettriche Italiane (FLAEI)** (*Federation of Workers in Italian Electrical Undertakings*): Rome, Via Salaria 83; f. 1948; affiliated to the CISL; Sec. ENRICO VALEAU; 43,857 mems.; publ. *Il Lavoratore Elettrico* (monthly).
- Federazione Nazionale Dipendenti Enti Locali** (*National Federation of Employees of Local Authorities*): 00185 Rome, Via Principe Amedeo 42; affiliated to the CISNAL; Sec. A. LA ROCCA.
- Federazione Nazionale Dipendenti Enti Parastatali e di Diritto Pubblico (FEDERPUBBLICI)** (*National Federation for Employees of State Supervised and State-Controlled Agencies*): Rome, Via Ofanto 18; affiliated to the CISL; 43,800 mems.; Gen. Sec. FRANCO MAESTRINI.
- Federazione Nazionale Dipendenti Enti Pubblici (UIL-DEP)** (*National Federation of Public Employees*): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; f. 1962; affiliated to the UIL; 30,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. GIAMPIETRO SESTINI.
- Federazione Nazionale Lavoratori Energia** (*Federation of Employees of Gas Undertakings*): Rome, Via Piemonte 32; 72,000 mems. (gas, water and electricity workers); affiliated to the CGIL; Sec. GIORGIO BUCCI; publ. *Energia* (monthly).
- Federazione Nazionale Personale Enti Parastatali e di Diritto Pubblico** (*National Federation of State Supervised and Public Law Personnel*): Rome, Via Ofanto; affiliated to the CISL; Sec. FRANCO MAESTRINI.
- Federazione Nazionale degli Statali** (*National Federation of State Employees*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 43,146 mems.; Sec. ANTONIO DE ANGELIS.
- Unione Italiana Lavoratori Pubblico Impiego (UIPI)** (*Public Office Workers' Union*): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; affiliated to the UIL; 116,000 mems.; Sec. SILVIO BENVENUTO.
- Unione Italiana Lavoratori Servizi Pubblici** (*Union of Workers of Public Services*): Rome, Viale Gorizia 53; f. 1958 affiliated to the UIL; 13,295 mems.
- Unione Nazionale Dipendenti Enti Locali (UNDEL)** (*National Union of Local Authority Employees*): Turin, Piazza Statuto 18; affiliated to the UIL; 81,200 mems.; Sec. MAURILIO SALOMONE.

TEACHERS

- Associazione Nazionale Professori Universitari di Ruolo** (*Established Staff*): Rome, Istituto di Statistica e Ricerca Sociale, Università di Roma; independent; Pres. Prof. ROMANO LAZZERONI.

- Sindacato Autonomo Scuola Media Italiana** (*Secondary Teachers*): Rome, Viale Trastevere 60; independent; National Sec. Prof. VINCENZO RIENZI.
- Sindacato Nazionale Autonomo Scuola Elementare (SNASE)** (*Primary Teachers*): 00187 Rome, Via del Tritone 46; independent; National Sec. GIOVANNI DOLCE; Assistant Sec. LUIGI CIMINO; Admin. Sec. FRANCO FERRARESI.
- Sindacato Nazionale Scuola Elementare** (*National Union of Elementary School Teachers*): 00185 Rome, Via Santa Croce in Gerusalemme 91; f. 1944; 124,000 mems.; affiliated to the CISL; Sec.-Gen. ALESSANDRO ZANIN.
- Sindacato Nazionale Scuola Media** (*National Union of Secondary School Teachers*): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; f. 1944; 57,000 mems.; independent; Sec. Prof. MODESTO GIHO; publ. *Il Rinnovamento della Scuola*.

TOURISM AND ENTERTAINMENTS

- Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Commercio Albergo Mensa e Servizi (F.I.L.C.A.M.S.)** (*Federation of Hotel and Catering Workers*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; f. 1960; 65,000 mems. affiliated to the CGIL; 189,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. DOMENICO GOTTA; publ. *Bollettino Filcams* (bi-monthly).
- Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Spettacolo** (*Federation of Theatre Workers*): Rome, Via Villa Albani 8; affiliated to the CGIL; 22,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. OSVALDO TROISI.
- Federazione Italiana Personale Aviazione Civile** (*Federation of Aviation Employees*): Rome, Via Ostiense 224; affiliated to the CGIL; Sec. PIERO TORINO.
- Federazione Italiana Sindacati Addetti Servizi Commerciali Affini e del Turismo** (*Federation of Commercial and Tourist Unions*): Rome, Via Belisario 7; affiliated to the CISL; 135,000 mems.
- Unione Italiana Lavoratori Albergo, Mensa, Pubblici Esercizi e Termali** (*Union of Hotel and Restaurant Workers*): Rome, Via Piemonte 39A; f. 1951; affiliated to the UIL; 22,461 mems.; National Sec. ATTILIO CARRONI.
- Unione Italiana Dipendenti Aziende Turistiche Commerciali ed Affini (UIDATCA)** (*Union of Employees of Commercial, Tourist and Allied Undertakings*): Rome, Via Piemonte 39A; f. 1950; affiliated to the UIL; 112,385 mems.; Gen. Sec. Prof. GIOVANNI GATTI; publ. *Notiziario Uidatca* (monthly), *Il Lavoro Commerciale*.

TRANSPORT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

- Federazione Italiana Autoferrotranvieri** (*National Federation of Bus, Railway and Tram Workers*): Rome, Via Giovanni Amendola 5; affiliated to the CGIL; 75,000 mems.; Sec. GUIDO ANTONIZZI.
- Federazione Italiana Dipendenti Aziende Telecomunicazioni (FIDAT)** (*Federation of Employees of Telecommunications Undertakings*): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 12,000 mems.; Sec. ANGELO CUCCHI.
- Federazione Italiana Facchini Trasportatori ed Ausiliari (FIFTA)** (*National Porters' and Transporters' Union*): 00187 Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 30,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. FELICE SABATINI; publ. *Il Progresso* (monthly).
- Federazione Italiana Lavoratori del Mare** (*Federation of Seamen*): Rome, Corso d'Italia 25; affiliated to the CGIL; 28,000 mems.; Sec. RENZO CIARDINI.
- Federazione Italiana Lavoratori del Mare (FILM)** (*Italian Maritime Federation*): 00193 Rome, Via Catone 15; brs. in Genoa and Naples; affiliated to the International Transport Workers' Federation; Gen. Sec. MARIO MASCETTI; publ. *Il Lavoratore del Mare*.

Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Trasporti e Ausiliari del Traffico (FILTAT) (*Federation of Transport and Associated Workers*): Rome, Via Nizza 45; affiliated to the CISL; 60,000 mems.; Sec. ENZO LEOLINI.

Federazione Italiana dei Postelegrafonici (*Federation of Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Workers*): Rome, Via Cayour 185; affiliated to the CGIL; 35,000 mems.; Sec. ALDO BONAVOGLIA.

Federazione Nazionale Lavoratori Auto-Ferrottramvieri e Internavigatori (FENLAI): Rome, Via Isonzo 20; affiliated to the CISL; 28,091 mems.; Gen. Sec. LAURO MORRA; publ. *Libera Voce* (monthly).

Federazione dei Sindacati Dipendenti Aziende di Navigazione (FEDERSINDAN): Rome, Via Tevere 48; independent; Sec.-Gen. Dott. GIUSEPPE AURICCHIO.

Sindacato Autonomo Unificato Ferrovieri Italiani (*Autonomous Union of Railway Workers*): 00185 Rome, Via Anamari 20; affiliated to the CISL; 45,000 mems.; National Sec. PASQUALE JANNONE; publs. *La Voce dei Ferrovieri* (fortnightly), *Saufi Agenzia* (weekly).

Sindacato Ferrovieri Italiani (*Union of Railwaymen*): Rome, Via Vicenza 5A; affiliated to the CGIL; 97,000 mems.; Chair. On. RENATO DEGLI ESPOSTI; publs. *La Tribuna Ferroviaria*, *Bollettino Sindac.*, *Il Notiziario*, *In Marcia*.

Sindacato Italiano Lavoratori Postelegrafonici (SILP): Rome, Largo Argentina 11; affiliated to the CISL; 40,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. LUIGI TISATO.

Sindacato Italiano Lavoratori Telecomunicazioni (*Union of Telecommunications Workers*): Rome, Via Po 22; affiliated to the CISL; 12,000 mems.; Sec. GUIDO PASQUA.

Sindacato Italiano Lavoratori Uffici Locali ed Agenzie Postelegrafoniche (*Local Office Post and Telegraph Workers*): Rome, Via Esquilino 38; affiliated to the CISL; 34,593 mems.; Gen. Sec. GIOVANNI NIEDDU; publ. *Il Corriere P.T.*

Sindacato Italiano Unitario Ferrovieri (*Amalgamated Railway Workers' Union*): Rome, Via Salaria 44; affiliated to the UIL; 20,150 mems.; National Sec. MICHELE RISPOLI; publ. *Giornale dei Ferrovieri* (monthly).

Unione Italiana Lavoratori Trasporti Ausiliari Traffico e Portuali (UILTATEP) (*Union of Transport and Associated Workers*): Rome, Via Palestro 78; f. 1950; affiliated to the UIL; 134,280 mems.; Sec.-Gen. RAFFAELE LIGUORI.

Unione Italiana Marittimi (UIM) (*Seamen*): Rome, Via Lucullo 6; affiliated to the UIL; 33,128 mems.; National Sec. ANDREA PROTO; publ. *Il Lavoro sul Mare* (monthly).

MISCELLANEOUS

Federazione Italiana Agenti Rappresentanti Viaggiatori-Piazzisti "Fiarvep" (*Federation of Commercial Travellers and Representatives*): Milan, Corso Porta Vittoria 43; affiliated to the CGIL; Sec. LIONELLO GIANNINI.

Federazione Italiana Pensionati (FIP): Rome, Via Boncompagni 19; affiliated to the CGIL; 400,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. UMBERTO FIORE; publ. *Pensionato d'Italia* (monthly).

Federazione Nazionale Pensionati (*National Pensioners' Federation*): Rome, Via Goito 58A; f. 1952; affiliated to the CISL; 450,000 mems.; Sec. BALDASSARE CONSTANTINI; publ. *Conquiste dei Pensionati* (monthly), *Notizie* (monthly).

Sindacato Italiano Lavoratori Ricerca Nucleare (*National Union of Nuclear Research Workers*): Rome, Via Salaria 45.

Sindacato Nazionale Musicisti (*Musicians' Union*): Rome, Via Palestro 56; independent; National Sec. Maestro SALVATORE ALLEGRA.

CO-OPERATIVE UNIONS

Confederazione Cooperativo Italiano (CONFCOOPERATIVE): Rome, Piazza Esquilino 5; 14 national federations; 96 provincial unions; Pres. ENZO BADIOLI; Gen. Dir. P. BENIGNI; publ. *L'Italia Cooperativa*.

Associazione Generale delle Cooperative Italiane (A.G.C.I.): 00184 Rome, Via delle Quattro Fontane 16; f. 1952; Pres. AVV. ARMANDO ROSSINI; Vice-Pres. Sen. FRANCO TEDESCHI; On.le LUDOVICO CAMANGI, Dott. MARIO BERGESIO, Dott. GINO IPPOLITO; publ. *Libera Cooperazione* (fortnightly).

Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari (FEDERCONSORZI) (*Fed. of Landowners' Consortia*): Rome, Via Curtatone 3; Pres. Prof. Ing. ALDO RAMADORO; Dir. Gen. Cav. Lav. Rag. LEONIDA MIZZA.

Federazione Nazionale della Cooperazione Agricola (*Agricultural Cooperatives Fed.*): Rome, Via Nazionale 69; Pres. Dr. BERNARDO DATO; Dir. Dr. WILLIAM BISSON.

Lega Nazionale delle Cooperative e Mutue (*National Cooperative and Mutual League*): Rome, Via Guattani 9; 11 affiliated unions; Pres. VINCENZO GALETTI.

STATE HOLDINGS AND NATIONALIZED BODIES

ENTE AUTONOMO DI GESTIONE PER LE AZIENDE MINERARIE METALLURGICHE-EGAM
Via Boncompagni 4-6, 00187 Rome

A state holding company with wide interests in mining and metallurgy. In 1977 a commissioner was appointed to supervise the dismantling of the company.

Commissioner: UGO NIUTTA.

ENTE NAZIONALE IDROCARBURI-ENI

1 Piazzale Enrico Mattei, 00144 Rome

President: PIETRO SETTE.

A state holding company with subsidiaries including AGIP, SNAM, ANIC and AGIP NUCLEARE, operating in petroleum exploration and production, refining, gas transmission, petroleum products marketing, petrochemicals, uranium and nuclear fuels and scientific research.

ENTE NAZIONALE PER L'ENERGIA ELETTRICA-ENEL

Via Giovanni Battista Martini 3, 00195 Rome

Chairman: Prof. ARNALDO M. ANGELINI.

Set up in 1962 to generate and distribute electrical power throughout various areas of the country and to work in conjunction with the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

ENTE PARTECIPAZIONI E FINANZIAMENTO INDUSTRIA MANIFATTURIERA-EFIM

Via Mazzarino 6, Rome 00184

President: ATTILIO JACOBONI.

A state holding company active in a variety of manufacturing industries including steel, glass, food processing and aluminium.

ISTITUTO PER LA RICOSTRUZIONE
INDUSTRIALE—IRI

Via Veneto 89, Rome

President: GIUSEPPE PETRILLI.

Established 1933 as an autonomous agency controlling

banking and industrial undertakings, IRI is responsible for many of the companies in which the State participates. There are six sectorial holding companies, while IRI directly controls the national airline Alitalia, the Autostrade company, the RAI television service, three main commercial banks and the two financial holding companies SME and SPA.

CASSA PER IL MEZZOGIORNO
SOUTHERN ITALY DEVELOPMENT FUND

Piazzale Kennedy 20, Eur, Rome

President: AVV. ALBERTO SERVIDIO.

The Fund was set up in 1950 to develop the Southern areas of the country. Until June 1965 the disposable resources of the Fund were 2,500,000 million lire. The Fund was extended in June 1965 until 1980, with the task of implementing 5-year plans co-ordinated with the national economic plan. During the 1965-70 period, the Fund was endowed with 2,800,000 million lire. For the period 1971-75 a further appropriation of 8,350,000 million lire was authorized, and for the period 1976-80 14,337,000 million lire. The following are projects supervised by the Fund, completed by the end of 1976:

Land Reclamation and Irrigation: More than 8,860 km. of river channel control, embankments and drains have been completed. Over 1,100,000 hectares of land have been drained or protected from floods, and 15,677 km. of irrigation canals and networks laid, 7,439 km. of new agricultural roads constructed and 3,681 km. improved.

Aqueducts: The Fund has tackled the drinking water supply problem by laying 21,727 km. of mains and constructing 3,556 water towers with a capacity of about 2,979,370 cubic metres.

Transport and Communications: 3,833 km. of new trunk roads have been built and 16,448 km. improved; also the construction of 2,009 km. of motor highways is nearing completion. The tracks of numerous railway lines have been doubled. Port improvements have been approved with an expenditure of 203,223 million lire. Construction is nearing completion. For the improvement of the airport system in the south, projects totalling 54.7 billion lire have been approved. An inter-continental airport is being completed in Calabria.

Hospitals: More than 100 hospitals have been completed or are under construction with an approved expenditure of 369,371 million lire, in centres of the Southern Regions.

Industry: Numerous projects have been approved for setting up industrial estates in selected areas, the Fund's contributions towards this total being 901,912 million lire. In the private sector the Fund has operated a two-fold industrialization project: (a) credit is extended through three specialized institutes in the South (ISVEIMER for Southern Italy, IRFIS for Sicily, and CIS for Sardinia); 10,095 loans of 4,319,114 million lire were approved; also, loans for a total amount of 6,123,476 million lire have been granted by other industrial credit banks; (b) straight grants to enterprises of about 1,768,349 million lire. 123,715 grants valued at 56,939 million lire have been granted to the handicraft industries. Employment in southern manufacturing industries should increase to 1,070,000 workers by 1980.

Private Land Improvement: By the end of 1976 the Fund had completed the construction of: 15,177 km. of farm roads; 66,316 wells, tanks and reservoirs; 2,552 km. of transmission lines; 149 cheese factories; 564 olive oil mills; 710 wine factories. In addition, about 270,000 hectares have been prepared for farming and 331,000 hectares have been irrigated. A large portion of coastal population has been supported with 18,570 contributions totalling 77,055 million lire for the fishing industry.

Education: The Fund has completed 147 schools for industrial training and 21 agricultural schools with 120 branches have been opened. 1,456 kindergartens have been completed. 7,724 loans for school buildings to a value of 9,614 million lire have been granted.

Tourism: Projects to the value of 243,027 million lire have been approved. They include: local and sightseeing roads, archaeological excavations, modern museums, monument restorations, and improvements to grottoes and spas. The Fund has also financed 2,032 hotel-keeping enterprises for the construction of 110,246 rooms with 211,547 beds.

TRANSPORT

Direzione Generale della Motorizzazione Civile e dei Trasporti in Concessione: Rome, Viale del Policlinico 2; Dir.-Gen. Ing. GAETANO DANESE; publ. *Trasporti Pubblici* (monthly); controls road transport and traffic, and public transport services (railways operated by private companies, motor-buses, trolley-buses, funicular railways and inland waterways).

RAILWAYS

Ferrovie dello Stato: Rome, Piazza della Croce Rossa; an autonomous body which administers the State Railways; it is controlled by the Minister of Transport, who is assisted by an Administrative Board; Dir.-Gen. Ing. LUCIO MAYER. The majority of Italian lines are in the hands of the State. The first railway line (Naples-

Portici) was inaugurated in 1839 and the State Service in 1905. Length 16,014 km., of which 7,947 km. are electrified.

There are 32 other local and municipal railway companies, many of whose lines are narrow gauge.

ROADS

Azienda Nazionale Autonoma delle Strade Statali (ANAS) (*National Autonomous Road Corporation*): f. 1928, re-organized 1946; responsible for the administration of State roads and their improvement and extension; the President is the Minister of Public Works. In 1975 the total length of Italian roads was 291,083 km.; main roads: 44,234 km.; motorways: 5,431 km.

ITALY

A very extensive programme of road extension and improvement in all spheres is in progress at the moment. In 1976 there were 5,513 km. of motorway in operation and 395 km. under construction. All the motorways are toll roads except for the Autostrada from Salerno to Reggio Calabria and motorways in Sicily. By law the ANAS is responsible for the planning, construction and management of the motorway network.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATIONS

Automobile Club d'Italia (A.C.I.): 00185 Rome, Via Marsala 8; f. 1898; 1,010,000 mems.; Pres. Avv. FILIPPO CARPI DE RESMINI; Sec.-Gen. Dott. GIUSEPPE SPIZUOCO; publs. *l'Automobile* (fortnightly), *Informazioni dell'A.C.I.* (monthly), *Revista Giuridica della Circolazione e dei Trasporti* (two-monthly), *Automobilismo e Automobilismo Industriale* (two-monthly), *H P Energia Trasporti* (two-monthly).

SHIPPING

Some important shipping lines:

GENOA

Adriatico Tirreno Jonio Ligure "ATJL": P.O.B. 607, Via Martin Piaggio 13A; f. 1941; tramp and tanker; Chair. ALBERTO RAVANO.

"La Columbia", Società Marittima per Azioni: Via Assarotti 40; Head Office: Palazzo Esso, Piazzale dell'Industria 46, Rome; tanker; Chair. L. PITTALUGA; Gen. Man. L. ROA.

Costa Armatori S.p.A., Linea "C": Via G. D'Annunzio 2; Passenger Office: Via G. D'Annunzio 5; passenger and cargo service; Mediterranean-North, Central and South America; Caribbean cruises; Gen. Man. M. COSTA.

"Garibaldi", Società Cooperativa di Navigazione: Piazza Dante 8; f. 1918; tanker and cargo services; Pres. A. CRIMI; Man. Dir. MARIO DI LELLA.

Industriale Marittima S.p.A.: 16121, Via Porta d'Archi 10/21; tramp; Man. Dir. A. PORTA FIGARI.

"Italia di Navigazione" S.p.A.: Piazza de Ferrari 1; f. 1932; Pres. GIUSEPPE ROSELLI LORENZINI; Gen. Man. FURIO ZONZA; freight services to Mediterranean, North, South and Central America and South Pacific.

Italnavi, Società di Navigazione per Azioni: Via Roma 1; cargo between Italy and S. America; tanker and tramp; Man. Dir. G. MONARI.

Marsano, Andrea: Via Gabriele D'Annunzio 2/91; f. 1928; ocean-going tramping; Dir. ANDREA MARSANO.

Messina, Ignazio and C. S.p.A.: Via di Sottoripa 1A 116p.11; South and East Africa, Libya, and Near East, Red Sea, Malta, Europe.

Navigazione Alta Italia, S.p.A.: 16145, Via F. Ricci 5; f. 1906; worldwide dry and bulk cargo; Chair. GLAUCO LOLLI GHETTI; Man. Dir. EZIO ALCIDE ROSINA.

Sidermar, S.p.A.: Via XII Ottobre 2; f. 1956; cargo; Chair. Dott. ENRICO REDAELLI SERAFICO; Dir. MARIO CROCCO.

Società per Azioni Industria Armamento: P.O.B. 607, Via Martin Piaggio 13A; f. 1923; Chair. PIETRO RAVANO DI ALBERTO.

Traghetti del Mediterraneo: 2 Via G. D'Annunzio; ferry services between Italy, Sicily and Sardinia; Pres. A. ROVELLI; Vice-Pres. S. P. MAGLIVERAS.

NAPLES

Achille Lauro Armatore: 80133, Via Cristoforo Colombo 45; f. 1923; tramping, container, liner and passenger

services, Mediterranean, Caribbean, Central America, Far East, South Pacific, Persian Gulf; Man. Dir. ACHILLE LAURO.

Fratelli Grimaldi Armatori: Via M. Campodisola 13; passenger, cargo and tramp to Europe, South, Central and North America; Dirs. M. GRIMALDI, A. GRIMALDI, U. GRIMALDI, S. GRIMALDI.

"Tirrenial" di Navigazione: Head Office: 80121 Naples, Rione Sirignano 2; Chair. Avv. NUNZIO D. D'ANGELO; Gen. Man. Ing. G. SARVIO.

PALERMO

Gestioni Esercizio Navi Sicilia "G.E.N.S.": Via Ricardo Wagner 8; Branch Office: Genoa, Piazza della Vittoria 8; regular cargo services, Mediterranean/Canada/Great Lakes; Chair. M. SPADA.

Sicula Oceanica S.A. (SIOSA): Via Mariano Stabile 79; f. 1941; cruises, passenger and cargo Italy to North Europe, South, Central, North America; Dir. G. GRIMALDI.

TRIESTE

Fratelli Gosulich, S.p.A.: Via G. Galatti 1/1; f. 1854; ship-owners and shipping agents; cargo to Mediterranean ports; brs. in Genoa, Naples, Palermo, Venice, London, Zürich; Pres. MARIO A. COSULICH; Chair. Capt. CALLISTO GEROLIMICH.

"Lloyd Triestino" Società per Azioni di Navigazione: Palazzo del Lloyd, Piazza Unità 1; f. 1836; Pres. Adm. VIRGILO SPIGAI; Man. Dir. U. NORDIO; mail, passenger, cargo; Mediterranean to Far East, Africa and Australia.

VENICE

"Adriatica" di Navigazione S.p.A.: Zattere 1411; f. 1937; passenger and freight services from Italy to Eastern Mediterranean, the Red Sea and Northern Europe; Pres. Dott. GIUSEPPE SALOMONE.

OTHER TOWNS

D'Amico, Fratelli, Armatori: Rome, Via Liguria 40-42; dry cargo, tankers and fruit transport; Dirs. Ing. GIUSEPPE D'AMICO, Dr. OROSCO D'AMICO; associated companies: Compagnia Italiana Navi Cablografiche, Oriens Società di Navigazione S.p.A.

D'Amico Società di Navigazione: Rome, Corso d'Italia 350; tramp and liner; Mans. CIRO D'AMICO, ANTONIO D'AMICO.

Snam, S.p.A.: c. 50 Venezia 16, P.O.B. 3757, 20100 Milan; tanker; Chair. L. ROASIO; Gen. Man. L. MEANTI.

SHIPPING ASSOCIATIONS

Associazione Italiana dell'Armamento di Linea (FEDAR-LINEA): Rome, Via Barberini 20; f. 1967; Pres. Dr. MARIO BONACCHI; Dr. GIUSEPPE RAVERA.

Confederazione Italiana degli Armatori Liberi (CONFITARMA): 00187 Rome, Via dei Sabini 7, f. 1941; 350 mems.; Pres. Cav. Lav. Dr. ERMANO GUANI; Dir. Avv. GIUSEPPE PERASSO.

CIVIL AVIATION

NATIONAL AIRLINE

Alitalia (Linee Aeree Italiane): 00144 Rome, EUR, Palazzo Alitalia, Piazzale Giulio Pastore; f. 1946; international services throughout Europe and to Africa, North and South America, the Middle East, the Far East and Australia; fleet of 5 Boeing 747, 7 Boeing 727, 4 DC-10, 10 DC-8, 35 DC-9 and 7 Caravelles; Chair. Avv. Giorgio Tursi; Man. Dir. Dott. Ubaldo Neri.

OTHER AIRLINES

Aerolinee Itavia S.p.A.: Rome, 43 Via Sicilia; f. 1958; fleet of 5 F-28, 6 DC-9; regular services between Ancona, Bergamo, Bologna, Cagliari, Catania, Crotone, Lamezia, Milan, Palermo, Pescara, Pisa, Rome, Terme, Treviso, Turin; Pres. and Man. Dir. ALDO DAVANZALI.

Aero Trasporti Italiani S.p.A. (ATI): Aeroporto Capodichino, Naples; f. 1963; subsidiary of Alitalia; fleet of 16 DC-9, 5 Fokker F-27; operates scheduled domestic services particularly in Southern Italy; Chair. Prof. Dr. CARLO BERNINI; Man. Dir. PIER LUIGI BORGNA.

Alisarda S.p.A.: 193 Corso Umberto, 07026 Olbia, Sassari, Sardinia; f. 1963; regular services between Olbia and Milan, Rome, Pisa, Bologna and Cagliari, seasonal services between Olbia and Turin, Venice, Nice, Paris, Geneva, Zurich, Düsseldorf and Frankfurt; fleet of 2 DC-9/14 and 2 DC-9/32; Gen. Man. FRANCO TRIVI; Commercial Man. SEBASTIANO BARRERA.

Over fifty other international airlines also serve Italy.

TOURISM

Ministero del Turismo e dello Spettacolo: Roma, Via della Ferratella 51; The Government Department for Tourism.

Each of the 91 Provinces has a Board of Tourism; there are also 306 *Aziende Autonome di Cura, Soggiorno e Turismo* with tourist accommodation and health treatment and 1,955 "Pro Loco" Associations concerned with local amenities.

Ente Nazionale Italiano per il Turismo (ENIT): Rome, Via Marghera 2; f. 1919; Pres. MICHELE PANDOLFO; Dir.-Gen. CLAUDIO BONVECCHIO.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Kärntnerring 4, 1010 Vienna.

Belgium: 1A Boulevard du Régent, Brussels 1.

Denmark: Kristen Bernikowsgeade 2, Copenhagen.

Finland: Eteläesplanadi 24 A5, PL. 256 Helsinki 13.

France: 23 rue de la Paix, Paris; 14 Avenue de Verdun, Nice.

Germany, Federal Republic: Berliner Allee 26, 4 Düsseldorf; Kaiserstr. 65, Frankfurt; Goethestr. 20, 8 Munich 2.

Greece: 5 Odos Stadiou, Athens 125.

Irish Republic: 47 Merrion Square, Dublin.

Netherlands: Stadhouderskade 103, Amsterdam.

Norway: c/o Nino Bussoli, Oslo, Fr. Nansens Plass 5.

Portugal: Palacio da Rotunda, P. Marques de Pombal 1, Lisbon.

Spain: Calle de Alcalá 54, Madrid; Calle Aribau 212, Barcelona 11.

Sweden: P.O.B. 14040, Strandvägen 7A, 104 40 Stockholm 14.

Switzerland: 3 rue du Marché, Geneva; Uraniast. 32, 8001 Zürich.

United Kingdom: 201 Regent St., London, W1R 8AY.

Club Alpino Italiano: Milan, Via Ugo Foscolo 3; f. 1863; 150,000 mems.; Pres. Senator Dr. GIOVANNI SPAGNOLLI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. LODOVICO GAETANI; publ. *Revista* (monthly).

Touring Club Italiano: 20122 Milan, Corso Italia 10; f. 1894; 600,000 mems.; Pres. FRANCO BRAMBILLA; publ. *Qui Touring*.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Education:

Consiglio Superiore delle Antichità e Belle Arti (*Higher Council of Antiquities and Fine Arts*).

Consiglio Superiore delle Accademie e delle Biblioteche (*Higher Council of Academies and Libraries*): Piazza Marconi 25, 0144-EUR, Rome.

Ministry of Tourism and Entertainment: Via della Ferratella 51, Rome.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Operas of: Rome, Milan (La Scala, Administrator PAULO GRASSI), Palermo (Teatro Massimo), Naples (Teatro di San Carlo), Venice (Teatro Comunale) and Florence (Teatro Comunale, Administrator Dr. REMIGIO PAONE).

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orchestra del Maggio Musicale Fiorentino: Teatro Comunale, Via Solferino 15, 50100 Florence.

Orchestra dell'Accademia Nazionale di S. Cecilia: Via Vittoria 6, Rome.

Also the four orchestras of the Radio Television System, at Turin, Rome, Milan and Naples.

MUSIC FESTIVALS

Bolzano: "Claudio Monteverdi", State Music Conservatory, Piazza Domenicani, 39100 Bolzano; f. 1949; International Pianoforte Competition "F. Busoni"; Pres. GIANCARLO BOLOGNINI.

Florence: Maggio Musicale Fiorentino; Opera season in May and June; Dir. Dr. REMIGIO PAONE.

Genoa: International Violin competition "Niccolò Paganini", Palazzo Tursi, Via Garibaldi 9; Dir. ALBERTO EREDE; next competition October 1978.

Rimini (Forlì): Music festival at the Malatesta Temple.

Spoleto (Perugia): Office; Rome, Via Margutta 17; Festival of Two Worlds (June-July); f. 1958; Art Dir. ROMOLO VALLI; Pres. GIAN CARLO MENOTTI.

Verona (Arena): Opera season in summer.

ATOMIC ENERGY

The nuclear sector provides less than 1 per cent of Italy's energy requirements. There are plans to establish a total of 8 nuclear stations by 1985, to provide 7 per cent of Italy's energy requirements.

Comitato Nazionale per l'Energia Nucleare—CNEN (*National Committee for Nuclear Energy*): 00198 Rome, Via Regina Margherita 125; f. 1960; Pres. Prof. EZIO CLEMENTEL; Vice-Pres. Prof. CARLO SALVETTI; Dir.-Gen. Dr. Ing. GIANFRANCO FRANCO; publ. *Notiziario* (monthly).

The Committee supervises pure and applied research, and must also maintain technical control over industrial

nuclear power plants. It promotes and encourages the development of industrial applications of nuclear energy, and co-operates internationally in the nuclear field.

Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica (ENEL): Rome, Via G.B. Martini (Piazza Verdi); The Italian State Power Agency has nuclear stations in operation in the following areas:

Latina: a 210 MWe (gas-graphite) plant

Garigliano: a 160 MWe (BWR) plant.

Trino Vercellese: a 272 MWe (PWR) plant.

A fourth nuclear station, with a planned capacity of 850 MWe, is under construction at Caorso.

UNIVERSITIES

STATE UNIVERSITIES AND POLYTECHNICS

Università degli Studi d'Aquila: L'Aquila; 102 teachers, 5,250 students.

Università degli Studi di Bari: Bari; 550 teachers, c. 45,000 students.

Università degli Studi di Bologna: Bologna; 231 professors, 35,000 students.

Università di Cagliari: Cagliari, Sardinia; c. 650 teachers, c. 8,500 students.

Università di Calabria: Cosenza.

Università di Camerino: Camerino; 102 teachers, 1,436 students.

Università di Catania: Catania; 870 teachers, 28,879 students.

Università degli Studi di Ferrara: Ferrara; 336 teachers, 7,315 students.

Università degli Studi di Firenze: Florence; 378 professors, 44,331 students.

Università degli Studi di Genova: Genoa; 952 teachers, 30,490 students.

Università degli Studi di Lecce: Lecce; 184 teachers, 7,322 students.

Università degli Studi di Macerata: Macerata, c. 190 teachers, c. 5,080 students.

Università degli Studi di Messina: Messina, c. 150 teachers, c. 15,000 students.

Università degli Studi di Milano: Milan; 939 professors, 52,000 students.

Università degli Studi di Modena: Modena; 225 professors, 7,635 students.

Università degli Studi di Napoli: Naples, c. 2,500 professors, c. 80,000 students.

Università degli Studi di Padova: Padua; 2,883 teachers, 52,702 students.

Università degli Studi di Palermo: Palermo, c. 1,200 professors, c. 10,000 students.

Università degli Studi di Parma: Parma; 950 teachers, 18,081 students.

Università degli Studi di Pavia: Pavia; 370 teachers, 11,560 students.

Università degli Studi di Perugia: Perugia; 128 professors, 17,215 students.

Università degli Studi di Pisa: Pisa; c. 200 professors, 27,000 students.

Università degli Studi di Roma: Rome; 813 professors, 150,000 students.

Università degli Studi di Salerno: Salerno.

Università degli Studi di Sassari: Sassari, Sardinia; 294 teachers, 5,264 students.

Università degli Studi di Siena: Siena; 320 professors, 10,000 students.

Università degli Studi di Torino: Turin; 207 professors, 33,973 students.

Università degli Studi di Trieste: Trieste; 618 teachers, c. 13,000 students.

Università degli Studi di Venezia: Venice; 5,719 students.

Politecnico di Milano: Milan; 14,835 students.

Politecnico di Torino: Turin; c. 900 teachers, c. 10,000 students.

PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

Libera Università Abruzzese degli Studi G. D'Annunzio: Chieti; 380 teachers, 13,996 students.

Libera Università Internazionale degli Studi Sociali Pro Deo: Rome; 200 teachers, c. 1,100 students.

Libera Università degli Studi di Trento: Trento; c. 80 teachers, c. 2,000 students.

Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore: Milan; 300 professors, 18,452 students.

Università Commerciale Luigi Bocconi: Milan; 87 teachers, 4,210 students.

Università Italiana per Stranieri: Perugia; c. 100 teachers, c. 6,000 students.

Università degli Studi di Urbino: Urbino; 304 teachers, 12,850 students.

LIECHTENSTEIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Principality of Liechtenstein lies on the upper Rhine between Austria and Switzerland. The climate is mild. The official language is German, of which a dialect—Alemannish—is spoken. The population is predominantly Roman Catholic. The national flag (proportions five by three) consists of two equal horizontal stripes of royal blue and red, with a golden princely crown in the upper left-hand corner. The capital is Vaduz.

Recent History

Liechtenstein has been an independent state since 1719, except while under Napoleon's domination. Switzerland took over the diplomatic representation for the Principality from Austria in 1919. A Postal Union with Switzerland was agreed upon in 1921 and in 1923 a treaty was made with Switzerland whereby Liechtenstein was incorporated in the Swiss Customs Union. Franz Josef II succeeded as ruling prince in 1938. Liechtenstein has not joined the United Nations but became a party to the International Court of Justice in December 1949.

After 42 years as dominant party in the Government, the Progressive Citizens' Party was ousted by the Fatherland Union in the General Elections of February 1970, but it regained its majority four years later. However, the two parties have formed a coalition government since the Second World War and this arrangement has been continued. The voting age was lowered to 20 in 1969, but a proposal to give women the vote, though approved by Parliament, was rejected in referenda in 1971 and 1973. Prince Franz Josef signed a law in August 1976 which gave the communes the right to hold referenda to decide whether women should vote in a communal election. Such a referendum was held in Vaduz in September 1976, the proposal was approved and women voted for the first time in April 1977.

Government

The constitution of the hereditary Principality provides for a unicameral parliament (*Landtag*), composed of 15 members, 9 from the Upper Country and 6 from the Lower Country, elected (by men only) for four years, using proportional representation. A five-member Government is elected by the *Landtag* for its duration and confirmed by the Sovereign. Liechtenstein is united in a Customs Union with Switzerland, which also represents the principality abroad.

Defence

Although Liechtensteiners under the age of 60 are liable to military service in an emergency, there has been no standing army since 1868 and there is only a small police force of thirty-six men and twenty-nine auxiliaries.

Economic Affairs

Industry has developed well recently and is now a very important part of the economy, the metal industry being by far the most prominent sector, employing 5,096 workers

in 1976. The most important products are high frequency installations, boilers for central heating, hardware, small machinery, canned goods, furniture and upholstery, chemical and pharmaceutical goods, vacuum installations, optical and measuring instruments, toys, oil tanks, paints and varnishings and leather goods. Artificial teeth are made in Schaan and are now exported to about 100 countries. The pottery and ceramic industry in Nendeln is the oldest in the Principality and art pottery is also produced in Schaan. The textile industry, mainly cotton, is based in Triesen and Vaduz. The building and hotel trades are also highly developed. There is no unemployment in Liechtenstein. One-third of the population are resident foreigners, many of whom provide the labour for industry. In 1976 only 4 per cent of the labour force was employed in agriculture, which is of relatively little importance.

With a very limited home market, exports have risen at a high rate; in 1950 they amounted to only 15 million Swiss francs, in 1960 to 83 million, and by 1976 they had reached 597.7 million. More than one third of the exports go to Switzerland, most of the rest going to the other EFTA members and to the EEC countries. Much foreign currency also comes in from tourists and from the sale of stamps.

Because of the stable political situation, the absolute bank secrecy and the low fiscal charges, a number of foreign companies and holding corporations have settled in Liechtenstein. Such firms pay no tax on profit or income. Their normal tax rate is one-thousandth on paid-in capital and reserves with an annual minimum of 1,000 Swiss francs.

Transport and Communication

Good roads connect all the towns and villages and most transport is by road. A tunnel connects the Rhine and Samina valleys. There are 18.5 km. of railway track.

Social Welfare

Accident insurance has been obligatory since 1931, pensions and life insurance since 1954. Family allowances were introduced in 1957 and unemployment benefits in 1970. Sickness insurance was made compulsory in 1971.

Education

Basic instruction is given for five years at a primary school (*Volksschule*), after which a pupil may transfer to a lower secondary school for three years, a secondary school (*Realschule*) for four years, or to the *Liechtensteinisches Gymnasium* (grammar school) for eight years. There is no university. Many Liechtensteiners continue their studies at universities in Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany or Switzerland. Liechtenstein has a technical evening school, a music school, a school for mentally handicapped children and two schools for backward children.

TRANSPORT
VEHICLES REGISTERED

	1974	1975	1976
Passenger cars . .	9,129	9,413	9,899
Commercial vehicles . .	1,072	1,092	1,100
Motor bicycles . .	1,627	1,640	1,708

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1975	1976
.	5,462	5,415
.	4,696	4,566
.	7,670	8,246
.	3	2
ilation . .	12,900	11,800

EDUCATION
(May 1977)

	NUMBER	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Kindergarten . .	43	40	784
Primary schools . .	14	90	2,122
Lower secondary schools . .	2	21	443
Secondary schools . .	4	43	891
Grammar schools . .	1	16	282
Music schools . .	1	43	1,216

steinisches Statistisches Amt, Vaduz; Presse- und Informationsstelle der Fürstlichen Regierung, Vaduz.

CONSTITUTION

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ade with Switzerland in 1923 Liechten- ed in Swiss Customs territory, and uses toms and postal administration.

GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

USEF II, Prince of Liechtenstein, Duke f Jägerndorf, Count of Rietberg, suc- 1938.
tor of the Cabinet ROBERT ALLGAEUER.

GOVERNMENT

Dr. WALTER KIEBER.
nment: HANS BRUNHART.
MALIN, HANS GASSNER, Dr. WALTER

PARLIAMENT

Dr. GERARD BATLINER.
et: Dr. KARLHEINZ RITTER.

GENERAL ELECTION
(February 1974)

PARTY	VOTES	SEATS
Progressive Citizens' Party . .	17,332	8
Fatherland Union	16,356	7
Christian Social Party	992	0

POLITICAL PARTIES

Fortschrittliche Bürgerpartei (*Progressive Citizens' Party*):
Feldkircherstr. 5, 9494 Schaan; Chair. Dr. PETER
MARNER; Sec. CARL WALSER; 8 seats in Diet.
Vaterländische Union (*Fatherland Union*): Vaduz; Chair.
Dr. OTTO HASLER; Sec. WERNER NIGG; 7 seats in Diet.
Christlich Soziale Partei (*Christian Social Party*): 9490
Vaduz; f. 1962; Chair. FRITZ KAISER; Sec. RUPERT
WALSER.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Liechtenstein has an Embassy in Berne, Switzerland.
Its foreign interests in other countries are represented by
Swiss Embassies and Consulates. Austria is the only
country with full-time consular staff in Vaduz, although
30 consular representatives are accredited to Liechtenstein.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

COURTS

1. Civil:
- (1) County Court (*Landgericht*): Court of First Instance, one presiding judge.
 - (2) Superior Court (*Obergericht*): Court of Second Instance; bench of five judges.

LIVESTOCK (1976)

Cattle	.	.	5,897
Pigs	.	.	3,905
Horses	.	.	20
Sheep	.	.	1,860
Goats	.	.	52

Poultry: 6,060 in 1972.

DAIRY PRODUCE (1976)

Total Production 6,670,000 kg.

FORESTRY (1975/6)

Felling (cu. m.) 8,837

FINANCE

Swiss currency: 100 Rappen (centimes) = 1 Franken (Swiss franc).

Coins: 5, 10, 20 and 50 Rappen; 1, 2 and 5 Franken.

Notes: 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 Franken.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling = 3.97 Franken; U.S. \$1 = 2.23 Franken.

100 Franken = £25.20 = \$44.78.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate see the chapter on Switzerland.

BUDGET
(in Swiss francs)

YEAR	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1974 . . .	93,906,000	93,985,662
1975 . . .	169,609,000	169,510,210
1976 . . .	183,075,200	182,824,900
1977 . . .	189,670,600	189,322,600

EXTERNAL TRADE
(Swiss francs)

TOTAL EXPORTS

1972 . . .	421,430,211
1973 . . .	489,718,615
1974 . . .	535,362,945
1975 . . .	522,332,667
1976 . . .	597,766,576

EXPORTS BY DESTINATION

	1975	1976
EFTA (incl. Finland) .	264,542,918	286,326,553
of which:		
Switzerland . . .	216,200,000	236,800,000
EEC	139,432,873	181,479,555
Others	118,356,876	129,960,468

TOURISM

FOREIGN TOURIST ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY (1976)

	1975	1976
Visitors	78,553	77,462
Tourist Nights	175,717	174,750

Federal Germany . . .	22,270
Switzerland	17,177
U.K.	9,291
U.S.A.	6,855
France	4,185
Austria	3,120
Italy	2,219
Netherlands	1,999
Others	10,346

TRANSPORT

VEHICLES REGISTERED

	1974	1975	1976
Passenger cars . . .	9,129	9,413	9,899
Commercial vehicles . .	1,072	1,092	1,100
Motor bicycles . . .	1,627	1,640	1,708

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1975	1976
Radio Sets	5,462	5,415
Television Sets . . .	4,696	4,566
Telephones	7,670	8,246
Newspapers	3	2
Average Circulation .	12,900	11,800

EDUCATION

(May 1977)

	NUMBER	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Kindergarten . . .	43	40	784
Primary schools . . .	14	90	2,122
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Grammar schools . . .	1	16	282
Music schools . . .	1	43	1,216

Sources: Liechtensteinisches Statistisches Amt, Vaduz; Presse- und Informationsstelle der Fürstlichen Regierung, Vaduz.

THE CONSTITUTION

By the Constitution of October 5th, 1921, the monarchy is hereditary in the male line. The reigning Prince exercises the legislative right jointly with a Diet of fifteen members elected for four years by general and secret ballot. All male citizens of over 20 years have been eligible to vote since the voting age was lowered by a year in October 1969. The voters participate directly in the legislation by means of the initiative and the referendum.

In the case of adjournment or dissolution, the Diet is replaced by a National Committee consisting of the President of the Diet and four Deputies. The members of the Government are nominated by the Prince on the proposition of the Diet for four years.

By a Treaty made with Switzerland in 1923 Liechtenstein is incorporated in Swiss Customs territory, and uses Swiss currency, customs and postal administration.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Prince FRANZ JOSEF II, Prince of Liechtenstein, Duke of Troppau and of Jägerndorf, Count of Rietberg, succeeded July 26th, 1938.

Prince's Court: Director of the Cabinet ROBERT ALLGAEUER.

GOVERNMENT

Chief of Government: Dr. WALTER KIEBER.

Deputy Chief of Government: HANS BRUNHART.

Members: Dr. GEORG MALIN, HANS GASSNER, Dr. WALTER OEHRY.

PARLIAMENT

President of the Diet: Dr. GERARD BATLINER.

Vice-President of the Diet: Dr. KARLHINZ RITTER.

GENERAL ELECTION

(February 1974)

PARTY	VOTES	SEATS
Progressive Citizens' Party . . .	17,332	8
Fatherland Union	16,356	7
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POLITICAL PARTIES

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Vaterländische Union (Fatherland Union): Vaduz; Chair. Dr. OTTO HASLER; Sec. WERNER NIGG; 7 seats in Diet.

Christlich Soziale Partei (Christian Social Party): 9490 Vaduz; f. 1962; Chair. FRITZ KAISER; Sec. RUPERT WALSER.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Liechtenstein has an Embassy in Berne, Switzerland. Its foreign interests in other countries are represented by Swiss Embassies and Consulates. Austria is the only country with full-time consular staff in Vaduz, although 30 consular representatives are accredited to Liechtenstein.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

COURTS

1. Civil:

(1) County Court (*Landsgericht*): Court of First Instance, one presiding judge.

(2) Superior Court (*Obergericht*): Court of Second Instance; bench of five judges.

- (3) Supreme Court (*Oberster Gerichtshof*); Court of Third Instance; bench of five judges.

II. Criminal:

- (1) (a) Petty Sessions (*Landgericht*); for summary offences.
- (b) Court of Assizes (*Schöffengericht-Vergehen*); for minor misdemeanours; bench of three judges.
- (c) Criminal Court (*Kriminalgericht*); bench of five judges.
- (2) Superior Court (*Obergericht*); Court of Second Instance; bench of five judges.
- (3) Supreme Court (*Oberster Gerichtshof*); Court of Third Instance; bench of five judges.

III. Administrative:

- (1) Appeal against decrees and decisions of the Government may be made to the Administrative Court of Appeal (five members).
- (2) A State Court of five members exists for the protection of Public Law.

PRESIDING JUDGES

County Court: Dr. ARNOLD OEHRV.

Court of Assizes: Dr. ARNOLD OEHRV.

Criminal Court: Dr. FRANZ RHOMBERG.

Superior Court: Dr. HANS STEINER.

Supreme Court: Dr. HUGO DWORAK.

Administrative Court: Dr. PETER RITTER.

State Court: DDr. HERBERT BATLINER.

RELIGION

About ninety per cent of the inhabitants of Liechtenstein are Roman Catholics and belong to the Diocese of Chur, Switzerland. The few Protestants (8 per cent) adhere to the parish of Vaduz.

Bishop of Chur: Rt. Rev. JOHANNES VONDERACH.

THE PRESS

Liechtensteiner Vaterland: 9490 Vaduz; organ of Fatherland Union; f. 1913; five times weekly; Editor HUBERT HOCH; circ. 5,100.

Liechtensteiner Volksblatt: 9494 Schaan; f. 1866; organ of Progressive Citizens' Party; four times weekly; Editor WALTER B. WOHLWEND; circ. 7,000 (1977).

PRESS AGENCY

Presse- und Informationsstelle der Fürstlichen Regierung: (*Press and Information Office of the Liechtenstein Government*); Government Building, 9490 Vaduz; f. 1963; Dir. WALTER KRANZ; publs. *Principality of Liechtenstein* (handbook), *The Economy of the Principality of Liechtenstein*, *Press Folder on Liechtenstein*, press bulletins and economic information.

PUBLISHERS

Alpenland-Verlag, Gutenberg AG, Buchdruck-Offset: 9494 Schaan.

Baltic Verlag und Verwaltungsges. m.b.H.: Im Städtle 22, 9490 Vaduz; f. 1931; publs. *Internationale Börsen-Vorschau*, *Spiegel der Wirtschaft*.

Buch und Verlagsdruckerei: Im Städtle, 9490 Vaduz.

A. R. Gantner Verlag: Beckagässle 4, P.O.B. 14, 9490 Vaduz; fine arts, fiction; Dir. Dr. ANTON GANTNER.

Kraus-Thomson Organization: 9491 Nendeln; divisions: Kraus Periodicals, Kraus Reprint, KTO Press, KTO Microform; scholarly journals, series and books.

Liechtenstein-Verlag A.G.: Schwefelstr. 33, 9490 Vaduz; f. 1947; belles-lettres and scientific books; agents for international literature; Man. ALBART SCHIKS.

Literarische Agentur und Verlagsgesellschaft, Litag Etablissement: Beckagässle 4, 9490 Vaduz; Dir. Dr. ANTON GANTNER.

Park and Rocho Establishment: 9494 Schaan; art, architecture, music, travel, cultural history.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; res. = reserves;
m. = millions; amounts in Swiss francs)

Liechtensteinische Landesbank (State Bank): P.O.B. 384, 9490 Vaduz; f. 1861; brs. in Schaan, Eschen and Balzers; cap. 44.5m.; res. 23.5m.; dep. 507.3m. (Dec. 1976); Pres. Dr. PETER RITTER; Man. WERNER STRUB.

Bank in Liechtenstein A.G.: Herrengasse, 9490 Vaduz; f. 1921; cap. 35m.; res. 35m.; dep. 130.1m. (Dec. 1976); Pres. ADOLF RATJEN; Mans. Dr. E. FROMMELT, Dr. W. NUENER, H. WILLE.

Verwaltungs- und Privatbank Ltd.: Städtle, 9490 Vaduz; f. 1956; cap. 15m.; res. 11.5m.; current a/c 355.7m. (Dec. 1976); Pres. Dr. WOLFGANG FEGER; Man. Dr. EMIL HEINZ BATLINER.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY

Alters- und Hinterlassenen-Versicherung (AHV) (Old Age and Dependents Insurance): 9490 Vaduz; Dir. JULIUS HARTMANN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Industriekammer (Chamber of Industry): 9490 Vaduz, Postfach 232; looks after the industrial interests of Liechtenstein; Pres. ANTON HILTI; Sec. HERBERT KINDLE.

Gewerbege nossenschaft (Trades Union): 9494 Schaan; f. 1936; looks after the interests of the Liechtenstein artisans and trades-people; 1,400 mems.; Pres. JOSEF FRICK; Sec. G. BIEDERMANN; publ. *Das Gewerbe*.

Bauernverband (Agricultural Union): 9490 Vaduz; Pres. ADOLF REAL.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Verkehrsverein: 9490 Vaduz; Pres. HUBERT GASSNER; Sec. GEBHARD BANZER.

RAILWAYS

The Arlberg express (Paris to Vienna) passes through the Principality at Schaan-Vaduz. A local line runs from Feldkirch in Austria to Buchs in Switzerland. There are stations at Schaan, Nendeln and Schaanwald and 18.5 km. of track in Liechtenstein. The whole line is electrified and is administered by the Austrian Federal Railways.

Chief of Railway Department: HANS BRUNHART.

ROADS

Modern roads connect the capital, Vaduz, with all the towns and villages in the Principality. The Rhine and Samina valleys are connected by a tunnel 740 metres long. Postal motor buses carry many passengers.

INLAND WATERWAYS

A canal of 26 km., irrigating the valley, was opened in 1943.

TOURISM

Liechtenstein National Tourist Office: Postfach 139, 9490 Vaduz; Dir. BERTHOLD KONRAD.

LUXEMBOURG

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg lies south-east of Belgium between France and the Federal Republic of Germany. The climate is temperate. French is the official language and is generally used for administrative purposes, while German is the written language of commerce and the press. The spoken language is Letzeburgish, a German-Moselle-Frankish dialect. Ninety-seven per cent of the population are Roman Catholic and just over 1 per cent Protestant. The national flag (proportions five by three) consists of three horizontal stripes—red, white and light blue. The capital is Luxembourg-Ville (Lützelburg).

Recent History

There has been a customs union between Luxembourg and Belgium since 1921, except for the period 1940 to 1944 when the Grand Duchy was occupied by Germany. In 1960 Luxembourg and Belgium joined with the Netherlands in the Benelux Economic Union. Luxembourg is a member of the EEC, of which Luxembourg-Ville is the second capital, and of the European Coal and Steel Community and of EURATOM. It has played a full part in the post-war moves toward European integration. In November 1964, Grand Duchess Charlotte abdicated after a reign of 45 years, and was succeeded by her son, Prince Jean. After the fall of the government in October 1968 Pierre Werner headed a coalition of the Parti Chrétien Social and the Parti Démocratique ("Liberals") from early 1969 until May 1974. In the general election of May 1974 the Parti Chrétien Social lost its political dominance for the first time since 1919, and in June a left-of-centre coalition between the Parti Ouvrier Socialiste and the Parti Démocratique was formed under Gaston Thorn, Minister for Foreign Affairs since 1969. The new coalition promised to introduce tax and social security reforms.

Government

Luxembourg is an hereditary and constitutional monarchy. Legislative power is exercised by the unicameral Chamber of Deputies, with 59 members elected by universal adult suffrage for five years (subject to dissolution). Some legislative functions are also entrusted to the advisory Council of State, with 21 members appointed by the Grand Duke, but the Council can be overridden by the Chamber.

Executive power is vested in the Grand Duke but is normally exercised by the Council of Ministers, led by the President of the Government. The Grand Duke appoints Ministers but they are responsible to the Chamber.

Luxembourg is divided into 12 cantons.

Defence

Luxembourg is a member of the Western European Union and since 1954 of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Compulsory military service was abolished in 1967, but Luxembourg maintains an army of volunteers totalling 625 and a gendarmerie numbering 430. The defence budget for 1977 was 1,047.9 million francs.

Economic Affairs

The country enjoys great prosperity due to the iron and steel industry; and the inhabitants have one of the highest levels of national income per head in the EEC. There is virtually full employment in Luxembourg. Large deposits of *minette* (iron ore) are found in the south-west. This ore, however, is insufficient to supply all the needs of industry and iron ore is also imported, as is the coal necessary for iron and steel manufacture. About 3.8 million tons of pig iron and about 4.6 million tons of crude steel were produced in 1976. Iron and steel comprise about 90 per cent of the Duchy's exports and about 40 per cent of the workforce is employed in the industry. Policy since 1960 has been aimed at diversification, although the iron and steel industry is still predominant, providing 16 per cent of the G.D.P. in 1975. The growth rate of the economy has been relatively slow owing to dependence upon the heavy steel and metallurgical industries. More dynamic sectors, such as the chemical industry and finance, are assuming greater importance as the predominance of steel decreases. In recent years many foreign banks have been established in Luxembourg.

Agriculture is a source of livelihood for 6 per cent of the population, providing 3.7 per cent of the G.D.P. in 1975. Barley, oats and potatoes are grown in the north, and wheat, fruit and grapes for wine in the south. Cattle-raising is well-developed.

Luxembourg has adequate foreign investment and is now giving priority to the expansion of existing companies. Industrial relations are harmonious, with strikes rare and statutory minimum wages established. In 1974 Luxembourg had a surplus of 12,160 million francs on trade in goods and services, but in 1975 there was a deficit of 4,353 million francs due to a slump in exports. Inflation increased from 2.3 per cent in 1969 to 10.1 per cent in the year to August 1976, but dropped to 6.2 per cent in the following 12 months.

Transport and Communications

The railway system covers 274 km. of which 137 km. are electrified. At the end of 1975 there were 4,950 km. of roads, of which 25 km. were motorway and 865 km. main roads. There is an airport near Luxembourg-Ville, served by Luxair, the national airline, and other international lines. The canalization of the Moselle has given Luxembourg direct access to Rhine shipping through the port of Mervort.

Social Welfare

Although virtually all types of employment are subject to compulsory social insurance, the Government does not itself operate the Social Services. They are administered by semi-public bodies, composed of Government representatives, and elected representatives of employers and employees. Social Service benefits are also guaranteed to foreigners in accordance with International Conventions signed with individual countries. The comprehensive social insurance scheme covers accident insurance (com-

LUXEMBOURG

pulsorily paid by all employers), health insurance (compulsory for employees and self-employed and voluntary for others), invalid and old age pensions (contributions shared equally between employer and employee, the self-employed also making a compulsory contribution), family allowances, and unemployment benefit, which amounts to 60 per cent of net earnings.

Education

Education in Luxembourg is compulsory from 6 to 15 years. German is the initial language of instruction at primary level. French is added to the programme in the second year and becomes increasingly important until it replaces German as the language of instruction at secondary level.

Pupils are selected for secondary school at the age of 12 on the basis of an entrance examination in French, German and arithmetic. The first year of secondary school is a general orientation course on comprehensive lines, which is then followed by a choice between two sections: the Classical Section with an emphasis on Latin, and the Modern Section which stresses modern languages.

The completed secondary course lasts seven years and leads to the *Diplôme de Fin d'Etudes Secondaires* which qualifies for University Entrance. For pupils who do not wish to attend Secondary School there are three-year supplementary intermediate courses leading to vocational or technical qualifications.

In 1969 a Centre Universitaire was created, offering courses in the humanities, sciences, law and education. Many students attend foreign universities, mainly in

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium or Switzerland.

Tourism

Luxembourg is famous for the beauty of its scenery. Many tourist resorts have grown up round the ruins of mediaeval castles such as Clerf, Esch/Sauer, Vianden and Wiltz. There are many footpaths and hiking trails. More tourists camp in Luxembourg than stay in hotels.

Sport

Football is the most popular game.

Public Holidays

1978: March 27th (Easter Monday), May 1st (Labour Day), May 4th (Ascension Day), May 15th (Whit Monday), June 23rd (Grand Duke's Official Birthday), August 15th (Assumption), September 3rd (Schobermess—Luxembourg Fair), November 1st (All Saints' Day), November 2nd (All Souls' Day), December 25th (Christmas Day), December 26th (Boxing Day).

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 Luxembourg franc (Belgian currency is also legal tender).

Exchange rates (October 1977):

1 Luxembourg franc = 1 Belgian franc;

£1 sterling = 62.60 francs;

U.S. \$1 = 35.25 francs.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION	
	1976 (Estimate)	Luxembourg-Ville (Capital)
2,586 sq. km.	356,400	80,000

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1973	10.8	5.9	11.9
1974	11.0	6.2	12.1
1975	11.1	6.5	12.2
1976	11.0	6.3	12.6

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION	1972		1973		1974	
	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures	Arrivals	Departures
Belgium	681	482	846	605	913	676
France	1,376	855	1,332	858	1,183	760
Germany	660	556	731	533	865	553
Italy	1,165	1,260	1,051	1,040	931	983
Netherlands	198	148	237	106	185	134
Other European Countries	5,143	2,197	7,003	2,725	7,175	2,873
U.S.A.	249	171	265	177	238	188
Africa	84	50	81	44	75	55
Other Overseas Countries	90	77	98	74	59	33
Unknown	—	607	—	590	—	379
TOTAL	9,646	6,403	11,644	6,752	11,624	6,634

1975: Total arrivals 8,959, total departures 7,571.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(Census of December 31st, 1970)

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	7,551	2,090	9,641
Mining and quarrying	39,651	3,875	43,526
Manufacturing			
Electricity, gas and water supply	908	62	970
Construction	11,506	264	11,770
Trade, restaurants and hotels	12,109	11,452	23,561
Transport, storage and communications	7,067	676	7,743
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	3,663	2,422	6,085
Community, social and personal services	12,462	12,477	24,939
TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT	94,917	33,418	128,335
Persons seeking work for the first time	115	153	268
Other unemployed	407	345	752
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	95,439	33,816	129,255

Active population (1976 estimate): Total 147,700, Agriculture 8,900, Industry 68,100, Services 70,700.

AGRICULTURE
DISTRIBUTION OF LAND
(1976—'000 hectares)

TOTAL LAND AREA	ARABLE	PASTURE	FORESTS	BUILT-ON AREA AND WASTELAND
259	59	71	82	47

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (hectares)			PRODUCTION (quintals)		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Wheat	10,537	8,614	8,813	337,184	217,705	156,253
Rye	1,091	477	1,315	32,730	12,993	23,933
Barley	16,372	17,806	16,820	511,116	482,973	327,990
Oats	12,108	12,286	10,943	363,240	270,292	118,184
Potatoes	1,790	1,398	1,627	581,750	279,600	203,375
Wine Grapes	1,226	1,241	1,259	138,000	152,100	128,000

LIVESTOCK

	CATTLE	HORSES	PIGS	SHEEP	POULTRY
1973 . . .	203,738	1,276	89,839	3,822	282,963
1974 . . .	215,746	1,489	90,568	3,547	268,325
1975 . . .	216,511	1,485	83,876	3,354	233,809
1976 . . .	213,745	1,751	82,943	3,837	187,837

MINING AND METALLURGICAL PRODUCTION

('000 metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Iron Ore	4,507	4,116	3,782	2,686	2,315	2,079
Pig Iron	4,588	4,671	5,091	5,469	3,889	3,756
Steel Ingots and Castings .	5,241	5,457	5,924	6,448	4,624	4,566

FINANCE

100 centimes=1 Luxembourg franc (Belgian currency is also legal tender).

Coins: 25 and 50 centimes; 1, 5 and 10 Luxembourg francs.

Notes: 10, 20, 50 and 100 Luxembourg francs; 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 Belgian francs.

Exchange rates (October 1977): 1 Luxembourg franc=1 Belgian franc;

£1 sterling=62.60 francs; U.S. \$1=35.25 francs.

1,000 Luxembourg francs=£15.97=\$28.37.

Note: The Luxembourg franc is at par with the Belgian franc. From September 1949 to August 1971 the par value of the Luxembourg franc was 2 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=50.00 francs). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the central exchange rate was \$1=44.82 Luxembourg francs. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=120.00 Luxembourg francs from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=116.78 francs from December 1971 to June 1972. Since March 1973 the Luxembourg franc has been allowed to "float" against the U.S. dollar and sterling. For average rates, see the chapter on Belgium.

BUDGET
(million francs)

REVENUE	1977	1978
Income Tax	18,128.0	19,753.5
Other Direct Taxes	450.5	475.8
Turnover Tax	3,502.0	5,802.0
Customs	3,019.0	3,565.0
Other Indirect Taxes	2,251.8	2,408.3
Other Ordinary Receipts . . .	5,264.6	5,736.6
Loans	1,002.0	1,362.0
Other Extraordinary Receipts	306.8	7.7
TOTAL	35,024.7	39,110.9

EXPENDITURE	1977	1978
Administration	2,061.0	3,350.2
Defence	1,017.9	1,109.1
Public Order, Foreign Affairs	1,243.5	2,075.6
Education and Arts	5,445.6	5,020.9
Social Security	7,135.2	8,004.9
Health, Sport, Housing . . .	2,256.7	2,619.9
Transport and Power	9,248.8	9,614.1
Agriculture, Economic Affairs	2,599.4	2,970.3
War Damage, National		
Disasters	201.7	279.3
Public Debt, Subsidies, etc. .	4,549.2	4,502.6
Miscellaneous	-145.1	-271.8
TOTAL	36,636.0	37,363.0

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million francs)

	1972	1973	1974	1975
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST .	55,796	66,845	82,395	74,246
of which:				
Agriculture and forestry	2,226	2,841	2,736	2,744
Ferrous and non-ferrous ores and metals .	10,954	15,815	21,926	11,900
Other manufacturing industries	9,692	11,129	12,688	10,990
Construction	6,210	7,161	8,640	9,245
Transport	3,858	4,343	5,301	2,339
Commerce	7,308	7,895	9,170	10,630
Administration and public services . . .	5,734	6,760	8,403	9,856
Income from abroad	861	772	1,345	2,470
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	56,657	67,617	83,740	76,716
Less depreciation allowances	9,040	11,120	12,700	11,300
NET NATIONAL INCOME	47,617	56,497	71,040	65,416
Indirect taxes less subsidies	5,544	6,456	6,776	7,415
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	53,161	62,953	77,816	72,831
Depreciation allowances	9,040	11,120	12,700	11,300
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	62,201	74,073	90,516	84,131
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	1,713	7,134	12,160	-4,353
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	106,751	127,663	160,443	153,614
of which:				
Private consumption expenditure	33,751	37,466	42,891	48,532
Government consumption expenditure . .	6,874	8,060	10,037	12,168
Gross fixed capital formation	17,235	19,793	22,802	23,256
Increase in stocks	1,817	1,008	1,311	1,910

COST OF LIVING INDEX

(1965=100)

	Food	DRINK	HOUSING	CLOTHING	HOUSEHOLD GOODS	MISCELLANEOUS
1973	140.9	132.3	125.9	130.7	150.8	132.8
1974	153.6	144.9	140.2	143.1	167.9	144.3
1975	170.9	152.0	159.1	153.9	194.9	161.3
1976	191.7	173.7	167.1	161.7	211.6	178.9

EXTERNAL TRADE

(See Belgium. Trade figures for Belgium and Luxembourg are combined.)

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

('000)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Passenger-kilometres	260,272	269,965	288,888	292,687	299,011
Ton-kilometres	782,948	786,072	865,993	660,367	625,972

ROAD TRAFFIC*
(motor vehicles in use)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Private cars	111,017	119,659	127,860	114,775	130,719
Lorries	9,269	10,009	10,540	9,148	9,687
Buses and coaches	620	680	682	623	651
Tractors	9,487	9,785	9,683	14,837	15,260

* Prior to 1975, figures include vehicles not in circulation.

TOURISM*

	1968	1969	1970	1976†
Number of arrivals at hotels, etc.	363,613	401,000	420,879	497,382
Number of nights in hotels, etc.	750,513	826,500	861,768	950,000
Average length of stay (days)	2.06	2.06	2.05	1.91

* In 1969 the Government introduced a new system of collecting data on tourism in which the hotel industry refused to co-operate. Consequently, figures for the period 1971-75 are not available. It is believed, however, that, with the exception of 1975, the total amount of tourism did not change greatly.

† Estimates.

COMMUNICATIONS

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Telephones	91,725	98,050	101,865	106,545	111,389
Radio Sets	176,000*	176,000*	176,000*	n.a.	n.a.
Television Sets	85,263	85,000*	88,500*	n.a.	n.a.
Number of Daily Newspapers	7	7	7	7	6
Copies per '000 population	375	370	365	363	364

* Estimate.

EDUCATION
(Pupils)

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Nursery Education	8,487	8,623	8,372
Primary Education	35,380	34,060	34,480
Secondary Education	8,074	8,086	n.a.
Middle, Vocational and Technical Education	13,172	14,513	n.a.
Teacher-Training	260	232	111
TOTAL PUPILS	65,361	65,410	n.a.

Sources: Service Central de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, Ministère de l'Economie Nationale, rue de l'Alcalde Royal, Case Postale 304, Luxembourg

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Constitution now in force dates back to October 17th, 1868; but in 1919 a Constituent Assembly introduced into it some important changes, declaring that the sovereign power resided in the nation, that all secret treaties were denounced, and that deputies were to be elected, by *Scrutin de liste*, and by proportional representation, on the basis of complete universal suffrage. Electors must be citizens of Luxembourg, male or female, and must have attained eighteen years of age. Candidates for election must have attained twenty-one years of age. The Grand Duke chooses the Ministers, may intervene in legislative questions, and has certain judicial powers. There is a single-Chamber legislature, the Chamber of Deputies, with

59 members elected for five years. The number of deputies was enlarged to accord with the increase in population registered in the census of 1960. There are four electoral districts, the North, the Centre, the South and East. By the law of October 9th, 1956, the Constitution was further revised, by the following stipulation: "The exercise of prerogatives granted by the Constitution to the legislative, executive and judiciary powers, can, by treaty, be temporarily vested in institutions of international law." In addition to the Cabinet, Luxembourg has a Council of State, which is the supreme administrative tribunal and also fulfils certain legislative functions, comprising 21 members nominated by the Sovereign.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Grand Duke: H.R.H. Prince JEAN.

THE CABINET

(A coalition of the Parti Ouvrier Socialiste (Soc.) and the Parti Démocratique (Dem.)
(November 1977)

Prime Minister, Minister of State, Minister of Foreign Affairs and External Trade, Minister of National Economy and Middle Classes: GASTON THORN (Dem.).

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Labour and Social Security, Minister of Family Affairs and Social Welfare: BERNARD BERG (Soc.).

Minister of Finance: JACQUES F. POOS (Soc.).

Minister of the Environment and Tourism, Minister of Transport and Power: JOSEPH BARTEL.

Minister of Public Health, Minister of the Civil Service, Minister of the Armed Forces, Minister of Physical Education and Sport: EMILE KRIEPS (Dem.).

Minister of the Interior: JOSEPH WOHLFART (Soc.).

Minister of National Education, Minister of Justice: ROBERT KRIEPS (Soc.).

Minister of Agriculture and Viticulture, Minister of Public Works: JEAN HAMILIUS (Dem.).

Secretary of State to the Ministry of Agriculture and Viticulture: ALBERT BERCHEM (Dem.).

Secretary of State to the Ministry of National Education: GUY LINSER (Soc.).

Secretary of State to the Ministry of Labour and Social Security: MAURICE THOSS (Soc.).

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

President: RENÉ VAN DEN BULCKE (Socialist).

(General Election May, 1974)

PARTY	SEATS
Parti Chrétien Social . . .	18
Parti Ouvrier Socialiste . . .	17
Parti Démocratique . . .	14
Parti Social-Démocrate . . .	5
Parti Communiste . . .	5

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti Chrétien Social (Christian Social Party): 38 rue du Curé; f. 1914; stands for political stability, planned economic expansion, and supports the European communities to which Luxembourg belongs; 7,500 mems.; Pres. JACQUES SANTER; Sec.-Gen. J. P. KRAEMER.

Parti Ouvrier Socialiste Luxembourgeois (Socialist Party): 63 rue de Bonnevoie; f. 1902; Pres. Mme LYDIE SCHMIDT; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT GOEBBELS.

Parti Communiste (Communist Party): 16 rue Christoph Plantin; f. 1921; Leader RENÉ URBANY.

Parti Démocratique (Democratic Party—"Liberals"): 46 Grand'rue; Leader GASTON THORN.

Parti Social-Démocrate Luxembourgeois (Social Democratic Party): Boîte Postale 162, Luxembourg 2; f. 1971; Leader HENRY CRAVATTE; First Vice-Chair. FERNAND GEORGES; publ. *FF (Freiheit und Fortschritt)* (weekly)

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO LUXEMBOURG

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Albania:** Paris, France (E).
- Algeria:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Argentina:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Australia:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Austria:** 28 blvd. Royal, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* GEORG ROESSLER.
- Bangladesh:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Belgium:** 4 rue des Girondins, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES DESCHAMPS.
- Benin:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Botswana:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Brazil:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Bulgaria:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Burundi:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Cameroon:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Canada:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Central African Empire:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Chad:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Chile:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- China, People's Republic:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Colombia:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Congo:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Costa Rica:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Cuba:** Brussels, Belgium (L).
- Cyprus:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Czechoslovakia:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Denmark:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Dominican Republic:** Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Ecuador:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Egypt:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Finland:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- France:** 2 rue Bertholet, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* MARIE-MADELEINE D'INESCH.
- Gabon:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Gambia:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- German Democratic Republic:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Germany, Federal Republic:** 20-22 ave. Émile Reuter, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* HEINZ-WERNER MEYER-LOHSE.
- Ghana:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Greece:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Guatemala:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Guinea:** Paris, France (E).
- Hungary:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Iceland:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- India:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Indonesia:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Iran:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Iraq:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Ireland:** 28 route d'Arion, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* VALENTIN IRMONGER.
- Israel:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Italy:** 5 rue Marie Adélaïde, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* MARCELLO CAVALLERI.
- Ivory Coast:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Jamaica:** Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Japan:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Jordan:** Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Korea, Republic:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Lebanon:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Liberia:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Libya:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Madagascar:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Malaysia:** The Hague, Netherlands (E).
- Mali:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Malta:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Mauritania:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Mauritius:** London, England (E).
- Mexico:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Monaco:** Brussels, Belgium (L).
- Mongolia:** Boulogne, France (E).
- Morocco:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Nepal:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Netherlands:** 5 rue C. M. Spoo, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* W. V. COHEN STUART.
- New Zealand:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Nicaragua:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Niger:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Nigeria:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Norway:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Pakistan:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Paraguay:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Peru:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Philippines:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Poland:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Portugal:** 26 rue Adames, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS ALBERTO EMPIS WEMANS.
- Romania:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Rwanda:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Senegal:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Sierra Leone:** Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Somalia:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- South Africa:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Spain:** 7 rue Philippe II, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LUIS LOS ARCOS Y ELIO.
- Sri Lanka:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Sweden:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Switzerland:** 35 blvd. Royal, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE TUFVENAZ.
- Syria:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Thailand:** The Hague, Netherlands (E).
- Togo:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Tonga:** London, England (L).
- Trinidad and Tobago:** London, England (E).
- Tunisia:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Turkey:** Brussels, Belgium (E).

LUXEMBOURG

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press

Uganda: Brussels, Belgium (E).

U.S.S.R.: Château de Beggen, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* YEVGENY ALEKSANDROVICH KOSSAREV.

United Kingdom: 28 blvd. Royal, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* P. R. H. WRIGHT.

U.S.A.: 22 blvd. Em. Servais, Luxembourg (E); *Ambassador:* JAMES G. LOWENSTEIN.

Upper Volta: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Uruguay: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Vatican City: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Venezuela: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Viet-Nam: Paris, France (E).

Yugoslavia: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Zaire: Brussels, Belgium (E).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The lowest courts in Luxembourg are those of the *Justices of the Peace*, of which there are three. These are competent to deal with civil, commercial and criminal cases of minor importance. Above these are the two *District Courts*, Luxembourg being divided into two judicial districts. The highest court is the *Superior Court of Justice*, which acts both as a court of appeal, hearing decisions made by *District Courts*, and as a *Cour de Cassation*. Very serious criminal cases are heard by the *Court of Assizes*. Special tribunals exist to adjudicate upon various matters of social administration such as social insurance. The Department of the Attorney-General is responsible for the administration of the judiciary and the supervision of judicial police investigations.

Judges are appointed for life by the Grand Duke, and are not removable except by judicial sentence. The judicial system of the Grand Duchy does not employ the jury system. Capital punishment exists technically but is no longer used in practice.

Superior Court of Justice: Chief Justice CAMILLE BIEVER.
Attorney-General: JOSEPH FOOG.

High Military Court: CAMILLE BIEVER, J. P. SCHANEN.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Some 97 per cent of the population profess the Roman Catholic faith.

Bishop of Luxembourg: Rt. Rev. Mgr. JEAN HENGEN, B.P. 419, Luxembourg.

PROTESTANT CHURCH

President of the Evangelical Church in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg: Pasteur J. PÄUTZ; 230 rue de Trèves; f. 1818 as Protestant Garrison Church, 1868 as community for the Grand Duchy; there are about 4,000 Evangelicals; publ. *Glaubensbote* (monthly).

JUDAISM

Chief Rabbi: Dr. EM. BULZ; 45 ave. Monterey.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

The most widely read dailies in Luxembourg are *Le Soir* and *Het Laatste Nieuws*, both published in Brussels. The Luxembourg dailies are:

Letzeburger Journal: 123 rue Adolphe Fischer, Luxembourg; f. 1880; Liberal; Man. JOS ANEN; circ. 14,000.

Luxemburger Wort, La Voix du Luxembourg: 6-8 rue Jean Origer, Luxembourg; f. 1848; French and German editions; Catholic; Christian Democrat; Dir. Abbé ANDRÉ HEIDERSCHIED; circ. 75,600.

La Meuse-Luxembourg: 4 rue de l'Athénée, Luxembourg; f. 1945; French; Independent; Dir. JEAN KIEFER; circ. 8,000.

Le Républicain Lorrain: 17b rue des Bains, Luxembourg; f. 1961; French; Independent; Publisher/Editor V. DEMANGE; circ. 24,000.

Tageblatt (Le Journal d'Esch): 44 rue du Canal, Esch-sur-Alzette; f. 1912; organ of the trade unions; circ. 32,500 (1974).

Zeitung vom Letzeburger Vollek: 71 rue Fort-Neyperg, Luxembourg; f. 1946; German and French editions; organ of the Communist Party; Dir. R. URBANY; circ. 8,000.

PERIODICALS

Arbecht: 60 blvd. J. F. Kennedy, Esch/Alzette; f. 1919; fortnightly, journal of the Federation of the Workers of Luxembourg; circ. 24,000 (1974).

Auto-Revue: 78 Grand'rue; monthly; illustrated.

Bau-Forum: 40 route d'Esch; f. 1960; fifteen a year.

Le Courrier du Commerce: 1 rue Philippe II; monthly.

Echo de l'Industrie: 7 rue Alcide de Gasperi; f. 1920; monthly periodical of industrial and social life published by Fédération des Industriels Luxembourgeois; Dir. LUCIEN JUNG.

Das Familienblatt: Accinauto-Building, rue d'Epernay; f. 1946; weekly; recreation; Dir. AUGUSTE PHILIPPI; circ. 24,600 (1974).

Handelsblatt (Le Journal de Commerce): 21 Allée-Scheffer; f. 1945; monthly of Fédération des Commerçants.

D'Handwerk: 41 rue Glesener; monthly journal of the Luxembourg Union of Artisans; circ. 6,500 (1974).

De Letzeburger Bauer: 16 blvd. d'Avranches; weekly; journal of Luxembourg farming; circ. 8,750 (1976).

De Letzeburger Land: 123 rue Ad. Fischer, Luxembourg; f. 1953; independent; political, economic, cultural weekly; Editor LÉON KINSCH.

De Letzeburger Sport: 49 ave de la Liberté; weekly.

Letzeburger Verbraucherzeitung: 12 ave. Marie-Thérèse; consumer affairs.

Luxembourg Weekly Review: 43 rue de Strasbourg.

Revieuw/Formes Nouvelles: 20 rue des Trévières, Luxembourg-Gare; monthly periodical on building, homes and health.

Revue: P.O.B. 2002; f. 1945; weekly; illustrated; Dir. JEAN BOURG; circ. 29,700.

Le Signal: 63 rue de Bonnevoie; f. 1918; journal of Luxembourg railwaymen, transport workers and employees; Chief Editor ROBERT GOERENS; circ. 9,500 (1977).

LUXEMBOURG

NEWS AGENCIES

Among the foreign agencies in Luxembourg are:

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 17b rue des Bains; Corr. Mme. YOLANDE WILWERS.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Kirschberg V; Bureau Chief MASSIMO SILVESTRO.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Luxembourg-Eich, 7 rue de la Forge.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Strassen, rue du Bois.

PRESS ORGANIZATIONS

Association Luxembourgeoise des Journalistes: B.P. 1732, Luxembourg.

Association Luxembourgeoise des Editeurs de Journaux: 6-8 rue Jean Origer, Luxembourg; Pres. Abbé ANDRÉ HEIDERSCHIED; Sec. JOHN CASTEGNARO.

PUBLISHERS

Beffort, Joseph: 18 rue de la Poste, B.P. 507; f. 1869; scientific, economic reviews.

Christian Butterbach: Boîte Postale 516, Luxembourg; f. 1959; publishing of all kinds of books and mail-order bookselling; Owner and Man. CHRISTIAN BUTTERBACH; irregular publ. *Interférences*.

Graphic Center Bourg-Bourger: rue de Dippach, Bertrange; f. 1864; industrial printing; Dir.-Gen. JEAN BOURG.

Imprimerie Coopérative Luxembourgeoise: 44 rue du Canal, Esch-sur-Alzette; f. 1927; all kinds of printing; Dir. JACQUES F. POOS.

Imprimerie St. Paul: 6-8 rue Jean Origer.

Librairie du Centre: 49 blvd. Royal; Propr. L. DE BOURCY.

Linden, P.: 50 Grand-rue, C.P. 71; general publisher.

Maison Kripler-Muller: 52 blvd. Grande-Duchesse Charlotte; f. 1949; Man. Mme. J.-P. KRIPPLER.

Mehlen Raymon: 10 ave. Monterey.

Publi-Lux: 8 rue de la Grève; art, literature.

Verlag-Buchhandlung Joseph Thielen: 222 route de Thionville, Luxembourg; f. 1950; Owner and Man. JOSEPH THIELEN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de Télédiffusion: Villa Louvigny, Luxembourg; f. 1930; private commercial company operating radio services both outside and inside Luxembourg and television services within Luxembourg; Pres. of Admin. Council JOSEPH BECH; Dir.-Gen. MATTHIAS FELTEN; Int. Dir. CLAUDE FISCHER.

RADIO

Radio Luxembourg: Villa Louvigny, Luxembourg; f. 1931; Dir.-Gen. G. GRAAS, Sec.-Gen. MATTHIAS FELTEN.

Daily programmes in French, German, English, Dutch, and a national programme; Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and Serbo-Croat programmes for foreign workers in Luxembourg.

Radio sets (1974): 176,000 (estimated).

TELEVISION

Télé Luxembourg: Villa Louvigny, Luxembourg; f. 1955; Dir.-Gen. G. GRAAS.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

Two main stations and one low-powered station satellite.

French and national programme daily.

Television licences (1974): 88,500.

FINANCE

PRINCIPAL BANKS

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million, amounts in Luxembourg francs unless otherwise indicated).

Bank of America S.A.: 35 blvd. Royal; p.u. cap. \$2.5m. (July 1977).

Bank of Credit and Commerce International S.A.: 39 blvd. Royal; p.u. cap. \$16m. (July 1977).

Bank Oppenheim Pierson International S.A.: 29 ave. Monterey; p.u. cap. 300m. (July 1977).

Banque Commerciale S.A.: 24 blvd. Royal; cap. 225m. (Dec. 1976); Chair. J. LEYDENBACH; Gen. Man. PH. VAN DEN DRIESCHE.

Banque Continentale du Luxembourg S.A.: 5 blvd. Royal; p.u. cap. 600m. (July 1977).

Banque Générale du Luxembourg, S.A.: 27 ave. Monterey; f. 1919; cap. and res. 1,393m.; dep. 47,842m. (Dec. 1976); Chair. GEORGES SCHWALL; Man. GEORGES ARENDT.

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.: 2 blvd. Royal; f. 1856; cap. and res. 51m. (Dec. 1976); Chair. JOSEPH LEYDENBACH.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg S.A.: 10a blvd. Royal; p.u. cap. 380m. (July 1977).

Bayerische Landesbank International S.A.: 17 rue des Bains; p.u. cap. 1,000m. (July 1977).

Bayerische Vereinsbank International S.A.: 17 rue des Bains; p.u. cap. 550m. (1977).

BfG Luxembourg: 14 rue des Bains; p.u. cap. 2,000m. (July 1977).

BHF-Bank-DG International S.A.: 88 Grand-rue; p.u. cap. 600m. (July 1977).

Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat—Banque de l'Etat: 1 place de Metz; f. 1856; bank of issue; dep. 91,074m.; res. 3,400m. (1976), Dir. P. GUILL.

Citibank (Luxembourg) S.A.: 16 ave. Marie-Thérèse; p.u. cap. 275m. (July 1977).

Commerzbank International S.A.: 11 rue Notre Dame; cap. 1,570m.; dep. 128,580m. (July 1977), Pres. PAUL LICHTENBERG.

Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank A.G., S.A.: 25 blvd. Royal; p.u. cap. 2,250m. (July 1977).

Compagnie Luxembourgeoise de la Dresdner Bank A.G.—Dresdner Bank International—S.A.: 26 rue du Marché aux Herbes; f. 1907; cap. and res. 820m. (March 1977).

Crédit Suisse (Luxembourg) S.A.: 23 ave. Monterey; p.u. cap. 600m. (July 1977).

Den norske Creditbank (Luxembourg) S.A.: 31 blvd. Ponce; p.u. cap. 750m. (July 1977).

Deutsche Girozentrale International S.A.: 1 place d'Armes; p.u. cap. 650m. (July 1977).

East West United Bank S.A.: 22 blvd. Royal; f. 1974; cap. 1,000m.; p.u. 500m.; Dep. 107m.; Res. 10m.; Man. PH. VAN DEN DRIESCHE.

Hypobank International S.A.: 11 rue Notre Dame; f. 1974; cap. 1,000m. (July 1977).

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Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise: 37 rue Notre Dame; affiliated to Kredietbank N.V. (Belgium); f. 1949; cap. 968m.; dep. 44,470m. (Dec. 1976); Chair. JEAN L. BLONDEEL; Man. Dir. CONSTANT FRASSENS; Man. ANDRÉ COUSSEMENT.

Norddeutsche Landesbank International S.A.: 29 ave. Monterey; p.u. cap. 800m. (July 1977).

Société de Banque Suisse (Luxembourg) S.A.: 43 blvd. Prince-Henri; p.u. cap. 50m. Swiss frs. (July 1977).

Union des Banques Arabes et Européennes S.A.: 22-24 blvd. Royal; p.u. cap. DM 30m. (July 1977).

Union des Banques Suisses (Luxembourg) S.A.: 47 blvd. Royal; p.u. cap. 100m. Swiss frs. (July 1977).

Vereins- und Westbank International S.A.: 17 rue des Bains; p.u. cap. 550 m. (July 1977).

West LB International S.A.: 47 blvd. Royal; p.u. cap. 1,500m. (July 1977).

World Banking Corporation S.A.: 22-24 blvd. Royal; p.u. cap. \$6m. (July 1977).

INSURANCE

Le Foyer, Compagnie Luxembourgeoise d'Assurances, S.A.: 1-3 ave. Guillaume; f. 1922; all branches and life; Chair. MARC LAMBERT.

La Luxembourgeoise: 10 rue Aldringen; f. 1920; cap. 50m.; all branches and life; Chair. TONY BIEVER; Dir. GABRIEL DEIBENER.

National Insurance Company S.A.: 13 blvd. de la Foire, Luxembourg; all branches; Gen. Man. RAYMOND FLAMMANT.

Unilife Assurance Group S.A.: 142/144 blvd. de la Pétrusse; life; Man. Dir. JAMES BALL.

There are also numerous foreign companies authorized to operate in Luxembourg.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce: 8 ave. de l'Arsenal; 21 mems.; Pres. TONY NEUMAN; Dir. CARLO HEMMER.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Centrale Paysanne Luxembourgeoise: 16 blvd. d'Avranches, C.P. 1401; f. 1945; Pres. RENÉ WESTER; Sec. MATHIAS BERNS; publ. *De Letzeburger Bauer* (weekly); under this organization are grouped all agricultural organizations.

Fédération des Artisans du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg: 41 rue Glesener; f. 1905; 6,000 mems.; Chair. LOUIS TOUSSAINT; Sec. MARCEL SAUBER; publ. *D'Handwierk* (monthly).

Fédération des Commerçants du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg: 21 Allée Scheffer, Luxembourg; f. 1909; 3,500 mems.; Pres. ALY BECK, 133 rue de Luxembourg, Bertrange; Dir. VICTOR DELCOURT; publ. *Handelsblad*.

Fédération des Industriels Luxembourgeois: 7 rue Alcide de Gasperi, Plateau de Kirchberg, f. 1918; 220 mems.; Pres. RAYMOND ACKERMANN; Vice-Pres. PAUL METZ; Dir. LUCIEN JUNG; publ. *Echo de l'Industrie* (monthly).

Groupement des Industries Sidérurgiques Luxembourgeoises (Federation of Iron and Steel Industries in Luxembourg): 7 rue Alcide de Gasperi; f. 1927; Board of Dirs.: EMMANUEL TESCH (Pres.) (Arbed), PAUL METZ (Arbed), RICHARD HERLIN (Rodange—Athus).

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Générale du Travail du Luxembourg (C.G.T.) (Luxembourg General Confederation of Labour): 4 rue P. Hentges, P.O.B. 2031, Luxembourg; f. 1919; 35,000 mems. (1976); Pres. JOHN CASTEGNARO; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT MEIS; publ. *CGT* (monthly).

Affiliated unions:

Letzburger Arbeiter-Verband (L.A.V.) (Luxembourg Workers' Union): 60 blvd. J. F. Kennedy, Esch-Alzette, P.O.B. 149; f. 1916; Pres. ANTOINE WEISS; Gen. Sec. JOHN CASTEGNARO; 24,000 mems. (1976); publ. *Arbecht* (2 a month).

Landesverband Luxemburger Eisenbahner, Transportarbeiter, Beamten und Angestellten (National Union of Luxembourg Railway and Transport Workers and Employees): Bonnewegstr. 63, Luxembourg-Bonneweg; f. 1919; Pres. JEAN SCHNEIDER; Gen. Sec. JOSY KONZ; 9,000 mems. (1974); publ. *Le Signal* (2 a month).

Fédération des Employés Privés du Luxembourg (F.E.P.) (Federation of Luxembourg Private Employees): 138 blvd. de la Pétrusse, Luxembourg; f. 1918; 18,000 mems. (1976); Pres. JOS KRATOCHWIL; Sec.-Gen. JOHN THIRY; publ. *L'Employé* (2 a month).

Letzeburger Chreschtliche Gewerkschaftsbond (L.C.G.B.) (Christian Workers): 11 rue du Commerce; f. 1920; 15,000 mems.; Pres. JEAN SPAUTZ; Gen. Sec. MARCEL GLESENER; publ. *Sozialer Fortschritt* (2 a month).

Conseil National des Syndicats (C.N.S.) (National Council of Trade Unions): 18 rue Auguste-Lumière, Luxembourg; f. 1970; comprised of the F.E.P., L.A.V., L.C.G.B.; Pres. JOS KRATOCHWIL; Sec.-Gen. FERNAND SPELTZ.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Luxembourgeois: Head Office: 9 place de la Gare, Luxembourg; Pres. of Administrative Council RENÉ LOGELIN; Dir.-Gen. JUSTIN KOHL; Deputy Dirs. Gen. GEORGES THORN and MARCEL CONTER.

There are 274 km. of railway in the Grand-Duchy.

ROADS

Ministry of Public Works: 4 blvd. Roosevelt, Luxembourg. There are 4,950 km. of made-up roads.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Automobile-Club du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg (ACL): 13 route de Longwy, Helfenterbruck; f. 1932; publ. review *Autotouring* (6 times yearly), circ. 45,000.

CIVIL AVIATION

Luxair (Société Anonyme Luxembourgeoise de Navigation Aérienne): Aéroport de Luxembourg; P.O.B. 2203; f. 1962; regular services to Amsterdam, Athens, Frankfurt, London, Nice, Palma, Paris, Rome; Pres. GUST GRAAS; Gen. Man. ROGER SIETZEN; fleet: 3 Fokker Friendship F.27, 2 Boeing 737/200, 2 Boeing 707, 2 Caravelle.

Luxembourg is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, British Airways, CSA, Finnair, International Air Bahama, International Caribbean, Loftleidir and Tunis Air.

LUXEMBOURG

TOURISM

Office National du Tourisme: 51 avenue de la Gare, Luxembourg; f. 1932; 143 mems.; Chair. L. BOLLENDORF; Dir. GEORGES HAUSEMER; publ. *L'Agenda Touristique* (6 a year).

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Belgium: 15 Place Rogier, 1000 Brussels; Dir. Miss Y. EMSENS.

Denmark: 4 Vester Farimagsgade, Copenhagen V.

France: 21 blvd. des Capucines, Paris 2e; Dir. Miss Y. LAPLANCHE; 41 route de Plappeville, 57 Metz; Dir. CAMILLE HAMEN.

German Federal Republic: Kö Center, P.O.B. 2509, Düsseldorf; Dir. H. KREMPEL; Berliner Promenade (Saar Centre), 66 Saarbrücken; Dir. G. THEIS.

Netherlands: 44 Kleverparkweg, Haarlem; Dir. Mrs. F. C. KER.

Norway: 27 Tollbugt, Oslo 1; Dir. F. GUILDFORD.

Sweden: Skeppsbron 10, Stockholm; Dir. P. G. EKDAHL.

Tourism, Atomic Energy, University

United Kingdom: 66 Haymarket, London, SW1Y 4RF; Dir. C. MARTINEZ.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Conseil National de l'Energie Nucléaire—CNEN (*National Nuclear Energy Council*): f. 1956; Ministère de l'Energie, 19 blvd. Royal, Luxembourg; Chair. The Minister of Power.

The objects of the Council are to study the economic, legal, financial, and technical aspects of the use of nuclear energy, particularly when applied to industry, and to take part in the work of similar foreign bodies.

UNIVERSITIES

Centre Universitaire de Luxembourg: 162A ave. de la Faiencerie; f. 1969; 59 teachers, 250 students.

Université du Travail: 55 blvd. de la Pétrusse, Luxembourg; f. 1973; 1,912 teachers, 14,978 students.

MALTA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Malta comprises a group of islands (mainly Malta, Gozo and Comino) in the central Mediterranean, 60 miles (97 km.) south of Sicily and 180 miles (290 km.) north of the African coast. The climate is warm, with average temperatures of 22.6°C (72.7°F) in summer and 13.7°C (56.6°F) in winter. Average annual rainfall is 22 inches (56 cm.). Maltese and English are the official languages though Italian is widely spoken. The state religion is Roman Catholicism. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of two equal vertical bands, white in the hoist and red in the fly. The George Cross, edged with red, figures in a canton of the white band. The capital is Valletta.

Recent History

After radical constitutional changes in 1947 and 1961, with an intervening period of internal restlessness, Malta passed from the almost total self-government it had obtained to the status of an independent sovereign state within the Commonwealth in September 1964. At the same time defence and financial aid agreements, effective over a ten-year period, were reached with the United Kingdom.

In June 1971 a Labour Government under Dom Mintoff came to power with socialist and nationalist aims, notably to consolidate Malta's independence and national sovereignty, to improve social conditions and to achieve economic viability. The first Maltese-born Governor-General was appointed in July. Pursuing a policy of non-alignment, the Government concluded agreements for cultural, economic and commercial co-operation with several East European countries, Italy, Libya, Tunisia, the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., the People's Republic of China and others, and received technical assistance, notably from Libya.

On taking office the Labour Government declared invalid the 1970 agreement with the United Kingdom, which had resolved the question of aid to Malta. Mintoff proposed a new agreement which would safeguard Malta's sovereignty and ensure that the economy benefited from the foreign base. A new agreement was signed in March 1972, under which Malta receives £14 million sterling in rent annually until 1979, a further sum of £7 million (part grant, part soft loan) from the NATO countries, £2.5 million in aid from Italy and technical aid from other countries. In addition, to compensate for sterling devaluation, a sum of £800,000 was contributed by five NATO countries, excluding the United Kingdom. The size of the base and the freedom of movement allowed to Forces shipping were reduced, and the agreement included provisions that the base is to be used only by the United Kingdom for defending the United Kingdom and NATO, that it will never be used against an Arab country and that any redundancies among Maltese civilian employees must be agreed with the Malta Government. United Kingdom

service personnel are to be gradually withdrawn between 1977 and 1979, giving the Maltese economy time to adjust.

Malta's foreign policy is aimed at improving the country's standard of living and restructuring the economy so as to render unnecessary economic dependence on foreign military presence. Malta became a republic in December 1974. Sir Anthony Mamo, until then Governor-General, became President and Head of State.

A general election was held in September 1976. After a campaign in which the principal issue was foreign policy, the Labour Party was returned to power with a majority of three seats in the House of Representatives over the Nationalist Party led by Dr. Borg Olivier, indicating popular support for Dom Mintoff's policies of independence and non-alignment in foreign affairs and socialist reform at home. In December 1976 Sir Anthony Mamo was succeeded as President by Dr. Anton Buttigieg, a former Minister of Justice.

Government

Under the 1974 Constitution, legislative power is held by the unicameral House of Representatives, with 65 members elected by universal adult suffrage for five years (subject to dissolution), using proportional representation. The President is a constitutional Head of State, elected for a five-year term by the House, and executive power is exercised by the Cabinet. The President appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, other Ministers. The Cabinet is responsible to the House.

Defence

The armed forces of Malta consist of a small regular unit and two para-military corps. Under present arrangements the United Kingdom's Royal Navy maintains a Marine Commando base on the island, and the Royal Air Force uses the civil airport at Luqa. Between 1977 and 1979 all foreign service personnel are to be gradually withdrawn.

Economic Affairs

The rundown in British defence expenditure in Malta set in motion as early as 1959 a process of economic restructuring to offset the loss of this long-established and principal component of the Maltese economy. The major sources of income have come to be light industry, tourism, the dockyard and agriculture. Local products now being exported include textiles and clothing, footwear, metal manufactures and plastics. New industries and building for the tourist trade have been encouraged by the Malta Development Corporation. Intensive efforts are being made to turn the island into a major transshipment centre by the development of a new harbour at Marsaxlokk Bay. Shipbuilding and shiprepairing are of prime importance since Malta is ideally situated in the centre of the Mediterranean. Since their nationalization in 1973, Malta Drydocks have been running profitably, receiving shipbuilding and repair orders worth £M11.6 million in 1975. Expansion is being carried out with Chinese, Libyan and Saudi Arabian

aid and includes the new Red China Dock, an increase in facilities for shipbuilding and the production of non-maritime heavy industrial equipment. Agricultural exports include potatoes, onions, tomatoes and flowers.

The Labour administration which assumed office in June 1971 took steps to revitalize the island's economic structure. Despite development planning the national debt had reached £M13 million by that time and the boom in foreign investment in real estate had come almost to a halt. The Government put a check on public borrowing, reordered the management of public finances and introduced wages and prices controls. By 1975 the G.N.P. at factor cost stood at £M171.2 million and rose to £M208.2 million in 1976. The balance of payments remained favourable despite world-wide price rises brought about by the oil crisis, with earnings from tourism and foreign investments covering a visible trade deficit. In 1976 there was a surplus of about £M27 million on Malta's current account, notwithstanding the trade gap which widened to £M82.3 million. In 1975 and 1976 Malta's rate of inflation remained comparatively low, restrained by the application of subsidies and price and profit controls. The increase in consumer prices was only 1.8 per cent over the twelve months to December 1975, rising to 4.6 per cent in the following year. Thereafter, however, retail prices rose more sharply, increasing by 9.6 per cent in the first six months of 1977.

As well as securing a four-fold increase in defence rents, Malta has also benefited recently by obtaining Libyan oil at a reduced price, enabling the development of factories and other projects, and by receiving in 1972 a six-year interest-free loan of £M16.9 million from China. In December 1975 a new trade agreement was concluded between Malta and its main trading partner, the EEC, incorporating a provision for a loan of £M13 million to be paid over five years. Malta's economic objectives were established in the 1973-80 development plan. Total investment needs over the plan period have been assessed at around £M213 million, of which £M94 million will be invested by the Government on infrastructure and social capital projects, as well as on direct productive activities.

During 1975 and 1976 Malta continued to make progress towards achieving economic independence by 1980. Revenue from the British base shrank from 35 per cent of Malta's total foreign exchange earnings in 1971 to 13.4 per cent in 1976. However, the world recession prevented the 1973-80 development plan from reaching its target in terms of reducing unemployment and increasing private investment.

Transport and Communications

There are 1,226 km. of surfaced and macadamized roads. All towns and villages are linked by frequent bus services. The international airport is at Luqa. The main harbour, Valletta, is used annually by over 3,000 vessels.

Social Welfare

Social Security is provided under the National Insurance Act, 1956, the National Assistance Act, 1956, and the Old

Age Pensions Act, 1948. The National Insurance Act provides for a comprehensive scheme of social insurance.

Other social welfare programmes include social work with families, care and protection of children and a probation service. These services are provided under different statutes and subsidiary legislation.

Education

Education is compulsory between 6 and 16, and is free in government schools and the university. Secondary education begins at the age of eleven, lasts five years and leads to the Ordinary Level of the British General Certificate of Education. However, after the third year, students can opt for craft courses of three or four years' duration in technical institutes and trade schools, some of which lead to City and Guilds of London certificates at craft level. Upper Secondary education provides two-year courses leading to the Advanced Level of the G.C.E. Further education is available at the University of Malta, the Malta College of Arts, Science and Technology, and the Malta College of Education. There are also a number of technical institutes and specialist schools. Kindergartens have been established for children under five.

Tourism

The island has climatic, scenic and historical assets. Excavations indicate the existence of an advanced culture dating from about 4000 B.C. There are fine beaches. Tourism continues to be a major source of Malta's income, rendering a net foreign exchange income of about £M12.6 million in 1976. Tourists come mainly from the United Kingdom, Italy, Germany, France, Benelux, Austria, Switzerland and Scandinavia, and efforts are being made to advertise more widely and to attract more visitors in winter. In 1976 339,537 tourists visited Malta.

Sport

Football is the most popular game.

Public Holidays

1978: March 24th (Good Friday), May 1st (May Day), August 15th (Assumption), December 13th (Republic Day), December 25th (Christmas Day)

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system of weights and measures is being replaced by the metric system, metric linear measures were introduced in 1977, and metric units of volume and weight will be introduced in 1978 and 1979 respectively.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 mls = 100 cents = 1 Maltese pound (£M)
Exchange rates (October 1977)

£1 sterling = 73.8 Maltese cents,
U.S. \$1 = 41.5 Maltese cents

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION				
		1972	1973*	1974*	1975*	1976*
Malta	246	294,287	275,943	275,823	278,973	282,628
Gozo and Comino	70	24,243	22,309	21,799	21,930	22,367
TOTAL	316	318,530	298,252	297,622	300,903	304,997

* Maltese population only.

CHIEF TOWNS
POPULATION (1976)

Valletta (capital)	14,071	Victoria (Gozo)	5,027
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS		EMIGRATION	

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1972	16.9	9.2	9.1
1973	17.5	10.4	9.3
1974	18.3	11.0	9.2
1975	19.0	8.7	9.6
1976	18.7	9.1	9.7

COUNTRY OF DESTINATION	1974	1975	1976
Australia	2,595	691	619
Canada	755	441	202
United Kingdom	581	254	113
U.S.A.	252	226	162
Other Countries	6	12	11
TOTAL	4,189	1,624	1,107

EMPLOYMENT

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	% OF LABOUR FORCE
Agriculture and fisheries	6,134	1,180	7,314	6.6
Manufacturing industries (incl. dry docks)	20,475	12,721	33,196	30.0
Building, construction and quarrying	4,673	32	4,705	4.3
Wholesale and retail trade	8,288	3,596	11,884	10.8
Banking, insurance and real estate	1,388	654	2,042	1.9
Transport, storage and warehousing	5,175	565	5,740	5.2
Private and other services	7,125	5,550	12,675	11.5
Electricity and gas	796	24	820	0.7
Malta Government	16,876	4,061	20,937	18.9
Malta Pioneer Corps	7,601	275	7,876	7.1
Military base	3,161	168	3,329	3.0
TOTAL	81,692	28,826	110,518	100.0

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE

	ACREAGE UNDER CROPS			
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Cereals and Legumes	14,252	13,677	15,485	15,807
Vegetables	14,786	14,012	14,349	13,344
Fruits	1,310*	1,467*	1,519*	1,557*
Flowers	48	64	18	54
TOTAL	30,396*	29,220*	31,371*	30,762*

* Figures for vines are under review.

CROPS
(£M'000)

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Wheat	92.2	119.8	159.4	326.6
Barley	60.6	83.4	98.3	131.0
Vetches	106.6	104.0	106.3	115.9
Forages	274.1	353.6	745.8	753.2
Broad Beans	43.9	44.9	75.7	78.4
Straw	76.6	72.2	n.a.	n.a.
Locust Beans	7.9	10.1	14.1	17.1
Potatoes (Spring)	435.3	690.9	870.6	1,066.1
Potatoes (Winter)	72.9	153.8	125.1	158.7
Melons	64.8	99.8	113.7	144.8
Onions	84.3	123.6	191.5	171.1
Tomatoes	430.7	547.1	900.8	1,162.5
Marrows, Pumpkins and Gourds	67.7	104.4	173.2	229.8
Other Vegetables	511.3	615.1	714.3	977.8
Citrus	58.2	56.8	76.4	80.9
Figs and Prickly Pears	11.4	15.3	31.7	22.8
Other Fruits	210.5	241.3	282.0	315.0
Flowers and Seeds	250.6	313.5	271.7	280.3
TOTAL	2,859.4	3,749.7	4,950.6	5,990.5

LIVESTOCK

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Horses	1,313	1,224	n.a.	1,100
Donkeys	1,307	1,196	n.a.	1,027
Mules	893	812	n.a.	688
Cattle	8,004	9,426	9,768	10,632
Sheep	7,020	7,047	7,180	8,049
Goats	14,002	12,904	10,818	10,523
Pigs	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Poultry and Rabbits	815,615	1,089,515	867,093	984,508

SEA FISHING
(landings in metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Total	1,270	1,191	1,588	1,588	1,509

INDUSTRY
(Gross output, £M'000)

	1972	1973	1974*	1975*
Stone Quarrying and Sand Pits	633	747	882	1,032
Food including Beverages	11,774	14,824	18,925	23,591
Tobacco Products	3,310	4,255	6,685	6,929
Textiles, Footwear and Clothing	12,876	18,533	26,997	34,369
Wood and Cork Products and Furniture	2,072	2,386	4,203	4,659
Printing, Publishing and Allied Trades	1,712	2,056	2,698	4,160
Leather and Leather Products	730	1,801	775	663
Rubber, Chemicals and Non-metallic Products	6,482	7,614	9,089	8,776
Metals	3,354	4,323	4,912	5,612
Transport Equipment and Machinery	4,788	6,977	6,200	7,496
Miscellaneous Industries	1,726	2,275	1,903	2,405
Construction	7,995	6,972	7,054	10,210
TOTAL	57,362	72,763	90,323	109,902

* From 1974 the figures are based on a revised classification, not strictly comparable with that used for earlier years.

FINANCE

1,000 mils = 100 cents = 1 Maltese pound (£M).

Coins: 2, 3 and 5 mils; 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 5 and 10 Maltese pounds.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling = 73.8 Maltese cents; U.S. \$1 = 41.5 Maltese cents.

£M100 = £135.57 sterling = \$241.14.

Note: Before December 1971 the Maltese pound was at par with the pound sterling. Between November 1967 and August 1971 the exchange rate was £M1 = U.S. \$2.40. From December 1971 to June 1972 the rates were £M1 = £1.025 sterling = \$2.671. Since the "floating" of sterling in June 1972 the value of the Maltese pound has been determined in relation to the currencies of the country's main trading partners. The average value of the Maltese pound was \$2.4569 in 1971; \$2.6095 in 1972; \$2.7232 in 1973; \$2.5947 in 1974; \$2.6202 in 1975; \$2.3534 in 1976.

BUDGET
(£M'000)

	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
REVENUE:			
Customs and Excise	16,135	17,142	20,359
Income Tax	10,299	13,385	14,933
Succession and Donation Duties	1,030	1,055	1,162
Lotteries	1,113	1,272	1,359
Central Bank	10,813	15,096	23,321
Self-Balancing Services:			
(a) Water, Posts and Telephones	2,438	2,485	2,435
(b) Other Fees of Courts, Offices, etc.	4,361	2,524	2,745
Rent for Defence Facilities	13,566	13,466	13,023
Other Ordinary Revenue	11,838	15,197	18,241
Receipts from Abroad	2,860	6,736	3,242
Other Extraordinary Revenue	—	—	—
TOTAL REVENUE	74,453	88,356	100,820
EXPENDITURE:			
Commodity subsidies	6,777	7,078	6,804
Public debt, pensions	6,360	6,379	7,403
Administration	9,513	12,497	13,462
Agriculture, fisheries, trade, industry, tourism	1,253	1,670	1,713
Self-balancing services	2,225	2,425	2,799
Medical and health	5,366	6,210	7,059
Education, museums, libraries	6,185	6,884	8,650
Public works	2,828	3,476	4,465
Emigration, labour, social welfare	6,924	8,271	9,048
Capital expenditure	15,979	38,739	34,122
Civil aviation	369	421	513
Civil defence	—	—	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	63,779	94,044	96,098

DEVELOPMENT PLANS
PROPOSED EXPENDITURE (£M '000)

	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
Basic Services	5,100	6,025	4,600
Economic Services	12,651	20,117	22,990
Social Services	3,594	6,384	4,727

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
(£M million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976*
G.N.P. at Factor Cost	108.4	131.1	171.2	208.2
G.N.P. at Market Price	123.3	144.0	184.0	222.8

* Provisional.

Overseas investment in Malta (£M'000): 1973 6,981, 1974 11,812, 1975 14,061.

COST OF LIVING
RETAIL PRICE INDEX
(1974 average=100)

	1975	1976
Food	107.25	106.20
Beverages and tobacco	115.17	115.64
Clothing and footwear	107.11	107.19
Housing	103.03	103.98
Fuel and power	88.33	86.90
Furniture, furnishing and housing equipment	106.61	109.21
Transport and communications .	115.81	121.94
Personal care and health	104.23	106.72
Education, entertainment and recreation	107.93	107.66
Other goods and services	125.75	129.18
ALL ITEMS	108.80	109.41

Cost of Living Index (April 1960=100): 1974=147.25,
1975=156.3.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(£M'000, including gold)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports c.i.f.	61,510	67,121	65,377	67,210	88,100	138,000	144,448	179,623
Exports f.o.b.†	15,957	16,005	18,815	25,722	35,000	51,502	61,000	97,400

* Including bunkers for ships and aircraft but excluding ships' and aircraft stores other than dutiable goods (1969-1970 bonded warehouses). Also excluded are exports of naval, military and air force stores and imports by naval, military or air force establishments for the public service. Figures include trade in gold (£M'000): Imports 332 in 1972, 202 in 1973, 144 in 1974, 085 in 1975, 830 in 1976; Exports 0 in 1972, 72 in 1973, 22 in 1974.

† Including re-exports (£M'000): 3,132 in 1969, 3,553 in 1970, 3,600 in 1971, 4,104 in 1972, 4,100 in 1973, 6,000 in 1974, 13,500 in 1975, 17,200 in 1976.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(£M '000)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1973	1974	1975	1976
Food and live animals	23,287	31,909	32,297	36,208
Meat and meat preparations	3,304	3,603	4,180	6,194
Cereals and cereal preparations	8,319	10,564	11,487	10,289
Wheat and meslin (unmilled)	4,126	4,144	4,152	2,493
Fruit and vegetables	2,533	3,176	3,645	4,066
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	2,389	4,709	3,228	3,717
Sugar and honey	2,125	4,354	2,812	3,214
Refined sugar (excl. syrups)	2,066	4,298	2,689	3,113
Beverages and tobacco	2,346	3,811	5,035	5,775
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	5,298	15,558	13,643	15,759
Petroleum products	5,134	15,533*	13,548*	15,714
Chemicals	6,003	9,121	8,474	11,257
Basic manufactures	26,371	41,172	44,050	56,248
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	1,597	3,092	2,783	4,459
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	13,430	20,487	21,079	29,005
Textile yarn and thread	2,610	4,249	3,297	3,737
Woven cotton fabrics†	5,878	9,299	9,606	16,132
Cotton fabrics, not grey†	5,864	9,299	9,605	16,127
Other textile fabrics†	3,559	4,719	5,817	6,642
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	2,223	3,351	4,343	5,351
Iron and steel	3,216	5,725	6,265	5,206
Machinery and transport equipment	12,894	20,229	24,109	34,315
Non-electric machinery	4,568	8,603	10,641	14,349
Electric machinery, apparatus, etc.	4,861	6,254	7,525	10,710
Telecommunications apparatus	1,340	1,138	2,046	4,013
Transport equipment	3,465	5,372	5,943	9,256
Road motor vehicles and parts (excl. tyres, engines and electrical parts)	3,329	3,292	4,092	6,097
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8,038	10,294	11,637	14,439
TOTAL (incl. others)	88,100	138,969	144,448	179,923

* Including gas (natural and manufactured).

† Excluding narrow or special fabrics.

EXPORTS f.o.b. (incl. re-exports)	1973	1974	1975	1976
Food and live animals	2,585	3,031	3,530	5,598
Beverages and tobacco	1,459	1,733	2,538	3,029
Tobacco and manufactures	297	1,189	2,090	2,518
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.*	1,363	5,669	7,273	6,952
Basic manufactures	7,343	9,112	7,296	10,480
Rubber manufactures	2,183	3,139	2,194	2,274
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	4,296	4,975	4,175	5,210
Textile yarn and thread	3,088	3,737	2,471	2,962
Machinery and transport equipment	4,167	4,989	7,336	13,456
Non-electric machinery	1,199	1,206	1,617	3,797
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	2,070	2,559	2,340	3,512
Transport equipment	898	1,224	3,380	6,147
Ships and boats	254	224	2,067	4,641
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	17,426	25,083	34,443	55,441
Clothing (excl. footwear)	13,271	19,443	27,923	40,992
Clothing not of fur	12,645	17,716	26,429	39,001
Non-knitted textile clothing (excl. accessories)†	9,616	14,387	22,077	33,584
Men's and boys' outer garments	7,009	10,987	17,273	25,501
Women's, girls' and infants' outer garments	932	1,652	4,025	7,396
Knitted clothing and accessories†	1,556	2,123	2,558	3,763
Printed matter	225	311	307	3,482
Stamps, banknotes, etc.	—	—	11	3,112
TOTAL (incl. others)	35,960	51,582	63,899	97,409

* All re-exports of crude petroleum and petroleum products.

† Excluding headgear.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*

(£M '000, including gold)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1974	1975	1976	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1974	1975	1976
Argentina . . .	1,572	554	320	Belgium . . .	4,388	3,315	3,777
Australia . . .	1,824	1,226	2,191	Denmark . . .	2,137	3,425	2,770
Austria . . .	1,494	1,113	1,686	France . . .	1,813	992	1,543
Belgium . . .	5,058	4,735	4,920	Germany, Fed. Rep. . .	5,045	12,648	23,841
Canada . . .	1,951	2,128	1,142	Iran . . .	16	21	1,306
Czechoslovakia . . .	709	1,701	689	Italy . . .	3,815	3,777	5,187
Denmark . . .	1,074	890	1,369	Kuwait . . .	159	765	2,178
France . . .	6,298	6,606	9,453	Libya . . .	2,779	4,971	12,540
Germany, Fed. Rep. . .	11,592	13,213	18,637	Netherlands . . .	1,477	2,601	4,162
Greece . . .	1,455	1,692	2,287	Sweden . . .	3,049	2,976	4,268
Hong Kong . . .	1,468	1,471	2,098	Tunisia . . .	382	84	1,109
Indonesia . . .	1,219	1,359	832	United Arab Emirates . .	634	1,300	802
Italy . . .	23,940	26,100	31,435	United Kingdom . .	14,687	14,470	17,201
Japan . . .	2,987	3,938	6,755	U.S.A. . .	1,014	416	1,429
Netherlands . . .	8,590	6,705	7,806				
New Zealand . . .	798	1,931	2,631	TOTAL (incl. others) .	45,395	56,400	90,108
Pakistan . . .	3,601	445	1,063				
Romania . . .	1,909	1,288	282				
Spain (excl. Canary Is.)	1,060	1,432	2,701				
Sweden . . .	1,545	1,596	2,042				
Switzerland . . .	2,263	1,582	2,031				
U.S.S.R. . .	2,443	1,194	303				
United Kingdom . .	34,148	38,386	43,834				
U.S.A. . .	8,143	11,540	18,397				
TOTAL (incl. others) .	138,969	144,448	179,923				

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of last consignment. Figures for exports exclude stores and bunkers for ships and aircraft (£M'000): 6,188 in 1974; 7,499 in 1975; 7,301 in 1976.

TOURISM

	NUMBER OF TOURISTS	NUMBER OF TRANSIT PASSENGERS	TOTAL
1974 . . .	272,516	84,440	356,956
1975 . . .	334,519	78,171	412,690
1976 . . .	339,537	92,051	431,588

Number of tourist beds: 9,942 (August 1977).

TRANSPORT

ROADS

(Vehicles in use)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Private Cars . . .	47,272	48,905	50,953	53,372
Commercial Vehicles . .	10,989	11,464	11,893	12,609
Buses . . .	622	621	621	622

SHIPPING

MERCHANT FLEET

	1973*	1974*	1975†	1976†
Number of vessels . . .	123	71	123	143
Gross registered tonnage . .	16,280	42,853	22,147	83,610

* Figures as at May 31st. † Figures as at December 31st.

TRAFFIC THROUGH THE PORT OF VALLETTA

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Vessels Entered (net tonnage) . . .	4,872,119	4,793,925	4,919,671	5,722,665
Vessels Cleared (net tonnage) . . .	4,853,811	4,748,230	4,797,559	5,764,437
Freight Loaded (tons)	92,945	89,391	87,059	143,674
Freight Unloaded (tons)	926,134	899,546	1,102,865	984,460

CIVIL AVIATION

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Passenger Arrivals	240,245	309,636	376,323	372,383
Passenger Departures	241,589	312,041	376,733	373,154
Passengers in Transit	14,297	15,361	21,994	19,359
Freight Loaded (metric tons)	3,580.2	3,428.6	2,673.5	3,216.1
Freight Unloaded (metric tons) . . .	3,780.0	4,106.1	3,558.8	3,474.6

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Telephones	45,782	48,127	n.a.	62,324
Radio and Television Licences . . .	53,408	56,511	58,435	62,898
Radio Licences	4,332	4,188	3,829	3,598
Daily Newspapers	6	6	6	5

EDUCATION

(government and private schools)

	1974/75			1975/76		
	Schools	Teachers	Students	Schools	Teachers	Students
Pre-Primary	18	182	3,434	19	406	6,237
Primary	144	1,495	30,332	134	1,421	29,834
Secondary:						
General (all grades)	70	2,095	28,066	70	2,089	28,022
Technical/Vocational*	15	340	4,405	20	409	5,073
Higher:						
Polytechnic and Teacher Training	1	71	644	1	71	581
University	1	164	1,042	1	179	877

* Includes secondary courses at Polytechnics.

Source: Central Office of Statistics and Electoral Office, Auberge de Castille, Valletta.

THE CONSTITUTION

On December 13th, 1974, the Independence Constitution of 1964 was substantially amended and Malta became a democratic republic within the Commonwealth, founded on work and on respect for the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual. The new constitution provided for the creation of the office of President of Malta to replace that of Governor-General.

The religion of the Maltese people is recognized to be the Roman Catholic Apostolic Religion and the Church Authorities have the constitutional right and duty to teach according to its principles. The religious teaching of the Roman Catholic Church is provided in all State schools as part of compulsory education.

The Constitution provides that the national language and the language of the Courts is Maltese but that both Maltese and English are official languages.

An independent Public Services Commission consisting of three to five members is appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister to make recommendations to the Prime Minister concerning appointments to public office and the dismissal and disciplinary control of persons holding public office.

An Employment Commission, consisting of a chairman and four other members, the function of which is to ensure that in respect of employment no distinction, exclusion or preference that is not justifiable is made or given in favour of or against any person by reason of his political opinion, is also provided for.

The Judicature is independent.

Radio and television broadcasting is controlled by an independent authority.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

The Constitution upholds the right to work and to reasonable hours of work, the safe-guarding of rights of women workers, the encouragement of private economic

enterprise, the encouragement of co-operatives, the provision of free and compulsory primary education, and the provision of social assistance and insurance.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF THE INDIVIDUAL

The Constitution provides for the protection of the right to life, freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention, protection of freedom of conscience, protection from discrimination on the grounds of race, etc.

THE PRESIDENT

Under the Constitution the office of President becomes vacant after five years from the date of appointment made by resolution of the House of Representatives. He appoints the Prime Minister, choosing the Member of the House of Representatives whom he judges to be ablest to command the confidence of a majority of the Members, and on the advice of the Prime Minister he appoints the other Ministers, the Chief Justice, the Judges and the Attorney-General.

THE CABINET

The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister and such number of other Ministers as recommended by the Prime Minister.

PARLIAMENT

The House of Representatives consists of such number of members, being an odd number and divisible by the number of divisions, as Parliament by law determines from time to time. At the moment this number is sixty-five. In future the electoral divisions are not to be fewer than nine and not more than fifteen, as Parliament may from time to time determine. The normal life of the House of Representatives is five years, after which a general election is held. Election is by universal adult suffrage on the principle of proportional representation. The age of majority is eighteen years.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic: Dr. ANTON BUTTIGIEG.

THE CABINET

(November 1976)

Prime Minister, Minister of Commonwealth and Foreign Affairs and Minister of the Interior: DOM MINTOFF.

Minister of Justice, Lands, Housing and Parliamentary Affairs: Dr. JOSEPH CASSAR.

Minister of Labour, Welfare and Culture: AGATHA BARBARA.

Minister of Finance, Customs and People's Financial Investments: Dr. JOSEPH ABELA.

Minister of Tourism: Dr. DANIEL PISCOPOL.

Minister of Works and Sports: LOREY SANT.

Minister of Education: Dr. PHILIP MUSCAT.

Minister of Development, Energy, Ports and Telecommunications: WINSTON ABELA.

Minister of Parastatal and People's Industries: FRANK MICALLIE.

Minister of Trade: Dr. PATRICK HOLLAND.

Minister of Health and Environment: Dr. VINCENT MOLAN.

Minister of Industry, Fisheries and Agriculture: DOMENICO CERMONA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: N. LAIVIERA.

(General Election of September 1976)

PARTY	VOTES	PER-CENTAGE	SEATS
Malta Labour Party	105,854	51.5	34
Nationalist Party	99,551	48.5	31
Independent	35	0.02	—

POLITICAL PARTIES

Malta Labour Party: Trunk Road, Marsa; f. 1920; 20,000 mems.; stands for non-alignment, peaceful co-operation between all the states of the Mediterranean; democratic, socialist, progressive; Leader DOMINIC MINTOFF.

Nationalist Party: 28 Our Lady of Sorrows St., Pietà; stands for the safeguarding of the Catholic and European traditions of Malta; the development of the State according to western concepts of democracy; contribution towards the maintenance of international peace and security; Leader EDWARD FENECH ADAMI; publ. *Il-Poplu*.

Progressive Constitutional Party (P.C.P.): Central Office: 4 Naxxar Rd., Birkirkara; f. 1953; stands for association with the European Economic Community, membership of the Commonwealth with a defence treaty with the United Kingdom and an agreement with NATO; domestically, for establishing a viable economy for Malta based on tourism and its subsidiaries, light industry and ship-repairing; Leader Hon. MABEL STRICKLAND, O.B.E.; publs. *Forward/Il Queddiem*.

National Democratic Party: f. 1974; Leader Dr. ARTHUR COLOMBO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Argentina: Rome, Italy (E).

Australia: Airways House, Gaiety Lane, Sliema, Malta (HC); *High Commissioner:* JOHN MILL MCMILLAN.

Austria: Rome, Italy (E).

Bahrain: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Belgium: Tripoli, Libya (E).

Brazil: Tripoli, Libya (E).

Bulgaria: Rome, Italy (E).

Canada: Rome, Italy (HC).

China, People's Republic: Karmnu Court, Lapsi St., St. Julian's, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* CHENG CHIH-PING.

Cyprus: London, England (HC).

Czechoslovakia: Rome, Italy (E).

Denmark: Rome, Italy (E).

Egypt: House of the Four Winds, Hasings, Valletta, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* SALAH ELDIN ABDIN.

Finland: Rome, Italy (E).

France: Villa Mauramy, Mgr. Mifsud St., Ta'Xbiex, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* SERGE GELADE.

Gambia: Tripoli, Libya (HC).

German Democratic Republic: Rome, Italy (E).

Germany, Federal Republic: "Il-Piazzetta", Entrance B, Tower Rd., Sliema, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HORST HAUTHAL.

Ghana: Rome, Italy (HC).

Greece: Rome, Italy (E).

Hungary: Rome, Italy (E).

India: Rome, Italy (HC).

Iran: London, England (E).

Iraq: Rome, Italy (E).

Israel: Antonio Nani St., Ta' Xbiex, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. REPHAEL MIGDAL.

Italy: 5 Vilhena St., Floriana, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ERIC DA-RIN.

Japan: Rome, Italy (E).

Jordan: Rome, Italy (E).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Tripoli, Libya (E).

Korea, Republic: London, England (E).

Kuwait: "The Dolphins", Sir Ugo Mifsud St., Ta'Xbiex, Malta (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MOHAMMED KHALID AL ROUMI.

Libya: Dar Tarek, Tower Rd., Sliema, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED Z. JELLALA.

Malaysia: Rome, Italy (HC).

Mexico: Rome, Italy (E).

Morocco: Tripoli, Libya (E).

Netherlands: Rome, Italy (E).

New Zealand: Rome, Italy (HC).

Norway: Rome, Italy (E).

Pakistan: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).

Poland: Rome, Italy (E).

Portugal: Rome, Italy (E).

Qatar: Tripoli, Libya (E).

Romania: Rome, Italy (E).

Senegal: Rome, Italy (E).

Spain: Rome, Italy (E).

MALTA

Swaziland: London, England (HC).

Sweden: Rome, Italy (E).

Switzerland: Rome, Italy (E).

Syria: Rome, Italy (E).

Tunisia: Tripoli, Libya (E).

Turkey: Rome, Italy (E).

U.S.S.R.: London, England (E).

United Arab Emirates: Tripoli, Libya (E).

Malta also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Algeria, Cambodia, Cuba, Guyana, Lebanon, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Uruguay, Venezuela and Viet-Nam.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press

United Kingdom: St. Anne St., Floriana, Malta (HC);
High Commissioner: NORMAN ASPIN.

U.S.A.: Development House, St. Anne St., Floriana, Malta (E); *Ambassador:* L. BRUCE LAINGEN.

Vatican: Pope Alexander VII Junction, Balzan, Malta (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. ANTONIO DEL GIUDICE.

Yemen Arab Republic: Tripoli, Libya (E).

Yugoslavia: Rome, Italy (E).

Zambia: Rome, Italy (HC).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Attorney-General: Dr. EDGAR MIZZI.

Chief Justice, President of the Court of Appeal and the Constitutional Court: The Hon. Mr. Justice Prof. JOHN J. CREMONA.

Judges:

The Hon. Mr. Justice MAURICE CARUANA CURRAN.

The Hon. Mr. Justice VICTOR SAMMUT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice GIOVANNI O. REFALO.

The Hon. Mr. Justice FORTUNATO MIZZI.

The Hon. Mr. Justice VINCENT SCERRI.

The Hon. Mr. Justice OLIVER GULIA.

The Hon. Mr. Justice GEORGE SCHEMBRI.

Registrar of the Courts of Malta and Gozo: V. BORG GRECH.

The legal system consists of enactments of the Maltese legislature, and a few of the British parliament until they are repealed or replaced by enactments of the Parliament of Malta. Maltese Civil Law derives largely from Roman Law, though British Law has had great influence on public law.

The Courts are: *Constitutional Court, Court of Appeal, Criminal Court of Appeal, Commercial Court, Criminal Court, Civil Court and Courts of Judicial Police* (including a *Juvenile Court*).

RELIGION

The Maltese population professes the Roman Catholic faith.

Archbishop of Malta: His Grace Mgr. JOSEPH MERCIÉCA.

Vicar-General: (vacant).

Bishop of Gozo: His Lordship Mgr. N. CAUCHI.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Il-Hajja: Stamperija Il-Hajja, P.O.B. 89, Blata l-Bajda; f. 1970; Maltese; Editor C. BUTTIGIEG.

In-Nazzjon Taghna: National Press, 28 Our Lady of Sorrows St., Pietà; f. 1970; Editor MICHAEL J. SCHIAVONE.

L'Orizzont: Union Press, Workers' Memorial Building, 80 Old Bakery St., Valletta; f. 1962; Maltese; published by the General Workers' Union; Editor CARMEL MICALLEF; circ. 18,000.

Malta News: Workers' Memorial Bldg., 80 Old Bakery St., Valletta; f. 1964; English; Editor JOE A. VELLA; circ. 10,000.

Times of Malta: Strickland House, St. Paul St., P.O.B. 328, Valletta; f. 1935; English; Editor CHARLES GRECH ORR; circ. 16,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

The Big Screen: Regency House, Republic St., Valletta; cinema magazine; monthly; circ. 15,000.

The Bulletin: Lux Press, P.O.B. 420, St. Joseph Rd., Hamrun; f. 1946; Maltese and English; weekly; Editor L. MICALLEF.

The Democrat: National Press, Our Lady of Sorrows St., Pietà; f. 1975; English; weekly; Editor M. FALZON.

Dolphin and Eagle: Regency House, Republic St., Valletta; British Forces families' monthly; circ. 5,000.

Faith: Dominican Priory, Valletta; f. 1950; in English; monthly; Editor Rev. Fr. LUKE AZZOPARDI, O.P.; circ. 1,000.

Forward/Il Queddiem: 4 Naxxar Rd., Birkirkara; f. 1955; fortnightly; Editor R. MIRSUP.

Gwida: Dar ix-Xandir St., Luke's Rd., Gwardamanga; Maltese and English; radio and television guide; Editor ANTHONY AMODEO.

Industry Today: Development House, St. Anne St., Floriana; Journal of the Federation of Malta Industries; bi-monthly; Editor W. F. LEAVER.

Il-Hajja F'Ghawdex: Bishop's Seminary, Victoria, Gozo; f. 1966; Maltese; Catholic Diocesan organ of Gozo; monthly; Editor Rev. ANTON DIMECH.

Il-Malli: Veritas Press, Zabbar; f. 1924; organ of the Assn. of Maltese Writers and Maltese Academy; quarterly; Editor GUZÈ DIACONO, L.P.

Il-Mument: Stamperija Nazzjonali, Our Lady of Sorrows St., Pietà, Valletta; weekly; Editor Dr. MICHAEL REFALO.

MALTA

Il-Poplu: Stamperija Nazzjonali, Our Lady of Sorrows St., Pietà, Valletta; organ of the Nationalist party; weekly; Editor The Hon. Dr. E. FENECH ADAMI.

Il Quediem fis-Sliem: Freedom Press, Marsa; f. 1977; weekly; Editor CH. BEZZINA.

Ir-Repubblika: Workers' Memorial Building, Old Bakery St., Valletta; f. 1976; monthly; Editor R. SCHEMBRI.

Is-Sebh: Freedom Press, Trunk Rd., Marsa; Maltese; organ of Labour Party; weekly; Editor E. ZAMMIT.

It-Toga: Students' House, Royal University of Malta, Tal-Qroġ; independent student newspaper, Maltese and English; Editor RAY BONAIN.

It-Torċa (The Torch): Workers' Memorial Building, Old Bakery St., Valletta; f. 1944; Maltese; weekly; Editor ANTHONY FARRUGIA; circ. 24,000.

Ix-Xewka: Freedom Press, Marsa; f. 1965; weekly; Editor L. CASSAR.

Journal of Maltese Studies: Malta University Press; f. 1961; language and folklore; irregular; Editor Prof. C. SANT.

Lehen il-Malti: Malta University Press; f. 1931; Maltese literary review; irregular; Editor Prof. J. AQUILINA.

Lehen is-Sewwa: Catholic Institute, Floriana; f. 1928; Maltese organ of Catholic Action; weekly (Saturday); Editor PAUL SALIBA; circ. 8,000.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

Lloyd Maltese: "France", Adelaide Cini St., Hamrun; f. 1840; twice weekly; English, Maltese; Editor A. J. DUNKERLEY.

Malta Government Gazette: Department of Information, Auberge de Castille, Valletta; f. 1813; Maltese and English; circ. 1,750.

Malta Economist: 60a Straight St., Valletta, f. 1969; English independent; weekly; Editor R. R. FARRUGIA.

Malta Today: Department of Information, Valletta; f. 1966; English; quarterly; circ. 5,000.

Mediterranean News: Valletta Buildings, South St., Valletta; f. 1972; weekly; Editor F. MUSCAT.

Sport: Workers' Memorial Building, Old Bakery St., Valletta; f. 1963; weekly; Editor JOE A. VELLA.

Sunday Times of Malta: Strickland House, St. Paul St., Valletta; f. 1922; weekly; English; Editor ANTHONY MONTANARO.

The Teacher: Teachers' Institute, 7 Merchants St., Valletta; official organ of Malta Union of Teachers; monthly; Editor A. M. FARRUGIA.

The Voice of Malta: Freedom Press, Trunk Rd., Marsa; organ of the Malta Labour Party; English; monthly; Editor Dr. J. BRINCAT.

NEWS AGENCY

Tass (U.S.S.R.): Villa Trafalgar, Ta' Xbiex; opened 1972; Correspondent W. V. MKRTCHIAN.

PUBLISHERS

Lux Printing Press: A. Micallef and Sons, St. Joseph St., Hamrun.

Malta Publishing Company: f. 1977; Chair. J. GRIMA.

Progress Press: Strickland House, 341 St. Paul St., Valletta; f. 1957; Chair. G. ZARB; Man. Dir. W. B. ASCIAK.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

All the broadcasting services are subject to the provisions of the Constitution and the Broadcasting Ordinance and are under the overall supervision of the Broadcasting Authority.

Malta Broadcasting Authority: National Rd., Blata l-Bajda; f. 1961; independent statutory body responsible for sound and television broadcasting; Chair. Dr. G. MONTANARO-GAUCI; Sec. ANTOINE ELLUL.

Xandir Malta: P.O.B. 82, St. Luke's Rd., Gwardamanga; f. 1935; a division of the Telemalta Corporation; provides a cable radio service on a two-channel network with a combined output of thirty-five programme-hours a day and a wireless service (Radio Malta) on two medium wave and one VHF frequency. The television service (Television Malta) relays programmes in Maltese and English for 4½ hours per evening. Some 36 per cent of total output originates locally.

In 1976, 62,898 radio and television licences were issued.

FINANCE

BANKING

(br. = branch; cap. = capital; auth. = authorized; dep. = deposits; m. = million)

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Malta: Castille Place, Valletta; f. 1968; cap. auth. and p.u. £M500,000; Deputy Gov. L. SPITERI; Gen. Man. H. C. DE GABRIELE.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of Valletta Ltd.: 45 Republic St., Valletta; f. 1974 to take over business of former National Bank of Malta Group; cap. p.u. £M3m.; dep. £M61.2m. (Dec. 1976); 29 brs.; Chair. Dr. J. M. AGIUS; Gen. Man. (Operations) D. DEGIORGIO; Gen. Man. (Administration) F. R. FLYNN.

Lombard Bank Malta Ltd.: 68A Republic St., Valletta; f. 1969; clearing bank of the National Westminster Bank Limited Group of Companies; cap. auth. £500,000; cap. issued £300,000; Exec. Dir. PH. WILKINSON; Man. FRANK BONELLO.

Mid-Med Bank Ltd.: 233 Republic St., Valletta; f. 1975 to take over business of former Barclays Bank International Ltd. in Malta; cap. auth. £M6m.; cap. p.u. £M4m.; 32 brs.; Chair. The Hon. P. XUEREB; Gen. Man. A. R. CURMI.

OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Bank of Industry, Commerce and Agriculture Ltd.: Commercial House, 86 South St., Valletta.

MALTA

W. & J. Coppini and Co.—Commercial Exchange Bureau: 58 Merchants St., Valletta; f. 1880; Mans. W. COPPINI and J. COPPINI.

Investment Bank of Malta Ltd.: 116 Archbishop St., Valletta; f. 1969; merchant bank; Chair. L. E. GALEA; Deputy Chair. L. J. CASTILLO.

Investment Finance Bank Ltd.: 168 Strait St., Valletta; Chair. A. WIRTH; Gen. Man. J. C. CARUANA.

Lohombus Corporation Ltd.: Development House, Floriana; Man. J. PARIS.

Malta International Banking Corporation Ltd.: 58 Zachary St., Valletta; f. 1969; cap. £M500,000; Chair. E. J. W. HELMUTH; Man. T. ANASTASI PACE.

Singer and Friedlander (Malta) Ltd.: Regency House, Republic St., Valletta; Gen. Man. A. CASTILLO.

Finance, Trade and Industry

SAVINGS BANKS

Apostleship of Prayer Savings Bank Ltd.: 266 St. Paul St., Valletta; Man. Rev. JOSEPH BRINCAT.

Malta Government Savings Bank: 111 Archbishop St., Valletta; f. 1833; 17 brs. in Malta and Gozo; Man. A. H. CAMILLERI.

INSURANCE

The Lion Insurance Co. Ltd.: 98/2 Britannia St., Valletta; f. 1963; Man. Dir. J. CARUANA MONTALDO.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

Numerous foreign insurance companies, principally British and Italian, are represented in Malta by local agents.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

DEVELOPMENT

Libyan-Maltese Investment Co.: Valletta; f. 1972; cap. £500,000 held by Malta Development Corporation and National Investment Corporation of Libya; for investment in industry, agriculture, fisheries, tourism and other development projects.

Malta Development Corporation: Development House, Floriana (P.O.B. 571, Valletta); f. 1967 by Act of Parliament as a government agency for promoting industries and other projects; the Corporation may make all forms of investment, including direct ownership of industrial enterprise and, in particular, joint ventures with foreign or local participation. 9 mems.; Chair. JOSEPH CASSAR.

INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

Department of Industry: 30 South St., Valletta; f. 1964; the Department monitors the performance of established private industries with a view to their continued expansion, aids development of local, especially small-scale, industry, ensures high quality of manufactured goods, protects and fosters typical Maltese handicrafts and runs a craft centre and a retail outlet; Dir. G. CASSAR PULLICINO.

Department of Trade: 2 Cavalier St., Valletta; f. 1955; its functions include import and export licensing, price control, registration of partnerships, trade marks, patents and designs, rationing and maintenance of essential supplies; Dir. LOUIS SAMMUT-BRIFFA, M.B.E.

Federation of Malta Industries: Development House, St. Anne St., Floriana; f. 1946; 300 mem. firms; Pres. GEORGE AZZOPARDI; publs. *Industry Today* (every two months), *Bulletin* (fortnightly).

The Malta Chamber of Commerce: Exchange Bldgs., Valletta; f. 1848; 878 mems.; Pres. A. MICELI-FARRUGIA.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederation of Malta Trade Unions: 13 South St., Valletta; f. 1958; affiliated to the World Confederation of Labour; Pres. A. M. DARMENIA, PH.D.; Gen. Sec.

GUIDO CALLUS; 10,000 mems.; publ. *The Trade Unionist*.

In 1975 there were 24 trade unions affiliated to the Confederation of Malta Trade Unions. On June 30th, 1976, there were 62 registered trade unions made up of 34 associations of employees with a membership of 38,461, 18 employers associations with a membership of 2,253, and 10 combinations of employers and employees with a membership of 1,319. The unions include:

The General Retailers' and Traders' Union: Exchange Bldgs., Republic St., Valletta; f. 1948; 1,980 mems.; Pres. J. M. GIALANZE; Permanent Sec. A. MERCECA; Hon. Gen. Sec. A. DE DOMENICO; publ. *The Retailer*.

The General Workers' Union: Workers' Memorial Bldg., South St., Valletta; f. 1943; 26,364 mems.; affiliated to ICFTU; Pres. J. BORG; Gen. Sec. V. ESPOSITO.

The Malta Public Service Association: 145 Britannia St., Valletta; f. 1919; 22 mems.; Pres. A. A. GRECH; Gen. Sec. J. L. SCICLUNA; publ. *The Civil Servant* (quarterly).

The Malta Government Employees Union: 41B Old Mint St., Valletta; f. 1966; 3,712 mems.; Pres. S. SPITERI; Gen. Sec. M. AGIUS.

The Malta Union of Teachers: Teachers' Institute, 213 Republic St., Valletta; f. 1919; 3,172 mems.; Pres. A. BUHAGIAR; Gen. Sec. A. M. FARRUGIA; publ. *The Teacher*.

TRADE FAIR

Malta Trade Fair Corporation: The Fair Grounds, Naxxar; f. 1951; organizes Malta International Fair annually, July 1st-15th; 22 foreign countries participated in 1977; Pres. MARIO PULLICINO; Hon. Sec. C. MAMO; Gen. Man. JOS ZAMMIT, D.B.A.

INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL

The first Malta International Festival, in which Malta and seven foreign countries participated was held in August 1973.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 765 miles (1,225.6 km.) of roads. Bus services run to all parts of the main island and to some parts of Gozo.

SHIPPING

Ed. T. Agius & Co. Ltd.: 242 Republic St., Valletta; Mediterranean ports; Canary Isles, South African ports, Australia and New Zealand.

Laferia Shipping Line: 577 St. Joseph's High Rd., Hamrun; f. 1943; principal officers: P. M. LAFERLA, A. A. LAFERLA.

Mediterranean Trading Shipping Co. Ltd.: 17 Barriera Wharf, Valletta; weekly passenger and cargo services to and from Syracuse and Italian, Libyan, Tunisian and Adriatic ports; 3 vessels, total gross registered tonnage 1,595; Man. Dir. A. E. SULLIVAN.

Sea Malta Co. Ltd.: Europa Centre, P.O.B. 555, Floriana; national shipping line; provides liner services to and from Antwerp, Felixstowe, Tunis and Rotterdam; also roll on/roll off services between Malta, Reggio di Calabria, Tripoli, Livorno (Leghorn) and Tunis; Chair. A. MIZZI; Commercial Dir. D. A. H. HOWELL; Deputy Gen. Man. J. CURMI.

Virtu Steamship Co. Ltd.: 28B South St., P.O.B. 315, Valletta; tramp services.

FOREIGN SHIPPING LINES:

Tirrenia Lines of Naples: Agents in Malta: Mifsud Brothers Ltd., 66 South St., Valletta; car-ferry services: three times weekly between Malta and Reggio Calabria, Catania and Syracuse; weekly between Malta and Genoa, Naples and Tripoli.

Lloyd Triestino: Agents in Malta: Mifsud Brothers Ltd., 66 South St., Valletta; approximately monthly services to Australia and New Zealand.

A ferry service runs between Marfa and Mgarr, linking Malta and Gozo. Many regular lines between Northwest Europe and the East call at Malta.

Malta Drydocks: Valletta; state-owned shipbuilders, repairers, mechanical and electrical engineers; owners of 5 dry docks, maximum capacity 110,000 d.w.t.; 300,000 d.w.t. capacity dry dock due for completion in 1978; tanker cleaning facilities; yacht repair yard; Gen. Man. JOHN M. CALLEJA; Deputy Gen. Man. SAVIOUR G. BRINCAT.

Manoel Island Yacht Yard: Yacht and small craft repairs; seven slipways handling vessels of up to 500 tons displacement and up to 200 ft. in displacement; Man. RAY BALZAN.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Malta Co. Ltd.: Europa Centre, Floriana, Malta; government-controlled national airline in co-operation with Pakistan International Airlines; f. 1973; regularly serves London, Manchester, Birmingham, Rome, Paris, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Brussels, Cairo, Tripoli and Tunis; charter operations also undertaken; operations started April 1974; Chair. A. MIZZI; Gen. Man. M. M. SALIM.

The following foreign airlines serve Malta: Alitalia, British Airways, Libyan Arab Airlines, UTA and Zambia Airways.

TOURISM

National Tourist Organization—Malta: The Palace, Valletta; f. 1977; Sec. J. M. MALLIA; publs. *Malta* (tourist information brochure) and Hotel Lists (circulated to all travel agents and tour operators in the U.S.A., Canada, United Kingdom and Europe).

TOURIST OFFICES IN EUROPE

United Kingdom: Malta House, 24 Haymarket, London, SW1Y 4OJ; P. CAMILLERI.

Benelux: 6 Passage International, Box 33, 317/320 Int. Rogier Center, 1000 Brussels, Belgium; JEAN CAUCHI.

France: 92 ave. des Champs Elysées, 75008 Paris.

Federal Republic of Germany: 8 Münchenerstrasse, 6000 Frankfurt am Main; Mrs. I. AGIUS GILBERT.

Italy: Maltese Embassy, Tourist Section, 12 Lungotevere Marzio, 00186 Rome; J. DE GIORGIO.

UNIVERSITY

University of Malta: Msida; 179 teachers, 877 students.

MONACO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag

The Principality of Monaco lies on France's south-eastern Mediterranean coast. The climate is fine and warm with very mild winters. The official language is French but Monégasque (a mixture of French and Italian), Italian and English are also spoken. Most of the population are Roman Catholics. The national flag (proportions officially 5 by 4) has two horizontal stripes of red and white.

History

The Principality has existed since the tenth century. It was abolished during the French Revolution but re-established in 1814. Since 1861 it has been an enclave of France. Prince Albert, great-grandfather of the reigning sovereign, Prince Rainier III, promulgated a constitution in 1911. A new constitution was introduced in 1962, granting more power to the elected National Council and renouncing the principle of divine right.

Government

Legislative power is exercised by the Prince and the National Council, which consists of eighteen members elected for a term of five years by universal suffrage. Executive power is vested in the hereditary Prince and the four-member Council of Government, headed by a Minister of State. The Prince represents the principality in its relations with foreign powers, and signs and ratifies treaties.

Economic Affairs

Revenue is derived mainly from transactional laws, the sale of tobacco and postage stamps, and tourism. Nationals of Monaco do not pay taxes. In 1972 France paid the Principality an indemnity of 12.3 million francs in lieu of Monégasque customs rights.

Tourism

The pleasant climate and the amenities of Monte Carlo, including the world famous Casino, have made Monaco a leading centre for tourism both in summer and winter. In 1976, 181,023 tourists visited Monaco.

Public Holidays

1978: March 27th (Easter Monday), May 1st (Fête du Travail), May 15th (Whit Monday), August 15th (Assumption), November 19th (National Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 27th (St. Devote, Patron Saint of the Principality).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

French currency: 100 centimes = 1 franc.

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 8.595 francs;

U.S. \$1 = 4.835 francs.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION		
	1970 Total	Monte Carlo	Rest of Monaco
1.81 sq.km.	23,152	9,948*	13,087*

* 1968 figures.

1975: 24,600 (total population).

BUDGET

(French francs)

	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1973	281,865,687	385,345,398
1974	378,899,352	339,029,325
1975	426,604,081	385,893,558
1976	528,246,462	464,421,128

TOURISM

	1974	1975	1976
Total Arrivals. .	136,750	138,853	181,023

Trade: the imports and exports for Monaco are included in the figures for France.

Communications Media: In 1977 there were 12,363 telephones, 8,832 radio sets and 8,493 television receivers.

Education (1975-76): 3,573 pupils in state schools, 1,356 in private schools.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of January 7th, 1911 (modified in November 1917), provided for a National Council elected by a panel of 30 members composed of delegates of the municipality, and 21 electors appointed by universal suffrage. The legislative power was exercised by the Prince and the National Council, which contained 18 members elected for five years. The executive government was exercised, under the authority of the Sovereign, by the Minister of State, assisted by the three members of the Council of Government.

On December 17th, 1962, a new Constitution was promulgated by Prince Rainier. Any future amendments to this may be made only with the approval of the elected National Council. The text maintains the traditional hereditary monarchy though the principle of divine right is renounced. The right of association, trade union freedom and the right to strike are guaranteed. The Supreme Tribunal safeguards fundamental liberties. The National Council is to be elected by direct universal suffrage. The Constitution also bestows the franchise on women.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

H.S.H. Prince RAINIER III.

MINISTERS

(November 1977)

Chief of the Cabinet: CHARLES BALLERIO.

Minister of State: ANDRÉ SAINT MLEUX.

GOVERNMENT COUNCILLORS

Interior: MICHEL DESMET.

Finances and Economics: PIERRE NOTARI.

Public Works: RAOUL BIANCHERI.

NATIONAL COUNCIL

President: AUGUSTE MÉDECIN.

Vice-President: JEAN NOTARI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

The following states have consulates in the Principality: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom, U.S.A., Uruguay.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Director of Judicial Services: LOUIS ROMAN.

President of the Supreme Tribunal: PAUL REUTER.

President of the Cour de Révision Judiciaire: RAOUL COMBALDIEU.

The organization of the Legal System is similar to that of France. There is one Justice of the Peace, a *Tribunal de Première Instance* (Court of First Instance), a *Cour d'Appel* (Court of Appeal), a *Cour de Révision* (Court of Cassation) and finally the *Tribunal Suprême* (Supreme Tribunal), which deals with infringements of the rights and liberties provided by the Court, and also with legal actions aiming at the annulment of administrative decisions for abusive exercise of power.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the religion of the Principality.

Episcopal See: 1 rue de l'Abbaye, Monaco; Bishop Mgr. EDMOND ABELÉ; 22,000 Roman Catholics.

There are also an Anglican Church, a Protestant Church and a Synagogue in the Principality.

THE PRESS

Journal de Monaco: f. 1858; edited at the Ministry of State; official weekly.

NEWS AGENCY

Agence Télégraphique: France Presse, 2A blvd. des Moulins, Monte Carlo; Rep. GEORGES BERTELOTTI.

PUBLISHERS

Editions de l'Oiseau-Lyre: Les Remparts, Monaco; f. 1932; music publishers; Dir. MARGARITA M. HANSON.

Editions Regain: Palais Miami, 10 blvd. d'Italie, Monte Carlo; f. 1946; Dir.-Gen. GÉRARD BOY; fiction, poetry, etc.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Monte Carlo: 16 blvd. Princesse Charlotte, Monte Carlo; Pres. CESAR SOLAMITO; Gen. Dir. FRÉDÉRIC DE LA PANOUSE; Programme Dir. JEAN GAUTHIER.

The official programme of R.M.C. is broadcast in French on longwave 1400 metres (218 kHz); Programmes in French and Italian are broadcast on Medium Wave 205 metres (1.466 kHz); Foreign programmes are broadcast in 12 languages on Medium Wave, 205 metres (1.466 kHz).

Programmes on Radio Monte Carlo may be backed by commercials or by sponsors. The French Government has a share-holding in the company.

Trans World Radio: P.O.B. 141, Monte Carlo; Pres. PAUL E. FREED; Field Dir. E. PRIDDY; broadcasts evangelical programmes in English, French, German, Spanish, Russian and 33 other languages.

TELEVISION

Télé Monte Carlo: 16 blvd. Princesse Charlotte, Monte Carlo; Dirs.-Gen. JEAN-FRANÇOIS MICHEO, JACQUES SALLEBERT.

FINANCE

BANKS

Banque Centrale Monégasque de Crédit: 15 ave. d'Ostende, Monte Carlo.

Banque de Financement Industriel: 1 square Théodore Gastaud, Monte Carlo.

Banque de Placements et de Crédit (*Groupe de la Société de Banque Suisse*): 2 ave. de Grande Bretagne, Monte Carlo; cap. 20m. frs.

Banque Industrielle de Monaco: 13 blvd. Princesse Charlotte; f. 1949; cap. 2,500m. frs.; dep. 9,446m. frs.; Pres. Princesse ISABELLE DE BOURBON DE PARME.

Compagnie Monégasque de Banque: 3 rue Louis Aurégia, Monte Carlo.

Crédit Foncier de Monaco: 11 blvd. Albert 1er, Monaco; f. 1922; cap. 15m. frs.; dep. 593m. frs.; 5 brs. in Monte

Carlo; Pres. CLAUDE TOUSSAINT; Gen. Man. GILBERT J. BOUVERET.

Société de Crédit et de Banque de Monaco: 7-9 blvd. d'Italie, Monte Carlo; cap. (p.u.) 20m. frs.

Société de Banque et d'Investissements: 26 blvd. d'Italie; f. 1956; cap. 10m. frs.; dep. 246m. frs. (1976); Chair. J. DE LA CHAUVINIÈRE; Man. Dir. R. DE SEYNES; Dirs. R. A. POZUN, CH. MORANDO.

Major French, Italian and U.K. banks are also represented in the Principality.

INSURANCE

La Monégasque d'Assurances et de Réassurances: 2 ave. de Grande Bretagne, Monte Carlo; f. 1950; cap. p.u. 40m. frs.; Chair. R. SCHMIT.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

There is 1.6 km. of railway track in Monaco running from France to Monte Carlo. It is operated by the S.N.C.F. (*see under France*).

TOURISM

Société des Bains de Mer: Monte Carlo; f. 1863; Chair. Prince LOUIS DE POLIGNAC; Gen. Man. JEAN PIERRE DELANNEY; corporation in which the Government holds a majority interest; controls the entertainment facilities of Monaco, owns the Hotel de Paris, the Hermitage, a Beach Hotel, the Monte Carlo swimming pool and Beach, Monte Carlo Sporting Club, Monte Carlo Golf and Tennis Club, the Casino (which in turn administers the theatre and opera house), the Monte Carlo Sea Club, the Club de la Vigie, Jimmy's Clubs, the Cabaret, Parady's Club, le Cinéma d'été and the Maona restaurants; now undertaking an intensive building and renovation programme; employs between 1,200 and 2,000 people.

Direction du Tourisme et des Congrès: 2A blvd. des Moulins, Monte Carlo. There are also offices at: New York:

Monaco Government Tourist Office, 115 East 64th St., New York, N.Y. 100121; Paris: Office de Tourisme de Monaco, 6 place de la Madeleine; Frankfurt am Main: Monaco Information Center Büro, Wilhelm-Leuschner-Strasse 89; London: Monaco Information Centre, 34 Sackville St.

Académie Internationale du Tourisme: 4 rue des Iris, Monte Carlo; f. 1951 under the patronage of Prince Rainier III; 117 mems.; Pres. GUIDO RICCI; publ. *Dictionnaire International du Tourisme* (successive editions in various languages); official organ of the Academy: *Revue de l'Académie Internationale du Tourisme* (quarterly).

THEATRE

Opéra de Monte-Carlo: Salle Garnier; drama, opera and ballet; concerts by National Orchestra of Monte Carlo Opera.

ORCHESTRA

Orchestre National de l'Opéra de Monte-Carlo: Pres. RENZO ROSSELLINI; Dir. TIBOR KATONA; Art Dir. LOVRO VON MATACIC.

THE NETHERLANDS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of the Netherlands is situated in Western Europe, bounded to the east by the Federal Republic of Germany and to the south by Belgium. Its northern and western shores are washed by the North Sea. The climate is temperate. The language is Dutch. About 30 per cent of the population is Protestant, 40 per cent is Roman Catholic and 26 per cent does not profess any religion. The national flag (proportions three by two) carries three horizontal bands of red, white and blue. The capital is Amsterdam, but the seat of government is The Hague.

Recent History

The Netherlands was occupied by Germany during the Second World War. Following its liberation in 1945 it chose to abandon a traditional policy of neutrality, subsequently becoming a member of WEU and NATO. The Treaty establishing the Benelux Economic Union between the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg was signed in 1958 and came into force in 1960. The Dutch are among the strongest supporters of European integration, and the Netherlands is a founder member of the EEC. Indonesia, formerly part of the Dutch East Indies, was granted independence in 1949, and in 1963 was given responsibility for Dutch New Guinea. The Netherlands granted independence to Surinam in 1975 and the country's only remaining dependency is the Netherlands Antilles.

The country was ruled by Catholic/Socialist coalition Governments from 1945 to 1959, by a Catholic/Protestant coalition from 1959 to 1965, and by a general coalition in the years 1965 and 1966. Piet de Jong's Catholic/Protestant/Liberal coalition Government took office in April 1967, and despite the various religious and political views reflected in its composition maintained a stability beneficial to the country's economy. After the general election in April 1971, which produced a swing to the left, the new Socialist party joined the coalition Government formed in July by Barend Biesheuvel. The coalition broke down in July 1972 after two ministers resigned, leaving the Government without a workable majority in the Second Chamber. The results of elections held in the following November marked a major setback for the "confessional" parties, reducing their combined number of seats in the new Lower House from 58 to 48. It was not until May 1973 that a new Government was formed by a left-of-centre coalition of three "progressive" parties (the Labour Party, the Radical Political Party and the Democrats '66) and two "confessional" parties (the Catholic People's Party and the Anti-Revolutionary Party) under Joop den Uyl, Chairman of the Labour Party parliamentary group in the Second Chamber.

This administration made progress towards its principal aim of redistribution of wealth by modifying the fiscal structure and by guaranteeing minimum wage levels for all adult workers. It took a cooler attitude to the EEC's Regional Fund policy and, despite NATO opposition, reduced defence expenditure with a view to tackling more immediate domestic problems.

In 1976 the alleged involvement of Prince Bernhard,

husband of Queen Juliana, in corrupt practices connected with the sale of Lockheed aircraft to the Dutch Air Force, brought about a constitutional crisis which threatened to lead to the Queen's abdication and caused the Prince himself to resign from all public offices.

The coalition led by Joop den Uyl collapsed in March 1977 after disagreement over land reform legislation. The general election held in May resulted in a concentration of votes among the larger parties. The election took place in an atmosphere of tension created by the seizure of a school and a train in northern Holland by South Moluccans, who were trying to force the Government to free fellow Moluccans jailed after a similar seizure in 1975. The South Moluccans ultimately wish to secure an independent republic in their original home, the former Dutch East Indian islands now under Indonesian rule.

Talks aimed at forming a new left-of-centre coalition between the Labour Party, the Christian Democratic Appeal—an alliance of "confessional" parties—and the Democrats '66 broke down several times over the following issues: a controversial profit-sharing scheme, abortion law reform and the distribution of Ministerial portfolios. The Cabinet remained in office in a caretaker role until December, when Andries van Agt, the former Deputy Prime Minister, formed a centre-right coalition government between the Christian Democratic Appeal and the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy.

Government

The Netherlands is a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. Legislative power is held by the bicameral States-General. The First Chamber has 75 members indirectly elected for six years (half retiring every three years) by members of the 11 Provincial Councils. The Second Chamber has 150 members directly elected by universal adult suffrage for four years (subject to dissolution), using proportional representation. The Head of State has mainly formal prerogatives and executive power is exercised by the Council of Ministers, led by the Prime Minister, which is responsible to the States-General. Each of the 11 provinces is administered by an appointed Governor and an elected Council.

Defence

The Netherlands is a member of NATO. Military service is compulsory between the ages of 20 and 35 for a period of between 14 and 21 months. Total strength of the armed forces is 109,700, comprising army 75,000, navy 17,000, air force 17,700. Defence estimates for 1977 totalled 8,366 million guilders.

Economic Affairs

Since the war the Netherlands has industrialized rapidly and agriculture has been mechanized and developed. The agricultural labour force has dropped from 20 to 7 per cent of the total labour force since 1947. Despite high population density there is a surplus of agricultural produce made possible by land reclamation, intensive scientific cultivation and co-operative crop distribution. Seed crops, bulbs,

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horticultural and dairy products account for one-quarter of exports.

About 37 per cent of the working population is employed in industry which, because of the shortage of home-produced raw materials, is mainly processive. The Netherlands' most rapidly expanding industries are oil and gas production, chemicals, and metallurgy. Industrial output includes steel, metals, transport equipment, chemicals, oil, radios, textiles and ships. Foodstuffs are also important. The Netherlands has always been a major trading country and its principal exports are energy, foodstuffs, machinery and chemicals. Major trading partners are Federal Germany, France, Belgium/Luxembourg and the U.K. Amsterdam is the centre for the trade in tobacco, diamonds, precious metals and art treasures. Oil and natural gas fields under territorial waters are being explored, while reserves of the latter are already being exploited.

Like other EEC countries, the Netherlands has been experiencing inflation. The average annual increase in consumer prices over the period 1971-73 was 8 per cent, rising to 10.7 per cent in the year to August 1975. The rate fell to 8.3 per cent in the next 12 months. The recession in the Netherlands reached its lowest point during 1975 with the real G.N.P. falling by 2 per cent, but by the end of that year there were signs of recovery and industrial production was expected to rise by about 3.5 per cent in 1977. Unemployment, however, remained high, at around 5.7 per cent of the labour force in the first six months of 1977. The trade surplus exceeded U.S. \$1,000 million in both 1975 and 1976. The balance of payments surplus on current account was expected to reach 5,500 million guilders in 1977.

Although inflation is being successfully contained, unemployment is expected to rise in 1978, and industrial investment to grow at a slower rate. The caretaker Government's failure to reduce unemployment is partly attributed to declining exports; in 1977 the Economics Ministry announced major export aid initiatives.

The trade unions have agreed to accept wage restraints but insist on additional government expenditure to create jobs and continued spending in the public sector. The Dutch capital and money markets have imposed credit controls in an effort to curb the sharp growth of consumer spending.

Transport and Communications

A third of all freight is carried on inland waterways, of which there are 5,587 km. There are 2,832 km. of state-operated railways providing mainly passenger services. The Netherlands is one of the world's leading shipping countries. In 1977 the merchant marine had 591 ships. The Rotterdam complex, incorporating the Europoort for mammoth tankers, is the main port of the EEC, and also the busiest port in the world. It handled some 279 million tons of traffic in 1975, and further development is planned. Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM) is the world's oldest commercial airline. Schiphol, Amsterdam's airport, handles about 300,000 tons of freight and 8 million passengers a year. There are 86,345 km. of roads in the Netherlands, of which some 1,800 km. are motorways.

Social Welfare

There are four general National Insurance acts covering old age pensions, widows' and orphans' pensions, children's

allowances, and special sickness expenses. A further four acts, applicable specifically to workers, cover health insurance, working incapacity insurance, unemployment benefits, and family allowances. The 1967 Health Insurance Act covered incapacity to work for up to one year, regardless of cause. After this time, compensation is paid (at 80 per cent of the previous income) according to the Working Incapacity Act of 1967. Health insurance is compulsory for wage earners, and voluntary for non-wage earners with low incomes. Contributions are made jointly by employer and employee.

Education

There are two types of school in the Netherlands: (1) public schools maintained sometimes by the state, but more frequently by municipalities and attended by about 30 per cent of all school children; (2) private schools which are for the most part denominational and are attended by 70 per cent of the school-going population; they are subsidized by the State often up to 100 per cent. Schools are administered by school boards, responsible to the local authorities or to the private organizations that run them, thus providing teachers with considerable freedom. The Minister of Education and Science is responsible for educational legislation and its enforcement. In matters of general education he is advised by an *Education Council* made up of university representatives.

Education is compulsory in the Netherlands from 7 to 15. The primary school course lasts six years and is followed by various types of secondary education. (1) *Pre-University Schools* provide various six-year courses that prepare pupils for university education: (a) *The Gymnasium* teaches Latin and Greek. In their final two years pupils are divided into A classes specializing in classics and B classes specializing in mathematics and science; (b) *The Athenaeum* does not teach classics. In their final three years pupils are divided into A sections specializing in economic and social sciences and B sections specializing in mathematics and science; (c) *The Lyceum* combines the above two types of school on comprehensive lines. (2) *General Secondary Education* comprises higher, middle and lower secondary schools, providing 5, 3-4 and 2-year courses respectively. It does not prepare for university, though middle and higher secondary schools may be followed by section courses at pre-university schools. Lower secondary schools are replacing the two-year continued primary schools and are now generally being incorporated into lower vocational training schools. (3) *Vocational Schools* are run on similar lines to the general secondary schools and provide courses in all aspects of secondary and higher technological education. There are nine universities, three technical universities and four other colleges of university standing.

Tourism

The chief attractions are the out-lying islands, the old towns, the canals, the cultivated fields of spring flowers, the art galleries and modern architecture. In 1975 about 2,600,000 tourists visited the Netherlands.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.

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Sport

Football is the most popular sport, closely followed by gymnastics and skating.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Public Holidays

1978: March 24th (Good Friday), March 27th (Easter Monday), April 30th (Queen's Birthday), May 4th (Ascension Day), May 15th (Whit Monday), December 25th-27th (Christmas).

1979: January 2nd (New Year).

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Netherlands gulden (guilder) or florin.

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 4.31 guilders;

U.S. \$1 = 2.43 guilders.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

NETHERLANDS			NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	
Area (Land)	Population		Area	Population (December 31st, 1975)
	1971 Census	1976 Estimate		
33,811 sq. kilometres	13,060,115	13,814,495	993 sq. kilometres	239,788

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1977)

Amsterdam (capital)	738,441	Groningen	161,825	Arnhem	125,576
Rotterdam	601,012	Tilburg	150,738	Zaanstad	125,409
The Hague	471,137	Nijmegen	148,094	Breda	118,845
Utrecht	245,290	Enschede	141,423	Maastricht	110,191
Eindhoven	192,566	Apeldoorn	135,251	Dordrecht	102,688
Haarlem	162,774				

Willemstad (capital of Netherlands Antilles) 43,547 (December 31st, 1960):

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1973	14.5	8.0	8.2
1974	13.7	8.1	8.1
1975	13.0	7.3	8.3
1976	12.9	7.0	8.3

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYED ('000 man-years)

	1974	1975	1976
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	304	299	295
Mining and Quarrying	10	8	8
Manufacturing	1,122	1,086	1,041
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	45	45	45
Construction	452	435	437
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	824	819	815
Transport, Storage and Communications	309	310	310
Finance, Insurance, Property and Business Services	291	298	304
Community, Social and Personal Services	1,221	1,252	1,287
TOTAL	4,578	4,552	4,542

Total economically active population: 4,788,855 (males 3,547,235, females 1,241,620) at February 28th, 1971.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

IMMIGRANTS FROM	1974	1975	1976	EMIGRANTS TO	1974	1975	1976
EEC Countries	26,443	29,029	25,653	EEC Countries	23,682	20,046	20,996
Europe (unspecified)	20,347	21,112	16,736	Europe (unspecified)	12,417	11,546	12,756
Canada	1,462	1,372	1,265	Canada	2,746	1,980	2,159
Surinam and Netherlands				Surinam and Netherlands			
Antilles	21,301	43,801	9,598	Antilles	3,991	4,673	6,851
United States	4,097	4,282	4,018	United States	4,091	3,619	4,117
America (unspecified)	1,814	1,815	2,462	America (unspecified)	1,453	1,341	1,428
Indonesia	1,791	1,821	2,064	Indonesia	991	1,062	1,131
Asia (unspecified)	4,784	7,823	6,533	Asia (unspecified)	2,781	3,175	4,253
Africa	8,433	13,260	11,713	Africa	5,046	5,395	5,068
Australia	2,714	2,343	2,178	Australia	2,359	1,570	1,957
Oceania (unspecified)	610	606	733	Oceania (unspecified)	1,098	802	814
TOTAL	93,796	127,264	82,953	TOTAL	60,655	55,209	61,530

AGRICULTURE
DISTRIBUTION OF LAND
('ooo hectares)

	TOTAL AREA	ARABLE LAND	PASTURE	FORESTS	OTHER LAND
1974	3,381	837	1,255	306	983
1975	3,381	843	1,241	308	990
1976	3,381	845	1,230	309	997

CROPS

	AREA (⁰ ooo hectares)				PRODUCTION (⁰ ooo metric tons)				YIELD PER HECTARE (quintals)			
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1973	1974	1975	1976	1973	1974	1975	1976
Wheat	138	130	107	131	725	746	528	710	53.0	57.0	49.0	54.0
Rye	31	22	18	21	105	78	63	65	34.0	35.0	35.0	31.0
Barley	90	73	83	62	383	315	336	263	42.0	43.0	40.0	43.0
Oats	30	33	34	25	134	163	158	103	44.0	50.0	46.0	41.0
Potatoes (a)	86	84	78	89	3,175	3,211	2,574	2,776	370.0	395.0	330.0	295.0
Potatoes (b)	70	72	73	72	2,595	2,884	2,429	2,007	370.0	400.0	335.0	280.0
Sugar Beet	117	109	137	139	5,592	4,911	5,927	6,404	475.0	450.0	435.0	456.0
Linseed	5	7	5	5	6	10	5	5	12.0	13.0	9.0	9.0
Flax rippled					29	43	23	22	58.0	58.5	45.0	42.0

(a) Consumption—includes early potatoes.

(b) For factories.

FOOD AND DAIRY PRODUCTS
('ooo metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Milk	9,313	9,837	10,286	10,563
Butter	169	172	204	203
Cheese	338	380	385	393
Condensed Milk	488	512	461	502
Milk Powder	199	224	275	274
Sugar	765	715	850	872
Margarine	215	195	205	203
Meat	1,121	1,294	1,336	1,375
Vegetables and Fruit	2,878	3,003	2,801	2,926

LIVESTOCK
('ooo)

	1974	1975	1976	1977
Horses (3 years and over)	24	23	19	17
Cattle	4,979	4,956	4,964	4,862
Sheep	749	760	780	708
Pigs	6,719	7,279	7,597	7,277
Fowls	62,388	68,053	68,570	69,844

FISHING

(weight of landings in metric tons, value in '000 guilders)

	1972		1973		1974		1975		1976	
	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value	Weight	Value
Herring	46,335	48,898	61,838	70,817	49,166	68,008	59,394	85,370	48,108	76,252
Haddock	4,440	4,356	2,762	3,590	2,546	3,660	1,821	2,310	1,616	2,594
Cod	37,148	39,592	20,747	34,816	19,358	39,384	18,474	31,314	18,602	36,569
Plaice	46,130	49,482	51,870	77,093	48,472	76,284	44,411	72,119	44,829	72,282
Sole	16,205	117,940	14,545	132,765	14,116	116,035	13,977	127,829	10,539	124,827
Oysters	953	7,707	1,026	8,533	1,204	10,307	1,381	12,979	1,302	15,477
Mussels	101,071	15,118	98,275	17,714	85,842	19,979	97,501	28,466	63,748	29,263
Shrimps	3,897	15,727	5,096	16,979	6,084	19,187	6,098	24,524	4,976	15,619

Total catch ('000 metric tons, live weight): 384.3 in 1972; 343.8 in 1973; 325.9 in 1974; 350.5 in 1975.

MINING AND INDUSTRY

		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Coal	million kg.	2,811	1,722	758	n.a.	n.a.
Coke	" "	1,994	2,655	2,687	2,680	2,813
Crude Oil	" "	1,597	1,492	1,461	1,419	1,371
Electricity	million kWh.	49,551	52,628	55,350	54,259	58,138
Gas (Natural)	million cu.m.	58,420	70,834	83,725	90,853	97,302
Gas (Manufactured)	" "	9,351	12,478	12,647	10,649	9,443
Pig Iron	'000 metric tons	4,289	4,707	4,804	3,970	4,265
Ingot Steel	" "	5,553	5,592	5,817	4,798	5,172
Paper	" "	1,466	1,609	1,729	1,360	1,628
Cotton Yarn	thousand kg.	43,800	39,200	39,600	29,300	32,800
Woollen Yarn	" "	15,900	11,800	9,400	9,200	11,000
Rayon Yarn	" "	36,000	36,500	39,500	27,700	35,200
Shoes and Boots	thousand pairs	16,600	14,100	14,000	12,400	12,400
Building Bricks	million	2,350	2,347	2,369	2,062	2,145
Cement	million kg.	4,023	4,077	4,088	3,706	3,481
Dwelling Units (finished)	number	152,272	155,412	146,174	120,774	106,813
Phosphate Fertilizers	million kg.	303	302	346	259	233
Nitrogen Fertilizers	" "	1,119	1,112	1,159	1,214	1,071
Sulphuric Acid	" "	1,537	1,545	1,674	1,292	1,462
Coal Tar	" "	70	100	105	98	102
Crude Benzol	" "	16	6	6	6	5
Rolled Steel Products	" "	3,982	3,956	3,886	3,038	3,272
Tinplate	" "	446	463	478	381	452
Steel Tubes	" "	226	277	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Iron Castings	" "	249	267	310	299	265
Sea-going and Coasting Tankers, Cargo and Passenger Ships	'000 gross tons	744	795	886	993	591
Electrical Vacuum Cleaners	'000 pieces	666	696	884	869	889
Straw Board	million kg.	145	130	113	46	n.a.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Netherlands gulden (guilder) or florin.

Coins: 1, 5, 10 and 25 cents; 1, 2.50 and 10 guilders.

Notes: 1, 2½, 5, 10, 25, 100 and 1,000 guilders.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling = 4.31 guilders; U.S. \$1 = 2.43 guilders.

100 Netherlands guilders = £23.19 = \$41.22.

Note: Between March 1961 and May 1971 the central exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 3.62 guilders (1 guilder = 27.62 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the rate was \$1 = 3.2447 guilders (1 guilder = 30.82 U.S. cents). In terms of sterling, the central rate was £1 = 8.688 guilders from November 1967 to May 1971; and £1 = 8.455 guilders from December 1971 to June 1972. Since March 1973 the guilder has been allowed to "float" against the U.S. dollar and sterling. The average exchange rate (guilders per U.S. dollar) was: 2.796 in 1973; 2.689 in 1974; 2.529 in 1975; 2.644 in 1976.

BUDGET, 1977 Estimates
(million guilders)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income tax	32,940	Social security and public health	19,608
Corporation tax	7,600	Education and culture	21,979
Import duties	1,250	Defence	8,366
Excise duties	5,950	Transport and public works	7,478
Turnover tax	19,000	Housing, town and country planning	6,687
Motor vehicle tax	1,552	Interest on public debt	6,864
Tax on legal transactions	1,275	Agriculture and fishery*	4,619
Other taxes	3,129	Local authorities' shares in taxes	9,759
Others	14,693	European communities' shares in taxes	1,250
		Public order and security	3,773
		Others	11,574
TOTAL	87,389	TOTAL	101,957

* The Netherlands' share of the levies of the EEC's Agriculture Equalization Fund are included in the expenditure on agriculture and excluded from the European Communities' shares in taxes.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million guilders)

	1974	1975	1976
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	172,330	188,720	214,570
Income from abroad	1,050	-1,150	-50
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	173,380	187,570	214,520
Less depreciation allowances	17,090	19,930	22,200
NET NATIONAL INCOME	156,290	167,640	192,320
Indirect taxes less subsidies	17,960	20,210	22,130
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	174,250	187,850	214,450
Depreciation allowances	17,090	19,930	22,200
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	191,340	207,780	236,650
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services, and factor incomes	-6,520	-6,150	7,790
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	184,820	201,630	228,860
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	105,450	120,806	135,400
General government consumption expenditure	32,440	38,370	43,390
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	41,430	43,960	46,670
Increase in stocks	5,509	-1,500	3,400

COST OF LIVING
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(Base: 1969 = 100)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Food	108.1	115.3	124.5	132.6	142.9	157.3
Housing	111.9	119.5	128.8	143.1	156.7	171.0
Clothing and footwear	114.4	123.3	135.2	153.5	170.8	181.8
Education, recreation, tobacco and transport	111.4	120.1	128.1	139.3	151.7	164.6
ALL ITEMS (incl. others)	111.6	120.5	130.3	143.1	157.3	171.3

CURRENCY AND GOLD RESERVES

(million guilders)

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Currency in Circulation at end of year	11,413	11,920	12,849	14,493
Gold Reserves at end of year	6,830	6,849	6,849	6,849

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million guilders)

	1975			1976		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Current Account:</i>						
Merchandise trade (incl. non-monetary gold)	80,873	78,601	2,272	96,515	93,734	2,781
Transportation	9,371	4,699	4,672	10,119	5,209	4,910
Insurance	—	—	-401	—	—	-257
Foreign Travel	2,802	4,210	-1,408	2,807	4,990	-2,183
Investment income	8,148	9,144	-996	8,824	8,592	232
Government expenditure n.e.s.	2,485	3,435	-950	3,609	3,737	-128
Miscellaneous	8,589	7,423	1,166	9,919	8,627	1,292
BALANCE	—	—	4,355	—	—	6,647
Net errors and omissions	—	—	26	—	—	-407
<i>Current Account (Cash Basis)</i>	—	—	4,381	—	—	6,240
<i>Capital Account:</i>						
<i>Government</i>	—	—	-195	—	—	-619
Transfer payments	—	123	—	—	318	—
Contractual repayments	—	11	—	—	13	—
Other	—	61	—	—	288	—
<i>Private Capital (excl. Banks)</i>	—	—	-2,073	—	—	-6,253
Transfer payments	—	21	—	—	82	—
Foreign shares and bonds	—	1,409	—	97	—	—
Netherlands shares and bonds	1,493	—	—	—	691	—
Direct investment abroad	—	3,298	—	—	2,412	—
Direct investment in Netherlands	2,452	—	—	728	—	—
Long-term credits	194	—	—	—	2,526	—
Other long-term capital	—	406	—	—	751	—
Short-term capital	—	1,078	—	—	616	—
Transitory items	—	—	101	—	—	-148
<i>Banking institutions</i>	—	—	-1,321	—	—	1,455
Long-term capital	—	1,670	—	—	2,569	—
Short-term capital	—	275	—	—	19	—
Increase or decrease in net foreign exchange held by authorized banks	624	—	—	4,043	—	—
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	893	—	—	675
<i>Official Reserves:</i>						
Increase or decrease in:						
Net IMF position	—	953	—	—	474	—
Monetary gold	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign exchange held by the Netherlands Bank	165	—	—	—	167	—
Special Drawing Rights	—	105	—	—	34	—
TOTAL	—	—	-893	—	—	-675

FOREIGN AID

(million guilders)

1971	1972*	1973*	1974*	1975*	1976†	1977†
789	1,026	956	1,108	1,584	2,070	2,390

* Provisional figures.

† Budget proposals.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million guilders)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976*
Imports c.i.f.	39,797	48,603	52,294	54,721	66,560	87,821	88,010	104,250
Exports f.o.b.	36,074	42,622	48,775	53,899	66,879	87,993	88,655	106,017

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million guilders)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1973*	1974*	1975*	1976*
Food and live animals	8,399	9,731	10,882	12,715
Cereals and cereal preparations	2,233	3,009	3,720	3,260
Maize (unmilled)	1,200	1,633	1,898	1,713
Fruit and vegetables	1,428	1,616	1,835	2,331
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	1,149	1,470	1,516	2,183
Animal feeding-stuff (excl. cereals)	1,492	1,478	1,597	2,179
Beverages and tobacco	900	1,053	1,142	1,256
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	5,317	6,880	5,811	7,131
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	8,743	15,790	15,524	20,235
Petroleum and petroleum products	8,309	15,158	14,740	19,393
Crude petroleum	7,153	12,830	11,790	15,780
Petroleum products	1,156	2,329	2,950	3,612
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	692	1,211	955	920
Chemicals	5,362	7,993	6,763	8,715
Chemical elements and compounds	2,089	3,700	2,998	3,887
Organic chemicals	1,468	2,822	2,133	2,966
Plastic materials, etc.	1,184	1,636	1,329	1,846
Basic manufactures	13,449	17,244	15,863	18,781
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	1,314	1,900	1,762	2,092
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	3,062	3,551	3,180	3,715
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	1,381	1,468	1,540	2,539
Iron and steel	3,281	4,599	4,112	3,985
Tubes, pipes and fittings	779	1,342	1,617	1,021
Non-ferrous metals	1,613	2,377	1,911	2,383
Other metal manufactures	1,703	2,072	2,143	2,517
Machinery and transport equipment	15,689	18,087	20,320	22,215
Non-electric machinery	5,612	6,913	7,292	7,940
Electric machinery, apparatus, etc.	4,670	5,814	6,441	6,975
Telecommunications equipment	1,306	1,643	2,081	2,226
Transport equipment	5,408	5,362	6,587	7,300
Road motor vehicles and parts (excl. tyres, engines and electrical parts)	3,713	3,994	4,871	5,918
Passenger cars (excl. buses)	2,363	2,338	3,141	3,796
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7,192	8,852	9,414	11,565
Clothing (excl. footwear)	2,384	3,001	3,357	4,260
Clothing not of fur	2,352	2,965	3,316	4,199
Non-knitted textile clothing (excl. accessories and headgear)	1,218	1,567	1,883	2,603
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	1,212	1,461	1,503	1,867
Other commodities and transactions†	423	577	627	716
TOTAL	66,164	87,423	87,307	104,250

* Provisional figures. The revised totals (in million guilders) are: 66,560 in 1973; 87,821 in 1974; 88,010 in 1975.

† Including victuals and stores of foreign origin supplied to Netherlands ships and aircraft.

(continued on next page)

NETHERLANDS

Statistical Survey

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

(million guilders)

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1973*	1974*	1975*	1976*
Food and live animals	13,823	15,241	17,746	20,521
Meat and meat preparations	3,664	3,586	4,047	4,334
Fresh, chilled or frozen meat	2,737	2,680	3,126	3,373
Dairy products and eggs	2,802	3,343	3,608	4,380
Cereals and cereal preparations	1,201	1,482	2,516	2,350
Fruit and vegetables	2,633	2,666	3,054	3,999
Fresh or simply preserved vegetables	1,824	1,799	2,054	2,709
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	991	1,281	1,348	1,626
Beverages and tobacco	842	996	1,037	1,198
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	4,051	4,938	4,326	5,240
Live plants (incl. bulbs), cut flowers, etc.	1,361	1,520	1,644	1,877
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	8,693	14,034	15,053	18,749
Petroleum and petroleum products	6,815	11,013	10,601	12,881
Crude petroleum	1,556	201	192	1,482
Petroleum products	5,259	10,812	10,410	11,399
Motor spirit (petrol), etc.	1,035	2,475	2,276	1,567
Distillate fuels (gas oil)	2,147	3,426	3,505	4,403
Residual fuel oils	1,315	3,521	3,275	3,492
Natural gas	1,581	2,710	4,240	5,639
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	681	1,412	1,013	912
Chemicals	9,557	15,348	12,822	15,817
Chemical elements and compounds	3,274	6,281	4,820	6,126
Organic chemicals	2,486	5,039	2,668	4,928
Hydrocarbons and derivatives	895	2,175	1,568	5,272
Plastic materials, etc.	2,786	4,168	3,353	4,568
Basic manufactures	11,691	15,146	13,607	16,145
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	1,218	1,694	1,350	1,672
Textile, yarn, fabrics, etc.	3,594	4,085	3,641	4,080
Woven textile fabrics (excl. narrow or special fabrics)	1,397	1,611	1,527	1,712
Iron and steel	2,772	3,995	3,172	3,405
Non-ferrous metals	1,225	1,930	1,733	2,092
Other metal manufactures	1,343	1,667	1,917	2,320
Machinery and transport equipment	12,455	14,761	16,572	20,215
Non-electric machinery	4,346	5,186	5,783	6,725
Electric machinery, apparatus, etc.	4,701	5,975	6,154	7,568
Transport equipment	3,409	3,599	4,636	5,921
Ships and boats	1,518	1,645	2,158	7,715
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,795	5,730	6,019	6,832
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	1,307	1,681	1,941	2,121
Scientific instruments and photographic equipment	1,095	1,416	1,610	2,073
Other commodities and transactions†	268	320	331	387
TOTAL	66,857	87,925	88,526	106,017

* Provisional figures. The revised totals (in million guilders) are: 66,879 in 1973; 87,993 in 1974; 88,655 in 1975.

† Includes victuals and stores supplied to foreign ships and aircraft.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(million guilders)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1974	1975	1976	EXPORTS f.o.b.†	1974	1975	1976
Belgium/Luxembourg	11,665	11,510	13,165	Austria	818	771	991
Brazil	926	910	946	Belgium/Luxembourg	12,362	12,200	15,656
Denmark	628	606	782	Denmark	1,495	1,490	1,799
France	6,369	6,774	7,336	France	8,694	9,127	11,274
Germany, Fed. Rep.	23,235	22,354	25,178	Germany, Fed. Rep.	26,515	26,941	32,762
Iran	8,019	4,044	4,532	Iran	370	694	808
Italy	2,977	3,093	3,518	Italy	4,661	4,482	5,476
Japan	1,127	1,286	1,667	Nigeria	318	576	803
Kuwait	306	1,227	1,633	Norway	823	1,075	1,683
Nigeria	3,181	1,793	2,708	Spain	1,018	950	1,074
Saudi Arabia	1,074	2,783	4,178	Sweden	2,048	1,895	2,197
Spain	826	792	921	Switzerland	1,462	1,155	1,318
Sweden	1,793	1,716	1,993	United Kingdom	8,018	8,121	8,800
Switzerland	1,145	1,131	1,318	U.S.A.	3,509	2,440	3,011
U.S.S.R.	633	768	1,021				
United Arab Emirates	214	1,242	1,538				
United Kingdom	4,790	5,097	6,473				
U.S.A.	7,944	8,771	9,585				
TOTAL (incl. others)	87,821	88,010	104,250	TOTAL (incl. others)	87,993	88,655	106,017

* Imports by country of first consignment; exports by country of last consignment.

† Figures for individual countries exclude stores and bunkers for foreign ships and aircraft, totalling (in million guilders): 1,747 in 1974; 2,022 in 1975; 2,318 in 1976.

TOURISM

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	NUMBER OF TOURISTS IN HOTELS			NUMBER OF TOURIST-NIGHTS IN HOTELS		
	1974	1975	1976*	1974	1975	1976*
Belgium	114,596	122,149	128,389	211,555	219,390	230,643
Denmark	34,193	44,613	44,525	68,516	89,144	87,496
France	192,775	212,553	231,814	335,583	375,910	419,812
Federal Republic of Germany	614,605	624,897	612,834	1,582,009	1,609,810	1,547,159
Ireland	9,906	9,920	10,937	26,104	27,114	27,099
Italy	60,185	69,254	63,748	133,560	152,488	141,981
Luxembourg	7,143	7,139	7,725	13,931	12,957	15,343
Norway	28,072	31,208	31,039	55,749	62,670	61,505
Spain and Portugal	53,919	57,469	63,603	145,129	159,391	167,279
Sweden	85,588	93,413	99,310	169,139	184,925	198,976
Switzerland	67,727	70,628	73,316	154,546	159,335	166,270
United Kingdom	329,431	337,451	370,398	771,230	765,130	852,943
Canada	52,149	51,900	64,026	109,272	109,307	139,953
United States of America	322,672	326,807	397,894	713,213	657,734	840,672
Japan	58,389	51,538	54,798	111,190	92,625	103,950
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,384,868	2,526,253	2,691,502	5,433,282	5,674,114	6,027,575

* Provisional figures.

**TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS**

TRAFFIC
(millions)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Passenger-kilometres	8,039	8,173	8,582	8,500	8,200
Ton-kilometres	3,071	3,463	3,370	2,721	2,500

ROADS
MOTOR VEHICLES
(^{'000})

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Passenger cars	2,511	2,719	2,957	3,153	3,399	3,768
Lorries or trucks	295	306	317	326	335	339
Motor buses	9	9	9	10	10	10
Special vehicles	10	10	10	11	13	15
Motor cycles	66	60	60	64	68	72
Cycles with auxiliary motor	1,900	1,850	1,750	1,700	1,650	1,400

INLAND WATERWAYS
INLAND FLEET

	1973		1974		1975		1976		1977†	
	Number	Tons* (^{'000})	Number	Tons* (^{'000})	Number	Tons* (^{'000})	Number	Tons* (^{'000})	Number	Tons* (^{'000})
TOTAL	20,048	7,131	19,932	7,249	19,529	7,140	19,235	7,110	18,882	7,044

* Carrying capacity in metric tons.

† Of which 7,515 barges (5 million tons) are actually used for transport.

TRAFFIC
(^{'000} metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Internal transport	92,700	100,900	102,700	94,800	85,900	79,500	94,100
International transport	148,800	144,700	141,700	160,000	173,850	156,300	166,200
of which: Rhine traffic	112,300	104,600	101,500	116,800	127,960	119,150	118,500

SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
MERCHANT FLEET*

JANUARY 1ST	PASSENGER SHIPS		FREIGHTERS OF 500 G.R.T. AND OVER		FREIGHTERS UNDER 500 G.R.T. ("COASTERS")		TANKERS		TOTAL MERCHANT MARINE	
	Number	G.R.T. (^{'000})	Number	G.R.T. (^{'000})	Number	G.R.T. (^{'000})	Number	G.R.T. (^{'000})	Number	G.R.T. (^{'000})
1973	6	77	325	2,062	375	164	80	1,023	786	3,326
1974	5	39	324	2,063	295	130	78	1,123	702	3,355
1975	5	30	328	2,061	232	102	84	1,110	649	3,303
1976	5	32	336	2,088	201	89	73	1,015	615	3,223
1977	5	32	354	2,092	159	70	73	980	591	3,173

* Excluding Netherlands Antilles.

TRAFFIC

	GOODS (^{'000} tons)		GROSS REGISTERED TONNAGE (^{'000})	
	Unloaded	Loaded	Vessels Entering (with cargo)	Vessels Cleared (with cargo)
1973 . . .	261,833	88,121	264,545	178,509
1974 . . .	250,916	85,120	258,118	176,031
1975 . . .	242,590	80,801	267,946	186,891
1976 . . .	255,785	82,530	281,972	194,641

CIVIL AVIATION
(Netherlands scheduled air services—million)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Kilometres flown . . .	109.2	109.9	105.2	102.7	101.2
Passenger-kilometres . . .	7,798	9,070	9,253	9,897	10,313
Cargo ton-kilometres . . .	460.4	497.6	612.2	591.0	637.3
Mail ton-kilometres . . .	18.8	23.2	26.9	29.9	31.2

EDUCATION
(1975-76)

	SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	STUDENTS (^{'000})
Pre-primary	7,568	519
Primary*	9,453	1,537
Secondary General	1,514	766
Vocational	2,003	517
Further (non-university)† .	384	111
University†	14	120

* Including special education.

† Estimates.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Telephones	2,814,000	3,064,000	3,336,000	3,612,000
Radio Licences	3,811,000	3,845,000	3,900,000	3,996,000
Television Sets	3,462,000	3,545,000	3,646,000	3,754,000
Book Titles	11,640	11,440	12,028	12,557

Source: Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics, 428 Prinses Beatrixlaan, Voorburg.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE NETHERLANDS KINGDOM

Under the Constitution the State (the Kingdom) of the Netherlands consists of territories in Europe (the Realm in Europe of the Netherlands) and the overseas territory of the Netherlands Antilles (Surinam, formerly an overseas territory of the Netherlands, gained independence in November 1975). Under the Statute of the Realm signed by Queen Juliana in 1945, the Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles were constituted as a single realm under the House of Orange, thereby ending the former colonial status of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles.

THE MONARCHY

The Netherlands is a kingdom with responsible and popular government. The Constitution regulates the succession and regency in great detail. When no heir exists, the last Sovereign and a Joint Assembly of the States-General (of a size augmented to double the usual numbers) shall designate the successor, and the Joint Assembly shall act of itself if the Sovereign previously dies. The Council of State shall assume the powers of the Sovereign until such time as an heir shall have been appointed. Normally the succession is in the direct male line or, failing a male, in direct female line. The age of majority of the Sovereign is 18.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

All citizens over 18 are eligible to vote.

The Parliamentary Assemblies are called the States-General and consist of two Chambers, a First and a Second Chamber. The Second Chamber is composed of 150 members, and is elected for four years on a system of Proportional Representation. The First Chamber is composed of 75 members, elected, since 1848, by the Provincial Councils for a term of six years, one-half retiring every three years. All Netherlands who have reached the age of 25 are eligible for election to the States-General.

MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY

For all the political actions of the King the ministers are responsible to the States-General. Consequently the power of the Crown (i.e. the King and ministers) to dissolve either or both Chambers is ultimately subject to the judgment of public opinion as interpreted by the States-General and the Cabinet itself. A revision of the Constitution in 1922 made the right of the King to declare war and conclude international agreements (treaties, etc.), dependent upon prior parliamentary sanction. New clauses laying down the conditions under which sovereign powers may be transferred to international organizations, and acknow-

ledging the supremacy of international law, have recently been included in the Constitution.

The Constitution says nothing about a Prime Minister or a Cabinet: it merely declares that the King establishes ministerial departments, and appoints and dismisses the ministers. Democratic development has enforced upon the Crown the principle that the King shall appoint a Cabinet through the choice of a Cabinet-former, who usually, though not necessarily, will have a majority in Parliament.

Ministers have the right to speak in both Chambers, but not to vote. They are submitted to the questioning and criticism customary in democratic legislatures. The States-General has one ordinary session annually, which normally lasts the whole year, and the King, through the Cabinet, can call others. Legislative power is in the joint authority of the States-General and the Crown (i.e. King and Ministers). The two Chambers must agree on legislation, but while the First Chamber has a power of acceptance or rejection, only the Second Chamber has the power of amendment. The budget, like all common laws, is first presented in the Second Chamber. Revision of the Constitution is possible after two readings in Parliament, and a two-thirds majority on the second reading.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

There is a Council of State, presided over and appointed by the Sovereign, usually from notable personages, and the Cabinet and King consult this body on legislative and administrative policy, and upon the issue of decrees. The Council is also the highest Court of Appeal in administrative disputes.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The Netherlands consists of eleven provinces. The administrative organs are the Provincial States, the "Deputy States" and the Governor of the province. The Provincial States—directly elected, as is the Second Chamber, on a basis of proportional representation—form as it were the Parliament of the provinces. From its members each elects a college of Deputy States to act as Executive Committee of the province. The Governor is the representative of the Crown in the province and is appointed, as well as discharged by the Crown. He is Chairman of the Provincial and Deputy States. By virtue of the Constitution, the Provincial States have the right of making their own decisions on measures in the interest of the province.

The municipalities (about one thousand in number)—each governed by a burgomaster (also appointed by the Crown), assisted by aldermen (chosen from and by the Council) and the Council elected by the local inhabitants—have the right to make local regulations.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Queen of the Netherlands: H.M. Queen JULIANA LOUISE EMMA MARIE WILHELMINA
(succeeded to the throne September 6th, 1948).

THE CABINET

A coalition of the Christian Democratic Appeal (CDA) and the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (VVD).

(December 1977)

Prime Minister and Minister of General Affairs: ANDRIES
A. M. VAN AGT (CDA).

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs: HANS
WIEGEL (VVD).

Minister for Foreign Affairs: CHRISTOPH VAN DER KLAUW
(VVD).

Minister of Justice: JACOB DE RUITER (CDA).

Minister of Education and Science: ARIE PAIS (VVD).

Minister of Finance: FRANCISCUS H. J. J. ANDRIESEN
(CDA).

Minister of Economic Affairs: GYSBERT V. VAN AARDENNE
(VVD).

Minister of Social Affairs: WILLEM ALBEDA (CDA).

Minister of Housing and Town and Country Planning:
PIETER A. C. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND (CDA).

Minister of Defence: ROELOF J. H. KRUISINGA (CDA).

**Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and Minister for
Antillian Affairs:** ALPHONS VAN DER STEE (CDA).

Minister of Cultural Affairs, Recreation and Social Work:
MATHILDE H. M. F. GARDENIERS-BERENDSEN (CDA).

Minister of Health and Environmental Hygiene: LEENDERS
GINJAAR (VVD).

Minister of Transport, Water Control and Public Works:
DANIEL S. TUYNMAN (VVD).

Minister without Portfolio for Development Co-operation:
JAN DE KONING (CDA).

Minister without Portfolio for Science Policy: MARINUS
W. J. M. PEIJNENBURG (CDA).

DEFENCE

Chief of Defence Staff: Lt.-Gen. A. J. W. WIJTING.

Commander-in-Chief Navy: Vice-Admiral B. VELDKAMP.

Chief of the Army Staff: Lt.-Gen. C. DE JAEGER.

Chief of Air Staff: Lt.-Gen. M. G. GESCHIERE.

STATES-GENERAL

THE FIRST CHAMBER (Election, July 1977)

	SEATS
Labour Party (P.v.d.A.)	25
Christian Democratic Appeal (C.D.A.)*	24
People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (V.V.D.)	15
Radical Political Party (P.P.R.)	5
Communists (C.P.N.)	2
Political Reformed Party (S.G.P.)	1
Farmers' Party (B.P.)	1
National Reformed Political Association (G.P.V.)	1
Pacific Socialists (P.S.P.)	1
TOTAL	75

* An alliance of the A.R.P., C.H.U. and K.V.P.

THE SECOND CHAMBER (General Election, May 1977)

	VOTES	SEATS	PER- CENTAGE
P.v.d.A.	2,810,636	53	33.8
C.D.A.	2,653,416	49	31.9
V.V.D.	1,492,188	28	18.0
Democrats 1966	451,739	8	5.4
S.G.P.	177,938	3	2.1
P.P.R.	140,662	3	1.7
C.P.N.	143,420	2	1.7
G.P.V.	79,455	1	0.9
P.S.P.	77,790	1	0.9
B.P.	69,854	1	0.8
Democratic Socialists 1970	59,508	1	0.7
Other parties	157,886	0	1.0
TOTAL		150	99.8

POLITICAL PARTIES

Christian Democratic Appeal (C.D.A.): f. 1977; an alliance of the following parties:

Katholieke Volkspartij (K.V.P.) (*Catholic People's Party*): Mauritskade 25, The Hague; f. 1945; 55,000 mems.; its policy is inspired by Christian principles. Membership is also open to non-Catholics who agree with its political programme.

Pres. W. VERGEER; Acting Sec. Dr. G. J. VAN DER TOP.

Organ: *Politiek Nieuws* (ten a year).

Anti-Revolutionaire Partij, Evangelische Volkspartij (A.R.P.) (*Protestant Anti-Revolutionary Party*): Dr. Kuypersstraat 3, The Hague; f. 1879; oldest organized political party in the Netherlands; Christian-Democratic party. Its policy is in accordance with what its adherents claim to be the Dutch national character created by the Reformation; 60,000 mems.

Pres. H. A. DE BOER; Gen. Sec. D. CORPORAAL.

Organs: *Nederlandse Gedachten* (weekly), *A. R. Post* (6 times a year), *Anti-Revolutionaire Staatkunde* (monthly).

Christelijk-Historische Unie (C.H.U.) (*Christian Historical Union*): Wassenaarseweg 7, The Hague; f. 1908; a Protestant party whose policy resembles that of the Anti-Revolutionary Party from which it seceded, but is more progressive in economic matters; 30,000 mems.

Chair. O. W. A. (Baron) VAN VERSCHUER; Sec. J. L. JANSSEN VAN RAAY.

Organs: *Christelijk Historisch Weekblad*, *De Nederlander* (weekly).

Partij van de Arbeid (P.v.d.A.) (*Labour Party*): Tessel-schadestraat 31, Amsterdam-W.; in 1946 the former Socialist Democratic Workers Party merged with progressive Protestant, Catholic and liberal groups to form a democratic socialist party.

Chair. IEN VAN DEN HEUVEL; Sec. G. HEYNE DEN BAK.

Organs: *Partijkrant* (monthly), *S en D* (monthly), *Roos in de Vuist* (every 2 weeks).

Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie (V.V.D.) (*People's Party for Freedom and Democracy*): Koninginnegracht 57, The Hague; f. 1948; this undenominational party comprises much of the membership of the pre-war Liberal State Party and Liberal Democratic Party; it strongly advocates "free enterprise", but its programme also supports social security and recommends the participation of workers in profits and management.

Chair. F. KORTHALS ALTES; Gen. Sec. W. J. A. VAN DEN BERG.

Organ: *Vrijheid en Democratie*.

Communistische Partij van Nederland (C.P.N.) (*Netherlands Communist Party*): Keizersgracht 324, Amsterdam-C; its political aims are the same as those of its counterparts in other countries.

Chair. HENK HOEKSTRA.

Organs: *De Waarheid* (daily), *Politiek en Cultuur* (bi-monthly).

Staatkundig Gereformeerde Partij (S.G.P.) (*Political Reformed Party*): 21 Hooigracht, The Hague; f. 1918; small party of Calvinists.

Chair. Rev. H. G. ABMA; Sec. C. G. BOENDER.

Organ: *De Banier* (weekly).

Pacifistisch Socialistische Partij (P.S.P.) (*Pacifist Socialist Party*): Kerkstraat 445, Postbus 700, Amsterdam 1000; f. 1957; 6,000 mems.

Gen. Pres. L. MEERSTENS; Gen. Sec. H. HOOGEN.

Organ: *Radikaal*.

Boerenpartij (B.P.) (*Farmers' Party*): 18 Bovenweg, Bennekom; Pres. H. KOEKOEK; Sec. S. VAN MARION.

Gereformeerd Politiek Verbond (G.P.V.) (*National Reformed Political Association*): Postbus 439, Amersfoort.

Chair. J. VAN DER JAGT; Sec. G. J. SCHUTTE.

Democrats 1966 (D'66): Amsterdam; f. 1966.

Leader Mrs. R. E. VAN DER SCHEERVAN ESSEN; Parliamentary Leader Dr. H. v. MIERLO.

Politieke Partij Radikalen (P.P.R.) (*Radical Political Party*): Singel 277, Amsterdam; f. 1968; started as a break-away group from the Christian parties; co-operates closely with socialist parties and numerous progressive action groups; 13,000 mems.

Organ: *PPRAK* (*PPR—aktiekrant*).

Democratische Socialisten '70 (DS '70) (*Democratic Socialists* 1970): 94 Herengracht, Amsterdam; f. 1970; moderate socialists.

Leader Dr. WILLEM DREES.

Rooms Katholieke Partij Nederland (R.K.P.N.) (*Netherlands Roman Catholic Party*): Postbus 100, Voorburg; f. 1972; c. 10,000 mems.

Pres. KL. BEUKER; Sec.-Gen. JAN A. A. LEECH-BURCH AUWERS.

Organ: *Nieuwsbrief van de R.K.P.N.*

Nederlandse Middenstands Partij (N.M.P.) (*Dutch Tradespeople's Party*): P.O.B. 7311, Amsterdam; f. 1971.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATION ACCREDITED TO THE NETHERLANDS

(In The Hague unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: London, England (E).

Albania: Paris, France (E).

Algeria: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Argentina: Javastraat 20 (E); *Ambassador:* R. M. VÁSQUEZ.

Australia: 23-24 Koninginnegracht (E); *Ambassador:* Sir DAVID FAIRBAIRN.

Austria: van Alkemadelaan 342 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CLEMENS WEICHSEN DER GLON.

Bahrain: London, England (E).

Bangladesh: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Barbados: London, England (E).

Belgium: Andries Bickerweg 10 (E); *Ambassador:* J. LODIEWYCK.

Benin: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Bolivia: London, England (E).

Botswana: Brussels, Belgium (E).

NETHERLANDS

Diplomatic Representation

Brazil: Mauritskade 19 (E); *Ambassador:* ALFREDO TEIXEIRA VALLADÃO.

Bulgaria: Duinroosweg 9 (E); *Ambassador:* I. KULEV.

Burma: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Burundi: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Cameroon: Amaliastraat 14 (E); *Ambassador:* SIMON NKO'O ETOUNGOV.

Canada: Sophialaan 7 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SAUL F. RAE.

Cape Verde: Wassenaarseweg 5 (E).

Central African Empire: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Chad: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Chile: Javastraat 11 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MIGUEL BARROS FRANCO.

China, People's Republic: Adriaan Goedkooplaan 7 (E); *Ambassador:* CHEN HSIN-JEN.

Colombia: Wassenaarseweg 17 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GUILLERMO OSPINA-FERNÁNDEZ.

Congo: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Costa Rica: Panwenlaan 113 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JORGE MIRANDA MARTÍNEZ.

Cuba: Groot Hertoginnelaan 34 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. R. MARTORELL GARCÍA.

Cyprus: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Czechoslovakia: Parkweg 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MIKULÁŠ GALAN.

Denmark: Koninginnegracht 30 (E); *Ambassador:* TYGE DAHLGAARD.

Ecuador: Jan van Nassaustraart 54 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. F. URBINA ORTIZ.

Egypt: Borweg 1 (E); *Ambassador:* AMIN SAMI.

El Salvador: London, England (E).

Ethiopia: London, England (E).

Finland: Groot Hertoginnelaan 8 (E); *Ambassador:* HENRIK LENNART BLOMSTEDT (also accred. to Ireland).

France: Smidsplein 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Count R. J. L. E. DE SOUZA.

Gabon: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Gambia: Brussels, Belgium (E).

German Democratic Republic: Andries Bickerweg 6 (E); *Ambassador:* GERHARD WASCHIEWSKI.

Germany, Federal Republic: Groot Hertoginnelaan 20 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HERBERT DREHER.

Ghana: Paleisstraat 6 (E); *Ambassador:* ERIC DJAMSON (also accred. to Belgium).

Greece: Alexanderstraat 17 (E); *Ambassador:* SOTIRIOS KONSTANTOPOULOS.

Guatemala: Joh. Bildersstraat 7 (E); *Ambassador:* A. FAJARDO MALDONADO (resident in Belgium).

Guinea: Paris, France.

Guyana: London, England (E).

Haiti: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Hungary: Hogeweg 14 (E); *Ambassador:* Miss ANNA BERRITS.

Iceland: London, England (E).

India: Buitenrustweg 2 (E); *Ambassador:* KRISHNA RASGOERRA.

Indonesia: Tobias Asserlaan 8 (E); *Ambassador:* Lt.-Gen. SUTOPO YUWONO PROJOHANDOKO.

Iran: Rust en Vrengdlaan 5, Wassenaar (E); *Ambassador:* AMIR FAYZOLAH

Iraq: Rustenburgweg 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HAMID ABBAS ALI AL-SAAD.

Ireland: Dr. Kuypersstraat 9 (E); *Ambassador:* SEAN MORRISSEY.

Israel: Buitenhof 47 (E); *Ambassador:* SHLOMO ARGOV.

Italy: Zeestraat 65F (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONINO MOROZZO DELLA ROCCA.

Ivory Coast: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Jamaica: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Japan: Tobias Asserlaan 2 (E); *Ambassador:* MASUO TAKASHIMA.

Jordan: London, England (E).

Kenya: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Korea, Republic: 2 Rustenburgweg (E); *Ambassador:* HA KOO YEON.

Laos: London, England (E).

Lebanon: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Lesotho: Copenhagen, Denmark (E).

Liberia: Prins Mauritslaan 37 (E); *Ambassador:* NATHANIEL M. GIBSON.

Libya: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Luxembourg: Zeestraat 84 (E); *Ambassador:* ROGER JOSEPH LÉON HASTERT.

Madagascar: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Malawi: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Malaysia: Andries Bickerweg 5 (E); *Ambassador:* UNGKU NAZARUDDIN BIN UNGKU MOHAMMED (also accred. to Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway and Sweden).

Mali: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Malta: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Mauritania: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Mauritius: London, England (E).

Mexico: Catsheuvel 83 (E); *Ambassador:* HOMERO ARIDJIS FUENTES.

Monaco: Brussels, Belgium (L).

Morocco: Oranjestraat 9 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDERRAZAK MEKOUAR.

Nepal: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

New Zealand: Lange Voorhout 18 (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM GRAY THORP (also accred. to Norway and Sweden).

Nicaragua: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Niger: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Nigeria: Wagenaarweg 5 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Norway: Prinsessegracht 6a (E); *Ambassador:* OTTO CHRISTIAN MALTERUD.

Pakistan: Plein 1813, 3A, P.O.B. 1904 (E); *Ambassador:* SYED AHMED PASHA.

Panama: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Paraguay: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Peru: van Alkemadelaan 189 (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE VELANDE.

Philippines: Laan Copes van Cattenburch 125 (E); *Ambassador:* ROGELIO DE LA ROSA.

Poland: Alexanderstraat 25 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JÓZEF OKUNIEWSKI.

Portugal: Bazarstraat 21 (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO MANUEL DA SILVA MARQUES.

Qatar: London, England (E).

NETHERLANDS

- Romania:** Catsheuvel 55 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. TRAIAN POP.
- Rwanda:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Saudi Arabia:** Alexanderstraat 19 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Senegal:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Sierra Leone:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Somalia:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- South Africa:** Wassenaarseweg 40 (E); *Ambassador:* OWEN FRANCIS DE VILLIERS BOOYSEN.
- Spain:** Lange Voorhout 50 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RAMÓN SEDÓ.
- Sri Lanka:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Sudan:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Surinam:** Alexander Gogelweg 2 (E); *Ambassador:* W. F. VAN EER.
- Sweden:** Neuhuyskade 40 (E); *Ambassador:* TORD HAGEN.
- Switzerland:** Lange Voorhout 42 (E); *Ambassador:* ALFRED FISCHLI.
- Syria:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Tanzania:** Ruychrocklaan 123 (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMUD NASSER RATTANSEY (also accred. to Belgium).
- Thailand:** Badhuisweg 47A and 49A (E); *Ambassador:* SUPHOT PHIASUNTHON (also accred. to Luxembourg).
- Togo:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Tonga:** London, England (E).

The Netherlands also has diplomatic relations with the Bahamas, the Dominican Republic, Fiji, Honduras, Kuwait, Mongolia, Oman, San Marino, Singapore, Swaziland and the United Arab Emirates.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

- Trinidad and Tobago:** London, England (E).
- Tunisia:** Nassaulaan 2B (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SLAHEDDINE EL GOULLI.
- Turkey:** Jan Evertstraat 15 (E); *Ambassador:* OKTAY CANKARDES.
- Uganda:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- U.S.S.R.:** Andries Bickerweg 2 (E); *Ambassador:* A. I. ROMANOV.
- United Kingdom:** Lange Voorhout 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Sir JOHN BARNES.
- U.S.A.:** Lange Voorhout 102 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT J. MCCLOSKEY.
- Upper Volta:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Uruguay:** Jan van Nassaustraat 65 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS DE YEREGUI LERENA.
- Vatican:** Carnegielaan 5 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. JOHN GORDON.
- Venezuela:** Nassaulaan 2 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MARCIAL PÉREZ CHIRIBOGA.
- Viet-Nam:** Paris, France (E).
- Yemen Arab Republic:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Yemen, People's Democratic Republic:** London, England (E).
- Yugoslavia:** Groot Hertoginnelaan 30 (E); *Ambassador:* TARIK AJANOVIĆ.
- Zaire:** Frederik Hendrikplein 2 (E); *Ambassador:* SENGHA WA MWANA TSHIBAMBI.
- Zambia:** London, England (E).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

De Hoge Raad der Nederlanden (*The Supreme Court of the Netherlands*): The Hague; f. 1838. For appeals in cassation against decisions of courts of lower jurisdiction. As a court of first instance the Supreme Court tries offences committed in their official capacity by members of the States-General, Ministers and some other high officers. Dealing with appeals in cassation a court is composed of five justices (*raadsheren*). Pres. Supreme Court C. W. DUBBINK; Vice-Pres. CH. M. J. A. MOONS, H. E. RAS, H. B. VROOM, C. H. TELDER; Procurator-Gen. M. S. VAN OOSTEN; Attorney-Gen. W. J. M. BERGER, J. REMMELINK, F. C. KIST, Th. B. ten KATE, J. VAN SOEST, J. K. FRANX; Sec. of the Court M. J. C. REYERS.

Gerechtshoven (*Courts of Appeal*): 5 courts: Amsterdam, Arnhem, 's-Hertogenbosch, Leeuwarden, The Hague. A court is composed of three judges (*raadsheren*); appeal is from decisions of the District Courts of Justice. Fiscal Divisions (*Belastingkamers*) of the Courts of Appeal deal with appeals against decisions relating to the enforcement of the fiscal laws (administrative jurisdiction). The court at Arnhem has a Tenancy Division (*Pachtkamer*) composed of three judges and two assessors (a tenant and a landlord); this division hears appeals from decisions of all Canton Tenancy Divisions. A Companies Division (*Ondernemingskamer*) is attached to the court at Amsterdam, consisting of three judges and two experts as assessors.

Arrondissementsrechtbanken (*District Courts of Justice*): 19 courts for important civil and penal cases and for appeals from decisions of the Canton Judges. A court

is composed of three judges (*rechter*); no jury; summary jurisdiction in civil cases by the President of the Court; simple penal cases, including economic offences, generally by a single judge (*Politierechter*). Offences committed by juveniles are (with certain exceptions) tried by a specialized judge (*Kinderrechter*), who is also competent to take certain legal steps when the upbringing of a juvenile is endangered.

Kantongerechten (*Canton Courts*): 62 courts for civil and penal cases of minor importance. A court consists of a single judge, the Canton Judge (*Kantonrechter*). Each Canton Court has a Tenancy Division (*Pachtkamer*), presided by the Canton Judge who is assisted by two assessors (a landlord and a tenant).

Justices and judges must have graduated in law at a Dutch university, and are nominated for life by the Crown. The justices of the Supreme Court are nominated from a list of three compiled by the Second Chamber of the States-General.

ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION

Ambtenarengerechten (*Civil Service Courts*): 10 courts for civil service arbitration. The Civil Service Court at The Hague also acts as Military Service Court for military service arbitration, and hears appeals against decisions on pensions for ex-civil and military servants.

Raden van Beroep (*Appeal Councils*): 10 courts to hear appeals against decisions enforcing social insurance legislation.

Centrale Raad van Beroep (*Central Appeal Council*):

NETHERLANDS

Utrecht; tries in supreme instance appeals against decisions of the Appeal Councils and the Civil Service Courts; Pres. C. J. A. KONING; Sec. (vacant).

College van Beroep voor het bedrijfsleven (*Board of Appeal for Trade and Industry*): Hears in first and last instances

Judicial System, Religion

appeals against decisions enforcing social-economic legislation.

Afdeling Rechtspraak van de Raad van State (*Judicial Section of the Council of State*): Hears appeals from private persons against administrative decisions.

RELIGION

Approximately 40 per cent of the population are Roman Catholics, some 30 per cent belong to the several non-Catholic Churches, and about 26 per cent do not profess any religion.

Anglikaans Kerkgenootschap (*Anglican Church*): f. 1586; Amsterdam, Christ Church, Groenburgwal 42; British Chaplain Rev. BRIAN BRADLEY; 4 chaplaincies.

Christelijke Gereformeerde Kerken in Nederland (*The Christian Reformed Churches in the Netherlands*): Sec. of Foreign Relations Cttee. Prof. Dr. J. P. VERSTEEG, Mignonstraat 11, Apeldoorn; Seminary at Apeldoorn, Wilhelminapark 4; f. 1834; about 70,000 mems.; 176 churches; publ. *De Weeker*.

Churches of Christ, Scientist: at Amsterdam, Haarlem and The Hague; Christian Science Societies at Amersfoort, Apeldoorn, Arnhem, Eindhoven, Groningen, Laren N.H., Leeuwarden, Leyden, Rotterdam, Utrecht, Voorburg and Zwolle; Christian Science Cttee. on Publication: JOHAN M. NICOLAY, Jnr., 103 Aart van der Leeuwkade, Voorburg.

De Gereformeerde Kerken in Nederland (*The Reformed Churches in the Netherlands*): Burg de Beaufortweg 18, P.O.B. 201, Leusden; f. 1892; vigorously Calvinistic; has a General Synod which is elected every two years by the 14 Particular (district) Synods; 831 churches, 1,152 ministers, 882,100 mems.; publ. *Kerkinformatie* (monthly).

Doopsgezinde Broederschap (*Gemeenten*) (*Mennonite Brotherhood*): Algemeene Doopsgezinde Sociëteit, Singel 454, Amsterdam; f. 1811; Pres. Dr. C. F. BRÜSEWITZ, Eltrecht; Sec. R. DE ZEEUW, Amsterdam, Singel 454; 141 parishes; publ. *Algemeen Doopsgezinde Weekblad* (weekly).

Duitse Evangelische Gemeenten (*German Evangelical Church*): 3 parishes; Bleyenburger 3-b, The Hague, Pastor R. TREUMANN; 93 Zwarte Paardenstraat, Rotterdam, Pastor H. B. EICHORN; and 44 Viottastraat, Amsterdam, Pastor S. HOCK.

Evangelische Broedergemeente (*Hernhutters*) (*Moravian Church*): f. 1746; 3,000 mems. in Holland; 6 parishes (Zeist, Zusterplein 10, Pastor V. H. MÜLLER; Haarlem, Parklaan 32, Pastor J. W. TH. RAPPARLIÉ; Amsterdam, Groenhof 200, Amstelveen, Pastor J. VAN VEEN; Amsterdam-N., Hilversumstraat 16, Pastor A. BELZ; Rotterdam, Pastor H. B. MOTT, Schiedamsseweg 71, Schiedam-Kethel; The Hague, P. C. Boutenslaan 62, Rijswijk Z.H., Pastor J. J. LEGÈNE; Utrecht, Pastor R. BAUDERT, Broederplein 33, Zeist).

Evangelisch-Lutherse Kerk (*Evangelical Lutheran Church*): Amstelveen, Amsterdamseweg 311; Pres. W. BLEIJ; Sec. T. R. SHINSTRÄ; 50,000 mems., 63 parishes; publ. *E.L.K.*

Hersteld Apostolische Zendingkerk (*Restored Apostolic Missionary Church*): f. 1863; Central Church, Bloemgracht 98, Amsterdam; Apostle for the Netherlands D. W. OSSENAAR, Amsterdam; Sec. J. VAN BENNEL; 2,000 mems.; 12 parishes; publ. *Vrede zij u*.

Katholiek Apostolische Gemeenten (*Catholic Apostolic Church*): De Riemerstraat 3, The Hague; f. 1867; 8 parishes in Holland and 3 in Belgium.

Nederlandse Hervormde Kerk (*Netherlands Reformed Church*): Carnegielaan 9, The Hague; was from 16th to 18th century the State Church. Its ten church provinces are subdivided into 54 districts, 140 fraternal and 1,900 parishes, under the jurisdiction of the General Synod.

General Synod: Gen. Sec. Rev. Dr. A. H. VAN DEN HEUVEL, The Hague; Sec. for General Affairs Rev. Dr. R. J. MOOI, The Hague.

Publs. *Hervormd Nederland*, *De Open Deur*, *Woord en Dienst*.

Nederlands-Israëlietisch Kerkgenootschap (*The Netherlands-Israelite Church*): Amsterdam, van der Boechorststraat 26; Pres. I. ZADOKS, The Hague; Sec. Dr. J. SANDERS, Amsterdam.

Oudkatholieke Kerk van Nederland (*Old Catholic Church*): Essenburgsingel 22A, Rotterdam; f. 696-739 A.D.; a group of Catholics who refuse to accept papal infallibility and other new dogmas of the Roman Catholic Church, and have therefore set up a separate ecclesiastical organization based upon the Episcopal model; Archbishop of Utrecht Mgr. Prof. M. KOK (17 parishes); Bishop of Haarlem Mgr. G. A. VAN KLEEF (12 parishes); Bishop of Deventer Mgr. Prof. P. J. JANS, The Hague; Lay Sec. H. J. W. VERHEY; 12,000 mems.; also churches in Europe and U.S.A.

Portugees-Israëlietisch Kerkgenootschap (*Portuguese-Israelite Church*): Amsterdam, Mr. Visserplein 3; Pres. Dr. J. Z. BARUCH; Sec. A. RODRIGUES PEREIRA.

Remonstrantse Broederschap (*Remonstrant Brotherhood*): Nieuwe Gracht 23, Utrecht; f. 1619; Pres. Drs. W. K. MORÉE; Minister in Gen. Service Dr. J. VAN GOUDOVER; Sec. Rev. G. BLOEMENDAAL; Treas. JAC V. D. PLAAT; 14,294 mems.; 49 parishes; publ. *Het Remonstrants Weekblad* (fortnightly).

Rooms Katholiek Kerkgenootschap (*Roman Catholic Church*): Maliebaan 40, Utrecht; Archbishop of Utrecht Cardinal JAN WILLEBRANDS (23 Deaneries); Bishop of Haarlem Mgr. Dr. Th. H. J. ZWARTKRUIS (12 Deaneries); Bishop of 's-Hertogenbosch Mgr. Dr. J. W. M. BLUYSSSEN (31 Deaneries); Bishop of Roermond Mgr. Dr. J. M. GIJSEN (24 Deaneries); Bishop of Breda Mgr. H. C. A. ERNST (16 Deaneries); Bishop of Rotterdam Mgr. Dr. A. J. SIMONIS (14 Deaneries); Bishop of Groningen Mgr. Dr. J. B. W. M. MOLLER (11 Deaneries).

Unie van Baptisten Gemeenten in Nederland (*Union of Baptist Churches in The Netherlands*): Biltseweg 10, Bosch en Duin, Bilthoven; f. 1881; Gen. Sec. Rev. J. VAN DAM; 11,281 mems.; publ. *De Christen* (weekly).

Vrij-Katholieke Kerk (*Liberal Catholic Church*): Biltseweg 10, 2311 NE Leiden; f. 1916, Presiding Bishop Mgr. STEN VAN KRUSENSTHENA; Bishop Rt. Rev. A. H. VAN BRACKEL, Larn van N. Oost Einde 304, 2274 GG Voorburg; 15 congregations; 40 priests, 1,400 mems.; publ. *De Vrij Katholiek* (monthly).

THE PRESS

Newspapers appeared in the Netherlands as early as 1618 in Amsterdam and they soon flourished there and spread to other cities. The first constitution in 1796 declared that "the freedom of the press is sacred" but Napoleon prevented this from being put into practice. However, in 1848 article seven was inserted in the constitution, which stated: "No person shall require previous permission to publish ideas or sentiments by means of the press, without prejudice to every person's responsibility before the law." This article still guarantees the freedom of the press, but Netherlands law does not recognize the right to reply nor the right of a journalist to protect his source of information. However, the growth of the press was still hindered after 1848 by the oppressive newspaper duty. When this was removed the press developed rapidly and when the first socialist newspaper appeared in 1900 every important political and religious group in the country had its own newspaper. The freedom of the press was temporarily curbed by the German occupation in 1940, but a large "underground" press quickly grew and soon became stronger than the "official" press. Several of the papers which started at that time still survive.

There are nine dailies which circulate throughout the country and over 100 provincial newspapers. A few papers appear in several different regional versions. A distinguishing feature of the Dutch press is that it is aimed at the family and most of the papers are read in the home. Most of the papers appear only in the evening, though the trend towards morning editions is growing, and nearly all of the total circulation is sold by subscription. As street sales are negligible there is practically no sensational press. Although over half the papers are officially independent, most have some definite political bias.

In spite of the large circulation much important revenue from advertising has been lost since 1968 to radio and television and many papers have been in financial difficulties. There have been several mergers and liquidations in recent years and in August 1971 the Government announced that they would allot ten million guilders to help the press out of its difficulties and to preserve the traditional diversity of the press which is regarded as essential for a democratic state. The subsidy was increased to 30 million guilders in June 1972. The programme of subsidies has not been a success, however, and the Catholic daily, *De Tijd*, was the first major casualty when, in late 1974, it changed to a weekly rather than close down.

DAILIES

ALKMAAR

Alkmaarsche Courant: P.O.B. 2, Edisonweg 10; f. 1799; independent; circ. 28,500.

AMERSFOORT

Amersfoortse Courant: Snouckaertlaan 9; f. 1887; independent; Editor K. L. KOOPMANS; circ. 35,000.

Nederlands Dagblad/Gereformeerd Gezinsblad: P.O.B. 241, Bergstraat 49; f. 1944; Calvinist; Dir. R. F. VAN MILL; Editor J. P. DE VRIES; circ. 22,500.

AMSTERDAM

De Courant: Nieuws van de Dag (The Courier: Daily News): P.O.B. 376, Basisweg 30; f. 1894; evening independent; Editors H. GOEMAN BORGESIUUS, C. J. BRANDT; circ. 178,000.

Het Financieele Dagblad (Financial Daily): Weesperstraat 85; f. 1864; morning; Editor Dr. L. METZEMAEEKERS; circ. 22,000.

Het Parool: P.O.B. 433, Wibautstraat 131; f. 1945; evening; independent; Editor H. W. SANDBERG; Dir. A. VAN DER HART; circ. 190,000.

De Telegraaf: Basisweg 30; f. 1893; morning; independent; Dirs. C. J. BRANDT, M. E. BORRIUS BROEK, H. GOEMAN BORGESIUUS; circ. 560,000.

Trouw: P.O.B. 859, Wibautstraat 131; f. 1943; Calvinist; circ. over 140,000.

De Volkskrant (The People's Journal): P.O.B. 1002, Wibautstraat 148-150; f. 1920; morning; independent; Editor J. M. M. VAN DER PLUYM; circ. 270,000.

De Waarheid (The Truth): Keizersgracht 324; f. 1940; Communist.

APELDOORN

Nieuwe Apeldoornse Courant: Kanaalstraat 8; f. 1903; independent; Man. and Editor G. SPANHAAK; circ. 50,000.

ARNHEM

Arnhemse Courant: van Oldenbarneveltstraat 115; f. 1814; independent; Editor J. G. GLEICHMAN; also publishes the *Nijmeegs Dagblad* and *Edese Courant* editions; circ. 65,000.

De Nieuwe Krant: P.O.B. 85, Gele Rijdersplein 16; evening; circ. 38,000.

ASSEN

Drentsche en Asser Courant: P.O.B. 36, Torenlaan 16; f. 1823; in co-operation with the *Algemeen Dagblad* group; Editor P. J. PRINS; circ. 16,000.

BRED A

De Stem (The Voice): Reigerstraat 16, P.O.B. 3229; f. 1860; Dirs. Dr. W. A. J. M. HARKX, Dr. J. H. M. BRADER; Editor L. LEIJENDEKKER; circ. 105,000.

DELFT

Deltsche Courant: Verwersdijk 6-8; f. 1841; evening; independent; Editor P. W. VAN REEUWIJK; circ. 20,000.

DEVENTER

Deventer Dagblad: P.O.B. 18, Assenstraat 8-14; f. 1868; independent; Dir. H. J. VAN DEN BELD; Editor Dr. D. W. H. VAN DER MOER; circ. 50,500.

DORDRECHT

Dordtsch Dagblad: P.O.B. 948, Westblaak 9-11; f. 1924; Christian-National; Man. F. DIEMER; Editor J. TAMMINGA.

EINDHOVEN

Eindhoven's Dagblad/Helmonds Dagblad: Wal 2, P.O.B. 534; f. 1914; independent; Editor A. L. J. J. BROUWERS; circ. 121,000.

ENSCH EDE

Dagblad Tubantia, Hengelo's Dagblad, Dagblad van het Oosten: Getfertsingel 41; f. 1872; latter incorporated 1975; democratic, independent; circ. 92,000.

G O U D A

Goudsche Courant: Markt 26, P.O.B. 11; Editor H. A. M. HOEFNAGELS; circ. 20,000.

GRONINGEN

Nieuwsblad van het Noorden: P.O.B. 60, Zuiderdiep 24; f. 1883; independent; Man. Dirs. R. HAZEWINKEL; S. S. F. HAZEWINKEL; Editor G. VADERS; circ. 125,000.

HAARLEM

Haarlems Dagblad/Oprechte Haarlemsche Courant: Oudeweg 14; f. 1656; independent; Editor Jos L. LODEWIJKS; circ. 72,000.

THE HAGUE

Het Binnenhof: Wagenstraat 37, P.O.B. 9; f. 1945; Editor J. J. HALLEWAS; circ. 30,000.

Haagsche Courant (*The Hague Newspaper*): P.O.B. 1050, Wagenstraat 35-37; f. 1883; evening; independent; Dirs. A. G. SIJTHOFF, F. W. SIJTHOFF, J. J. NOUWEN; Editor H. A. M. HOEFNAGELS; circ. 170,000.

Het Vaderland: P.O.B. 7, Parkstraat 25-27; f. 1869; morning; Liberal; Publisher J. K. HYLKEMA; Editor G. TULP; circ. 38,000.

HEERLEN

Limburgs Dagblad: Nobelstraat 21; f. 1918; Roman Catholic; Editor B. P. M. ROMIJN; circ. 75,000.

DEN HELDER

Helderse Courant: Edisonweg 10, Alkmaar; f. 1873; independent; circ. 14,800.

HELMOND

Helmonds Dagblad: P.O.B. 70, Markstraat 3; f. 1945; Roman Catholic; Editor A. L. J. J. BROUWERS; circ. 25,000.

HENGelo

Twentsche Courant/Overijssels Dagblad: P.O.B. 125, 30 Brinkstraat; f. 1846; Christian; Editor J. G. H. OUDE BRUNINK; circ. 55,000.

's HERTOGENBOSCH

Brabants Dagblad: Emmaplein 2; f. 1771; Roman Catholic; Man. Dirs. Dr. J. VAN TIENEN, Dr. J. SCHOLTEN; Editors Dr. J. P. H. NANINK, Dr. J. OYEN; circ. 99,000.

HILVERSUM

De Gooi en Eemlander: Groest 21; f. 1871; independent; Editor Dr. G. PIKKEMAAT; circ. 56,000.

HOORN

Dagblad voor West-Friesland: Breed 21; Dirs. J. P. VERHOEK, L. CHRISTOPHERSEN; circ. 7,100.

Noordhollands Dagblad: Draafsingel 57-59; f. 1905; evening; progressive Catholic; Editors J. M. ONSTENK, J. TOES; circ. 31,000.

LEEWARDEN

Leeuwarder Courant: Voorstreek 99; f. 1752; independent; Editors E. EVENHUIS, J. NOORDMANS, L. O. TEN CATE; circ. 104,000.

Friesch Dagblad: Voltastraat 7A, P.O.B. 412; f. 1903; Protestant; Editors Y. SCHAAF, S. FABER; circ. 25,000.

LEIDEN

Leldsch Dagblad: Witte Singel 1; f. 1860; evening; independent; Dir. G. KOOPMAN; Editor H. MULDER; circ. 46,000.

De Leidse Courant: Kort Rapenburg 2, P.O.B. 11; f. 1909; Roman Catholic; Editor F. J. PLUG; circ. 14,500.

MAASTRICHT

De Nieuw Limburger: Wolfstraat 17; f. 1845; Roman Catholic; Editor G. A. KNEFFÉ; circ. 115,000.

MIDDELBURG

Prov. Zeeuwse Courant: Markt 51; f. 1758; morning; independent; Dirs. K. SCHERPHUIS, F. VAN DE VELDE, W. F. DE PAGTER; Editor G. A. DE KOK; circ. 58,000.

NIJMEGEN

De Gelderlander-Pers: Lange Hezelstraat 21; f. 1848; Roman Catholic; Dir. Dr. J. VUGTS; Chief Editor F. HULSKORTE; circ. 102,000.

ROERMOND

De Limburger: St. Christoffelstraat 8-10; f. 1857; Roman Catholic; Editor N. BERGMAR; circ. 120,000.

ROOSENDAAL

Brabants Nieuwsblad: Molenstraat 11, P.O.B. 1052; f. 1863; Roman Catholic; Editor C. MEERBACH; circ. 43,000.

ROTTERDAM

Algemeen Dagblad: Westblaak 180; f. 1946; independent; Editors A. ABRAM, K. GIEL; circ. 400,000.

Dagblad Scheepvaart (*Shipping Daily*): P.O.B. 286, Pieter de Hoochweg 111; f. 1886; Rotterdam and Amsterdam; Editor JAC DE JONG; circ. 2,200.

NRC Handelsblad: P.O.B. 824, Westblaak 180; f. 1970; evening; Liberal progressive; Man. W. PLUYGERS; Editor A. S. SPOOR; circ. approx. 110,000.

Rotterdam Nieuwsblad: Coolsingel 67; f. 1878; independent; Editor H. A. M. HOEFNAGELS; circ. 85,000.

Vrije Volk, Het (*Free People*): Witte de Withstraat 25; f. 1900; evening; Man. Dr. GERARD VERSCHOOR; Editor H. A. WIGBOLD; circ. 168,000.

SCHAGEN

Schager Courant: Edisonweg 10, P.O.B. 2, Alkmaar; f. 1857; independent; circ. 12,100.

TILBURG

Het Nieuwsblad van het Zuiden: Spoorlaan 179; f. 1913; independent; Dir. J. W. OLTHETEN; Editor A. J. M. H. DE MUG; circ. 51,000.

UTRECHT

Nieuw Utrechts Dagblad/Het Parool (*New Journal of Utrecht*): Ganzemarkt 15; f. 1940; evening; independent; Man. A. VAN DER HART; Editor H. W. SANDBERG; circ. 10,000.

Utrechts Nieuwsblad (*Utrecht Daily News*): Drift 23; f. 1893; independent; Chief Editor Dr. M. L. SNIJDERS; circ. 100,000.

VENLO

Dagblad voor Noord-Limburg: Grote Kerkstraat 18; morning; Roman Catholic; Editor M. PLUKKER; circ. 40,000.

VLISSINGEN

Provinciale Zeeuwse Courant: Walstraat 58-60; f. 1758; morning; independent; Dirs. K. SCHERPHUIS, F. VAN DE VELDE, W. F. DE PAGTER; Editor G. A. DE KOK; circ. 58,000.

ZWOLLE

Zwolse Courant: Blaloweg 20; f. 1790; independent; Man. C. N. F. VAN DITSHEIJZEN; Editor L. M. VAN RIJ; circ. 55,000.

SELECTED WEEKLIES

AMSTERDAM

Elseviers Weekblad: P.O.B. 1521; f. 1643; Chief Editors Dr. F. A. HOOGENDIJK, D. M. VAN ROOIJEN; circ. 140,000.

NETHERLANDS

The Press

De Financiële Koerier: Herengracht 247, P.O.B. 3906; f. 1942; financial; Editor J. LIST; circ. 10,250.

De Groene Amsterdammer: 16 Westeinde; f. 1877; independent; Man. Dir. H. P. VAN LEEUWEN; circ. 17,000.

Haagse Post (HP) Magazine (Hague Post): Singel 264; f. 1914; independent; Editors J. TH. JANSEN VAN GALEN, A. VUYSJE; circ. 45,500.

De Nieuwe Linie: Prinsengracht 463; f. 1946; Socialist; Editor-in-Chief GERARD DE BRUIJN; circ. 20,000.

Nieuwsblad voor de Boekhandel: Lassusstraat 9; f. 1834; weekly publishers' and booksellers' trade paper; circ. 3,775.

De Tijd (The Times): N.Z. Voorburgwal 94; f. 1845 as daily; changed to weekly in 1974; Roman Catholic.

Vrij Nederland: Raamgracht 4; f. 1940; Left; Editor R. FERDINANDUSSE; circ. 125,000.

THE HAGUE

Autokampioen: P.O.B. 93200; motoring.

Hervormd Nederland: Scheveningseweg 72; Protestant.

Hoefslag: Koninginnegracht 49, P.O.B. 245; illustrated weekly for horse lovers; Editor Dr. JOEP BARTELS; circ. 26,000.

Nederlandse Gedachten: Dr. Kuiperstraat 3; political.

HILVERSUM

Varagids: Vara, P.O. Box 175; radio and television guide; circ. 500,000.

ROTTERDAM

Deze Week: Stadhuisplein 19; general interest.

Economisch Statistische Berichten: P.O.B. 4224; f. 1916; economics; Editorial Board: H. C. BOS, R. IWEMA, L. H. KLAASSEN, H. W. LAMBERS, P. J. MONTAGNE, J. H. P. PAELINCK, A. DE WIT; Editorial Sec. L. HOFFMAN.

TILBURG

Tilburg Vrij-Uit: Spoorlaan 179; f. 1973; Dirs. Dr. J. A. M. VAN TIENEN, J. SCHOLTEN; Man. F. VAN WEEL; circ. 70,000.

UTRECHT

Centraal Weekblad: P.O.B. 139; Protestant.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

ART, HISTORY AND LITERATURE

Brinkman's Cumulatieve Catalogus van Boeken: Samson A.S.C., Prinses Margrietlaan 1A, Alphen aan den Rijn; f. 1846; monthly.

Central Asiatic Journal: K. Doormanlaan 27, Utrecht; f. 1955; quarterly; languages, literature, history and archaeology of Central Asia; Editor-in-Chief Prof. Dr. K. JAHN.

Forum for Architecture and Applied Arts: published by Koninklijke Drukkerij en Uitgeverij v/h C. de Boer Jr. N.V., P.O.B. 507, Hilversum; six times a year in Dutch and English; circ. 1,700.

Indo-Iranian Journal: D. Reidel, Dordrecht, P.O.B. 17; f. 1957; quarterly; linguistics, history, religion, philosophy and epigraphy; Editors-in-Chief Prof. Dr. J. W. DE JONG (Canberra), Prof. Dr. F. B. J. KUIPER (Kern Institute, Binnenvestgracht 33, Leiden); quarterly.

Plan: Oranjestraat 8, The Hague, P.O.B. 375; f. 1882; published by Stam Tijdschriften B.V.; official organ BNA (Royal Dutch Society of Architects); circ. 5,000.

Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis (Historical Review): H. D. Tjeenk Willink B.V., P.O.B. 58, Groningen; f. 1886; 4 issues a year.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL

Beslissingen in Belastingzaken/Nederlandse Belastingrecht-spraak: Kluwer B.V., Staverenstraat 13, Deventer; fortnightly; tax information; circ. 3,000.

De Economist (The Economist): Dept. of Economics, Univ. of Groningen, W.S.N. Bldg., P.O.B. 800, 9700 AV Groningen; f. 1852; every three months; Man. Editor Dr. S. K. KNIPERS; circ. 1,300.

Holland's Export Magazine: Van Kouteren's Uitg.-Bedr. B.V., Oostzeedijk 218D, Rotterdam; f. 1946; English language; every four weeks; exports promotion; circ. 7,000.

Internationale Spectator (Journal of International Politics) Alexanderstraat 2, The Hague; f. 1947; published by Nederlands Genootschap voor Internationale Zaken Editor J. L. HELDRING; monthly.

Socialisme en Democratie (Socialism and Democracy) Binnenhof 1A, The Hague; monthly; Editor F. BEEREBOOM; circ. 4,000.

Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie (Journal of Economic and Social Geography): Sociaal Geografisch en Planologisch Instituut, Berg en Dalseweg 122, Nijmegen; f. 1909; bi-monthly; Chair. Board of Editors Drs. J. G. BORCHERT.

SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL

Elektrotechniek: P.O.B. 6, Meppel; f. 1923; monthly publication on electrical and nuclear engineering; circ. 2,800.

Lastechiek (Welding): Laan van Meerdervoort 2B, The Hague; f. 1935; monthly; Dirs. J. W. STEENHUISEN, N. KLOOTS.

Mens en Maatschappij (Man and Society): Badhuisweg 232, The Hague; f. 1925; sociological; quarterly; Editorial Sec. J. K. M. GEVERS.

Nederlands Tijdschrift voor Geneeskunde (Netherlands Journal of Medicine): Jan Luykenstraat 5, Amsterdam; f. 1856; Pres. Prof. Dr. L. B. W. JONGKEES; Secs. W. ARTZ, J. V. D. HEIDE; weekly; circ. 26,500.

Rode Kruis Koerier (Red Cross Courier): N.V. 't Koggeschip, Postbox 1198, Amsterdam; f. 1939; monthly; Editor J. W. VAN ESVELD; circ. 12,500.

Schip en Werf (Shipping and Shipbuilding): Postbus 25123, Burg. s'Jacobplein 10, Rotterdam 2; fortnightly; Editors Ir. J. N. JOUSTRA, Prof. Ir. J. H. KRIETEMEIJER.

Tijdschrift voor Parapsychologie (Journal of Parapsychology): Eemwykplein 16, Voorburg; f. 1928; six times a year; Editor Prof. Dr. W. H. C. TENHAEFF.

Wetenschap en Samenleving (Science and Society): Ritzema Boslaan 47, Utrecht; f. 1946; illustrated monthly; Prof. Dr. K. C. WINKLER.

STATISTICS

Maandschrift van het Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek (Monthly Bulletin of the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics): Prinses Beatrixlaan 428, Voorburg; f. 1899; Dir.-Gen. Prof. Dr. W. BEGEER; also *Statistical Year Book* and 300 other publications.

MISCELLANEOUS

Ariadne/Revue der Reclame: P.O.B. 173, Steenwijk; weekly; communications, marketing, advertising, press and publicity; circ. 7,000.

NETHERLANDS

The Press

Forum der Letteren: P.O.B. 232, Leiden; f. 1961; quarterly.
Gazette (*International Journal for Mass Communication Studies*): Geert Grootestraat 4, P.O.B. 23, Deventer; Editorial: Oude Turfmarkt 151, Amsterdam; quarterly; press and publicity; Editor Mrs. E. Z. R. COHEN.

Gemeentewerken (*Municipal Works*): Wibautstraat 3, Room 6002, Amsterdam; f. 1931; monthly; Editor-in-Chief M. JANSEN.

Kampioen: Royal Dutch Touring Club (ANWB), Wassenaarseweg 220, The Hague; monthly; Editor J. P. KORSTJENS; circ. 1,600,000.

Militaire Spectator: Spui 32, The Hague; f. 1832; monthly; military affairs, containing official communications of the Ministry of Defence; published by Royal Association for the Study of War Sciences; circ. 8,000.

Natuur en Milieu: Noorderinde 60, 1243 JJ 's-Graveland; f. 1977; monthly; nature and environmental problems; Editors VIC LANGENHOFF, MARIJKE BRUNT; circ. 12,500.

Nederlands Transport: Van Stolkweg 29A, 2585 JN The Hague; f. 1949; fortnightly; Saturdays; Chief Editors G. LENN BAL, ROB E. VAN OEVEREN, J. J. VAN RAALTE, J. OLDENKAMP.

Openbaar Vervoer: published by Ceres N.V. Eendrachtstraat 2, Meppel; formerly *Spoor-en-Tramwegen*; monthly publication on public transport; circ. 2,300.

De Plattelandsvrouw: P.O.B. 1090, The Hague; monthly; country women's journal.

Reisblad (N.C.R.V.): P.O.B. 1035, The Hague; twenty times a year; tourism; circ. 30,000.

Toneel/Teatraal, Het (*Stage/Theatrical*): c/o International Theatre Institute, Herengracht 166-168, Amsterdam; 1889 (Toneel), 1963 (Teatraal), combined 1965, *Mickery Mouth* incorporated 1971; monthly on Dutch and foreign theatre; Editor RUUD ENGELANDER; circ. 8,000.

Toeristenkampioen: Wassenaarseweg 220, The Hague, twenty times a year; tourism, natural and architectural beauty, recreation; circ. 18,000.

De Uitgever (*The Publisher*): N.Z. Voorburgwal 44, Amsterdam; f. 1900; monthly; Editors Miss J. ALTENA, P. HAGERS, P. JAARSMA, J. N. VAN ROSMALEN, A. SNOEK.

Verkeerskunde: Royal Dutch Touring Club (ANWB), Wassenaarseweg 220, The Hague; monthly; traffic engineering, traffic safety and transport; Editor GERARD L. S. WILLEMSE; circ. 4,500.

Waterkampioen: Wassenaarseweg 220, The Hague; f. 1927, twice monthly; yachting revue; Editor J. A. KUIJERT; circ. 65,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Algemeen Nederlands Persbureau (ANP) (*Netherlands News Agency*): Parkstraat 32-36, The Hague; official agency of the Netherlands Daily Press Association; f. 1934;

Gen. Man. Dr. J. JOLLES; Chief Editor J. A. BAGGERMAN; Photo Dept. (*ANP-FOTO*): Amsterdam, Willem Leevendstraat 30; Financial and Economic News Dept. (*ANP-FEN*): Amsterdam, Spuistraat 199.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): The Hague, 36 Parkstraat; Correspondent CHARLES SCHIFFMANN.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (*Italy*): The Hague, Parkstraat 32; Correspondent LUCIANA DE VRIES ZANUCCOLI.

Antara (*Indonesia*): The Hague, 36 Parkstraat.

Associated Press (AP) (*U.S.A.*): Amsterdam, Postbus 1016; Bureau Chief JOHN GALE.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (*Federal Republic of Germany*): The Hague, Parkstraat 36.

Reuters (*U.K.*): P.O.B. 1, The Hague, Parkstraat 32.

Tass (*U.S.S.R.*): The Hague, J. van Oldenbarneveltlaan 96.

United Press International (UPI) (*U.S.A.*): The Hague, Parkstraat 32; Correspondent WILLEM VUUR.

PRESS ORGANIZATIONS

Centraal Bureau voor Courantenpubliciteit van de Ned. Dagbladpers (CEBUCO) (*Central Advertising Bureau of the Netherlands Daily Press*): Amstel 224-226, Amsterdam; f. 1935; Dir. Dr. J. P. S. VAN NEERVEN.

De Nederlandse Dagbladpers (*Vereniging van Uitgevers van Dagbladen—The Dutch Association of Daily Newspaper Publishers*): Joh. Vermeerstraat 14, Amsterdam; Chair. H. A. CHRISTERN (Utrecht); Gen. Sec. K. J. VAN DER ZANDE.

Fédération des Associations d'Éditeurs de Périodiques de la CEE: Herengracht 257, Amsterdam; federates national associations of EEC magazine publishers.

Nederlandse Organisatie van Tijdschrift-Uitgevers (*Netherlands Association of Periodical Proprietors*): Herengracht 257, Amsterdam; f. 1945; Chair. L. VAN VOLLenhoen; Sec. T. OONINX; Dept. Sec. E. KUURSTRA; 90 mems.; publs. *NOTU—Mededelingen* (monthly).

Buitenlandse Persvereniging in Nederland (*Foreign Press Assn. in Holland*): Amsterdam, Tesselschadestraat 29; f. 1925; 70 mems.; EDGAR DENTER (Pres.), PÁL BALÁZS (Sec.).

Nederlandse Vereniging van Journalisten (*Netherlands Union of Journalists*): Joh. Vermeerstraat 55, Amsterdam; f. 1884; 4,000 mems.; publ. *De Journalist*.

"De Nederlandse Nieuwsbladpers" (*N.N.P.*) (*Netherlands Newspaper Press*): Van Blankenburgstraat 74, The Hague 3; f. 1945; organization of publishers of non-daily newspapers; 120 mems.; Pres. J. H. BOOM; Sec. Mrs. J. G. GROENENDIJK; publ. *N.N.P. De Nederlandse Nieuwsbladpers* (bi-monthly).

PUBLISHERS

- Uitgeverij Ankh-Hermes B.V.:** Deventer, Menstraat 17-21, oriental, philosophical, occult, children's books, health, herbs, scientific; Man. Dir. P. KLUWER.
- B.V. Uitgeverij De Arbeiderspers:** Amsterdam, Singel 262; general, fiction and non-fiction, Dir. TH. A. SONTROP.
- Associated Publishers Amsterdam (A.P.A.):** NL-1000 Amsterdam, Postbus 1850 (Singel 395); f. 1966; sales organization for Holland University Press, Fontes Pers, Oriental Press, Philo Press-van Heusden-Hissink, University Press Amsterdam; new and reprint editions in the arts, humanities, law and history of science; Dir. G. VAN HEUSDEN.
- Bert Bakker B.V.:** Herengracht 406, Amsterdam; f. 1893; Dutch literature, adult fantasy, American literature in translation, psychiatry, psychology, sociology and children's books; Man. BERT BAKKER.
- H. J. W. Becht's Uitgevers-Maatschappij, B.V.:** Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 810; f. 1892; literature, science and non-fiction; Dir. J. J. F. ALEVA; Deputy Dir. M. DE METZ.
- Coöp. Ver. De Bezige Bij g.a.:** Amsterdam, Van Miereveldstraat 1 (Z.); Dir. G. LUBBERHUIZEN.
- Ervon J. Bijleveld:** Utrecht, Janskerkhof 7; f. 1865; psychology, sociology, medicine, philosophy, religion and fiction; Man. J. BOMMELJÉ, Jr.
- Boekcentrum B.V.:** The Hague, Scheveningseweg 72, Postbus 5176; science, art, religion, textbooks, bibles, service books, hymn books, theological and political periodicals.
- Uitgeverij C. de Boer Jr.:** Bussum, P.O.B. 17; f. 1870; fiction and non-fiction, sea, shipping and travel books; *De Blauwe Wimpel*, *Marineblad*.
- Born B.V.:** Amsterdam-Slotermeer, Haspelsstraat 2; f. 1885; general, educational and technical books and periodicals, paperbacks, maps; Dir. H. BORN.
- Born N.V. Publishers:** Assen, Esstraat 10; Postbox 22; f. 1885; transport, tourism, education, newspapers, general magazines, business papers, web offset printing; Dir. H. BORN.
- Bosch & Keuning N.V.:** P.O.B. 1, Baarn, Bremstr.; f. 1925; educational, religious; *Sesam* pocket series; Dirs. A. DE VISSER, C. LOOISE, W. VAN DE WILLIGE.
- L. J. C. Boucher:** The Hague, Noordeinde 39A; f. 1842; philosophy, art, general and literary works; also booksellers; Man. L. J. C. BOUCHER.
- E. J. Brill N.V.:** Leiden, Oude Rijn 33A; f. 1683; scientific and foreign books, orientalia, scientific, religious and historical periodicals in many languages; Dir. F. C. WIEDER, Jr.; Sec. J. D. VERSCHOOR.
- S. Gouda Quint/D. Brouwer & Zoon:** Arnhem, Jansbuitensingel 13; f. 1735; law; Man. K. H. MULDER.
- A. W. Bruna en Zoons Uitgeversmij. B.V.:** Utrecht, P.O.B. 8181, Hollantlaan 2; f. 1868; general literature; pocket series *Zwarte Beertjes*; Dir. H. BRUNA.
- Uitgeverij J. H. de Bussy B.V.:** Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 810; finance, economics, insurance, sociology; Man. Dir. J. J. F. ALEVA; Deputy Dir. M. DE METZ.
- Drukkerij Jacob van Campen B.V.:** Amsterdam, O.Z. Voorburgwal 87-89 (C); f. 1918; Dir. P. PERK.
- Uitgeverij Cantecleer B.V.:** P.O.B. 24, Dorpsstraat 74, De Bilt; f. 1949; 35 titles new each year and 45 reprints; Pres. and Man. Dir. K. J. BEKKERS; Production Dir. D. DE PATER; Editor J. A. J. JUNGERHANS.
- Uigt. "Contact":** Amsterdam, Herengracht 406; family books, historical, belles-lettres; Dir. B. BAKKER.
- Dekker & van de Vegt:** Nijmegen, Fransestraat 30; f. 1856; theology, social sciences, early-Christian language and literature, religion, medicine; Man. K. W. J. VAN ROSSUM.
- Diligentia Publishing Co.:** Amsterdam, Tesselschadestraat 18-20-22; f. 1929; scientific, technical and economic journals and trade books, directories; Man. Dir. P. B. VAN DEN BIGGELAAR.
- B.V. Uitgeverij "Djambatan" (De Brug):** The Hague, P.O.B. 8116, Zichtenburglaan 52; f. 1948; historical and geographical atlases, wall-maps; Dir. E. G. NIESSEN.
- Elsevier Nederland B.V.:** Amsterdam, "Rivierstaete", Amsteldijk 166; f. 1968; Winkler Prins Encyclopaedia, encyclopaedias, reference books, atlases, art, general non-fiction, novels, literature; Gen. Man. G. P. J. SCHOUTEN.
- Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co.:** Amsterdam, 335 Jan van Galenstraat, P.O.B. 330; chemistry, biochemistry, technology, geology, social sciences, agricultural, food and environmental sciences, dictionaries; Dir. Dr. V. M. ATKINS.
- Excerpta Medica (International Medical Abstracting Service):** P.O.B. 1126, Amsterdam-C; f. 1947; abstract journals 10, 20 or 30 times a year; medical congress proceedings; medical newsletters; patient counselling publications; Dirs. P. J. VINKEN, A. J. ADLER, J. K. W. VAN LEEUWEN, N. W. A. DE GIER.
- B.V. Uitg. mij. Focus Elsevier:** "Riverstaete", Amsteldijk 166, 1079 LH Amsterdam; f. 1914; photography, gardening, needlework, cookery, camping, caravanning, sports, pets and do-it-yourself books; Man. Dir. J. SCHILT.
- Uitg. De Fontein B.V.:** Baarn, Parkstraat 33; f. 1946; general fiction and non-fiction, children's books; Dir. H. PIJFERS.
- Uitgeverij en Boekhandel Van Gennep B.V.:** Nes 128, Amsterdam; f. 1969; belles-lettres, poetry, history, philosophy, political science; Man. Dirs. R. O. VAN GENNEP, J. H. JANSEN.
- Koninklijke van Gorcum & Comp.:** Assen, P.O.B. 43; f. 1800; publishers and printers specializing in scientific work, Greek and Hebrew; Dir. H. M. G. PRAKKE.
- J. H. Gottmer B.V.:** Bloemendaal, Prof. van Vlotenweg 1A; f. 1937; fiction, non-fiction, children's books, religion, education; Dir. Mrs. H. GOTTMER.
- B. R. Grüner B.V.—Publishers:** Nieuwe Herengracht 31, P.O.B. 70020, Amsterdam; f. 1967; orientalia, classical antiquity, philosophy and theology periodicals; international library supplier; Dir. B. R. GRÜNER; Man. J. C. GIEBEN.
- Ten Have B.V.:** Baarn, Bremstr. 11; f. 1831; religious, historical, philosophical; Dir. TON VAN DER WERP.
- G. van Herwijnen & Zn.:** Dordrecht, Kromhout 197; f. 1907; technical books; also booksellers; Man. G. H. VAN HERWIJNEN.
- W. Hilarius' Wzn's Drukkerij en Uitgeverij B.V.:** Almelo, Schouwburgplein 7; f. 1923; Man. T. POTJEWIJD.
- W. van Hoeve, N.V. Uitgeverij:** The Hague, Van Aerssenstraat 182-184, P.O.B. 158; literature, scientific and photographic books; Man. Dir. Dr. P. A. F. VAN V...

- Uitgeverij Hollandia B.V.:** Baarn, Beukenlaan 16-20; f. 1899; general fiction, popular scientific and children's books, natural history, history, sport, gardening; Dir. JAN MUNTINGA.
- Het Wereldvenster, B.V. Internationale Uitgeversmij:** Baarn, Nassaulaan 10, P.O.B. 4; f. 1947; Youth Bible, culture, philosophy, theology, politics, art, travel-literature; Man. Dirs. Dr. I. GAY, G. H. PRIEM.
- Dr. W. Junk B.V., Publishers:** The Hague, Lange Voorhout 9-11, P.O.B. 13713; f. 1899; natural sciences, agriculture and medicine; periodicals; Dir. S. P. BAKKER.
- Kluwer N.V.:** Deventer, Stromarkt 8; f. 1889; large group embracing 33 Dutch publishing houses; general and scientific, scholarly and educational; retailers and printers; Dirs. H. KLOPPER, A. W. HANSEN, A. M. W. RESIUS, R. VISSER.
- J. H. Kok B.V.:** Kampen, Oudestr. 5; f. 1894; theology, belles-lettres, education and science; two subsidiaries; Man. W. E. STEUNENBERG; periodical publications.
- Kosmos Uitg.-Mij. B.V.:** Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 133; f. 1922; literature, science, hobbies, travel; Dir. D. KOK.
- Lemniscaat B.V.:** Rotterdam, P.O.B. 4066, Vijverlaan 48; f. 1963; psychology, care of the disabled and retarded, children's books.
- Uitgeverij Leopold B.V.:** Badhuisweg 232, The Hague; f. 1923; children's books and belles-lettres; Man. Dir. Miss L. TEN HOUTEN.
- Van Loghum Slaterus B.V.:** Deventer, P.O.B. 23, Geert Grootestraat 4; Dir. A. DRABBE.
- Malmberg B.V.:** 's-Hertogenbosch, Leeghwaterlaan 16 (P.O.B. 233); educational; Mans. Dr. O. O. GORTER, J. W. A. HILLENAAR.
- Meulenhoff Nederland B.V.:** 468 Prinsengracht, Amsterdam; P.O.B. 100; f. 1895; literature, historical, political, social/cultural, art and pocket books; Mans. D. W. VAN KREVELEN, W. VAN DER WILK.
- Uitg. Mij. C. Misset B.V.:** Doetinchem, IJsselkade 32 (P.O.B. 4); f. 1873; trade journals and other specialized periodicals; Dir. B. Q. VOORS.
- Moussault's Uitg. B.V.:** Baarn, Nassaulaan 10, Postbus 4; Dir. Dr. I. GAY.
- Mouton Publishers:** The Hague, Frankenslag 173, P.O.B. 290; anthropology, architecture, art, history, literary science, languages, linguistics, philosophy, psychology, religion, semiotics, sociology, social sciences, economy and medicine; Dirs. A. BORNKAMP, J. J. C. VANDERWILK, P. A. F. VAN VEEN.
- J. Muusses, B.V.:** Purmerend, Kerkstraat 20-33; f. 1872; textbooks; Dirs. J. MUUSSES, D. STRUVING.
- B.V. Uitg. Nijgh & van Diltmar:** The Hague, Badhuisweg 232; f. 1837.
- Martinus Nijhoff's Boekhandel en Uitg. Maatschappij:** The Hague, 9-11 Lange Voorhout, P.O.B. 269; f. 1853; works of learning, arts, literature, scientific books, govt. publs., reports of learned socs., periodicals, etc.; also modern and antiquarian booksellers and subscription agency; Mans. C. G. VAN DER MAAR, F. L. STENFERT KROESE.
- North-Holland Publishing Co.:** Amsterdam, Jan van Galenstraat 335, P.O.B. 103; f. 1931; physics, chemical physics, mathematics, economics, computer sciences, operations research, information processing, psychology, law, logic, humanities; Dir. Dr. W. H. WINNERS.
- Uitgeverij Ploegsma:** Amsterdam, Keizersgracht 616; Dirs. P. BRINKMAN, W. F. LANKAMP.
- Em. Querido's Uitgeverij B.V.:** Amsterdam, 262, Singel; f. 1915; general, fiction, history, children's books; Dir. R. KUIPERS.
- D. Reidel Publishing Company:** Dordrecht, P.O.B. 17, Papeterspad 38; f. 1960; publishers of books and journals on philosophy, logic, mathematics, linguistics, soviet philosophy, sinology and oriental studies, social history, economics, econometrics, geophysics, space research, astronomy, chemistry, physics, life, environmental, and food sciences; Pres. B. VANCE.
- Samsom N.V.:** P.O.B. 4, Wilhelminalaan 1, Alphen aan den Rijn; f. 1882; business forms and systems, school materials, computer systems, periodicals and books on jurisprudence, law, business management and administration; Man. J.-P. SAMSON.
- Academische Boekhandel Scheltema, Holkema & Vermeulen B.V.:** Amsterdam, Spui 10A; f. 1853; booksellers; economics, law, science, sociology, psychology, medical, general; Dir. H. H. VAN ANDEL.
- Sijthoff & Noordhoff International Publishers:** P.O.B. 4, Wilhelminalaan 12, Alphen aan den Rijn; international law, political science, international relations, economics, mathematics, applied sciences and mechanics.
- Drukkerij Spin/van Mantgem B.V.:** Amsterdam, N.Z. Voorburgwal 271-287; f. 1819; Man. Dir. C. J. VAN TUYL.
- Stafleu & Zoon:** Leiden, Zoeterwoudsesingel 14, P.O.B. 138; f. 1947; education, popular scientific and general; Proprs. L. STAFLEU, C. L. STAFLEU.
- Stafleu's Wetenschappelijke Uitgeversmaatschappij B.V.:** Zoeterwoudsesingel 14, P.O.B. 138; f. 1964; medical and nursing; Man. Dirs. C. L. STAFLEU, J. B. OONK.
- Stafleu en Tholen B.V.:** Zoeterwoudsesingel 14, Leiden, P.O.B. 138; dental publishers; f. 1969; Man. Dir. J. B. OONK.
- N.V. Uitgeverij W. P. van Stockum & Zoon:** p/a Kon. Drukkerijen Lankhout-Immig, The Hague; f. 1833; fiction, history, philosophy and popular science; Dir. H. SLOTERDIJK.
- Swets & Zeiflinger, B.V.:** Lisse, Heereweg 347B; f. 1901; new books, reprints, microforms, subscription and backsets of scientific periodicals; Dirs. A. SWETS, W. J. TIELEMAN.
- B. V. W. J. Thieme & Cie.:** Zutphen, Industrieweg 85; f. 1863; educational, scientific books; Man. L. GROENENDYK.
- De Tijdstroom B.V. Uitgeversmaatschappij:** Lochem, Bagijnestraat 11; schoolbooks, medical, applied arts, cultural history, periodicals in these fields; Man. Dirs. B. MATHIS, J. BOTTEMA, G. VAN BUSSEL.
- Kon. Drukkerij en Uitgeverij van de Erven J. J. Tijl B.V.:** Zwolle, Blaloweg 20; f. 1777; daily newspapers, printing, periodical publishing; Mans. J. DIKKERS, C. HUT.
- H. D. Tjeenk Willink B.V.:** Groningen, Oude Boteringestraat 22; f. 1874; scientific, economical, business administration, modern languages, social sciences, and law books, textbooks, dictionaries; Dir. H. KOK.
- Unieboek B.V.:** Bussum, Nieuwo's-Gravelandseweg 17-19; general and juvenile literature, fiction, popular science, history, medical, art, social, maritime, economics, religion, textbooks, etc.; Dirs. C. A. J. VAN DISHOREK, A. E. STREEMAN, H. DYKSTRA, P. J. ZWAAN.
- Uitgeverij L. J. Veen, B.V.:** Wageningen, P.O.B. 120; f. 1887; fiction, non-fiction, popular psychology, horsemanship, angling, etc.; Dir. J. J. MANS.

NETHERLANDS

W. Versluys' Uitg.-Mij. B.V.: Amsterdam, 2E Oosterparkstraat 221-3; f. 1875; educational books; Man. H. M. A. BAKKER.

J. N. Voorhoeve: The Hague, Dunnebiekade 17; f. 1876; theology, belles-lettres, education; Man. J. H. C. VOORHOEVE.

West Friesland, Uitgeversmaatschappij: Hoorn, Kleine Noord 7-9; f. 1939; literature, children's books, pocket books; Man. Dir. Mrs. J. C. JONKERS-BUTTER.

Wetenschappelijke Uitgeverij B.V. (Scientific Publishing Corporation): Amsterdam, Singel 262; general, medicine, philosophy, psychology, biology, unofficial history; Dir. Dr. A. F. WYERS.

Wolters-Noordhoff B.V.: Groningen, Oude Boteringestraat 22; f. 1836; educational books, geographical and historical atlases and maps; Dirs. J. DE GROOT, J. BUIRING, A. GRIT, Dr. A. B. OOSTEN, F. R. SCHREUDER.

Publishers, Radio and Television

Zomer & Keuning Boeken: Wageningen, P.O.B. 120; f. 1919; nature, gardening, house plants, cookery, handicrafts, needlecraft, reference books, religion, international co-productions; Dir. J. J. MONS.

Ad. M.C. Stok—Zuid Hollandsche Uitg. Mij. B.V.: Baarn, Parkstraat 7; fiction and non-fiction; Gen. Man. A. M. BEUMER.

ASSOCIATIONS

Koninklijke Nederlandse Uitgeversbond (Royal Netherlands Publishers' Association): Amsterdam, N.Z. Voorburgwal 44; f. 1880; Chair. AIZE DE VISSER; Sec. H. M. ALTENA; 74 mems.; publ. *De Uitgever* (monthly).

Vereeniging ter bevordering van de belangen des Boekhandels (Netherlands Book Trade Society): f. 1815; Chair. H. W. BLOK (Rotterdam); Sec. Mrs. M. VAN VOLLENHOVEN-NAGEL; Secretariat: Lassusstraat 9, Amsterdam; 2,300 mems.; publ. *Nieuwsblad voor de Boekhandel* (weekly).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Nederlandse Omroep Stichting (N.O.S.) (Netherlands Broadcasting Corporation): P.O.B. 10, Hilversum; f. 1969; Chair. E. C. M. JURGENS.

The Board of N.O.S. consists half of leading members of the broadcasting corporations; a quarter of its members are appointed by the Crown and a quarter by cultural organizations; the Chairman is appointed by the Crown. The financial management is supervised by the Government.

There are eight associate companies (*Algemeene Vereeniging Radio Omroep, Nederlandse Christelijke Radio Vereniging, Omroepvereniging VARA, Katholieke Radio Omroep, Omroepvereniging VPRO, Televisie Radio Omroep Stichting, Evangelische Omroep, Veronica Omroep Organisatie*). All broadcasting companies and institutions, having obtained transmission-time, retain individual autonomy in planning and broadcasting their programmes during the hours allotted to them by the Government decree. The Nederlandse Omroep Stichting provides a joint programme (20 per cent of total broadcasting time). Advertising was started in 1968 and is supplied for both radio and television by *Stichting Ether Reclame*, Hilversum.

Television programmes are provided by eight private Broadcasting Corporations and N.O.S. Studios, staff and technical facilities are provided by N.O.S. and financed by Government-collected licence fees.

There are two television channels broadcasting daily in the evenings. Advertising is permitted up to 180 minutes per week.

The Nederlandse Omroep Stichting provides a joint TV programme for 25 to 40 per cent of broadcasting time. Colour television started in 1967.

In 1976 there were 3,754,000 television sets.

Algemeene Vereeniging 'Radio Omroep' (A.V.R.O.) (General Broadcasting Association): s'-Gravenlandseweg 52, Hilversum; f. 1923; independent; membership 830,000; Pres. M. J. KEYZER; Dirs. M. VERMEULEN (Finance), S. K. VAN DER ZEE (Radio and Television), Dr. W. A. M. SMEEKES (Marketing); publs. *AVRO-bode, TeleVizier*.

Omroepvereniging Vara (Vara Broadcasting Corporation): Hilversum, Heuvellaan 33-35; f. 1925; Socialist and Progressive; membership 480,000; Pres. A. H. KLOOS, M.P.; Sec.-Treas. J. MULDER; Radio and TV Sec. H. VAN WIJK; publ. *Varagids* (Editor J. VAN DEN BERG).

Omroepvereniging VPRO (Radio and Television Company): Hilversum, 's-Gravelandseweg 63-73; f. 1926; membership 140,000; Pres. Dr. VAN DER BURG; Chief Editor F. DE SMIT; publ. *VPRO-gids*.

Katholieke Radio Omroep (K.R.O.) (Catholic Broadcasting Society): Hilversum, Emmastraat 52, P.O.B. 9000; f. 1926; Catholic; 580,000 mems.; Pres. TH. LOERAKKER; Sec. Dr. A. M. RUDING-FEHMERS; publ. *Mikro-Gids*.

Nederlandse Christelijke Radio Vereniging (N.C.R.V.) (Dutch Christian Broadcasting Association): Hilversum, Schuttersweg 8; f. 1924; Protestant; over 480,000 mems.; Pres. Rev. Dr. J. OZINGA; Mans. Dr. M. GEERINK BAKKER and Dr. A. W. W. VAN DEN BOSCH; publ. *NCRV-Gids*.

Televisie Radio Omroep Stichting (TROS) (Television and Radio Broadcasting Foundation): Lage Naarderweg 45-47, Hilversum; independent; Chair. H. J. MINDEROP; publ. *Troskompas*.

Evangelische Omroep (E.O.): Utrechtsestraatweg 8, Hilversum.

There are also two regional stations, *Regionale Omroep Noord en Oost (RONO)* and *Regionale Omroep Zuid (ROZ)*; and a station broadcasting only religious services and music, *Radio Bloemendaal*. The *American Forces Network (AFN)* is relayed in the Netherlands by the Benelux Transmitter.

OVERSEAS BROADCASTING

Radio Nederland Wereldomroep (Netherlands World Broadcasting): Hilversum, Witte Kruislaan 55, P.O.B. 222; f. 1947; Chair. J. W. ACDA; Man. C. H. VERHEUGD.

Programme Bulletins in Dutch, English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Indonesian and Arabic.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; subs. = subscribed; dep. = deposits; res. = reserves; m. = million; all values are given in guilders unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

De Nederlandsche Bank N.V. (*The Netherlands Bank*): Central Bank: Westeinde 1, 1017 ZN Amsterdam; P.O.B. 98, 1000 AB Amsterdam; f. 1814; nationalized 1948; cap. subs. and p.u. 20m.; res. 976.2m.; bullion 6,849.0m. guilders; notes in circ. 15,905.4m. guilders (Dec. 1976); 15 brs.; Pres. Dr. J. ZIJLSTRA; Sec. F. F. POSTHUMUS MEYJES.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.: Amsterdam, 32 Vijzelstraat; f. 1964; 720 brs. in the Netherlands; cap. subs. and p.u. 414m.; dep. 26,501m. (Dec. 1976); Chair. Supervisory Board P. L. JUSTMAN JACOB; Chair. Man. Board Dr. A. BATENBURG.

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. (Amro Bank): Amsterdam, Herengracht 595; Rotterdam, Coolingsingel 119; f. 1964; cap. 292m.; dep. 32,633m. (Dec. 1974); Joint Chair. J. R. M. VAN DEN BRINK and C. F. KARSTEN; 800 brs.

Bank Mees & Hope, N.V.: P.O.B. 293, 548 Herengracht, Amsterdam 1000; f. 1969; part of Mees & Hope Groep; cap. 70m.; dep. 5,253m. (1975); Chair. Dr. E. H. VAN DER BEUGEL; 24 brs.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas: P.O.B. 274, Herengracht 539-543, Amsterdam 1001; f. 1968 in Netherlands; cap. 30m.; res. 31.6m. (1974); Chair. G. RAMBAUD; Gen. Man. W. WERNER.

H. Albert de Bary and Co. N.V.: Amsterdam, 448-454 Herengracht; f. 1919; cap. 15m.; dep. 446m.; Gen. Mans. W. O. KOENIGS, E. J. FISCHER.

Bax' Bank N.V.: The Hague, Nieuwe Uitleg 26; subsid. of Lloyds Bank International Ltd.; f. 1930; Chair. J. H. H. BLIJDENSTEIN; Man. Dr. E. IDEMA GREIDANUS.

Centrale Rabobank (formerly Cooperative Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A.): Beneluxlaan 33, Utrecht; f. 1898; dep. 48m. (Dec. 31st. 1976); Chair. P. J. LARDINOIS; Vice-Chair. F. P. J. BAKX.

Indonesische Overzeese Bank N.V.: Amsterdam-C, Keizersgracht 662-8; f. 1965; cap. and res. 41m.; dep. 990m. (1976); Chair. Dr. RACHMAT SALEH; Man. Dirs. Dr. BARUS SIREGAR, Dr. C. L. VAN ZUYLEN.

Kas-Associatie N.V.: Amsterdam-C., Spuistraat 172; f. 1952; cap. 12.5m.; dep. 1,072m. (1974); Man. Dirs. J. GISKES, C. P. PLUILLAART.

Lanschot Bankiers (F. Van): P.O.B. 1021, Hoge Steenweg 27-31, 's Hertogenbosch; f. 1737; cap. 100m.; dep. 2,753m. (1976); Partners J. C. VAN LANSCHOT, W. CH. J. M. VAN LANSCHOT, G. H. HINZEN, W. F. N. VOSKENS; 14 brs.

De Nationale Investeringsbank N.V. (National Investment Bank of the Netherlands): Carnegieplein 4, The Hague; f. 1945; medium and long-term credit for investment purposes; cap. 100m.; Man. Dirs. P. C. MAAS (Pres.), K. G. DE GROOT (Sec.), H. H. LAMBERS, W. SWANKHUISEN.

Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.: Amsterdam, Eduard van Beinumstraat 2; f. 1927; cap. 176m.; dep. 23,554m. (June 1977); Man. Dirs. W. E. SCHERFENHUIJSEN ROM (Chair.), J. J. GROULS (Deputy Chair.),

J. G. D. JANSE, G. J. TAMMES, M. J. C. SCHRAS J. STOFFER.

Nederlandse Credietbank N.V.: 458 Herengracht, Amsterdam; f. 1918; name changed 1947; cap. 58.6m.; res. 74m. (1976); Gen. Mans. J. A. H. DELSING, H. C. VAN STRAATEN, A. A. GIEBEN, J. CH. ESTOURGIE, C. MÜLLER; 118 brs.

Slavenburg's Bank N.V.: Rotterdam, 63 Coolingsingel, P.O.B. 1045; f. 1925; cap. and res. 360.1m.; dep. 5,676.4m. (June 1977); Mans. P. SLAVENBURG, LL.D., R. SLAVENBURG, J. VAN DER MEER, J. W. COERT, S. P. VAN EEGHEN, LL.D., C. VAN EEGHEN, LL.D., H. S. GONGGRIJP.

ASSOCIATIONS

Amsterdamse Bankiersvereniging (Asscn. of Amsterdam Bankers): Herengracht 136; Pres. Dr. J. R. M. VAN DEN BRINK; Sec. Dr. S. R. STEENSMA.

Nederlandse Bankiersvereniging (Netherlands Bankers' Association): Amsterdam, Herengracht 136; Pres. Dr. J. R. M. VAN DEN BRINK; Sec. Dr. S. R. STEENSMA.

Rotterdamsche Bankiersvereniging (Asscn. of Rotterdam Bankers): 28-34 Blaak; f. 1920; Pres. Dr. D. M. N. VAN WENSVEEN; Sec. Dr. C. J. PH. DE PRIESTER.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Vereniging voor de Effectenhandel (Amsterdam Stock Exchange): Amsterdam, Beursplein 5; f. 1876; Chair. J. PH. KORTHALS ALTES; Sec. J. G. N. DE HOOP SCHEFFER; publ. *Officiële Prijscourant*; circ. 4,200.

INSURANCE

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Assurantie Beheersmaatschappij N.V.: 9 Stadhuisplein, Rotterdam; subsidiary of Algemene Bank Nederland; Man. Cttee. K. VERBEEK, Dr. J. G. V. DE JONGH.

Nationale-Nederlanden N.V.: Pr. Beatrixlaan 15, The Hague, and Schiekade 130, Rotterdam; f. 1963; cap. p.u. 112.893m.; Chair. L. P. RUYS.

Nationale-Nederlanden Levensverzekering Maatschappij N.V. (National Life Insurance Co. Ltd.): Rotterdam, Schiekade 130; f. 1970; Chair. L. P. RUYS.

N.V. Assurantie Maatschappij De Nederlanden van 1845 (The Netherlands Insurance Co., est. 1845 Ltd.): The Hague, Pr. Beatrixlaan 15; f. 1845; Chair. L. P. RUYS.

Nationale-Nederlanden Schadeverzekering Maatschappij N.V. (General Insurance): The Hague, Pr. Beatrixlaan 15; f. 1970; Chair. L. P. RUYS.

Ago Verzekeringen (AGO Group): Head Office: Van Brienenhuis, Herengracht 182, Amsterdam, P.O.B. 571; f. 1968; life and general insurance, savings, etc.; Chair. Jhr. E. W. RÖELL; Chief Exec. Dr. J. A. BAKKER; Sec. R. H. BOLMAN.

Delta-Lloyd Verzekeringsgroep N.V.: Herengracht 475, Amsterdam, P.O.B. 1048; Dirs. P. ADRIAANSE, A. A. ANBEEK VAN DE MEIJDEN, G. W. VAN DER FELTZ, G. WALSTRA, G. ZOUTENDIJK.

Ennla N.V.: The Hague, 1 Churchillplein, P.O.B. 202; life and general; Man. Board H. GRIJNSSEN, A. W. DREYER, P. LEYER, J. EV. M. LIEFMANN, H. BUIFF.

NETHERLANDS

Hollandsche Sociëit van Levensverzekeringen N.V. (*Holland Life Insurance Soc. Ltd.*): Amsterdam, Herengracht 475, Post Box 1048; f. 1807; Man. Dir. J. L. ANDRÉ DE LA PORTE.

Mees & Hope Groep N.V.: Herengracht 548, Amsterdam; insurance consortium; Man. Dir. F. H. M. GRAPPERHAUS.

RVS Levensverzekering, N.V.: Westerstraat 3, Rotterdam 3002; f. 1838; life; Man. Dirs. J. VAN DEN BRINK, G. J. B. J. M. VAN HELLENBERG HUBAR, A. JONKER, L. A. OSTER, J. DE VRIES.

RVS Schadeverzekering N.V. (*Fire and Casualty Insurance*): Westerstraat 29, Rotterdam 3002; Man. Dirs. J. BRABER, A. JONKER.

"Tiel-Utrecht" Brandverzekering 1811 (*"Tiel-Utrecht" Fire Insurance Co.*): Utrecht, Kromme Nieuwe Gracht 72.82; f. 1811; cap. subs. 2,312,000 guilders; p.u. 1,088,000 guilders; gross premium receipts 13,712,058 guilders; res. fund 5,123,640 guilders; Dirs. Jhr. Dr. J. J. D. P.

Finance, Trade and Industry

REUCHLIN (Chair.), Dr. P. H. A. DRESSELHUYTS (Vice-Chair.), Dr. M. NIEMEIJER, H. G. VAN EVERDINGEN.

N.V. Levensverzekering Maatschappij "Utrecht" (*"Utrecht" Life Insurance Co.*): Utrecht, 10 Archimedeslaan; f. 1883; Sec. F. M. L. J. MEIJLINK.

ASSOCIATIONS

Actuariel Genootschap (*Society for Actuarial Science*): Amsterdam, P.O.B. 1000; f. 1888; Chair. J. VAN ROOIJEN; Sec. B. WAPSTRA; publ. *Het Verzekeringsarchief*.

Nederlandse Vereniging ter Bevordering van het Levensverzekeringwezen (*Dutch Life Insurance Association*): The Hague, Groot Hertoginnelaan 8; f. 1923; Chair. A. EIJKENAAR; Gen. Man. S. J. HALBERISMA; publ. *Welwezen, Het Verzekerings-Archief*.

Verzekeringskamer (*Chamber of Insurance*): Apeldoorn, John F. Kennedylaan 32; f. 1923; Pres. W. M. DE BRAUW, A.K.C.Z.N.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Nederlandse Organisatie voor de Internationale Kamer van Koophandel (*Netherlands National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce*): f. 1921; Pres. L. P. RUYS; Sec. D. A. E. STIGTER; The Hague, Prinses Beatrixlaan 5.

There are numerous Chambers of Commerce and Industry in the Netherlands. The most important are:

Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken voor Amsterdam (*Chamber of Commerce and Industry for Amsterdam*): Koningin Wilhelminaplein 13, Amsterdam 1017; f. 1811; Pres. E. G. STIJKEL; Gen. Sec. Dr. F. L. SCHIMSHIMER.

Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken voor Rotterdam (*Rotterdam Chamber of Commerce and Industry*): Exchange Building, Coolsingel 58; f. 1803; Pres. J. R. H. VAN SCHAIK; Sec. Gen. Dr. A. D. J. BRANTE-NAAR.

Kamer van Koophandel en Fabrieken voor 's-Gravenhage (*Chamber of Commerce and Industry of The Hague*): The Hague, Alexander Gogelweg 16; f. 1853; Pres. Dr. G. BROUWERS; Sec.-Gen. Dr. L. F. VAN DER ZEE.

TRADE ORGANIZATION

Nederlands Centrum voor Handelsbevordering (*Netherlands Council for Trade Promotion*): Spui 3, P.O.B. 10, 2501 CA The Hague.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Verbond van Nederlandse Ondernemingen (*Federation of Netherlands Industry*): The Hague, P.O.B. 2110, Prinses Beatrixlaan 5; f. 1968; covers industry, transport, finance, trade and fisheries; Pres. Dr. C. VAN VEEN; publ. *Onderneming* (weekly).

Nederlands Christelijk Werkgeversverbond (*Netherlands Association of Christian Employers*): The Hague, Scheveningseweg 52; f. 1970; Chair. Dr. J. DE WIT; membership 7,200; publ. *De Werkgever* (fortnightly).

Nederlandsche Maatschappij voor Nijverheid en Handel (*Netherlands Society for Industry and Commerce*): Haarlem, Florapark 11; P.O.B. 205; f. 1777; Chair. K. FIBBE; Sec.-Gen. M. TH. TEGELBERG; over 8,600 mems.; publ. *Maatschappijbelangen* (monthly).

Koninklijke Nederlandse Zuivelbond FNZ (*Royal Netherlands Dairy Fed.*): P.O.B. 29815, Van de Spiegelstraat 16, 2502 LV The Hague; f. 1900; a federation of 155 co-operative dairy factories and unions; Chair. Dr. R. ZIJLSTRA; Sec. W. M. DIJKSTRA; publ. *Zuivelzicht, Officieel orgaan van de Koninklijke Nederlandse Zuivelbond FNZ* (weekly).

Koninklijk Nederlandse Landbouw Comité (*Royal Netherlands Agricultural Board*): The Hague, Prins Mauritsplein 23; Chair. Ir. D. LUTEIJN; Sec. Dr. N. A. VAANDRAGER; membership 51,000; publ. *De Landbode*.

Nederlandse Tuinbouwraad (*Netherlands Horticultural Council*): The Hague, Schiefbaanstraat 29; f. 1908; Chair. R. TROOST; Sec. Ir. A. GROOT.

Nederlands Elektronica- en Radiogenootschap: P.O.B. 39, Leidschendam, The Hague; f. 1969.

TRADE UNIONS

Central Federations and affiliated unions are usually organized on a religious, political or economic basis.

The most important unions are those of the transport, metal, building and textile industries, and agriculture.

CENTRAL FEDERATIONS

Nederlands Verbond van Vakverenigingen (NVV) (*Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions*): Amsterdam, P.O.B. 8110; f. 1906; Pres. W. KOK; Vice-Pres. F. DRABBE; Gen. Sec. P. DAMMING; Treas. J. KAPPER; 700,000 mems.; publ. *De Vakbeweging* (The Trade Union Movement, weekly), *De Band* (fortnightly), *International Bulletin* (irregular, in English).

Fourteen affiliated unions, of which the principal are:

Algemene Bond van Ambtenaren (*Civil Servants*): Stadhouderslaan 9, The Hague; Pres. J. VAN DIJCK; Gen. Sec. J. V. D. PLOEG; 152,406 mems.

Algemene Bond van Onderwijzend Personeel (*Teachers*): Herengracht 56, Amsterdam; Pres. E. STEENBERGEN; Sec. R. VAN LEEUWEN; 32,034 mems.

Algemene Nederlandse Bond voor de Bouw- en Houtnijverheid (*Building and Wood Workers*): Houttuinlaan 3, Woerden; Pres. A. BUYS; Gen. Sec. R. B. VOULON; 99,034 mems.; publ. *De Bouwer*.

Agrarische en Voedings Bedrijfsbond (*Agricultural and Food Workers*): Goeman Borgesiuslaan 77, Utrecht; Pres. A. J. KUIPER; Sec. H. VAN KERK; 33,878 mems.

NVV Bond Mercurius, Bedrijfsbond voor de Handel, het Bank- en Verzekeringswezen en de Vrije Beroepen (*Shop Assistants, Administrative Workers, Commercial Travellers, etc.*): Plein 40-45 1, Amsterdam-Slotermeer; Pres. J. BROUWER; Gen. Sec. K. J. KOLHORN; 54,042 mems.

Algemene Nederlandse Grafische Bond (*Printing and Allied Trades*): Koninginneweg 20, Amsterdam-Z; Pres. H. J. VAN DER WERFF; Gen. Sec. J. SCHIPPER; 32,483 mems.

Nederlandse Politiebond (*Police*): Plein 40-45 5, Amsterdam-Slotermeer; Pres. A. K. MUD; Gen. Sec. S. J. BRANDSMA; 11,849 mems.

Industriebond NVV (*Metal, Electrical and Electronic Workers, General Factory Workers, Textile and Clothing Workers, etc.*): Plein 40-45 NR 1, P.O.B. 8107, NL-Amsterdam; f. 1972; Pres. A. GROENEVELT; First Vice-Pres. A. LOCHORN; Second Vice-Pres. C. DE HAY; 200,216 mems.

Vervoersbond NVV (*Railway, Tram, Inland Waterways, and Transport Workers*): Goeman Borgesiuslaan 77, Utrecht; Pres. S. BARENDREGT; Gen. Sec. J. DE VRIES; 49,772 mems.

Nederlands Katholiek Vakverbond (NKV) (*Catholic Trade Union Federation*): Amsterdam, P.O.B. 8003; f. 1909; affiliated to ICFTU; Chair. W. J. L. SPIT; Sec. H. VAN EEKERT; membership 400,000.

Principal affiliated unions:

Bouw-en Houtbond NKV (*Building*): Houttuinlaan 3, P.O.B. 510, Woerden; f. 1917; Pres. L. BROUWER; Sec.-Gen. P. VAN DER VEN; 90,000 mems.

Dienstenbond NKV (*Catholic Retail Staff*): Houttuinlaan 3, Woerden; f. 1963; Pres. P. M. A. BRULS; Sec. F. A. C. M. VAN DEN GOUW; 12,500 mems.; publ. *Dienstenbond* (fortnightly review).

Industriebond NKV (*Industrial Workers*): Oudenoord 14-16, Utrecht; Pres. P. SPIJKERS; Sec. S. TH. VAN BIJSTERVELD; 140,000 mems.

Ned. Kath. Bond van Overheidspersoneel (*Catholic Government personnel*): Mesdagstr. 118, The Hague; Pres. M. J. H. VAES; 51,174 mems.

Ned. Kath. Grafische Bond (*Printing*): P. C. Hoofstraat 172, Amsterdam; Pres. J. DOEZÉ.

Voedingsbond NKV (*Agriculture*): Goeman Borgesiuslaan 77, Utrecht; Pres. A. C. BASTIAANSEN; Sec. W. P. VAN SANTE.

Vervoersbond NKV (*Transport*): Goeman Borgesiuslaan 77, Utrecht; Pres. J. H. SCHROER; Sec. C. A. VAN DER WAARDEN; 25,000 mems.

Christelijk Nationaal Vakverbond in Nederland (CNV) (*Christian Nat. Fed. of Trade Unions in the Netherlands*): Utrecht, Ravellaan 1; f. 1909; Pres. J. LANSER; Gen. Sec. A. HORDIJK; 240,000 mems.; Protestant; publs. *De Gids* (fortnightly), *Evangelie en Maatschappij*. Fifteen affiliated unions, of which the principal are:

Christelijke Bedrijfsbond voor de Handel, het Bank- en Verzekeringswezen, de Administratieve Kantoren en de Vrije Beroepen (HBV) (*Civil Servants*): De Laïressestr. 129, Amsterdam-Z; f. 1897; Pres. P. M. DE WIT; Sec. D. W. VAN DER WINDT; 12,500 mems.; publ. *Beginnel en Bedrijf* (fortnightly).

Nederlandse Christelijke Grafische Bedrijfsbond (*Printing*): Valeriusplein 30, Amsterdam-Z; Pres. N. F. KRUIJFF; Sec. L. BLAAUW; 6,300 mems.

Hout- en Bouwbond CNV (*Wood and Building*): Kromme Nieuwe Gracht 22, Utrecht; Pres. D. VAN COMMENÉE; Sec. P. H. DE KLEUVER; 44,000 mems.

Industriebond CNV: Nijenoord 2, Utrecht; Pres. C. VAN DIJK; Sec. F. DE VRIES; 57,000 mems.

Nederlandse Christelijke Bond van Overheidspersoneel (*Government Personnel*): Bankplein 3, The Hague; Pres. H. WIERINGA; Sec. L. POST; 60,000 mems.

Algemene Christelijke Bond van Vervoerspersoneel (*Transport*): Kromme Nieuwe Gracht 50, Utrecht; f. 1903; Pres. J. J. DASSEL; Sec. W. H. HENDRIKS; 13,500 mems.

Nederlandse Centrale van Hoger Personeel (NCHP) (*Netherlands Federation of Managerial Personnel*): Godebaldkwartier 383, P.O.B. 2272, Utrecht; Pres. Dr. H. VAN DER SCHALIE; 130 affiliated organizations; publ. *L. & S. Magazine*.

CONSULTATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Stichting van de Arbeid (*Foundation of Labour*): The Hague; 60 Bezuidenhoutseweg; f. 1945; central organ of co-operation between employers and employees; 18 mems.; Joint Pres. C. VAN VEEN, W. KOK; Secs. Dr. P. S. PELS, H. P. ENGEL.

Sociaal-Economische Raad (*Social Economic Council*): The Hague, 60 Bezuidenhoutseweg; Tripartite advisory body f. 1950 to advise the Government on social and economic problems; 45 members, of which 15 belong to the Netherlands trade union federations, 15 belong to the employers' organizations, and 15 independent experts in social and economic affairs; Pres. J. W. DE POUS, M.A.

INTERNATIONAL FAIR

Koninklijke Nederlandse Jaarbeurs (Int.) (*Royal Netherlands Industries Fair*): Utrecht; f. 1916; organizers of annual Utrecht Spring Fair and Autumn Fair (consumer goods) and of numerous specialized trade fairs; Man. Dir. J. H. D. VAN DER KWAST.

TOURISM

Stichting Nederlands National Bureau voor Toerisme (*Netherlands National Tourist Office*): The Hague, Bezuidenhoutseweg 2, P.O.B. 90415; f. 1969; Dir.-Gen. J. N. STRIJKERS.

EUROPEAN BRANCHES

Austria: Stubenbastei 12, A1010 Vienna.
Belgium and Luxembourg: Cantersteen 16, Central Station, Brussels 1000.
France: 91 rue de Richelieu, Paris 2e.
Germany (Federal Republic): 5 Cologne, Schildergasse 84; 1 Berlin 12, 39th Schlüterstrasse.
Great Britain and Ireland: 143 New Bond St., London, W1Y 0QS.
Spain: P.O.B. 8101, Madrid 8.
Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland: Kungsgatan 29 VI, Stockholm III 56.
Switzerland: 8001 Zürich, Uraniastrasse 20.
There are also offices in Johannesburg, New York, San Francisco, Sydney, Toronto and Tokyo.

Koninklijke Nederlandse Toeristenbond ANWB: The Hague, Wassenaarseweg 220; f. 1883; 1,843,184 mems.; Dir. Gen. A. BLANKERT.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Culture, Recreation and Social Welfare: 370 Steenvoordelaan, Rijswijk, near The Hague; Minister MATILDE H. M. F. GARDENIERS-BERENDSEN.

Nederlands Impresariaat: P.O.B. 5253, Amsterdam; government subsidized foundation; organizes concerts and other performances.

Council of the Arts (*Raad voor de Kunst*): R. J. Schimelpennincklaan 3, The Hague; advises the Minister of Culture, Recreation and Social Welfare in all fields of the arts.

NATIONAL THEATRES

Publiektheater: Marnixstraat 427, Amsterdam.

De Haagse Comedie: Schouwburgstraat 8, The Hague; f. 1947; Man. CARL VAN DER PLAS.

Koninklijke Schouwburg (*Royal Theatre*): Korte Voorhout 3, The Hague; used notably by De Haagse Comedie company.

OPERA AND BALLET

De Nederlandse Operastichting (*Netherlands Opera Foundation*): Stadsschouwburg, Amsterdam; f. 1965; Dir. HANS DE ROO; publ. *Opera* (monthly).

Het Nationale Ballet: Marnixstraat 427, Amsterdam; f. 1961; Artistic Dir. R. VAN DANTZIG; Administrative Dir. A. L. GERRITSEN.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Concertgebouworkest: Jacob Obrechtstraat 51, Amsterdam; Principal Conductor BERNARD HAITINK.

Residentie-Orkest: Statenlaan 28, The Hague; Principal Conductor FERDINAND LEITNER.

Rotterdams Philharmonisch Orkest: c/o De Doelen, Kruisstraat 2, Rotterdam-3002; f. 1918; Conductor EDO DE WAART; Gen. Man. Dr. J. OOSTERLEE.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Wetenschappelijke Raad voor de Kernenergie (*Scientific Council for Nuclear Affairs*): Duinweg 24, P.O.B. 5086, The Hague; f. 1962; to advise state and private institutions on nuclear research; Chair, Prof. Dr. H. G. VAN BUEREN; Deputy Chair, Prof. Ir. D. G. H. LATZKO.

Industrial Council for Nuclear Energy: Bezuidenhoutseweg 95, The Hague; to advise the ministers on the industrial application of nuclear energy and ionizing radiation; Pres. H. W. BLOEMERS.

The first nuclear power plant, a 54 MW boiling-water reactor, at Dodeward (nr. Nijmegen), was brought into operation at the end of 1968. A second power plant at Borssele (near Flushing), with a 477 MW pressurized water reactor, came into full operation in autumn 1973.

Interdepartmental Committee on Nuclear Energy: c/o Ministry of Economic Affairs, Directorate of Nuclear Energy, Bezuidenhoutseweg 95, The Hague; f. 1964; interdepartmental preparation of the policy of various ministries as to measures to be taken towards peaceful uses of nuclear energy; members: representatives of most ministries.

Stichting voor Fundamenteel Onderzoek der Materie (FOM) (*Foundation for Fundamental Research on Matter*): Lucasbolwerk 4, Utrecht; Dir. Dr. A. A. BOUMANS.

In the FOM Institute for Atomic and Molecular Physics at Amsterdam work on fundamental atomic physics with

ion beams is carried out. The FOM Institute for Plasma Physics at Jutphaas (Utrecht) is a centre for thermonuclear research, established 1959. FOM organizes and finances research on nuclear physics, atomic physics, metals, molecular physics, solid state physics, high energy physics, and plasma physics at the Universities in the Netherlands. A National Institute for Nuclear and High Energy Physics is being established.

Stichting Instituut voor Kernfysisch Onderzoek (*Foundation Institute for Nuclear Physics Research*): Ooster Ringdijk 18, Amsterdam; Man. Dir. Dr. J. SCHUTTEN; Scientific Dir. Prof. Dr. A. H. WAPSTRA.

A 300 MeV linear electron accelerator will be completed in 1979. Both the Institute and FOM (above) also undertake radioisotope research.

Nederlandsche Centrale Organisatie voor Toegepast-Natuurwetenschappelijk Onderzoek (TNO) (*Central Organization for Applied Scientific Research in the Netherlands*): Head Office, Juliana van Stolberglaan 148, P.O.B. 297, The Hague; 4,920 employees; Chair, Dr. L. B. J. STUYT.

Nijverheidsorganisatie TNO (*Organization for Industrial Research TNO*): Head Office, Juliana van Stolberglaan 148, P.O.B. 297, The Hague; Groups 22 institutes and one project group; Chair, Prof. Dr. Ir. J. C. VLUGTER.

NETHERLANDS

The Project Group for Nuclear Energy TNO, Lian van Westenenk, 501, P.O.B. 370, Apeldoorn-Zuid, coordinates the research and development activities within TNO in the nuclear field; Dir. Ir. A. R. Brauns.

Focus is on high temperature technology in the frame of development of large components for sodium-cooled fast reactors (in co-operation with the industrial consortium Neraatom).

Main activities are:

Materials research and development (mechanical and corrosion properties of structural materials, bearing facing materials):

strength, safety and reliability (development of calculational methods including fatigue, creep and plasticity effects);

heat transfer and fluid flow (including stability, vibrations in tube bundles):

remote repair methods development;

bearing, vibration and sealing problems of long shafts.

Under contract from the Government, operation of a 50 MW sodium component test facility.

Atomic Energy, University

Association Euratom—ITAL (*Institute for Atomic Sciences in Agriculture*): Keizerbergweg 6, Wageningen; T. 1057, 110 mems.; Dir. Dr. Ir. J. Stegman, Tech. Dir. Dr. W. E. Oosterhout, Scientific Dir. Dr. A. Risgaard.

Irradiation facilities include a 100-kW reactor especially designed for agricultural research, a 1.7 MeV electron generator, gamma sources of 300 and 3,000 Curie Cs-137, X-ray machine.

There is a pilot plant for feedstock distillation with a primary source of 250,000 Cubic Cords.

Netherlands Energy Research Foundation ECN, P.O. Box
Reactor Centrum Nederland B.N. Head office: 110
Scheveningseweg, The Hague; Research center: A
Westerduinweg, Petten (NH), T. 1968, Chair Dr. Ir.
H. Hoog; Financial Dir. Dr. R. W. R. Jansz, Scientific
Dir./Prof. Dr. J. A. G. Grootenboer, Technical Dir. Dr.
J. P. M. Smeets.

In August 1976 the foundation changed its name to ECN and broadened its scope from research on the release of nuclear energy to research concerned with the whole field of energy supply.

UNIVERSITIES

Universiteit van Amsterdam (University of Amsterdam):
Amsterdam; 285 professors, 10,927 students

Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam (Erasmus University of Rotterdam): Rotterdam: 7,500 students.

Vrije Universiteit (*Free University*): Amsterdam: c. 640 teachers, c. 12,000 students.

Rijksuniversiteit te Groningen (*State University of Groningen*): Groningen; 415 teachers, 15,000 students.

Katholieke Universiteit te Nijmegen (*Catholic University of Nijmegen*) Nijmegen; c. 500 teachers, c. 15,000 students

Landbouwhogeschool (State Agricultural University): Wageningen; 140 teachers, 5,300 students

Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden (State University of Leiden):
Hagueburg: 1,200 teachers, c. 13,000 students.

Rijksuniversiteit Limburg (State University of Limburg)
Limburg, c. 65 teachers, 210 students

Rijksuniversiteit te Utrecht (State University of Utrecht,
Utrecht, 216 professeurs, 15,000 students)

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITIES

Technische Hogeschool te Delft (Technical University of Delft) Delft, 132 prof. van der Lugt

Technische Hogeschool te Eindhoven (Technical University
of Eindhoven) 123 Professor, 1234567890

Technische Hogeschool Twente (Technical University of Twente); Enschede; 16 students

COLLEGES

[illegible]

Institute of Social Studies: The Hague, 22 September 1947

Stichting Nijenrode Instituut voor Bedrijfskunde, Nijenrode
 Trade School of Business, Nijmegen, The Netherlands, 65
 Institute, 1981/1982

Hogeschool te Tilburg - Universiteit - Tilburg - Tilburg -
Tilburg - Tilburg - Tilburg - Tilburg - Tilburg - Tilburg -

Theologische Hogeschool van de Gereformeerde Kerken
theological school of the Reformed Churches

NORWAY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Norway forms the western part of Scandinavia in Northern Europe, bordered to the East by Sweden and, within the Arctic Circle, by Finland and the U.S.S.R. A long, indented coast faces the Atlantic. Climate is temperate on the west coast but colder inland. There are two forms of the Norwegian language, which are officially recognized as equal. About 80 per cent of children in schools learn the older form *Bokmål* as their principal language, whereas only 20 per cent learn the newer form *Landsmål* (Neo-Norwegian). The Evangelical Lutheran Church is the established religion. The national flag (proportions 11 by 8) has a dark blue cross, bordered with white, on a red field, the upright of the cross being left of centre. The capital is Oslo.

Recent History

Norway was a founder member of the United Nations in 1945 and the country's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Trygve Lie, was elected as the first UN Secretary-General. Norway abandoned its traditional policy of neutrality and isolationism and joined NATO in 1949. It was also a founder member of the Nordic Council in 1952. In 1957 King Haakon VII died after a reign of 52 years and was succeeded by his son, Olav V. Norway continued its policy of promoting international co-operation, and was a founder member of EFTA in 1960.

Norwegian political life was for a long time fairly stable. With only one month's interruption, the Labour Party formed the Government from 1935 to 1965. The 1965 elections resulted in the formation of a non-socialist coalition Government under Per Borten, which lasted until March 1971. The Labour Government led by Trygve Bratelli which then came to power resigned in October 1972, after its Treaty of Accession to the EEC was defeated in a referendum. A minority coalition of Liberals and the Centre and Christian People's Parties formed a Government with Lars Korvald as Prime Minister, but the general election of September 1973 resulted in a major redistribution of political power. The Labour Party had been split over EEC entry and lost many seats to the left-wing Socialist Electoral League; the Liberals also lost heavily because of the defection of the New People's Party; and four seats were won by a new Poujadist movement, Anders Lange's Party. In October 1973 Trygve Bratelli formed a minority Labour Government, dependent on the support of the Socialist Electoral League (from 1975 the Socialist Left Party), which gave it a majority of one vote in the *Storting* over the non-socialist parties. The Government also obtained support from the centre and right-wing parties for its policies of lower taxes and controlled, gradual economic development. In January 1976 Prime Minister Bratelli resigned and was succeeded by the Labour Party's Parliamentary leader, Odvar Nordli. In September 1977, Nordli called a general election which was strongly contested by the Conservatives, the Centre Party and the Christian Democrats. After several recounts, the final results gave the Labour Party and the Socialist Left Party an aggregate majority of one seat, enabling the minority Labour Government to continue in office.

Government

Norway is a constitutional monarchy, headed by an hereditary King. Legislative power is held by the unicameral Parliament (*Storting*), with 155 members elected for four years by universal adult suffrage, using proportional representation. The members choose one-quarter of their number to form the *Lagting* (upper house), the remainder forming the *Odelsting* (lower house). Executive power is nominally held by the King but is exercised by the State Council (Council of Ministers), led by the Prime Minister. The Council is appointed by the King in accordance with the will of the *Storting*, to which the Council is responsible. Norway comprises 19 counties (*fylker*).

Defence

Norway is a full member of NATO. Out of a total budget of 99,286 million kroner for 1978, 6,848 million kroner is allocated to defence. Every male is liable for national service from the age of 20 to 45. At 20 he does twelve months' service in the army, or fifteen months in the navy or air force. He is then called back periodically for refresher training. The total strength of the armed forces in 1977 was 39,000, including 25,000 conscripts, army 20,000, navy 9,000, and air force 10,000. There is also a mobilization reserve of 120,000 and a Home Guard of 80,000.

Economic Affairs

The geographic structure and climate of Norway make farming difficult. Less than 3 per cent of the land surface is cultivated and the Norwegians have naturally turned to the sea for a living. Their merchant fleet is one of the largest and most modern in the world. The great majority of ships are not home-based, but are totally engaged in foreign trading. Norway's fishermen take 5 per cent of the world's catch, and fish is a major export.

For a long while industry, which is protected and subsidized by the Government, was based on local raw materials such as iron ore, timber and fish. Since 1900 hydro-electric power has been utilized to expand industry rapidly and aluminium has now become a valuable export. Ship-building, engineering and electro-technical industries are also important.

In the late 1960s reserves of petroleum and natural gas were discovered in the Norwegian sector of the North Sea. The Government set up a state oil company to exploit these resources in partnership with foreign oil companies, and three major fields, Frigg, Ekofisk and Statfjord, are now under development. In late 1975 Norway began exporting crude petroleum on a large scale. It has been government policy to hold back development of offshore finds, to avoid imposing undue strains on the economy. The search for oil and gas in the waters above the 62nd parallel was postponed in May 1977, following a blowout in the Ekofisk field in April.

The G.D.P. increased by 3.3 per cent in 1975 and by a further 5.3 per cent in 1976, aided by a number of measures, implemented in 1975, which were specifically directed towards expansion of the economy. These anti-recession measures led to a rise in the current deficit on the balance of payments, which increased from 13,000 million kroner

in 1975 to 20,000 million kroner in 1976. This was partly due to the increase in the net debt of oil companies, as Norway had been borrowing abroad against future oil income. However, oil exports have begun to narrow the deficit; in 1976 they contributed 18.6 per cent of export earnings and during the first five months of 1977 earnings from oil were four times higher than in the same period in 1976.

In 1975, for the first time in twenty years, the shipping industry ran into financial difficulties and a number of shipowners asked for government assistance. In October 1975 a guarantee institute was established to provide loans to shipping companies which might otherwise be sold. In March 1977 the *Storting* approved a 1,125,000 million kroner aid scheme for the shipbuilding industry. This helped in maintaining levels of production and employment in 1977.

In April 1976 the first ever four-sided wage settlement was agreed by the Government, unions, employers and farmers. Low wage increases were to be offset by tax reductions, price freezes and reductions in employers' social security contributions. The 1977 budget included large increases in old age pensions and cuts in direct taxes. These were to be partly offset by a rise in public service charges. In June 1976 the Government reintroduced a bank rate, in a move to slow down bank lending and reduce liquidity. In April 1977 a comprehensive incomes policy was introduced, which affected about 300,000 workers, along with tax concessions and an extension of food subsidies. The 1978 budget aimed to hold down production costs, maintain high employment and limit consumer spending. It also included measures worth 410 million kroner to aid Norwegian industry, whose competitiveness was affected by two devaluations of the krone, in April and August 1977.

Two of Norway's most important trade partners, Federal Germany and the United Kingdom, are now in the EEC. Following the popular decision not to join, the Government negotiated a free trade agreement with the EEC in 1973, gaining trade advantages for Norway's major exports, particularly fish, aluminium, paper and steel.

In May 1977, Norway cut the fish quotas of EEC boats by 33 per cent in the economic zone north of the 62nd parallel. In October the U.S.S.R. and Norway agreed on fish quotas in the Barents Sea for 1978. Discussions were to be held in December 1977, to decide on fishing limits, as both countries have claimed exclusive economic zones within 200 nautical miles (370 km.) of their coastlines.

Transport and Communications

The Norwegian State Railways have a total length of 4,241 km., more than half of which is electrified. In 1976 Norway had 77,117 km. of roads, 24,897 km. of which are main roads. In 1976 the Norwegian merchant fleet numbered 2,042 ships, totalling over 27 million gross tons. Norwegian Airlines has a two-sevenths share in the Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS).

Social Welfare

A compulsory National Pension Scheme came into force in January 1967, and covers old age, disability, widows, widowers, children and rehabilitation. Existing health insurance and other compensation schemes will be incorporated. Financed by premiums from those covered,

employers' contributions and grants from local and central government, the Scheme provides a basic pension, irrespective of former income, as well as an additional pension calculated on previous earnings. The *Trygderetten*, an organization with a function similar to that of the *Ombudsman*, deals with complaints concerning state insurance and pension schemes.

Education

Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 16. Elementary education is divided into a 6-year lower stage (*barneskolen*) and a 3 year upper stage (*ungdomsskolen*). A pupil may then transfer to an upper secondary school for a course which may last from 1 to 3 years. Upon completion of a 3 year course, a pupil may then seek admission to one of the four universities and 10 colleges of university standing. A broader system of higher professional education is being organized on a regional basis. Since 1969 10 regional colleges (*distriktshøgskole*) have been established.

Tourism

Norway is a popular resort for tourists who prefer holidays in rugged, peaceful surroundings. It is also a centre for winter sports. Receipts from tourism in 1976 amounted to 2,163 million kroner.

Visitors entering Norway from Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden do not require a passport.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, the Gambia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, the Republic of Korea, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom and dependencies, the U.S.A., Uruguay, the Vatican City, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Sport

Skiing originated in Norway and remains the most popular sport, closely followed by ice skating. Football is also popular. There is little professional sport.

Public Holidays

1978: March 23rd (Maundy Thursday), March 24th (Good Friday), March 27th (Easter Monday), May 1st (May Day), May 5th (Ascension Day), May 15th (Whit Monday), May 17th (Constitution Day), December 25th and 26th (Christmas).

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 ore = 1 Norwegian krone.

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 9.70 kroner;

U.S. \$1 = 5.47 kroner.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. kilometres)		POPULATION (January 1st, 1977)
Norway	Svalbard (Spitzbergen)	Norway and Svalbard
323,886	62,049	4,035,202

POPULATION BY COUNTY
(January 1st, 1977)

Østfold	229,444
Akershus	357,866
Oslo	462,497
Hedmark	184,206
Oppland	178,549
Buskerud	211,343
Vestfold	183,365
Telemark	160,096
Aust-Agder	87,076
Vest-Agder	132,877
Rogaland	291,065
Hordaland	388,048
Sogn og Fjordane	103,682
Møre og Romsdal	233,049
Sør-Trøndelag	242,416
Nord-Trøndelag	123,317
Nordland	242,723
Troms	144,276
Finnmark	79,307
TOTAL	4,035,202

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (January 1st, 1977)

Oslo (capital)	462,497	Stavanger	87,360
Bergen	212,755	Kristiansand	60,037
Trondheim	135,558	Drammen	50,821

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS
(per '000)

	BIRTH RATE	MARRIAGE RATE	DEATH RATE
1970	16.6	7.6	10.0
1971	16.8	7.6	10.0
1972	16.3	7.3	10.0
1973	15.5	7.1	10.1
1974	15.0	6.9	9.9
1975	14.1	6.5	10.0
1976	13.3	6.3	10.0

EMPLOYMENT

	1976
Agriculture and forestry	150,000
Fishing and whaling	18,000
Mining, quarrying and manufacturing	426,000
Construction, electricity and water supply	167,000
Commerce and finance	307,000
Water transport	55,000
Other transport	106,000
Government and business services	433,000
Personal services	66,000
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,789,000

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

	IMMIGRANTS				EMIGRANTS			
	U.S.A.	Canada	Australia	Total*	U.S.A.	Canada	Australia	Total*
1973	3,123	414	279	6,907	1,832	333	208	4,008
1974	3,026	338	222	7,633	1,996	361	227	4,568
1975	2,829	330	278	7,724	2,081	389	176	4,797
1976	2,754	317	250	7,546	2,035	291	133	4,622

* Including others.

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (1976)

	ARABLE LAND	PERMANENT GRASS AND PASTURE	WOOD AND FOREST	OTHER LAND*
Thousand hectares	795	101	8,330	27,793
Percentage	2.1	0.3	22.5	75.1

* Including Svalbard and Jan Mayen.

CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			YIELD (metric tons per hectare)		
	1974	1975	1976*	1974	1975	1976*	1974	1975	1976*
Wheat	14	16	20	62	48	65	4.4	3.1	3.2
Rye	3	1	2	11	4	7	3.9	3.0	3.0
Barley	170	180	173	649	445	486	3.8	2.5	2.8
Oats	103	103	102	404	259	287	3.9	2.5	2.8
Potatoes	30	25	28	847	435	484	28.5	17.5	18.7

* Refers to holdings with at least 0.5 of a hectare of agricultural area in use.

LIVESTOCK
(^{'000})

	1974	1975	1976
Horses	24	22	22
Cattle	955	915	921
Sheep	1,632	1,639	1,667
Goats	70	69	68
Pigs	747	669	698

LIVESTOCK PRODUCE
(^{'000} metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976*
Milk	1,724.6	1,745.4	1,801.4
Butter	19.0	19.5	22.7
Cheese	57.7	60.9	60.0
Eggs	40.1	37.7	37.1
Horse Meat	0.7	0.9	0.8
Beef and Veal	67.8	67.6	63.0
Mutton and Lamb	16.5	16.5	16.5
Goat and Kid	0.3	0.3	0.3
Pork	78.8	77.6	76.5

* Preliminary figures.

FORESTRY
(1967)

	CONIFEROUS	BROAD-LEAVED	TOTAL
Productive Forest (hectares)	5,226,300	1,216,200	6,482,500
Percentage	81.24	18.76	100
Roundwood Cut (cubic metres)*	8,309,000	667,000	8,976,000

* 1976 figures.

SEA FISHING*
(Norway, Svalbard and Jan Mayen)

	WEIGHT (^{'000} metric tons)			VALUE (million kroner)		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976†
Capelin	1,030.2	980.2	1,950.0	347.8	272.7	630.0
Atlantic cod	233.8	235.9	269.0	695.1	645.9	875.8
Haddock	54.7	45.0	35.8	135.4	100.6	92.5
Saithe (Coalfish)	121.9	100.5	110.9	178.9	130.1	180.1
Norway pout	258.6	308.8	206.7	108.2	90.8	71.1
Horse mackerel	79.7	11.1	5.0	26.4	2.6	2.9
Atlantic herring	76.1	40.2	36.6	77.0	59.1	53.0
Atlantic mackerel	287.8	243.4	211.7	202.0	163.6	162.6
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,397.9	2,305.5	3,133.3	2,250.4	1,958.9	2,599.9

* Figures refer to quantities landed (sometimes less than live weight), excluding subsistence catches and fish-farming production.

† Provisional figures.

MINING

		1972	1973	1974	1975
Hard coal*	^{'000} metric tons	473	412	461	422
Crude petroleum	" " "	1,626	1,577	1,706	9,276
Iron ore†	" " "	2,517	2,584	2,525	2,662
Iron pyrites (unroasted)	" " "	804	788	659	475
Copper concentrates†	metric tons	26,007	29,947	24,120	28,115
Lead concentrates†	" "	3,429	3,335	3,376	3,229
Molybdenum concentrates†	" "	315	113	n.a.	n.a.
Zinc concentrates†	" "	14,613	19,249	22,036	24,004

Vanadium: 1,030 metric tons (metal content) in 1975 (estimate by the U.S. Bureau of Mines).

* Production from Norwegian-operated mines in Svalbard (Spitzbergen).

† Figures refer to the metal content of ores and concentrates.

INDUSTRY

(gross production, million kroner, large establishments only)

	1973	1974	1975
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	15,470.3	17,852.0	19,110.9
Textiles	1,593.7	1,834.4	1,832.5
Footwear and Clothing	1,324.4	1,380.5	1,407.5
Wood and Cork	3,963.4	4,942.8	5,598.9
Paper and Paper Products	5,034.3	7,331.3	7,082.4
Chemicals, Petroleum and Coal	7,199.9	10,331.9	12,002.6
Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	1,989.0	2,525.2	2,875.9
Basic Metals	7,621.3	10,410.4	10,640.9
Metal Products	3,231.7	4,181.2	4,726.4
Machinery	3,626.1	5,349.4	9,747.0
Machinery (Electrical)	3,324.3	4,435.9	4,719.0
Transport Equipment	8,205.1	9,889.6	11,812.0
Electric Power	4,680.0	6,697.0*	7,564.0
Gas	11.4	11.3	12.8

* Definition revised.

FINANCE

100 øre = 1 Norwegian krone.

Coins: 5, 10, 25 and 50 øre; 1 and 5 kroner.

Notes: 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 kroner.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling = 9.70 kroner; U.S. \$1 = 5.47 kroner.

100 Norwegian kroner = £10.31 = \$18.29.

Note: Between September 1949 and August 1971 the par value of the krone was 14 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = 7.143 kroner). From December 1971 to February 1973 the central exchange rate was \$1 = 6.645 kroner (1 krone = 15.05 U.S. cents). In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1 = 17.143 kroner from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1 = 17.316 kroner from December 1971 to June 1972. Since March 1973 the Norwegian krone has been allowed to "float" against the U.S. dollar and sterling. The average exchange rate (kroner per U.S. dollar) was: 5.7658 in 1973; 5.5397 in 1974; 5.2269 in 1975; 5.4565 in 1976.

BUDGET ESTIMATE 1978

(million kroner)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income and Property Tax	7,980	Defence	7,013
Customs and Excise	370	Social Services	11,680
Purchase Tax	23,600	Church and Education	8,099
Tax on Alcohol	2,505	Communications	8,883
Tobacco Tax	930	Aid to Developing Countries	2,202
TOTAL (incl. other items)	55,062	TOTAL (incl. other items)	70,845

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million kroner)

	1974*	1975*	1976*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	114,928	131,105	151,024
Income from abroad	-1,847	-1,902	-2,997
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	113,081	129,203	148,027
Less depreciation	18,827	21,056	24,616
NET NATIONAL INCOME	94,254	108,147	123,411
Taxes less subsidies	15,231	17,132	19,787
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	109,485	125,279	143,198
Depreciation allowances	18,827	21,056	24,616
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	128,312	146,335	167,814
Balance of imports and exports of goods and services	3,687	9,850	16,165
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	131,999	156,185	183,979
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	68,643	81,153	93,972
Government consumption expenditure	20,889	25,128	29,137
Fixed capital formation	39,840	50,766	62,026

* Provisional.

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES

(1974=100)

	1972	1973	1975	1976
Food	86	92	115	127
Heating	81	86	114	125
Clothing and Footwear	83	91	107	115
Miscellaneous	85	91	112	122
Rent	88	94	106	112
AVERAGE	85.1	91.4	111.7	121.9

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(million kroner—at December 31st)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Gold Fund	235	235	235	235
Notes and Coin in Circulation	9,943	11,314	12,969	14,850
of which:				
Notes	9,536	10,866	12,456	14,275
Coin	407	448	513	575

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million kroner)

	1975			1976		
	Debit	Credit	Balance	Debit	Credit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	54,356	38,115	-16,241	64,608	43,608	-21,000
Non-factor services	17,655	24,046	6,391	20,850	25,685	4,835
Factor income	3,693	1,791	-1,902	4,755	1,758	-2,997
Total	75,704	63,952	-11,752	90,213	71,051	-19,162
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>	1,354	526	-828	1,612	529	-1,083
CURRENT BALANCE	77,058	64,478	-12,580	91,825	71,580	-20,245

AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
('000 kroner)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<i>Bilateral Aid:</i>						
Technical assistance	39,941	54,747	47,572	75,845	84,337	121,256
Project aid	40,278	45,796	68,503	70,074	173,456	147,625
Programme aid	45,212	99,839	106,827	256,742	272,917	312,721
<i>Multilateral Aid:</i>						
Contributions to international organiza- tions	153,928	202,502	237,635	300,140	392,400	566,597
Humanitarian relief work	13,301	15,556	23,962	19,553	34,086	43,094
Total Governmental Aid	292,660	418,440	484,499	722,354	957,196	1,191,320

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS
(million kroner—at December 31st)

	1972	1973	1974	1975*
Norwegian Holdings of Foreign Assets	1,400	1,574	1,748	2,032
<i>of which:</i>				
U.S.A.	255	288	237	287
United Kingdom	152	240	247	313
Sweden	66	85	102	93
Canada	308	309	314	330
Foreign Holdings of Norwegian Assets	1,763	1,835	1,933	2,137
<i>of which:</i>				
U.S.A.	462	436	446	501
United Kingdom	283	304	309	289
Switzerland	195	217	245	278

* Provisional figures.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million kroner)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports c.i.f. . . .	21,011	26,443	28,715	28,808	36,041	46,556	50,545	60,533
Exports f.o.b. . . .	15,741	17,549	18,003	21,625	27,085	34,732	37,922	43,330

* Including all ships bought and sold but excluding trade in gold coins, monetary gold and parcel post of minor value. Also excluded are imports and exports of military supplies under military defence agreements. From October 1975 figures include crude petroleum exported by pipeline to the United Kingdom and later re-imported.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million kroner)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1973	1974	1975	1976
Food and live animals	2,416.2	2,952.7	2,792.0	3,511.8
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	2,937.0	4,038.2	3,941.1	3,704.2
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	1,299.5	1,603.4	1,454.2	1,547.1
Non-ferrous ores and concentrates	1,262.8	1,528.0	1,337.2	1,426.2
Nickel ores and concentrates	1,002.2	1,117.5	877.2	916.7
Nickel matte, speiss, etc.	1,001.9	1,117.5	877.2	916.6
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	2,812.7	5,720.3	4,968.9	6,759.8
Petroleum and petroleum products	2,573.7	5,342.7	4,517.3	6,274.1
Crude and partly refined petroleum	1,148.6	2,950.9	2,663.9	4,210.1
Petroleum products	1,425.1	2,391.8	1,853.4	2,064.0
Chemicals	2,811.4	4,015.5	3,852.8	4,456.6
Chemical elements and compounds	1,129.5	1,632.6	1,526.3	1,757.5
Plastic materials, etc.	665.8	1,043.6	886.5	1,120.5
Basic manufactures	6,505.0	9,245.3	9,744.3	10,134.3
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	1,303.5	1,553.3	1,500.6	1,699.1
Iron and steel	1,936.2	3,267.2	3,228.7	2,765.3
Universals, plates and sheets	904.3	1,509.0	1,252.8	1,208.4
Tubes, pipes and fittings	334.7	671.6	1,020.9	676.8
Non-ferrous metals	723.0	1,080.3	842.0	970.1
Other metal manufactures	946.3	1,346.8	1,955.7	2,095.7
Machinery and transport equipment	14,567.5	15,760.6	19,690.8	25,252.5
Non-electric machinery	3,639.9	4,982.7	6,338.6	7,380.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	2,182.3	2,832.7	3,449.6	4,054.9
Transport equipment	8,745.2	7,945.2	9,902.7	13,816.7
Road motor vehicles and parts	1,670.3	1,863.8	2,661.4	3,346.2
Passenger cars (excl. buses).	994.4	1,068.5	1,552.4	2,100.2
Ships and boats	6,701.2	5,483.1	6,737.7	9,810.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,490.8	4,195.2	4,966.4	6,119.5
Clothing (excl. footwear)	1,185.3	1,374.9	1,663.0	2,054.5
TOTAL (incl. others)	36,040.5	46,555.7	50,544.8	60,532.9

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1973	1974	1975	1976
Food and live animals	3,242.6	3,280.3	3,013.0	3,783.7
Fish and fish preparations	1,918.5	2,064.7	2,073.5	2,550.4
Fresh and simply preserved fish	1,488.6	1,630.9	1,706.7	2,089.7
Animal feeding stuffs (excl. cereals)	994.0	865.2	560.7	825.1
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	2,372.8	3,056.2	2,665.5	3,037.4
Pulp and waste paper	855.9	1,318.4	1,052.5	1,129.9
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	810.5	2,218.7	5,050.9	8,370.9
Petroleum and petroleum products	638.4	1,832.4	4,785.0	8,063.8
Crude and partly refined petroleum	237.5	844.7	3,568.1	6,716.5
Petroleum products	400.9	987.7	1,216.9	1,347.3
Chemicals	1,860.7	2,836.8	2,784.3	2,780.6
Chemical elements and compounds	582.3	954.7	866.8	866.9
Manufactured fertilizers	549.0	845.9	973.9	759.6
Basic manufactures	8,571.5	11,204.6	10,284.7	11,834.8
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	1,481.5	2,305.7	1,930.8	2,087.9
Paper and paperboard	1,410.0	2,177.8	1,805.4	1,963.5
Printing and writing paper in bulk (incl. newsprint)	779.1	1,190.1	1,068.1	1,106.1
Iron and steel	1,743.7	2,598.5	2,808.5	2,830.5
Pig iron, spiegeleisen, sponge iron, etc.	982.7	1,706.3	1,867.5	1,842.6
Ferro-alloys	912.2	1,615.0	1,756.5	1,753.7
Non-ferrous metals	3,757.0	4,483.3	3,455.5	4,786.6
Nickel and nickel alloys	832.6	925.1	695.4	920.8
Unwrought nickel and alloys	832.5	924.3	694.1	920.5
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	2,120.8	2,539.1	2,098.9	2,907.3
Unwrought aluminium and alloys	1,833.0	2,269.0	1,853.2	2,530.2
Other metal manufactures	584.8	692.6	963.0	922.9
Machinery and transport equipment	8,462.4	10,170.2	12,290.8	11,383.1
Non-electric machinery	1,475.4	1,849.9	2,378.9	2,515.3
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	1,147.2	1,551.1	1,637.5	1,643.5
Transport equipment	5,839.7	6,769.3	8,274.4	7,224.3
Ships and boats	5,564.6	6,333.2	7,910.6	6,817.8
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,102.9	1,260.7	1,233.4	1,418.3
TOTAL (incl. others)	27,085.3	34,731.7	37,922.3	43,330.3

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(million kroner)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1974	1975	1976	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1974	1975	1976
Austria	504.8	585.2	721.6	Belgium/Luxembourg	673.0	734.9	650.2
Belgium/Luxembourg	1,311.1	1,309.0	1,518.5	China, People's Rep.	370.0	566.6	101.6
Brazil	528.6	544.2	558.5	Denmark	2,822.2	2,745.2	3,057.2
Canada	1,315.6	975.9	1,105.8	Finland	1,042.3	1,037.9	932.6
Denmark	2,631.1	2,934.1	3,341.4	France	1,164.2	1,371.5	1,098.5
Finland	993.2	1,461.2	1,368.3	Germany, Fed. Rep.	3,636.1	3,727.2	4,122.1
France	1,444.9	1,897.8	2,218.8	Greece	580.5	490.1	396.6
Germany, Fed. Rep.	6,696.5	7,920.0	9,381.3	Italy	850.0	589.3	755.2
Iran	873.2	953.5	1,748.1	Liberia	958.2	1,278.1	1,799.3
Italy	721.4	784.9	1,024.3	Netherlands	1,301.3	1,266.1	1,563.8
Japan	2,901.8	3,101.1	4,088.1	Sweden	6,083.1	6,010.6	6,137.2
Netherlands	1,955.0	2,279.8	3,319.4	United Kingdom	5,767.8	9,184.4	12,890.9
Sweden	8,779.8	9,725.1	11,110.6	U.S.A.	1,847.0	2,191.2	2,031.3
Switzerland	778.6	909.4	1,075.8				
United Arab Emirates	868.7	434.4	100.9				
United Kingdom	4,678.2	4,898.0	5,925.6				
U.S.A.	3,787.4	3,609.4	3,956.2				
TOTAL (incl. others)	46,555.7	50,544.8	60,532.9	TOTAL (incl. others)	34,731.7	37,922.3	43,330.3

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of consumption.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1972	1973	1974*	1975*	1976*
Passengers Carried . . ('000)	29,515	29,530	32,641	33,484	32,686
Goods Carried ('000 metric tons)	29,597	31,868	31,872	25,566	29,210
Passenger-kilometres . (millions)	1,624	1,640	1,884	1,948	1,997
Goods, ton-kilometres . (millions)	2,659	2,846	2,949	2,623	2,771

* State Railways only.

ROAD TRAFFIC

(motor vehicles registered at December 31st)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Passenger Cars (including Taxis) .	787,879	838,140	890,361	953,657	1,022,918
Buses .	7,648	7,959	8,341	8,714	9,215
Lorries, Vans and Special Vehicles .	148,798	148,312	144,995	138,463	138,709
Motor Cycles and Mopeds .	142,415	138,527	135,660	134,912	135,122
TOTAL	1,086,740	1,132,938	1,179,357	1,235,746	1,305,964

SHIPPING

MERCHANT FLEET

(Over 100 gross tons, excluding fishing boats, ice-breakers, tugs, etc.)

END OF YEAR	TANKERS ONLY		ALL VESSELS	
	Number	Gross Tons	Number	Gross Tons
1973	372	11,611,000	2,117	23,328,000
1974	351	12,964,000	2,055	24,390,000
1975	349	13,947,000	2,042	25,365,000
1976	347	15,384,000	2,042	27,048,000

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING*

(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Goods loaded	34,766	39,301	42,499	40,549	36,478
Goods unloaded . . .	19,112	20,533	22,325	22,644	20,044

* Figures exclude transit traffic (other than Swedish iron ore, totalling 22.4 million metric tons in 1974), packing and re-export.

CIVIL AVIATION
SCHEDULED AIR SERVICES

	DISTANCE FLOWN (['] 000 km.)	PASSENGERS		POST, BAGGAGE, FREIGHT, PASSENGERS (Ton-kms.)	
		Number	Pass.-km. (['] 000)	Total (['] 000)	of which Post (['] 000)
1973	49,081	3,342,572	2,757,000	303,000	11,000
1974	48,372	3,367,532	2,738,000	346,000	12,000
1975	49,450	3,530,463	2,880,000	354,000	12,000
1976	52,266	3,853,483	3,180,000	397,000	13,000

TOURISM

	TOURIST NIGHTS* (['] 000)	RECEIPTS (million kroner)
1973	4,271	1,420
1974	3,867	1,491
1975	4,373	1,924
1976	4,484	2,163

*Figures relate to classified hotels and camping sites only.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1974	1975	1976
Telephones	1,355,142	1,406,995	1,476,091
Radio Licences	1,276,784	1,299,518	1,318,022
Television Licences	1,021,004	1,051,125	1,086,671
Books Published (No. of Titles)	4,380*	3,610	3,797
Daily Newspapers	75	71	72
Net Circulation	1,566,000	1,574,000	1,619,000

* Including reprints.

EDUCATION
(1975/76)

	SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	TEACHERS* (Full-time)	STUDENTS
Primary	3,423	29,266	584,897
Secondary	277	4,583	73,888
Vocational	695	6,214	78,506
Special	88	1,048	3,396
Teacher-Training	32	962	11,185
Non-university	73	1,121	14,857
University	13	3,536	40,774

* Not including teachers at military colleges.

Source: Statistisk Sentralbyrå, Dronningens Gate 16, Oslo.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE Constitution of the Kingdom of Norway was promulgated on May 17th, 1814, by the National Assembly at Eidsvold.

According to the Constitution, Norway is a "free, independent, indivisible, inalienable Kingdom"; its form of government a "limited and hereditary monarchy". The Evangelical-Lutheran religion is the established religion of the State.

Executive power is vested in the King, legislative power in the Storting (the Parliament), and judicial power in the Judicature.

EXECUTIVE POWER

The King exercises his power through the Statsråd (State Council). The State Council (the Government) is composed of a Prime Minister and not fewer than seven other Councillors of State, all above thirty years of age. The business to be dealt with in State Council is prepared by the various executive Ministries, each with a State Councillor at its head. These executive departments conduct the administrative work of the country.

The Government submits the budget estimates and introduces bills in the Storting.

Formally, the King appoints the Government, but since the introduction of the parliamentary system in 1884 it is the practice for him to act in accordance with the will of the Storting.

LEGISLATIVE POWER

The Storting is elected quadrennially by universal suffrage. All Norwegian citizens over 20 are eligible to vote and those over 21 are eligible to stand for election. The Storting has 155 members, who elect a quarter of their own body to

constitute the Lagting; the other three-quarters compose the Odelsting. All bills must first be introduced in the Odelsting, either by the Government through a State Councillor or by a member of the Odelsting. Should the bill be passed by the Odelsting, it is sent to the Lagting, who may adopt it or return it with amendments. If a bill be passed twice by the Odelsting and rejected on both occasions by the Lagting, it is submitted to the entire Storting and decided by a two-thirds majority. When a bill has thus been passed it must receive the royal assent in State Council.

Bills for the revision of the Constitution must be introduced in the first, second or third session after a new election. But only the Storting, after the next election, has power to decide whether the proposed alteration should be adopted. Bills relating to the Constitution are dealt with only by the united Storting. For the adoption of a bill of this nature a two-thirds majority is required, and the measure becomes law without the royal assent.

The Storting votes all State expenditure and determines State revenue, taxes, customs tariffs and other duties; the Odelsting exercises control over government administration, government appointments and so forth.

The Storting prepares its business through its committees and settles such business, with the exception of bills, in plenum. The State Councillors (Ministers) may attend the Storting, having the right of speech but not of voting.

The Storting determines the duration of each session. It is opened and prorogued by the King each year. The Storting cannot be dissolved either by the King or by its own resolution until the expiry of the quadrennial period for which it has been elected.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

KING OLAV V (succeeded to the throne September 21st, 1957).

STATE COUNCIL

(November 1977)

Prime Minister: ODVAR NORDLI.

Minister for Foreign Affairs: KNUT FRYDENLUND.

Minister for Defence: ROLF HANSEN.

Minister for Industries: BJARTMAR GJERDE.

Minister for Local Government and Labour: LEIF AUNE.

Minister for Fisheries: EIVIND BOLLE.

Minister for Agriculture: OSKAR ØKSNES.

Minister for Finance and Customs: PER KLEPPE.

Minister for Communications: RAGNAR CHRISTIANSEN.

Minister for Justice and Police: INGER LOUISE VALLE.

Minister for Commerce and Shipping: HALLVARD BAKKE.

Minister for the Law of the Sea and Fishery Limits: JENS EVENSEN.

Minister for Social Affairs: RUTH RYSTE.

Minister for Church and Education: KJØLV EGELAND.

Minister for Consumer Affairs and Government Administration: ANNEMARIE LORENTZEN.

Minister for Environment: GRO HARLEM BRUNDTLAND.

DEFENCE

Chief of Defence Staff: General SVERRE HAMRE.

Inspector General, Army: Maj.-Gen. OLE JACOB BANGSTAD.

Inspector General, Navy: Rear-Admiral CHARLES O. HERLOFSON.

Inspector General, Air Force: Maj.-Gen. NILS W. ARVE-SCHOUG.

Inspector General, Home Guard: Maj.-Gen. KNUT OLAV ØSTBYE.

PARLIAMENT

(THE STORTING)

President: GUTTORM HANSEN.

STATE OF THE PARTIES

(General Election September 1977)

PARTY	1973	1977		
	SEATS	SEATS	VOTES	PERCENTAGE
Labour	62	76	972,439	42.3
Conservative	29	41	569,476	24.7
Centre Party	21	12	198,586	8.6
Christian People's Party	20	22	279,756	12.2
Socialist Left Party* (Socialist People's Party and Democratic Socialists)	16	2	96,248	4.2
Anders Lange's Party†	4	0	n.a.	n.a.
Liberal	2	0	n.a.	n.a.
New People's Party	1	0	n.a.	n.a.

* Formerly known as Socialist Electoral League.

† Now reorganized as Fremskrittspartiet (Progress Party).

POLITICAL PARTIES

Høyre (Conservative): Stortingsgt. 20, Oslo; f. 1884. The chief objects of the party are to promote economic growth and sound State finances, achieve a property-owning democracy, and to uphold democratic government, social security, private property, private initiative and personal liberty; 130,000 mems.; Chair. ERLING NORVIK; Sec.-Gen. FRIDTJOF CLEMET.

Senterpartiet (Centre Party): Arbeidergt. 4, Oslo; f. 1920 as the Bondepartiet (*Farmers' Party*), name changed 1959. Aims at upholding democratic government, protecting the State and society against all subversive and revolutionary tendencies, and pursuing a policy of retrenchment in the administration; Chair. GUNNAR STÅLSETT; Sec.-Gen. SVEIN SUNDSBØ; publ. *Nationen*, Oslo.

Kristelig Folkeparti (Christian People's Party): Rosenkrantzgt 13, Oslo 1; f. 1933. Aims at promoting a democratic policy based on Christian outlook; Chair. LARS KORVALD; Sec. OLUF ARNTSEN; publ. *Folkets Framtid*.

Venstre (The Liberal Party): Möllergaten 16, Oslo; f. 1884. Aims at promoting national and democratic progress on the basis of the present system by gradual reforms of an economic, social and cultural nature. Chair. HANS H. ROSSBACH; Sec.-Gen. ASBJØRN LILAND; publs. *Trønder-Avisa*, *Steinkjer Romsdalsposten*, *Vår Framtid*, Oslo.

Arbeiderpartiet (The Labour Party): Youngstorget 2, Oslo; f. 1887. A Labour party aiming at the establishment of a Socialist community. Chair. REIULF STEEN; Vice-Chair. GRO HARLEM BRUNDTLAND; Sec.-Gen. IVAR LEVERAAS; publs. *Arbeiderbladet*, Oslo; *Bergens Arbeiderblad*, Bergen; *Arbeider-Avisa*, Trondheim; *Rogaland Avis*, Stavanger; *Nordlys*, Tromsø, etc.

Sosialistisk Venstreparti (Socialist Left Party): St. Olavsgt. 27, Oslo 1; f. 1975 as a fusion of the Socialist People's Party, the Democratic Socialists and other socialist forces united previously in the Socialist Electoral League (f. 1973); advocates non-alignment and socialism independently of international centres, based on workers' control, decentralized powers and ecological principles; Chair. BERGE FURRE; Sec. LASSE W. JAHNSEN; publ. *Ny Tid*, Oslo (weekly).

Norges Kommunistiske Parti (The Communist Party of Norway): Grønlandsleiret 39, Oslo 1; f. 1923. The aim of the party is to overthrow capitalism through a peaceful transition to a parliamentary socialist republic; Chair. MARTIN KNUTSEN; Sec. ROLF NÆTTUM; publ. *Friheten*, Oslo.

Fremskrittspartiet (Progress Party): P.O.B. 815, Sentrum, Oslo 1; Chair. DR. ARVE L. ØNNUM; Sec. Gen. ERIK GIFFORD.

Det Nye Folkepartiet (The New People's Party): Prinsensgt. 7, Oslo; splinter group from Liberal Party; Chair. MAGNE LERHEIM; Sec. ODD BARNES.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO NORWAY

(In Oslo unless otherwise stated)

- Afghanistan:** London, England.
- Albania:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Algeria:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Argentina:** 35 Parkveien; *Ambassador:* JUAN ANGEL PEÑA GAONA (also accred. to Iceland).
- Australia:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Austria:** 2 Sophus Lies gate; *Ambassador:* EDUARD SCHILLER.
- Bangladesh:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Barbados:** London, England.
- Belgium:** 103c Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* PIERRE ANCIAUX DE FAVEAUX (also accred. to Iceland).
- Benin:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Botswana:** London, England.
- Brazil:** 82c Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ TEIREIRA DE MESQUITA (also accred. to Iceland).
- Bulgaria:** 71 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* DIMITAR G. VIATCHEV (also accred. to Iceland).
- Burma:** London, England.
- Burundi:** Bad Godesberg-Niederbachem, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Cameroon:** London, England.
- Canada:** 20 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* ARTHUR GRANT CAMPBELL (also accred. to Iceland).
- Cape Verde:** Lisbon, Portugal.
- Central African Empire:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Chile:** 5 Meltzers gate; *Ambassador:* KAARE OLSEN.
- China, People's Republic:** 11 Inkognitogaten; *Ambassador:* LIU SHU-CHING.
- Colombia:** 9c Bygdoy allé; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Congo:** Brussels, Belgium.
- Costa Rica:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Cuba:** 18 Tostrups gate; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Cyprus:** London, England.
- Czechoslovakia:** 32 Thomas Heftyes gate; *Ambassador:* ŠTEFAN ŠUTKA.
- Denmark:** 108 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* HANS ERIK THRANE.
- Ecuador:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Egypt:** 1 Fritznerngate; *Ambassador:* GAMAL M. NAGUIB (also accred. to Iceland).
- El Salvador:** London, England.
- Ethiopia:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Finland:** Drammensveien 40; *Ambassador:* LARS S. LINDEMAN (also accred. to Iceland).
- France:** 69 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* PHILIPPE KOENIG.
- Gabon:** Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
- German Democratic Republic:** 111B Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* WERNER KRAUSE (also accred. to Iceland).
- Germany, Federal Republic:** 45 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* OTTO E. HEIPERTZ.
- Ghana:** Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Greece:** Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Guatemala:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Guinea:** Rome, Italy.
- Hungary:** 3 Sophus Lies gate; *Ambassador:* JÓZSEF KÁRPÁTI.
- Iceland:** 30 Stortingsgaten; *Ambassador:* ARNI TRYGGVASON (also accred. to Czechoslovakia, Israel, Italy and Poland).
- India:** 12 Skovveien; *Ambassador:* G. S. SWELL (also accred. to Iceland).
- Indonesia:** Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Iran:** 7 Tidemands gate; *Ambassador:* SHOAEDDIN SHAFI.
- Iraq:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Ireland:** Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Israel:** 5 Meltzers gate; *Ambassador:* DAVID Z. RIVLIN.
- Italy:** 7 Inkognitogaten; *Ambassador:* DIEGO SIMONETTI (also accred. to Iceland).
- Ivory Coast:** Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Japan:** 3 Riddervolds gate; *Ambassador:* TAKESHI KANEMATSU.
- Jordan:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Kenya:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Korea, Democratic People's Republic:** 4B Vestheimsgaten; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Korea, Republic:** 1 Bjørn Farmanngate; *Ambassador:* SANG KOOK HAN (also accred. to Iceland).
- Kuwait:** London, England.
- Lebanon:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Lesotho:** Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Liberia:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Libya:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Malawi:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Malaysia:** The Hague, Netherlands.
- Mali:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Malta:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Mauritius:** London, England.
- Mexico:** 108B Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* JUAN PELLICER LÓPEZ (also accred. to Iceland).
- Mongolia:** London, England.
- Morocco:** Copenhagen, Denmark.
- Nepal:** London, England.
- Netherlands:** 29 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* PETRUS CORNELIUS WITTE.
- New Zealand:** The Hague, Netherlands.
- Niger:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Nigeria:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Pakistan:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Panama:** Madrid, Spain.
- Peru:** Stockholm, Sweden.
- Philippines:** London, England.
- Poland:** 1 Olav Kyrres plass; *Ambassador:* JERZY ROSZAK.

NORWAY

Portugal: 37 Josefines gate; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO REINO (also accred. to Iceland).

Qatar: London, England.

Romania: 51 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* TEODOR VASILIU.

Rwanda: Brussels, Belgium.

Saudi Arabia: Stockholm, Sweden.

Senegal: Paris, France.

Sierra Leone: London, England.

Somalia: Stockholm, Sweden.

Spain: 35 Oscars gate; *Ambassador:* LUIS VILLALBA OLAZOLA (also accred. to Iceland).

Sri Lanka: Stockholm, Sweden.

Sudan: Stockholm, Sweden.

Sweden: 16 Nobels gate; *Ambassador:* YNGVE MØLLER.

Switzerland: 6 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* HANS-CONRAD CRAMER (also accred. to Iceland).

Tanzania: Stockholm, Sweden.

Thailand: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Norway also has diplomatic relations with Bahrain, Bolivia, Fiji, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Monaco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Singapore, South Africa, Syria, Uganda, and the Yemen Arab Republic.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Togo: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Trinidad and Tobago: London, England.

Tunisia: Stockholm, Sweden.

Turkey: 25 Kristinelundveien; *Ambassador:* ERDEM ERMER (also accred. to Iceland).

U.S.S.R.: 74 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* Y. A. KIRICHENKO.

United Arab Emirates: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

United Kingdom: 8 Thomas Heftyes gate; *Ambassador:* CHARLES PETER SCOTT.

U.S.A.: 18 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* LOUIS A. LERNER.

Uruguay: Stockholm, Sweden.

Venezuela: 7 Josefinesgate; *Ambassador:* Dr. LEONARDO DÍAZ-GONZÁLEZ.

Viet-Nam: Stockholm, Sweden.

Yugoslavia: 105 Drammensveien; *Ambassador:* GOJKO ŽARKOVIĆ.

Zaire: Stockholm, Sweden.

Zambia: Stockholm, Sweden.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Judges are appointed by the Crown. The Supreme Court, sitting in Oslo, deals with both civil and criminal cases.

Attorney-General: BJÖRN HAUG.

Supreme Court, Oslo: Pres. ROLV RYSSDAL.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Bergen: Pres. HANS FR. MARTHINUSSEN.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Oslo: Pres. JENS FAGERENG.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Skien: Pres. KRISTEN SYVERTSEN.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Tromsø: Pres. JON FJALSTAD.

Superior Court for Civil and Criminal Cases, Trondheim: Pres. MATS STENSRUD.

CIVIL

In each municipality there is a Conciliation Court (Forliksråd) consisting of three members elected by the municipal council for four years. As a rule, no case may be taken to a court of justice without mediation having been attempted by a Conciliation Court. In addition to mediation, the Conciliation Court has a judicial capacity and is intended to settle minor cases in a simple manner without great expense to the parties involved.

The ordinary lower courts are the District and Town Courts (Herredsrett, Byrett), which decide all cases not adjudicated upon by the Conciliation Court, and they also act as courts of appeal from judgments given in the Conciliation Court. The cases are adjudicated by a judge or magistrate, who sits either alone or with two lay judges.

Judgments delivered in the District and Town Courts may be taken, on appeal, to the Courts of Appeal (Lagmannsrett or "Lagmann's" Courts) or to the Supreme Court (Høyesterett). In the Courts of Appeal cases are judged by three qualified judges, but if requested by one of the parties, lay judges may be summoned.

The Supreme Court sits in Oslo and decides cases in the last instance. Five judges here participate in judging an appeal case.

CRIMINAL

The criminal courts are: Examining Courts (Forhørsretten), the District and Town Courts, Courts of Appeal (Lagmannsrett) and the Supreme Court. In the Examining Courts the professional judge presides alone, but in the District and Town Courts two lay judges also sit. The more serious criminal cases must be brought directly before the "Lagmann's" Court. Cases originating in the lower courts may be retried by the Courts of Appeal (Lagmannsrett) when the question of guilt is at issue; otherwise they are appealed directly to the Supreme Court. The "Lagmann's" Court is presided over by three legally qualified judges, who judge the case with the assistance of a jury of ten jurymen. For the accused to be pronounced guilty, at least seven jurymen must vote that he is so.

The Supreme Court (Høyesterett) is the Court of Final Appeal. In criminal cases the competence of the Court is, however, limited to questions concerning the application of the law, the nature of the penalty, and procedural errors of the lower court.

Capital punishment has been abolished, except for certain military and treasonable offences in time of war.

OMBUDSMAN

Since the office was introduced by law in 1963, an *Ombudsman* has been elected by the Storting every four years. The Ombudsman provides a free service to all citizens to "try and ensure against the public administration committing any injustice to the individual citizen" and "that civil servants and others employed in the state administration do not make mistakes or fail in their duties". His field of activity does not cover private legal affairs, and he does not have the right to reverse an official decision. In practice, however, his pronouncements are normally complied with.

RELIGION

The Evangelical Lutheran Church is the established Church of Norway and is endowed by the State. The King is the head of the Church and nominates its clergy. There are 10 dioceses, 90 archdeaconries and some 600 clerical districts.

The Evangelical Lutheran State Church: Bishops: ANDREAS AARFLOT, Oslo; (vacant), Borg; GEORGE HILLE, Hamar; DAGFINN HAUGE, Tunsberg; ERLING UTNEM, Agder; SIGURD LUNDE, Stavanger; THOR WITH, Björgvin; T. GODAL, Nidaros; BJARNE O. WEIDER, Sør-Hålogoland; KRISTEN KYRRE BREMER, Nord-Hålogoland.

The United Methodist Church: Northern Europe Area, which includes Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden; f. 1856; 35,000 mems.; see Sweden.

The Norwegian Baptist Union: f. 1860; 6,423 mems.; Gen.-Sec. PER MIDTEIDE, Hausmannsgt. 22, Oslo 1.

The Lutheran Free Church of Norway: f. 1877; 19,300 mems.; Chair. of Synod Rev. JENS LUND ANDERSEN, Eventyrn. 32, Oslo 8; Sec. KARSTEIN SOLVANG, Synod Office, Josefines gt. 5, Oslo 3.

The Roman Catholic Church: 12,000 members; Diocese of Oslo (est. 1953): Bishop Rt. Rev. J. W. GRAN, Akersveien 5, Oslo 1; Vicar Apostolic of Central Norway: Bishop Rt. Rev. Dr. GERHARD SCHWENZER, Prinsensgate 2 A 2, 7000 Trondheim; Vicar Apostolic of North Norway: Bishop Rt. Rev. JOHANNES B. PRZYKLENK; Apostolic Administrator: Most Rev. GERHARD GOEBEL, Storgaten 94, 9000 Tromsø.

THE PRESS

The principle of press freedom is safeguarded in the Norwegian Constitution. There is no law specifically dealing with the Press; newspapermen are subject like any other citizen to the penal and other laws. Editors bear wide responsibility in law for the content of their papers, especially regarding such matters as libel. Although a journalist is legally entitled to conceal his source he may be required to disclose this information under penalty of imprisonment; but such instances are rare.

A three-member Council of Conduct gives judgements in cases of complaint against a paper or of disputes between papers. It has no powers of enforcement but its judgements are highly respected. The Press Association has a Code of Ethics aimed at maintaining the standards and reputation of the profession.

Norway has 154 newspapers with a total circulation of 2,027,784. Of these 72 are dailies accounting for some 1,619,000. A few very large papers are responsible for the bulk of this circulation; the average daily sells some 5,000 copies. The non-dailies mostly appear three times a week, averaging 4,600 copies.

The Eastern region is the scene of most press activity. Oslo has eight dailies which are especially influential throughout this area, and four of these—*Aftenposten*, *Verdens Gang*, *Dagbladet* and *Arbeiderbladet*—have a national readership. Nevertheless, in Norway's chief cities the large local dailies easily lead in their own districts. There are no Sunday newspapers but on Saturday the dailies usually have an extra large edition.

There are almost 2,000 periodicals with an estimated total circulation of two million copies. Women's magazines are particularly popular and make up over a quarter of this circulation figure.

There are no major publishing chains; newspapers are mainly privately owned. Most of the big papers are owned by corporations whose shares are held by individuals and political parties. The Labour Party and the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions (LO) own and subsidize the Labour press. Certain papers with Conservative sympathies such as *Morgenbladet* are subsidized by the Conservative holding company, *Libertas*, but many Conservative papers insist on being financially independent. The chief organs of the parties are *Aftenposten* (Conservative), *Dagbladet* (Liberal), *Nationen* (Centre) and *Arbeiderbladet* (Labour).

A number of medium-sized papers which have been experiencing economic difficulties receive financial help

from private individuals, parties and other organizations. Some papers economize by engaging in a form of co-operation by which two papers, sometimes with different political views, share the news copy while carrying different headings, editorials and sometimes one or two different pages. A State loan fund was set up in 1972 to ease newspapers' credit problems.

In 1976 the most popular newspapers were, in order of circulation, *Aftenposten* (Oslo), *Verdens Gang* (Oslo), *Dagbladet* (Oslo), *Bergens Tidende*, *Adresseavisen* (Trondheim), *Arbeiderbladet* (Oslo) and *Stavanger Aftenblad*.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

ÅL

Hallingdølen: f. 1936; Independent; three times weekly; Editor SIGBJØRN TORMODSGARD; circ. 6,600.

ÅLESUND

Sunnmøre Arbeideravis: f. 1934; Labour; circ. 5,000.

Sunnmørsposten: f. 1882; Liberal; Editor MAGNE FLEM; circ. 31,900.

ÅNDALSNES

Åndalsnes Avis: f. 1926; Non-political; three times weekly; Editor JOHN N. LARSEN; circ. 3,300.

ANDENES

Andøya Avis: f. 1924; independent; twice weekly; Editor J. ANDERSEN; circ. 2,200.

ARENDAL

Agderposten: f. 1874; Liberal; Editor EINAR GAUSLAA; circ. 18,100.

Tiden: f. 1906; Labour; Editor EGIL ROSENLOV; circ. 2,800.

ARNES

Raunnes: f. 1947; Non-political; three times weekly; Editor TRYGVE BRYNILDSEN; circ. 2,500.

ASKIM

Øvre Smaalenene: Post Box 52; f. 1902; independent; three times weekly; Editor BIRGIT BORGERSEN WILHE; circ. 6,600.

BERGEN

Bergens Arbeiderblad: P.O.B. 825; f. 1927; Labour; Editor O. R. TORVIK; circ. 18,700.

NORWAY

The Press

Bergens Tidende: P.O.B. 873, 5001 Bergen; f. 1868; Editor KJARTAN RØDLAND; circ. 82,100.

Dagen: Sparebankgaten 4; f. 1919; religious daily; Editor ARTHUR BERG; circ. 11,300.

Gula Tidend: P.O.B. 250; f. 1904; non-political; advocating the national language and culture and rural progress; three times weekly; Editor PER HÅLAND; circ. 5,700 (1976).

Morgenavisen: Allehelgensgate 6; f. 1765, re-formed in 1879 and 1902; Conservative morning daily; Editor LEON LUCKOW; circ. 11,000.

BJØRKELANGEN

Indre Akershus Blad: f. 1908; Non-political; three times weekly; Editors PER ERIK NILSSEN, JAN VESTRENG; circ. 5,500.

BJUGN

Fosna-Folket: f. 1964; non-political; twice weekly; Editor ADA SCHWABE EINARSEN; circ. 3,100.

BODÖ

Nordlands Framtid: f. 1910; Labour; Editor PER TH. EGGESVIK; circ. 12,600.

Nordlandsposten: Box 299; f. 1862; Conservative; Editor GUDM. ANDREASSEN; circ. 15,000.

BRANDBU

Hadeland: f. 1918; non-political; four times weekly; Editor-in-Chief KOLBJÖRN GULLIKSEN; circ. 7,200.

BRØNNØYSUND

Brønnøysunds Avis: f. 1920; Non-political; three times weekly; Editor HARALD E. JOHNSEN; circ. 4,500.

DRAMMEN

Drammens Tidende og Buskeruds Blad: Bragernes Torv 13, Box 131; f. 1832 and 1883; Conservative daily; Dir. JAN FARMO; Editor GUNNAR JOHNSEN; circ. 33,600.

Fremtiden: f. 1905; Labour; Editor JOHAN KLEVEN; circ. 16,100.

DRØBAK

Akershus Amtstidende: f. 1873; Conservative; four times weekly; Editor AAGE HANSEN; circ. 4,600.

EGERSUND

Dalane Tidende: f. 1884; Independent; three times weekly; Editor ALF BARSTAD; circ. 4,900.

EIDSVOLL

Eidsvold Blad: f. 1901; Agrarian; four times weekly; Editor BJØRN T. KASPERSEN; circ. 6,000.

ELVEBAKKEN

Altaposten: f. 1969; non-political; three times weekly; Editor JAN SMITH-NOVIK; circ. 2,200.

ELVERUM

Østlendingen/Østerdølen, Østlendingen Solør-Odal og Hamar Dagblad: f. 1901; Agrarian; Editor-in-Chief ANDREAS HAGEN; circ. 22,000.

FAGERNES

Valdres: P.O.B. 55, 2901 Fagernes; f. 1903; non-political; four times weekly; Editor-in-Chief HALLVARD DOKKEN; circ. 6,500.

FARSUND

Farsunds Avis: f. 1889; Conservative; six times weekly; Editor-in-Chief KRISTIAN FAHLSTRØM; circ. 4,800.

FINNSNES

Troms Folkeslad: f. 1965; non-political; three times weekly; Editor JARLE A. LARSEN; circ. 3,400.

FLEKKEFJORD

Agder: f. 1877; three times weekly; Editor KNUT BERG; circ. 6,700.

FLORØ

Firda Folkeblad: f. 1906; Liberal; twice weekly; Editor ALF FOLKESTAD; circ. 3,400.

Firdaposten: f. 1948; Labour; three times weekly; Editor ODD BRANDSØY; circ. 4,100.

FØRDE I SUNNFJORD

Firda: f. 1917; non-political; three times weekly; Editor-in-Chief PER NORDEIDE; circ. 10,000.

FOSNAVÅG

Vestlandsnytt: f. 1935; non-political; twice weekly; Editor FRED FRANTZEN; circ. 2,500.

FREDRIKSTAD

Demokraten: f. 1906; Labour; Editor CHARLIE JANSSON; circ. 8,500.

Fredriksstad Blad og Dagbladet Sarpen: f. 1889; Conservative; Editor ERIK SKOGSTRØM; circ. 19,400.

GJØVIK

Oppland Arbeiderblad: f. 1924; Labour; Editor-in-Chief LEIF SVEEN; circ. 19,700.

Samhold Velgeren: f. 1860; Agrarian, Liberal; circ. 8,000; Editor KNUF RAMBERG.

GRIMSTAD

Grimstad Adresstidende: f. 1856; Conservative; three times weekly; Editor BJARNE BERG; circ. 4,000.

HALDEN

Halden Arbeiderblad: f. 1929; Labour; Editor ODDVAR DALASTØL; circ. 9,200.

HAMAR

Hamar Arbeiderblad: f. 1925; Labour; Editor PER WIEDSWANG; circ. 25,900.

HAMMERFEST

Finnmark Dagblad: f. 1913; Labour; daily; Editor ARVID R. IVERSEN; circ. 8,800.

HARSTAD

Harstad Tidende: f. 1887; Conservative; Editor-in-Chief JOHAN A. IVERSEN; circ. 14,135.

HAUGESUND

Haugesunds Avis: f. 1895; Liberal; Editor BJARNE AGAARD STRØM; circ. 28,600.

HEMNESBERGET

Nordlands Avis: f. 1893; independent; twice weekly; Editor PER MØLLER; circ. 1,300.

HERMANSEVERK

Sogn og Fjordane: f. 1932; Liberal; three times weekly; Editor EINAR SVARTEFOSS; circ. 8,200.

HOLMESTRAND

Jarlsberg: f. 1843; Conservative; three times weekly; Editor BENT HARRIS EVANDT; circ. 700.

HØNEFOSS

Ringerikes Blad: f. 1845; Conservative; Editor-in-Chief ODDVAR RØSTE; circ. 10,000.

HONNINGSVÅG

Finmarksposten: f. 1866; Conservative; three times weekly; Editor VIBJØRN MADSEN; circ. 2,700.

HORTEN

Gjengangeren: f. 1851; Conservative; Editor CHR. OSET; circ. 5,300.

HØYANGER

Sogn Dagblad: f. 1938; Labour; Editor PER DINGSOYR; circ. 4,230.

HUSNES

Kvinnheringen: f. 1972; independent; twice weekly; Editor KRISTIAN HUS; circ. 2,300.

KIRKENES

Sov-Varanger Avis: f. 1949; Conservative; three times weekly; Editor EDWARD FLØTTEN; circ. 3,100.

KONGSBERG

Laagendalsposten: f. 1903; independent; five times weekly; Editor-in-Chief ROAR WADD FUSCHE; circ. 7,600.

KONGSVINGER

Glåmdalen: f. 1926; Labour; Editor-in-Chief EGIL TORENG; circ. 21,600.

KOPERVIK

Karmøybladet: f. 1954; Labour; twice weekly; Editor KÅRE RENNESTRÅUM; circ. 3,200.

KRAGERØ

Kragerø Blad: f. 1844; Conservative; three times weekly; Editor HANS R. NAPER; circ. 3,500.

Vestmar: f. 1867; Liberal; three times weekly; Editor HANS CHR. PAUS-KNUDSEN; circ. 3,200.

KRISTIANSAND

Fedrelandsvennen: f. 1875; Editor JOHS. SELAND; circ. 37,000.

Sørlandet: f. 1906; Labour; Editor EGIL ROSENLOV; circ. 6,900.

KRISTIANSUND

Romsdalsposten: f. 1876; Liberal; Editor PAUL OHRVIK; circ. 5,700.

Tidens Krav: f. 1906; Labour; Editor PER HAUGEN; circ. 12,100.

LARVIK

Nybrott: f. 1911; Labour; Editor A. TUMYR; circ. 4,200.

Østlands-Posten: f. 1881; Independent, Liberal; Editor JAN L. NAESS; circ. 10,600.

LEIKANGER

Sogningen/Sogns Avis: f. 1896; Conservative and Agrarian; three times weekly; Editor HANS ARNESEN; circ. 5,300.

LENA

Totens Blad og Raufoss Blad: f. 1928; non-political; three times weekly; Editor ODD M. SÆTHER; circ. 3,400.

LEVANGER

Levanger-Avisa: f. 1848; non-political; three times weekly; Editor MAGNE MAGNUSSON; circ. 2,700.

LILLEHAMMER

Dagningen: f. 1924; Labour; Editor KNUT HELGE LARSEN; circ. 9,800.

Gudbrandsdølen og Lillehammer Tilskuer: f. 1837 and 1894; Agrarian; Conservative; Editor-in-Chief KNUT RAMBERG; circ. 18,500.

LILLESAND

Lillesands-Posten: f. 1870; Liberal; twice weekly; Editor SIGRUN GAUSLAA; circ. 2,200.

LILLESTRØM

Akershus Arbeiderblad og Romerikes Blad: f. 1913; Labour; Editor-in-Chief THOR BJURSTRØM; circ. 26,000.

LINDAAS

Strilen: f. 1960; non-political; twice weekly; Editor OLAV L. HANNISDAL; circ. 4,300.

MÅLØY

Fjordenes Tidende: f. 1910; Conservative; three times weekly; Editor PER GUNNAR LARSEN; circ. 6,000.

MANDAL

Lindesnes: f. 1888; Liberal; Editors KJELL GASE NYGAARD, ODD NYGAARD; circ. 6,000.

MO I RANA

Rana Blad: f. 1947; Labour; Editor Ø. HIRSTI; circ. 9,400.

MOELV

Ringsaker Blad/Brumunddølen: f. 1935; Independent; three times weekly; Editor MATHIAS NILSEN; circ. 5,400.

MOLDE

Fylket: f. 1926; Agrarian; three times weekly; Editor HENRY VIKE; circ. 3,800.

Romsdals Budstikke: f. 1843; Independent, Liberal; Editor-in-Chief Ø. NORBORG; circ. 8,800.

Romsdal Folkeblad: f. 1928; Labour; Editor-in-Chief KOLBJØRN EIDE; circ. 6,700.

MOSJØEN

Helgeland Arbeiderblad: f. 1929; Labour; Editor EINAR JENSEN; circ. 7,200.

MOSS

Moss Avis: Skoggaten, 1501, Moss; f. 1876; Independent; Conservative; Editor FREDRIK TH. BOLIN; circ. 11,800.

Moss Dagblad: f. 1912; Labour; Editor ODDVAR AASEN; circ. 3,000.

MYSEN

Indre Smaalenenes Avis: f. 1899; Conservative; three times weekly; Editor-in-Chief HANS WÅLER; circ. 6,740.

NAMSØS

Namdal Arbeiderblad: f. 1917; Labour; Editor TORGEIR WINNBERG; circ. 7,000.

Nordtrønderen og Namdalen: f. 1882; Agrarian, Liberal; Editor GEORG BONDQ; circ. 4,600.

NARVIK

Fremover: f. 1903; Labour; Editor AAGE ULVIK; circ. 9,900.

Ofotens Tidende: f. 1899; Conservative; three times weekly; Editor CARL-JØRGEN NÆSJE; circ. 1,700.

NITTEDAL

Varingen: Non-political; twice weekly; Editor ALF BIEM; circ. 3,500.

NORDFJORDEID

Fjordabladet: f. 1874; three times weekly; Editor GEIR BREKKE; circ. 2,400.

NORHEIMSUND

Hordaland Folkeblad: f. 1873; twice weekly; Editor BJØRN SKAAR; circ. 3,700.

NOTODDEN

Telen: f. 1928; Independent; Editor ERLING STORENG; circ. 4,500.

ODDA

Hardanger: f. 1913; twice weekly; Editor JON RØSSOM; circ. 2,100.

Hardanger Folkeblad: f. 1919; three times weekly; Labour; Editor ØIVIND MADSEN; circ. 4,600.

OPPDAL

Opdalingen: f. 1934; Non-political; twice weekly; Editor MARTIN IVERSEN; circ. 2,100.

ORKANGER

Sør-Trøndelag: f. 1908; Liberal; four times weekly; Editor KJELL GEHEB; circ. 6,300.

ØRSTA

Møre-Nytt: 6150 Ørsta; f. 1935; three times weekly; Editor ERIK BERGMANN; circ. 3,000.

OSLO

Aftenposten: Akersgaten 51; f. 1860; Independent; Conservative; Chief Editors R. LUNDE, H. VATNE; circ. morning 184,539, evening 212,165.

Arbeiderbladet: Youngstorget 2; f. 1884; Labour; Editor-in-Chief PER BRUNVAND; circ. 60,380.

Akers Avis: P.O.B. 40, Veitvet, Oslo 5; f. 1928; Non-political; twice weekly; Editor HJALMAR KIELLAND; circ. 9,000.

Dagbladet: Akersgate 49; f. 1869; Editors A. SOLSTAD, ROALD HORSLETTEN; circ. 124,142.

Folket: Møllergt. 38, Oslo 1; f. 1919; Non-political; once a week; Editor ØYSTEIN SØRAA; circ. 6,214.

Folkets Framtid: Rosenkrantzgt. 13 II, Oslo 1; Christian Democratic Party; twice weekly; Editor IVAR GRIMSMO; circ. 12,800.

Friheten: P.O.B. 3623, Gamlebyen, Oslo 1; f. 1923; Communist; weekly; Editor ARNE JØRGENSEN.

Morgenbladet: P.O.B. 2325, Solli, Oslo 2; f. 1819; Independent Conservative; Editor CHR. CHRISTENSEN; circ. 10,700.

Nationen: Arbeidergata 4; f. 1918; Agrarian; Centre party; Editor DAGFINN VÅRVIK; circ. 20,485.

Norges Handels- og Sjøfartstidende: Kirkegt. 7; f. 1890; Independent; Chief Editors TERJE BAALSrud, HELGE JEIP; Foreign Editor ANDREAS NORLAND; circ. 15,223.

Ullern Avis/Akers Posten: P.O.B. 238, Sentrum, Oslo 1; f. 1905; Non-political; twice a week; Editor I. O. NORLUND; circ. 4,651.

Verdens Gang: Akersgata 34; f. 1945; Independent; Editors OSKAR HASSELKNIPPE, VEGARD SLETTEN; circ. 146,600.

Vårt Land: Storgt. 23; f. 1945; religious daily; Editors-in-Chief THOR BJARNE BORE, GISLE HOLLEKIM; circ. 20,500.

PORSGRUNN

Porsgrunns Dagblad: f. 1914; Liberal; Editor PER WARHUUS; circ. 8,600.

RAKKESTAD

Østfold Bygdeblad: f. 1900; non-political; three times weekly; Editor CHR. AALBORG; circ. 2,300.

RISØR

Aust-Agder Blad: f. 1866; Labour; twice weekly; Editor ODDVAR MYKLAND; circ. 3,200.

RJUKAN

Rjukan Arbeiderblad: f. 1923; Labour; five times weekly; Editor OLA TORP; circ. 2,400.

RØROS

Arbeidets Rett: f. 1907; Labour; three times weekly; Editor ERLING SVEN OLSEN; circ. 5,200.

Fjell-Ljom: f. 1886; Independent; three times weekly; Editor PER BERGSEVENSEN; circ. 2,100.

ROSENDAL

Grenda: f. 1951; non-political; three times weekly; Editor OLAV AURVOLL; circ. 2,500.

SANDANE

Firda Tidend: f. 1924; Agrarian; twice weekly; Editor VIDAR EIXREM; circ. 2,700.

SANDEFJORD

Sandefjords Blad: f. 1861; Conservative; Editor-in-Chief BJØRN HOELSETH; circ. 11,300.

Vestfold Fremtid: Labour; Editor-in-Chief IVAR TOLLNES; circ. 3,300.

SANDNESSJØEN

Helgelands Blad: f. 1904; Non-political; three times weekly; Editor KALF FORFANG; circ. 6,200.

SANDVIKA

Asker og Baerums Budstikke: f. 1898; Conservative; five times weekly; Editor-in-Chief ROLF KLUGE; circ. 22,850.

SARPSBORG

Sarpsborg Arbeiderblad og Østfold-Posten: f. 1919 and 1929; Labour; Editor-in-Chief OLE MØE; circ. 15,900.

SJØHOLT

Bygdebladet: Independent; twice weekly; Editor KJELL OPSAL; circ. 2,200.

SKI

Østlandets Blad: f. 1908; Conservative; four times weekly; Editor HARRY HARRSON; circ. 10,400.

SKIEN

Telemark Arbeiderblad: f. 1921; Labour; Editor ALF SKÅUM; circ. 22,700.

Varden: f. 1874; Conservative; Editors JOHAN E. HOLAND and BJØRN JACOBSEN; circ. 22,000.

SORTLAND

Vesterålen: f. 1921; Independent; three times weekly; Editor KARL GLAD NORDAHL; circ. 7,000.

STAVANGER

Rogaland: f. 1925; Agrarian; Editor JORUND UBØE SOMA; circ. 3,300.

Rogalands Avis: Verksgt. 9-11; f. 1899; Labour; Editor THOR VIKSVEEN; circ. 20,300.

Stavanger Aftenblad: Verksgt. 1A; f. 1893; Editors PER SURNEVIK, JON ARNØY; Man. Dir. S. KVERNELAND; circ. 51,300.

STEINKJER

Trønder-Avisa: Agrarian and Liberal; Editors GREGAR REKAA, FRITJOF ØVERLAND; circ. 18,200.

STJØRDAL

Stjørdalens Blad: f. 1892; Independent; three times weekly; Editor BJARNE T. SALBERG; circ. 4,500.

Stjørdalingen: f. 1924; Agrarian; three times weekly; Editor ARVID ERLANDSEN; circ. 2,700.

STOKMARKNES

Vesteraalens Avis: f. 1892; Independent; three times weekly; Editor MARGOT NOTO VIK; circ. 3,000.

STORD

Sunnhordland: f. 1902; Non-political; three times weekly; Editor HALVDAN HYSTAD; circ. 6,100.

STÖREN

Ganldalposten: f. 1963; Independent; three times weekly; Editor ARNE MELLAND; circ. 3,200.

STRYN

Fjordingen: f. 1946; Conservative; three times weekly; Editor MARTIN LILLEHEIM; circ. 3,700.

SUNNDALSØRA

Aura Avis: f. 1947; three times weekly; Editor LEIF ANDERSEN; circ. 3,400.

Driva: f. 1971; Independent; three times weekly; Editor EINAR SÆTER; circ. 5,100.

SVELVIK

Svelviks Tidende og Sandebladet: f. 1963; non-political; three times weekly; Editor BENT HARRIS EVANDT; circ. 1,200.

SVOLVAER

Lofotposten: f. 1896; Independent; Editor BJØRN PAULSEN; circ. 13,800.

TÖNSBERG

Tönsbergs Blad: f. 1870; Conservative; Editor-in-Chief SVEIN DÖVLE LARSEN; circ. 21,700.

Vestfold Arbeiderblad: f. 1909; Labour; Editor ENGWALD PAHR-JVERSEN; circ. 9,400.

TROMSÖ

Nordlys: f. 1902; Labour; Editor REIDAR NIELSEN; circ. 25,800.

Tromsø: f. 1898; Independent, non-Socialist; Chief Editor ERLEND RIAN; circ. 6,100.

TRONDHEIM

Adresseavisen: f. 1767; Conservative; Editors KJELL EINAR AMDAHL, F. M. ALDSTEDT; circ. 74,800.

Arbeider-Avisa: f. 1924; Labour; Editor EIGIL GULLVÅG; circ. 17,200.

TVEDESTRAND

Tvedestrandsposten: f. 1872; Non-political; twice weekly; Editor THORFINN N. ESKILD; circ. 3,248.

VADSÖ

Finnmarken: f. 1899; Labour; Editor-in-Chief SVERRE NILSEN; circ. 6,200.

VERDAL

Innherreds Folkeblad og Verdalingen: f. 1900; Non-political; twice weekly; Editor SISSEL BEATE ERIKSEN SKAR; circ. 3,500.

VOLDA

Møre: f. 1810; Non-political; three times weekly; Editor PER NESJE-NILSEN; circ. 3,100.

VOSS

Hordaland: f. 1883; Independent; three times weekly; Editor OLAV SKRAM; circ. 7,460.

Horda Tidend: f. 1930; Agrarian; twice weekly; Editor JOHS. K. RINGHEIM; circ. 2,100.

YTRE ARNA

Bygda-Nytt: f. 1951; Non-political; twice weekly; Editor RAGNALD ROISÆTH; circ. 2,000.

POPULAR PERIODICALS

Allo Kvinner: Sehestedsgt. 4, Oslo 1; women's weekly; circ. 102,865.

Allers: Persveien 20, P.O.B. 250, Økern, Oslo 5; family weekly; Man. Dir. KAARE HOLTSKOG; circ. 223,500.

Det Nye: Sørkedalsveien 10A, Oslo 3; young women's weekly; circ. 115,986.

Hjemmet: Kristian IV's Gt. 13, Oslo 1; family weekly; circ. 265,000.

Kvinner og Kler: Persveien 20, P.O.B. 250, Økern, Oslo 5; women's weekly; Man. Dir. KAARE HOLTSKOG; circ. 80,030.

NÅ: Oscars gate 53, Oslo 3; popular illustrated; circ. 65,300.

Norsk Ukeblad: Sørkedalsveien 10A, Oslo 3; family weekly; circ. 280,424.

Programbladet: Bjørnstjerne Bjørnsonspl. 1, Oslo 3; f. 1946; radio and television weekly; circ. 100,000; Editor-in-Chief BJØRN MARTHINSEN.

Vi Menn: Sørkedalsveien 10A, Oslo 3; men's weekly; circ. 117,299.

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS

Bedriftsøkonomen: Kaj Munksvei 41B, Oslo 8; f. 1939; 10 issues yearly; trade, economics; Editor ARNE FOSTVEDT.

Bok og Bibliotek: Munkedams vn. 62, P.O.B. 8145, Oslo-Dep.; 8 numbers yearly; literary and library; circ. 7,000; Editor ELSE GRANHEIM.

Bonytt: Bygdø Allé 9, Oslo 2; f. 1941; monthly; architecture, interior design, design; Editor TORE GILJANE; circ. 90,000.

Bygg: Kronprinsensgt. 17, Oslo 2; f. 1952; monthly; civil engineering; Editor LEIF LØHREN; circ. 9,400.

Edda: Universitetsforlaget, P.O.B. 7508, Skillebekk, Oslo 2; every two months; literary; Editor Prof. ÅSE HIORTH LERVIK.

Elektro-Elektroteknisk Tidsskrift: Kronprinsensgt. 17, Oslo 2; f. 1888; 22 issues yearly; power, lighting, electronics, automation, data-handling; Editor JAMES STEENSAETH; circ. 12,200.

Farmand: Roald Amundsensgate, 1 Oslo; f. 1891; weekly; economic and financial; Neo-Liberal; circ. 33,000; Publishers/Editors T. J. B. HOFF, PH.D., KAARE VARVIN.

Filmjournalen: Parkveien 5, Oslo 3; youth, pop music and film monthly; circ. 12,500.

Fri Fagbevegelse. Landsorganisasjonen i Norge (organ of the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions): Folkets Hus, Oslo; f. 1906; fortnightly; Editor KNUST RIBU; circ. 43,000.

Internasjonal Politikk: publ. by the Norwegian Institute of International Affairs, Bygdøy Allé 3, Oslo Dep.; quarterly, and two supplements; international affairs; Editor ARNE OLAV BRUNDTLAND.

Kirke og Kultur: Universitetsgt. 16, Oslo; f. 1894; monthly (except July and August); moral and social problems, religion, literature.

Kjemi: Kronprinsensgt. 17, Oslo 2; publ. by Ingeniørforlaget A/S; f. 1940; monthly; chemistry, chemical engineering, mining, metallurgy; Editor NILS H. LUNDBERG; circ. 5,000.

Maskin: Kronprinsensgt. 17, Oslo 2; f. 1968; monthly; mechanical engineering; Editor ANTON VETLESEN; circ. 10,000.

NORWAY

The Press, Publishers

Naturen: Editorial, University of Bergen, P.O.B. 12, 5014 Bergen; subscriptions, Universitetsforlaget, P.O.B. 307, Oslo 3-Blindern; f. 1877; 6 issues a year; natural science; Editor Dr. KNUT FAEGRI.

Norges Industri: Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2; fortnightly; organ of the Norwegian Federation of Industries; Editor KJELL THOMPSON.

Norges Utenrikshandel: f. 1922; published by the Export Council of Norway, Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2; monthly; foreign trade; Editor JAN RAVN.

Norsk Landbruk: Schweigaardsgate 34, Oslo 1; f. 1882; weekly; agriculture, horticulture and forestry; circ. 17,000; Editor KAARE SINGSAAS.

Norsk Skogindustri: Drammensveien 30, Oslo 2; f. 1913; monthly; timber, wallboard, pulp and paper; circ. 2,450; Editor OLA BÖRRESEN.

Northern Offshore (Journal of the Norwegian Petroleum Society): Rådhusgaten 4, Oslo; f. 1972; monthly; English; Editor SIGMUND L. LOVOLD; circ. 8,000.

Norway Exports: Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2; 5 or 6 editions a year; export journal, also in French and German.

Norwegian Shipping News: Rådhusgaten 4, Oslo; f. 1945; fortnightly; mainly in English; shipping and shipbuilding; Editor KJELL MATHISEN.

Økonomisk Revy: Haakon VII's gt. 6, Oslo; f. 1916; monthly; finance; circ. 3,500.

Reiseliv: H. Heyerdahbgt. 1, Oslo 1; f. 1923; monthly; for Norway Travel Association; circ. 3,000; Editor ODDVAR HEGGE.

Samtiden: Sehesteds plass, Oslo; f. 1890; monthly (except July and August); politics, literature and social problems; circ. 6,000; Editor TORSEL OPSAHL.

Socialistisk Perspektiv: Youngstorget 2, Oslo; f. 1963; six issues a year; Labour; circ. 5,000; Editor INGE SCHEFFLO.

Syn og Segn (Review, *Past and Present*): Trondheimsvegen 15, Oslo 5, f. 1894; 10 numbers yearly; national language; Editors ANDREAS SKARTVEIT and SVERRE TUSVIK; circ. 10,000.

Teknisk Ukeblad: Kronprinsensgt. 17, Oslo 2; f. 1854; industrial and technical weekly; circ. 38,000; Editor MAGNE LEIN.

Tidsskrift for Den norske lægeforening: Oslo; f. 1881; three issues a month; organ of the Norwegian Medical Association; circ. 10,300; Editors: Medical Scientific Section Dr. O. K. HARLEM; Organization Section Dr. JON SKÅRUM, Inkognitgt. 26, Oslo 2.

Vårt Blad: Kirkegt. 5, Oslo 1; f. 1905; organ of the Consumers' Co-operative Movement; circ. 255,000; Editor NIC GULBRANDSEN.

Vinduet (*The Window*): Universitetsgt. 16, Oslo 1; f. 1947; literary; quarterly; Editor KNUT FALDBAKKEN.

NEWS AGENCIES

A/S Norsk Telegrambyrå (*Norwegian News Agency*): Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1; f. 1867; Man. Dir. and Chief Editor PER MONSEN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Oslo

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1; Bureau Chief LARS OTTO WOLLUM.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (*Italy*): Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1; Correspondent HELGE RABBEN.

Associated Press (AP) (*U.S.A.*): Fridtjof Nansens plass 5, V. 201; Bureau Chief ERIK A. WOLD.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (*Federal Republic of Germany*): Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1.

Novosti (*U.S.S.R.*): Bogstadveien 35; Bureau Chief V. DYOMIN.

Reuters (*U.K.*): Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1; Bureau Chief HENRY HENRIKSEN.

United Press International (UPI) (*U.S.A.*): Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Arbeiderpartiets Presseforbund (*Union of Labour Journalists*): Youngstorget 2, Oslo (*see below*, affiliates of *Landsorganisasjonen i Norge*).

Norsk Presseforbund (*Norwegian Press Association*): Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo; an association of newspapermen, editors and journalists; f. 1910; Pres. GERD BENNECHE; Sec. Gen. HANS A. IHLEBAEK.

Norsk Journalistlag (*Norwegian Union of Journalists*): Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1; f. 1946; 2,700 mems.; Pres. TRYGVE MOE; publ. *Journalisten*, circ. 3,500.

Norwegian Newspapers Publishers' Association: Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1.

Oslo Journalists' Club: Pressens Hus, Rosenkrantzgt. 3, Oslo 1.

PUBLISHERS

Ansgar Forlag A/S: Møllergt. 26, Oslo 1; general, fiction and religion; Man. EDVIN TINNESAND.

Antropos Forlag A/S: P.O.B. 124, Vinderen, Oslo 3; anthroposophical literature.

H. Aschehoug & Co. (W. Nygaard): Sehestedsgt. 3, Oslo 1; f. 1872; Dir. WILLIAM NYGAARD; general non-fiction, fiction, belles-lettres, scientific, children's and educational books and maps, encyclopedias.

Bedriftsekonomens Forlag A/S: Kaj Munksvei 41B, Oslo 8; educational and commercial.

Bladkompaniet A/S: Stålfjæra 5, Oslo 9; general fiction and non-fiction, paperbacks and magazines; Chair. CLAUD HUITFELDT.

Børsums Forlag og Antikvariat A/S: Radhuspassasjen, Fr. Nansens pl. 2, Oslo 1; historical and literary.

F. Bruns Bokhandels Forlag (Publishers): Kongensgt. 10, Trondheim; f. 1873; Propr. FINN BRUN; technological and scientific.

J. W. Cappeløns Forlag A/S: Kirkegaten 15, Oslo 1; f. 1829; Man. Dirs. SIGMUND STRØMME, JAN WIESE; general books, school books, popular science, fiction, maps, juveniles, encyclopaedias.

N. W. Damm og Søn A/S: Tvetenvn. 32, P.O.B. 6140-Etterstad, Oslo 6; f. 1843; school books, juvenile, illustrated and art books, dictionaries, guide-books, hobbies; Mans. ARNE DAMM and NIELS WILH. DAMM.

NORWAY

- Det Norske Samlaget:** Trondheimsvegen 15, Oslo 5; f. 1868; Dir. ANDREAS SKARTVEIT; general literature, fiction, quality paperbacks, school and university textbooks, children's books.
- Dreyers Forlag:** Arbiensgate 7, Oslo 2; f. 1942; Dirs. BARTHOLOMÆUS BUTENSCHÖN, HALFDAN KIELLAND; general literature, school books, atlases, art reproductions, magazines.
- A/S J. W. Eide Forlag:** Fosswinkelsgt. 8, 5000 Bergen; f. 1946; general, children's and educational books; Man. DIR. SIGVALD FLATAKER.
- Fabritius Forlag:** P.O.B. 352, Sentrum, Oslo 1; f. 1844; Dir. HANS-GEORG HAUGEN; educational and audio-visual materials.
- Filadelfiaforlaget A/S:** P.O.B. 6757, St. Olavsgt. 24, Oslo 1; f. 1937; Dir. KNUT RAMBØL; juvenile, religious and literary.
- Fonna Forlag:** St. Olavs pl. 3, Oslo 1; Man. Dir. KJELL ARNES; educational and literary, encyclopaedias, children's books.
- E. Greens Forlag:** Sverdrupsgt. 8, Oslo 5; fiction, children's books; Man. EMMA GREEN.
- John Griegs Forlag:** Vaskerelven 8, 5001 Bergen; f. 1921; Dir. ROLF MOE-NILSEN; fiction, travel, leisure, maps, children's books.
- Grøndahl og Søn:** Munkedamsvn. 35, Oslo 2; f. 1812; Propr. C. C. GRØNDAHL; Dir. FINN NYQUIST; educational and general books, history, law; Book Department: Øvre Slottsgt. 12, Oslo 1.
- Gry Forlag A/S:** Grensen 19, Oslo 1; religion and fiction.
- Gyldendal Norsk Forlag:** Universitetsgt. 16, Oslo 1; f. 1928; Man. Dir. BRIKT JENSEN; general, non-fiction, fiction, encyclopedias, school and university text books, children's books, periodicals.
- Honnys Forlag:** Hagalivei 1, Jar-Oslo; f. 1945; Dir. HENNY ANDENAS; general.
- Hjemmenes Forlag A/S:** Postboks 1739, Vika, Oslo 1; cultural and historical books.
- Lunde Forlag og Bokhandel A/S:** Grensen 19, Oslo 1; children's books, religious and fiction; Man. TORBJØRN GRONVIK.
- Luther Forlag A/S:** Kirkegt. 32, Oslo 1; f. 1974; Dir. NILS-TORRE ANDERSEN; religious, fiction, general.
- Harald Lyche and Co. A/S:** 3000 Drammen; general, schoolbooks; Man. TROND WIKBORG.
- Minerva Forlag A/S:** Hansteensgt. 12, Oslo 2; non-fiction, political, social and cultural books.
- Mittet & Co. A/S:** Kongensgt. 15, Oslo; f. 1899; Dirs. HARALD GRAV, HANS ROSS; art publishers and wholesale stationers.
- Ernst G. Mortensen & Co. A/S:** Sørkedalsveien 10A, Oslo 3; f. 1914; Man. Dir. CARL L. MORTENSEN; general fiction and non-fiction, periodicals.
- Nå Forlag:** Postboks 7058, Homansbyen, Oslo 3; political, social and cultural; Man. Dir. TORALF SAETRE.
- Nasjonalforlaget A/S:** Bogstadveien 8, Oslo; f. 1928; Dir. D. MAGNUS-ANDRESEN; fiction, history, encyclopaedia, medical and pocket books.
- Noregs Boklag:** Kr. Augustsgt. 14, Oslo 1; f. 1922; Man. KNUT ØDEGÅRD; modern Norwegian literature.
- Norsk Kunstforlag A/S:** Arbiensgt. 13, Oslo 2; general, art books, atlases; Dir. ARNE DAHL.
- Novus Forlag A/S:** Postboks 748, Sentrum, Oslo 1; educational and general; Man. OLAV ROSSET.
- Pax Forlag A/S:** Goeteborggata 8, Oslo 5; f. 1964; independent socialist publishers; collectively run; Economic Man. BJØERN SMITH-SIMONSEN; Editor IRENE IVERSEN; political paperbacks and magazines *Miljø*, *Praxis* and *Kontrast*.
- Bjarne H. Reenskaug A/S:** Karl Johansgt. 8, Oslo 1; f. 1848; Propr. BJARNE H. REENSKAUG; general.
- Rune Forlag:** Postboks 1202, 7001 Trondheim; general.
- Ghr. Schibsteds Forlag:** Kristian IV's gt. 1, Box 415, Oslo 1; f. 1839; Man. Dir. INGÉ Ø. BAGN; Gen. Man. OLA VEIGAARD; children's and educational books, reference books, hand books, hobbies, crafts, travel guides, maps.
- Selvig's Publishing House Ltd.:** Rådhusgt. 4, P.O.B. 162, Centrum, Oslo 1; yearbooks and magazines on shipping, oil and gas.
- Solum Forlag A/S:** Åsveien 5, 1324 Lysaker; fiction and general; Man. KNUT ENDRE SOLUM.
- Stabenfeldt Forlag:** Stabenfeldthus, Box 189, 4001 Stavanger; f. 1920; fiction for young readers, non-fiction, translations; Dir. HUGO STABENFELDT.
- Snøfugl Forlag:** 7084 Melhus; fiction and general; Man. ÅSMUND SNØFUGL.
- St. Olav Forlag:** Akersveien 5, Oslo 1; religion and general; Man. VIKTOR RODDVIK.
- P. F. Steensballe's Boghandels EFTG:** Karl Johansgt. 8, Oslo 1; general and schoolbooks.
- Forlaget Tanum-Norli A/S:** Kristian Augustsgt. 7A, Oslo 1; Gen. Man. INGAR TANUM; professional and educational books.
- Teknologisk Forlag:** Enebakkveien 117, Oslo 6; f. 1958; Man. Dir. RUDOLF JENSSEN; technical, reference and textbooks.
- Tiden Norsk Forlag:** Youngstorget 2A, Oslo 1; f. 1933; Dir. TRYGVE JOHANSEN; general, political and children's.
- Universitetsforlaget:** Blindern, Oslo 3; f. 1950; publishers to the Universities of Oslo, Tromsø and Bergen and various learned societies; learned and general works, textbooks; Dir. TOR BJERKMANN.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Den Norske Forleggerforening (Assn. of Norwegian Publishers): Øvre Vollgate 15, Oslo 1; f. 1895; Chair. JAN WIESE; Dir. TOR SOLUMSMØEN; 33 mem. firms.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Norsk Rikskringkasting (*Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation*): Bj. Bjørnsons Plass 1, Oslo; f. 1933; controls all radio and television; Dir.-Gen. TOROLF ELSTER; Admin. Dir. ODD GRANLUND; Foreign Relations ANDOR BIRKELAND; Press and Inf. Officer REIDAR HUSEBY; Dir. of Radio Programmes HALFDAN HEGTUN; Dir. of TV Programmes OTTO NES; Tech. Dir. KJELL LØVAAS (Radio and Television); publ. *Programbladet* (weekly).

RADIO

Broadcasting is a monopoly of the State, which operates 2 long wave, 29 medium wave, 42 VHF transmitters and

265 relay stations. One programme is broadcast for 126 hours per week. The foreign service broadcasts from one medium wave and two short wave transmitters.

There were 1,318,022 licence holders in 1976.

TELEVISION

A non-commercial State monopoly. Regular service began in August 1960. Transmissions are obtainable by about 96.2 per cent of the population. In S.E. Norway it is possible to receive Swedish TV programmes.

In 1976 there were 1,086,671 television licences held in Norway.

FINANCE

(brs. = branches; cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; res. = reserves; r.f. = reserves and funds; m. = millions; amounts in Norwegian kroner).

BANKING

Norges Bank (*Bank of Norway*): Bankplassen 4, Oslo; f. 1816; with the exclusive right of note issue; cap. p.u. 35m.; dep. 9,871m. (June 30th, 1977); 20 brs.; Governor KNUT GETZ WOLD.

Andresens Bank A/S: Torvgaten 2, Oslo 1; formed 1966 by the merger of Andresens Bank and Folkebanken-Realbanken; cap. p.u. 150m.; dep. 3,668m. (Aug. 1977); 35 brs.; Man. Dir. H. P. SCHNITLER.

Bergen Bank: Torvalmenning 2, P.O.B. 826, 5001, Bergen, and Kirkegaten 23-25, P.O.B. 404/405, Oslo 1; formed 1975 by merger; cap. p.u. 400m. (June 1976); dep. 8,654m. (Dec. 1976); 97 brs.; Chair. JAN EINAR GREVE; Man. Dir. FINN B. HENRIKSEN.

Bergens Skillingsbank A/S: 4 Rådstuplass, 5001 Bergen; f. 1857; (Dec. 1976) cap. p.u. 8.1m.; dep. 296m.; 3 brs.; Man. Dir. GUNNAR LORENTZEN.

Bergens Sparebank: 1 Sparebankgaten, Bergen; f. 1823; funds 43m.; dep. 1,348m. (Dec. 1976); 146 brs.; Man. Dir. KAARE MELAND.

Bøndernes Bank A/S: Egertorvet, Oslo 1; f. 1918; cap. p.u. 48m.; dep. 1,192m. (Jan. 1977); 16 brs.; Man. Dir. VILHELM KIERULF.

Buskerudbanken A/S: P.O.B. 54-56, 3001 Drammen; f. 1929; cap. p.u. 6.75m.; dep. 312m. (Dec. 1976); 5 brs.; Principal Officers ROAR STEEN, ROLF ERIKSON.

Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse: Stortorvet 7, Oslo 1; f. 1848; cap. p.u. 230m.; dep. 7,027m. (Dec. 1976); 85 brs.; Man. Dir. SVEN VIIG.

Fellesbanken A/S (*Union Bank of Norway Ltd.*): Kirkegaten 14-16-18, Oslo; f. 1919; cap. p.u. 105m.; dep. 2,599m. (Dec. 1976); 15 brs.; Chair. EGIL TORJUSEN; Man. Dir. VICTOR PEDERSEN.

Fiskernes Bank A/S: Grønneggt. 78-80, 9001 Tromsø; f. 1948; cap. p.u. 45.9m.; dep. 972m. (Dec. 1976); 20 brs.; Pres. KJELL VOLLELV.

Forretningsbanken A/S: Søndre gate 15, P.O.B. 236, 7001 Trondheim; f. 1868; cap. p.u. 98m.; dep. 2,352m. (Dec. 1976); 41 brs.; Man. Dir. KLAUS BERG.

Kjøbmandsbanken A/S: Biskop Gunnerus gate 2, Oslo 1; f. 1913; cap. p.u. 1.5m.; dep. 92m. (Dec. 1976); 2 brs.; Man. ARNE OVE LARSEN.

Kristiansands og Oplands Privatbank A/S: 4601 Kristiansand S.; f. 1926; cap. p.u. 6.12m.; dep. 435m. (Dec. 1976); 5 brs.; Gen. Man. T. RAVNAAS.

Landsbanken A/S: Youngsgate 11, Oslo 1; f. 1898; cap. p.u. 36.9m.; dep. 736m. (Dec. 1976); 8 brs.; Chair. E. STRAND; Gen. Man. J. T. BERG-KNUTSEN.

Mandals Sparebank: 4501 Mandal; f. 1840; funds 5.4m.; dep. 181m. (Dec. 1976); 2 brs.; Man. OLAV GUNDERSEN.

Nordlandsbanken A/S: Storgaten 38, Bodø; f. 1893; cap. p.u. 30m.; dep. 980m. (Dec. 1976); 18 brs.; Man. Dir. TORBJØRN HAUG.

Norges Hypotekforening for Næringslivet (*The Norwegian Mortgage Association for Industry and Trade*): Haakon VII gt. 6, Oslo; f. 1907; funds 119.3m. (Dec. 1976); Man. Dir. MATIAS MOLDESTAD.

Norges Kreditforening for Land -og Skogbruk (*Norway Association of Credit for Agriculture and Forestry*): Karl Johansgate 45, Oslo; f. 1915; funds 38,736m. (Dec. 1976); Chair. BIRGER SVEEN; Man. Dir. JAN E. MELL-BYE.

Norsk Skibs Hypotekbank A/S: Drammensveien 20A, Oslo 2; f. 1906; cap. 64m. (Dec. 1976); Chair. FINN V. BORGERSEN; Man. HAAKON NYGAARD.

Den Norske Creditbank: Kirkegaten 21, Oslo 1; f. 1857; cap. p.u. 390m.; dep. 10,129m. (Dec. 1976); 91 brs.; Man. Dir. JOHAN MELANDER.

Opplandsbanken A/S: Hunnsvn. 5, P.O.B. 250, 2801 Gjøvik; f. 1929; cap. p.u. 15.6m.; dep. 355m. (Dec. 1976); 8 brs.; Man. Dir. ANSGAR WIKEN.

Oslo og Akershus Sparebank (*Savings Bank*): Øvre Slottsgt. 3, Oslo 1; f. 1822; funds 129m.; dep. 4,074m. (Dec. 1976); 84 brs.; Man. ARNE JENSEN.

Oslo Handelsbank A/S: Tollbodgaten 28, Oslo 1; f. 1917; cap. p.u. 4m.; dep. 249m. (Dec. 1976); Man. VILHELM TVEDT.

Rogalandsbanken A/S: Haakon VII gate 8, 4001 Stavanger; f. 1925; cap. p.u. 30m.; dep. 835m. (Dec. 1976); 18 brs.; Man. BJØRN SKINNERUD.

Romsdals Fellesbank A/S: Storgata 31, 6401 Molde; f. 1927; cap. p.u. 10m.; dep. 286m. (Dec. 1976); 7 brs.; Man. TOR BRANDEGGEN.

Samvirkebanken A/S: Kirkegaten 5, Oslo 1; f. 1932; cap. p.u. 9.6m.; dep. 278m. (Dec. 1976); 3 brs.; Man. Dir. ROLF LOCKEN.

Sandnes Sparebank: P.O.B. 128, 4301 Sandnes; f. 1876; funds 5.1m.; dep. 164.1m. (Dec. 1976); 2 brs.; Man. TERJE MOSSIN.

Sarpsborg Sparebank: P.O.B. 177, 1701 Sarpsborg; f. 1850; funds 8.2m.; dep. 298m. (Dec. 1976); 17 brs.; Man. ERIK BRAATEN.

Sor-Gudbrandsdal Sparebank: Kirkgt. 74, Lillehammer; f. 1971; funds 25.5m.; dep. 711m. (Dec. 1976); 8 brs.; Man. Dir. HARALD HOEL.

Sorlandsbanken A/S: Markensgaten 16, P.O.B. 187 4601 Kristiansand S.; f. 1925; cap. p.u. 13.5m.; dep. 463m. (Dec. 1976); 10 brs.; Man. O. TANCHE-BERGH.

Sunnmørsbanken A/S: Notenesgt. 2, Aalesund; f. 1975 by merger of Privatbanken A/S and Sunnmøre Kreditbank A/S; cap. p.u. 38.5 m.; dep. 996m. (Dec. 1976); 18 brs.; Man. Dir. OLA SKJAAK BRAEK; Gen. Man. PER BAKKEN.

Telemarksbanken A/S: Skistredet 10, Skien; f. 1926; cap. p.u. 13.5m.; dep. 381m. (Dec. 1976); 8 brs.; Man. ARNE ENGEN.

Tønsbergs Sparebank: Øvre Langgate 46, 3101 Tønsberg; f. 1847; funds 15.8m.; dep. 305.8m. (Dec. 1976); Man. PER TORJUSEN.

Tromsbanken A/S: Storgaten 74, Tromsø; f. 1928; cap. p.u. 15m.; dep. 282m. (Dec. 1976); 4 brs.; Man. HOLGER KIL.

Tromsø Sundets Sparebank (Int.): Sjøgaten 8, Tromsø; f. 1904; funds 8.5m.; dep. 441m. (Dec. 1976); 18 brs.; Man. GUNNAR JAKOBSEN.

Trondhjems og Strindens Sparebank: Kongensgate 4, 7000 Trondheim; f. 1823; funds 30.8m.; dep. 936m. (Dec. 1976); 41 brs.; Man. Dir. IVAR SOLLIE.

Vestfoldbanken A/S: Storgaten 20, Tønsberg; f. 1917; cap. p.u. 10.8m.; dep. 254m. (Dec. 1976); 5 brs.; Man. KNUD TRAAETH.

Vestlandsbanken: Rådstuplass 3, 5001 Bergen; f. 1926; cap. p.u. 42.6m.; dep. 1,164m. (Dec. 1976); 33 brs.; Man. Dir. ARNE HOLM.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Den Norske Bankforening (Norwegian Bankers' Assn.): Haakon VII gt. 6, Oslo; f. 1915; Pres. and Chair. KLAUS BERG (Forretningsbanken A/S); 26 mems.; publ. *Økonomisk Revy* (monthly).

Sparebankforeningen i Norge (Savings Banks Assn.): Boks 703, Sentrum Oslo 1; f. 1914; Pres. KAARE MELAND (Bergens Sparebank, 5000 Bergen); Man. Dir. HELGE ASDAHL (Oslo); 356 mems.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Oslo Børs: Tollbugt. 2, Oslo; f. 1819; Bourse Commissioner ERIK JARVE.

Aalesunds Børs: Keiser Wilhelmsgate 60, Aalesund; f. 1905; Bourse Commissioner GEORG GARSHOL.

Bergens Børs: Olav Kyrresgate 11, 5000 Bergen; f. 1837; Bourse Commissioner HERMAN F. MEYER.

Christiansands Børs: Kristiansand (S.); f. 1837; Bourse Commissioner KAARE ALBERT.

Drammens Børs: Drammen; f. 1839; Bourse Commissioner CHRISTIAN RESCH.

Fredrikstad Børs: Nygaardsgaten 5, Fredrikstad; f. 1921; Bourse Commissioner E. SIMONSEN.

Haugesunds Børs: Haugesund; f. 1914; Bourse Commissioner J. T. ODLAND.

Kristiansunds (N.) Børs: Kristiansund; f. 1894; Bourse Commissioner ØYSTEIN SELEN.

Stavanger Børs: Stavanger; f. 1878; Bourse Commissioner BJØRN SUNDSVIK.

Trondheim Børs: Dronningensgt. 12, Trondheim; f. 1819; Bourse Commissioner GUNNAR FJELD OLSEN.

INSURANCE

Arendal Forsikringsselskab A/S: P.O. No. 100, 4801 Arendal; f. 1860; cap. p.u. 10m. Kr.; reserves and funds 105.8m. Kr.; Chair. RUDOLF MARCUSSEN; Man. Dir. NICOLAI B. HERLOFSON.

Assuranceforeningen Skuld: Stortingsgaten 18, Oslo; f. 1897; mutual, shipowners' protection and indemnity; reserves 401.5m. Kr.; Chair. ODD GOGSTAD; Man. Dir. ANNAR POULSSON.

Forenede Skadeforsikring A/S: Munkegt. 22, 7000 Trondheim; f. 1863; cap. subs. 8m. Kr.; funds 4.4m. Kr.; fire, marine and general accident; Dir. H. S. ARNESSEN.

Forsikringsaksjeselskapet Polaris-Norske Sjø: Stortingsgaten 18, Oslo; f. 1917; cap. p.u. 18m. Kr.; marine, war, fire and general accident; Chair. H. C. HENRIKSEN; Man. Dir. ERIK L. FLINDER.

Forsikringsselskapet Norge A/S: N. Strandgt. 3, P.O.B. 1091, 3001 Drammen; f. 1857; fire, marine, motor-car, accident; Chair. S. K. NEDBERG; Man. Dir. NILS HAGERUP.

Forsikringsselskapet Viking A/S: Dr. Maudsgt. 1, Oslo; f. 1911; cap. p.u. 3m. Kr.; res. 5.6m. Kr.; all branches except life; Man. Dir. PER O. KROGH; Chair. GUSTAV AARESTRUP.

Idun, Det norske Livsforsikrings-Selskap: Haakon VII's Gate 10, Oslo 1; f. 1861; life insurance; cap. p.u. 300,000 Kr.; insurance fund 1,341m. Kr.; funds 64m. Kr.; Chair. GUSTAV AARESTRUP; Man. Dir. ODD ESPOLIN JOHNSON.

Livsforsikringsselskapet Gjensidige: Drammensveien 4, Oslo 2; f. 1847; life insurance; funds 1,500m. Kr.; Chair. K. PETERSEN; Dir. K. NORMAN.

Livsforsikringsselskapet Hygea: Olav Kyrresgt. 1, Bergen; f. 1883; life insurance; cap. p.u. 680,000 Kr.; res. 1,240m.; Chair. JOHAN HORN; Dir. FINN LØVDAL.

Norden Forsikring A/S: Eiksveien 110, Østerås; f. 1867; cap. subs. 16.8m.; res. 31.8m.; p.u. 139.8m.; Chair. C. RINGNES; Dir. GUNNAR AASBERG.

Norden Livsforsikring A/S: Eiksveien 110, Østerås; f. 1973 when Brage-Fram-Livs-og Pensjonsforsikring A/S joined Nordengruppen A/S; share cap. 2,050,000; total cap. 1,126.8m.; Chair. PER MUNTHE-KAAS; Man. Dir. TORE STENHAMAR.

A/S Norske Alliance: Eiksveien 110, Østerås; f. 1911; cap. p.u. 3,200,000 Kr.; res. 4,100,000 Kr.; Marine, fire, miscellaneous; Chair. C. RINGNES; Man. Dir. GUNNAR AASBERG.

Norske Liv: Drammensveien 21, Oslo; f. 1844; mutual life insurance; funds 625m. Kr.; Chair. H. CHRISTIANSEN; Man. Dir. KJELL NORDBY.

Skibssassuransforeningen Unifas: Arbiens Gate 5, Post Box 1290, Vika, Oslo; f. 1951; mutual ship insurance; Chair. DAG KLAVENESS; Man. Dir. THOROLF WIKBORG, Jr.

A/S Stella Assuranceselskap: P.O.B. 100, 4801 Arendal; f. 1935; cap. p.u. 500,000 Kr.; reserve and other funds 942,000 Kr.; Chair. RUDOLF MARCUSSEN; Man. Dir. NICOLAI B. HERLOFSON.

Storebrand: P.O.B. 1380-Vika, Haakon VII's Gate 10, Oslo; f. 1847; cap. p.u. and free reserves 256.3m. Kr.; underwriting reserves for own account 977.6m. Kr.; Chair. GUSTAV AARESTRUP; Man. Dir. JANNIK LINDBAEK; Foreign Man. TORE MELGÅRD.

Vesta, Forsikringsaktieselskapet: Olav Kyrresgt. 1, Bergen; f. 1880; Chair. JOHAN HORN; Man. Dirs. EINAR FALCK, G. C. SIBBERN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ADVISORY BODY

Joint Economic Board: Prime Minister's Office, Akersgt. 42, Oslo; f. 1965 as a joint organ for the exchange of information and views on Norway's main economic problems; Board of 25 mems. from the Government, Federation of Trade Unions, Employers' and Trade organizations, including five from science and research; Chair. The Prime Minister.

EXPORT COUNCIL

Export Council of Norway: Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Oslo Handelskammer (*Oslo Chamber of Commerce*): Drammensveien 30, Oslo 2; Dir. TORE B. LAURITZEN.

Bergens Handelskammer (*Bergen Chamber of Commerce*): Olav Kyrresgt. 11, 5000 Bergen; Pres. JOHAN HORN.

Haugesunds Handelskammer (*Haugesund Chamber of Commerce*): Haraldsgt. 165, Haugesund; Sec. J. T. ODLAND.

Trondheim Handelskammer (*Trondheim Chamber of Commerce*): Dronningensgt. 12, Trondheim; Sec. KAARE BAKØV.

Arendal Handelsforening (*Arendal Commercial Association*): Peder Thomassensgt. 202c, Arendal.

Drammens Handelsstands Forening (*Drammen Commercial Association*): Bragernes Torg 13, Drammen.

Haugesunds Handelsstands Forening (*Haugesund Commercial Association*): Strandgt. 178, 5500 Haugesund; Sec. EIRIK GAARD.

Kristiansands Handelskammer (*Kristiansand Chamber of Commerce*): Rådhusgt. 3, Kristiansand S.

Skien's Handelsstands og Industriforening (*Skien Commercial and Industrial Association*): Postboks 192, 3701 Skien.

Stavanger Handelsforening (*Stavanger Commercial Association*): Handelens Hus, Kongsgt. 10, P.O.B. 182, 4001 Stavanger.

Tromsø Handelsstands Forening (*Tromsø Commercial Association*): Grønnegade 84, Tromsø.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Norges Industriforbund (*Fed. of Norwegian Industries*): Drammensvn. 40, Oslo 2; f. 1919; Pres. R. LINDBØE; Dir.-Gen. JAN DIDRIKSEN; publ. *Norges Industri*, fortnightly; the chief organization of Norwegian industry to which are affiliated the industrial groups listed below.

Norges Handelsstands Forbund (*Fed. of Norwegian Commercial Assns.*): Drammensvn. 30, Oslo 2; f. 1889; Pres. F. MUGGERUD; Dir. HERMAN SCHEEL; it includes 86 local commercial associations, 56 national branch organizations and 4 national group organizations; publ. *Næringsrevyen*.

Norges Skogeierforbund (*The Norwegian Forest Owners' Federation*): Stortingsgt. 30, Oslo 1; f. 1913; 56,000 mems.; aims to promote the economical and technical interests of the forest owners, a general forest policy in the interests of private ownership and co-operation between the affiliated associations; Pres. JAN JENSEN; Man. Dir. IVAR AAVATSMARK; publ. *Skogeieren* (*The Forest Owner*); monthly; circ. 55,500.

Norsk Arbeidsgiverforening (*Norwegian Employers' Confederation*): Oslo, 23 Kr. Augustsgt.; f. 1900; Man. Dir. KAARE N. SELVIG; Deputy Man. Dirs. VILHELM DAHL, LARS AARVIG; 8,300 mems.—industry, artisans, handicraft, transport, hotels and catering (1973); it includes 52 national groups; publ. *Arbeidsgiveren* (twice a month).

Norske Håndverkerforbund (*The Norwegian Federation of Enterprises in Handicraft*): Rosenkrantzgt. 7, Oslo; f. 1886; leading association of Norwegian mastercraftsmen; local handicraft associations all over the country and professional unions are members; aims to promote the professional development of handicraft, and to deal with social, economic and other questions; 9,000 mems.; Pres. FINN GULBRANSEN, Oslo; Man. Dir. EIVIND HALLE; publ. *Håndverk og Industri* (ten issues a year).

Norsk Senter for Informatikk (*Norwegian Centre for Informatics*): Forskningsveien 1, Blindern, Oslo 3; central organization for technical information service in Norway.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

(Principal National Associations affiliated to the Norges Industriforbund)

Bergverkenes Landssammenslutnings Industrigruppe (*Asscn. of the Mines*): Kr. Augustsgt. 23, Oslo; f. 1934; Pres. PER PALMER; Dir. ASBJØRN LIEN.

Confektionsfabrikanternes Landsforbund (*Nat. Asscn. of Clothing Manufacturers*): Madserud Allé 27, P.O.B. 23, Skøyen, Oslo 2; f. 1914; Pres. HERMANN BOUG; Man. Dir. ARNE RØNNING; 85 mems.

Elektronikkindustriens Bransjeforening (*Asscn. of Electronic Industries*): Sandviksveien 12, 1322 Høvik; Pres. D. JAHR; Sec. IVAR A. LUND.

Grafiske Bedrifters Landsforening, Formfremstillinggruppen (*Asscn. of Graphic Designers and Model-makers*): Akersgt. 16, Oslo 1; Dir. HELGE RIIS.

Laervare- og Sportsartikkelfabrikanternes Landsforening (*Asscn. of Leathergoods and Sports Equipment Manufacturers*): Torvet 3, P.O.B. 288, 1701 Sarpsborg; f. 1916; 30 mems.; Principal Officer ODD N. NÅHEIM.

Landsforeningen for Elektrokjemisk og Elektrometallurgisk Industri (*Asscn. of Electro-Chemical and Electro-Metallurgical Industries*): Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2; Pres. GUDLEIV HARG; Sec. CHRISTIAN EITZEN.

Margarinfabrikkernes Landsforening (*Margarine Makers' Association*): Prinsengt. 21, Oslo; f. 1920; Pres. GREGARD HEJE; Sec. PER STORMFELT; 23 mems.

Mekaniske Verksteders Landsforening (*Federation of Norwegian Engineering Industries*): Oscars gt. 20, Oslo 3; f. 1889; Pres. AUGUST WILHELMSEN; Man. Dir. JENS ULVIN; 400 mems. with approx. 80,000 workers; publ. *Jernindustri* (monthly).

Mineralvannfabrikkernes Landsforening (*Nat. Asscn. of Norwegian Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages*): Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2; f. 1913; Pres. ARNE BRYNILDSEN; Dir. KR. WELHAVEN; 31 mems.

Motorfabrikkernes Landsforening (*Nat. Asscn. of Motor Manufacturers*): Drammensveien 40, Oslo 2; Pres. OLAVS BRUNVOLL; Sec. CHRISTIAN EITZEN.

Norsk Mølleforening (*Asscn. of Norwegian Millers*): Fridtjof Nansens plass 9, Oslo 1; Pres. HARALD ANDERSEN; Dir. HELGE L'ORSA.

NORWAY

Trade and Industry

- Norsk Plastforening** (*Norwegian Plastic Assn.*): Rosenkrantzgt. 17, Oslo 1; Pres. KNUT ØSTBY; Dir. TORKILD SKALLERUD.
- Norske Byggevarereprodusenters Forening** (*Assn. of Norwegian Building Material Manufacturers*): Nedre Vollgt. 1, Oslo 1; Pres. SIG. NATVIG; Sec. JOHN A. HAGEM.
- De Norske Hermetikfabrikers Landsforening** (*Canners' Assn.*): 4001 Stavanger; f. 1917; Pres. JOHAN SVELE; Admin. Dir. HARALD PEDERSEN; publ. *Norwegian Canners' Export Journal*.
- Norske Iskremfabrikkers Landsforening** (*Assn. of Norwegian Ice-cream Manufacturers*): Klingenbergt. 7, Oslo 1; Pres. OTTO HENNIG-OLSEN; Sec. CHR. THORVALDSEN.
- Norske Radio- og Elektronikk-fabrikanters Forbund** (*Assn. of Norwegian Radio Manufacturers*): Sandviksveien 12, 1322 Høvik; Dir. I. A. LUND.
- Norske Såpefabrikkers Landsforening** (*Norwegian Soap Manufacturers' Assn.*): Klingenbergt. 7, Oslo; f. 1915; Pres. OLE CHR. MOE; Sec. ODD SEIM-HAUGEN; 15 mems.
- De Norske Sildolje- og Sildemel-fabrikkers Landforening** (*Assn. of Norwegian Producers of Herring Oil and Meal*): Torggt. 7, Oslo 1; Pres. INGER KOPPERNAES; Dir. LARS ROTNES.
- Norske Skofabrikkers Landssammenslutning** (*Norwegian Fed. of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers*): Haakon VII's gt. 2, Oslo 1; f. 1901; Pres. EINAR STUHAUG; Dir. ROGER R. JOHANSEN.
- Norske Traneksportørers Landsforening** (*Nat. Assn. of Fish-oil Exporters*): Christies gate 14, 5001 Bergen; Pres. HILMAR REKK; Dir. ALF P. BERENTSEN.
- Norske Wallboardfabrikkers Forening** (*Norwegian Wall-board Producers' Assn.*): Drammensvn. 8, Oslo 2; Pres. OLE ANKER-RASCH; Admin. Dir. HENRY O. FOYN.
- Papirindustriens Sentralforbund** (*Norwegian Pulp and Paper Assn.*): Drammensveien 30, P.O.B. 2446, Solli, Oslo 2; f. 1893; Pres. BIRGER B. RASMUSSEN; Man. Dir. ARILD HOLLAND; 46 mems.
- STÅLMET, Stål- og Metallvarefabrikkenes Merkantile Landsforening** (*Nat. Trade Assn. of Steel- and Metal-wear Manufacturers*): Nedre Vollgt. 1, Oslo 1; Pres. ANDREAS ISING; Dir. JOHN A. HAGEM.
- Tekstilfabrikkenes Forening** (*Assn. of Textile Manufacturers*): Prinsensgate 2, Oslo 1; f. 1898; Pres. SVERRE LARSSON; Admin. Dir. O. A. HANNISDAL.
- Tobaksfabrikernes Landsforening av 1901** (*Nat. Assn. of Tobacco Manufacturers*): Fr. Nansens plass 9, Oslo; f. 1901; Chair. RASMUS LANGAARD; Sec.-Gen. ARNE M. FALCH; 9 mems.
- Trelastbrukenes Felleskontor** (*Timber Trade Fed. of Norway*): Storgt 14, Oslo 1; f. 1959; Chair. ERLING TEIGEN; Mans. ERLING L. JOHANSEN, ODDWIN SKAIAA; 129 mems.

There are also over fifty local Employers' Associations affiliated to the Norges Industriforbund.

TRADE UNIONS

- Landsorganisasjonen i Norge (LO)** (*Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions*): Folkets Hus, Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1899; Pres. TOR HALVORSEN; Vice-Pres. LEIF HARALDSETH; Treas. THOR ANDREASSEN; First Sec. LIV BUCK; Secs. SVEN ERIK OXHOLM, HARRIET ANDREASSEN, OLE KNAPP, YNGVE HÅGENSEN; 680,000 mems. in 36 affiliated unions; publ. *Fri Fagbevegelse*. The most important unions are:

- Arbeiderpartiets Presseforbund** (*Norwegian Union of Labour Journalists*): Youngstorgt 2, Oslo; f. 1909; Pres. SIMEN KR. HANGAARD; 549 mems.
- Bekledningsarbeiderforbundet** (*Union of Clothing Textile and Shoe Workers*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1892; Pres. FINN NILSEN; 19,383 mems.
- Hotell- og Restaurant-Arbeider-Forbundet** (*Norwegian National Union of Hotel and Restaurant Workers*): Storgt. 49, Oslo 1; Pres. EIVIND STRÖMMEN; 8,379 mems.
- Norges Handels- og Kontorfunksjonærers Forbund** (*Norwegian National Union of Commercial and Office Employees*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1908; Pres. OTTO TOTLAND; 44,200 mems.
- Norsk Arbeidsmandsforbund** (*Norwegian Union of General Workers*): Möllergt. 3, VIII, Oslo 1; f. 1895; Pres. ØYSTEIN LARSEN; 28,090 mems.
- Norsk Bygningsindustriarbeiderforbund** (*Norwegian Union of Builders*): Henrik Ibsensgt. 7, Oslo 1; f. 1923; Pres. RASMUS SOLEND; 47,189 mems.
- Norsk Elektriker- og Kraftstasjonsforbund** (*Norwegian National Union of Electrical and Power Station Workers*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1918; Pres. ERLING JOHANSEN; 17,500 mems.
- Norsk Forbund for Arbeidsledere og Tekniske Funksjonærer** (*Norwegian National Union of Supervisors and Technical Employees*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1951; Pres. ROAR HELGESEN; 9,961 mems.
- Norsk Grafisk Forbund** (*Norwegian Graphical Workers Union*): Arbeidersamfunnets Plass 1, Oslo 1; f. 1966; Pres. ARILD KALVIK; 14,105 mems.
- Norsk Gullsmedarbeiderforbund** (*Norwegian National Union of Goldsmiths*): Torggt. 10, Oslo; f. 1909; Pres. KÅRE DALBERG; mems. 1,077.
- Norsk Jern og Metallarbeiderforbund** (*Norwegian National Union of Iron and Metal Workers*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1891; Pres. RORS SKYBOEN; 98,737 mems.
- Norsk Jernbaneforbund** (*Norwegian National Union of Railway Workers*): Storgt. 23, Oslo; f. 1892; Pres. EGIL HALVORSEN; 15,510 mems.
- Norsk Kjemisk Industriarbeiderforbund** (*Norwegian Union of Chemical Workers*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo 1; f. 1923; Pres. HÅKON A. ØRDEGAARD; 37,560 mems.
- Norsk Kommuneforbund** (*Norwegian National Union of Municipal Employees*): Roald Amundsens gt. 6, Oslo 1; f. 1920; Pres. ARNE BORN; 103,500 mems.
- Norsk Lokomotivmannsforbund** (*Norwegian National Union of Locomotive Workers*): Storgt. 23, Oslo 1; f. 1893; Pres. G. TØNDER; 1,825 mems.; publ. *Locomotivmands Tidende*.
- Norsk Murorforbund** (*Norwegian National Union of Masons*): Henrik Ibsensgt. 7, Oslo 1; f. 1900; Pres. VILLY JACOBSEN; 3,438 mems.
- Norsk Nærings og Nydelsesmiddelarbeiderforbund** (*Norwegian National Union of Food Industry Workers*): Arbeidersamfunnets pl. 1, Oslo; f. 1923; Pres. AAGE PETERSEN; 29,680 mems.
- Norsk Papirindustriarbeiderforbund** (*Norwegian National Union of Paper Industry Workers*): Arbeidersamfunnets pl. 1, Oslo; Pres. ROLL HAUGE; 16,642 mems.
- Norsk Sjømannsforbund** (*Norwegian Seamen's Union*): Grev. Wedels Plass 7, Oslo; f. 1910; Pres. HENRIK AASARØD; 27,024 mems.

Norsk Skog og Landarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Forest and Agricultural Workers*): Arbeidersamfunnets pl. 1, Oslo 1; f. 1927; Pres. KNUT NAKKEN; 12,153 mems.

Norsk Tjenestemannslag (*Norwegian National Union of Professional Workers and Civil Servants*): Hammersborg Torg 1, Oslo 1; f. 1947; Pres. THV. KARLSEN; 28,550 mems.

Norsk Transportarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Transport Workers*): Youngsgt. 11, Oslo; f. 1896; Pres. WALTER KOLSTAD; 20,000 mems.

Norsk Treindustriarbeiderforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Furniture and Wood Workers*): Henrik Ibsensgt. 7, Oslo 1; f. 1904; Pres. O. AXELSEN; 5,800 mems.

Telefolkenes Fellesforbund (*Norwegian National Union of Telegraph and Telephone Workers*): Arbeidersamfunnets pl. 1, Oslo 1; f. 1930; Pres. OVE RAGNAR; 11,340 mems.

Norges Kooperative Landsforening (*Co-operative Union and Wholesale Society*): P.O.B. 451, Sentrum, Oslo 1; f. 1906; Chair. PEDER SÖILAND; Dir., Gen. Man. KNUT MOE; 692 local affiliated co-op societies with 479,816 mems.

MAJOR STATE-OWNED ENTERPRISES

A/S Kongsberg Våpenfabrikk: 3600 Kongsberg; f. 1814; arms, electronics, computers, gasturbines, automotive parts, electronic navigation receivers; 100 per cent state-owned; Pres. BJARNE HURLEN; Gen. Man. ARTHUR J. AASLAND; 3,000 employees.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Norges Statsbaner (*Norwegian State Railways*): Storgaten 33, Oslo 1; f. 1854; Dir.-Gen. EDVARD HEIBERG.

Total length of line operated by Norwegian State Railways is 4,241 km., of which 2,440 km. has been electrified (1976).

ROADS

Vegdirektoratet: Grensevn. 92, Oslo; f. 1864; Dir. KARL OLSEN.

There are 77,117 km. of public roads in Norway, 24,897 km. of which are national roads and 165 km. modern motorway (1976).

MOTORING ORGANIZATIONS

Kongelig Norsk Automobilklub (*Royal Norwegian Automobile Club*): Parkv. 68, Oslo; f. 1907; 20,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. TOR ØSTMO; publ. *Motorliv* (monthly).

Norsk Motor Klubb (*Norwegian Motor Sport Club*): Hauger Skolovei 1, 1351 Rud; f. 1916; Pres. TORE SVENSRUD; mems. 4,500; publs. *Racing Revyen*, *Motorsports-handboka*.

Norges Automobil-Forbund (*Automobile Association of Norway*): Storgt. 2, Oslo 1; f. 1924; Dir.-Gen. ERLING STORRUSTEN; 30,000 mems.; publs. *Motor*, *NAFL Road Book*.

A/S Raufoss Ammunisjonsfabrikker: 2830 Raufoss; f. 1896; munitions, metal engineering; Chair. BJARNE HURLEN; Man. Dir. MAGNUS TAJET; 2,100 employees.

A/S Horten Verft: 3191 Horten; f. 1818; shipbuilding; limited co.; 100 per cent state-owned; Pres. TOR ASPENGREN; Gen. Man. OTTO L. LARSEN; 2,000 employees.

A/S Norsk Jernverk: 8600 Mo; f. 1946; steel; 100 per cent state-owned; Chair. BJARNE HURLEN; Pres. PER BLIDENSOL; 3,950 employees.

Norsk Koksverk A/S: 8600 Mo; f. 1961; coke; 100 per cent state-owned; Chair. PER BLIDENSOL; Gen. Man. EGIL FLAATIN; 300 employees.

Store Norske Spitsbergen Kulkompagni: coal-mining; 100 per cent state-owned.

Fosdalens Bergverks-Aktieselskab: 7720 Malm; f. 1912; iron; 100 per cent state-owned; Pres. PER BLIDENSOL; Gen. Man. LEIF HALVORSEN; 430 employees.

Statoil (Den norske stats oljeselskap a/s): Lagårdsveien 80, P.O.B. 300, 4001 Stavanger; f. 1972; integrated oil company; 100 per cent state-owned; Chair. FINN LIED; Gen. Man. ARVE JOHNSEN.

A/S Olivin: 6146 Åheim; f. 1948; sandstone; 99.95 per cent state-owned; Pres. CHRISTEN KNUDSEN; Gen. Man. OLAV ØVERLIE; 180 employees.

Norsk Olje A/S (Norol): Fred. Olsens gate 5, Oslo 1; oil product marketing company; 86 per cent state-owned; Chair. ODD GOETHE.

Årdal og Sundal Verk a/s: Sørkedalsveien 6, P.O.B. 5177, Oslo 3; aluminium; 75 per cent state-owned.

Norges Motorsykkelforbund (*Norwegian Motor Cycle Federation*): Hauger skolovei 1, 1351, Rud; f. 1977; 4,500 mems.; Pres. TORE SVENSRUD.

SHIPPING

The Norwegian merchant fleet numbered 2,865 vessels totalling over 28,848,805 gross tons in July 1977.

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Det Bergenske Dampskibsselskab: Bradbenken 1, 5015 Bergen; f. 1851; 17 ships totalling 274,323 g.r.t.; passenger mail, goods services; *passenger services*: Bergen-Newcastle, Bergen-Amsterdam, Bergen-Cuxhaven, express coastal route (Norwegian coast), Spitzbergen route; *cargo services*: West Norway to Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, London, Newcastle, Weston Point, Swansea, Newport; Norwegian Coast; partners in *Norwegian South America Line* (routes between Scandinavia and South America); Man. Dir. JENS KUHNLE.

Sigval Bergesen: Ankerbygget (P.O.B. 44), Stavanger 4001; Owner CHARLES R. BERGESEN; tanker and tramp trade; 1 tanker and 4 L.P.G. carriers; 99,129 g.r.t.

Sig. Bergesen d.y. & Co.: Bergehus, Drammensveien 106, Oslo 2; Partners SIGVAL BERGESEN d.y., J. E. JACOBSEN; 14 tankers and 8 combined carriers; total tonnage 4,184,993 g.r.t.

- Th. Brevig:** Postboks 55, Farsund; tanker and cargo services; 9 ships totalling 159,315 g.r.t.
- Bruusgaard Kiøsterud & Co.:** P.O.B. 1001, Drammen; f. 1909; 7 ships totalling 61,174 g.r.t.; liner and cruise service in the Far East; Dirs. R. ROSE-ANDERSEN, EINAR BRUUSGAARD, KNUT A. WANG.
- A/S Thor Dahl:** Sandefjord; f. 1887; 11 ships totalling 1,359,557 g.r.t.; Man. Dir. LARS CHRISTENSEN, Jr.
- Halfden Ditlev-Simonsen and Co.:** Haakon VII's gt.l, Oslo; tramping and tanker operation services; 7 ships totalling 263,817 g.r.t.; Dirs. O. DITLEV-SIMONSEN, H. DITLEV-SIMONSEN.
- Den norske Amerikalinje A/S:** Jernbanetorget 2, Oslo 1; f. 1910; passenger, mail, goods services; total tonnage 124,578 g.r.t.; routes Norway-New York, Scandinavia-Continent, E. Africa-Madagascar; Man. Dir. BERNT J. GRØNDAHL.
- Fearnley & Eger:** P.O.B. 355, Oslo; f. 1869; total tonnage 23 vessels of 2,110,544 g.r.t.; routes from U.S.A. to Venezuela, to and from Far East and West Africa; Partners: THOMAS ASTRUP, NILS J. ASTRUP, Jr.; Dirs. E. KRISTEN-JOHANSEN, KNUT W. WANG, KNUT S. EIDE.
- Odd Godager and Co.:** Haakon VII's gt.l, Oslo; tank and tramp services; 7 ships totalling 423,900 g.r.t.; Dirs. JAN BUCHA GODAGER, JUL BUCHA GODAGER.
- A/S Havtor:** Kronprinsesse Marthasplass 1, Postboks 1374-Vika, Oslo 1; 7 motor ships (bulk carriers), 1 turbine tanker, 1 OBO carrier, 2 LPG carriers, total tonnage 585,576 d.w.t.
- Sigurd Herlofson & Co. A/S:** Drammensvn. 88B, P.O.B. 7598, Oslo 2; Mans. P. D. HERLOFSON, SIGURD HERLOFSON; 3 OBO carriers, 2 bulk carriers, 1 m.t., 1 oil/ore; total tonnage 606,800 d.w.t.
- Leif Høegh & Co. A/S:** Parkveien 55, Oslo 2; 11 cargo liners, 6 OBO vessels, 2 OO vessels, 5 gas tankers, 6 bulk carriers, 3 car/bulk ships, 6 car carriers; 1,848,594 g.r.t.; Chair. OVE HØEGH; Pres. CHR. A. OLSEN.
- Anders Jahre:** Sandefjord; tanker, cargo and passenger services; 27 ships totalling 1,643,436 g.r.t.; Man. Dir. ANDERS JAHRE; Dirs. JØRGEN JAHRE, BJØRN BETTUM.
- Jøbsens Rederi A/S:** Bergen; 22 ships totalling 129,085 g.r.t.; Chair. A. JEBSEN.
- A. F. Klaveness & Co. A/S:** P.O.B. 108, 1324 Lysaker; tankers, cargo and bulk services; 5 ships totalling 192,612 g.r.t.; Dirs. A. FREDRIK KLAIVENESS; DAG KLAIVENESS, ANTON F. KLAIVENESS, NILS KLAIVENESS.
- Klosters Rederi A/S:** Haakon VII gate 5, Oslo; f. 1924; four cruise passenger liners 15,000 g.r.t. in Caribbean, five RO-RO ships 1,599 g.r.t.; Mans. KNUT UTSTEIN KLOSTER, CHRISTIAN PIERRE KLOSTER.
- Knut Knutsen O.A.S.:** Møllerveien 6, Haugesund; regular service North Pacific-Hong Kong-Manila-Singapore-Malaysia-Western Australia and return via Singapore-Malaysia-Hong Kong-Japan; fast cargo liners with reefer space and container space tankers trading worldwide; 14 ships totalling 861,124 g.r.t.
- J. Ludwig Mowinckels Rederi A/S:** Olav Kyrresgate 9, Bergen (associated Co. **A/S Aurland**); f. 1898; co-owners of *Norwegian-S. America Line* (Scandinavia-S. America), tramps, tankers and cargo services; 13 ships totalling 802,253 g.r.t.; Man. Dir. EINAR ENGELSEN.
- Det Nordenfjeldske Dampskibsselskab:** Kjøpmannsgt. 52, Trondheim; f. 1857; passenger, mail, goods services; routes: Norwegian coast, Norway-Grimsby, Norway-

Hamburg; also world-wide tank, cruising and tramp trade; 14 ships totalling 114,120 g.r.t.; Man. Dir. ROLF HEILEMANN.

- Odtefjell, A/S Rederiet:** Postboks 25, Minde; small and parcel tanker services; 22 ships totalling 209,859 g.r.t.
- Fred. Olsen & Co.:** Fred. Olsensgt. 2, Oslo; passenger, mail, goods services; also air transport; routes Norway, U.K., Continent, North Africa, Canaries, Mediterranean; 16 cargo and passenger/cargo vessels, 3 ferries; 104,244 g.r.t.; Owner FRED OLSEN.
- A/S Olsen & Ugelstad:** Fr. Stangsgt. 22, Oslo 2; f. 1915; world-wide tanker and bulk carrier services; 5 ships totalling 297,802 g.r.t.; Board of Dirs. KRISTOFFER OLSEN, RUDOLF UGELSTAD, PAL UGELSTAD, PETER LORANGE, OLE LUND, ERIK GLØRSEN.
- Einar Rasmussen:** P.O.B. 37, Kristiansand S; 10 tankers, 6 cargo and bulk carriers; 944,292 g.r.t.; Man. Dirs. E. RASMUSSEN, E. RASMUSSEN, Jr.
- Hilmar Reksten:** 5042 Fjosanger, Bergen; 15 ships totalling 1,582,424 g.r.t.
- I.M. Skaugen and Co.:** Haakon VII's gt.l, Oslo; general cargo, bulkcarrier and tanker services; 9 ships totalling 249,403 g.r.t.; Pres. S. SKAUGEN, B. SKAUGEN, M. SKAUGEN.
- G. H. Sørensen and Sonner:** Radhusgt. 8, Postboks 130, Arendal; tramp services; 7 ships totalling 502,407 g.r.t.; Dirs. R. MARCUSSEN, H. SØREN.
- Stavangerske Dampskibsselskab, Det:** Stavanger; f. 1855; 17,074 g.r.t.; mail, passenger and cargo services along Norwegian coast; cargo services between West Norway, Sweden, Baltic ports and Finland; Man. Dir. JOHAN LAVIK.
- Thoresen Car Ferries A/S:** Drammensveien 20A, Oslo 2; services between East Norway and western British ports; general chartering and agency; 3 ships totalling 8,647 g.r.t.
- Westfal-Larsen & Co. A/S:** Engen 44, Bergen; f. 1905; 20 ships totalling 329,107 g.r.t.; *Westfal-Larsen Line* (Pacific-South America run); Dirs. P. SCHUMANN OLSEN, GEORG VON ERPECOM, H. P. WESTFAL-LARSEN, R. WESTFAL-LARSEN.
- Wilh. Wilhelmsen:** Roald Amundsensgt. 5, Oslo; f. 1861; 57 ships totalling 2,513,361 g.r.t.; regular fast freight-reefer-mail and passenger services between Europe and South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Persian Gulf, Far East; also U.S.A./Canada, Far East, U.S.A.-West Africa, U.S.A.-Middle East, Far East-Persian Gulf-Far East; Partners: TOM WILHELMSEN, NIELS WERRING, Jr., WILHELM WILHELMSEN.
- H. M. Wrangell & Co. A/S:** P.O.B. 441/443, 5501 Hauge-sund; f. 1882; ship owners; 8 ships totalling 219,770 g.r.t.; Dirs. WALDEMAR WRANGELL, LARS MELING.

SHIPPING ORGANIZATIONS

- Nordisk Skibsrederforening (Northern Shipowners' Defence Club):** P.O.B. 3,000 EL, Oslo 2; f. 1889; Pres. NIELS WERRING, Jr.; Vice-Pres. HALFDAN DITLEV-SIMONSEN, Jr.; Gen. Man. PER GRAM.
- Norsk Skibsmæglerforbund (Norwegian Shipbrokers' Assn.):** Fr. Nansens plass 7, Oslo 1; f. 1919; Pres. BERNT MARCUSSEN; Sec. KNUT ASKVIG; 260 mems.
- Skibsfartens Arbeidsgiverforening (Norwegian Shipping Federation):** Rådhusgt. 25, Oslo; f. 1940; deals with wages and working conditions for officers and crew on Norwegian vessels in foreign-going trade; Chair. CHARLES R. BERGESEN; Man. Dir. DAVID VIKØREN.

NORWAY

Norges Rederforbund (*Norwegian Shipowners' Association*): Radhusgt. 25, Oslo 1; f. 1909; Pres. CHARLES R. BERGESEN; Man. Dir. DAVID VIKÖREN.

CLASSIFICATION AND REGISTRY OF SHIPPING

Det Norske Veritas: Veritasveien 1, P.O.B. 300, 1322 Høvik; f. 1864; Chair. Gen. GEORG VON ERPECOM; Man. Dir. EGIL ABRAHAMSEN.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are 38 airports in Norway. Extensive domestic services are operated by SAS, SAFE and Widerøe's Flyveselskap. Oslo is served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air France, British Airways, Finnair, Icelandair/Loftleidir, KLM, Lufthansa, MALÉV, Pan American and Swissair. In addition, British Airways flies to Bergen and Dan-Air Skyways International serves Kristiansand, Stavanger and Bergen from Newcastle upon Tyne (U.K.).

Det Norske Luftfartsselskap A/S (DNL) (*Norwegian Airlines Ltd.*): Fornebu Airport, Oslo; f. 1946; Chair. JENS CHR. HAUGE; Gen. Man. JOHAN NERDRUM. Partner in Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS). See under Sweden.

Braathens South American and Far East Airtransport A/S (S.A.F.E.): Ruseløkkvn. 26, Oslo; f. 1946; scheduled airline and charter company; domestic routes: Oslo-Stavanger, Oslo-Kristiansand-Farsund-Stavanger, Oslo-Ålesund, Oslo-Røros-Trondheim, Stavanger-Bergen-Ålesund-Molde-Kristiansund-Bodø-Tromsø, Oslo-Kristiansund, Oslo-Molde; fleet of seven Boeing 737-200, one Boeing 737-200C, four Fokker F-28; Pres. B. G. BRAATHEN.

Widerøe's Flyveselskap A/S: Mustadsvei 1, Oslo 2; f. 1934; scheduled domestic service with 12 Twin Otters; Chair. FRED OLSEN; Man. Dir. PER BERGLAND.

TOURISM

Norway Travel Association: f. 1903; Information agency only; Head Office: Landslaget for Reiselivet i Norge, H. Heyerdahls gate 1, Oslo; 1 Pres. of Council REIDAR CARLSEN; Chair. RONALD BYE; Dir. J. MUUS-FALCK.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Belgium: ave. Princesse Paola 54, 1410 Waterloo.
Denmark: Trondhjems Plads 4, 2100 Copenhagen Ø.
France: 10 rue Auber, 75009 Paris.
Germany (Federal Republic): Gertrudenkirchhof 8/10, 2000 Hamburg 1.
Netherlands: Leidsestraat 74, Amsterdam C.
Sweden/Finland: Riddargatan 41, S-11457 Stockholm.
United Kingdom: 20 Pall Mall, London, SW1Y 5NE.
There are also offices in New York and Los Angeles.

Directorate of Hotels and Tourism: Ministry of Transport and Communications, Oslo; f. 1946; Dir. KOLBJØRN RØD. A new tourist directorate is planned for 1978, though as yet details are not finalized.

Oslo Travel Association: Information office; Munkedamsveien 15, Oslo 1; Head Office: Rådhusgt. 19, Oslo 2; f. 1929; information on Oslo only.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Department of Press and Cultural Relations of the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 7 Juni-Plassen 1, Oslo 1.

Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

The Ministry of Church and Education: Postboks 8119, Oslo-Dep., Oslo 1.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Den Nationale Scene (*The National Stage*): Bergen; f. 1850; Dir. SVEN HENNING; publ. *Premiere*.

Nationaltheatret (*National Theatre*): Stortingsgt. 15, Oslo 1; f. 1899; Dir. ARILD BRINCHMANN.

Det Norske Teatret (*The Norwegian Theatre*): Oslo; f. 1913; Dir. TORMOD SKAGESTAD.

Riksteatret (*State Travelling Theatre*): Kongensgt. 1, P.O.B. 724, Sentrum, Oslo 1; f. 1949; Dir. GUDRUN WAADELAND.

Den Norske Opera (*The Norwegian Opera*): Oslo; f. 1959; Dir. GUNNAR BRUNVOLL.

Den Norske Ballett (*The Norwegian Ballet*): Oslo; f. 1958; Dir. BRENDA LAST.

All receive State subsidies.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Filharmonisk Selskap (*Oslo Philharmonic Orchestra*): Munkedamsveien 14, Oslo 1; f. 1919; Dir. OKKO KAMU; Man. ALV RASMUSSEN.

Musikkselskabet Harmonien—Bergen Symphony Orchestra (*Harmonien Music Society*): Engen 15, 5000 Bergen; f. 1765; Conductors KARSTEN ANDERSEN, SVERRE BERGH; Adm. Man. LAILA KISMUL.

ATOMIC ENERGY

A boiling heavy water reactor in Halden started operations in 1959. This reactor, the first of its type, is also being used for a joint programme of research undertaken under the auspices of OECD. Participants in the 3-year research programme 1976-78 were Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, U.S.A.

Institutt for Atomenergi—IFA (*Norwegian Institute of Atomic Energy*): P.O.B. 40, 2007 Kjeller; f. 1948; Chair. FINN RAFN; Man. Dir. VIKING O. ERIKSEN; Asst. Dir. N. G. AAMODT; national institute for applied nuclear research with emphasis on power reactor technology, reactor fuel technology, process control and instrumentation, nuclear safety, isotope technology, process chemistry, basic physics; publ. *Kjeller Reports*.

Co-operation: Norway has bilateral agreements with the U.S.A. and Great Britain, and is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the European Nuclear Energy Agency, the European Organisation for Nuclear Research, the Nordic Institute for Theoretical Atomic Physics and the European Atomic Energy Society.

UNIVERSITIES

Universitetet i Bergen: Bergen; 770 teachers, 8,000 students.

Universitetet i Oslo: Oslo; 1,418 teachers, 20,000 students.

Universitetet i Tromsø: Tromsø; 256 teachers, 1,500 students.

Universitetet i Trondheim: Trondheim; 708 teachers, 8,500 students.

POLAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Polish People's Republic is situated in Eastern Europe, bounded to the north by the Baltic Sea, to the west by the German Democratic Republic, to the south by Czechoslovakia and to the east by the U.S.S.R. The climate is temperate. Most of the population is Roman Catholic but there are 13 other religious denominations, the largest being the Polish Autocephalous Orthodox Church. The language is Polish. The national flag (proportions 8 by 5) has two horizontal bands of white and red. The capital is Warsaw.

Recent History

A people's democracy was set up after the defeat of the German forces in 1944. Under the Potsdam Agreement signed by the major Allied powers in 1945, the former German territories along the line of the rivers Oder and Neisse and now forming one-third of Poland's total area, came under Polish sovereignty. Józef Cyrankiewicz led a Communist-dominated government elected in 1947, with Władysław Gomułka as deputy premier. As the control of the Communists increased and allegiance to the Soviet Union strengthened, Gomułka was dismissed. The Government's strict control eased slightly with the death of Stalin, but no significant change was felt until 1956, when "bread riots", started by the industrial workers of Poznań, brought a political crisis which resulted in Gomułka's return to office. Soviet intervention was resisted by the new leaders and a period of liberalization followed in which control of the army was given to Poles, the secret police lost much of its power, political prisoners were rehabilitated, the collectivization of agriculture was stopped, censorship eased and freedom of movement restored.

In December 1970 "bread riots" again broke out in three Baltic towns, sparked off by a sudden increase in food prices and by a feeling of dissatisfaction with economic affairs generally. The situation led to the resignation of several leading members of the Government, including Gomułka, who was succeeded as First Secretary of the Workers' Party by Edward Gierek. The latter strengthened his position in 1971 with several government reshuffles, and by giving priority to raising living standards and involving the working class in economic management. As a result of elections held in March 1972, most of Gomułka's former supporters were removed from the Government and from the Sejm. Under Gierek more attention has been paid to the wishes of the population than in most East European countries. In early 1976 proposed amendments to the Constitution were considerably modified in response to representations from intellectuals and prominent Catholics. After elections in March 1976 and a subsequent Government reshuffle, Gierek appeared to have further consolidated his position. In June 1976, however, after a five-year price freeze, substantial increases in food prices were proposed. Strikes and violent demonstrations followed, forcing the Government to postpone the increases and to review its economic policy. Unrest continued in 1977, and the various problems were examined by special commissions.

Foreign relations have improved steadily in recent years. In 1972 the Vatican normalized relations by recognizing Poland's post-war frontiers. In the same year diplomatic relations were established with Federal Germany, and in 1975 an agreement was signed involving the repatriation of Polish citizens of German origin.

Government

Under the 1952 Constitution, the supreme organ of state power is the Sejm (Parliament), a unicameral body comprising 460 deputies elected for a four-year term by all citizens of 18 years and over. From its number the Sejm elects the Council of State (17 members) to be its permanent organ. Supreme executive power lies with the Council of Ministers, who are appointed or recalled by the Sejm. The Council of Ministers is responsible for its activities to the Sejm and to the Council of State between sessions of parliament. The Supreme Board of Control oversees national and local administration. It is responsible to the Sejm and the Council of State, but remains independent of the government whose activities it supervises.

In February 1976 numerous amendments to the 1952 Constitution were approved. The Republic was for the first time officially described as a socialist state and the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) recognized as the leading political force in the state. The Communist PUWP dominates the Front of National Unity (including two other smaller parties), which presents an approved list of candidates for elections to representative bodies. The PUWP's highest authority is the Party Congress, convened every five years. The Congress elects a Central Committee (140 full members and 111 candidate members) were elected in December 1975) to supervise Party work. To direct its policy the Committee elects a Political Bureau (Politburo), with 14 full members and three alternate members.

Since 1975 local government has been on a two-tier system. The country is divided into 49 provinces (voivodships), each with a People's Council elected for four years.

Defence

Poland is a member of the Eastern European Mutual Aid Treaty (the Warsaw Pact). Military service lasts for two years in the army, internal security forces and air force, and for three years in the navy. The strength of the armed forces in 1977 was 307,000: army 220,000, navy 25,000, air force 62,000. There are also 97,000 security and border troops. The defence budget for 1977 totalled 57,280 million zlotys.

Economic Affairs

Poland is one of the world's leading agricultural nations. Although co-operative and state farms exist, 50.6 per cent of agricultural land remains in private hands. Livestock production is important, and meat and meat products such as ham, bacon, sausage, etc. make significant contributions to Polish exports. The principal crops are rye, wheat, oats, sugar beet and potatoes. Polish farming provides about 8 per cent of European agricultural production.

Nevertheless, Poland now finds itself in a phase of intensive industrialization based on socialist principles. Over 70 per cent of the country's population now earns its living in industry and non-agricultural activities, and industrial growth is among the ten fastest in the world. Industrial production accounts for over 50 per cent of Poland's material product. Poland is one of the world's richest countries in copper and sulphur deposits, and there are also deposits of natural gas. Coal output was 179.3 million tons in 1976, of which 38.9 million tons were exported. Poland ranks among the world's 12 leading ship-building nations and is the fourth largest exporter of ships. Other important industries are textiles, engineering, steel, cement, chemicals and foodstuffs. The main exports are coal, ships, steel and clothing.

The 1971-75 Five-Year Plan aimed at concentrating industrial effort on increasing exports and satisfying the home market. During this period, total agricultural production rose by 27 per cent, and industrial output by 73 per cent, thus exceeding the target. National income increased by 62 per cent, and investment expanded by 90 per cent. The 1976-80 Five-Year Plan envisages an increase of 50 per cent in industrial production, with emphasis on the mechanical engineering, electrical and chemical industries, and a 16 per cent increase in agricultural production. National income is expected to rise by 55 per cent, and investment by 40 per cent. Exports are scheduled to increase by 75 per cent.

Economic difficulties were reported in 1975 and 1976, and continued in 1977, due largely to successive bad harvests. Many key commodities, particularly meat, were in short supply.

Poland is a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), and a contracting party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). About 52.5 per cent of Poland's foreign trade is with Eastern Europe and about 30 per cent with the Soviet Union.

Transport and Communications

Transport is by rail, road, inland waterway and air. There are 26,695 km. of railways, 5,988 km. of which are electrified. There are 103,023 km. of main roads in Poland and 4,527 km. of navigable waterways. The Polish airline LOT maintains internal and international services. There are three large ports on the Baltic coast at Gdynia, Gdańsk and Szczecin. The merchant fleet had 320 ships in 1976, with a displacement of 2,718,900 gross tons.

Social Welfare

The Polish social welfare system is controlled by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare. Locally the system is administered by the Health and Social Welfare Departments of the Presidiums of the National Councils. Medical care is provided free for all workers and rural population. There is a special system of dispensaries for infants, women and school children, as well as an all-embracing industrial health service. The Polish Red Cross organizes and carries out the care of the sick at home and general home assistance to those who are incapacitated through ill-health, etc. Alimony is assured by law to single mothers who are unable to enforce payment of alimonies due to them. Pensions are organized and managed by the Union of Pensioners, Invalids and Retired Persons.

Education

Education is free and compulsory for children between

the ages of 7 and 14 years. Before the age of 7, children may attend creches (*żłobki*) and kindergartens (*przedszkola*); however, there are not enough of this type of school to meet the demand. Basic schooling begins at 7 years of age when a child enters the eight-year school (*szkoła podstawowa*). Curricula are uniform throughout Poland and prepared with a view to continuity between each level. There is a small number of private schools run under state supervision. On completing his compulsory education at the eight-year school the child is free to go to work. Secondary education is free to candidates successful in the entrance examination and more than 90 per cent of pupils continue their studies. Of these, 79 per cent go to vocational and technical schools (*technika zawodowe*), or to basic vocational schools (*zasadnicze szkoły*). The latter kind, organized by both the government and by work establishments, provide three-year courses consisting of three days theoretical and three days practical training per week, and in addition some general education is given. Those leaving the basic vocational school generally go straight into industry, agriculture, etc. Vocational technical schools provide five-year courses of general education and vocational training together, and can lead to qualifications for entering higher educational establishments. The remaining 21 per cent of children who leave the eight-year school to continue with their education enter general secondary schools (*liceum ogólnokształcące*), where four-year courses lead to college or university entrance. Here, as in vocational technical schools, the student may receive his leaving certificate (*Matura*). There are 89 higher educational establishments in Poland, including ten universities and 17 technical universities. Current expenditure from the government budget on education for 1976 was about 56,114 million zlotys.

Tourism

The Polish Tourist and Country Lovers' Society is responsible for tourism and itself maintains about 260 tourist hotels and hostels throughout the country. Poland is rich in historic cities such as Wrocław, Cracow and Warsaw. There are 30 health and climatic resorts, while the mountains, forests and rivers provide splendid scenery and excellent facilities for sporting holidays. Poland was visited by 9,623,000 foreign tourists in 1976. Tourists enjoy a favourable exchange rate of about 57 zlotys to £1.

Sport

Sport in Poland is directed by the Central Committee of Physical Culture and Tourism and the Polish Sports' Federation, and every sport discipline has its own union. In 1976 these unions had a total membership of 3,873,000. The most popular sports are football, boxing, and cycling.

Public Holidays

1978: March 26th and 27th (Easter), May 1st (Labour Day), May 9th (Victory Day), May 25th (Corpus Christi), July 22nd (Polish National Day) November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 25th and 26th (Christmas).

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 groszy = 1 zloty.

Exchange rates (September 1977):

£1 sterling = 5.77 zlotys;

U.S. \$1 = 3.32 zlotys.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION†				ESTIMATED POPULATION† (December 31st)	
	December 8th, 1970	March 30th, 1974 (microcensus)			1975	1976
		Male	Female	Total		
312,677 sq. km.*	32,642,270	16,312,730	17,323,203	33,635,933	34,185,900	34,527,900

Population (latest estimate): 34,700,000 at June 30th, 1977.

* 120,725 square miles.

† Population figures exclude civilian aliens within the country and include civilian nationals temporarily outside the country.

VOIVODSHIPS*

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (December 31st, 1976)				
		Male (⁰ 000)	Female (⁰ 000)	Total (⁰ 000)	Density (per sq. km.)	Capital* (⁰ 000)
Warszawskie	3,794	1,023.6	1,167.9	2,191.5	577.7	1,463.4
Białskopodlaskie	5,348	137.2	143.5	280.7	52.5	33.2
Białostockie	10,053	301.4	320.4	621.8	61.9	201.4
Bielskie	3,703	381.0	408.1	789.1	213.1	123.8
Bydgoskie	10,352	490.9	515.4	1,006.3	97.2	330.4
Chełmskie	3,867	108.4	114.1	222.5	57.6	47.2
Ciechanowskie	6,362	195.9	203.2	399.1	62.7	28.1
Częstochowskie	6,189	353.2	377.3	730.5	118.0	202.9
Elbląskie	6,103	211.4	214.2	425.6	69.7	99.5
Gdańskie	7,389	632.9	643.0	1,275.9	172.7	434.0
Gorzowskie	8,484	216.7	222.4	439.1	51.8	90.8
Jeleniogórskie	4,379	237.9	251.0	488.9	111.6	81.5
Kaliskie	6,512	312.7	335.6	648.3	99.6	93.3
Katowickie	6,649	1,759.6	1,775.4	3,535.0	531.6	348.9
Kieleckie	9,211	505.9	537.8	1,043.7	113.3	156.9
Konińskie	5,139	208.8	218.6	427.4	83.2	57.8
Koszalińskie	8,471	218.6	221.2	439.8	51.9	80.0
Krakowskie	3,254	545.4	591.8	1,137.2	349.5	700.7
Krośnieńskie	5,701	204.9	221.3	426.2	74.8	34.3
Legnickie	4,036	213.4	211.0	424.4	105.2	83.8
Leszczyńskie	4,153	167.2	177.7	344.9	83.0	38.8
Lubelskie	6,792	433.0	463.4	896.4	132.0	281.9
Łomżyńskie	6,709	158.4	161.8	320.2	47.7	31.1
Łódzkie	1,520	509.3	583.6	1,092.9	719.1	810.0
Nowosądeckie	5,576	290.1	313.9	604.0	108.3	50.2
Olsztyńskie	12,329	332.0	338.7	670.7	54.4	122.2
Opolskie	8,535	472.2	504.3	976.5	114.4	108.3
Ostrołęckie	6,472	179.2	182.6	361.8	55.9	29.6
Piłskie	8,205	207.8	213.5	421.3	51.4	51.9
Piotrkowskie	6,261	281.9	303.1	584.0	93.3	65.4
Płockie	5,114	239.2	244.5	483.7	94.6	90.9
Poznańskie	8,152	571.6	615.6	1,187.2	145.6	527.0
Przemyskie	4,430	179.8	195.7	375.5	84.8	58.5
Radomskie	7,294	333.1	348.4	681.5	93.4	179.8
Rzeszowskie	4,399	297.7	319.8	617.5	140.4	100.3
Siedleckie	8,499	296.4	305.6	602.0	70.9	46.6
Sieradzkie	4,870	187.3	199.2	386.5	79.4	22.6
Skierniewickie	3,957	189.7	200.1	389.8	98.5	27.7
Ślupskie	7,453	178.9	181.7	360.6	48.4	80.3
Suwałskie	10,489	207.0	209.5	416.5	39.7	32.0

[continued on next page]

VOIVODSHIPS—continued]

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (December 31st, 1976)				
		Male (['] ooo)	Female (['] ooo)	Total (['] ooo)	Density (per sq. km.)	Capital* (['] ooo)
Szczecińskie	9,980	433.35	433.35	866.7	86.8	376.4
Tarnobrzskie	6,282	265.3	273.2	538.5	85.7	33.9
Tarnowskie	4,152	279.5	305.5	585.0	140.9	100.5
Toruńskie	5,345	285.8	307.9	593.7	111.1	157.6
Wałbrzyskie	4,167	347.2	370.2	717.4	172.1	128.8
Wrocławskie	4,404	197.3	208.0	405.3	92.0	92.9
Wrocławskie	6,289	508.4	529.7	1,038.1	165.1	584.5
Zamojskie	6,986	229.1	241.9	471.0	67.4	40.7
Zielonogórskie	8,867	287.1	298.6	585.7	66.1	87.1
TOTAL	312,677	16,804.9	17,723.0	34,527.9	110.4	—

* Each Voivodship is named after the town from which it is administered.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(December 31st, 1976)

Warszawa (Warsaw)	1,463,400	Gdynia	225,400	Tychy	139,700
Łódź	810,000	Zabrze	204,200	Wałbrzych	128,800
Kraków (Cracow)	700,700	Częstochowa	202,900	Bielsko-Biała	123,800
Wrocław	584,500	Białystok	201,400	Olsztyn	122,200
Poznań	527,000	Gliwice	200,300	Opole	108,300
Gdańsk	434,000	Sosnowiec	197,900	Wodzisław Śląski	103,900
Szczecin	376,400	Radom	179,800	Rybnik	103,500
Katowice	348,900	Toruń	157,600	Tarnów	100,500
Bydgoszcz	330,400	Kielce	156,900	Rzeszów	100,300
Lublin	281,900	Chorzów	156,500	Elbląg	99,500
Bytom	236,100	Ruda Śląska	152,200	Jastrzębie Zdrój	96,200

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	REGISTERED LIVE BIRTHS		REGISTERED MARRIAGES		REGISTERED DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1969	531,135	16.3	270,286	8.3	262,823	8.1
1970	545,973	16.8	280,311	8.6	266,799	8.2
1971	562,341	17.1	291,643	8.9	283,702	8.6
1972	575,725	17.4	307,747	9.3	265,250	8.0
1973	598,559	17.9	314,537	9.4	277,188	8.3
1974	621,080	18.4	319,608	9.5	277,085	8.2
1975	643,800*	18.9	330,848	9.7	296,896	8.7
1976	670,140*	19.5	326,700*	9.5	304,057	8.8

* Provisional. Average life expectation at birth (1976): Males 68.0 years; Females 74.9 years.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION*

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Immigrants	1,700	1,800	1,400	1,400	1,800	1,800
Emigrants	30,200	19,100	13,000	11,800	9,600	26,700

* Figures refer to immigrants arriving for permanent residence in Poland and emigrants leaving for permanent residence abroad.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(1974 Microcensus)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting and forestry*	2,853,597	3,195,716	6,049,303
Mining, manufacturing and public utilities†	3,284,854	2,010,507	5,295,361
Construction	1,022,195	213,264	1,235,459
Trade (wholesale and retail) and restaurants	353,289	840,531	1,193,820
Transport, storage and communications	772,056	236,183	1,008,239
Finance, insurance, property and business services	22,288	72,624	94,912
Community, social and personal services‡	1,116,048	1,513,413	2,629,461
TOTAL	9,424,317	8,082,238	17,506,555

* Includes fishing from inland waters.

† Including sea fishing.

‡ Including hotels.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYED
(‘000 persons)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	5,424	5,355	5,381	5,362	5,378	5,393
Mining and quarrying	481	487	500	503	495	491
Manufacturing	3,842	3,979	4,119	4,255	4,382	4,455
Electricity, gas and water supply	136	136	146	154	157	161
Construction	1,061	1,118	1,191	1,314	1,412	1,463
Trade, restaurants and hotels	1,067	1,058	1,136	1,197	1,266	1,309
Transport, storage and communications	1,063	1,097	1,138	1,156	1,194	1,220
Finance, insurance, property and business services	135	142	149	159	165	173
Community, social and personal services	2,343	2,492	2,580	2,681	2,762	2,837
Others	52	65	64	70	82	83
TOTAL	15,604	15,929	16,404	16,851	17,293	17,585

Source: ILO, Year Book of Labour Statistics.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, June 1976
(‘000 hectares)

Arable Land	14,763.3
Orchards	274.4
Meadows	2,555.9
Pastures	1,557.4
Forest Land	8,631.3
Other Land	2,595.4
LAND AREA	30,377.7
Inland Water	890.0
TOTAL AREA	31,267.7

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per hectare)		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Wheat*	2,021.9	1,842.1	1,832.2	6,409	5,207	5,745	31.7	28.3	31.4
Rye*	3,137.5	2,791.9	2,934.1	7,881	6,270	6,922	25.1	22.5	23.6
Barley*	1,230.3	1,335.1	1,210.0	3,908	3,638	3,617	31.8	27.3	29.9
Oats*	1,181.7	1,291.2	1,114.8	3,244	2,920	2,695	27.5	22.6	24.2
Mixed Grain*	476.7	543.2	582.2	1,470	1,414	1,620	30.8	26.0	27.8
Millet*	} 54.3	45.8	42.9	46	29	33	8.5	6.4	7.9
Buckwheat*									
Sugar Beet	439.9	495.9	550.0	12,971	15,707	15,107	295	317	272
Potatoes	2,683.9	2,580.9	2,466.0	48,519	46,429	49,951	181	180	203
Carrots	25	27	n.a.	424.8	435.4	419.3	173	164	166
Onions (dry)	26	24	n.a.	351.7	329.9	331.8	136	140	135
Beets	20	n.a.	n.a.	366.3	419.3	405	185	200	195
Tomatoes	29	30	n.a.	221.6	417.9	379.5	77	138	118
Cabbages	63	68	n.a.	1,495.4	1,563.3	1,455	239	230	222
Cauliflowers	9	10	n.a.	113	131.3	142.2	126	131	n.a.
Cucumbers	32	34	n.a.	241.4	487.1	287.7	76	145	84
Dry Beans	10	8	9†	13	9	12†	13.0	11.3†	12.9†
Dry Peas	60†	67†	69†	85†	83†	86†	14.2†	12.4†	12.4†
Vetch	30†	31†	n.a.	30†	29†	n.a.	10.0†	9.4†	n.a.
Linseed	} 73.9	79.1	86.6	} 40	36	49	5.4	4.5	5.6
Flax Fibre									
Rapeseed	257.9	309.0	397.6	523	726	980	20.3	23.5	24.6
Tobacco	52.3	50.4	59.5	65	102	125	12.4	20.3	21.0
Hemp Fibre	13.3	13.8	13.1	11	11	n.a.	8.4	8.5	n.a.

* Figures for area and yield relate to the sown area in June of the year stated.

† FAO estimate.

FRUIT PRODUCTION*
('000 metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Apples	682.5	594.3	840.7	1,160.9
Pears	76.8	62.6	81.6	104.5
Plums	107.8	138.0	114.6	209.2
Sweet Cherries	26.4	11.2	22.0	45.1
Sour Cherries	25.5	24.9	18.9	41.1
Apricots, Peaches and Walnuts	9.3	2.6	6.1	11.1
Strawberries	168.7	172.0	159.6	154.5
Raspberries	19.1	17.9	24.9	18.5
Currants	72.8	78.0	89.8	93.3
Gooseberries	27.1	30.7	26.0	26.6

* Estimates.

LIVESTOCK
(numbers recorded in June)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Horses	2,373,100	2,311,900	2,237,200	2,151,200
Cattle	12,192,200	13,023,000	13,254,300	12,879,000
Pigs	19,781,900	21,496,300	21,310,800	18,847,500
Sheep	3,050,500	3,022,500	3,174,500	3,429,900
Goats	109,000	79,000	n.a.	n.a.
Chickens*	81,700,000	83,345,800	88,766,900	71,948,500
Ducks*	7,069,300	7,892,000	7,213,000	4,851,200
Geese*	3,694,200	3,539,300	2,664,800	1,799,500
Turkeys*	1,739,200	1,806,100	1,150,300	594,000

Beehives: 1,248,700 at December 31st, 1976.

* Adult birds only. Totals for all birds at June 1975 were: Chickens 162,891,000, Ducks 31,000,000, Turkeys 3,300,000.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Beef*	478,000	633,900	695,400	751,100
Veal*	61,100	65,100	57,100	54,800
Mutton and Lamb*	24,500	23,200	21,600	21,400
Pig Meat*	1,771,400	1,885,500	1,792,800	1,542,800
Horse Meat*	27,300	37,100	43,300	49,500
Poultry Meat	181,200	206,200	235,600	276,800
Edible Offal	169,100	193,100	200,000	187,100
Lard	123,000	139,000	174,000	n.a.
Cows' Milk	16,243,000	16,667,000	16,375,000	n.a.
Sheep's Milk	60,000	65,000	52,000†	52,000†
Goats' Milk	4,000	3,000	3,000	3,000†
Butter: Factory	181,000	198,000	193,000	217,000
Farm	64,000	61,000	57,000	n.a.
Cheese from Cows' Milk	306,000	329,000	352,800	n.a.
Dried Milk	56,200	79,500	104,000	126,000
Hen Eggs	416,472	440,216	448,728	476,000†
Honey	10,500	6,500	8,000	13,000
Wool: Greasy	8,634	8,970	9,450	10,562
Clean	5,180	5,382	5,652	5,800†
Cattle Hides	48,700†	58,320†	60,400†	62,500†

Cows' milk (million litres): 15,754.6 in 1973; 16,165.6 in 1974; 15,882.7 in 1975; 16,022.7 in 1976.

Eggs (million units): 7,473 in 1973; 7,871 in 1974; 8,013 in 1975; 8,020 in 1976.

* Figures refer to carcass weight, including slaughter fats.

† FAO estimate.

FORESTRY

('000 cu. metres)

	ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS			SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION*		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Coniferous (Soft Wood)	17,636.4	17,705.4	17,440.4	6,501	6,785	6,784.5
Broadleaved (Hard Wood)	3,905.4	4,114.4	4,155.4	1,112	1,228	1,163.5
TOTAL	21,541.8	21,819.8	21,595.8	7,613	8,013	7,948.0

* Excluding railway sleepers.

FISHING

('000 metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Baltic Sea	159.5	170.6	195.1	184.5
Atlantic Ocean	401.1	416.3	452.7	471.8
TOTAL SEA CATCH	560.6	586.9	647.8	656.3
of which:				
Atlantic Cod	72.8	73.0	87.6	99.3
Hakes	n.a.	n.a.	114.0	91.7
Herring	111.3	104.3	91.5	65.1
Pilchards	n.a.	n.a.	90.2	110.4
FRESH WATER FISH	28.6	27.9	30.7	32.9
TOTAL CATCH	589.2	614.8	678.5	689.2

MINING

	UNIT	1973	1974	1975	1976
Hard Coal	'000 metric tons	156,630	162,002	171,625	179,303
Lignite	" " "	39,215	39,826	39,865	39,305
Iron Ore*: gross weight	" " "	1,413	1,296	1,192	674
metal content	" " "	432	398	376	n.a.
Crude Petroleum	" " "	392	550	552.6	454.5
Rock Salt	" " "	1,260	1,405	1,582	1,652
Evaporated Salt	" " "	1,818	1,890	1,942	2,166
Native Sulphur	" " "	3,545	4,093	4,771	4,891
Copper Ore†	metric tons	152,000||	185,000||	230,000||	n.a.
Lead Ore†	" "	69,500||	64,000||	65,000||	n.a.
Magnesite (crude)	" "	22,174	23,830	27,100	n.a.
Nickel Ore†	" "	1,500†	1,500†	2,000†	2,000†
Zinc Ore†	" "	210,000||	200,000||	190,000||	n.a.
Natural Gas§	million cu. metres	6,027.2	5,738.7	5,962.6	6,698.8

* Including the iron content of iron pyrites.

† Figures refer to the metal content of ores.

‡ Estimated production (Source: U.S. Bureau of Mines).

§ Including gas repressured.

|| Estimated production (Source: Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main).

Source: mainly United Nations, Yearbook of Industrial Statistics.

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1973	1974	1975	1976
Sausages and Smoked Meat	metric tons	576,000	610,000	652,000	795,000
Refined Sugar	'000 metric tons	1,639	1,467	1,708	1,631
Margarine	metric tons	183,662	187,017	183,189	196,000
Wine and Mead	'000 hectolitres	2,032	2,249	2,483	2,830
Beer	" "	12,787.7	12,442.0	12,901.2	12,300
Cigarettes	" million	75,525	80,980	83,607	88,831
Cotton Yarn ¹	metric tons	214,787	214,517	212,300	219,000
Woven Cotton Fabrics ²	'000 metres	867,700	884,500	927,600	948,000
Flax and Hemp Yarn ¹	metric tons	56,218	56,849	54,000	52,300
Linen and Hemp Fabrics ³	'000 metres	136,534	142,209	145,095	145,828
Wool Yarn ¹	metric tons	88,761	97,278	102,660	106,000
Woven Woollen Fabrics ²	'000 metres	107,182	117,122	124,138	125,075
Rayon Continuous Filaments	metric tons	30,057	30,451	28,300	28,700
Rayon Discontinuous Fibres	" "	65,078	66,630	67,400	66,800
Rayon and Acetate Fabrics ³	'000 metres	113,000	110,000	101,000	101,000
Leather Footwear	'000 pairs	69,797	76,345	73,020	80,000
Mechanical Wood Pulp	metric tons	152,000	155,000	153,000	155,000
Chemical Wood Pulp	" "	590,500	600,700	539,000	607,600
Newsprint	" "	82,900	85,600	83,200	83,000
Other Paper	" "	857,500	883,500	897,300	960,000
Paperboard	" "	206,000	234,000	264,000	266,000
Synthetic Rubber	" "	93,790	100,532	107,872	116,880
Rubber Tyres ³	'000	3,932	4,525	4,566	4,764
Ethyl Alcohol	'000 hectolitres	2,280	2,500	2,260	2,620
Sulphuric Acid	'000 metric tons	2,913.6	3,333.4	3,413.0	3,286.9
Nitric Acid	" "	1,994	2,116	2,202	2,185
Caustic Soda (96%)	" metric tons	352,000	375,700	408,100	404,200
Soda Ash (98%)	" "	724,800	729,000	730,200	741,100
Nitrogenous Fertilizers (a) ⁴	'000 metric tons	1,365.6	1,457.5	1,532.6	1,548.1
Phosphate Fertilizers (b) ⁴	" "	813.6	823.2	929.4	928.3
Plastics and Synthetic Resins	" metric tons	327,568	389,321	421,308	446,354
Motor Spirit (Petrol) ⁵	'000 metric tons	2,188.8	2,067.7	2,386.7	2,640.9
Distillate Fuel Oils	" " "	3,308.8	3,558.4	4,258.6	4,875.2
Residual Fuel Oils	" " "	3,379.8	3,215.5	3,985.9	4,998.4
Petroleum Bitumen (Asphalt)	" " "	880	1,041	1,110	n.a.
Hard-coal Briquettes	" " "	1,543	1,619	1,693	1,517
Coke-oven Coke	" " "	16,505	16,929	17,254	17,914
Gas Coke	" " "	1,233.5	1,125.5	1,006.3	932.5
Cement	" " "	15,547.5	16,765.0	18,543.5	19,803.6
Pig-iron ⁶	" " "	7,896	7,952	7,926	8,320
Crude Steel	" " "	14,057.2	14,565.1	15,003.8	15,639.4
Rolled Steel Products	" " "	9,867.0	10,557.7	11,084.8	11,500.7
Aluminium (unwrought) ⁷	metric tons	101,579	102,239	102,900	103,000
Refined Copper (unwrought)	" "	156,402	194,506	248,600	270,000
Refined Lead (unwrought) ⁷	" "	68,437	71,643	76,200	80,600
Zinc (unwrought) ⁷	" "	234,722	233,120	243,100	237,000
Radio Receivers	'000	1,149.9	1,421.9	1,650.7	2,038.1
Television Receivers	"	795.6	895.3	971.3	962.9
Merchant Ships Launched	gross reg. tons	552,500	638,000	526,600	587,700
Passenger Motor Cars	number	113,006	133,013	164,332	216,288
Lorries	"	57,439	61,964	64,761	60,526
Motor Cycles	"	91,300	105,300	94,600	86,800
Domestic Washing Machines	"	516,800	555,500	619,900	683,000
Domestic Refrigerators	"	600,700	657,000	711,300	820,000
Construction: Dwellings Completed	"	224,543	249,845	264,000	273,200
Electric Energy	million kWh.	84,302	91,604	97,169	104,092
Manufactured Gas: from gasworks	million cu. metres	753.8	667.7	594.1	536.6
from cokeries	" " "	6,391	6,612	6,743	7,011

¹ Pure and mixed yarns. Cotton includes tyre cord yarn.

² Pure and mixed fabrics, after undergoing finishing processes. Cotton and wool include substitutes.

³ Tyres for passenger motor cars and commercial vehicles, including inner tubes and tyres for animal-drawn road vehicles, and tyres for non-agricultural machines and equipment.

⁴ Fertilizer production is measured in terms of (a) nitrogen or (b) phosphoric acid. Phosphate fertilizers include ground rock phosphate.

⁵ Including synthetic products.

⁶ Including blast-furnace ferro-alloys.

⁷ Figures refer to both primary and secondary metal. Zinc production includes zinc dust and remelted zinc.

FINANCE

100 groszy = 1 zloty.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 groszy; 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 zlotys.

Notes: 50, 100, 200, 500, 1,000 and 2,000 zlotys.

Exchange rates (September 1977): 1 zloty = 22.5 Soviet kopeks.

£1 sterling = 5.77 zlotys (basic rate) or 57.70 zlotys (non-commercial rate);

U.S. \$1 = 3.32 zlotys (basic rate) or 33.20 zlotys (non-commercial rate).

100 zlotys = 22.50 roubles = £17.33 = \$30.12 (basic rates).

Note: Since 1961, except for a short period in 1975-76, the zloty has been officially valued at 22.5 Soviet kopeks (1 rouble = 4.444 zlotys). Prior to August 1971 the official exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 4.00 zlotys (1 zloty = 25 U.S. cents). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the rate was \$1 = 3.68 zlotys (1 zloty = 27.14 U.S. cents). In terms of sterling, the basic exchange rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1 = 9.60 zlotys. Since March 1973 the basic exchange rate has been U.S. \$1 = 3.32 zlotys (1 zloty = 30.12 U.S. cents). The value of foreign trade transactions is calculated on an exchange rate of 1 zloty = 30.10 U.S. cents (\$1 = 3.322 zlotys).

BUDGET
(million zlotys)

REVENUE	1973	1974	1975	1976
Turnover Tax and Budget Surpluses of State Enterprises	181,384	233,237	274,161	314,780
Share in Profits and Income Tax of State Enterprises*	148,186	143,495	154,871	105,737
Interest on Fixed Assets of State Enterprises	34,720	39,461	40,368	38,951
Taxes from the Private Sector	10,947	11,648	12,800	12,893
Taxes from Population	29,161	18,785	14,468	9,226
Social Insurance Premiums	28,822	33,269	38,044	42,952
Surplus of Financial Sector	40,400†	55,300†	66,281	99,513
TOTAL (incl. others)	483,835	604,142	720,140	881,401
of which:				
Central Government	434,039	521,599	630,662	837,353
Local Authorities	49,796	82,543	89,478	44,048

* Including income tax from financial institutions and co-operative organizations.

† Rounded figure.

EXPENDITURE	1973	1974	1975	1976
National Economy	169,214	257,887	317,599	384,624
Science	11,190	12,504	13,797	15,753
Education	40,876	44,306	50,449	56,114
Culture	5,740	6,759	7,731	8,659
Public Health	37,265	42,919	47,739	53,595
Social Welfare	2,643	2,936	3,280	4,224
Physical Culture and Tourism	2,005	1,849	2,025	2,325
Social Insurance	24,704	28,700*	36,400*	31,565
National Defence	40,447	43,730	47,602	51,701
Public Administration and Jurisdiction	26,012	29,312	31,982	36,053
Loans and Advances	15,432	15,600*	31,100*	42,420
CURRENT EXPENDITURE (incl. others)	380,620	490,497	594,362	740,559
INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE	101,602	111,794	120,301	131,935
TOTAL	482,222	602,291	714,663	872,494
of which:				
Central Government	321,171	418,260	544,214	676,898
Local Authorities	161,051	184,031	170,449	195,596

* Rounded figure.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(million exchange zlotys)

COUNTRY OF PURCHASE	IMPORTS f.o.b.			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Australia	246.5	222.6	174.0	191.4
Austria	656.5	1,079.9	1,528.2	1,952.3
Belgium	428.6	1,120.7	1,006.3	1,001.1
Brazil	112.0	144.3	212.7	329.3
Bulgaria	586.0	608.6	616.5	800.9
Canada	100.8	197.3	185.5	290.8
Czechoslovakia	1,984.9	2,067.4	2,248.8	2,711.8
Denmark	213.0	389.2	488.2	356.4
Finland	103.2	149.1	210.9	274.8
France	885.3	1,178.7	1,986.9	2,683.5
German Democratic Republic	2,411.7	2,557.7	3,130.5	3,515.7
Germany, Federal Republic	3,069.0	4,154.5	3,359.5	3,996.0
West Berlin	211.0	98.4	39.1	39.8
Hungary	867.7	866.4	880.6	1,049.7
India	208.5	266.5	344.7	383.1
Italy	681.4	1,141.3	1,388.7	1,134.0
Japan	391.9	770.6	966.5	818.2
Morocco	62.0	277.1	353.3	205.0
Netherlands	469.5	872.8	1,084.9	734.3
Norway	154.7	203.7	241.3	338.1
Romania	600.0	684.1	671.6	760.0
Spain	108.2	157.6	220.2	354.9
Sweden	638.8	1,087.5	1,430.8	1,169.2
Switzerland	663.6	1,199.0	1,636.9	1,724.6
U.S.S.R.	6,362.5	7,816.5	10,556.8	11,744.4
United Kingdom	1,247.1	1,675.2	2,226.7	2,265.6
U.S.A.	1,044.8	1,573.4	1,958.6	2,765.0
Yugoslavia	439.3	539.6	605.0	688.9
TOTAL (incl. others)	26,102.8	34,822.9	41,650.7	46,070.9

COUNTRY OF SALE	EXPORTS f.o.b.			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Austria	317.1	457.6	519.0	535.0
Belgium	225.2	357.1	360.0	207.7
Brazil	53.2	108.3	270.7	354.5
Bulgaria	526.6	756.7	893.6	875.4
China, People's Republic	109.9	148.7	212.6	209.8
Czechoslovakia	1,675.6	2,056.4	2,741.6	2,861.9
Denmark	212.7	442.8	556.7	524.4
Finland	175.8	443.2	489.0	351.2
France	636.7	911.3	1,087.6	1,223.1
German Democratic Republic	2,187.1	2,479.9	3,151.3	3,634.6
Germany, Federal Republic (excl. West Berlin)	1,431.2	1,742.5	1,777.7	2,309.5
Greece	148.3	122.1	188.0	125.0
Hungary	643.9	789.5	1,021.0	1,269.4
India	152.3	311.8	358.2	113.6
Iran	40.2	160.1	201.5	253.6
Iraq	64.1	136.8	192.4	229.0
Italy	850.9	1,018.5	994.9	1,000.3
Japan	141.5	206.7	232.2	210.7
Libya	78.1	147.1	303.2	39
Netherlands	223.9	324.7	468.3	3
Norway	208.2	158.4	243.0	
Romania	388.5	593.4	752.8	1,000.0
Spain	156.5	247.5	376.6	335.4
Sweden	347.3	521.9	739.3	852.5
Switzerland	221.0	327.7	428.1	460.8
U.S.S.R.	6,913.8	7,875.3	10,766.3	11,080.4
United Kingdom	855.4	1,233.6	968.1	1,057.4
U.S.A.	631.5	861.3	777.9	936.9
Yugoslavia	362.2	532.8	724.2	700.4
TOTAL (incl. others)	21,355.1	27,624.8	34,160.7	36,600.3

TOURISM
(including visitors in transit)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Foreign Tourist Arrivals	8,339,088*	6,932,700	7,893,400	9,320,000	9,623,000

* Increase from 1,865,364 in 1971 caused by the opening of the frontier between Poland and the German Democratic Republic as from January 1st, 1972.

VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

	1974	1975	1976
Austria	26,400	31,100	35,000
Belgium	12,700	15,000	n.a.
Bulgaria	62,100	77,800	72,000
Canada	11,200	12,000	n.a.
Czechoslovakia	915,600	1,287,800	1,736,000
Denmark	11,100	12,300	n.a.
Finland	21,700	31,600	29,000
France	56,700	73,100	80,000
German Democratic Republic	5,483,000	6,112,200	5,607,000
Germany, Federal Republic	219,700	253,500	263,000
Hungary	202,700	425,500	635,000
Italy	24,300	32,200	27,000
Netherlands	20,300	22,800	24,000
Romania	43,000	39,700	51,000
Sweden	55,600	69,700	65,000
U.S.S.R.	469,000	563,400	677,000
United Kingdom	38,000	45,500	43,000
U.S.A.	43,000	46,300	51,000
Yugoslavia	34,000	38,400	53,000
TOTAL (incl. others)	7,893,400	9,320,000	9,623,000

TRANSPORT

POLISH STATE RAILWAYS

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Paying passengers ('000 journeys)	1,088,034	1,110,939	1,117,959	1,109,760
Freight ('000 metric tons)	431,485	452,872	464,248	465,200
Passenger-kilometres (million)	39,646.7	41,669.5	42,816.6	42,799.3
Freight ton-kilometres (million)	116,441.9	125,156.2	129,230.4	130,857.4

ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES

(registered at December 31st)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Passenger Cars	780,874	920,312	1,077,730	1,290,055
Goods Vehicles*	346,200	386,030	424,981	467,095
Buses and Coaches	45,294	48,937	52,048	57,129
Motor Cycles and Scooters	1,892,463	1,933,324	1,895,445	1,896,885

* Including non-agricultural tractors.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(million exchange zlotys)

COUNTRY OF PURCHASE	IMPORTS f.o.b.			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Australia	246.5	222.6	174.0	191.4
Austria	656.5	1,079.9	1,528.2	1,952.3
Belgium	428.6	1,120.7	1,006.3	1,001.1
Brazil	112.0	144.3	212.7	329.3
Bulgaria	586.0	608.6	616.5	800.9
Canada	100.8	197.3	185.5	290.8
Czechoslovakia	1,984.9	2,067.4	2,248.8	2,711.8
Denmark	213.0	389.2	488.2	356.4
Finland	103.2	149.1	210.9	274.8
France	885.3	1,178.7	1,986.9	2,683.5
German Democratic Republic	2,411.7	2,557.7	3,130.5	3,515.7
Germany, Federal Republic	3,069.0	4,154.5	3,359.5	3,996.0
West Berlin	211.0	98.4	39.1	39.8
Hungary	867.7	866.4	880.6	1,049.7
India	208.5	266.5	344.7	383.1
Italy	681.4	1,141.3	1,388.7	1,134.0
Japan	391.9	770.6	966.5	818.2
Morocco	62.0	277.1	353.3	205.0
Netherlands	469.5	872.8	1,084.9	734.3
Norway	154.7	203.7	241.3	338.1
Romania	600.0	684.1	671.6	760.0
Spain	108.2	157.6	220.2	354.9
Sweden	638.8	1,087.5	1,430.8	1,169.2
Switzerland	663.6	1,199.0	1,636.9	1,724.6
U.S.S.R.	6,362.5	7,816.5	10,556.8	11,744.4
United Kingdom	1,247.1	1,675.2	2,226.7	2,265.6
U.S.A.	1,044.8	1,573.4	1,958.6	2,765.0
Yugoslavia	439.3	539.6	605.0	688.9
TOTAL (incl. others)	26,102.8	34,822.9	41,650.7	46,070.9

COUNTRY OF SALE	EXPORTS f.o.b.			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Austria	317.1	457.6	519.0	535.0
Belgium	225.2	357.1	360.0	207.7
Brazil	53.2	108.3	270.7	354.5
Bulgaria	526.6	756.7	893.6	875.4
China, People's Republic	109.9	148.7	212.6	209.8
Czechoslovakia	1,675.6	2,056.4	2,741.6	2,861.9
Denmark	212.7	442.8	556.7	524.4
Finland	175.8	443.2	489.0	351.2
France	636.7	911.3	1,087.6	1,223.1
German Democratic Republic	2,187.1	2,479.9	3,151.3	3,634.6
Germany, Federal Republic (excl. West Berlin)	1,431.2	1,742.5	1,777.7	2,309.5
Greece	148.3	122.1	188.0	125.0
Hungary	643.9	789.5	1,021.0	1,269.4
India	152.3	311.8	358.2	113.3
Iran	40.2	160.1	201.5	253.6
Iraq	64.1	136.8	192.4	229.0
Italy	850.9	1,018.5	994.9	1,000.3
Japan	141.5	206.7	232.2	210.7
Libya	78.1	147.1	303.2	39
Netherlands	223.9	324.7	468.3	3
Norway	208.2	158.4	243.0	
Romania	388.5	593.4	752.8	1,000
Spain	156.5	247.5	376.6	335.4
Sweden	347.3	521.9	739.3	852.5
Switzerland	221.0	327.7	428.1	460.8
U.S.S.R.	6,913.8	7,875.3	10,766.3	11,080.4
United Kingdom	855.4	1,233.6	968.1	1,057.4
U.S.A.	631.5	861.3	777.9	936.9
Yugoslavia	362.2	532.8	724.2	700.4
TOTAL (incl. others)	21,355.1	27,624.8	34,160.7	36,600.3

TOURISM
(including visitors in transit)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Foreign Tourist Arrivals	8,339,088*	6,932,700	7,893,400	9,320,000	9,623,000

* Increase from 1,865,364 in 1971 caused by the opening of the frontier between Poland and the German Democratic Republic as from January 1st, 1972.

VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

	1974	1975	1976
Austria	26,400	31,100	35,000
Belgium	12,700	15,000	n.a.
Bulgaria	62,100	77,800	72,000
Canada	11,200	12,000	n.a.
Czechoslovakia	915,600	1,287,800	1,736,000
Denmark	11,100	12,300	n.a.
Finland	21,700	31,600	29,000
France	56,700	73,100	80,000
German Democratic Republic	5,483,000	6,112,200	5,607,000
Germany, Federal Republic	219,700	253,500	263,000
Hungary	202,700	425,500	635,000
Italy	24,300	32,200	27,000
Netherlands	20,300	22,800	24,000
Romania	43,000	39,700	51,000
Sweden	55,600	69,700	65,000
U.S.S.R.	469,000	563,400	677,000
United Kingdom	38,000	45,500	43,000
U.S.A.	43,000	46,300	51,000
Yugoslavia	34,000	38,400	53,000
TOTAL (incl. others)	7,893,400	9,320,000	9,623,000

TRANSPORT
POLISH STATE RAILWAYS

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Paying passengers ('000 journeys)	1,088,034	1,110,939	1,117,959	1,109,760
Freight ('000 metric tons)	431,485	452,872	464,248	465,200
Passenger-kilometres (million)	39,646.7	41,669.5	42,816.6	42,799.3
Freight ton-kilometres (million)	116,441.9	125,156.2	129,230.4	130,857.4

ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES
(registered at December 31st)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Passenger Cars	780,874	920,312	1,077,730	1,290,055
Goods Vehicles*	346,200	386,030	424,981	467,095
Buses and Coaches	45,294	48,937	52,048	57,129
Motor Cycles and Scooters	1,892,463	1,933,324	1,895,445	1,896,885

* Including non-agricultural tractors.

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Passengers carried ('000)	7,931	8,213	9,144	10,223
Freight ('000 metric tons)	10,246	12,474	14,893	16,616
Passenger-kilometres (million)	128.4	122.1	150.3	146.3
Freight ton-kilometres (million)	1,944.5	2,346.8	1,949.6	2,353.1

SHIPPING FLEET

(registered at December 31st)

	NUMBER OF SHIPS			DISPLACEMENT ('000 gross registered tons)		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Merchant Vessels	307	315	320	2,083.0	2,577.3	2,718.9
Fishing Vessels	655	636	645	271.8	284.3	326.6
TOTAL	962	951	965	2,354.8	2,861.6	3,045.5

SEA TRANSPORT

(Polish merchant ships only)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Passengers carried ('000)	145.2	187.5	231.2	252.9
Freight ('000 metric tons)	22,957	25,982	30,192	35,528
Passenger-kilometres (million)	182.4	206.3	232.8	230.8
Freight ton-kilometres (million)	148,936.6	168,449.5	206,066.4	250,322.4

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING AT POLISH PORTS

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Vessels ('000 net reg. tons):				
Entered	9,577	10,786	12,680	n.a.
Cleared	14,229	16,570	16,522	n.a.
Passengers (number):				
Arrivals	76,014	94,956	117,296	127,704
Departures	71,972	94,080	111,050	128,231
Cargo* ('000 metric tons):				
Loaded†	28,666	33,788	32,303	35,816
Unloaded†	15,945	18,060	20,707	23,558

* Including ships' bunkers.

† Including trans-shipments.

CIVIL AVIATION

Polish Airlines—"LOT"

(scheduled and non-scheduled flights)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Passengers carried	1,563,700	1,160,000	1,596,000	1,561,000
Passenger-kilometres ('000)	1,237,700	1,253,200	1,585,900	1,674,700
Cargo (metric tons)	16,406	17,860	20,316	21,900
Cargo ton-kilometres ('000)	18,044	21,614	30,130	34,800

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Radio Licences*	7,811,000	7,988,000	8,127,000	8,228,000
Television Licences*	5,687,000	6,100,000	6,472,000	6,820,000
Telephones in Use*	2,237,600	2,399,200	2,577,600	2,753,200
Book Titles	10,744	10,749	10,277	11,418
Daily Newspapers	44	44	44	44
Non-daily Newspapers	43	43	43	38
Newspaper Circulation:				
Dailies (average)	7,815,000	7,991,000	8,429,000	8,284,000
Non-dailies (average)	1,978,000	2,040,000	2,005,000	1,922,000

* At December 31st.

EDUCATION*

	SCHOOL YEAR 1976-77		
	SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES	TEACHERS ('000)	STUDENTS ('000)
Primary	15,563	193.3	4,326.6
Secondary (General)	1,297	25.6	581.9
Technical, Art and Vocational	10,605	76.1	2,066.1
Higher	89	49.9	491.0

* Including part-time courses for workers.

Principal Sources: Rocznik Statystyczny, Biuletyn Statystyczny and Concise Statistical Yearbook of Poland, all published by the Central Statistical Office, Warsaw.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Adopted in July 1952, amended in 1976.)

Summary

Introduction

The Polish People's Republic is a republic of the working people. A State of People's Democracy has been firmly established, and a new social system is taking shape and growing in strength. The legal principles of this system are laid down by the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic.

Political Structure

Article 1—(1) The Polish People's Republic is a socialist State.

(2) In the Polish People's Republic, the power belongs to the working people of town and country.

Article 2—(1) The working people rule the State through their representatives elected to the Sejm (Parliament) of the Polish People's Republic and to the People's Councils on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

(2) The people's representatives in the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, and in the People's Councils, are responsible to their constituents and may be recalled by them.

Article 3—(1) The Polish United Workers' Party is the leading political force in the building of socialism.

(2) Co-operation between the Polish United Workers' Party, the United Peasants' Party and the Democratic Party is the basis of the National Unity Front.

(3) The National Unity Front forms the common platform of action of the social organizations of the working people and the patriotic associations of all citizens.

*Article 4—*The main aim of the Polish People's Republic is the development of a socialist society, satisfying the needs of the citizens.

Article 5—(1-10) The Polish People's Republic safeguards the achievements, power and freedom of the working people; realizes the principles of social justice; protects the family and cares for the health of the nation; supports the development of education, science and national culture.

*Article 6—*The Polish People's Republic in its policy:

(1) Is guided by the interests of the Polish nation, its sovereignty, independence and security.

(2) Refers to the traditions of solidarity with the forces of freedom and progress, strengthens friendship and co-operation with the U.S.S.R. and other socialist states.

(3) Relations with states of different social structure are based on the principles of peaceful co-existence and co-operation.

*Article 7—*The Polish People's Republic realizes and develops socialist democracy.

Article 8—(1) The laws of the Polish People's Republic express the interests and the will of the working people.

(2) Strict adherence to the laws of the Polish People's Republic is the fundamental duty of every organ of the State and of every citizen.

(3) The functioning of all organs of State power and administration is based on the rule of law.

Article 9—All organs of State power and administration are supported in their work by the conscious and active co-operation of the people.

Article 10—The armed forces of the Polish People's Republic safeguard the sovereignty and independence of the Polish nation and its security and peace.

Social and Economic Structure

Article 11—(1-4) The socialist economic system is the basis of the socio-economic structure of the Polish People's Republic. The State has the monopoly of foreign trade.

Article 12—(1-2) The State ensures protection of national resources and the natural environment.

Article 13—The State provides for participation by the workers in the management of State enterprises.

Article 14—(1) The Polish People's Republic strengthens the economic union between town and country.

(2) For this purpose, the Polish People's Republic secures a continuous increase in the production of State industry, at the same time planning the constant growth of production of agricultural commodities.

Article 15—(1-5) The Polish People's Republic creates for agriculture conditions which ensure steady growth in agricultural production, and protects the individual farms of working peasants, as well as co-operatives and State farms.

Article 16—The Polish People's Republic promotes the development of different forms of the co-operative movement.

Article 17—The Polish People's Republic recognizes and protects, on the basis of existing legislation, individual property and the right to inherit land, buildings and other means of production belonging to peasants, craftsmen and persons engaged in domestic handicrafts.

Article 18—The Polish People's Republic guarantees to citizens full protection of personal property and the right to inherit it.

Article 19—(1) Work is the right and the duty of, and a matter of honour for every citizen.

(2) Work champions and veterans enjoy the respect of the whole nation.

(3) The Polish People's Republic puts into practice, to an increasing degree, the principle: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work".

The Supreme Organs of State Authority

Article 20—(1) The supreme organ of State authority is the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic.

(2) The Sejm gives form to the sovereign rights of the nation.

(3) The Sejm passes laws and exercises control over the work of other organs of State authority and administration.

Article 21—(1) The Sejm is made up of 460 Deputies.

(2) The validity of the election of a Deputy is confirmed by the Sejm.

(3) A Deputy may neither be brought before a Court, nor arrested, without the consent of the Sejm, and when the Sejm is not in session, without the consent of the Council of State.

Article 22—(1) The Sejm meets in sessions. The Council of State convokes a session of the Sejm at least twice a year. Likewise, on a written motion by one-third of the total number of Deputies, the Council of State is bound to convoke a session.

(2) The first session of a newly-elected Sejm must be convoked within a period of one month from the date of the elections.

Article 23—(1) The Sejm elects from among its members a Chairman, Deputy Chairmen, and Committees.

(2) The Chairman or his deputy presides over the debates and supervises the course of the work of the Sejm.

(3) The debates of the Sejm are open to the public. The Sejm may vote the holding of a secret session if this be required in the interests of the State.

(4) The order of work of the Sejm, the kind and number of committees, are defined by rules of procedure adopted by the Sejm.

Article 24—(1) The Sejm adopts the national economic plans for a period of several years.

(2) The Sejm adopts the State budget every year.

(3) The Sejm approves the execution by the Government of the budget and the national economic plan for the previous year.

Article 25—(1) The right to propose legislation is vested in the Council of State, the Government and the Deputies.

(2) Acts passed by the Sejm are signed by the President and Secretary of the Council of State.

Article 26—The Sejm may appoint a Committee to examine a specified matter. The terms of reference and procedure of the Committee are established by the Sejm.

Article 27—The Chairman of the Council of Ministers or individual Ministers are bound to answer, within the time limit, a question put by a Deputy.

Article 28—(1) The Sejm is elected for a term of four years.

(2) The decision to hold elections to the Sejm is adopted by the Council of State not later than one month before the expiry of the term of office of the Sejm, the polling day to be fixed on a day free from work within two months after the expiry of the term of office of the Sejm.

Article 29—(1) At its first sitting, the Sejm elects a Council of State composed of the Presidents of the Council of State, four Deputy Presidents, the Secretary of the Council of State, and eleven Members.

(2) The Chairman and Deputy Chairmen may be elected to the Council of State as Deputy Presidents or as Members.

(3) After the expiry of the term of office of the Sejm, the Council of State acts until the election of a Council of State by the newly-elected Sejm.

Article 30—(1) (i-xii) The functions of the Council of State include the ordering of elections to the Sejm, and the convocation of sessions of the Sejm; the issuing of decrees with the force of law; the appointment and recall of plenipotentiary representatives of the Polish People's Republic in other States; the ratification and denunciation of international agreements; the exercise of the right to grant pardon.

(2) The Council of State is accountable to the Sejm for all its activities.

(3) The Council of State acts as a body.

(4) The Council of State is represented by the President or his deputy.

Article 31—(1) In the intervals between the sessions of the Sejm, the Council of State issues decrees with force of law. The Council of State submits the decrees to the Sejm at its next session for approval.

(2) Decrees issued by the Council of State are signed by the President of the Council of State and its Secretary.

Article 32—The Council of State exercises ultimate supervision over the local People's Councils. The specific powers of the Council of State in this matter are determined by law.

Article 33—(1) A declaration concerning a state of war can be issued only in the event of armed aggression having been committed against the Polish People's Republic, or if, in pursuance of international agreements, the necessity

should arise of common defence against aggression. Such a declaration is voted by the Sejm or, if the Sejm is not in session, by the Council of State.

(2) The Council of State may proclaim martial law in parts or in the entire territory of the Polish People's Republic should this be required by considerations of the defence or security of the State. For the same reasons, the Council of State may proclaim partial or general mobilization.

The Supreme Board of Control

Article 34—(1) The Supreme Board of Control is appointed to supervise the activities of the central and local organs of State administration.

(2) The Supreme Board of Control also supervises non-socialized economic units.

Article 35—(1-3) The Supreme Board of Control serves the Sejm, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers in the execution of their functions; the Chairman of the Council of Ministers supervises the Supreme Board of Control.

Article 36—(1) The Chairman of the Supreme Board of Control is appointed and recalled by the Sejm.

(2) The Supreme Board of Control operates as a collegiate body, within the framework defined by law.

(3) The organization and mode of activity of the Supreme Board of Control are defined by law.

The Supreme Organs of State Administration

Article 37—(1) The Sejm appoints and recalls the Government of the Polish People's Republic—the Council of Ministers or its individual members.

(2) In the intervals between sessions of the Sejm, the Council of State, on the motion of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, appoints and recalls members of the Council of Ministers. The Council of State submits its decisions for approval to the Sejm at its next session.

Article 38—(1) The Council of Ministers is the supreme executive and administrative organ of State authority.

(2) The Council of Ministers is responsible to and accounts to the Sejm for its work, and if the Sejm is not in session, to the Council of State.

Article 39—(1) The Council of Ministers is composed of: the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, who presides, the Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers, the Chairman of the Supreme Board of Control, Ministers, Chairmen of Commissions and Committees specified by law, carrying out the functions of the supreme organs of State administration.

(2) The Chairman and Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers are the Presidium of the Government. The Council of Ministers can appoint from among its members other members of the Presidium of Government.

Article 40—(1) The Chairman of the Council of Ministers directs the work of the Council of Ministers and the Presidium of Government.

(2) The Chairman of the Council of Ministers issues orders and ordinances in pursuance of the execution of laws.

Article 41—(1-11) The functions of the Council of Ministers include the co-ordination of the activities of Ministries and other organs; the adoption of the budget and national economic plan, and the supervision of their execution; the protection of public order, the interests of State and the rights of citizens; the exercise of general guidance as regards relations with other States, and the defence of the country.

Article 42—(1) Ministers direct branches of State administration, as specified by law.

(2) Ministers issue orders and ordinances in pursuance of laws and for their execution.

(3) The Council of Ministers may rescind an order or ordinance issued by a Minister.

The Local Organs of State Authority and Administration

Article 43—(1) The People's National Councils are the local organs of State authority.

(2) The organ of State authority and social self-government in two different units of territorial division, but of the same rank, can be the common People's Council.

(3) The term of the People's Councils of all ranks is established by law.

*Article 44—*The People's Councils express the will of the working people and develop their creative initiative and activity in order to increase the strength, prosperity and culture of the nation.

*Article 45—*The People's Councils strengthen the links between the State authority and the working people of town and country, drawing increasing numbers of the working people to participate in governing the State.

*Article 46—*The People's National Councils direct and co-ordinate the activity of all administrative and economic units in their regions. The People's Councils link local requirements with the aims of the State.

*Article 47—*The People's Councils take constant care of the everyday needs and interests of the population, combat any manifestations of an arbitrary or bureaucratic attitude towards citizens, carry out and promote social control over the activities of offices, enterprises, establishments and institutions.

*Article 48—*The People's Councils are in charge of the maintenance of public order, protect public property, safeguard the rights of citizens and co-operate in strengthening the defences and security of the State.

*Article 49—*The People's Councils make full use of all local resources for satisfying the needs of the population as regards supply and services, as well as for the expansion of institutions and establishments in the field of public services, education, culture, hygiene and sport. The People's Councils adopt local economic plans and local budgets.

Article 50—(1) The People's Councils meet in sessions.

(2) The People's Councils elect from among their members the Presidiums to prepare sessions.

Article 51—(1) The local organs of State administration are: voivods, mayors of cities and heads of towns, heads of districts and heads of communes.

(2) The local organ of State administration is subordinate to superior organs and, when executing tasks assigned by a People's Council, to the People's Council.

Article 52—(1) The voivods, mayors of cities, heads of towns, heads of districts and heads of communes exercise State administration in accordance with directions established by superior organs.

(2) Voivods and mayors of cities in the rank of voivodship are the Government representatives in their regions.

*Article 53—*The People's Councils appoint commissions for different spheres of their activity. The commissions of People's Councils maintain constant and close links with the population.

Article 54—(1) A People's Council rescinds the decision of a People's Council at a lower level, if this decision is in conflict with the law or incompatible with the basic line of the policy of the State.

*Article 55—*The details of composition as well as terms of reference of and rules of procedure of People's Councils and their organs are established by law.

The Courts and the Public Prosecutor's Office

Article 56—(1) The administration of justice in the Polish People's Republic is carried out by the Supreme Court, Voivodship Courts, District Courts, and Special Courts.

(2) The Commissions for infringement cases adjudge in cases of infringement.

(3) The structure and competence of and procedure in the Courts and Commissions for infringement cases are laid down by laws.

Article 57—The Courts pronounce judgment in the name of the Polish People's Republic.

Article 58—The Courts are custodians of the structure of the Polish People's Republic, they safeguard the rights of citizens, and punish offenders.

Article 59—(1-4) Except in cases specified by law, people's assessors take part in the hearing of cases and the pronouncement of judgment, and have equal rights with judges. People's assessors are elected by People's Councils, the electoral procedure and term of office being established by law.

Article 60—(1-2) Judges are appointed and recalled by the Council of State, the procedure being established by law.

Article 61—(1) The Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ and supervises the activity of all other Courts.

(2) The scope and procedure of exercising supervision by the Supreme Court is established by law.

(3) The Supreme Court is appointed by the Council of State for a term of five years.

(4) The Council of State appoints the First President and the Presidents of the Supreme Court from among the judges of that court.

Article 62—Judges are independent and subject only to the law.

Article 63—(1) Cases in all courts of the Polish People's Republic are heard in public. The law may specify exceptions to this principle.

(2) The accused is guaranteed the right to a defence counsel, either of his own choice or appointed by the Court.

Article 64—(1) The Chief Public Prosecutor of the Polish People's Republic ensures that the rights of citizens be respected.

(2) In particular, the Chief Public Prosecutor supervises the prosecution of offences endangering the system, security and independence of the Polish People's Republic.

(3) The scope and procedure of the Chief Public Prosecutor are established by law.

Article 65—(1) The Chief Public Prosecutor of the Polish People's Republic is appointed and recalled by the Council of State.

(2) The mode of appointing and of recalling Public Prosecutors, subordinate to the Chief Public Prosecutor, is established by law.

(3) The Chief Public Prosecutor accounts to the Council of State for the activity of the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Article 66—The organs of the Public Prosecutor's Office are subordinate to the Chief Public Prosecutor of the Polish People's Republic and in the execution of their duties are independent of local organs.

Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens

Article 67—(1) The Polish People's Republic, by consolidating and multiplying the gains of the working people, strengthens and extends the rights and liberties of citizens.

(2) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic have equal rights, irrespective of sex, origin, education, occupation, nationality, race, religion, descent or social status.

(3) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic should fulfil their duties towards the Fatherland.

Article 68—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic have the right to work: that is, the right to employment paid in accordance with the quantity and quality of work done.

(2) The right to work is ensured by the socialist economic system.

Article 69—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic have the right to rest.

(2) The right to rest is assured to workers by the reduction of working hours by law, by an eight-hour working day, by statutory free days and by annual holidays with pay.

(3) The organization of holiday schemes and the development of tourism, health resorts, sports facilities, houses of culture, clubs, recreation rooms, parks and other leisure time facilities, create possibilities for healthy and cultural relaxation for an increasing number of working people of town and country.

Article 70—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic have the right to health protection and to aid in the event of sickness or unfitness for work.

(2) This right is being put into effect on an increasing scale through:

(i-iii) the development of social insurance to cover sickness, old age and incapacity for work; the development of various forms of national assistance; free medical aid for all working people and their families; the development of hospitals and health centres.

Article 71—Citizens of the Polish People's Republic have the right to benefit from the natural environment, and the obligation to protect it.

Article 72—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic have the right to education.

(2) (i-vi) This right is ensured on an increasing scale by free education; universal and compulsory primary schools; the development of secondary schools, colleges and universities; State assistance in improving the skills of workers; a scheme of State grants and scholarships.

Article 73—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic have the right to benefit from cultural achievements and the right to creative participation in the development of national culture.

(2) This right is ensured by making accessible to the people books and press, radio, cinemas, theatres, museums and exhibitions, houses of culture, clubs, and recreation rooms.

Article 74—The Polish People's Republic fosters the development of science.

Article 75—The Polish People's Republic takes care of the development of the Arts and Letters.

Article 76—The Polish People's Republic ensures protection for veterans of the struggle for national liberation.

Article 77—The Polish People's Republic extends special protection to the creative intelligentsia—to those working in the fields of science, education, literature and art.

Article 78—(1-3) Women in the Polish People's Republic are guaranteed equal rights with men in all fields of public, political, economic, social and cultural life.

Article 79—(1-5) Marriage and the family are under the care and protection of the Polish People's Republic. Education of children to become honest citizens is the duty of the parents. The Polish People's Republic aims to improve housing.

Article 80—The Polish People's Republic pays especially careful attention to the education of youth, guarantees the widest possibilities for development, and creates conditions for the active participation of the younger generation in all aspects of life.

Article 81—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic, irrespective of nationality, race or religion, enjoy equal rights in all fields of public, political, economic, social and cultural life. Infringement of this principle is subject to punishment.

(2) The spreading of hatred or contempt, the provocation of disputes, or the humiliation of man on account of national, racial or religious differences, are forbidden.

Article 82—(1) The Polish People's Republic guarantees freedom of conscience and religion to its citizens.

(2) The Church is separated from the State.

Article 83—(1) The Polish People's Republic guarantees its citizens freedom of speech, of the press, of meetings and assemblies, of processions and demonstrations.

(2) The granting to working people and their organizations of the use of printing shops, stocks of paper, public buildings and halls, means of communication, the radio, and other indispensable material means, serves to put this freedom into effect.

Article 84—(1) The Polish People's Republic guarantees to its citizens the right to unite in public organizations.

(2) Political organizations, trade unions and other social organizations unite the citizens for active participation in political, social, economic and cultural life.

(3) The setting up of and participation in associations whose aims or activities are directed against the political and social structure or against the legal order of the Polish People's Republic are forbidden.

Article 85—Trade Unions play an important part in the Polish People's Republic, representing the interests of the working people.

Article 86—(1) Citizens of the Polish People's Republic participate in discussions relating to the development of the country.

(2) Citizens have the right to approach all organs of the State with complaints and grievances.

(3) Appeals, complaints and grievances of citizens shall be examined and settled in a speedy and just manner.

Article 87—(1) The Polish People's Republic guarantees to its citizens the inviolability of the person.

(2) The law protects the inviolability of the home and the privacy of correspondence.

(3) Property may be confiscated only in cases determined by law.

Article 88—The Polish People's Republic grants asylum to citizens of foreign countries persecuted for defending the interests of the working people, for struggling for social progress, for activity in defence of peace, for fighting for national liberation or for scientific activity.

Article 89—Polish citizens abroad enjoy the protection of the Polish People's Republic.

Article 90—It is the duty of citizens of the Polish People's Republic to abide by the provisions of the Constitution and laws.

Article 91—It is the duty of every citizen of the Polish People's Republic to safeguard and to strengthen social property.

Article 92—(1) To defend the Fatherland is the most sacred duty of every citizen.

(2) Military service is an honourable patriotic duty of citizens of the Polish People's Republic.

Article 93—(1) Vigilance against the enemies of the nation and the diligent guarding of State secrets is the duty of every citizen of the Polish People's Republic.

(2) Treason against the Fatherland—espionage, subverting the armed forces, desertion to the enemy—is punished with the severity of the law as the gravest of crimes.

Principles of Electoral Law

Article 94—Elections to the Sejm and to People's Councils are universal, equal, direct, and carried out by secret ballot.

Article 95—Every citizen who has reached the age of eighteen, irrespective of sex, nationality and race, religion, education, length of residence, social origin, profession, or property, has the right to vote.

Article 96—Every citizen, who has reached the age of eighteen, is eligible to be elected to People's Councils, and every citizen who has reached the age of twenty-one is eligible to be elected to the Sejm.

Article 97—Women have electoral rights on equal terms with men.

Article 98—Citizens serving in the Army have electoral rights on equal terms with civilians.

Article 99—Persons of unsound mind as well as persons deprived of public rights by a decision of the Court do not have electoral rights.

Article 100—Candidates to the Sejm and candidates to the People's Councils are nominated by political and social organizations uniting citizens in town and country.

Article 101—It is the duty of Deputies to the Sejm and of members of People's Councils to report to the electors on their work and on the activity of the body to which they have been elected.

Article 102—The procedure for nomination of candidates and for holding elections as well as the procedure for the recall of Deputies to the Sejm and of members of People's Councils are established by law.

Coat-of-Arms, Colours and Capital of the Polish People's Republic

Article 103—(1) The coat-of-arms of the Polish People's Republic is a white eagle on a red field.

(2) The colours of the Polish People's Republic are white and red.

(3) The National Anthem of the Polish People's Republic is the Mazurek Dąbrowskiego.

(4) The details are established by law.

Article 104—The Coat-of-Arms, Colours and the National Anthem are venerated, and remain under special protection.

Article 105—The capital of the Polish People's Republic is Warsaw, the city embodying the heroic traditions of the Polish nation.

Procedure for Amending the Constitution

Article 106—The Constitution may be amended only by a law passed by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes, not less than half the total number of Deputies being present.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1977)

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

President: HENRYK JABŁOŃSKI.

Vice-Presidents: EDWARD BABIUCH, WŁADYSŁAW KRUCZEK, TADEUSZ MŁYŃCZAK, ZDZISŁAW TOMAL.

Secretary: LUDOMIR STASIAK.

Members: EDWARD DUDA, EDWARD GIEREK, MICHAŁ GRENDSY, EUGENIA KEMPARA, HALINA KOŹNIEWSKA, JÓZEF OZGA-MICHAŁSKI, BOLESŁAW PIASECKI, HENRYK SZAFRAŃSKI, STANISŁAW WRÓŃSKI, JERZY ZIĘTEK.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: PIOTR JAROSZEWICZ.

Deputy Chairmen:

LONGIN CEGIELSKI	KAZIMIERZ SECOMSKI
MIECZYSLAW JAGIELSKI	JAN SZYDLAK
FRANCISZEK KAIM	JÓZEF TEJCHMA
JÓZEF KĘPA	TADEUSZ WRZASZCZYK
TADEUSZ PYKA	

Minister of Foreign Affairs: EMIL WOJTASZEK.

Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy: JERZY OLSZEWSKI.

Minister of National Defence: General WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI.

Minister of Finance: HENRYK KISIEL.

Minister of Mining: WŁODZIMIERZ LEJCZAK.

Minister of Heavy and Agricultural Machinery Industry: FRANCISZEK ADAMKIEWICZ.

Minister of the Engineering Industry: ALEKSANDER KOPEĆ.

Minister of Internal Trade and Services: ADAM KOWALIK.

Minister of Culture and Art: JÓZEF TEJCHMA.

Minister of Forestry and Timber Industry: TADEUSZ SKWIRZYŃSKI.

Minister of Education and Pedagogy: JERZY KUBERSKI.

Minister of Science, Higher Education and Technology: SYLWESTER KALISKI.

Minister of Communications: EDWARD KOWALCZYK.

Minister of Power Industry and Nuclear Energy: ANDRZEJ SZOZDA.

Minister of Raw Materials: EUGENIUSZ SZYR.

Minister of Metallurgy: FRANCISZEK KAIM.

Minister of Transport: MIECZYSLAW ZAJFRYD.

Minister of Administration, Local Economy and Preservation of Environment: MARIA MILCZAREK.

Minister of Chemical Industry: HENRYK KONOPACKI.

Minister of Light Industry: STANISŁAW MACH.

Minister of the Food Industry and Purchases: EMIL KOŁODZIEJ.

Minister of Labour, Wages and Social Affairs: TADEUSZ RUDOLF.

Minister of Agriculture: LEON KLONICKA.

Minister of Justice: JERZY BAFIA.

Minister of Health and Social Welfare: MARIAN ŚLIWIŃSKI.

Minister of Internal Affairs: STANISŁAW KOWALCZYK.

Minister of Building and the Building Materials Industry: ADAM GLAZUR.

Minister for War Veterans' Affairs: Gen. MIECZYSLAW GRUDZIEŃ.

Chairman of the Planning Commission attached to the Council of Ministers: TADEUSZ WRZASZCZYK.

Press Spokesman for the Government: WŁODZIMIERZ JANIUREK.

Minister Chief of the Bureau for Denominational Affairs: KAZIMIERZ KĄKOL.

Ministers without Portfolio: JAN KAMINSKI, TADEUSZ BEJM.

Chairman of the Supreme Board of Control: MIECZYSLAW MOCZAR.

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE POLISH UNITED WORKERS' PARTY

First Secretary: EDWARD GIEREK.

Members:

EDWARD BABIUCH	PIOTR JAROSZEWICZ
ZDZISŁAW GRUDZIEŃ	WOJCIECH JARUZELSKI
STANISŁAW KANIA	WŁADYSŁAW KRUCZEK
JÓZEF KĘPA	STEFAN OLSZOWSKI
STANISŁAW KOWALCZYK	JAN SZYDLAK
HENRYK JABŁOŃSKI	JÓZEF TEJCHMA
MIECZYSLAW JAGIELSKI	

Deputy Members: KAZIMIERZ BARCIKOWSKI, JERZY ŁUKASZEWICZ, TADEUSZ WRZASZCZYK.

PARLIAMENT (THE SEYM)

Marshal of the Sejm: STANISŁAW GUCWA.

Vice-Marshals: Mrs. HALINA SKIBNIEWSKA, PIOTR STEFAŃSKI, ANDRZEJ WERBLAN.

ELECTION, March 21st, 1976

PARTY	SEATS
Polish United Workers' Party	261
United Peasants' Party	113
Democratic Party	37
Non-Party	49
TOTAL	460

POLITICAL PARTIES

Polish United Workers' Party (*Polska Zjednoczona Partia Robotnicza—PZPR*): 00-920 Warsaw, Nowy Świat 6; formed December 1948, when the Socialist Party was merged with the Workers' Party; in June 1977 there were 2,573,000 members and candidates; 261 deputies; First Sec. of the Central Cttee. EDWARD GIEREK; Secs. EDWARD BABIUCH, RYSZARD FRELEK, STANISŁAW KANIA, ALOJZY KARKOSZKA, JERZY ŁUKASZEWICZ, STEFAN OLSZOWSKI, JÓZEF PINKOWSKI, ANDRZEJ WERBLAN, ZDZISŁAW ZANDAROWSKI; Mems. ZDZISŁAW KUROWSKI, ZBIGNIEW ZIELIŃSKI; publs. *Trybuna Ludu* (daily), *Chłopska Droga* (twice weekly), *Nowe Drogi* (monthly), *Życie Partii* (monthly), *Ideologia i Polityka* (monthly).

United Peasants' Party (*Zjednoczone Stronnictwo Ludowe—ZSL*): 00-131 Warsaw, Grzybowska 4; f. 1949 by a union of the Peasant Party and the Polish Peasant Party; based on the principles of the worker-peasant alliance, working in co-operation with the PZPR in common development programmes; 420,400 mems. (Dec. 1976); 113 deputies; Chair of Supreme Executive of the Party STANISŁAW GUCWA; publs. *Zielony Sztandar* (official organ), *Dziennik Ludowy* (daily), *Wieś Współczesna* (monthly), *Tygodnik Kulturalny*, *Wieści* (weeklies).

Democratic Party (*Stronnictwo Demokratyczne*): Warsaw, ul. Rutkowskiego 9; f. 1930; recruits its members mainly from among progressive intellectuals and craftsmen, inhabitants of towns and cities 94,100 mems. (Dec. 1976); Chair. of the Central Cttee. TADEUSZ MŁYŃCZAK; Deputy Chairmen TADEUSZ KAŁASA, PIOTR STEFAŃSKI; 37 deputies; publs. *Kurier Polski*, *Ilustrowany Kurier Polski* (dailies), *Tygodnik Demokratyczny* (weekly), *Biuletyn S.D.* (monthly), *Zeszyty Historyczno-Polityczne S.D.* (quarterly).

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

National Unity Front: 00-902 Warsaw, Al. Ujazdowskie 13; unites all political parties and social organizations towards the realization of the tasks facing the nation; at elections, prepares and proposes the lists of candidates and organizes meetings; also initiates and effects various social campaigns; Chair. of the Presidium of the All-Poland Cttee. Prof. HENRYK JABŁOŃSKI.

Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth: Warsaw, Ul. Nowy Świat 18/20; f. 1973; Union of Polish Socialist Youth (f. 1976), Polish Pathfinders' Union and Socialist Union of Polish Students; Pres. KRZYSZTOF TRĘBACZKIEWICZ; publs. *Sztandar Młodych* (daily), *Walka Młodych*, *Zarzewie*, *ITD*, *Na Przełaj*, *Razem* (weeklies).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO POLAND (In Warsaw unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Obrońców 33; *Ambassador:* ABDUL KARIM MUSTAGHNI.

Albania: Słoneczna 15; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* MILTIADH BODE.

Algeria: Dąbrowiecka 21; *Ambassador:* ALI ABDALLAOUI.

Argentina: Styki 17/19; *Ambassador:* LUIS F. A. DI MARINO.

Australia: Estonska 3/5; *Ambassador:* ROBERT STEPHEN LAURIE (also accredited to Czechoslovakia).

Austria: Jurijs Gagarina 34; *Ambassador:* FRIEDRICH CHRISTIAN ZANETTI.

Bangladesh: Lwowska 6/12; *Ambassador:* KHAN SARWAR MURSHID (also accredited to Hungary).

Belgium: Senatorska 34; *Ambassador:* FRANS R. TAELEMANS.

Bolivia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Brazil: Rudawska 2; *Ambassador:* CARLOS CALERO RODRIGUES.

POLAND

Bulgaria: Al. Ujazdowskie 33/35; *Ambassador:* IVAN PETROV NEDEV.

Burma: Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Canada: Matejki 1/5; *Ambassador:* H. M. MADDICK.

Central African Empire: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

China, People's Republic: Bonifraterska 1; *Ambassador:* LI TSE-WANG.

Colombia: Zwycięzców 29; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* Dr. FRANCISCO FANDINO SILVA.

Costa Rica: Morszyńska 45A; *Ambassador:* MANUEL DOBLES SÁNCHEZ.

Cuba: Reja 6; *Ambassador:* JESÚS BARREIRO GONZÁLEZ.

Cyprus: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Czechoslovakia: Koszykowa 18; *Ambassador:* JAN MUŠAL.

Denmark: Starościńska 5; *Ambassador:* HANS JULIUS CHRISTENSEN.

Ecuador: Starościńska 1; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* CÉSAR ROMÁN GONZÁLEZ.

Egypt: Al. Wyzwolenia 6; *Ambassador:* MOUSTAFA KAMAL LOTFY.

Ethiopia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Finland: Chopina 4/8; *Ambassador:* CARL FREDRIK RALPH ALEXANDER ENCKELL.

France: Piękna 1; *Ambassador:* SERGE BOIDERAIX.

German Democratic Republic: Al. I Armii Wojska Polskiego 2-4; *Ambassador:* GUNTER SIEBER.

Germany, Federal Republic: Dąbrowiecka 30; *Ambassador:* WERNER AHRENS.

Ghana: Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Greece: Paska 21; *Ambassador:* LEONIDAS G. MARCANTONATOS.

Guinea: Berlin, German Democratic Republic.

Hungary: Chopina 2; *Ambassador:* JÓZSEF GARAMWOELGYI.

Iceland: Oslo, Norway.

India: Niegolewskiego 16; *Ambassador:* SUDARSHAN KUMAR BHUTANI.

Indonesia: Niegolewskiego 14; *Ambassador:* R. TAMTOMO.

Iran: Zawrat 4; *Ambassador:* AKBAR DARAI.

Iraq: Kazimierzowska 14; *Ambassador:* ALI MAHMOUD SUMAIDA.

Ireland: Stockholm, Sweden.

Italy: Plac Dąbrowskiego 6; *Ambassador:* MARIO PROFILI.

Japan: Willowa 7; *Ambassador:* KANJI TAKASUGI.

Jordan: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Kenya: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Al. Ujazdowskie 14; *Ambassador:* PAIK NAM SOUN.

Kuwait: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Laos: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Lebanon: Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Liberia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Libya: Wspólna 35/8; *Ambassador:* SULEIMAN MILUD KARAD.

Luxembourg: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Madagascar: Paris, France.

Malaysia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Mali: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Mauritania: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Mexico: Starościńska 1-B; *Ambassador:* LUIS G. ZORRILLA.

Poland also has diplomatic relations with Benin, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, the Congo, Gabon, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Malta, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Somalia, Spain, Togo, and the Upper Volta.

Diplomatic Representation

Mongolia: Al. Ujazdowskie 12; *Ambassador:* MANGALD-ZAWYN DASZ.

Morocco: Starościńska 1; *Ambassador:* ABDELAZIZ BEN-NANI EL AZIZI (also accredited to Czechoslovakia).

Nepal: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Netherlands: Rakowiecka 19; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

New Zealand: Vienna, Austria.

Niger: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Nigeria: Gruzinińska 3; *Ambassador:* MCO HOLLIST (also accredited to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia).

Norway: Szopena 2A; *Ambassador:* IVAR MELHUUS.

Pakistan: Starościńska 1M. 1, 2; *Ambassador:* MALIK HAMID ALI NOON.

Peru: Wrońskiego 9; *Ambassador:* RAUL MARIA PEREIRA.

Philippines: The Hague, Netherlands.

Portugal: Dąbrowiecka 19; *Ambassador:* ANTÓNIO PINTO DE MESQUITA.

Romania: Szopena 10; *Ambassador:* AUREL DUCA.

Rwanda: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Senegal: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Sierra Leone: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Singapore: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Sri Lanka: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Sudan: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Sweden: Bagatela 3; *Ambassador:* CARL RAPPE.

Switzerland: Al. Ujazdowskie 27; *Ambassador:* PIERRE NUSSBAUMER.

Syria: Narbutta 19A; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD TALAB HILAL.

Tanzania: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Thailand: Starościńska 1-B; *Ambassador:* OWART SUTHI-WART-NARUEPUT.

Tunisia: Myśliwiecka 14; *Ambassador:* ABDELJELIL MEHIRI.

Turkey: Malczewskiego 32; *Ambassador:* EFDAL DERINGIL.

Uganda: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

U.S.S.R.: Belwederska 49; *Ambassador:* STANISLAV PILOTOVICH.

United Kingdom: Al. Róż 1; *Ambassador:* GEORGE FRANK NORMAN REDDAWAY.

U.S.A.: Al. Ujazdowskie 29/31; *Ambassador:* RICHARD T. DAVIES.

Uruguay: Krakowskie Przedmieście 14; *Ambassador:* HORACIO HERRERA MÉNDEZ.

Venezuela: Al. Jerozolimskie 101/7; *Ambassador:* RAFAEL LEÓN MORALES.

Viet-Nam: Chocimska 18; *Ambassador:* NGUYEN NGOC UYEN (also accredited to Switzerland).

Yemen Arab Republic: Berlin, German Democratic Republic.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Berlin, German Democratic Republic.

Yugoslavia: Al. Ujazdowskie 23/25; *Ambassador:* MIHAILO ŠVABIĆ.

Zaire: Berlin, German Democratic Republic.

Zambia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Note: the administrative reforms of June 1975 have not yet been implemented in the Judicial system. Below is the system as it was before.

THE SUPREME COURT

First President: Prof. Dr. hab. WŁODZIMIERZ BERUTOWICZ.

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial organ and court of cassation, and is the court of revision for sentences passed by Voivodship Courts. The judges for this court are elected by the Council of State for a term of five years.

Voivodship and Regional Courts. Persons may appeal from

the Regional Courts to the Voivodship (province) Courts. The Regional Courts consist of one professional magistrate and two laymen, and these try less serious cases. The Voivodship Courts try more serious cases; when acting as court of first instance they consist of one professional judge and two laymen, and when acting as court of second instance they consist only of professional judges.

The Public Prosecutor-General is appointed and recalled by the Council of State. He is especially charged with the protection of social property.

Prosecutor-General: Gen. LUCJAN CZUBIŃSKI.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The majority of the Polish population is Roman Catholic.

Sekretariat Prymasa Polski (*Office of the Primate of Poland*): 00-246 Warsaw, ul. Miodowa 17.

Warsaw: Cardinal STEFAN WYSZYŃSKI, Primate of Poland.

Płock: Bishop BOGDAN SIKORSKI.

Lublin: Bishop BOLESŁAW PYŁAK.

Sandomierz: Bishop PIOTR GOŁĘBIOWSKI, Apostolic Administrator.

Siedlce: Bishop JAN MAZUR.

Łódź: Bishop JÓZEF ROZWADOWSKI.

Olsztyn: Bishop JÓZEF DRZAZGA.

Gniezno: Cardinal STEFAN WYSZYŃSKI, Primate of Poland.

Pelplin: Bishop BERNARD CZAPLIŃSKI.

Wrocław: Bishop JAN ZARĘBA.

Koszalin: Bishop IGNACY JEŻ.

Szczecin: Bishop JERZY STROBA.

Gdańsk: Bishop LECH KACZMAREK.

Poznań: Bishop MARIAN PRZYKUCKI.

Cracow: Archbishop, Metropolit. Cardinal KAROL WOJTYŁA.

Tarnów: Bishop JERZY ABLEWICZ.

Kielce: Bishop JAN JAROSZEWICZ.

Częstochowa: Bishop STEFAN BAREŁA.

Katowice: Bishop HERBERT BEDNORZ.

Wrocław: Archbishop, Metropolit. HENRYK GULBINOWICZ.

Gorzów: Bishop WILHELM PLUTA.

Opole: Bishop ALFONS NOSSOL.

Białystok: Bishop EDWARD KISIEL, Apostolic Administrator.

Łomża: Bishop MIKOŁAJ SASINOWSKI.

Drohiczyń: Bishop WŁADYSŁAW JĘDRUSZUK, Apostolic Administrator.

Lubaczów: Bishop MARIAN RECHOWICZ, Apostolic Administrator.

Przemyśl: Bishop IGNACY TOKARCZUK.

OTHER CATHOLIC CHURCHES

Polish Catholic Church: 00-544 Warsaw, ul. Wilcza 31; f. 1921; 30,000 mems.; Bishop Primas TADEUSZ MAJEWSKI; publs. *Rodzina* (Family) (weekly), *Posłannictwo* (Messenger) (quarterly), *Catholic Calendar*.

Old Catholic Mariavite Church: Płock, ul. Wieczorka 27; f. 1907; Chief Bishop STANISŁAW KOWALSKI; 24,000 mems.

Mariavite Catholic Church: Felicjanów, powiat Płock; f. 1893; 3,500 mems.; Archbishop JÓZEF M. RAFAEL WOJCIECHOWSKI.

ORTHODOX CONFESSION

Polish Autocephalous Orthodox Church: Warsaw, Al. Świerczewskiego 52; Metropolitan, BAZYLI DOROSZKIEWICZ; Archbishop in Łódź and Poznań, JERZY KORENISTOW; Bishop in Wrocław and Szczecin, ALEKSY JAROSZUK; Bishop in Białystok and Gdańsk, NIKANOR NIEŚLUCHOWSKI; 500,000 mems.

PROTESTANTS

There are approximately 100,000 Protestants in Poland.

Evangelical Augsburg Church: Warsaw, ul. Miodowa 21; Bishop and Pres. of Synod and Consistory Prof. JANUSZ NARZYŃSKI; 75,000 mems.; publ. *Zwiastun*.

Evangelical-Reformed Church: 00-145 Warsaw, Al. Świerczewskiego 76a; f. 16th century; 4,000 mems.; Bishop Dr. JAN NIEWIECZERZAŁ; Pres. of the Consistory JAN BAUM; publ. *Jednota* (monthly).

Methodist Church: 00-561 Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 12; f. 1921; Gen. Supt. Prof. WITOLD BENEDYKTOWICZ; 6,000 mems.; publ. *Pielgrzym Polski*.

Baptist Church: 00-865 Warsaw, ul. Waliców 25; f. 1858; Pres. Rev. MICHAŁ STANKIEWICZ; Sec. Rev. ADAM PIASECKI; 2,400 baptized mems.; publ. *Słowo Prawdy*.

Seventh Day Adventist Church in Poland: 00-366 Warsaw, ul. Foksal 8; f. 1921; 7,000 mems.; 80 preachers; Pres. STANISŁAW DĄBROWSKI; Sec. Z. ŁYKO.

United Evangelical Church: Warsaw, Zagórna 10; f. 1947; about 10,000 mems.; Pres. KONSTANTY SACEWICZ; publ. *Chrześcijaństwo*.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

Jewish Religious Association in Poland: 00-950 Warsaw, ul. Twarda 6; Pres. MOSES FINKELSTEIN; approx. 2,000 Jews remain in Poland; there are 19 synagogues.

There are also small communities of Karaites, Muslims and Mormons.

THE PRESS

The Polish Press is probably the most distinctive in Eastern Europe. It was nationalized in 1946 along with the other communications media and remains under strict government control. The majority of newspapers and magazines are published by the Communist Party (Polish United Workers' Party).

Freedom of the Press is guaranteed by the 1952 constitution, yet is subject to general control by administrative bodies. The government dictates general policy on what appears in Polish newspapers, and they must still follow the Party line. However, Poland has long been one of the more nationalistic of the Communist Bloc countries, and this spirit is still evident in the Press. As long ago as 1954, the problem of the country's development became an important theme in the Polish Press. More and more editors have expressed Poland's national awareness of the currents of European thought. It has resulted in the Polish Press becoming slightly more objective than its East European counterparts, more representative of public opinion, and more aware of a responsibility to its readership. This national awareness has produced a Press with a far more individual character than elsewhere in Eastern Europe. Poland has always had close affinities with the West, and a considerable Western influence is evident in its newspapers and periodicals. *Trybuna Ludu* (circ. 1,000,000), the Party daily, has published display advertisements since 1957 and in some papers they now take up to 20 per cent of the total space. *Express Wieczorny* (circ. 570,000) and *Życie Warszawy* (circ. 380,000) have a particularly Western appearance. *Perspektywy* (circ. 270,000), a weekly magazine, is similar.

In 1976 there were 44 daily newspapers in Poland with a total circulation of 8,284,000. *Trybuna Ludu* is the most influential daily newspaper. There are 2,365 periodicals with a combined circulation of 31.9 million copies.

DAILIES

WARSAW

- Dziennik Ludowy:** 00-131 Warsaw, ul. Grzybowska 4; f. 1945; organ of the Supreme Executive of the United Peasants' Party; Editor-in-Chief PIOTR ZIARNIK; circ. 330,000.
- Express Wieczorny:** 02-017 Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 125/127; f. 1946; non-party; evening; Editor MICHAŁ WÓJEWÓDZKI; circ. 570,000.
- Głos Pracy (Labour Voice):** 00-375 Warsaw, ul. Smolna 12; f. 1951; organ of Central Council of Trade Unions; Editor WIESŁAW ROGOWSKI; circ. 160,000.
- Kurier Polski:** 00-018 Warsaw, ul. Hibnera 11; f. 1957; organ of the Democratic Party; Editor CZEARY LEŻEŃSKI; circ. 160,600.
- Nasza Trybuna:** 00-687 Warsaw, Wspólna 61; f. 1954; local organ of the PUWP; Editor-in-Chief JERZY SZYMONSKI; circ. 120,000.
- Słowo Powszechne:** 00-551 Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 43; f. 1947; organ of the "Pax" Catholic Association; Editor Dr. JANUSZ STEFANOWICZ; circ. 85,780.
- Sztandar Młodych:** 00-687 Warsaw, ul. Wspólna 61; f. 1950; central organ of Socialist Youth Union and the Socialist Rural Youth Union; Editor RYSZARD ŁUKASIEWICZ; circ. 225,000.
- Trybuna Ludu:** 02-015 Warsaw, Plac Starynkiewicza 7; f. 1948; organ of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP); Editor JÓZEF BARECKI; circ. 1,000,000 (Mon. to Fri.), 1,400,000 (Sat., Sun.).

Żołnierz Wolności: 00-950 Warsaw, ul. Grzybowska 77; f. 1943; Editor ALFRED DĄBEK; circ. 100,200.

Życie Warszawy (Warsaw Life): 00-624 Warsaw, Marszałkowska 3/5; f. 1944; independent; Editor BOHDAN ROLIŃSKI; circ. 380,000 daily.

OTHER TOWNS

- Dziennik Bałtycki:** 80-886 Gdańsk, Targ Drzewny 3/7; f. 1945; non-party; economic, specializing in Polish maritime affairs; Editor JÓZEF KRÓLIKOWSKI; circ. 90,500.
- Dziennik Popularny:** 90-103 Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 96; f. 1945; non-party; Editor HENRYK WALEŃDA; circ. 98,000.
- Dziennik Zachodni:** 40-095 Katowice, ul. Młyńska 1; f. 1945; non-party; Chief Editor BRONISŁAW SCHMIDT-KOWALSKI; circ. 200,000.
- Echo Krakowa:** 31-007 Cracow, Wiślna 2; f. 1946; independent; evening; Editor TERESA STANISŁAWSKA; circ. 140,000.
- Gazeta Lubuska:** 65-042 Zielona Góra, ul. Niepodległości 25; f. 1952; local organ of PUWP; Editor ZDZISŁAW OŁAS; circ. 160,000.
- Gazeta Olsztyńska (Olsztyn Gazette):** 10-417 Olsztyn, Towarowa 2; f. 1951; local organ of the PUWP; Editor-in-Chief CZESŁAW PAZERA; circ. 87,000.
- Gazeta Południowa:** 31-072 Cracow, ul. Wielopole 1; f. 1949; local organ of the PUWP; Editor ZBIGNIEW REGUCCI; circ. 188,000.
- Gazeta Pomorska:** 85-011 Bydgoszcz, ul. Sniadeckich 1; f. 1948; local organ of the PUWP; Editor JANUSZ GARLICKI; circ. 269,000.
- Gazeta Robotnicza:** 50-043 Wrocław, ul. Podwale 62; f. 1948; local organ of the PUWP; Editor ZDZISŁAW BALICKI; circ. 300,000.
- Gazeta Współczesna:** 15-401 Białystok, ul. Wesolowskiego 1; f. 1951; local organ of the PUWP; Editor JAN SOCHA; circ. 141,000.
- Gazeta Zachodnia:** 60-782 Poznań, ul. Grunwaldzka 19; f. 1948; daily of the Polish Army; Editor ZBIGNIEW MIKA; circ. 242,000.
- Głos Pomorza (Voice of Pomerania):** 75-604 Koszalin, ul. Zwycięstwa 137/190; f. 1952; local organ of the PUWP; Editor-in-Chief ANDRZEJ CZECHOWICZ; circ. 115,000.
- Głos Robotniczy:** 90-103 Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 96; f. 1945; local organ of the PUWP; Editor JAN PAKUŁA; circ. 272,000.
- Głos Szczeciński (Voice of Szczecin):** 70-550 Szczecin, Pl. Hołdu Pruskiego 8; f. 1947; local organ of the PUWP; Editor-in-Chief HENRYK PRAWDA; circ. 121,000.
- Głos Wielkopolski:** 60-782 Poznań, ul. Grunwaldzka 19; f. 1945; non-party; Editor WIESŁAW PORZYCKI; circ. 155,000.
- Głos Wybrzeża:** 80-886 Gdańsk, Plac Targ Drzewny 3/7; f. 1948; local organ of the PUWP; Editor-in-Chief TADEUSZ KUTA; circ. 201,000.
- Ilustrowany Kurier Polski:** 85-070 Bydgoszcz, Czerwonej Armii 20; f. 1945; regional organ of the Democratic Party; Editor-in-Chief WITOLD LASSOTA; circ. 102,500.
- Nowiny:** 35-025 Rzeszów, ul. Marchlewskiego 19; f. 1949; local organ of the PUWP; Editor HENRYK PASŁAWSKI; circ. 200,000.

Słowo Ludu (*Word of the People*): 25-367 Kielce, Pl. Obrońców Stalingradu 2; f. 1949; local organ of the PUWP; Editor BRONISŁAW ZAPALA; circ. 145,000.

Sztandar Ludu: 20-059 Lublin, Al. Racławickie 1; f. 1945; local organ of the PUWP; Editor EUGENIUSZ MYŚŁOWSKI; circ. 186,000.

Trybuna Odrzańska: 45-986 Opole, ul. Powstańców, Śląskich 9; f. 1952; local organ of the PUWP; Editor WŁODZIMIERZ KOSIŃSKI; circ. 156,000.

Trybuna Robotnicza: 40-098 Katowice, ul. Młyńska 1; f. 1945; regional organ of the PUWP; Editor TADEUSZ LUBIEJEWSKI; circ. 690,000.

PERIODICALS

(weekly unless otherwise stated)

Ekonomista: 00-042 Warsaw, ul. Nowy Świat 49; f. 1900; bi-monthly; of the Polish Economic Society and the Economic Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences; Editor Prof. EDWARD LIPIŃSKI; circ. 12,000.

Ekran (*Screen*): 00-056 Warsaw, ul. Kredytowa 5/7; f. 1957; film and television illustrated magazine; Editor BENEDYKT NOSAL; circ. 120,000.

Filipinka: 00-511 Warsaw, Nowogrodzka 31; f. 1957; illustrated for teenage girls; fortnightly; Editor BARBARA SIDORCZUK; circ. 300,000.

Film: 02-595 Warsaw, Puławska 61; f. 1946; illustrated; Editor ZBIGNIEW KLACZYŃSKI; circ. 150,000.

Forum: 00-656 Warsaw, Sniadeckich 10; f. 1965; survey of foreign press; political, social, cultural and economics; Editor-in-Chief MICHAŁ HOFMAN; circ. 100,000.

Głos Nauczycielski (*Teachers' Voice*): 00-389 Warsaw, ul. Spasowskiego 6/8; organ of the Polish Teachers' Union; f. 1917; Editor KAZIMIERZ WOJCIECHOWSKI; circ. 82,000.

Gospodarka Planowa: 00-098 Warsaw, Niecała 4A, P.O.B. 29; f. 1946; monthly; published by the State Publishing House for Economic Literature; Editor ZYGMUNT KNYZIAK; circ. 9,100.

Gromada-Rolnik Polski: Warsaw, ul. Smolna 12; f. 1947; three issues a week; Editor WŁODZIMIERZ CHEĆKO; circ. 422,000.

IMT Swiatowid: 00-695 Warsaw, ul. Nowogrodzka 49; f. 1952; illustrated tourist magazine; Editor KAZIMIERZ KUNICKI; circ. 85,000.

Karuzela (*The Merry-Go-Round*): 90-103 Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 96; f. 1957; satirical; twice monthly; Editor WOJCIECH DRYGAS; circ. 600,000.

Kierunki: Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 43; f. 1956; Catholic cultural and social; Editor ADAM RADAJEWSKI; circ. 19,800.

Kobieta i Życie (*Women and Life*): 00-511 Warsaw, Nowogrodzka 31; f. 1946; women's; Editor BARBARA SIDORCZUK; circ. 630,000.

Kulisy: 02-017 Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 125; f. 1957; independent Sunday paper; Editor MICHAŁ WOJEWÓDZKI; circ. 420,000.

Kultura (*Culture*): 00-490 Warsaw, ul. Wiejska 12; f. 1963; culture and social magazine; Editor DOMINIK HORODYŃSKI; circ. 107,000.

Literatura: 00-564 Warsaw, Koszykowa 6A; f. 1972; literary; Editor JERZY PUTRAMENT; circ. 65,000.

Miesięcznik Literacki: 00-078 Warsaw, Pl. Zwycięstwa 9; f. 1966; literary; monthly; Editor WŁODZIMIERZ SOKORSKI; circ. 10,000.

Morze: 00-023 Warsaw, Widok 10; illustrated monthly; maritime affairs; Editor-in-Chief JERZY MICIŃSKI; circ. 115,000.

Nowe Drogi: 00-485 Warsaw, ul. P. Maszyńskiego 18; f.

1947; monthly; Editor STANISŁAW WROŃSKI; circ. 85,000.

Nowe Rolnictwo (*New Agriculture*): 00-024 Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 28; f. 1951; agricultural; Chief Editor RUDOLF KOWALSKI; fortnightly; circ. 23,600.

Nowa Wieś: 00-480 Warsaw, ul. Wiejska 17; f. 1948; peasant illustrated magazine; Editor KAZIMIERZ DŁUGOSZ; circ. 310,000.

Panorama: 40-098 Katowice, ul. Młyńska 1; f. 1954; Silesian illustrated popular magazine; Editor JAN GADOMSKI; circ. 500,000.

Panorama Północy: 10-007 Olsztyn, ul. Szrajbera 11; f. 1957; illustrated magazine; published by the "Prasa" Workers' Publishing Co-operative; Editor FELIKS WALICHNOWSKI; circ. 180,000.

Państwo i Prawo (*State and Law*): 00-490 Warsaw, ul. Wiejska 12; v. 1946; monthly organ of the Polish Academy of Sciences; Editor SYLWESTER ZAWADZKI; circ. 11,000.

Perspektywy (*Perspectives*): 00-363 Warsaw, Nowy Świat 58; f. 1969; political illustrated magazine; Editor-in-Chief LESŁAW TOKARSKI; circ. 270,000.

Poezja: 00-679 Warsaw, ul. Wilcza 46; f. 1965; monthly; poetry, literary; Editor BOHDAN DROZDOWSKI; circ. 11,300.

Polityka (*Politics*): 00-182 Warsaw, St. Dubois 9; f. 1957; political, economic, cultural; Editor MIECZYSLAW RAKOWSKI; circ. 292,600.

Poradnik Gospodarski: 61-816 Poznań, ul. F. Ratajczaka 33; f. 1899; fortnightly; Editor-in-Chief EUGENIUSZ ROŻDŻYŃSKI; circ. 29,000.

Poznaj Świat: 00-042 Warsaw, ul. Nowy Świat 49; f. 1947; monthly organ of the Polish Geographical Society; illustrated magazine; Editor Prof. LECH RATAJSKI; circ. 112,000.

Prawo i Życie (*Law and Life*): 00-028 Warsaw, ul. Bracka 20A; f. 1956; legal and social; Editor ANDRZEJ DOBRYŃSKI; circ. 115,000.

Problemy: 00-537 Warsaw, ul. Krucza 6/14; f. 1945; monthly; popular science review; Editor ALICJA TEJCHMA; circ. 48,000.

Przegląd Sportowy: 02-017 Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 125 127; f. 1921; five times weekly; Editor ŁUKASZ JEDLEWSKI; circ. 210,000.

Przekrój: 31-110 Cracow, ul. Reformacka 3; f. 1945; illustrated; Editor-in-Chief MIECZYSLAW CZUMA; circ. 700,000.

Przyjaciółka (*The Friend*): 00-490 Warsaw, ul. Wiejska 16; f. 1948; women's magazine; Editor BARBARA KUSIEL-MOROS; circ. 2,000,000.

Przyjaźń (*Friendship*): 00-056 Warsaw, Kredytowa 5/7; f. 1948; organ of the Society for Polish-Soviet Friendship; Editor DOBROSLAW POPRZECZKO; circ. 120,000.

Razem (*Together*): 00-920 Warsaw, Nowy Świat 18/20; f. 1976; illustrated; organ of Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth; Editor JAN SZEWCZYK; circ. 300,000.

Robotnik Rolny (*Land Worker*): Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 125; f. 1951; organ of the Agricultural Workers' Trade Union; Editor-in-Chief BENEDYKT LEWANDOWSKI; circ. 93,000.

Sport: 40-953 Katowice, ul. Młyńska 1; f. 1945; five times weekly; Editor ANDRZEJ NAWROCKI; circ. 260,000.

Sportowiec (*Sportsman*): 00-640 Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 24; f. 1949; Chief Editor WITOLD DUŃSKI; circ. 130,000.

Sprawy Międzynarodowe (*International Affairs*): 00-034 Warsaw, ul. Warecka 1A; f. 1948; monthly; inter-

- national affairs; published by the *Polski Instytut Spraw Międzynarodowych*; Editor E. GAJDA; circ. 6,700.
- Stolica** (*The Capital City*): 00-590 Warsaw, ul. Marszałkowska 8; f. 1946; cultural and historical life of Warsaw; illustrated; Editor LESZEK WYSZNACKI; circ. 59,000.
- Szpilki**: 00-499 Warsaw, Plac Trzech Krzyży 16; f. 1935; illustrated satirical; Editor WITOLD FILLER; circ. 120,000.
- Sztuka**: 02-595 Warsaw, Puławska 61; f. 1973; bi-monthly art review; Editor-in-Chief KRZYSZTOF KOSTYRKO; circ. 10,500.
- Teatr**: 03-902 Warsaw, ul. Jakubowska 14; f. 1945; fortnightly; illustrated; theatrical life; Editor HENRYK BIENIEWSKI; circ. 10,000.
- Twoje Dziecko**: 00-238 Warsaw, ul. Długa 38-40; f. 1951; monthly; women's magazine concerning children's affairs; Editor-in-Chief JANINA SZEWCZYKOWSKA; circ. 200,000.
- Tygodnik Demokratyczny**: Warsaw, ul. Hibnera 11; f. 1953; acts as an organ of the Democratic Party; political and social; Editor WITOLD KULISIEWICZ; circ. 30,000.
- Wrocławski Tygodnik Katolików**: 00-551 Warsaw, ul. Mokotowska 43; f. 1953; organ of the PAX; Editor-in-Chief JAN WAGNER; circ. 45,400.
- Zielony Sztandar** (*Green Banner*): Warsaw, ul. Grzybowska 4; f. 1931; twice weekly; main organ of the United Peasants' Party; Editor Dr. IZYDOR ADAMSKI; circ. 150,000.
- Zołnierz Polski**: 00-950 Warsaw, ul. Grzybowska 77; f. 1945; illustrated magazine primarily about the armed forces; Editor JAN IGNACZAK; circ. 141,650.
- Życie Gospodarcze**: 00-681 Warsaw, ul. Hoza 35; f. 1945; economic; Editor JAN GŁOWCZYK; circ. 79,000.
- Życie Literackie**: 31-007 Cracow, ul. Wiślna 2; f. 1951; literary; Editor WŁADYSŁAW MACHEJEK; circ. 79,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Polska Agencja Prasowa—PAP** (*Polish Press Agency*): Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 7; f. 1944; 70 hrs. in larger Polish towns and foreign capitals; 282 journalist mems.; information is transmitted abroad in Russian and English; Editor-in-Chief JANUSZ ROSZKOWSKI; publ. daily and weekly *Information Bulletins*.
- Polska Agencja Interpress** (*Polish Agency Interpress*): 00-585 Warsaw, ul. Bagatela 12; f. 1967; multi-lingual books, magazines, bulletins and news, television films, feature and photo services on Polish culture, foreign policy and economics; Editor-in-Chief MIROSLAW WOJCIECHOWSKI.
- Centralna Agencja Fotograficzna CAF** (*The Press-Photo Agency CAF*): 00-372 Warsaw, ul. Foksal 16; f. 1951; supplies photographs to Polish Press and to foreign press photo agencies; serves photographic publishing houses,

and advertising agencies; Editor-in-Chief and Dir. SERGIUSZ KLACZKOW.

Krajowa Agencja Wydawnicza KAW (*National Publishing Agency KAW*): 00-679 Warsaw, ul. Wilcza 46; f. 1974; supplies photographs to institutions by order, publishes books for children and youth on social and political topics, novels, albums, reproductions, posters, records, etc.; Editor-in-Chief DOBROSŁAW KOBIELSKI.

Młodzieżowa Agencja Wydawnicza MAW (*Youth Publishing Agency MAW*): Warsaw, ul. Koszycowa 6A; f. 1976; books, magazines, albums and posters for youth; Editor-in-Chief and Dir. ZYGMUNT KONOPKA.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Warsaw

- Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN)** (*German Democratic Republic*): ul. Świętokrzyska 36 m. 61; Correspondent ROLAND BLUETHNER.
- Agence France-Presse (AFP)**: ul. Piękna 68, p. 305; Correspondent MICHEL GOQUINEVE TOURGUY.
- Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA)** (*Italy*): ul. Piękna 68, p. 301; Bureau Chief PIERO POLLI.
- Associated Press (AP)** (*U.S.A.*): ul. Piękna 68, p. 302; Correspondent GEORGE BRODZKI.
- Bulgarian Telegraph Agency BTA**: ul. Marszałkowska 10/16 m. 60; Correspondent KIRIL ILIJEV.
- Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK)** (*Czechoslovakia*): Świętokrzyska 36 m. 46; Correspondent JAROSLAV SLADEK.
- Deutsche- Presse Agentur (dpa)** (*Federal Republic of Germany*): Berezyńska 37 m. 6; Correspondent RENATA MARSCH-POTOCKA.
- Magyar Távirati Iroda (MTI)** (*Hungary*): ul. Świętokrzyska 38 m. 19; Correspondent JANOS BARABAS.
- Novosti** (*U.S.S.R.*): Aleja I Armii, Wojska Polskiego 2/4; Correspondent MIKHAIL ANTIPOV.
- Prensa Latina** (*Cuba*): ul. Poznańska 3 m. 22; Correspondent FRANCISCO FORTEZA.
- Reuters** (*U.K.*): ul. Piękna 68 p. 303; Correspondents KAROL CWINAROWICZ, PATRICK WORSNIP.
- Tanjug** (*Yugoslavia*): ul. Karwińska 18 75B m. 30; Correspondent ALEKSA BRAJOVIĆ.
- TASS** (*U.S.S.R.*): Litewska 10 m. 18; Correspondent VIKTOR KUZNETSOV.
- United Press International (UPI)** (*U.S.A.*): ul. Piękna 68, p. 302; Correspondent BOGUSŁAW TUREK.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Polish Journalists' Association: Warsaw, ul. Foksal 3/5.

PUBLISHERS

WARSAW

- AGPOL** (*Foreign Trade Publicity and Publishing Enterprise*): 00-957 Warsaw, Kierbedzia 4; f. 1956; foreign trade publicity and services for Polish firms and local advertising for foreign firms; Gen. Dir. TADEUSZ POLANOWSKI.
- Instytut Wydawniczy Centralnej Rady Związków Zawodowych** (*Trade Unions' Central Council Publishing Institute*): 00-950 Warsaw, ul. Spasowskiego 1/3; f. 1950; social, economic, scientific, cultural, labour safety and trade union literature and fiction; Editor-in-Chief TADEUSZ LIPSKI.

Instytut Wydawniczy "Nasza Księgarnia" (*"Nasza Księgarnia" Publishing Institute*): 00-389 Warsaw, ul. Spasowskiego 4; f. 1921; books and periodicals for children and educational publications; Dir. and Chief Editor IGNACY GAJEWSKI.

Instytut Wydawniczy "Pax" (*Pax Publishing Institute*): 00-791 Warsaw, ul. Chocimska 8/10; f. 1949; Catholic; Editor-in-Chief ANTONI KAPLIŃSKI.

Ludowa Spółdzielnia Wydawnicza (*People's Publishing Co-operative*): 00-131 Warsaw, ul. Grzybowska 4/8; f. 1949; fiction and popular science; Chair. and Editor-in-Chief LEON JANCZAK.

Państwowe Przedsiębiorstwo Wydawnictw Kartograficznych (*State Cartographical Publishers*): 00-410 Warsaw, ul. Solec 18; f. 1951; maps, atlases, books on geodesy and cartography, and a quarterly review; Dir. JAN RZĘDOWSKI.

Państwowe Wydawnictwo Ekonomiczne (*State Publishing House for Economic Literature*): 00-098 Warsaw, ul. Niecała 4A; f. 1949; economics books and magazines; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief ZBIGNIEW GAJCZYK.

Państwowe Wydawnictwo "Iskry" (*State Publishing Company "Iskry"*): 00-375 Warsaw, ul. Smolna 11/13; f. 1952; travel, fiction, science fiction, political literature for youth, popular science; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief ŁUKASZ SZYMAŃSKI.

Państwowe Wydawnictwo Naukowe (*State Scientific Publishers*): 00-251 Warsaw, ul. Miodowa 10; f. 1951; works of the Polish Academy of Sciences; scientific publications and journals, encyclopaedias, dictionaries, university manuals; various reference books; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief STANISŁAW PUCHAŁA.

Państwowe Wydawnictwo Rolnicze i Leśne (*State Agricultural and Forestry Publishers*): 00-024 Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 28; f. 1947; for professional publications on agriculture and forestry; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief MARIAN BAJOREK.

Państwowe Wydawnictwo "Wiedza Powszechna" (*Popular Knowledge*): 00-054 Warsaw, Jasna 26; f. 1952; popular scientific books, Polish and foreign language dictionaries, teach-yourself handbooks, foreign language textbooks, encyclopaedias and lexicons; Man. Dir. and Editor-in-Chief TADEUSZ KOSMAŁA.

Wydawnictwa Szkolne i Pedagogiczne (*Publishing House for School and Pedagogical Books*): 00-054 Warsaw, Plac Dąbrowskiego 8; f. 1945; school textbooks and popular science books, scientific literature for teachers, visual teaching aids, periodicals for teachers and youth; Man. Dir. and Editor-in-Chief JERZY ŁOZIŃSKI.

Państwowy Instytut Wydawniczy (*State Publishing Institute*): 00-372 Warsaw, ul. Foksal 17; f. 1946; Polish and foreign classics fiction, literary criticism, biographies, performing arts, culture, history, popular science, and fine arts, contemporary literature; Dir. ANDRZEJ WASILEWSKI; Editor-in-Chief JERZY SKÓRNICKI.

Państwowy Zakład Wydawnictw Lekarskich (*State Medical Publisher*): 00-238 Warsaw, ul. Długa 38/40; f. 1945; medical textbooks, monographs, atlases, dictionaries, handbooks for medical personnel, popular medical books; about 56 medical periodicals; films and slides; Man. Dir. BENEDYKT NOWAKOWSKI; Editor-in-Chief ANDRZEJ WILCZYŃSKI.

Spółdzielnia Wydawnicza "Czytelnik" (*"Reader" Co-operative Publishing House*): 00-490 Warsaw, ul. Wiejska 12A; f. 1944; general, especially fiction; Chair. and Editor-in-Chief STANISŁAW BĘBENEK.

Wydawnictwa Artystyczne i Filmowe (*Art and Film Publications*): 02-595 Warsaw, ul. Puławska 61; f. 1959; theatre, cinema and art publications and reprints; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief JERZY WITLIN.

Wydawnictwa Czasopism Technicznych N.O.T. (*Publishers of Technical Periodicals*): ul. Czackiego 3/5; f. 1949; popular and specialized periodicals on general technical subjects; Dir. WŁADYSŁAW POLESIŃSKI; Editor-in-Chief PIOTR KRÓL.

Wydawnictwa Geologiczne (*Geological Publishing House*): 02-519 Warsaw, ul. Rakowiecka 4; f. 1953; geology; Dir. FRANCISZEK SZEJGIS; Editor-in-Chief WALENTYNA MIODUSZEWSKA.

Wydawnictwo "Epoka": 00-018 Warsaw, ul. Hibnera 11; f. 1957; social and political problems in connection

with Democratic Party; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief JAN PAWEŁ FAJĘCKI.

Wydawnictwa Komunikacji i Łączności (*Transport and Communications Publishing House*): 02-546 Warsaw, ul. Kazimierzowska 52; f. 1949; technical books and periodicals on electronics, radio engineering, television and telecommunications, road, rail and air transport; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief CZESŁAW KULEZA.

Wydawnictwa Naukowo-Techniczne (*Scientific-Technical Publishers*): 00-048 Warsaw, ul. Mazowiecka 2-4; f. 1949; technical and scientific books on mathematics, physics, chemistry, engineering, computer science, light industry; encyclopaedias and dictionaries; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief RYSZARD POGONOWSKI.

Wydawnictwa Normalizacyjne (*Standardization Publishing House*): 00-511 Warsaw, Nowogrodzka 22; f. 1956; standards, catalogues and reference books on standardization, periodicals; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief JERZY WYSOKIŃSKI.

Wydawnictwo "Arkady": P.O.B. 169, 00-010 Warsaw, ul. Sienkiewicza 14; f. 1957; publications on art, building and architecture; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief EUGENIUSZ PILISZEK.

Wydawnictwo "Ars Christiana": 00-844 Warsaw, ul. Ogrodowa 37; f. 1951; religious books; Dir. KAZIMIERZ GROSZKOWSKI.

Wydawnictwo Ministerstwa Obrony Narodowej (*Publishing House of the Ministry of the National Defence*): 00-873 Warsaw, ul. Grzybowska 77; f. 1947; fiction and military; Dir. LECH SZYMAŃSKI; Editor-in-Chief FRANCISZEK STĘPNIOWSKI.

Wydawnictwo "Książka i Wiedza" (*"Book and Knowledge" Publishing House*): 00-373 Warsaw, ul. Smolna 13; f. 1948; social sciences, economics, history and philosophy, etc.; Dir. ALFRED WAŁEK; Editor-in-Chief HENRYK WIDŁASZEWSKI.

Wydawnictwo Interpress (*Interpress Publishing House*): 02-738 Warsaw, ul. Dominikańska 17; Poland past and present, handbooks, monographs, guide-books, albums; publishing co-operation and printing services; Editor-in-Chief TERESA BARTOSZEK; see also under News Agencies.

Wydawnictwo Prawnicze (*Legal Publishing House*): 02-520 Warsaw, Wiśniowa 50; f. 1952; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief STANISŁAW ZIEMBIŃSKI.

Wydawnictwo "Sport i Turystyka" (*State Publishers "Sport i Turystyka"*): 01-021 Warsaw, ul. Rutkowskiego 7-9; f. 1953; publications in the field of tourism, sports, popular topography, and artistic albums; Dir. ALFRED GÓRNY; Editor-in-Chief EUGENIUSZ SKRZYPEK.

Zakład Wydawnictw Centralnego Związku Spółdzielni Rolniczych "Samopomoc Chłopska" (*Publishing House of the Central Agricultural Union of the "Peasant Self-Aid" Co-operatives*): 00-013 Warsaw, Jasna 1; books, periodicals, information bulletins, catalogues, albums; Dir. STANISŁAW MICHAŁIK; Editor-in-Chief JANUSZ RAJCHMAN.

Zarząd Wydawnictw Statystycznych i Drukarni (*Statistical Publishing and Print House Board*): 00-925 Warsaw, Al. Niepodległości 208; f. 1973; statistics and theory of statistics, periodicals; Dir. ANDRZEJ JUNAK.

CRACOW

Polskie Wydawnictwo Muzyczne (*PWM—Editions*): 31-111 Cracow, Al. Krasińskiego 11; f. 1945; music and books on music; Dir. MIECZYSLAW TOMASZEWSKI.

Spółeczny Instytut Wydawniczy "Znak" (*"Znak" Social Publishing Institute*): 31-007 Cracow, Wiślna 12; f.

POLAND

1959; religion, philosophy, belles-lettres, essays, periodicals; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief JACEK WOŹNIAKOWSKI.

Wydawnictwo Literackie (*Literary Publishing House*): 31-147 Cracow, Rynek Główny 25; f. 1953; works of literature and belles-lettres; Dir. ANDRZEJ KURZ.

GDAŃSK

Wydawnictwo Morskie (*Maritime Publishing House*): 80-835 Gdańsk, ul. Szeroka 38/40; f. 1951; marine literature, science, politics, economics, popular science, belles-lettres; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief EDWARD MAZURKIEWICZ.

KATOWICE

Wydawnictwo "Śląsk" (*"Silesia" Publishing House*): 40-161 Katowice, ul. Armii Czerwonej 51; f. 1954; books and periodicals on mining and metallurgy, social and political sciences, fiction and folklore; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief JEREMI GLISZCZYŃSKI.

ŁÓDŹ

Wydawnictwo Łódzkie: 90-447 Łódź, ul. Piotrkowska 171/173; f. 1957; politics, general literature; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief JACEK ZAORSKI.

LUBLIN

Wydawnictwo Lubelskie (*Lublin Publishing House*): 20-022 Lublin, Okopowa 7; f. 1957; social and political literature, memoirs, essays, fiction, periodicals; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief IRENEUSZ CABAN.

POZNAŃ

Księgarnia św. Wojciecha (*St. Adalbert Printing and Publishing Co.*): 61-738 Poznań Pl. Wolności 1; f. 1897; textbooks and Catholic publications; Dir. LUDWIK BIELERZEWSKI.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Polskie Radio i Telewizja (*Polish Radio and Television*): Komitet do Spraw Radia i Telewizji, Warsaw, Woronicza 17; Pres. MACIEJ SZCZEPAŃSKI; Dir. Gen. STANISŁAW CZEŚNIN; Dir. of Foreign Service WITOLD SKRABALAK.

RADIO

Home Service: Four programmes; one long-wave transmitter (2000 kW) broadcasting on 1,321 m.; four medium-wave transmitters and 18 relay stations; six V.H.F. transmitters and 29 relay stations covering all four programmes.

Foreign Service: Seven transmitters broadcast on seven frequencies on medium-wave, eight transmitters broadcast on seventeen frequencies on short-wave.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK

Narodowy Bank Polski (*The National Bank of Poland*): Head Office: Warsaw, ul. Świętokrzyska 11/21; f. 1945; 683 brs. throughout Poland; merged with Powszechna Kasa Oszczędności 1975; State central bank; Pres. WITOLD BIEŃ.

Bank Gospodarki Żywnościowej (*Bank of Food Economy*): Warsaw, ul. Świętokrzyska 12; f. 1975; the function of the bank is to finance agriculture and food processing; Gen. Man. ROMUALD HARASIMOWICZ.

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

"Pallottinum"—**Wydawnictwo Stowarzyszenia Apostolstwa Katolickiego**: 60-959 Poznań 2, Al. Przybyszewskiego 30; f. 1947; religious books; Dir. Mgr. STEFAN DUSZA.

Wydawnictwo Poznańskie (*Poznań Publishing House*): 61-738 Poznań, ul. Fredry 8; f. 1956; fiction, poetry and popular science, translations from Scandinavian and German literature; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief Dr. JERZY ZIOLEK.

WROCŁAW

Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich, Wydawnictwo Polskiej Akademii Nauk (*Ossolineum—Publishing House of the Polish Academy of Sciences*): 50-106 Wrocław, ul. Rynek 9; f. 1817; humanities and bibliography; Editor-in-Chief JERZY JAKUBOWSKI; Dir. EUGENIUSZ ADAMCZAK.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Polskie Towarzystwo Wydawców Książek (*Polish Association of Book Publishers*): Warsaw 1, ul. Mazowiecka 2/4; f. 1924; 1,600 mems; Chair. ANDRZEJ WASILEWSKI; Sec.-Gen. KRYSZYNA GOLDBERGOWA; publ. *Biuletyn PTWK* (quarterly).

WRITERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Związek Literatów Polskich (*Union of Polish Writers*): 00-079 Warsaw, Krakowskie Przedmieście 87-89; f. 1920; Pres. JAROSŁAW IWASZKIEWICZ.

Agencja Autorska (*Authors' Agency*): 00-092 Warsaw, ul. Hipoteczna 2; f. 1964; represents Polish authors abroad; publishes monographs on contemporary Polish writers, and periodicals; Dir. (vacant); Deputy Dir. WŁADYSŁAW JAKUBOWSKI.

Beamed programmes in Polish, English, Esperanto, Finnish, Swedish, Danish, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Russian and Arabic.

At the end of 1976 there were 8,228,000 licences.

TELEVISION

Two programmes, one for thirteen and a half hours, one for seven and a half hours per day via 29 transmitters and 100 relay stations.

Transmitters at Białystok, Bydgoszcz, Cracow, Gdańsk, Giżycko, Katowice, Kielce, Koszalin, Łódź, Lublin, Nowa Karczma, Olsztyn, Opole, Poznań, Rzeszów, Szczecin, Warsaw, Wrocław, Zgorzelec and Zielona Góra.

There were 6,820,000 television licences in 1976.

FINANCE

Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A. (*Commercial Bank in Warsaw*): Warsaw, ul. Traugutta 7; f. 1870; authorized foreign exchange bank; cap. (1975) 3,000m. złotys; reserves 2,321m. złotys; dep. 77,742m. złotys; branches in Gdynia, Katowice, Łódź, Szczecin and Warsaw; Pres. ROMAN MALESA.

Bank Polska Kasa Opieki S.A. (*Polish Guardian Bank*): 00-950 Warsaw, ul. Świętokrzyska 11/21; f. 1929; foreign exchange bank; branches in Białystok, Cracow, Gdańsk, Katowice, Łódź, Olsztyn, Poznań, Rzeszów, Wrocław and Warsaw; also Paris and Tel-Aviv; Dir. KAZIMIERZ LATOPOLSKI.

INSURANCE

Państwowy Zakład Ubezpieczeń (*Polish National Insurance*): 00-916 Warsaw, ul. Traugutta 5; State insurance company; f. 1803; all branches of direct insurance; Gen. Man. ZBIGNIEW MASŁOWSKI.

"Warta" Towarzystwo Ubezpieczeń i Reasekuracji S.A. ("Warta" Insurance and Reinsurance Co. Ltd.): 00-916

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF TRADE

Polska Izba Handlu Zagranicznego (*Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade*): Head Office: 00-950 Warsaw, Trębacka 4, P.O.B. 361; regional offices in Gdynia, Szczecin, Lublin, Poznań, Cracow, Katowice, Bydgoszcz, Wrocław, Kielce, Koszalin, Olsztyn, Opole, Rzeszów, Zielona Góra, Białystok, Warsaw, Bielsko Biala and Łódź; f. 1949; Pres. WŁODZIMIERZ WIŚNIEWSKI; Vice-Pres. HENRYK CISZEWSKI; Sec.-Gen. WITOLD SKRABALAK; publs. *Rynki Zagraniczne* (Foreign Markets, three times a week), *Handel Zagraniczny* (Foreign Trade, monthly), *Polish Maritime News* (monthly).

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Agromet-Motoimport: 00-950 Warsaw, Przemysłowa 26, P.O.B. 990; import and export of tractors and farming machinery; Gen. Dir. ZDZISŁAW CIBOR.

Agros: 00-950 Warsaw, Żurawia 32/34; import and export of processed fruit and vegetables, forest produce, sugar products, drinks and tobacco products; Dir. B. GORONSKI.

Animex: 02-512 Warsaw, Puławska 14; imports and exports meat products, poultry, eggs; Dir. JERZY PIĘTOWSKI.

Ars Polona: 00-068 Warsaw, Krakowskie Przedmieście 7; import and export of books, newspapers and stamps; Dir. WŁADYSŁAW CEBULA.

Baltona: 81-963 Gdynia, Pułaskiego 6; f. 1950; ship-chandlers; Dir. CZ. GODEK.

Bełama: 43-300 Bielsko Biala, Powstańców Śląskich 6; f. 1851; exports machinery; Man. Dir. STANISŁAW GAŁUSZKA.

Budimex: 00-503 Warsaw, Żurawia 3/5; industrial building, road, railway and bridge construction, monument conservation; Dir. JAN PIECZARA.

Bumar: 00-828 Warsaw, Marchlewskiego 11; building machines; Dir. RYSZARD MIKODA.

H. Cegielski: 60-965 Poznań, ul. Dzierżyńskiego 223/229; exports power equipment, marine engines; Dir. Z. MIEDZIAREK.

Centromor: 80-819 Gdańsk, ul. Okopowa 7; imports and exports ships and marine equipment; Dir. K. WALKOWIAK.

Centrozap: 40-036 Katowice, Ligonja 7, P.O.B. 825; imports and exports complete plants, materials and equipment for the iron, steel, non-ferrous and coke industries; Dir.-Gen. STANISŁAW MROWCZYK.

Giech: 00-950 Warsaw, Jasna 12; imports and exports organic and inorganic chemicals, dyestuffs, fertilizers, paints, varnishes, enamels, cosmetics, petroleum products, rubber and synthetic rubber products, plastics, sulphur and pharmaceutical products; Dir. STANISŁAW PUŁAWSKI.

Go-opexim: 00-950 Warsaw, Żurawia 4; import and export of household goods, toys, folk art; Dir. JAN KOŚCIŃSKI.

M. Czarnecki S.A.: 00-950 Warsaw, ul. Marszałkowska 87, P.O.B. 215; representation of foreign firms in Poland; Dir. TADEUSZ KAWALEC.

Warsaw, ul. Traugutta 5A; f. 1920; marine, air, motor, fire, illness, luggage, technical and credit; deals with all foreign business; branches in Gdynia, Katowice, Cracow, Łódź, Poznań, Szczecin and Warsaw; representatives in London and New York; Pres. JANUSZ WYŻNIKIEWICZ.

Dal: 00-044 Warsaw, Świętokrzyska 12; international trading company, re-export, industrial co-operation; Dir. M. NITECKI.

Desa: 00-374 Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 2; f. 1959; exports works of art; Dir. J. KULEZA.

Dromex: 02-263 Warsaw, Trojańska 3/5; export of construction work; Dir. TOMASZ WAWRZYNIOWICZ.

Dynamo: 00-957 Warsaw, ul. Grójecka 17, P.O.B. 62; representation of foreign firms in Poland; Dir. HENRYK KWIECIŃSKI.

Elektrim: 00-950 Warsaw, ul. Czackiego 15/17, P.O.B. 638; f. 1945; imports and exports electrical and telecommunication equipment; Dir. LEONARD LACHOWSKI.

Elwro: 53-238 Wrocław, Ostrowskiego 32; manufacture and export of computers, calculators, etc.; Dir. ANDRZEJ KAMAN.

Energopol: 00-950 Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 53, P.O.B. 367; construction of pipelines for export; Dir. TADEUSZ HOFMAN.

Eximpol: 00-950 Warsaw, Stawki 2, P.O.B. 810; representation of foreign firms in Poland; Gen. Dir. BOHDAN OSTROWSKI.

Film Polski: 00-950 Warsaw, Mazowiecka 6/8; imports and exports films for television and the cinema; Gen. Man. ALICJA CIĘŻKOWSKA.

G. Hartwig: 00-950 Warsaw, Poznańska 15; f. 1858; also Katowice, Gdynia, Gdańsk, Szczecin; forwarding by rail, air, sea and road; sole forwarding agent for International Poznań Fairs; Dir. Z. KORDECKI.

Hortex-Polcoop: 00-950 Warsaw, Kopernika 30; exports fresh and frozen fruit and vegetables, rabbit meat, dairy products, honey and cut flowers; Gen. Dir. JANUSZ JAROSZYŃSKI.

Impexmetal: 00-950 Warsaw, Łucka 7/9; imports and exports non-ferrous metals, ball and roller bearings; Dir. KRZYSZTOF SZWARC.

Intraco: 00-950 Warsaw, P.O.B. 812, ul. Stawki 2; exports building services, interior architecture; Dir. ZDZISŁAW DRZAŁ.

Kolmex: 00-950 Warsaw, Mokotowska 49; imports and exports railway rolling-stock; Dir. RYSZARD SZYMAŃSKI.

Kopex: 40-952 Katowice, Grabowa 1; services to mining, mining equipment; Dir. ZYGMUNT PRUSEK.

Labimex: 00-193 Warsaw, ul. Stawki 2; f. 1973; exports and imports scientific and research apparatus, teaching aids, laboratory equipment, optical and geodetic instruments; Dir.-Gen. TADEUSZ GRZYBOWSKI.

Metalexport: 00-950 Warsaw, Mokotowska 49, P.O.B. 642; exports and imports technological equipment, complete engineering plants, tools and machine tools; Dir. A. JUNG.

Metronex: 00-950 Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 44; exports and imports measurement apparatus, nuclear devices, industrial installations, computers, electronic instruments; Dir. BOLESŁAW DROŻAK.

Minex: 00-950 Warsaw, Krakowskie Przedmieście 79; exports and imports minerals, cement, glass and ceramics; Dir. K. TYRAŃSKI.

Mundial: 00-950 Warsaw, Stawki 2; P.O.B. P-6; representation of foreign firms in Poland; Dir. JERZY ROMANOWSKI.

Navimor: 80-232 Gdańsk-Wrzeszcz, Matejki 6; ship repairs, import and export of shipyard installations, floating docks and pontoons, yachts, river vessels and coasters, fishing vessels, marine equipment, motors for small craft; Dir. ZBIGNIEW TOWIAŃSKI.

Pagart: 00-078 Warsaw, Plac Zwycięstwa 9; organizes guest performances of Polish artists abroad and of foreign artists in Poland; Gen. Dir. HENRYK MAKARA.

Paged: 00-950 Warsaw, Plac Trzech Krzyży 18; f. 1932; imports and exports timber, boards, furniture, paper and stationery; Dir. S. JAKUBCZYK.

Pewex: 00-950 Warsaw, ul. Stawki 2, P.O.B. 240; import of consumer goods, raw materials, etc.; Dir. TADEUSZ PRZYBOROWSKI.

Pczetel: 00-950 Warsaw, Przemysłowa 26; import and export of aircraft, gliders, sailplanes, turbo-shaft, jet and radial-piston aircraft engines, diesel engines, generators, air equipment, motor cycles, aviation and agricultural services; Dir. J. JABŁOŃSKI.

Polcarg (*International Superintendence and Testing Services*): 81-963 Gdynia, ul. Zeromskiego 32; Dir. H. JĘSIĄK.

Polcomex: 00-950 Warsaw, Marszałkowska 140; representation of foreign firms in Poland; Dir. RYSZARD ZABŁOCKI.

Polexpo: 02-232 Warsaw, Łopuszańska 38; international fairs, exhibitions; Dir. C. PACZKOWSKI.

Poliglob: 00-950 Warsaw, Stawki 2, P.O.B. 40; representation of foreign firms in Poland; Dir. BOLESŁAW WIERZCHOŃ.

Polimar: 00-193 Warsaw, ul. Stawki 2; international trading company; Dir. KAZIMIERZ MICHAŁSKI.

Polimex-Cekop: 00-950 Warsaw, Czackiego 7/9; f. 1971; imports and exports machines and complete plants; Dir. Z. MAKOMASKI.

Pol-Mot: 00-983 Warsaw, Stalingradzka 23; import and export of motor cars, lorries and buses; Dir. Z. DROZDA.

PolSERVICE: 00-950 Warsaw, Szpitalna 5; export and import of patents, licences and technical services; Dir. S. WEREWKA.

Polskie Wydawnictwo Muzyczne: 00-950 Warsaw, Krakowskie Przedmieście 7; import and export of gramophone records, recording tape, sheet music; Dir.-Gen. B. GIERLICKI; see under Publishers.

Rafamet: 47-420 Kuznia Raciborska, Staszica 1; exports machine tools; Man. R. OSIECKI.

Remex: 00-950 Warsaw, Górskiego 1; export of Polish handicraft articles; Gen. Dir. JACEK SZYDŁOWSKI.

Rolimex: 00-950 Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 44; f. 1951; exports and imports agricultural products of vegetable origin; Dir. J. GIEDWIDZ.

Rybex (Fisheries Central Board): 70-965 Szczecin, Odrowąża 1; imports and exports fish and fish products; Dir. JERZY LINKA.

Shipcontrol: 81-334 Gdynia, Polska 21; arbitration, control; Dir. HUGON MALINOWSKI.

Skórimex: 90-950 Łódź 1, 22 Lipca 74, P.O.B. 133; imports and exports skins and hides, leather, footwear and leather goods; Dir. JÓZEF DURAJ.

Spedrapid: Gdynia, Rotterdamka 3; Polish-Czech forwarding company; Dir. K. LETKE.

Stalexport: 40-922 Katowice, Plebiscytowa 36; exports and imports rolled steel products, high quality steels, ores, pig iron, ferro alloys; Dir. K. KLESZCZYŃSKI.

Supervise: 81-963 Gdynia, Derdowskiego 7; exports and imports, arbitration, quality and quantity control; Dir. T. OLEWNICZAK.

Textilimpex: 90-950 Łódź, ul. Traugutta 25; import and export of textile goods and raw materials for the textile industry; Dir. J. KULCZYCKI.

Timex: 00-950 Warsaw, Stawki 2, P.O.B. 268; import and export of foreign firms; Dir. EUGENIUSZ LESZCZYŃSKI.

Torimex: 00-950 Warsaw, ul. Nowogrodzka 35/41; import and export within exchange market, suppliers of stores in Poland and abroad with imported goods; Dir. RYSZARD KOTOWSKI.

Transactor: 00-950 Warsaw, Stawki 2, P.O.B. 276; representation of foreign firms in Poland; Gen. Dir. ANTONI LEWIŃSKI.

Unitech: 03-450 Warsaw, ul. Ratuszowa 11; electronic apparatus; Dir. KAZIMIERZ OPRZĄDEK.

Unitex: 00-950 Warsaw, Stawki 2, P.O.B. 404; Dir. LESZEK CHYLA.

Unitra: 00-950 Warsaw, A. Jerozolimskie 44; import and export of equipment for the electronics industry; Dir. H. RÓŻAŃSKI.

Universal: 00-950 Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 44, P.O.B. 370; exports and imports electrical and household appliances, sports and camping equipment, musical instruments and ironmongery; Dir. ST. JANISZEWSKI.

Varimex: 00-950 Warsaw, Wilcza 50/52; import and export of textile machines, typography machines, casting, medical and photographic equipment; Dir. KAZIMIERZ PISZ.

Węglkok: 40-156 Katowice, 119 Armii Czerwonej; imports and exports coal, coke, electric power, gas; Dir. J. HURNIK.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Industrial enterprises, State-owned or under State administration, are grouped into Industrial Federations or into Central Administrations of Industry, and are administered in accordance with the principles established for commercial State-controlled enterprises. Local groupings on Federal lines are formed in the various provinces and organized by the industrial departments of the provincial governments.

The principal Central Administrations of Industry and Industrial Federations are:

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIONS OF INDUSTRY

(ZP = Zjednoczenie Przemysłu = Amalgamated Industries)

Centrala Przemysłu Mięsnego (Meat and meat products): 00-957 Warsaw, Chocimska 28, P.O.B. 9; f. 1945.

Centrala Przemysłu Zbożowo-Młynarskiego "PZZ" (Corn Milling): 00-950 Warsaw, ul. Jasna 14/16, P.O.B. 34.

Jaworznicko-Mikołowskie ZP Węglowego (Coal): 41-400 Mysłowice, Mikołowska 4A.

Katowickie ZP Węglowego (Coal): 40-157 Katowice Wełnowiec, Armii Czerwonej 117.

Kopalnie Lubelskie Zagłębia Węglowego w Budowie (Coal): 20-029 Lublin, M. Curie Skłodowskiej 7.

Przedsiębiorstwo Przemysłu Spirytusowego "POLMOS" (Distilling): 00-006 Warsaw, Szkolna 2/4; spirits, liqueurs, vodka, yeast.

Sprzętu Oświetleniowego i Elektroinstalacyjnego "POLAM" (Cables and electro-technical instruments): 00-082 Warsaw, Senatorska 6.

Zespół Portowy Gdańsk-Gdynia (*Gdańsk-Gdynia Sea Ports Corp.*): 81-361 Gdynia, Zgoda 8, P.O.B. 247.

Zjednoczenie Budownictwa Przemysłowego "BUDOSTAL" (*Industrial building*): 30-969 Cracow, Mroźowa 28, P.O.B. 2.

Zjednoczenie Górnictwa Naftowego i Gazownictwa (*Oil and Gas mining*): 00-537 Warsaw, Krucza 6/14.

Zjednoczenie Górniczo-Hutnicze Metali Nieżelaznych "Metale" (*Mining and smelting of non-ferrous metals*): 40-954 Katowice, Dąbrowskiego 22, P.O.B. 399.

Zjednoczenie Gospodarki Rybnej (*Fisheries*): 70-952 Szczecin, Odrowąża 1, P.O.B. 512.

Zjednoczenie Hutnictwa Żelaza i Stali (*Iron and steel metallurgy*): 40-951 Katowice, Lompy 14, P.O.B. 208.

Zjednoczenie Konstrukcji Stalowych i Urządzeń Przemysłowych "MOSTOSTAL" (*Steel constructions*): 00-926 Warsaw, Krucza 20/22, P.O.B. 6.

Zjednoczenie Kopalnictwa Surowców Chemicznych (*Chemical raw material mining*): 30-960 Cracow, Lubicz 25, P.O.B. 80.

Zjednoczenie Maszyn Hutniczych (*Smelting machinery*): 40-956 Katowice, Graniczna 29.

Zjednoczenie Mechanizacji Budownictwa "Zremb" (*Mechanized building*): 00-052 Warsaw, Świętokrzyska 18.

Zjednoczenie Morskich Stoczní Remontowych (*Sea repair shipyards*): 80-958 Gdańsk, Wały Piastowskie 24, P.O.B. 381.

Zjednoczenie Produkcji Drobiarskiej Poldrob (*Eggs and poultry*): 00-950 Warsaw, ul. Hoza 66/68, P.O.B. 248; f. 1951; Dir. Dr. Eng. JERZY SZELIGA.

Zjednoczenie Przedsiębiorstw Przemysłu Cukierniczego (*Confectionery and sugar products*): 00-526 Warsaw, Krucza 24-26, P.O.B. 429.

ZP Automatyki i Aparatury Pomiarowej "Mera" (*Measurement apparatus*): 02-363 Warsaw, Al. Jerozolimskie 202.

ZP Bawełnianego (*Cotton*): 90-950 Łódź, Sienkiewicza 3-5, P.O.B. 105.

ZP Betonów (*Concrete*): 00-526 Warsaw, Krucza 16/22.

ZP Budowy Maszyn Ciężkich "Zemak" (*Builders of heavy machinery*): 00-950 Warsaw, Nowogrodzka 50/54.

ZP Budowy Urządzeń Chemicznych "Chemak" (*Chemical equipment*): 00-950 Warsaw, Wspólna 62, P.O.B. 45.

ZP Cementowego, Wapienniczego i Gipsowego (*Cement*): 41-201 Sosnowiec, ul. Nowotki 14.

ZP Ceramiki Budowlanej (*Building ceramics*): 00-926 Warsaw, Mazowiecka 12, P.O.B. 8.

ZP Cukrowniczego (*Sugar refining*): 00-950 Warsaw, Pl. Dąbrowskiego 3, P.O.B. 725.

ZP Elektronicznego "Unitra" (*Electronics*): 01-204 Warsaw, Siedmiogrodzka 1/3.

ZP Farmaceutycznego "Polfa" (*Pharmaceutical*): 00-926 Warsaw, Wspólna 4, P.O.B. 18.

ZP Gumowego "Stomil" (*Rubber*): 90-513 Łódź, Andrzeja Struga 26.

ZP Kruszyw, Kamienia Budowlanego i Surowców Mineralnych (*Aggregate building stones and mineral material*): 00-950 Warsaw, Świętokrzyska 18, P.O.B. 899.

ZP Lniarskiego (*Flax, hemp and jute textiles*): 90-950 Łódź, ul. Sienkiewicza 9, P.O.B. 19.

ZP Lotniczego i Silnikowego "PZL" (*Aviation and motors*): 00-950 Warsaw, Miodowa 5, P.O.B. 285.

ZP Maszyn Budowlanych Bumar (*Building machinery*): 00-950 Warsaw, Senatorska 6.

ZP Maszyn Górniczych "Polmag" (*Mining machinery*): 40-956 Katowice, ul. Armii Czerwonej 2, P.O.B. 525.

ZP Maszyn i Aparatów Elektrycznych "Ema" (*Electrical machinery and apparatus*): 00-082 Warsaw, Senatorska 10.

ZP Maszyn Rolniczych "Agromet" (*Agricultural Machinery*): 00-921 Warsaw, Krucza 36.

ZP Maszyn Włókienniczych "POLMATEX" (*Textile machinery*): 90-950 Łódź, Wólczańska 55/59, P.O.B. 11.

ZP Maszynowego Leśnictwa (*Forestry machinery*): 00-922 Warsaw, Wawelska 52/54.

ZP Materiałów Ogniotrwałych (*Fireproof materials*): 44/101 Gliwice, Zygmunta Starego 6.

ZP Meblarskiego (*Furniture*): 61-967 Poznań, Libelta 1A, P.O.B. 111.

ZP Motoryzacyjnego "Polmo" (*Motorized industry*): 00-987 Warsaw, Stalingradzka 23/25, P.O.B. 274.

ZP Nieorganicznego Nieorganika (*Inorganic chemicals*): 00-108 Warsaw, Zielna 39.

ZP Obrabiarkowego "Ponar" (*Instrument making*): 00-950 Warsaw, Barbary 1.

ZP Odzieżowego (*Garment-making*): 90-950 Łódź, T. Kościuszki 123, P.O.B. 130.

ZP Okrętowego (*Shipbuilding*): 80-824 Gdańsk, Al. Lenin-gradzka 2/4.

ZP Olejarskiego (*Oils and fats*): 00-950 Warsaw, Szkolna 2/4, P.O.B. 138.

ZP Organicznego Organika (*Organic chemicals*): 00-926 Warsaw, Żurawia 6-12.

ZP Owocowo-Warzywnego (*Fruit and vegetable canning and boiling*): 00-950 Warsaw, Krucza 24/26, P.O.B. 356; f. 1951; publ. Information Bulletin.

ZP Papierniczego (*Paper-making*): 90-734 Łódź, Węskowskiego 33, P.O.B. 75.

ZP Piwowarskiego (*Brewing and malling*): 00-950 Warsaw, Krucza 24/26, P.O.B. 144; f. 1947.

ZP Poligraficznego (*Graphite*): 00-950 Warsaw, Jasna 26, P.O.B. 513; f. 1945.

ZP Pomocy Naukowych i Zaopatrzenia Szkół (*Scientific services and school equipment*): 00-950 Warsaw, Widok 5/7/9.

ZP Przedsiębiorstw Włókienniczych "Północ" (*Wool "North"*): 90-950 Łódź, Kościuszki 3.

ZP Rafineryjnego i Petrochemicznego "Petrochemia" (*Refineries and petrochemicals*): 30-960 Cracow, Al. 3 Maja 7, P.O.B. 866; Gen. Man. A. BAZAN.

ZP Skorzanego (*Leather*): 90-950 Łódź, Piotrkowska 260, P.O.B. 90.

ZP Sprzętu Optycznego i Medycznego "Omel" (*Optical and medical equipment*): 03-808 Warsaw, Mińska 25.

ZP Szklarskiego i Ceramicznego "Vitrocer" (*Glass and ceramics*): 02-677 Warsaw, Wynalazek 2.

ZP Taboru Kolejowego "Tasko" (*Rolling stock*): 60-965 Poznań, Dzierżyńskiego 231/239, P.O.B. 5.

ZP Tartaczno i Wyróbów Drzewnych (*Sawmills and wood products*): 00-922 Warsaw, Wawelska 52/54, P.O.B. 3.

ZP Tworzyw Sztucznych "ERG" (*Plastic*): 43-190 Mikołów k/Gliwic, Waryńskiego 65.

ZP Tytoniowego (*Tobacco*): 00-950 Warsaw, Szkolna 2/4, P.O.B. 12.

ZP Węgla Brunatnego i Elektrowni (*Brown coal and power stations*): 50-983 Wrocław, Sudecka 94/96, P.O.B. 2019.

ZP Włókienniczych "Południe" (*Wool "South"*): 43-301 Bielsko Biała, ul. Inwalidów 2.

ZP Włókien Chemicznych "Chemitex" (*Board of Chemical Fibres Industry*): 90-137 Łódź, Uniwersytecka 2/4; f. 1945.

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- ZP Wyrobów Metalowych** (*Metal products*): 31/116 Cracow, Świerczewskiego 5.
ZP Wyrobów Odlewniczych (*Castings*): 26-600 Radom, 22 Lipca 15.
ZP Zmechanizowanego Sprzętu Domowego "Predom" (*Domestic utensils*): 00-921 Warsaw, Krucza 36.

Polskie Nagrania: 00-263 Warsaw, ul. Długa 5; produces gramophone records of serious and light music.

Zjednoczenie Budowlano-Montażowe Przemysłu Węglowego (*Coal-Mine Construction*): 40-952 Katowice, Reymonta 24, P.O.B. 254.

Zjednoczenie Budownictwa Górniczego (*Union of Mining Work Enterprises*): 40-953 Katowice, ul. Damrota 16, P.O.B. 324; f. 1958.

Zjednoczenie Przemysłu Chłodniczego (*Union of Freezing Industry*): 00-950 Warsaw, Szkolna 2/4, P.O.B. 441.

Zjednoczenie Wytwórci Surowic i Szczepionek "Biomed" (*Serum and Vaccine Production Board*): 04-109 Warsaw, ul. Korytnicka 42/44; f. 1950; Dir. Dr. JULIUSZ RYCHARD.

INDUSTRIAL FEDERATIONS

There are Industrial Federations for the following industries: Agricultural Machinery, Automobiles, Coal, Constructional Machinery, Electrical Goods, Electronics, Foundry Products, Machine Tools, Metal Products, Railway Rolling Stock, Shipbuilding, Textile Machinery, Iron Mining and Iron and Steel Smelting.

TRADE UNIONS

Centralna Rada Związków Zawodowych (CRZZ) (*Central Council of Trade Unions*): 00-328 Warsaw, Kopernika 36/40; affiliated to the WFTU; mems. 12,826,326 (1976); Chair. WŁADYSŁAW KRUCZEK; Deputy Chair. EUGENIUSZ GROCHAŁ, ROMAN STACHOŃ; publs. *Głos Pracy*, *Przegląd Związkowy*, research periodicals, papers from different branches of industry.

There are 23 trade unions, each of a general type covering administrative and industrial workers in a particular branch of industry, with an aggregate of over ten million members and 49 Voivodship's Councils of Trade Unions. United under the Central Council of Trade Unions, they are elected every 4 years by the National Congress of Polish Trade Unions. The unions play an important part in the development of a socialist economy and of the culture and education of the working people and in the management of factories and other establishments. Trade Union representatives exert direct influence on the system of wages and on income tax rates. Working conditions are supervised and inspected regularly by labour inspectors from the Central Labour Inspection Office and in addition, a social labour inspector is appointed by each trade union works' council. Disputes are regulated by Arbitration Commissions as well as by Labour Courts, attended by trade union representatives. The unions run health centres and provide recreation facilities for members.

There is close co-operation between the Polish Trade Unions and those in other countries as well as with the World Federation of Trade Unions and international bodies such as UNESCO.

Centralny Związek Kółek Rolniczych (*Central Union of Agricultural Circles*): 00-916 Warsaw, ul. Świętokrzyska 12, f. 1957; the biggest organization of agricultural producers in Poland; 2,654,400 mems. (1976); Pres. JÓSEF KRORIUK; publs. *Plon* (weekly), *Gospodyni* (weekly), *Informator CZRK* (monthly).

TRADE FAIRS

Poznań International Fairs: 60-734 Poznań, ul. Głogowska 14; f. 1921; international technical fair yearly in June,

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with 44 countries represented in 1977; also various specialized fairs.

International Book Fair: 00-950 Warsaw, Pałac Kultury i Nauki, P.O.B. 1001; f. 1956 in Poznań, from 1958 in Warsaw; held each May; 29 countries participated in 1976; Gen. Dir. Z. S. JASIŃSKI.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Polskie Koleje Państwowe (*Polish State Railways*): Ministerstwo Komunikacji, 00-928 Warsaw, ul. Chałubińskiego 4-6; f. 1842; Minister of Transport MIECZYSLAW ZAJFRYD

At the end of 1976 there were 26,695 km. of railway lines making up the State network, of which 5,988 km. were electrified and 2,879 km. were narrow gauge.

ROADS

There were 143,088 km. of hard-surfaced, public roads in 1976, of which 103,023 km. were main roads.

PKS/Państwowa Komunikacja Samochodowa (*Polish Motor Communications*): 02-973 Warsaw, ul. Grójecka 17; f. 1945; State enterprise organizing inland road transport for passenger and goods. Bus routes cover a total of 102,637 km. Traffic (1976): Passengers carried—2,291,862; Freight—8,455,600 million ton-kilometres.

"Pekaes" Enterprise (*International Road Co.*): 00-049 Warsaw, ul. Świętokrzyska 30; f. 1958; organizes tourist circuits to West and East Europe, and goods road transport to all European countries; passengers carried 22,360; freight 331,407 tons.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Polski Związek Motorowy (*Polish Automobile and Motor Cycle Federation*): 02-518 Warsaw, Kazimierzowska 66; Pres. ROMAN M. PIJANOWSKI, ing. dipl.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Zjednoczenie Żeglugi Śródlądowej (*United Inland Navigation and River Shipyards*): 53-331 Wrocław, Oficerska 6; comprises five inland navigation enterprises, four river shipyards and the Research Office of Inland Navigation (Biuro Badawczo-Projektowe Żeglugi Śródlądowej).

Poland has 6,850 km. of waterways, of which 4,527 km. are navigable. The main rivers are the Vistula (1,047 km.), Oder (854 km.), Bug (772 km.), Warta (808 km.), San, Narew, Notec, Pilica, Wieprz, and the Dunajec. There are some 5,000 lakes, the largest being the Śniadry, Mamry, Lebsko, Dąbie and Miedwie.

In addition, there is a network of canals (approximately 1,215 km.).

About 10,223,000 passengers and 16,616,000 tons of freight were carried in 1976 on inland water transport.

SHIPPING

Poland has three large harbours: Gdynia, Gdańsk and Szczecin.

The Polish merchant fleet had 320 ships in December 1976, with a total tonnage of 2,718,900 g.r.t. (excluding fishing vessels).

Principal shipping companies:

Polskie Linie Oceaniczne (*Polish Ocean Lines*): 81-364 Gdynia, 10 Lutego 24; 175 ships totalling 1,047,986 d.w.t. (1976) and serving all five continents; Dir. TADEUSZ GREMBOWICZ.

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Polska Żegluga Morska (*Polish Steamship Co.*): 70-515 Szczecin, Małopolska 43-44; f. 1951; world-wide tramp-
ing; fleet of 117 ships totalling 3,072,710 d.w.t. (1976);
Gen. Man. RYSZARD KARGER.

Przedsiębiorstwo Połowów Dalekomorskich i Usług Rybackich "Gryf": Szczecin, Pl. Batorego 4; Man. Dir.
Inż. JÓZEF BAJ.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Warsaw. Domestic flights serve Bydgoszcz, Cracow, Gdańsk, Katowice, Koszalin, Poznań, Słupsk, Szczecin, Rzeszów and Wrocław.

Polskie Linie Lotnicze-LOT (*Polish Airlines LOT*): 02-148 Warsaw, 17 Stycznia 39; f. 1929; domestic services and international services to the Middle and Far East, Africa, U.S.A., Canada and throughout Europe; fleet of seven Il-62, five Tu-134, five Tu-134A, nine Il-18, and 17 AN-24; Dir.-Gen. WŁODZIMIERZ WILANOWSKI.

Poland is served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air France, Alitalia, AUA, Balkan, British Airways, ČSA, Interflug, Finnair, JAT, KLM, Lufthansa, MALEV, MEA, Pan American, Sabena, SAS, Swissair, Air Iraq, Iberia and TAROM.

TOURISM

Polskie Towarzystwo Turystyczno-Krajoznawcze (*Polish Tourist and Country-Lovers' Society*): 00-075 Warsaw, Senatorska 11; f. 1950; Pres. STANISŁAW LEWANDOWSKI; the Society has about 250 tourist accommodation establishments (hotels and hostels); 605,000 mems.

"Orbis": 00-028 Warsaw, Bracka 16; f. 1923; Polish Travel Office: Gen. Man. MIROSLAW SZYMAŃSKI; 162 branch offices and 41 tourist hotels.

BRANCHES ABROAD

Austria: Schwedenplatz 3-4, 1010 Vienna I.

Belgium: Place Rogier 20, Brussels B 1000.

Czechoslovakia: 18 Pařížská, Prague 11000.

France: 18 rue Louis-le-Grand, Paris 2e.

German Democratic Republic: Karl Marx Allee 98, 1034 Berlin.

Hungary: Vörösmarty ter 6, Budapest V.

Italy: 54A Via Vittorio Veneto, Rome.

Sweden: 71 Birger Jarlsgatan, Stockholm 11356C.

U.S.S.R.: Hotel National 106, Moscow.

United Kingdom: 313 Regent St., London W.1.

United States: Rep. for Tourism, 500 Fifth Ave., Ap. 1435-37, New York, N.Y. 10036.

There are also branches in the Netherlands, Federal Republic of Germany, Spain and Switzerland.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Teatr Wielki: 00-950 Warsaw, Moliera 5; f. 1833; Dir. ZDZISŁAW ŚLIWIŃSKI; Art Dir. ANTONI WICHEREK.

Teatr Narodowy: 00-077 Warsaw, Plac Teatralny 5; Dir. ADAM HANUSZKIEWICZ.

Teatr Dramatyczny: 00-901 Warsaw, Pałac Kultury i Nauki; Dir. GUSTAW HOŁOUBEK.

Teatr Współczesny: 00-640 Warsaw, Mokotowska 13; Dir. ERWIN AXER.

Teatr Polski: 00-327 Warsaw, Karasia 2; Gen. Dir. ANDRZEJ KRASICKI; Art Dir. AUGUST KOWALCZYK.

Teatr Miniatura: 31-023 Cracow, Plac sw. Ducha 2; f. 1976; Dir. and Art Dir. KRYSZYNA SKUSZANKA, JERZY KRASOWSKI.

Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

National Philharmonic Orchestra: 00-007 Warsaw, Jasna 5; f. 1901; contains National Philharmonic Choir; Dir.-Gen. EUGENIUSZ LIBERA; Chief Conductor and Artistic Dir. WITOLD ROWICKI.

State Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir "Karol Szymanowski": Cracow, ul. Zwierzyniecka 1; f. 1945; Music Dir. and Chief Conductor JERZY KATLEWICZ.

Katowice Philharmonic Orchestra: Katowice, ul. Gen. Zawadzkiego 2; Dir. EDWARD SZYKSZNIA; Art. Dir. KAROL STRYJA.

Polish Radio and TV Great Symphony Orchestra: Katowice, Plebiscytowa 3; Dir. TADEUSZ STRUGAŁA.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Plans are under way for the construction of Poland's first nuclear power station.

Institute of Physics of the Polish Academy of Sciences: 02-668 Warsaw, Al. Lotników 32/46; f. 1953; Dir. Prof. Dr. JERZY KOŁODZIEJCZAK.

Institute of Nuclear Research: Świerk, 05-400 Otwock, near Warsaw; f. 1955; Dir. Prof. Dr. JERZY MINCZEWSKI.

Research centres attached to the Institute:

A. Sołtan Nuclear Research Centre: Świerk, 05-400 Otwock.

Nuclear Research Centre: 03-195 Warsaw, ul. Dorodna 16.

Institute of Nuclear Physics: 31-342 Cracow, ul. Radzikowskiego 152; f. 1955; department covering high and low energy nuclear physics, structural investigations and applied physics; Dir. ANDRZEJ HRYNKIEWICZ.

Co-operation: Agreements have been signed with many countries. Poland is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, and of the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research, Dubna, near Moscow.

UNIVERSITIES

Uniwersytet Gdański (*University of Gdańsk*): Gdańsk; f. 1970; 1,102 teachers, 13,436 students.

Uniwersytet Jagielloński (*Jagiellonian University*): Cracow; 1,380 teachers, 16,185 students.

Uniwersytet Łódzki (*University of Łódź*): Łódź; 1,452 teachers, 17,199 students.

Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski (*Catholic University of Lublin*): Lublin; 252 teachers, 2,583 students.

Uniwersytet Marii Curie-Skłodowskiej (*Marie Curie-Skłodowska University*): Lublin; 1,217 teachers, 17,606 students.

Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza (*Adam Mickiewicz University*): Poznań; 1,390 teachers, 16,404 students.

Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika (*Nicholas Copernicus University*): Toruń; 786 teachers, 9,803 students.

Uniwersytet Śląski (*Silesian University*): Katowice; 1,133 teachers, 14,079 students.

Uniwersytet Warszawski (*University of Warsaw*): Warsaw; 2,708 teachers, 28,122 students.

Uniwersytet Wrocławski im. Bolesława Bieruta (*Bolesław Bierut University of Wrocław*): Wrocław; 1,454 teachers, 18,164 students.

There are also 17 technical universities.

PORTUGAL

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Portuguese Republic lies on the Atlantic side of the Iberian peninsula, bordered by Spain to the north and east. The climate is mild and temperate with an annual mean temperature of 16°C (61°F). In the interior the weather is drier and hotter. The language is Portuguese. Roman Catholicism is the religion of the majority of the people. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) carries two vertical bands of green and red, the green occupying two-fifths of the total area, with the state coat of arms superimposed. The capital is Lisbon.

Recent History

The regime of the *Estado Novo* (New State) began in 1926, giving considerable stability to the country after the frequent government changes of previous years. Dr. António Salazar became Prime Minister in 1932 and established a right-wing dictatorship. In 1968 Dr. Salazar was succeeded by Dr. Marcello Caetano who pursued slightly more liberal policies.

The drain on Portugal's economy and manpower by the long wars against nationalist forces in the overseas provinces contributed in great part to the staging of a bloodless *coup d'état* on April 25th, 1974, initiated by the *Movimento das Forças Armadas* (MFA, Armed Forces Movement), a group of young army officers. Gen. António de Spínola, head of the Junta of National Salvation which had assumed power, became President in May and promised liberal reforms, a civil government and free democratic elections. In July Brig.-Gen. Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves replaced Prof. Adelino da Palma Carlos as Prime Minister. Gen. Spínola resigned in September following a split between left- and right-wing factions in the MFA, and was replaced by Gen. Francisco da Costa Gomes, but conflict between right and left continued.

In March 1975 there was an abortive counter-coup by high-ranking officers reputedly under the orders of Gen. Spínola. This resulted in a swing to the left. All existing organs of the MFA were dissolved and the Council of the Revolution was created. Six parties signed a platform of agreement with the armed forces movement, ensuring that it would stay in power for five years.

In April, elections for the Constituent Assembly resulted in a victory for the Socialist Party (PS), who polled 38 per cent of the vote while the Communist Party (PCP) polled only 12 per cent. During May, disputes between Socialists and Communists provoked the PS and the People's Democratic Party (PPD) into leaving the Government. Several weeks of political instability followed with Portugal being governed by a triumvirate of generals. The MFA put forward plans for "direct democracy", bypassing the political parties, and the Socialists then accused them of attempting to install a Communist dictatorship.

Following much dissension between parties and within the MFA itself, Gen. Vasco Gonçalves was dismissed and Admiral José Pinheiro de Azevedo became Prime Minister in August. In September the fifth provisional government resigned under pressure from the moderate factions and a

new government of "united action" was formed, including members of the armed forces, the PS, the PPD and the PCP. However, violent clashes continued between rival political groups, and in mid-November the Government suspended its activities due to a lack of support from the armed forces. An abortive leftist military coup resulted from the political turmoil. A number of changes took place within the Council of the Revolution and in December the armed forces put forward a plan to reduce its political power. A split in the PPD occurred following dissent over the PCP's inclusion in the Government after the coup.

In April 1976 a new Socialist Constitution was promulgated, despite opposition from the conservative Centre Democratic Party (CDS), and elections to a Legislative Assembly resulted in the PS remaining the largest single party with 106 seats but not having an overall majority in the 262-member Assembly.

In June, the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. António Ramalho Eanes, backed by the PS, the PPD and the CDS, was elected President on a platform of law and order. A minority Socialist Government was formed under Dr. Mário Soares; popular support was confirmed by the municipal elections of December 1976, which were won by the PS with a slightly reduced vote of 33 per cent.

The Government refused to enter into coalition with either the PCP or the "democratic convergence" announced in May 1977 by the Partido Social Democrático (PSD, formerly the PPD) and the CDS, and relied instead on temporary alliances with each party to carry through the Assembly measures designed to combat the continuing deterioration in the economy. These tactics provoked criticism, most vocally from Dr. Francisco Sá Carneiro, president of the PSD. Meanwhile the question of agrarian reform was causing violent unrest both within the PS and throughout the country; the left demanded that expropriation of farmland, begun after the 1974 revolution, should continue, while the right insisted that priority should be given to restitution of illegally expropriated land and compensation. The Land Reform Review Bill was passed in July in circumstances which clearly emphasized the rifts within the Government and the PSD. The Government resigned in December, following defeat in a motion of confidence over its proposed economic measures. Dr. Soares was requested by President Eanes to form a new government.

Immediately after the *coup d'état* in April 1974 Portugal began the withdrawal of troops from its colonial territories in Africa, and independence was granted to these territories in 1974 and 1975. In 1976 Indonesia annexed the former Portuguese Timor, but Macao is still governed by Portugal under a special statute. The Azores and Madeira were granted autonomy in 1976, but separatist movements continued to demand independence. Portugal is a member of EFTA, but applied in March 1977 for membership of the EEC.

Government

A new Constitution, envisaging the construction of a socialist society in Portugal, was promulgated in April

1976. The organs of sovereignty are the President, the Council of the Revolution, the Assembly of the Republic and the Government. The President, elected by popular vote for a five-year term, appoints the Prime Minister after consultation with the Council of the Revolution and the parties represented in the Assembly (262 members elected for four years). The President appoints other members of the Government on the proposal of the Prime Minister. The Council of the Revolution, comprising the four military commanders and 14 elected officers, is an advisory body and acts as the guarantor of the Constitution. Macao is governed by special statute, and the Azores and Madeira were granted autonomy in 1976.

Defence

Military service is compulsory and lasts for two years. Portugal is a member of NATO. Total strength of the armed forces is 52,000 comprising: army 30,000, navy 12,000 and air force 10,000. Defence expenditure in 1977 was 19,831 million escudos. The armed forces are being restructured.

Economic Affairs

Under the regimes of Salazar and Caetano Portugal was a traditionally agricultural country, the major exports being textiles, clothing, wood products and wine. The industrial sector was mainly controlled by large financial groups. In recent years agricultural production has been stagnant due to an inefficient farming system, lack of mechanization, and drought.

The *coup d'état* of April 1974, which occurred at the same time as a general world recession, severely disrupted the economy. Traditionally, economic problems were solved by exporting unemployment in the form of migrant workers, creating monopolies and forcing the colonies to sell their produce to Portugal at below world market prices. Invisible earnings, in the form of remittances from workers abroad and tourist revenue, kept the balance of payments in surplus in spite of a large trade deficit.

The achievement of independence by the former colonies denied Portugal a cheap source of raw materials, especially cotton for the textile industry, and the return of some 800,000 refugees from Africa put a severe strain on resources. The relaxation of traditional controls after the coup resulted in higher wages, and industrial production fell by 5.7 per cent in 1975, mainly as a result of strikes. Foreign investment fell, due to a lack of international confidence and the world recession, and stringent customs controls were introduced to halt the flight of escudos from Portugal. Two major sources of revenue, tourism and remittances from workers abroad, almost ceased.

In 1974 and 1975 about 60 per cent of the country's productive capacity was nationalized and the long-awaited agrarian reform programme began. Over 1.5 million hectares of land, particularly in the Alentejo region, were expropriated and a further 700,000 hectares were taken over illegally. In 1976 the new Socialist Government announced that land occupied illegally should be returned to its former owners, or compensation made, and the Land Reform Review Law of August 1977 increased the amount of land legally retained by private farmers in the Alentejo. Emphasis is now given to improving efficiency and the co-existence of private farms and collectives. The early chaotic application of agrarian

reform, however, resulted in a fall in agricultural production and a higher import bill for food, to which a disastrous 1976 harvest contributed. The fishing industry is a priority sector, and in February 1977 territorial waters were extended to 200 nautical miles (370 km.).

Major problems include unemployment, running at 16 per cent in 1977; inflation of 36 per cent in the year to June 1977; a large balance of payments deficit, estimated at \$1,200 million in 1977; a trade deficit of \$2,000 million in 1977; and dwindling foreign reserves.

Austerity measures announced by the Government in February 1977 included a 15 per cent devaluation of the escudo, price controls on essential food items, continued severe import restrictions on luxury and non-essential goods, tax incentives for exporters, increased sales tax, and incentives for private savings. Complementary measures announced in August included the controlled floating of the escudo (which in late 1977 was about 25 per cent below its pre-February level), reduction of public spending, fuel price rises, a rise in interest rates and further import restrictions. Further controls on public spending and increased taxation were expected to be included in the 1978 Budget. The 1977-80 Plan was to be debated early in 1978.

The new Constitution establishes that the economy is to be run on socialist lines with priority given to collective ownership of property, worker participation and state planning, but the government programme provides for "competitive co-existence" between the private and public sectors (regulated by law in December 1976 and July 1977); tax, credit and technical incentives for firms helping to promote regional development, increase exports, substitute imports or reduce unemployment; a prices and incomes policy and legislation to regulate worker participation in management; in October 1976 and June 1977 workers' liability to dismissal and right to strike were regulated by law. The 1977 ceiling for wage rises was 15 per cent, and was expected to be 20 per cent in 1978.

The Sines development area south of Lisbon, planned to cover 400,000 hectares of land, continued to expand during 1977, with a port, petrochemical complex and ship-building and -repairing yards. A new refinery with a 10 million ton annual capacity was due to go on stream early in 1978.

The Government's austerity measures, coupled with the improved political stability, have had some effect; GDP rose in 1976 by 5 per cent and in January-June 1977 by an estimated further 7.5 per cent, revenue from tourism and remittances from workers abroad recovered in 1976 and 1977 to almost pre-Revolution levels, and the foreign investment codes of April 1976 and August 1977 have helped to increase investment in industry.

The 1972 Portugal-EEC trade agreement was strengthened and extended in 1976. Portugal has been granted many international loans and credits, particularly from the U.S.A. and the IMF; in June 1977 an 11-country consortium loan of \$750 million was promised. In October 1976 EFTA set up a 25-year \$100 million fund for industrial development in Portugal.

Transport and Communication

There are 34,085 km. of roads in Portugal. The State-operated railways cover 3,563 km. Portugal's merchant

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fleet had a displacement of 1,127,481 gross registered tons in 1976. Regular air services connect Lisbon with European, American and African capitals.

Social Welfare

A Ministry of Social Affairs is maintained within the structure of the present Government, with two Secretariats of State, one for Health and one for Social Security. Under the new Constitution the State is obliged to provide a social security system and full health facilities. The Government's programme foresees the establishment of a National Social Security system and a free National Health Service covering the whole population. Many measures have already been taken including the integration of all health services under the responsibility of the Secretariat of State for Health, increased family allowances, old age pensions, pensions for the handicapped and a statutory minimum wage.

Education

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14, and consists of four years' primary school followed by three years' continuation classes. Compulsory schooling at the age of 6 has been virtually guaranteed by the State. Secondary education is voluntary and fees are charged. State fees are low and scholarships are provided. There are eleven universities, and about thirty colleges and institutes providing technical and vocational courses. The *bacharelado* is generally awarded after three years, and the *licenciatura* after five; all universities award doctorates and the creation of a Master's degree is envisaged. University entrance examinations were reintroduced in the 1977/78 academic year, and the year of civic service formerly required was replaced by one of introductory study.

An adult literacy programme has been launched aiming to reduce the 35 per cent illiteracy rate.

Tourism

Portugal is popular with visitors because of its mild and clement weather. Apart from Lisbon and the Algarve on the mainland, Madeira and the Azores are much favoured as winter resorts. In 1975 only 1,966,409 tourists visited

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Portugal, Madeira and the Azores, compared with over 2.6 million in 1974 and 4.1 million in 1973. This was due to the prevailing climate of political instability. However, in 1976 the number of foreign visitors increased by 9 per cent over 1975, and in the first nine months of 1977 by 36 per cent over the same period in 1976.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa to enter Portugal: Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Romania, Spain, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., Yugoslavia.

Nationals of Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Liechtenstein and Switzerland do not require a passport to enter Portugal.

Sport

Association football is Portugal's principal sport.

Public Holidays:

1978: March 24th (Good Friday), April 25th (Portugal Day), May 1st (Workers' Day), May 25th (Corpus Christi), June 10th (Camões Day), June 13th (St. Anthony—Lisbon only), June 24th (St. John—Oporto only), August 15th (Assumption), October 5th (Proclamation of the Republic), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 1st (Restoration of Independence), December 8th (Immaculate Conception), December 24th, 25th (Christmas).

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 27th Shrove Tuesday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Portuguese escudo.

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 71.95 escudos;

U.S. \$1 = 40.48 escudos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

	AREA (sq. km.)	CENSUS POPULATION		DENSITY (per sq. km.) 1970
		December 15th, 1960	December 15th, 1970†	
Continental Portugal	88,941	8,292,975	8,123,310	91
The Azores	2,344	327,480	286,989	124
Madeira Islands	797	268,937	252,953	318
TOTAL (Metropolitan Portugal) .	92,082*	8,889,392	8,663,252	94

* 35,553 square miles.

† Figures are based on a 20 per cent sample of census returns.

Estimated population: 9,448,800 (July 1st, 1975).

DISTRICTS
POPULATION
(estimated at July 1st, 1975)

Continental Portugal	8,891,000	Santarém	455,500
Aveiro	608,000	Setúbal	582,800
Beja	194,500	Viana do Castelo	262,400
Braga	673,800	Vila Real	263,100
Bragança	173,800	Viseu	418,100
Castelo Branco	250,600	The Azores	292,200
Coimbra	428,700	Angra do Heroísmo	88,600
Évora	179,600	Horta	40,900
Faro	276,800	Ponta Delgada	162,700
Guarda	200,800	Madeira (Funchal)	265,600
Leiria	399,900		
Lisbon	1,870,100		
Oporto	1,510,000		
Portalegre	142,500		
		TOTAL (Metropolitan Portugal)	9,448,800

CHIEF TOWNS
POPULATION (1970)

Lisbon (capital)	760,150*	Vila Nova de Gaia	50,805
Oporto	300,925*	Setúbal	49,670
Amadora	65,870	Braga	48,735
Coimbra	55,985	Almada	38,990
Barreiro	53,690	Funchal	38,340

* Estimated population at July 1st, 1975: Lisbon 829,900, Oporto 335,700.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1972	174,685	20.49	77,325	9.07	90,315	10.60
1973	172,324	20.12	84,334	9.85	95,435	11.14
1974	171,979	19.58	81,724	9.31	96,928	11.04
1975	179,648	19.01	103,125	10.91	97,936	10.36

1976: 186,712 births, 101,599 marriages.

EMIGRATION

DESTINATION	1973	1974	1975
France	20,692	10,568	2,866
Germany, Federal Republic	31,479	3,049	1,072
Luxembourg	2,870	2,123	649
Other European countries	2,385	1,835	920
South Africa	359	452	217
Other African countries	130	139	50
Canada	7,403	11,650	5,857
U.S.A.	8,160	9,540	8,975
Other North American countries	163	98	60
Brazil	890	719	1,553
Venezuela	4,294	2,550	1,903
Other South American countries	20	31	59
Asia	—	—	374
Oceania	672	643	256
TOTAL	79,517	43,397	24,811

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYED
(^{'000} persons at December each year)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Agriculture, forestry and fishing . .	1,049	1,004	979	938	893	868	847
Mining and quarrying	14	12	11	11	10	10	11
Manufacturing	732	737	742	753	760	752	732
Electricity, gas and water	18	18	18	17	17	17	17
Construction	254	257	261	265	269	258	246
Trade, restaurants and hotels . . .	337	342	348	357	362	369	367
Transport, storage and communica- tions	145	147	150	152	155	164	170
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	54	58	61	64	68	79	74
Community, social and personal ser- vices	585	592	587	501	509	505	491
Activities not adequately described .				78	65	59	42
TOTAL	3,188	3,167	3,157	3,135	3,108	3,081	2,997

Remittances from workers abroad (million escudos): 20,975 in 1975; 26,566 in 1976.

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (^{'000} hectares)			PRODUCTION (^{'000} metric tons)		
	1974	1975*	1976	1974	1975*	1976
Wheat	462	462	532	534	601	686
Rye	210	210	219	143	145	165
Rice	33	30	22	129	133	97
Potatoes	112	107	116	1,114	1,013	918
Cork	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	177	134	108
Maize	360	372	349	486	451	379
Oats	171	207	215	99	121	127
Haricot Beans	297	302	270	40	39	32
Barley	94	101	143	74	87	117

* Revised.

LIVESTOCK
(^{'000} head, year ending September)

	1974	1975	1976
Cattle	1,350	1,150	1,000
Sheep	4,071	3,900*	3,800*
Pigs	2,182	1,833	1,683
Goats	738	678	653
Horses	35*	30*	27*
Asses	182*	182*	180*
Mules	89*	89*	88*
Poultry	15,640*	16,080*	16,200*

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(^{'000} metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976
Beef and veal	84.3	97.7	77.8
Mutton and lamb	21.5	21.5	22.1
Goats' meat	3	4	4
Pig meat	116	120*	110*
Poultry meat	94	95	100
Edible offals	31*	33*	30*
Cows' milk	653	671	685
Sheep's milk	97	97*	97*
Goats' milk	38	38*	38*
Butter	4.3	4.0*	4.4*
Cheese	28.6	29.5	29.5*
Hen eggs	42.7	44.7	44.8
Wool: greasy	9.8	8.0	8.5
clean	3.9	3.2	3.4
Cattle hides	10.9*	12.5*	10.5*
Sheep skins	3.7*	4.1*	4.3*

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, mainly *Production Yearbook*.

FISHING
(metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975*	1976
Diadromous fishes	337	270	234	243
Cod	46,704	49,370	38,668	40,305
Horse-mackerel and small saurel	46,116	51,672	46,840	52,127
Whiting	44,034	21,421	18,470	27,122
Sardine	100,950	75,489	95,486	79,246
Other marine fishes	125,072	91,029	76,982	78,603
Total fish	363,213	289,250	276,680	277,646
Crustaceans	797	775	385	255
Molluscs	11,353	7,228	8,356	8,656
Sundry	50	45	11	11
TOTAL CATCH.	375,413	297,298	285,432	286,568

* Revised.

MINING
PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975*	1976
Non-crystalline calcareous stone	6,609,281	8,089,557	6,567,523	6,517,814
Cupriferous iron pyrites	532,402	510,573	461,923	416,205
Marble	284,163	308,534	279,192	253,048
Anthracite	220,808	230,209	221,621	193,443
Kaolin	53,602	60,724	59,355	63,895
Tungsten concentrates	2,641	2,488	2,411	2,146
Copper ore	2,477	2,460	2,064	1,761
Gold and silver sulphides	2,414	2,266	2,150	2,333
Tin concentrates	734	606	529	474

* Revised.

INDUSTRY
PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS
(Continent and Adjacent Islands)
(metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975†	1976
Sardines in oil or sauce	27,156	20,519	27,555	18,522
Tunny in oil or sauce	4,774	7,826	4,722	3,170
Sugar, refined	233,838	261,571	241,733	246,169
Olive oil ('000 hectolitres)	462	525	n.a.	n.a.
Wine ('000 hectolitres)*	11,086	13,872	n.a.	n.a.
Beer ('000 litres)	252,897	279,486	319,433	293,425
Animal fodder	1,572,306	1,710,849	1,845,955	2,951,212
Cigarettes	10,661	11,572	12,233	12,582
Woollen and mixed fabrics	10,744	10,127	8,142	8,426
Cotton fabrics	52,997	59,087†	50,267	61,282
Knitted fabrics and clothing	23,765	27,869	20,567	25,344
Clothing	33,453	38,159†	29,680	31,552
Cork products	383,143	361,771†	257,744	264,247
Paper pulp	535,745	578,475†	487,758	586,921
Paper and cardboard	253,129	352,642†	340,299	380,077
Tyres and inner tubes ('000 units)	3,804	3,834†	3,736	3,949
Pitch and turpentine	128,572	131,650	130,875	99,214
Fertilizers	1,169,617	1,244,694†	1,229,630	141,977
Bricks and roof tiles	2,929,508	3,101,069†	3,231,283	3,362,728
Cement	3,322,383	3,387,484	3,448,331	3,713,301
Steel in ingots	501,103	356,429	383,800	388,814
Rolled steel	555,328	461,811	360,720	436,332
Electric power (million kWh):				
Hydraulic	7,354	7,888	6,437	4,839
Thermal	2,467	2,857	4,291	5,209

* Continent only.

† Revised.

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 Portuguese escudo (1,000 escudos are known as one *conto*).

Coins: 10, 20 and 50 centavos; 1, 2½, 5 and 10 escudos.

Notes: 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 escudos.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling=71.95 escudos; U.S. \$1=40.48 escudos.

1,000 Portuguese escudos=£13.90=\$24.70.

Note: Between September 1949 and August 1971 the official exchange rate (par value) was U.S. \$1=28.75 escudos (1 escudo=3.478 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the central rate was U.S. \$1=27.25 escudos. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=69.00 escudos from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=71.006 escudos from December 1971 to June 1972. The average exchange rate (escudos per U.S. dollar) was: 24.67 in 1973; 25.41 in 1974; 25.55 in 1975; 30.22 in 1976.

GENERAL STATE BUDGET

(million escudos)

REVENUE	1977	EXPENDITURE	1977
Current revenue:		Public debt	14,869
Direct taxes	24,413	General charges	7,255
Indirect taxes	53,668	National defence:	
Taxes, fines and other penalties	412	General Staff and Air Force	5,679
Income from property	4,471	Army	7,748
Transfers	651	Navy	4,436
Sale of durable goods	271	Ministries:	
Sale of non-durable goods and services	1,812	Planning and economic co-ordination	2,494
Other current revenue	61	Internal administration	15,016
Capital revenue:		Justice	935
Sale of investment goods	5	Finance	21,035
Transfers	8,732	Foreign affairs	2,121
Financial assets	482	Agriculture and fisheries	5,854
Financial liabilities	59,945	Industry and technology	1,575
Refunds	50	Trade and tourism	2,125
Transitory accounts	4,200	Labour	565
		Education and scientific research	22,530
		Social affairs	11,193
		Transport and communications	12,203
		Public works	11,862
		Housing, urbanism and construction	9,678
TOTAL	159,173	TOTAL	159,173

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Gold	875	902	1,000	1,021	1,163	1,193	1,136	1,126
IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	10
Reserve position in IMF	19	19	32	32	35	36	—	—
Foreign exchange	551	583	913	1,259	1,641	1,125	390	166
TOTAL	1,445	1,504	1,945	2,312	2,839	2,354	1,534	1,302

June 30th, 1977 (U.S. \$ million): Gold 1,129, SDRs 8, Foreign exchange 77, Total 1,214.

MONEY SUPPLY

(million escudos at December 31st)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Currency outside banks	26,670	29,720	31,910	36,120	38,260	69,710	109,840
Demand deposits	64,250	62,520	72,430	85,570	126,700	111,390	115,490
TOTAL MONEY*	91,360	92,570	104,900	122,290	165,600	182,510	227,280

* Including also private sector deposits at the Bank of Portugal.

COST OF LIVING INDEX

(Base: 1963=100)

	FOOD	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR	RENT	FUEL AND ELECTRICITY	HYGIENE	MISCEL- LANEOUS	TOTAL
LISBON							
1973 . . .	185.5	169.2	335.9	110.4	174.3	202.8	203.8
1974 . . .	245.9	223.2	368.2	132.3	213.7	246.4	254.9
1975 . . .	304.0	242.1	339.7	144.8	243.3	293.0*	293.8
1976 . . .	374.8	246.6	448.3	170.3	261.7	339.5	355.6
Oporto							
1973 . . .	184.4	140.2	390.0	117.5	137.0	185.2	195.5
1974 . . .	243.6	155.7	494.5	124.7*	161.5	206.9*	247.8
1975 . . .	297.6	163.2*	538.2*	132.2	194.2	250.5*	293.2*
1976 . . .	347.5	184.9	655.0	194.7	203.2	280.3	345.0
COIMBRA							
1973 . . .	165.9	126.6*	367.9	106.9	160.1	169.1	181.1
1974 . . .	224.2*	134.7	476.7	114.6	193.7	211.3	234.6
1975 . . .	281.6	137.2	626.0	158.9	207.4	240.8*	290.0*
1976 . . .	332.7	172.2	794.4	202.1	207.5	275.1	347.1

* Revised.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million escudos at current prices).

	1972	1973	1974	1975
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT FACTOR COST) .	208,558	254,181	308,562	342,635
<i>of which:</i>				
Agriculture	33,254	41,071	47,326	54,446
Manufacturing	70,895	88,042	112,653	114,817
Wholesale and retail trade	26,438	33,044	37,576	41,978
Public administration and defence	14,107	15,632	17,376	21,724
Other activities	63,864	76,392	93,631	109,670
Income from abroad	578	2,109	3,279	— 369
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	209,136	256,290	311,841	342,266
Less depreciation allowances	12,279	13,794	15,599	18,017
NET NATIONAL INCOME	196,857	242,496	296,242	324,249
Indirect taxes less subsidies	22,647	26,895	29,452	34,101
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	219,504	269,391	325,694	358,350
Depreciation allowances	12,279	13,794	15,599	18,017
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	231,783	283,185	341,293	376,367
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	11,138	18,500	49,137	47,352
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	242,921	301,685	390,430	423,719
<i>of which:</i>				
Private consumption expenditure	155,259	190,656	257,007	304,122
Government consumption expenditure	31,841	37,106	49,136	57,983
Fixed capital formation	47,526	57,256	66,761	73,992
Change in stocks	8,295	16,667	17,526	— 12,378

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million escudos)

	1975			1976*		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Merchandise trade (f.o.b.)	49,456	92,125	-42,669	54,812	118,113	-63,301
Services	54,922	33,119	21,803	55,119	28,887	26,232
Travel	9,205	6,622	2,583	10,022	4,407	5,615
Freight and transportation	4,208	7,473	-3,265	4,705	9,843	-5,138
Insurance	591	821	-230	440	1,120	-680
Investment income	2,275	2,644	-369	889	4,911	-4,022
Estate	5,107	9,491	-4,384	4,095	2,616	1,479
Other services	5,500	4,518	982	4,301	4,725	-424
Unrequited transfers (net)	—	—	-713	—	—	—
Public transfers	28,036	837	27,199	30,667	1,265	29,402
Capital and monetary gold	—	—	-7,065	—	—	4,171
Short-term loans (net)	—	—	-4,819	—	—	3,813
Medium- and long-term loans	8,504	11,250	-2,746	16,321	15,963	358
Net errors and omissions	—	—	2,040	—	—	3,529
TOTAL	—	—	-25,891	—	—	-29,369

* Provisional.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million escudos)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports c.i.f..	37,261	45,493	52,412	60,684	74,776	118,095	99,474	130,859
Exports f.o.b.	24,526	27,296	30,252	35,255	45,410	58,014	49,328	55,089

* Excluding government gold transactions and military goods. Exports include stores and bunkers for foreign ships and aircraft but exclude fish landed abroad directly from Portuguese fishing vessels.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million escudos)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1972	1973	1974	1975
Food and live animals	7,992.2	9,731.5	19,514.4	19,342.6
Fish and fish preparations	1,523.3	1,541.4	2,526.3	2,471.3
Fresh and simply preserved fish	1,510.9	1,531.4	2,508.9	2,457.5
Cereals and cereal preparations	2,267.9	3,625.5	8,139.8	7,807.1
Maize (unmilled)	1,461.0	2,058.9	3,895.5	4,856.2
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	1,032.9	1,157.4	3,414.6	5,288.4
Sugar and honey	1,013.6	1,139.0	3,391.3	5,266.1
Raw sugar (excl. syrups)	895.9	941.7	2,568.8	5,186.3
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	6,758.3	9,679.6	11,820.7	10,189.2
Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	976.6	1,138.6	1,726.1	2,437.4
Textile fibres and waste	4,015.8	5,875.6	6,586.5	4,712.6
Cotton	2,469.6	3,464.0	3,154.7	3,107.3
Raw cotton (excl. linters)	2,465.7	3,460.1	3,146.9	3,106.1
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	4,193.6	4,647.1	14,836.9	16,016.8
Petroleum and petroleum products	3,426.9	3,986.3	13,415.8	14,305.7
Crude and partly refined petroleum	2,727.0	3,161.0	11,476.3	12,843.4
Crude petroleum	2,727.0	3,161.0	11,475.7	12,843.2
Chemicals	5,892.6	8,030.8	11,791.8	8,772.7
Chemical elements and compounds	1,538.7	2,160.3	3,499.1	2,592.9
Organic chemicals	1,047.4	1,529.9	2,478.6	1,819.4
Plastic materials, etc.	1,533.0	2,290.6	3,638.0	2,325.7
Products of polymerization, etc.	1,038.9	1,600.0	2,567.9	1,504.3
Basic manufactures	10,696.3	13,149.5	22,060.6	14,935.7
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	2,094.7	2,746.9	4,078.2	2,526.3
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	2,628.0	2,488.7	3,562.9	1,892.4
Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	2,050.1	1,808.8	2,584.8	1,121.6
Non-industrial diamonds (unset)*	2,038.0	1,792.6	2,571.6	1,113.5
Iron and steel	2,319.7	3,337.8	6,999.7	5,457.3
Non-ferrous metals	1,449.0	1,793.2	3,324.2	1,683.1
Machinery and transport equipment	20,699.8	23,875.6	30,386.9	24,592.7
Non-electric machinery	9,436.4	10,527.8	14,404.4	10,715.2
Textile and leather machinery	1,760.0	1,892.5	2,465.0	1,576.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	3,895.9	4,598.5	6,776.9	6,413.0
Transport equipment	7,367.6	8,749.3	9,205.5	7,464.5
Road motor vehicles and parts (excl. tyres, engines and electrical parts,	4,597.9	5,331.4	6,508.7	5,396.5
Passenger cars (excl. buses).	2,491.0	2,607.5	3,245.4	1,933.9
Ships and boats	1,066.1	2,548.5	1,210.0	356.2
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,957.1	4,101.3	5,633.9	4,409.5
TOTAL (incl. others)	60,683.6	74,775.5	118,094.9	99,474.0

* Including unspecified diamonds.

[continued on next page

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—*continued*

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1972	1973	1974	1975
Food and live animals	3,700.2	4,513.7	4,570.9	4,141.3
Fruit and vegetables	2,021.6	2,566.0	2,750.6	1,441.9
Preserved and prepared vegetables	1,420.6	1,829.5	2,083.4	978.6
Beverages and tobacco	2,552.4	3,287.4	3,934.1	3,501.8
Beverages	2,531.6	3,263.5	3,915.0	3,478.5
Alcoholic beverages	2,517.0	3,248.6	3,900.2	3,466.8
Wine (incl. grape must)	2,409.0	3,129.5	3,804.7	3,329.8
Wine of fresh grapes	2,402.2	3,122.8	3,794.8	3,325.1
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	4,008.9	4,951.0	6,853.4	5,435.4
Wood, lumber and cork	1,427.4	1,902.1	2,889.9	1,765.8
Pulp and waste paper	1,808.0	1,980.5	2,517.4	2,391.7
Sulphate wood pulp	1,537.0	1,655.3	2,328.6	1,894.2
Chemicals	2,292.9	2,650.2	4,759.5	3,189.8
Basic manufactures	12,485.1	16,257.0	19,840.7	16,921.6
Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture)	1,685.6	2,334.8	2,917.3	2,378.1
Cork manufactures	1,429.1	2,033.6	2,665.1	2,134.0
Textile yarn, fabric, etc.	6,289.2	8,024.6	10,097.6	7,923.6
Textile yarn and thread	1,458.2	1,669.3	2,368.0	1,624.4
Woven textile fabrics (excl. narrow or special fabrics)	2,803.7	3,666.8	3,863.2	3,165.2
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	2,752.6	3,628.8	3,653.3	2,864.5
Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones	1,887.4	2,509.0	2,364.1	1,616.6
Non-industrial diamonds (unset)	1,887.3	2,509.0	2,364.1	1,616.5
Machinery and transport equipment	4,153.3	5,995.9	7,385.8	6,511.1
Non-electric machinery	1,368.7	1,930.4	2,280.4	1,952.0
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	2,200.7	2,982.3	3,857.5	3,570.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,886.0	6,458.3	8,227.9	7,953.8
Clothing (excl. footwear)	3,585.9	4,819.3	6,232.6	5,562.8
Clothing not of fur	3,584.7	4,814.0	6,228.1	5,559.1
Non-knitted textile clothing (excl. accessories and headgear)	2,300.6	2,873.7	3,646.7	3,081.0
Knitted clothing and accessories (excl. headgear)	1,002.4	1,596.2	2,153.7	2,061.1
TOTAL (incl. others)*	35,255.3	45,410.5	58,014.3	49,328.1

* Including postal packages not classified by commodity (million escudos): 252.7 in 1972; 352.4 in 1973; 225.7 in 1974; 203.0 in 1975.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*

(million escudos)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1974	1975	1976	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1974	1975	1976
Angola	9,224.0	3,081.4	1,261.2	Angola	3,510.9	1,741.6	880.1
Argentina	1,763.7	251.1	1,758.4	Belgium/Lux'bourg .	1,616.3	1,581.9	1,912.3
Austria	1,433.6	884.9	1,254.8	Brazil	986.3	540.3	557.3
Belgium/Lux'bourg .	3,952.1	2,765.6	3,576.6	Denmark	1,420.4	1,148.5	1,596.0
Brazil	2,426.2	1,827.2	1,379.9	Finland	1,166.4	751.9	737.6
Cuba	522.3	1,726.2	1,101.9	France	3,449.0	3,264.1	4,601.3
France	9,159.6	7,484.2	10,912.2	Germany, Fed. Rep.	4,646.9	5,024.3	5,907.9
Germany, Fed. Rep.	15,863.2	10,979.6	15,205.3	Italy	1,884.5	1,619.3	2,062.2
Iran	3,874.4	3,177.0	3,602.9	Mozambique	1,814.1	1,261.0	819.7
Iraq	3,519.2	6,393.5	4,900.2	Netherlands	1,476.0	1,407.4	1,872.1
Italy	6,289.6	4,942.8	6,123.6	Norway	1,075.3	1,154.4	1,547.3
Japan	3,743.9	3,289.3	4,191.6	Spain	1,200.1	1,328.6	1,156.2
Mozambique	2,600.8	1,482.9	1,472.9	Sweden	3,582.0	3,373.7	4,220.9
Netherlands	4,171.7	3,493.8	4,883.9	Switzerland	1,642.2	1,496.0	1,566.0
Norway	1,213.3	1,137.0	1,539.6	U.S.S.R	37.7	465.7	1,638.9†
Saudi Arabia	35.8	1,716.9	5,009.5	United Kingdom . .	13,234.5	10,468.1	10,162.9
Spain	5,365.1	4,140.1	6,101.1	U.S.A.	5,760.6	3,559.1	3,702.7
Sweden	3,648.2	2,409.9	4,026.9				
Switzerland	4,118.7	2,944.3	4,436.7				
Turkey	415.9	486.7	1,591.4†				
U.S.S.R.	68.3	1,578.5	3,419.7				
United Kingdom . .	10,930.0	8,740.0	12,216.8				
U.S.A.	11,087.6	12,342.2	12,856.3				
TOTAL (incl. others)	118,094.9	99,474.0	130,858.6	TOTAL (incl. others)	58,014.3	49,328.1	55,088.5

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of consumption. Except for the totals, figures exclude trade for which the distribution by country is not recorded (million escudos): Imports 1,033.4 in 1974; 1,843.2 in 1975; Exports (mainly ships' and aircraft stores) 1,027.2 in 1974; 740.1 in 1975.

† Provisional.

TOURISM

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	NUMBERS			TOURIST REVENUE (million escudos)		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Argentina	26,794	22,394	11,911	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Belgium and Luxembourg . .	30,415	27,239	32,121	236	168	270
Brazil	65,215	52,747	43,700	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Canada	38,778	22,820	21,742	336	209	358
Denmark	21,932	18,647	23,271	73	53	79
France	152,860	119,140	134,432	2,464	1,471	2,974
Federal Republic of Germany .	167,155	143,808	150,056	1,619	1,071	1,518
Italy	83,694	69,777	66,638	109	69	58
Netherlands	37,402	39,510	51,613	235	197	343
Spain	1,169,352	856,366	1,049,329	903	418	326
Sweden	31,589	27,316	49,166	180	128	244
Switzerland	38,508	22,980	23,171	592	246	344
United Kingdom	383,001	284,572	244,552	1,447	856	851
U.S.A.	217,552	96,064	82,105	2,703	1,278	2,035
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,621,802	1,966,409	2,175,370	11,229	6,502	9,980

Total available accommodation (August 31st, 1975): 91,348 (including 72,992 hotel beds).

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Number of Passengers . . . ('000)	166,297	178,657	182,546	191,676
Passenger-kilometres . . . (,,)	4,105,564	4,552,173	4,856,481	5,235,394
Freight . . . ('000 tons)	4,344	4,198	3,331	3,432
Freight ton-kilometres . . . (,,)	819,148	867,189	754,004	854,540

ROAD TRAFFIC (motor vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Passenger cars	509,735	580,213	655,677	727,570	809,987	873,351
Goods vehicles	30,005	31,623	34,168	37,523	40,384	42,669
Buses and coaches	5,111	5,224	5,440	5,838	6,030	6,438
Motorcycles	59,022	62,981	66,729	70,675	74,577	79,898

SHIPPING

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Merchant fleet (gross registered tonnage) . .	977,685	1,039,623	999,869	1,127,481
Vessels entered ('000 gross registered tonnage) .	63,217	60,304	42,154	61,454
Goods loaded (tons)	5,769,160	6,534,386	5,503,086	5,655,032
Goods unloaded (tons)	14,444,591	17,097,193	15,095,621	17,350,849

CIVIL AVIATION ('000)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Kilometres flown	40,419	42,635	36,706	34,920
Passenger-kilometres	3,639,351	3,898,692	3,011,983	2,845,834
Freight ton-kilometres	84,707	98,180	60,506	68,043
Mail ton-kilometres	11,161	10,318	6,580	5,478

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	TELEPHONES*	RADIO SETS	TELEVISION SETS	BOOKS PUBLISHED (No. of Titles)	DAILY NEWSPAPERS	
					Number	Circulation
1973 . . .	948,003	1,505,782	608,527	6,173	29	266,864,000
1974 . . .	1,011,177	1,516,273	674,684	6,147	32	259,216,000
1975 . . .	1,065,974	1,510,703	722,315	5,943	36	226,883,000
1976 . . .	n.a.	n.a.	909,054	5,668	36	226,263,000

* Continent only.

EDUCATION

(1975/76)

	INSTITUTIONS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Pre-primary	679	1,930	44,832
Primary	13,111	59,495	1,211,152
Secondary	693	29,881	456,244
Higher	71	6,658	70,386
Teacher training . . .	221	1,840	13,150

Sources: Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Avda. António José de Almeida, Lisbon 1; Banco Nacional Ultramarino, Rua do Comércio 84, Lisbon; Banco de Portugal, Rua do Comércio 148, Lisbon; Radiotelevisão Portuguesa, Rua de São Domingos à Lapa 26, Lisbon 3.

THE CONSTITUTION

(The Constitution was promulgated on April 2nd, 1976.)

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

Portugal is a sovereign Republic based on the dignity of the individual and the will of the people, and is committed to its own transformation into a classless society. It is a unitary state and comprises the territory defined by history on the European continent and the archipelagos of the Azores and Madeira. The territory of Macao, under Portuguese administration, shall be governed by a Statute in keeping with its special situation. The archipelagos of the Azores and Madeira shall constitute autonomous regions with their own political and administrative statutes.

The fundamental duties of the State are to safeguard national independence; to secure the organized participation by the people in the solving of national problems and to socialize the means of production and wealth; to promote general welfare and the quality of life and to abolish the exploitation and oppression of man by man. The alliance between the Armed Forces Movement and the democratic parties and organizations shall serve the peaceful advance of the revolutionary process.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

All citizens are equal before the law, enjoying the rights and being subject to the duties laid down in the Constitution.

Rights, freedoms and safeguards

The State upholds the following rights, freedoms and safeguards:

- the right to life, there being no death penalty in any case whatsoever;
- the right of *habeas corpus* and to safeguards in criminal proceedings;
- the right to the inviolability of the individual's home and correspondence;
- the right to information on the contents of data banks concerning them and on the use for which it is intended;
- the right to marriage and divorce, the spouses having the same rights and duties; discrimination against illegitimate children being forbidden;
- the right to freedom of expression and information, and of the press;
- the right of political parties, trade unions and professional organizations to utilize the radio and television broadcasting facilities;

- the right to freedom of conscience, religion, worship and intellectual, artistic and scientific creation;
- the freedom to learn and teach shall be safeguarded; public education shall not be denominational;
- the right to freedom of movement and migration;
- the right to freedom of assembly, demonstration and association, including the right to establish or join political associations and parties;
- the right to take part in political life and the control of the country's public affairs.

Economic, social and cultural rights and duties

The collective appropriation of the means of production, the planning of economic development and the democratization of institutions are safeguards and conditions for the effective exercise of the following rights and duties:

- the right and the duty to work;
- the right to full, secure employment, with equality of opportunity;
- the right to remuneration, training and good working conditions;
- the right to elect workers' committees in plenary assemblies by direct and secret ballot, to ensure the defence of their interests and a democratic share in the running of the company;
- the freedom to form trade unions, the right to strike and the prohibition of lock-outs;
- the right to set up co-operatives and experiments in self-management;
- the right to private property and to its transfer;
- the right to social security and access to medical services;
- the right to a healthy and ecologically balanced human environment;
- the right to a dwelling of adequate size;
- the duty of the State and of society to protect the family, children, the elderly and those who are physically or mentally disabled;
- the right to education, culture and sport;
- the duty of the State to encourage and protect scientific research and to preserve and defend the country's cultural heritage.

ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION

The economic and social organization of Portugal shall be based on the development of socialist relations of

production through collectivization of the principal means of production, land and natural resources and through the exercise of democratic power by the working classes. It is the duty of the State:

- to promote an increase in the social and economic well-being of the people;
- to stabilize the economy and to ensure the full use of the means of production;
- to promote equality;
- to improve the distribution of wealth and income;
- to encourage the balanced development of all sectors and regions;
- to abolish and prevent the formation of private monopolies, by nationalization or other means, and to stop the abuse of economic power;
- to achieve agrarian reform;
- to encourage social and economic equality between towns and rural areas;
- to ensure fair competition between enterprises by providing legal protection for small- and medium-sized firms;
- to promote a system of democratic economic planning;
- to promote the development of socialist relations of production;
- to encourage the participation of the working classes in the economic and social organization of the country.

The State shall promote the establishment of co-operatives. Private economic initiative may be exercised in those areas of activity allowed by law, provided that it contributes towards the progress of the community. Foreign investment and participation in economic activity shall be regulated by law, to ensure that they contribute to the country's development in accordance with the Plan and to safeguard national independence and the interest of the workers.

During the transition to socialism there shall be three sectors of ownership: the public, co-operative and private sectors. The public sector shall comprise collectivized property and production units under the following forms of management:

- property and production units managed by the State and by other public bodies corporate;
- property and production units used and managed by workers' collectives;
- community property used and managed by local authorities.

The development of social ownership shall be based on the expansion of the public and co-operative sectors. Production units managed by the State and other public bodies corporate shall, as far as possible, evolve towards forms of self-management.

PLAN

The Plan, which may be long-term, medium-term or annual, will be drawn up by a National Planning Council and approved by the Assembly of the Republic. The country shall be divided into planning regions.

AGRARIAN REFORM

The aim of agrarian reform is to improve the economic, social and cultural situation of farm workers, to increase agricultural production and productivity and to create effective equality between farm workers and other workers. *Latifundia* will be eliminated and property which has been expropriated shall be handed over to small farmers, farm workers, co-operatives or other units of collective exploitation by workers. Small land holdings will be reapportioned so as to improve their productive capacity. The agrarian reform programme will guarantee the ownership of land by small- and medium-sized land holdings where the

holding is in use and will protect the interests of emigrants and of those who have no other means of sustenance. Co-operatives and other forms of collective farming by workers will be formed. With regard to land owned by aliens, the stability and lawful interests of the cultivator are safeguarded.

FINANCIAL AND FISCAL SYSTEM

The structure of the financial and fiscal system shall be laid down by law in such a way as to encourage savings and to provide security for those savings, and to ensure the use of financial resources with a view to achieving the equal distribution of wealth and incomes. The General State Budget, which shall be drawn up by the Government and approved by vote in the Assembly of the Republic, shall be supervised by the Assembly and the Audit Office.

TRADE

The State shall intervene in the fixing and regulation of prices and the rationalization of the distribution network. Misleading advertising shall be prohibited. In external trade relations, the State shall also intervene in the promotion and control of external trade transactions and in the inspection of the quality and price of imported and exported goods.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Political power shall lie with the people. The organs of sovereignty shall be: the President of the Republic, the Council of the Revolution, the Assembly of the Republic, the Government and the Courts.

Direct, secret and regular elections shall be the general rule in appointing the members of the elected organs of sovereignty, the Autonomous Regions and local government. Electoral registration is compulsory. No-one shall hold political office for life.

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

The President of the Republic shall represent the Republic and shall exercise the functions of the President of the Council of the Revolution and of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces in an *ex-officio* capacity. He shall be elected by direct and secret universal adult suffrage. Citizens entitled to vote who are Portuguese by origin and more than 35 years of age shall be eligible for election. No-one shall be re-elected for a third consecutive term of office or during the five years immediately following the end of the second consecutive term of office. Nominations for the office of President shall be sponsored by no less than 7,500 and no more than 15,000 citizens entitled to vote. The candidate who obtains more than half the valid votes will be elected President of the Republic. If no candidate obtains this number of votes, there shall be a second ballot within 21 days of the first. The President shall hold office for five years.

The President shall be held answerable before the High Court of Justice for those crimes committed in the exercise of his duties. For those crimes not connected with the exercise of his duties, he shall be held answerable after his term of office ends. He may resign by means of a direct message to the Council of the Revolution and the Assembly of the Republic. In the event of his resignation, absence or temporary incapacity, his functions will be assumed by the President of the Assembly of the Republic.

The duties of the President of the Republic are as follows:

- to preside over the Council of the Revolution;
- to fix the dates for the elections to the Assembly;
- to convene extraordinary sessions of the Assembly;
- to address the Assembly and to dissolve it;

to appoint and dismiss the Prime Minister;
to appoint and dismiss members of the Government at the proposal of the Prime Minister;
to preside over the Council of Ministers when the Prime Minister so requests;
to dissolve or suspend organs of the Autonomous Regions after consulting the Council of the Revolution;
to appoint one of the members of the Constitutional Commission and the Chairman of the Advisory Commission on the Autonomous Regions;
to appoint and dismiss the President of the Audit Office, the Procurador-Geral and the State representatives in the Autonomous Regions at the proposal of the Government;
to promulgate and have published laws, decree-laws, and regulations and to sign other decrees;
to declare a state of siege or emergency;
to take decisions on all national emergencies;
to grant pardons and commute sentences;
to appoint ambassadors and special envoys at the proposal of the Government and to accept the credentials of foreign diplomatic representatives;
to ratify approved international treaties;
to declare war and sign peace treaties.

The President may exercise the right of veto on legislation emanating from the Assembly. Some of the acts specified above must be countersigned by the Government and others are subject to the approval of the Council of the Revolution.

COUNCIL OF THE REVOLUTION

The Council of the Revolution acts as an advisory body to the President, as guarantor of the proper working of democratic institutions, of the implementation of the Constitution and of loyalty to the spirit of the Portuguese Revolution of April 25th, 1974. It also serves as a political and legislative organ in military matters.

The Council is composed of the President, the Chief and Deputy Chief of the General Staff, the Prime Minister (if he is a member of the armed forces), eight army officers, three air force officers and three navy officers (all elected by their own branch of the armed forces) and the three Chiefs of Staff.

The duties of the Council are as follows:

to advise the President on the exercise of his duties;
to authorize him to declare war and to make peace, to declare a state of siege or emergency and to absent himself from the national territory;
to decide on his temporary or permanent physical incapacity;
to pronounce on the constitutionality of any act before it is promulgated or signed;
to ensure that the necessary measures for the implementation of the Constitution are taken;
to decide on the constitutionality of any legislation published and to declare the unconstitutionality of the same;
to advise the President on the appointment and dismissal of the Prime Minister and on the exercise of the right of veto;
to make laws and regulations concerning the organization, operation and discipline of the armed forces;
to approve international treaties or agreements of a military nature.

ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC

The Assembly shall have a minimum of 240 and a maximum of 250 members, elected by the electoral constituency in a number proportionate to the number of citizens on the district's electoral register. Members of the Assembly

who are civil servants, officials of other public bodies corporate or who are appointed as members of the Government, shall not exercise both functions at the same time. The duties of the Assembly are as follows:

to approve amendments to the Constitution and to approve the political and administrative statutes of the Autonomous Regions and the Statute of the territory of Macao;
to enact legislation on all subjects except those which the Constitution reserves to the Council of the Revolution or the Government;
to confer legislative authority on the Government;
to grant amnesties;
to approve the Plan and the Budget;
to authorize the Government to raise loans and engage in other credit transactions not involving floating debts;
to define the limits of the territorial waters and Portugal's rights to adjacent sea-beds;
to approve treaties;
to discharge other functions conferred on it under the Constitution and by law;
to supervise the fulfilment of the Constitution and laws and to scrutinize Government acts;
to ratify declarations of a state of siege or emergency exceeding 30 days and to ratify those Government decree-laws which are not the exclusive responsibility of the Government;
to supervise the accounts of the State and of other public bodies determined by law;
to scrutinize the annual and final reports on the National Plan;
to scrutinize the Government's programme;
to pass motions of confidence in, and censure of, the Government;
to express opinions on the dissolution or suspension of the organs of the Autonomous Regions;
to appoint the *Provedor de Justiça*, one member of the Constitutional Commission and two members of the Advisory Commission on the Autonomous Regions;
to exercise sole legislative competence in the following matters: citizenship; the status and capacity of persons; rights, freedoms and safeguards; states of siege and emergency; the definition of non-military crimes, penalties, security measures and criminal proceedings; the elections of members of the organs of sovereignty, the Autonomous Regions and local authorities; associations and political parties; the organization of the local municipal authorities; the participation by local people's organizations in local government; the organization and powers of the judiciary, the Public Prosecutor and magistrates (with the exception of military courts); the organization of national defence; the organization and sphere of action of the civil service and the civil liability of the Administration; the bases of the educational system; the fiscal system and taxes; the determination of the sectors of ownership of the means of production and the delimitation of private enterprise; the methods and forms of intervention, nationalization and socialization of the means of production and the criteria for determining compensation; the bases of agrarian reform including the criteria for determining the maximum size of private farming units; the monetary system and the weights and measures standard; the planning system and the remuneration of the President, members of the Assembly and Government and the judges of the High Courts;
may authorize the Government to issue decree-laws on matters within their exclusive competence;
to draw up and approve its Rules of Procedure, to elect its President and other members of the Bureau (*Mesa*)

and to constitute and elect the Standing Committee and other committees.

Each legislative period shall last four years. In case of dissolution, the Assembly subsequently elected shall not begin a new legislative period. In the event of an election, as a result of dissolution, during the last legislative session, the newly elected Assembly shall complete the current legislative period and continue throughout the following one. The Assembly shall not be dissolved during a state of siege or emergency.

The legislative session shall run from October 15th to June 15th each year. Extraordinary sessions shall be convened at the initiative of the Standing Committee or in, the case of grave emergency, if the Standing Committee is unable to meet, on its own initiative. The President may convene extraordinary sessions. Members of the Government shall be entitled to attend and speak at plenary sittings of the Assembly. Between legislative sessions and during suspensions, the Standing Committee of the Assembly shall function, and shall have the powers of the Assembly. The President shall be required to dissolve the Assembly when, by withholding its confidence from the Government, or passing a motion of censure on it, it has brought about a third change of Government.

GOVERNMENT

The Government formulates the general policy of the country and is the highest organ of public administration. It shall comprise the Prime Minister, Ministers, Secretaries and Under-Secretaries of State and may include one or more Deputy Prime Ministers. The Secretaries and Under-Secretaries of State are not part of the Council of Ministers although they may be called to meetings. The Prime Minister is appointed and dismissed by the President after being advised by the Council of the Revolution and those parties represented in the Assembly, also taking into account the electoral results. Other members of the Government are appointed by the President at the proposal of the Prime Minister. The Government shall be responsible to the President and the Assembly. With the dismissal of the Prime Minister the duties of all other members of the Government cease.

The Government's programme shall be presented to the Assembly for scrutiny within not more than 10 days of the appointment of the Prime Minister, and can be rejected only by an absolute majority of members entitled to vote. The Government may ask the Assembly for a vote of confidence. The Government shall resign if its programme is rejected, a motion of confidence is not approved, or if two motions of censure are approved at an interval of not less than 30 days by an absolute majority of members entitled to vote. The President shall dissolve the Assembly only if the Government's programme is rejected three consecutive times or if there have been three changes of Government caused by the Assembly's withholding its confidence or passing a motion of censure.

The duties of the Government are as follows:

- to countersign specified acts of the President;
- to negotiate and approve the texts of international conventions;
- to approve international agreements and those treaties which fall within its competence;
- to exercise other political acts entrusted to it under the constitution or by law;
- to issue decree-laws on matters that are not confined to the Council of the Revolution or the Assembly;
- to issue decree-laws on matters confined to the Assembly subject to the latter's authorization;
- to issue decree-laws in application of laws laying down legal principles or bases;

- to legislate on its own organization and operation;
- to draw up the Plan and the General State Budget and to supervise their implementation;
- to make regulations that are necessary for the proper execution of the laws;
- to supervise the administration of the State and the administration of the Autonomous Regions;
- to exercise all acts required by law concerning the officials and personnel of the State and of other public bodies corporate;
- to defend democratic legality;
- to promote economic and social development and to satisfy the needs of the people.

The Council of Ministers shall be competent to:

- determine the general lines of Government policy and its implementation;
- decide whether to seek votes of confidence in the Assembly;
- approve private members' bills;
- approve decree-laws in direct implementation of the Government's programme;
- approve the National Plan and Budget;
- approve acts of the Government that involve increases or decreases in public revenue or expenditure.

The Prime Minister shall be competent to direct the Government's general policy and functioning.

JUDICIARY

The courts are organs of sovereignty with competence to administer justice in the name of the people. They shall be independent and subject only to law. Decisions of the courts shall be binding on all public and private institutions and shall prevail over the decisions of all other authorities. Court sessions shall generally be public. There shall be Courts of First Instance (District Courts), Courts of Second Instance (Courts of Appeal) and the Supreme Court of Justice, which is the highest court of law. There shall also be military courts and a Court of Audit, and there may also be administrative and revenue courts.

The jury, which operates when the plaintiff or defendant so requests, shall comprise the judges of the plenary court and the jurors. People's judges may be created, and other forms of participation by the people in the administration of justice established, by law. The Court of Audit shall supervise the general accounts of the State. The judges shall form a single body governed by a single statute. They are irremovable and shall not be held liable for their decisions except as provided for by law. It is the duty of the *Ministério Público* to represent the State, take criminal proceedings and defend democratic legality and those interests determined by law. It shall have independent status. Its highest organ is the *Procuradoria-Geral* which is presided over by the *Procurador-Geral*.

AUTONOMOUS REGIONS

The special political and administrative arrangements for the archipelagos of the Azores and Madeira shall be based on their geographical, economic and social conditions and on the historic aspirations of the people to autonomy. This regional autonomy shall in no way affect the State's full sovereignty and shall be exercised within the limits of the Constitution. The political and administrative statutes of the Regions shall be drafted by the Regional Assemblies and sent for discussion and approval to the Assembly of the Republic. The Autonomous Regions shall be public law bodies. Their duties are as follows:

- to legislate on matters of special interest to the regions, subject to the Constitution and to the general laws of the Republic;

to regulate regional legislation and certain general laws;
 to table bills in the Assembly of the Republic;
 to exercise their own executive authority;
 to administer and dispose of their own assets and to make acts and contracts;
 to dispose of revenue collected by them and of any other revenue assigned to them and to apply all such revenue to cover their own expenses;
 to guide and supervise their local authorities;
 to supervise public services and institutions, nationalized concerns, etc.;
 to draw up the regional economic plan and participate in the preparation of the National Plan;
 to participate in laying down and implementing fiscal, monetary, financial and foreign exchange policies in order to secure regional control of the means of payment in circulation and to finance necessary regional investment;
 to participate in the negotiation of and the benefits from, international treaties and agreements which may concern them.

The organs of sovereignty shall always consult the organs of regional government on those questions within their powers which concern the Autonomous Regions. The sovereignty of the Republic is represented in each of the Autonomous Regions by a Minister of the Republic appointed by the President on the proposal of the Prime Minister after consultation with the Council of the Revolution.

The organs of government in the Autonomous Regions are: the Regional Assembly, elected by direct and secret universal suffrage, and the Regional Government which shall be politically responsible to the Regional Assembly. Its Chairman is appointed by the Minister of the Republic after taking into account the election results. The Minister shall appoint or dismiss members of the Regional Government on the proposal of its Chairman. The President of the Republic may, after consulting the Council of the Revolution and the Assembly of the Republic, dissolve or suspend the organs of the Autonomous Regions for acts contrary to the Constitution. In the case of dissolution or suspension the government of the region shall be carried out by the Minister of the Republic. Regional decrees and regulations shall be submitted to the Minister of the Republic for signature and publication. If the Minister exercises his right of veto but the Regional Assembly confirms its vote by absolute majority of its sitting members, the veto is quashed.

The President of the Republic shall be assisted by a five-member advisory commission on the affairs of the Autonomous Regions.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The local authorities shall be territorial bodies corporate with representative organs serving the particular interests of the local population.

The local authorities on the mainland shall be the parishes, municipal authorities and administrative regions. The Autonomous Regions of the Azores and Madeira shall comprise parishes and municipal authorities. In large metropolitan areas other organizational forms of territorial self-government may be established by law.

Local authorities: The organization of each local authority shall include an assembly, elected by direct and secret universal suffrage of resident citizens by a system of proportional representation, which has powers of decision; and a corporate executive organ responsible to the assembly. The assemblies shall have the power to issue regulations within the limits of the Constitution and laws. The local

authorities shall be supervised on the mainland by the Government and in the Azores and Madeira by the local regional organs.

Parishes: The representative organs of the parish shall be the elected parish assembly and the parish council, which shall be the executive organ of the parish and shall be elected by the assembly in secret ballot from among its members.

Municipal authorities: The existing *concelhos* shall be the municipal authorities provided for in the Constitution. Others may be created, or those that are manifestly not viable may be abolished by law. The representative organs shall be the municipal assembly, comprising the chairmen of the parish councils and at least an equal number of members elected by the votes in the municipal area; the municipal chamber, which shall be the corporate executive organ of the authority and which shall be elected by resident citizens entitled to vote; and the municipal council which shall be the authority's advisory organ representing economic, social, cultural and professional organizations.

Administrative regions: The areas of these regions shall correspond to those of the planning regions. They shall participate in the preparation and implementation of the regional plan and shall co-ordinate with and give support to the municipal authorities and the management of public services. The representative organs of the region shall be the regional assembly, comprising, in addition to representatives elected directly by the citizens, at least an equal number of members elected by the municipal authorities; the regional committee which shall be the corporate executive organ of the region and which shall be elected by the regional assembly in secret ballot from among its members; and the regional council which shall be the advisory organ of the region representing cultural, social, economic and professional organizations.

In each region there shall be a representative of the Government, appointed by the Council of Ministers. Pending establishment of regions the division into districts shall continue. There shall be in each district a deliberating assembly with a civil governor as chairman who represents the Government.

Local people's organizations: These organizations may be established for areas smaller than the parish. The structure shall include an assembly of residents and a committee of residents. The assembly shall comprise residents enrolled in the census and those not so enrolled who are over 16 years of age, and shall meet when publicly convened by at least 20 of its members or by the committee of residents. The committee shall be elected by secret ballot by the assembly, which can dismiss it at will. The organizations may petition local authorities on local administrative matters of concern to residents and participate in the parish assembly without the right to vote.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES

The public administrative authorities shall seek to promote the public interest whilst respecting the legal interests and rights of all citizens. They shall be structured in such a way as to bring their services closer to the population, to ensure the participation of those concerned in its effective management and to avoid bureaucracy. The law shall establish suitable forms of administrative decentralization and devolution without affecting the efficiency, unity of action and the powers of direction and supervision of the Government. Citizens shall have the right to be informed of, and have redress against, the public administrative authorities when the matter directly concerns them.

PORTUGAL

ARMED FORCES

The Portuguese Armed Forces shall safeguard national independence, the unity of the State and the integrity of the national territory. They shall form part of the people and shall secure the continuation of the Revolution of April 25th, 1974. Their mission is to secure those conditions in which Portuguese society may effect a peaceful and pluralistic transition to democracy and socialism. The

SAFEGUARDS AND REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

SAFEGUARDS FOR THE CONSTITUTION

Before promulgation, all laws or decree-laws and all instruments approving international treaties or agreements shall be sent simultaneously to the President and the Council of the Revolution for a decision on their constitutionality. If the Council rules that any act is unconstitutional the President shall exercise his right of veto. In the case of an instrument of the Assembly, it shall not be promulgated unless the Assembly approves it again by a majority of two-thirds of its members present. The Council of the Revolution shall be assisted by a Constitutional Commission which shall comprise a member of the Council of the Revolution appointed by the Council and who has the casting vote; four judges, one appointed by the Supreme Court of Justice and the other three appointed by the *Conselho Superior da Magistratura*; and four citizens of recognized merit, one appointed by the President, one by the Assembly of the Republic and two by the Council of the Revolution, one of them being a lawyer. The Commission's members shall hold office for four years, shall be independent and irremovable and, when exercising judicial functions, shall enjoy the safeguards as to impartiality and the immunity proper to judges.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION

During the second legislative period the Assembly shall have the power to revise the Constitution which shall lapse once the revision law has been approved. Changes in the Constitution shall be approved by a majority of two-thirds of the members of the Assembly present, provided that the number of such members exceeds an absolute majority of the members entitled to vote. The Assembly may revise the Constitution by a two-thirds majority of the House five years after the date of publication of any previous revision law. It may, however, revise the Constitution at any time by a four-fifths majority of the House after the first revision.

The Constitution may not be revised while a state of siege or emergency is in force. The laws of constitutional revision must respect:

national independence and the unity of the State;

armed forces shall be strictly non-partisan and shall only serve the Portuguese people, not any particular party or organization. Military service shall be compulsory and it is the duty of every Portuguese to defend the nation. Civic service may be established as a substitute for, or as a complement to, military service and may be made compulsory by law for citizens not subject to military service.

the republican form of government;
the separation of the Church and State;
the rights, freedoms and safeguards of the people;
the rights of workers, workers' committees and trade unions;
the principle of collectivization of the principal means of production and land and of natural resources, and the abolition of monopolies and large estates;
the democratic planning of the economy;
the appointment of elected members of the organs of sovereignty, of the Autonomous Regions and of local government by direct, secret and regular universal suffrage and the system of proportional representation; plurality of expression and of political organization, including political parties, and the right of democratic opposition;
the participation by local people's organizations in local government;
the separation and interdependence of the organs of sovereignty;
the scrutiny of legal provisions for active unconstitutionality and unconstitutionality by omission;
the independence of the judiciary;
the autonomy of local authorities;
the political and administrative autonomy of the archipelagos of the Azores and Madeira.

FINAL AND TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

Those laws promulgated before the Constitution became legally effective shall continue to be in force provided that they are not opposed to the Constitution or to the principles laid down therein. The Code of Military Law and any legislation connected therewith shall be brought into line with the Constitution within one year of publication thereof, failing which the said Code and legislation shall lapse. The first Assembly shall be elected on the basis of one deputy for every 25,000 electors.

The Statute of the territory of Macao, promulgated on February 17th, 1976, shall continue in force. Portugal shall remain bound by its responsibility, in accordance with international law, to promote and safeguard the right to independence of East Timor.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: General ANTÓNIO DOS SANTOS RAMALHO EANES.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(November 1977)

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs: Dr. MÁRIO ALBERTO NOBRE LOPES SOARES.

Minister of State: Prof. Eng. HENRIQUE TEIXEIRA QUEIRÓS DE BARROS.

Minister without Portfolio: Prof. Dr. JOAQUIM JORGE DE PINHO CAMPINOS.

Minister of National Defence: Col. MÁRIO FIRMINO MIGUEL.

Minister of Planning and of Economic Co-ordination: Eng. ANTÓNIO FRANCISCO BARROSO DE SOUSA GOMES.

Minister of Internal Administration: Lt.-Col. MANUEL DA COSTA BRÁS.

Minister of Justice: Dr. ANTÓNIO DE ALMEIDA SANTOS.

Minister of Finance: Dr. HENRIQUE

PORTUGAL

The Government

Minister of Industry and Technology: Eng. ALFREDO JORGE NOBRE DA COSTA.

Minister of Transport and Communications: Dr. EMÍLIO RUI DA VEIGA PEIXOTO VILAR.

Minister of Labour: ANTÓNIO MANUEL MALDONADO GONELHA.

Minister of Social Affairs: Dr. ARMANDO BACELAR.

Minister of Trade and Tourism: Prof. CARLOS ALBERTO DA MOTA PINTO.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: Dr. ANTÓNIO MIGUEL MORAIS BARRETO.

Minister of Education and Scientific Research: Dr. MÁRIO AUGUSTO SOTTOMAYOR LEAL CARDIA.

Minister of Public Works: Eng. JOÃO ORLINDO DE ALMEIDA PINA.

Minister of Housing, Urban Development and Building: Eng. EDUARDO RIBEIRO PEREIRA.

Minister of the Republic in the Azores: Gen. OCTÁVIO GALVÃO DE FIGUEIREDO.

Minister of the Republic in Madeira: Col. LINO DIAS MIGUEL.

COUNCIL OF THE REVOLUTION

(November 1977)

Ex-officio members:

Gen. ANTÓNIO DOS SANTOS RAMALHO EANES (President)

Gen. VASCO JOAQUIM ROCHA VIEIRA

Vice-Admiral AUGUSTO SOUTO SILVA CRUZ

Gen. JOSÉ LEMOS FERREIRA

Appointed members:

Gen. VASCO CORREIA LOURENÇO

Brig. Gen. AMADEU GARCIA DOS SANTOS

Brig. Gen. MANUEL RIBEIRO FRANCO CHARAIS

Brig. Gen. PEDRO JÚLIO PEZARAT CORREIA

Lt.-Col. JOSÉ MANUEL DA COSTA NEVES

Lt.-Col. JORGE RIBEIRO CARDOSO

Commdr. VÍTOR MANUEL TRIGUEIROS CRESPO

Commdr. VASCO FERNANDO LEOTE DE ALMEIDA E COSTA

Commdr. MANUEL BEIRÃO MARTINS GUERREIRO

Maj. JOSÉ BERNARDO DE CANTO E CASTRO

Maj. ERNESTO AUGUSTO DE MELO ANTUNES

Maj. VÍTOR MANUEL RODRIGUES ALVES

Capt. RODRIGO MANUEL LOPES DE SOUSA E CASTRO

Capt. ANTÓNIO ALVES MARQUES JUNIOR

COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF

(November 1977)

Chief of Staff, Armed Forces: Gen. ANTÓNIO DOS SANTOS RAMALHO EANES.

Army Chief of Staff: Gen. VASCO JOAQUIM ROCHA VIEIRA.

Navy Chief of Staff: Vice-Admiral AUGUSTO SOUTO SILVA CRUZ.

Air Force Chief of Staff: Gen. JOSÉ LEMOS FERREIRA.

PRESIDENT AND ASSEMBLY

PRESIDENT

(Elections of June 27th, 1976)

	VOTES	%
Gen. ANTÓNIO DOS SANTOS RAMALHO EANES .	2,967,414	61.54
Maj. OTELO SARAIVA DE CARVALHO	796,392	16.52
Admiral JOSÉ BAPTISTA PINHEIRO DE AZEVEDO	692,382	14.36
OCTÁVIO PATO	365,371	7.58

ASSEMBLY OF THE REPUBLIC
(General Election of April 25th, 1976)
President: Dr. VASCO DA GAMA FERNANDES (Socialist).

PARTY	SEATS	VOTES	%*
Partido Socialista—PS	106	1,911,769	34.87
Partido Popular Democrático—PPD†	73	1,336,697	24.38
Partido do Centro Democrático Social—CDS	42	877,494	16.00
Partido Comunista Português—PCP	40	786,701	14.35
União Democrática Popular—UDP	1	91,691	1.67
Frente Socialista Popular—FSP	0	42,124	0.77
Movimento Reorganizativo do Partido do Proletariado—MRPP‡	0	36,108	0.66
Movimento de Esquerda Socialista—MES	0	31,315	0.57
Partido da Democracia Cristã—PDC	0	29,873	0.54
Partido Popular Monárquico—PPM	0	28,352	0.52
Liga Comunista Internacionalista—LCI	0	16,263	0.30
Partido Comunista de Portugal Marxista-Leninista—PCP-ML	0	15,795	0.29
Associação Operária Camponesa—AOC	0	15,756	0.29
Partido Revolucionário dos Trabalhadores—PRT	0	5,170	0.09

* Percentage of total votes cast, of which 4.7 per cent were invalid.

† Name changed in October 1976 to Partido Social Democrático (PSD).

‡ Name changed in 1976 to Partido Comunista dos Trabalhadores Portugueses (PCTP/MRPP).

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Socialista—PS (*Socialist Party*): Rua da Emenda 46, Lisbon; f. 1973 from former Acção Socialista Portuguesa (*Portuguese Socialist Action*); affiliate of the Socialist International; advocates a classless society in which the means of production are collectivized, which must be reached by respecting public liberties and the will of the majority; Sec.-Gen. Dr. MÁRIO SOARES; publ. *Portugal Socialista* (weekly).

Partido Social Democrático—PSD (*Social Democratic Party*): Av. Duque de Loulé 12, Lisbon; f. 1974; formerly the PPD—Partido Popular Democrático; policies similar to European social-democratic parties; policy of nationalization and financial participation of the State, mainly in key sectors; Pres. SOUSA FRANCO (acting); publ. *Povo Livre* (weekly).

Partido do Centro Democrático Social—CDS (*Centre Democratic Party*): Largo do Caldas 5, Lisbon; f. 1974; centre; the only Portuguese member of the European Union of Christian Democrats; supports social market economy and consumer participation in production planning; Pres. Prof. Dr. DIOGO FREITAS DO AMARAL; publs. *Folha CDS* (weekly) and *Democracia* 76 (fortnightly).

Partido Comunista Português—PCP (*Portuguese Communist Party*): Av. António Serpa 26-2°, Lisbon; f. 1921; Moscow-line Communist party, guided by the Marxist-Leninist doctrine; its aims are the defence and consolidation of the democratic regime and the revolutionary achievements, and ultimately the building of a socialist society in Portugal; Sec.-Gen. ÁLVARO CUNHAL; publs. *Avante* (weekly), *Militante* (monthly).

União Democrática Popular—UDP (*People's Democratic Union*): Rua Bernardo Lima 64, Lisbon; f. 1974; comprises various political groups of the revolutionary left.

There are also the following small parties and political movements:

Associação Operária Camponesa—AOC (*Factory and Country Workers' Association*).

Frente Eleitoral de Comunistas Marxistas-Leninistas—FEC(ml) (*Electoral Front of Marxist-Leninist Communists*).

Frente Socialista Popular—FSP (*People's Socialist Front*): Leader MANUEL SERRA.

Liga Comunista Internacionalista—LCI (*International Communist League*).

Movimento Democrático Português—MDP/CDE (*Portuguese Democratic Movement*): Rua Artilharia Um 105, Lisbon; f. 1969; Leader JOSÉ MANUEL TENGARRINHA.

Movimento de Esquerda Socialista—MES (*Movement of the Socialist Left*).

Movimento Independente da Reconstrução Nacional—MIRN (*Independent Movement for National Reconstruction*): right-wing; Leader Gen. KAULZA DE ARRIAGA.

Movimento Social Democrata—MSD (*Social Democratic Movement*).

Movimento de Unidade Popular—MUP (*Popular Unity Movement*): supports Maj. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho; left-wing.

Partido da Aliança Portuguesa (*Portuguese Alliance*): right-wing.

Partido Comunista de Portugal Marxista-Leninista—PCP-ML (*Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Portugal*).

Partido Comunista dos Trabalhadores Portugueses—PCTP/MRPP (*Portuguese Workers' Communist Party*): Av. Álvares Cabral 19, Lisbon 1; f. 1976 from former Movimento Reorganizativo do Partido do Proletariado; Marxist-Leninist-Maoist; Sec.-Gen. ARNALDO MATOS; publ. *Luta Popular* (weekly).

PORTUGAL

Partido da Democracia Cristã—PDC (*Christian Democracy Party*): Sec.-Gen. SILVA RESENDE.

Partido Popular Monárquico—PPM (*People's Monarchic Party*): Rua do Alecrim 72-2° A, Lisbon.

Political Parties, Diplomatic Representation

Partido Revolucionário do Proletariado—Brigadas Revolucionárias—PRP-BR (*Revolutionary Proletarian Party—Revolutionary Brigades*): Leader ISABEL DO CARMO.
Partido Revolucionário dos Trabalhadores—PRT (*Workers' Revolutionary Party*).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO PORTUGAL

(In Lisbon unless otherwise stated).

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Av. João Crisóstomo 8 r/c Esq. (E); *Ambassador:* Prof. AMÉRICO GHIOLDI.

Australia: Av. da Liberdade 244-4° (E); *Ambassador:* FRANK BELL COOPER.

Austria: Rua das Amoreiras 70-3° (E); *Ambassador:* HEINZ WEINBERGER.

Belgium: Praça Marquês de Pombal 14-6° (E); *Ambassador:* MAX WÉRY.

Bolivia: Av. Gomes Pereira 74 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* CLÉLIA PÉREZ-LUNA.

Brazil: Praça Marquês de Pombal 1-4° (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. CARLOS ALBERTO DA FONTOURA.

Bulgaria: Rua dos Açores 84-9° Esq. (E); *Ambassador:* NENKO DRAGANOV-TCHENDOV.

Canada: Rua Rosa Araújo 2-6° (E); *Ambassador:* ROGER DUHAMEL.

Cape Verde: Av. do Restelo 33-33A Dt. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CASEIRO FORTES.

Chile: Av. Miguel Bombarda 5-1° (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. JOAQUÍN GARCIA SUÁREZ.

Colombia: Praça José Fontana 10-5° Dt. (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. HERNANDO CURREA CUBIDES.

Costa Rica: Rua de São Félix 37-2° Esq. (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO ESPÁ Y CUENCA-BENNET.

Cuba: Rua Pero da Covilhã 14 (Restelo) (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO ASTRAY RODRÍGUEZ.

Cyprus: Paris, France (E).

Czechoslovakia: Rua Pinheiro Chagas 6 (E); *Ambassador:* MILOSLAV HRUZA.

Denmark: Rua Castilho 14-3° (E); *Ambassador:* ADAM TOBIAS TSCHERNING.

Dominican Republic: London, England (E).

Ecuador: Av. do Restelo 18 (E); *Ambassador:* RODRIGO VALDEZ BAQUERO.

Egypt: Rua das Amoreiras 80-4° Dt. (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. SAAD MOHAMED EL HUSSEINI EL-SHAZLY.

El Salvador: Paris, France (E).

Finland: Rua Viriato 25-2° Esq. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* PERKA J. KORVENHEIMO (Ambassador resident in Berne, Switzerland).

France: Rua dos Santos-o-Velho 5 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN-PAUL ANGLÈS.

German Democratic Republic: Rua Barão de Sabrosa 213 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ERICH BUTZKE.

Germany, Federal Republic: Campo Mártires da Pátria 38 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRITZ CASPARI.

Greece: Rua D. Francisco de Almeida 18 (E); *Ambassador:* MICHEL MAUZAS.

Guinea-Bissau: Av. Praia da Vitória 41-2° (E); *Ambassador:* JÚLIO SEMEDO.

Hungary: Calçada de Santo Amaro 85 (E); *Ambassador:* FERENC CSABA.

Iceland: London, England (E).

India: Rua das Amoreiras 72D-6° (E); *Ambassador:* P. K. GUHA.

Iran: Paris, France (E).

Ireland: Rua de São Bernardo 9-1° Dt. (E); *Ambassador:* KEVIN RUSH.

Israel: Av. Poeta Mistral 6-3° (E); *Ambassador:* EPHRAIM ELДАР.

Italy: Largo Conde de Pombeiro 6 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERLUIGI ALVERA.

Japan: Av. Fontes Pereira de Melo 14-13° (E); *Ambassador:* NOBUO OKUCHI.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).

Korea, Republic: Edifício Aviz 17° D, Bloco 3, Rua Latino Coelho 1 (E); *Ambassador:* HO GUN YOON.

Libya: Rua das Amoreiras 72E-11° (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* (vacant).

Malaysia: Paris, France (E).

Malta: Rua Silva de Carvalho 230-2° (E); *Ambassador:* Count HANS ULRICH SCHAFFGOTSCH.

Mexico: Praça do Areeiro 8-3° Esq. (E); *Ambassador:* JOAQUÍN BERNAL.

Morocco: Av. João Crisóstomo 66-2° (E); *Ambassador:* TAIEB BOUAZZA.

Netherlands: Rua do Sacramento à Lapa 4-1° (E); *Ambassador:* ARNOUT DE WAAL.

Nicaragua: Rua Castilho 75-r/c Esq. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. DANILO SANSÓN ROMÁN.

Nigeria: Av. Frei Miguel Contreiras 54A-10° (E); *Ambassador:* IGNATIUS DURLONG.

Norway: Rua das Amoreiras 80-3° Esq. (E); *Ambassador:* BREDO STABELL.

Pakistan: Rua Pero de Alenquer 12 (Restelo) (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Panama: Alameda de D. Afonso Henriques 39-7° Dt. (L); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* GUSTAVO GARCÍA DE PAREDES.

Peru: Av. da República 56-3° Dt. (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE DEL CAMPO VIDAL.

Poland: Av. das Descobertas 2 (E); *Ambassador:* WOJCIECH CHABASINSKI.

Romania: Rua João Caetano 5 (E); *Ambassador:* MARIN IILESCU.

São Tomé and Príncipe: Hotel Altis, Rua Castilho (E); *Ambassador:* MÁRIO DO NASCIMENTO DE GRAÇA AMORIM.

PORTUGAL

Senegal: Av. 5 de Outubro 10-2° D (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES DELGADO.
South Africa: Av. Luís Bivar 10 (E); *Ambassador:* J. R. MONTGOMERY.
Spain: Rua Conde Redondo 98-2° (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO RODRÍGUEZ-PORRERO Y DE CHAVARRI.
Sweden: Rua da Imprensa 1-4° Esq. (à Estrela) (E); *Ambassador:* HERMAN KLING.
Switzerland: Trav. do Patrocínio 1 (E); *Ambassador:* GIOVANNI BUCHER.
Thailand: Paris, France (E).
Turkey: Av. das Descobertas, Lote 884 (E); *Ambassador:* General FUAT DÖĞÜ.
U.S.S.R.: Av. Júlio Dínis 9 (E); *Ambassador:* ARNOLD IVANOVICH KALININ.
United Kingdom: Rua de S. Domingos à Lapa 37 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN WILSON.

Portugal also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Burundi, the Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia and Viet-Nam.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

U.S.A.: Av. Duque de Loulé 39 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANK CARLUCCI.
Uruguay: Rua Sampaio e Pina 16-2° (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO MÁRIO UBILLOS.
Vatican City: Av. Luís Bivar 18 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. GIUSEPPE MARIA SENSI.
Venezuela: Av. Duque de Loulé 47-4° (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALFREDO BALDÓ CASANOVA.
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: London, England (E).
Yugoslavia: Av. das Descobertas 12 (E); *Ambassador:* MILAN STOJAKOVIC.
Zaire: Av. 5 de Outubro 10-5° D (E); *Ambassador:* MATUNGULU N'KOUMAN TAVUN.
Zambia: Av. da República 9 (E); *Ambassador:* G. CHIPAMPATA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The State is represented in the courts by the Public Prosecution, whose highest organ is the Procuradoria-Geral da República (Attorney General's Office).

Procurador-Geral: EDUARDO AUGUSTO DE ARALA CHAVES.

The principle of *habeas corpus* is recognized and persons illegally detained may appeal to the Supreme Court.

Judges are appointed for life and are irremovable. Conditions of appointment, service, dismissal, pension and transfer are governed by law. They may take no other office of profit under the Government, except service on permanent or temporary commissions. The Conselho Superior da Magistratura controls their appointment, transfer and promotion and the exercise of disciplinary action.

The jury system was reintroduced in 1976 although it operates only at the request of the prosecutor or defendant.

The Supreme Court: Praça do Comércio, Lisbon; it is the highest organ of the judicial system and has jurisdiction over Metropolitan Portugal and Macao; it consists of a president and 22 judges; Pres. JOSÉ JOAQUIM ALMEIDA BORGES.

Courts of Second Instance (or Courts of Appeal): there are four courts of appeal; that in Lisbon consists of a president and 26 magistrates and also has jurisdiction over Macao; in Oporto, of a president and 20 magistrates; in Coimbra, of a president and 12 magistrates; and in Évora, of a president and 9 magistrates.

Courts of First Instance: there is one court for every judicial district or *comarca*, including one in Macao.

Special Courts: these have exclusive jurisdiction in certain matters, i.e. military courts for military crimes, a Court of Audit to judge the public accounts and administrative and revenue courts.

RELIGION

The dominant religion is Roman Catholicism. There is freedom of worship, and some Protestant Churches have been established.

In 1976 there were 8,485,775 Roman Catholics in Portugal.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Metropolitan See:

Lisbon . . . Most Rev. ANTÓNIO RIBEIRO, Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon.

Suffragan Sees:

Guarda . . . Rt. Rev.: POLICARPO DA COSTA VAZ.
 Leiria . . . ALBERTO COSME DO AMARAL.
 Portalegre, Castelo Branco AGOSTINHO LOPES DE MOURA.
 Santarém . . . ANTÓNIO FRANCISCO MARQUES, O.F.M.
 Setúbal . . . MANUEL DA SILVA MARTINS.
 Angra, Azores . . . MANUEL AFONSO DE CARVALHO.
 Funchal, Madeira FRANCISCO ANTUNES SANTANA.

Metropolitan See:

Braga . . . Most Rev. FRANCISCO MARIA DA SILVA.

Suffragan Sees:

Aveiro . . . Rt. Rev.: MANUEL D'ALMEIDA TRINDADE
 Bragança e Miranda . . . MANUEL DE JESUS PEREIRA.
 Coimbra . . . JOÃO ALVES.
 Lamego . . . ANTÓNIO DE CASTRO XAVIER MONTEIRO.
 Oporto . . . ANTÓNIO FERREIRA GOMES.
 Vila-Real . . . ANTÓNIO CARDOSO CUNHA.
 Viseu . . . JOSÉ PEDRO DA SILVA.

Metropolitan See:

Évora . . . Most Rev. DAVID DE SOUSA, O.F.M.

Suffragan Sees:

Beja . . . MANUEL DOS SANTOS ROCHA.
 Faro . . . ERNESTO GONÇALVES DA COSTA.

THE PRESS

After the *coup d'état* of April 1974 censorship of the press was abolished. Under the 1976 Constitution the freedom of the press is guaranteed in so far as it affects: freedom of expression and creation by journalists and writers; intervention by journalists of those organs of the mass media which do not belong to the State or to political parties; the right to found newspapers and other publications; permission for periodical publications to become the property of non-profit-making collective organizations, of societies formed by journalists' groups or publishing companies and of Portuguese citizens; and the independence of the press.

The Lisbon newspapers *A Capital*, *Diário de Lisboa*, *Diário de Notícias*, *Diário Popular*, *Jornal de Comércio* (which ceased publication in 1976) and *O Século* (ceased publication in February 1977) were owned by various banking and financial groups which were nationalized in 1974 and 1975 and have since themselves become state-owned.

Oporto is the principal press centre in northern Portugal. Two of its principal morning dailies, *O Comércio do Porto* and *Jornal de Notícias*, are now partly government-owned since the nationalization of the majority of their issued share capital, and the Government has proposed their merger.

Decree-law No. 639/76 of July 29th, 1976, nationalized the following newspaper publishing groups: *Sociedade Nacional de Tipografia*, *Sociedade Industrial de Imprensa*, *Sociedade Gráfica de A Capital* and *Empresa Nacional de Publicidade*. The following state-owned groups were established: *EPNC—Empresa Pública dos Jornais Notícias e Capital* and *EPSP—Empresa Pública dos Jornais O Século e Diário Popular*.

Circulations have recently been falling and many newspapers, particularly in the State-owned sector, have been making heavy losses. In September 1977 the Government announced that it could no longer subsidize unprofitable publications, which must adopt Government guidelines to improve their economic viability or risk bankruptcy.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

LISBON

- A Capital:** Rua Joaquim António Aguiar 66; f. 1968; evening; Dir. Dr. FRANCISCO SOUSA TAVARES; circ. 36,715.
- O Dia:** Rua Vítor Cordon 27; f. 1975; morning; Dir. ALÇADA BATISTA ANTÓNIO; circ. 42,600.
- O Diário:** Rua João de Deus 24, Venda Nova, Amadora; f. 1976; morning; Dir. Dr. MIGUEL URBANE TAVARES RODRIGUES; circ. 49,585.
- Diário da Assembleia da República:** Imprensa Nacional, Casa da Moeda, Rua D. Francisco Manuel de Melo 5; replaces *Diário da Assembleia Constituinte*.
- Diário de Lisboa:** Rua Luz Soriano 44; f. 1921; evening; Dir. Dr. ANTÓNIO RUELA RAMOS; circ. 44,200.
- Diário de Notícias:** Avenida da Liberdade 266, Lisbon 2; f. 1864; morning; Dir. JOÃO GOMES; circ. 88,105.
- Diário Popular:** Rua Luz Soriano 67, Lisbon 2; f. 1942; evening; Dir. Dr. JACINTO BATISTA; circ. 66,721.
- Diário da República:** Imprensa Nacional, Casa da Moeda, Rua D. Francisco Manuel de Melo 5; f. 1820; morning; official government gazette.
- Jornal Novo:** Rua de Santa Catarina 2; f. 1975; evening; Dir. Dr. DANIEL PROENÇA DE CARVALHO; circ. 37,124.

A Luta: Rua do Loreto 43, 1º, f. 1975; evening; Dir. Dr. RAÚL REGO; circ. 29,017.

BRAGA

Correio do Minho: morning; Dir. SAMUEL CUNHA; circ. 1,080.

Diário do Minho: Rua de Santa Margarida 4; f. 1918; morning; Dir. Padre DOMINGOS DA SILVA ARAÚJO; circ. 2,692.

COÍMبرا

Diário de Coimbra: Rua da Sofia 179; f. 1930; Dir. Eng. ADRIANO MÁRIO DA CUNHA LUCAS; circ. 4,215.

ÉVORA

Diário do Sul: Travessa de Santo André, Apdo. 37; Dir. MANUEL MADEIRA PIÇARRA; circ. 3,100.

Notícias d'Évora: Rua do Raimundo 41-43; f. 1900; morning; Dir. and Editor JOAQUIM DOS SANTOS REIS; circ. 1,825.

O PORTO

O Comércio do Porto: Avenida dos Aliados 107; f. 1854; morning; Dir. JOSÉ ANTÓNIO SILVA TAVARES; circ. 59,258.

Jornal de Notícias: Rua Gonçalo Cristóvão 195; f. 1889; morning; Dir. MANUEL VAZ PACHECO DE MIRANDA; circ. 81,740.

O Primeiro de Janeiro: Rua de Santa Catarina 326; f. 1868; independent; morning; Dir. Dr. ALBERTO UVA; circ. 48,426.

SANTARÉM

Diário do Ribatejo: Rua António A. Antunes 35-1º; Dir. FERNANDO DUARTE.

MADEIRA

(Funchal)

Diário de Notícias: Rua da Alfândega 8; f. 1876; morning; independent; Dir. a.i. SILVÍO L. F. SILVA; circ. 6,201.

Jornal da Madeira: Rua do Seminário 22; f. 1927; Catholic; Dir. ALBERTO JOÃO JARDIM; circ. 8,000.

THE AZORES

(Angra de Heroísmo)

Diário Insular: Rua das Minhas Terras 17-21; f. 1946; sections on literature, sport, theatre, cinema, politics, touring and public administration; women's section; Dir. a.i. ANTÓNIO MARIA MENDES; circ. 2,000.

A União: Rua Padre António Cordeiro 9-17; f. 1893; Dir. JOSÉ MACHADO LOURENÇO; Editor ANTÓNIO M. S. ROCHA; circ. 1,500.

(Horta)

Correio da Horta: Rua Comendador Ernesto Rebelo 5; evening; Dir. FERNANDO M. FARIA RIBEIRO; circ. 980.

O Telégrafo: Rua Conselheiro Medeiros 30; f. 1893; morning; Dir. JOSÉ ROGÉRIO DA SILVA GONÇALVES; circ. 1,660.

(Ponta Delgada)

Açores: Dir. GUSTAVO MANUEL MOURA; circ. 3,376.

Correio dos Açores: Rua da Misericórdia 42; f. 1920; Dir. HUMBERTO DUARTE RAPOSO; circ. 2,260.

Diário dos Açores: Rua de "Diário dos Açores" 11; f. 1870; Dir. and Editor CARLOS DA SILVA CARREIRO; circ. 2,450.

PRINCIPAL MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS

There are more than 1,300 periodicals published in Portugal, of which more than half are published in Lisbon. Among the more widely known in Lisbon are:

A.C.P.: Avda. Barbosa du Bocage 23, 2º E.; f. 1908; motoring; Propr. Automóvel Club de Portugal; every two months; Dir. FRANCISCO PINTO BALSEMÃO; Editor MARIA MANUELA MARTINS; circ. 80,000.

Anglo-Portuguese News: Avenida de São Pedro 25, Monte Estoril; f. 1937; fortnightly; English language; Publ. and Editor SUSAN LOWNDES MARQUES, O.B.E.

Aqui: Rua Félix Correia, Lote 8; weekly; Dir. MÁRIO HENRIQUE BAPTISTA LEIRIA.

Arte e Decoração: Rua Saraiva de Carvalho 207; monthly; Dir. VITORIANO ANTÓNIO MARIA ROSA.

Autores: Av. Duque de Loulé 31; bulletin of the Play-writers and Theatrical Composers Society; monthly; Dir. BERNARDO SANTARENO.

Avante: Av. António Serpa 26, 2º Esq.; weekly; organ of the Communist Party; Dir. A. DIAS LOURENÇO DA SILVA.

A Bola: Travessa da Queimada 23; f. 1945; sport; three times a week; Propr. Soc. Vicia Desportiva Lda.; Dir. CARLOS MIRANDA; Editor VÍTOR SANTOS; circ. 106,000.

Brotéria (Revista de Cultura): Rua Maestro António Tabora 14, Caixa Postal 2364; f. 1902; review of culture; monthly; Dir. MANUEL ANTUNES.

Brotéria (Ciências Naturais): Rua Maestro António Tabora 14, Caixa Postal 2364; f. 1902; natural sciences; quarterly; Dir. LUIS J. ARCHER.

Crónica Feminina: Rua Saraiva de Carvalho 207; women's magazine; weekly; Dir. MARIA H. DE ALMEIDA DIAS DOS SANTOS VERDE.

Democracia 76: Largo do Caldas 5; fortnightly; organ of the Centre Democratic Party; Dir. Dr. VÍTOR SÁ MACHADO.

Ela/Donas de Casa: Rua Luciano Cordeiro 89-2º; fortnightly; Dir. MARIA JOÃO AGUIAR; circ. 40,000.

Eva: Largo Trindade Coelho 9; fashion; quarterly.

Expresso: Rua Duque de Palmela 37, 2º; current affairs; weekly; Dir. FRANCISCO JOSÉ PEREIRA PINTO BALSEMÃO; circ. 90,000.

O Jornal: Av. da Liberdade 232-r/c Dto.; weekly; Dir. JOAQUIM LETRIA.

Jornal Português de Economia e Finanças: Avda. Duque de Loulé 47, 4º D.; economic and financial; fortnightly; Dir. AFONSO COSTA VALDEZ TOMAZ DOS SANTOS.

Liberdade: Rua João Pereira da Rosa 20, A; current affairs; weekly; Dir. LUIS AROUCA; circ. 50,000.

Luta Popular: Av. Pedro Álvares Cabral 19; organ of the PCTP/MRPP; weekly; Dir. FERNANDO ROSAS.

Motor: Rua Castilho 201, 5º Dto.; f. 1963; motoring; weekly; Dir. MANUEL SILVA PEREIRA; circ. 12,000.

Mundo Desportivo: Av. da Liberdade 266; sport; three times a week; Dir. MÁRIO JOAQUIM MARVÃO GORDILHO ZANBUJAL.

Opção: Rua Artur Paiva 38; weekly; Dir. ARTUR PORTELA FILHO.

O Pals: Rua Palmira 5-A; weekly; Dirs. JOSÉ BALDOMERO PINTO VACEONDEUS, VERA LAGOA.

Plateia: Rua Saraiva de Carvalho 207-Porta P; cinema and show business; fortnightly; Dir. JOÃO EMÍLIO BAPTISTA ROSA.

Portugal Socialista: Largo do Rato 2; f. 1967; organ of the Socialist Party; weekly; Dir. JOSÉ RIBEIRO DOS SANTOS; circ. 25,000.

Povo Livre: Av. Duque de Loulé 12, 2º; weekly; organ of the PPD/PSD; Dir. RUI MACHETE.

Record: Rua Luz Soriano 67; sport; three times a week; Dir. JOSÉ MONTEIRO POÇAS.

O Retornado: Rua Conde de Redondo 76-5º Dto.; weekly; Dir. ARTUR MANUEL DE JESUS LINHA.

Os Ridículos: Rua Conde de Redondo 12, 2º; humour and social criticism; weekly; Dir. HUMBERTO JACINTO DA SILVA NOBRE.

Seara Nova: Rua Bernardo Lima 23, 1º Esq., Lisbon 1; f. 1921; politics, sociology; monthly; Dir. MANUEL GUSMÃO.

Tele Semana: Rua Gomes Freire 183-3º Dto.; television; weekly; Dir. LUÍS FILIPE DE BRITO MONTEIRO; circ. 35,000.

Tempo: Rua Ruben A. Leitão 4, 1º; f. 1974; independent; weekly; Propr. Imprensa Nova-Imprensa Nova, SARL; Dir. NUNO ROCHA; circ. 110,000.

O Tempo e o Modo: Rua Francisco Sanches 8 r/c Dto.; f. 1963; politics, sociology; monthly; Dir. JOSÉ GUERREIRO JORGE; circ. 7,000.

Vária 8: Rua Almirante Barroso 11-2º; weekly; Dir. JOSÉ PINHEIRO DA SILVA.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agência Noticiosa Oficial Portuguesa (ANOP): Praça Marquês de Pombal 14-7º; Dir. Dr. LANDERSET CARDOSO.

Agência Europeia de Imprensa, Lda. (AEI): Rua Sampaio e Pina 7, 1º Frente; Dir. ANTÓNIO EUGÉNIO ARAÚJO MONTEIRO.

Agência de Representações Dias da Silva, Lda. (ADS): Av. Almirante Reis 82-6º; Dir. CARLOS CALDERON DIAS DA SILVA.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Rua Rosa Araújo 34, 3º, Lisbon; Dir. MICHEL TRICHET.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): Rua Latino Coelho 1, Edifício Avis, Bloco A 1, 11 Andar Dto., Lisbon; Dir. FOLKER FÖRSTERLING.

API (Brazil): Av. Visconde Valmor 57, 2º D., Lisbon; Bureau Chief MARIA DO CARMO MONTEIRO DE BARROS.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Praça da Alegria 58, 3º, Lisbon 2; Dir. ANDREW TORCHIA.

Agencia EFE (Spain): Largo da Rosa 7, Lisbon 1; Dir. MANUEL CABRERA SANTONJA.

Novosti (U.S.S.R.): Praça Andrade Caminha 3; Dir. ALGUMENTAS YOURGUIS TCHECUOLIS.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): Av. da República 51-2º; Dir. RAFAEL JAVIER RODRIGUEZ ROGUE.

Reuters Portuguesa Lda. (U.K.): Praça da Alegria 58, Lisbon; Dir. MALCOLM BAIN.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Praça da Alegria 58, 4º G, Lisbon 2; Dir. DAVID DUAN PEARCE.

The following news agencies have press correspondents in Lisbon: Agencia Ecuatoriana de Prensa (Ecuador), Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (Italy), Československa tisková kancelář (Czechoslovakia), Deutsche Presse-Agentur (Federal Republic of Germany), and Tass (U.S.S.R.).

PORTUGAL

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Associação da Imprensa Diária: Rua de Artilharia Um 69-2º, Lisbon 1; f. 1936; 25 mems.; Pres. Dr. ANTÓNIO RUELLA RAMOS; Sec. Col. CELSO DE MAGALHÃES.

The Press, Publishers

Associação da Imprensa Não-Diária: Rua Gomes Freire 183-4º Esq., Lisbon 1; f. 1960; Pres. FRANCISCO PINTO BALSEMÃO.

PUBLISHERS

In 1976, 5,668 titles were published.

LISBON

- Argo Editora:** Rua do Ferragial 31, 2º; scientific.
- Assírio & Alvim:** Rua Passos Manuel 67; sociology and politics.
- Ática S.A.R.L.:** Rua Alexandre Herculano 17; poetry, theatre.
- C.L.B.—Centro do Livro Brasileiro, Lda.:** Rua Almirante Barroso 13, 1º.
- Diabril Editora:** Rua de Infantaria 16, 37-A; poetry, fiction and politics.
- Edições Cosmos:** Rua da Emenda 111, 2º; f. 1938; paperback classics; new collections of history, human sciences and sociology; Dir. M. RODRIGUES DE OLIVEIRA.
- Edições 70, Lda.:** Avda. Duque de Ávila 69-r/c Esq.; f. 1970; fiction, psychology, anthropology, political sciences, general human sciences; Dir. JOAQUIM SOARES DA COSTA.
- Editora Arcádia S.A.R.L.:** Campo de Santa Clara 106; f. 1957; fiction, art, science, history, sociology, religion.
- Editora Meridiano, Lda.:** Rua da Misericórdia 67, 1º.
- Editora Ulisseia, Lda.:** Av. Visconde de Valmor 47, 1º Dto.; classical literature and translations; Dir. F. GUEDES.
- Editores Associados:** Apartado 37, Amadora; general.
- Editorial Avante, Lda.:** Avda. Santos Dumond 57-2º; politics; Dir. VÍTOR MATEUS BRANCO.
- Editorial Confluência:** Rua Fernandes Tomás 13; f. 1945; Dir. MARIA MASCARENHAS; publs. dictionaries, *Morais* (12 vols.), *Ethimological* (3 vols.), and *Trilingue* in Portuguese, French and English (3 vols.).
- Editorial Enciclopédia, Lda.:** Rua António Maria Cardoso 33-35; f. 1934; art and technical books.
- Editorial Estampa, Lda.:** Rua da Escola do Exército 9 r/c; politics, sociology, economics; Dir. ANTÓNIO CARLOS MANSO PINHEIRO.
- Editorial Estúdios Cor, S.A.R.L.:** Rua João Pereira da Rosa 20A; f. 1949; fiction, science, classical, modern and contemporary literature, arts.
- Editorial Futura:** Av. 5 de Outubro 317, 1º; general.
- Editorial Inquérito, Lda.:** Trav. da Queimada 23, 1º.
- Editorial Logos:** Campo Mártires da Pátria 43.
- Editorial "Minerva":** Rua Luz Soriano 31-33, 1º; f. 1927; fiction.
- Editorial Presença, Lda.:** Avda. João XXI, 56-1º; children's books, politics, fiction; Dir. FRANCISCO ESPADINHA.
- Electroliber, Lda.:** Rua Prof. Reinaldo dos Santos, Lote 1488; Dir. G. W. DE VASCONCELOS.
- Empresa Literária Fluminense, Lda.:** Rua S. João Nepomuceno 81; textbooks; Dir. J. DIAS DE SOUSA.

- Empresa Pública dos Jornais Notícias e Capital:** Av. da Liberdade 266; general; Dir. FRANCISCO FARRUSCO.
- Empresa de Publicidade "Seara Nova":** Rua Bernardo Lima 23; f. 1921; politics, sociology and review, *Seara Nova*; Dir. JOSÉ GARIBALDI.
- Guimarães & Ca.:** Rua da Misericórdia 68-70.
- Iniciativas Editoriais:** Avda. Rio de Janeiro 6.
- Livraria Bertrand S.A.R.L.:** Rua Garrett 73-75; general.
- Livraria Civilização:** Avda. Almirante Reis 102-r/c.
- Livraria Clássica Editora:** Praça dos Restauradores 17; fiction and agronomics; Dir. JOSÉ TEIXEIRA.
- Livraria Sá da Costa Editora:** Praça Luís de Camões 22, 4º; literary; Dir. JOÃO SÁ DA COSTA.
- Livros do Brasil, S.A.R.L.:** Rua dos Caetanos 22; f. 1944; literature, history, politics, pedagogy and science; Dir. ANTÓNIO DE SOUZA-PINTO.
- Livros Horizonte, Lda.:** Rua das Chagas 17, 1º; f. 1953; art, pedagogy; Chair. ROGÉRIO MENDES DE MOURA.
- Moraes Editores, S.A.R.L.:** Rua do Século, 34-2º; politics, sociology, theology, Portuguese literature, law, psychology, pedagogy, human sciences; Commercial Man. CARLOS MENDONÇA; Literary Dir. NELSON DE MATOS.
- Parceria A. M. Pereira, Lda.:** Rua Augusta 52; fiction, economics and politics.
- Portugália Editora, Lda.:** Av. da Liberdade 13, 3º; f. 1942; general literature; translations.
- Prelo Editora, Lda.:** Alameda Santo António dos Capuchos 6-B.
- Publicações Alfa, S.A.R.L.:** Avda. António Augusto de Aguiar 150-5º Esq.
- Publicações Europa-América, Lda.:** Mem Martins; f. 1945; Dir. FRANCISCO LYON DE CASTRO; fiction, technical, reference, textbooks.
- Publicações Dom Quixote:** Rua Luciano Cordeiro 119; f. 1965; politics, didactics and sociology; Dir. SNU ABECASSIS.
- João Romano Torres & Ca., Lda.:** Largo de S. Mamede 3-A; fiction.
- Sociedade Nacional de Tipografia S.A.R.L.:** Rua do Século 41-63, Lisbon 2; general.
- União Gráfica, S.A.R.L.:** Rua de Santa Marta 48; f. 1923; philosophy and religion.
- Verbo S.A.R.L.:** Rua Carlos Testa 1; f. 1959; history, general science, textbooks, education and children's books; Dir. FERNANDO GUEDES.

OPORTO

- Brasília Editora:** Rua José Falcão 173, P.O.B. 220; general; Dir. J. CARVALHO BRANCO.
- Companhia Portuguesa Editora, Lda.:** Rua da Cedofeita 630; f. 1913; school textbooks, art, science.
- Edições Asa:** Rua dos Mártires da Liberdade 77; didactics.

PORTUGAL

Editora A Educação Nacional, Lda.: Rua do Almada 125; school textbooks and review, *Educação Nacional*; Dir. ADOLFO MACHADO.

Editorial Argus, Lda.: Rua Alexandre Braga 48; Dir. ROGÉRIO FERREIRA.

Editorial Domingos Barreira: Ava. da Boavista 28.

Editorial Inova, S.A.R.L.: Rua do Paraíso 281; fiction, poetry, politics; Dir. JOSÉ DOMINGO CRUZ DOS SANTOS.

Lello e CIA: Rua Conde de Vizela 12; educational; Dir. J. PINTO MESQUITA LELLO.

Lello & Irmão, Lda.: Rua das Carmelitas 144; fiction, poetry, history and children's books; Dir. LYA LELLO.

Livraria Editora Figueirinhas, Lda.: Praça da Liberdade 66; f. 1898; Dir. MÁRIO RENATO FIGUEIRINHAS; literature, school textbooks.

Porto Editora, Lda.: Rua da Restauração 365; f. 1944; Dir.

Publishers, Radio and Television

VASCO TEIXEIRA; general literature, school books, dictionaries.

COÍMBRA

Arménio Amado, Editor, Sucessor: Ceira-Coimbra; f. 1931; Dir. SIMÕES PEREIRA; philosophy, history, law, education, social sciences, cybernetics, linguistics.

Atlântida Editora, S.A.R.L.: Rua Ferreira Borges 103-111; law, didactics; Dir. AFONSO QUEIRÓ.

Coimbra Editora, Lda.: Rua Ferreira Borges 77; law, didactics; Dir. LEONIS DE ANDRADE.

Livraria Almedina, Lda.: Arco do Almedina 15; law, didactics and fiction; Dir. JOAQUIM MACHADO.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Associação Portuguesa dos Editores e Livrários: Largo do Andaluz 16, 1º Esq., Lisbon 1; f. 1939; Pres. FRANCISCO LYONAR CASTRO.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Decree-law No. 674-C/75 of December 1975 nationalized Rádio Clube Português, S.A.R.L., EAL—Emissores Associados de Lisboa, Lda., J. Ferreira & Ca., Lda., Sociedade Portuguesa de Radiodifusão, Lda., Alfabetar—Rádio e Publicidade, S.A.R.L., Clube Radiofónico de Portugal, Rádio Graça, Rádio Peninsular and Rádio Voz de Lisboa. All these companies merged with Emissora Nacional to form RDP—Radiodifusão Portuguesa, E.P., the new national broadcasting company.

RDP—Radiodifusão Portuguesa, E.P.: Avda. Eng. Duarte Pacheco 5, Lisbon; f. 1975; Pres. of Admin. Cttee. Major JOÃO DE FIGUEIREDO; Tech. Dir. Eng. VITO DE OLIVEIRA; Staff Man. (vacant); Admin. Dir. Dr. A. CRUZ VILARIÇA; Programme Dir. FRANCISCO IGREJAS CAEIRO.

Programmes: *Home Services:* Network I broadcasts from 00.00 to 24.00 daily on medium-wave and FM and from 07.00 to 24.00 on short-wave to the Azores, Network II broadcasts from 07.00 to 24.00 daily on medium-wave and FM; Network III broadcasts from 05.00 to 01.00 on medium-wave and Network IV broadcasts from 07.00 to 01.00 on FM.

International Service: Programmes in Portuguese to Europe, Timor, Macao, India and the Middle East, Africa, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, Brazil, Venezuela and the U.S.A. and Canada. Programmes in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish to Europe; in English to India, the Middle East, Africa, the U.S.A. and Canada; in French to India, the Middle East and Africa; in Spanish to South America and in Konkani to India and the Middle East.

Emissores Regionais: Delegações da RDP (Regional Stations):

Northern Zone: Rua Cândido dos Reis 74-1º, Oporto.

Central Zone: Rua Dr. José Alberto dos Reis (Celas), Coimbra.

Central Zone II: Av. Duarte Pacheco 5, Lisbon 1.

Southern Zone: Faro.

Emissor Regional do Arquipélago da Madeira: Rua dos Netos 27, Funchal, Madeira; Admin. MANUEL JOSÉ CAMACHO CORREIA; one medium-wave transmitter on 1,331 kHz and one FM transmitter on 94.1 MHz.

Emissor Regional dos Açores: Avda. Gaspar Frutuoso, Ponta Delgada, São Miguel, Azores; Dir. RAFAEL HENRIQUE FERREIRA COTA.

PRIVATE BROADCASTING

Rádio Renascença: Rua Capelo 5-2º Esq., Lisbon 2; f. 1938; Roman Catholic station; Pres. CÔNEGO ANTÔNIO GONÇALVES PEDRO; two medium-wave and 17 FM transmitters; broadcasts from 06.00 to 02.00.

Rádio Altitude: Sanatório Sousa Martins, Rua Batalha Reis, Guarda.

Rádio Polo Norte: Caramulo.

Clube Asas do Atlântico: Aeroporto de Santa Maria, Santa Maria, Azores; f. 1946; Pres. OSCAR MONTEIRO DE MEDEIROS ARRUDA; one medium-wave transmitter on 191 metres.

Rádio Clube de Angra: Apartado 12, Angra do Heroísmo, Terceira, Azores; f. 1947; Tech. Dir. J. E. S. L. FERNANDES; one medium-wave transmitter on 251.2 metres.

Estação Rádio da Madeira: Caixa Postal 450, Pico dos Barcelos, Funchal, Madeira; f. 1948; Dir. MARIA TERESA PORTELA RIBEIRO; one transmitter on 202 metres, 1,484 kHz; broadcasts daily from 08.00 to 10.30 and 12.00 to 23.30, Sundays from 08.00 to 23.30; broadcasts occasionally in Danish, English and German.

Posto Emissor de Radiodifusão do Funchal: Rua Ponte de S. Lázaro 3, Funchal, Madeira; Dir. Dr. W. E. CLODE; one medium-wave transmitter on 196.2 metres and one FM transmitter on 91.9 megacycles.

Other radio stations in operation include:

Base Aérea No. 4 da Defesa Nacional (military), *Força Aérea Americana* (American Air Force) operating from the Azores, *IFA Portuguesa de Radiodifusão, S.A.R.L.* which is a short-wave station under the auspices of Radio Trans Europa and which operates closely with the German broadcasting station Deutsche Welle and *RARET—Sociedade Anónima de Rádio Retransmissão, S.A.R.L.* which is a short-wave station and also a subsidiary of Radio Free Europe.

TELEVISION

Radiotelevisão Portuguesa—RTP: Rua de São Domingos 4 Lapa 26, Lisbon 3; f. 1956; nationalized in 1975; Pres. of Admin. Cttee. EDMUNDO PEDRO; Studios in Lisbon and Oporto.

PORTUGAL

The television broadcasting network serves 90 per cent of the population of Portugal on Programme I (VHF) and 60 per cent on Programme II (UHF). Daily programmes for 5 hours began in Madeira and the Azores in 1972.

Programme I broadcasts from 13.00 to 23.30 Monday to Saturday, and from 11.45 to 23.30 on Sundays.

Programme II broadcasts from 19.45 to 23.30 daily.

Radio and Television, Finance

There are transmitters in Lisbon, Oporto, Coimbra, Lousã, Montejunto, Mendro, Muro, Madeira and the Azores and there are 39 retransmitters.

In December 1975 there were 1,495,503 radio receivers and in December 1976 there were 909,054 television receivers.

FINANCE

(Amounts in escudos; cap. = capital, res. = reserves, dep. = deposits, m. = million)

BANKING

In 1974 and 1975 all banks, except Banco do Brasil, Bank of London and South America and Crédit Franco-Portugais, were nationalized and management boards were appointed by the Government. In addition to the banks listed below there are nineteen savings banks operating in Portugal. Decree Law 745/76 of October 1976 regulated the installation and functioning of the representative offices of foreign banks.

LISBON

CENTRAL BANK

Banco de Portugal: Rua do Comércio 148; f. 1846, reorganized 1931 with the sole right to issue notes in Continental Portugal and adjacent islands (Madeira, Azores); cap. 200m.; notes in circ. 113,279m.; dep. and current accs. 80,499m. (Dec. 31st, 1976); Gov. JOSÉ DA SILVA LOPES; Vice-Govs. ARTUR SANTOS SILVA, VÍTOR CONSTÂNCIO; chief br. Oporto, with 23 others including Madeira and Azores.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Banco de Fomento Nacional: Rua Mouzinho da Silveira 26; f. 1959; investment bank; cap. and res. 3,531m.; dep. 11,239m. (Dec. 31st, 1976); Exec. Board: Dr. JOÃO SALGUEIRO (Pres.), Dr. NOEL LOUREIRO, Eng. ANTÓNIO DA SILVA TEIXEIRA, Dr. ABEL MACHADO D'OLIVEIRA, Dr. JOSÉ DE ALMEIDA SERRA; 19 brs. and 2 foreign depts. (Angola and Mozambique).

Sociedade Financeira Portuguesa: Rua Duque de Palmela 30, 8º B; f. 1969; cap. and res. 1,680m. (Dec. 31st, 1976); Pres. ALEXANDRE VAZ PINTO.

SPECIAL CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Caixa Geral de Depósitos, Crédito e Previdência: Palácio do Calhariz; f. 1876; main institutional source of long-term and non-commercial short-term credit, it handles credits for agriculture, industry and other purposes. Its Caixa Nacional de Previdência administers the pensions funds of the civil and defence services; cap. and res. 7,622m.; dep. 102,521m. (Dec. 31st, 1976); Pres. Board of Dirs. Dr. MANUEL JACINTO NUNES; 140 brs.

Crédito Predial Português: Rua Augusta 237, Lisbon 2; f. 1864 to further building development for industrial, commercial and residential purposes; cap. and res. 996m.; dep. 9,425m. (Dec. 1976); Pres. JOSÉ PIRES LOURENÇO; 15 brs.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

LISBON

Banco Espírito Santo e Comercial de Lisboa: Rua do Comércio 95-119; f. 1875; in May 1976 the bank Manuel Mendes Godinho e Filhos was incorporated; cap. and res. 1,992m.; dep. 41,050m. (Dec. 1976); 100 brs.; Pres. FRANCISCO VELOSO.

Banco Fonecas e Burnay: Rua do Comércio 132; f. 1967 from a merger of Banco Fonecas, Santos and Viana (f. 1861) and Banco Burnay (f. 1875); Pancada Moraes & Ca. was incorporated into the bank in May 1976; cap. and res. 1,088m.; dep. 15,920m. (Dec. 1976); Pres. Dr. VITOR COIMBRA TORRES; 67 brs.

Banco Nacional Ultramarino: Rua do Comércio 84, P.O.B. 2069; f. 1864; bank of issue for Macao; cap. and res. 1,649m.; dep. 27,378m. (Dec. 31st, 1976); 134 brs. including 2 on Madeira, 2 in the Azores and 1 in Macao; Pres. Dr. ALBERTO ALVES DE OLIVEIRA PINTO.

Banco Pinto e Sotto Mayor: Rua do Ouro 28, P.O.B. 2148; f. 1914; Banco Intercontinental Português incorporated in 1977; cap. 1,200m.; res. 1,125m.; dep. 47,273m. (Dec. 31st, 1976); Pres. EDUARDO CONSIGLIERI PEDROSO.

Banco Totta e Açores: Rua do Ouro 88; f. 1970, by merger of Banco Totta-Aliança (f. 1961) and Banco Lisboa e Açores (f. 1875); cap. 900m.; res. 222m.; dep. 31,200m. (Dec. 31st, 1976); 100 brs. in Portugal and 1 abroad; Pres. Eng. A. PINTO CORREIA.

União de Bancos Portugueses: f. 1977 from merger of Banco da Agricultura, Banco de Angola and Banco Pinto de Magalhães.

ÉVORA

Banco do Alentejo: Praça do Giraldo 52; f. 1875; cap. 240m.; res. 272m.; dep. 2,009m. (Dec. 31st, 1974); 13 brs.; Pres. Dr. FERNANDO MATA.

FARO

Banco do Algarve: Rua Ivens 1; f. 1932; cap. 50m.; res. 32m.; dep. 1,476m. (Dec. 31st, 1974); 6 brs.; Pres. Dr. ANTÓNIO DA SILVA.

OPORTO

Banco Borges e Irmão: Rua Sá da Bandeira 12-20; f. 1884; cap. 1,550m.; res. 16m.; dep. 27,458m. (Dec. 31st, 1976); 73 brs.; Pres. Dr. ANTÓNIO MANUEL CASTANHEIROS DOS SANTOS.

Banco Português do Atlântico: Palácio Atlântico; f. 1919; Banco Fernandes Magalhães incorporated Jan. 1977; cap. 759m.; res. 876m.; dep. 43,264m. (Dec. 31st, 1976); 107 brs.; Pres. Dr. VASCO CONSIGLIERI PEDROSO.

VISEU

Banco Agrícola e Industrial Viseense: Rua Formosa 18; f. 1868; cap. 100m.; res. 9m.; dep. 1,708m. (Dec. 31st, 1975); one br.; Pres. Dr. ANTÓNIO JOÃO FERREIRA MORAIS.

AZORES

(Ponta Delgada)

Banco Micaelense: Largo da Matriz, Ponta Delgada, São Miguel; f. 1912; cap. and res. 99m.; dep. 1,012m. (Dec. 31st, 1976); Pres. ANTÓNIO DA SILVA; 6 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

- Banco do Brasil:** Av. Fontes Pereira de Melo 14, Lisbon; f. 1972; cap. and res. 60m.; dep. 341m. (Dec. 31st, 1976); Dir. AGUINALDO DA FONSECA BENINATO.
- Bank of London & South America Limited:** Rua do Ouro 48, Lisbon 2; f. 1862; cap. and res. 70m.; dep. 1,512m. (Dec. 31st, 1976); Man. H. R. TIMIUSPIT; 4 brs.
- Crédit Franco-Portugais:** Rua da Conceição 92; f. 1895 by Crédit Lyonnais; cap. and res. 169.8m.; dep. 3,488.6m. (Dec. 1976); Dir. PIERRE LAFFINEUR; 5 brs.

STOCK EXCHANGE

- Bolsa de Valores de Lisboa:** Praça do Comércio, Lisbon; f. 1901; publ. *Boletim Oficial de Cotações* (3 times a week). The Stock Exchange was closed after the *coup d'état* in April 1974 and was reopened in January 1976 for business on public and private bonds, and in February 1977 for business on shares.

INSURANCE

Most Portuguese insurance companies were nationalized in 1975 and are managed by administrative committees. Only those founded with both foreign and Portuguese capital maintain the same board of directors.

Since August 1st, 1976 the *Mutualidade, Soberana* and *Alliança Madeirense* insurance companies merged to form the *Grupo Segurador MSA*. On January 1st, 1977 the *Império, Sagres* and *Universal* insurance companies merged to form the *Companhia de Seguros Império*.

(a=personal accident, av=aviation, c=crop, f=fire, i=illness, l=life, m=motor car, ma=marine, wc=workers' compensation)

LISBON

- Companhia de Seguros O Alentejo:** Praça dos Restauradores 47, Lisbon 2; f. 1918; Pres. LUIS MOTA DA COSTA PEREIRA; a, c, f, l, m, wc.
- Companhia de Seguros Atlas:** Rua Andrade Corvo 27, Lisbon 1; f. 1918; Pres. ANTONIO PEDRO REBELO MENDES; a, av, c, m, wc.
- Companhia de Seguros Bonança, S.A.:** Rua do Ouro 100, Lisbon 2; f. 1808; Pres. FERNANDO LUIS RODRIGUES BAPTISTA; a, av, c, m, ma, wc.
- Companhia de Seguros Comércio e Indústria:** Rua dos Sapateiros 12, Lisbon 2; f. 1907; Pres. ANTONIO GONÇALVES RAIMUNDO.
- Companhia de Seguros de Créditos, E.P.:** Av. da República 58, Lisbon 1; f. 1969; cap. 100m.; Pres. Dr. JORGE PEGADO LIZ.
- Companhia de Seguros Europeia:** Av. Fontes Pereira de Melo 6, Lisbon 1; f. 1922; Pres. MANUEL ANTONIO PANTOJA ROJÃO; a, c, f, m, wc; privately owned.
- Companhia de Seguros Fidelidade:** Largo do Corpo Santo 13, Lisbon 2; f. 1835; Pres. ANTONIO FERNANDES DIAS AFONSO; a, av, c, wc.
- Companhia de Seguros Garantia Funchalense:** Av. da República 45, 2º, Lisbon 1; f. 1906; Pres. JOSÉ PEDRO SOVERAL GOMES; a, av, c, m, wc.
- Companhia de Seguros Império:** Rua Garrett 62, Lisbon 2; f. 1977 from the merger of the *Império, Sagres* and *Universal* insurance companies; Pres. Dr. FRANCISCO XAVIER ALVES.
- Companhia de Seguros Metrópole:** Avda. Rovisco Pais 34; f. 1918; Pres. Dr. J. L. DA CÂMARA SALDANHA; general.
- Companhia de Seguros Mundial-Confiança:** Largo do Chiado 8, Lisbon 2; f. 1913; Pres. LUIS ALBERTO VALENTE SEIXAS PEREIRA; a, av, c, f, m, wc.

Companhia de Seguros Mútua dos Armadores da Pesca do Arrasto: Avda. António Augusto de Aguiar 7, 1º, Lisbon 1; f. 1941; Dir. Dr. FERNANDO MORAIS CABRAL, Dr. CARLOS MOURISCA, Dr. ANDRÉ LOPES, Jr.; a, i, m, wc; privately owned.

Companhia de Seguros Mútua dos Armadores da Pesca da Sardinha: Av. António Augusto de Aguiar 23, 5º, Lisbon 1; f. 1942; Pres. Dr. LUIS JANUÁRIO SIMÕES DE ABREU; ma, wc; privately owned.

Companhia de Seguros Mútua dos Navios Bacalhoeiros: Rua do Ferragial 33, 1º Dto.; Lisbon 3; f. 1936; a, ma, wc; privately owned.

Companhia de Seguros A Nacional: Av. da Liberdade 18-2º, Lisbon 2; f. 1906; Pres. Dr. ARMANDO VIEIRA DOS SANTOS CAEIRO; a, av, c, m, wc.

Companhia de Seguros Ourique: Av. Sidónio Pais 2-3º, Lisbon 1; f. 1947; 12 brs.; Pres. JOSÉ MANUEL CASTELHANO ENES DA LAJE; f, ma.

Companhia de Seguros Portugal: Rua Braamcamp 88, 3º, Lisbon 1; f. 1884; Pres. JOAQUIM JOSÉ VIEIRA MACEDO DA FONSECA; general except life and industrial injury; privately owned.

Companhia de Seguros Portugal Previdente: Avda. da República 72, Lisbon 2; f. 1907; Pres. JOSÉ CALMON DE ANDRADE NAVARRO BOTELHO; general, including life; privately owned.

Companhia de Seguros A Seguradora Industrial: Rua Almirante Barroso 32, Lisbon 1; f. 1946; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ DOS SANTOS MARQUES; a, av, c, f, l, m, ma, wc.

Companhia de Seguros A Social: Rua Braamcamp 11, Apartado 546, Lisbon 1; f. 1927; Pres. Dr. ANTONIO PAIVA DE ANDRADA REIS; a, av, c, f, m, ma, wc; privately owned.

Companhia de Seguros Tagus: Rua do Comércio 58, Lisbon 2; f. 1877; Pres. JOAQUIM DOMINGUES; a, c, f, m, ma, wc.

Companhia de Seguros O Trabalho: Rua Engenheiro Vieira da Silva 12, Lisbon 1; f. 1921; Pres. Dr. EDUARDO FERREIRA DA COSTA; a, av, c, m, wc; privately owned.

Companhia de Seguros Ultramarina: Rua da Prata 108, Lisbon 2; f. 1901; Pres. LUIS CELESTINO MONTEIRO DA SILVA; a, av, c, wc.

Companhia de Seguros União: Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 178, Lisbon 1; f. 1918; Pres. Dr. LUIS JANUÁRIO SIMÕES DE ABREU; a, av, c, wc.

Grupo Segurador MSA: Rua Martens Ferrão 11, Lisbon 1; f. 1976 from the merger of the *Mutualidade, Soberana* and *Alliança Madeirense* insurance companies; Pres. RAÚL PAULO DOS SANTOS CRUZ.

Mútua dos Pescadores (Sociedade Mútua de Seguros): Edifício dos Serviços Sociais, Docapesca Pedrouços, Lisbon 3; f. 1942; Pres. JOSÉ DOS ANJOS SEVERO; a, ma, wc; privately owned.

Prudência, Companhia Portuguesa de Resseguros: Rua Martens Ferrão 18-r/c; f. 1929; Pres. ANTONIO GONÇALVES RAIMUNDO.

Sociedade Portuguesa de Seguros: Rua da Madalena 36, Lisbon 2; f. 1900; part of the *Assurances Générales de France* group; Pres. HILÁRIO JOSÉ PEDRO BUSTORFF SILVA; a, av, c, l, m, ma, wc.

ÉVORA

Companhia de Seguros A Pátria: Rua da Republica 141-145; f. 1915; Pres. MANUEL ANTONIO MARQUES PEREIRA; a, av, c, l, m, ma, wc.

PORTUGAL

Oporto

Companhia de Seguros Argus: Rua de Santa Catarina 346; f. 1907; Pres. JORGE CARVALHO RODRIGUES DE SOUSA; a, av, c, f, m, ma.

Companhia de Seguros Confiança: Rua Dr. Artur de Magalhães Basto 34; f. 1943; Pres. LUÍS ALBERTO VALENTE DE SEIXAS PEREIRA.

Companhia de Seguros Douro: Largo de S. Domingos 19; f. 1835; Pres. DOMINGOS SOARES; a, c, m, wc.

Companhia de Seguros Garantia: Av. dos Aliados 211; f. 1853; Pres. ALBANO JOSÉ DE CARVALHO; a, av, c, l, m, wc.

Companhia de Seguros Mutual: Rua Fernandes Tomás 797; f. 1913; Pres. ERNESTO BRAGA RODRIGUES DA SILVA; a, av, c, f, m, ma, wc.

Finance, Trade and Industry

Azores

Companhia de Seguros Açoreana: Largo da Matriz 45-52, Ponta Delgada, S. Miguel; f. 1892; Pres. ANTÓNIO CARLOS RIBEIRO; a, av, c, f, m, ma, wc.

SUPERVISING AUTHORITY

Instituto Nacional de Seguros: L. Rafael Bordalo Pinheiro 16, Lisbon 2; f. 1976; Pres. LUÍS FREDERICO REDONDO LOPES; Vice-Pres. RUY OCTÁVIO MATOS DE CARVALHO; offices in Oporto, Madeira and the Azores; publs. *Anuário do Instituto Nacional de Seguros* (annual).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

International Chamber of Commerce: Rua das Portas de Santo Antão 89, Lisbon 2; f. 1934; Pres. SÉRGIO TEIXEIRA DE QUEIROZ; Sec.-Gen. VASCO DA CUNHA D'EÇA.

Associação Comercial de Lisboa—Câmara de Comércio: Rua das Portas de Santo Antão 89, Lisbon; f. 1834; Pres. SÉRGIO TEIXEIRA DE QUEIROZ; 1,500 mems.; publ. *Boletim Informativo* (fortnightly).

Associação Comercial do Porto—Câmara de Comércio: Rua Ferreira Borges, Oporto; f. 1834; Pres. Dr. VASCO MOURÃO; 520 mems.

Confederação do Comércio Português: Av. Elias Garcia 59-4°, Lisbon 1.

Câmara de Comércio Argentina em Portugal: Av. António Augusto de Aguiar 25-1° Esq., Lisbon 2; f. 1947; 850 mems.; Pres. BENJAMIN EHRLICH; publ. *Máquinas e Metais*.

Câmara de Comércio Belga em Portugal: Av. Duque d'Avila 203-5°, Lisbon 1; f. 1918; 500 mems.; Pres. EMMANUEL MICHEZ; publs. *Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce Belge au Portugal* (quarterly), *Indicateur Commercial* (annual).

Câmara de Comércio Italiana per il Portogallo: Av. 5. de Outubro 95-4° D., Lisbon 1; f. 1916; 551 mems.; Pres. Dr. FILIPPO MONTERA; Gen. Sec. Dr. GIOVANNI MARIA INCISA DI CAMERANA; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

Câmara de Comércio Luso-Americana: Rua D. Estefânia 155-5° Esq., Lisbon 5; f. 1951; 400 mems.; Pres. JOHN E. HARDIMAN; Man. H. M. BRITO DO RIO.

Câmara de Comércio Luso-Brasileira em Portugal: Rua das Portas de S. Antão 89, Lisbon 2; f. 1972; Pres. Dr. CAETANO LEGLISE DA CRUZ VIDAL; Sec.-Gen. Dr. GEDIÃO VARGAS DA SILVA; publ. *Informative Quarterly*.

Câmara de Comércio e Indústria Árabe-Portuguesa: Av. Fontes Pereira de Melo 19-8°, Lisbon 1.

Câmara de Comércio Luso-Britânica: Rua da Estrela 8, Lisbon 2; f. 1911; 600 mems.; Pres. Prof. Dr. MANUEL JACINTO NUNES; Vice-Pres. REGINALD M. COBB, C.B.E.; publ. *The Economic Review* (10 issues a year).

Câmara de Comércio e Indústria Luso-Alemão: Av. Elias Garcia 123-4°, Lisbon 1.

Câmara de Comércio e Indústria Luso-Espanhola: Av. António Augusto de Aguiar 9-2° Esq., Lisbon 1; f. 1970; 355 mems.; Pres. Ing. ANTONIO JARDINE NETO; Sec. MANUEL SCHARFHAUSEN MUÑOZ; publ. *Boletín de Información de Actualidad Comercial e Industrial* (3 issues a year).

Câmara de Comércio e Indústria Luso-Francesa: Av. Defensores de Chaves 41-6° Dt., Lisbon 1; f. 1887; 500 mems.; Pres. DOMINIQUE ROUSSAU; Sec.-Gen. HÉLY BOUET; publs. *Bulletin mensuel* (monthly), *Annuaire annuel des membres de la Chambre* (annual).

Câmara de Comércio e Indústria Luso-Japonesa: Rua de Artilharia Um 104-5° Esq., Lisbon 1; f. 1971; 200 mems.; Pres. EDUARDO CABRAL DE MENEZES (rep. of Entrepósito Comercial de Automóveis, S.A.R.L.).

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Associação Industrial Portuguesa: Praça das Indústrias, Lisbon 3; f. 1860; under management of Fábrica Portuguesa de Calçado SARL (FAPOCAL) represented by MANUEL MENDES GARCIA; 1,500 mems.; publs. *Indústria Portuguesa* (monthly), *AIP Informação* (irregular), *Newsletter* (irregular).

Associação Industrial Portuense: Rua Mousinho da Silveira 228, Oporto; f. 1849; 1,200 mems.; represents industry in Northern Portugal; Pres. FRANCISCO DE ALMEIDA E SOUSA; publs. *A Indústria do Norte* (fortnightly), *Índice da Produção Industrial Portuguesa* (irregular).

Confederação da Indústria Portuguesa: Avda. 5 de Outubro 35, 1°, Lisbon 1; f. 1974; represents employers; Pres. ANTÓNIO VASCO DE MELLO; 45,000 mems.; publ. *Boletim* (monthly).

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Gabinete da Área de Sines: Rua Artilharia Um 33, Lisbon; to co-ordinate the development of the Sines industrial complex.

Gabinete de Estudos e Planeamento: Rua Braancamp 9-3° Dto., Lisbon 1; planning and research board.

Instituto de Apoio às Pequenas e Médias Empresas Industriais: Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 73, Lisbon 1; financial and technical aid to small and medium-sized industrial enterprises; Pres. Eng. AMADEU PIRES.

PORTUGAL

Instituto Português de Fomento da Exportação: Av. 5 de Outubro 101, Lisbon 1; to promote Portuguese exports.

Sociedade Nacional de Empreendimentos e Desenvolvimento Económico: Av. Fontes Pereira de Melo 35-19B; to develop foreign trade and promote industry.

NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

Since 1974 over 60 per cent of the Portuguese industrial sector has been nationalized. Decree Law 46/77 of July 1977 regulates the sectors liable to full State control, majority State ownership and private ownership. Many companies have already reverted to private ownership.

Instituto de Participação do Estado: f. 1976 to co-ordinate the activities of the public sector.

Companhia Nacional de Petroquímica (GNP): Rua de Artilharia Um, 79, 7º, Lisbon; f. 1976; petrochemical industry; Pres. Eng. RICARDO JOSÉ F. M. SIMÕES CABRITA.

Companhia União Fabril: Av. Infante Santo 2, Lisbon 3; chemicals and fertilizers.

Electricidade de Portugal, EDP: Lisbon; f. 1976; single concessionaire for the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy.

Estaleiros Navais de Lisboa, S.A.R.L. (LISNAVE): P.O.B. 2138, Lisbon 3; ship-building and repairing.

Estaleiros Navais de Setúbal (SETENAVE): Rua Eugénio de Castro 8-1º, Almada; f. 1976; ship-building and repairing; Pres. Dr. HUGO FERNANDO DE JESUS.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Caminhos de Ferro Portugueses, E.P. (C.F.P.): Calçada do Duque 20, Lisbon; f. 1859, nationalized in 1975; incorporated Sociedade Estoril Caminho de Ferro do Cais do Sodré a Cascais in 1977; total route length 3,563 km.; 418 km. of track are electrified; Chair. Prof. Eng. AMÍLCAR JOSÉ GOUVEIA MARQUES.

Mining companies operate 48.5 km. of private railways.

ROADS

Road length in Portugal is estimated at 34,085 km. The construction of a Lisbon-Oporto motorway is planned.

Rodoviária Nacional: f. 1975 by incorporating the nationalized transportation enterprises; Chair. Eng. MANUEL ALVARO SALES CAZIQUE SANTOS.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Automóvel Club de Portugal: Lisbon, Rua Rosa Araújo 24; f. 1903; Sec.-Gen. JOÃO NUNO LANÇA CARDEIRA; 77,450 mems.; publ. A.C.P.

SHIPPING

The principal Portuguese ports are Lisbon, Douro, Leixões (Oporto), Setúbal and Funchal (Madeira), and the Viana do Castelo port is being developed. The ports of Portimão (Algarve) and the Azores regularly receive international cruise liners.

LISBON

Companhia Nacional de Navegação (CNN): Rua do Comércio 85; f. 1918; Chair. Dr. MÁRIO SALVADO; brs. in Oporto; office in Maputo; agencies in many ports throughout the world; regular cargo services between Lisbon, Oporto, Guinea-Bissau, Angola, Mozambique, South

Trade and Industry, Transport

Petrogal—Petróleos de Portugal, E.P.: Rua das Flores 7, Lisbon 2; f. 1976; incorporates Cidla, Petrosul, Sacor and Sonap; Pres. Eng. CARLOS JORGE M. CORRÊA GAGO.

Siderurgia Nacional, E.P.: Rua Braancamp 7, Lisbon 1; f. 1976; metallurgical industry; Pres. Eng. JOSÉ RICARDO MARQUÊS DA COSTA.

Sociedades Reunidas de Fabricações Metálicas, S.A.R.L. (SOREFAME): Rua Almirante Azevedo Coutinho, Amadora; heavy industry, rolling stock.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Between April 1974 and 1976 there was only one trade union, Intersindical, whose monopoly at law was established by decree in early 1975 and revoked in October 1976.

Central Geral dos Trabalhadores Portugueses—Intersindical Nacional: Av. Victor Cordon 1-3º, Lisbon; f. 1975 with c. 250 affiliated unions as Intersindical Nacional, reorganized Jan. 1977; communist-controlled; represents about 85 per cent of organized labour; Sec. ROGEIRO TORRES.

Carta Aberta (Open Letter): grouping of c. 80 socialist unions.

TRADE FAIR

An International Trade Fair is held each June in Lisbon.

Africa; regular freight services between northern ports of Europe (London, Liverpool, Rotterdam, Bremen and Dunkirk), Angola and Mozambique.

C.T.M.—Companhia Portuguesa de Transportes Marítimos, E.P.: Rua de S. Julião 63, Lisbon 2, P.O.B. 2747; passenger and cargo services between Portugal and Africa, the U.S.A., South America, Spain, Northern Europe, the Mediterranean, Madeira and the Azores; Chair. Commdr. AMANDO ARTUR SOARES MACHADO.

These two companies have been nationalized and are administered by a joint Administrative Commission under Chair. Commdr. JOSÉ CRAVINO FILIPE PEREIRA. In 1977 SOFAMAR (Sociedade de Fainas de Mar e Rio) was incorporated into CNN/CTM.

Sociedade Portuguesa de Navios Tanques (SOPONATA): Rua do Açúcar 86, P.O.B. 2627, Lisbon; oil tankers.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Lisbon, Oporto, Faro (Algarve), Funchal (Madeira) and Santa Maria (Azores).

Transportes Aéreos Portugueses (T.A.P.): Edifício 25, 8º, Aeroporto da Portela, Apto. 5194, Lisbon; Portuguese Airlines, formed in 1944, was a government airline until June 1953, when it became a limited liability company (TAP) under the control of the Portuguese Government; it was nationalized in April 1975; internal network and international services to Europe, Africa, North and South America; fleet of 4 Boeing 747, 12 Boeing 707, 8 Boeing 727; Chair. Eng. MONTEIRO DA SILVA.

Sociedade Açoreana de Transportes Aéreos (S.A.T.A.):
Head Office: Av. Infante D. Henrique, Ponta Delgada, Azores; f. 1947; owned by TAP-Transportes Aéreos Portugueses and Casa Bensaúde; privately owned fleet for inter-island services in the Azores; Admin. Council: Dr. ANTÓNIO MANUEL RODRIGUES ZINCKE DOS REIS, Dr. JOSÉ HERCULANO LARANGEIRO and Dr. ALBANO RIBEIRO.

The following international airlines also serve Portugal: Aeroflot, Air France, Alitalia, British Airways, British Caledonian, Canadian Pacific, DETA, El Al, Finnair, Iberia, KLM, Lufthansa, Luxair, Pan American, Royal Air Maroc, Sabena, SAS, South African Airways, Swissair, TAAG, TAROM, TWA, VARIG, Viasa.

TOURISM

Secretaria de Estado do Turismo: Rua Alexandre Herculano 51-4°, Lisbon; Sec. of State Dr. LUÍS FELIPE MADEIRA.

Direcção Geral do Turismo: Av. António Augusto de Aguiar 86, 3°, Lisbon; Dir.-Gen. CRISTIANO A. BARROS DE FREITAS.

BRANCHES ABROAD

Austria: 1010 Wien, Rotenturmstrasse 5-9-111.

Belgium: 8 rue Ravenstein, 1000 Brussels.

Canada: 390 Bay St., Suite 1718, Toronto, Ontario M5H 2Y2; Place Bonaventure 49, Frontenac, Montreal, P.Q. H5A 1F8.

Denmark: Vandkunsten 12, DK 1467, Copenhagen.

France: 7 rue Scribe, 75009 Paris.

Germany (Federal Republic): 6 Frankfurt/Main, Baselerstrasse 48-3°.

Italy: Via Meraviglie 12, 20183 Milan.

Netherlands: Amstel 24, 1004 Amsterdam.

Spain: Avda. José Antonio 28-1°, Madrid 14; Ronda de S. Pedro 7-1°, Barcelona 10; Calle Marqués de Valladares 29-31, Vigo.

Sweden: Linnégatan 2, 11447 Stockholm.

Switzerland: 35 rue du Rhône, 1204 Geneva.

United Kingdom: New Bond St. House, 1st Floor Suite, 1/5 New Bond St., London, W.1, England.

U.S.A.: 570 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10036; 1 Park Plaza, Suite 1305, 3250 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90010; The Palmer House, Suite 500, 17 East Monroe, Chicago, Ill. 60690.

PRINCIPAL THEATRE COMPANIES

LISBON

Os Bonecreiros: Rua António Maria Pais 6, Lisbon 6.

A Comuna-Teatro de Pesquisa: Casa de Criança, Praça de Espanha, Lisbon; f. 1972.

Companhia Teatro Hoje: Travessa das Águas Boas 5-2° Dto., Lisbon.

Cooperativa de Comediantes Rafael de Oliveira: Rua de Santa Bárbara 16-5°, Dto., Lisbon.

Grupo 4: Teatro Aberto, Praça de Espanha, Lisbon; f. 1967.

Grupo de Trabalhadores da Casa da Comédia: Rua S. Francisco Borga 24, Lisbon.

Teatro da Cornucópia: Rua Tenente Raúl Cascais 1-A, Lisbon.

Teatro Estúdio de Lisboa: Teatro Vasco Santana, Av. da República, Lisbon; Dir. LUZIA MARIA MARTINS.

Teatro Experimental de Cascais: Teatro Gil Vicente Cascais.

Teatro de Todos os Tempos: Rua Poeta Mistral 17-3° Dto., Lisbon.

Teatro do Nosso Tempo: Praça José Fontana 12-B, Lisbon.

Teatro do Povo: Rua Marquês da Fronteira, Lisbon.

Oporto

Teatro Experimental do Porto: Rua do Ateneu Comercial 9, Oporto.

Seiva Trupe: Rua Gonçalo Cristóvão 312-2° A, Oporto.

Évora

Centro Cultural de Évora: Teatro Garcia de Resende.

Setúbal

Teatro Animação de Setúbal: Rua Dr. Aníbal Álvares da Silva 9-r/c.

PRINCIPAL BALLET COMPANIES

Gulbenkian Ballet: Avenida de Berna 45, Lisbon; f. 1965; Artistic Dir. JORGE SALAVISA.

Grupo de Bailados "Verde Gaio": sponsored by the Sec. of State for Culture; traditional; Dirs. MARGARIDA DE ABREU, FERNANDO LIMA.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Grupo de Música Contemporânea: Rua Almeida e Sousa 36-3° D, Lisbon; Dir. JORGE PEIXINHO.

Orquestra Gulbenkian: Gulbenkian Foundation, Avenida de Berna 45, Lisbon.

Orquestra Sinfónica da Radiodifusão Portuguesa: Rua do Quelhas 2, Lisbon; run by the Government Radio Station; f. 1936; Dirs. SILVA PEREIRA, ÁLVARO CASSUTO.

Orquestra Sinfónica do Porto: Oporto; f. 1947; run by the Government Radio Station since 1956; Dir. GUNTHER ARGLEBE.

Orquestra Filarmónica de Lisboa: Teatro Nacional de S. Carlos, Lisbon; Dir. MANUEL IVO CRUZ.

Orquestra Sinfónica Juvenil: Rua da Páscoa 34-3°, Lisbon; f. 1973; educational concerts, school for instrumentalists and conductors; Dir. ALBERTO NUNES

ATOMIC ENERGY

Junta de Energia Nuclear (Nuclear Energy Board): Rua de S. Pedro de Alcântara 79, Lisbon; Man. Cttee. Eng. João M. Gaspar Caração (Pres.), Eng. Cristino C. Fernandes, Dr. Jaime da Costa Oliveira:

Nuclear Physics and Engineering Laboratory: Dir. Dr. Jaime da Costa Oliveira.

Mining and Prospecting Services: Dir. Eng. Claudino Vicente.

Nuclear Fuels and Industrial Reactors: Dir. Eng. Henrique Carreira Pich.

Central Services Department: Dir. Dr. Carlos C. Guerra de Oliveira.

International Services Department: Dir. (vacant); publ. technical papers.

Complexo Interdisciplinar do Instituto de Cultura Portuguesa: Avda. Rovisco Pais, Lisbon; interdisciplinary research institute of the Scientific Research Institute comprising the six research centres of the universities in Lisbon: Molecular Physics, Mass Spectrometry, Molecular Chemical Physics, Structural Chemistry,

Electrodynamics and Signal Analysis, and three support services; Pres. of Exec. Body M. J. Abreu Faro.

Laboratório de Física e Engenharia Nucleares (Nuclear Research Centre): Estrada Nacional 10, Sacavém; f. 1961. Equipped with a 2 MeV Van de Graaff accelerator and a 1 MW pool-type research reactor. Activities cover basic and applied research and engineering in the fields of nuclear physics, neutron physics, plasma physics, reactor physics, electronics, chemical and isotopic analysis, radiochemistry, hydrometallurgy, metals and alloys (physical properties, structure and oxidation), nuclear safety and radiation protection, radiobiology, biochemistry, immunology and nuclear medicine, data handling.

CO-OPERATION

Portugal has bilateral agreements with the United Kingdom, France, the U.S.A., Spain and Brazil (a co-operation agreement), and is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency and the European Atomic Energy Society.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidade de Aveiro: Aveiro; f. 1973; 76 teachers; 360 students.

Universidade Católica Portuguesa: Lisbon; f. 1968.

Universidade de Coimbra: Coimbra; f. 1290; 814 teachers, 11,895 students.

Universidade de Lisboa: Lisbon; f. 1290; 664 teachers, 18,820 students.

Universidade do Minho: Braga; f. 1973; 82 teachers, 450 students.

Universidade Nova de Lisboa: Lisbon; f. 1976.

Universidade do Porto: Oporto; f. 1911; c. 250 teachers, c. 11,000 students.

Universidade Técnica de Lisboa: Lisbon; f. 1931; 17 professors; 15,000 students.

Instituto Universitário de Évora: Évora; f. 1973; 13 teachers.

Instituto Universitário dos Açores: Ponta Delgada, Azores; f. 1976.

Instituto Universitário da Madeira: Funchal, Madeira; f. 1976.

ROMANIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Socialist Republic of Romania lies in south-east Europe, bounded to the north and north-east by the U.S.S.R., to the north-west by Hungary, to the south-west by Yugoslavia and to the south by Bulgaria. The south-east coast is washed by the Black Sea. It has a climate of hot summers and cold winters with a moderate rainfall. The average summer temperature is 21°C (70°F) and the winter average is -2°C (28°F). The official language is Romanian, a Romance language, although there are minority groups speaking German and Hungarian. The dominant religion is the Romanian Orthodox Church. The national flag (proportions 5 by 3) consists of three vertical stripes, blue, yellow and red, the middle stripe bearing the state emblem. The capital is Bucharest.

Recent History

A government of Communists, Social Democrats and members of the Ploughmen's Front, under the leadership of Dr. Petru Groza, was constituted following a *coup* towards the end of the Second World War, and after elections in 1946 Communists held most of the important posts. A People's Republic was declared in December 1947 and King Michael was forced to abdicate. In 1948 the Republic's first constitution was adopted, and in the same year the nationalization of the main industrial and financial institutions was begun. There followed numerous political arrests, during which full control was gained by the Communist People's Democratic Front. In 1952, following a purge in the Communist Party, a new constitution closer to the Soviet model was adopted. Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej was the most important figure in the Government from that time until his death in March 1965. He was succeeded as First Secretary by Nicolae Ceaușescu. A new constitution in August 1965 made Romania a Socialist Republic. Ceaușescu also became President of the Council of State (Head of State) in December 1967. Following a constitutional amendment, he became President of the Republic in March 1974. Following the elections of March 1975, the new Grand National Assembly re-elected Ceaușescu as Head of State. In January 1977 a major party and government reshuffle was carried out, aimed at strengthening the country's economic management and also Ceaușescu's own position. Changes included an expansion of the Permanent Bureau of the Communist Party from five to nine members.

Romania joined the CMEA in 1949, and the Warsaw Pact and the United Nations in 1955. Romania has gradually adopted a more independent foreign policy, including the development of friendly relations with the People's Republic of China and Western countries. This policy has generally been regarded with disapproval by the other Eastern bloc countries.

Government

Under the 1965 Constitution, the supreme organ of state power is the unicameral Grand National Assembly, with 349 members elected by universal adult suffrage for

five years (210 candidates were elected unopposed in March 1975). The Assembly elects from its number the State Council (18 members) to be its permanent organ. The President of the Republic (an office created in March 1974) is elected by the Assembly for its duration and is also President of the State Council. The Council of Ministers, the highest organ of state administration, is elected by (and responsible to) the Assembly.

Political power is held by the Romanian Communist Party (RCP), the only legal party, which dominates the Front of Socialist Unity. The Front presents an approved list of candidates for elections to representative bodies. The Head of State is General Secretary of the RCP and Chairman of the Front. The RCP's highest authority is the Party Congress, convened every five years. The Congress elects a Central Committee which in its turn elects an Executive Political Committee from its members to direct policy. The Executive Committee has a nine-member Permanent Bureau (including the President), which is the Party's most powerful policy-making body.

Romania comprises 40 administrative districts, each with a People's Council elected for five years.

Defence

Romania is a member of the Warsaw Pact. Military service is compulsory and lasts for 16 months in the army and air force, and two years in the navy. Total regular forces are estimated at 180,000, comprising army 140,000, navy 10,000 and air force 30,000. There are 37,000 paramilitary forces, including border troops, and a militia of about 700,000. The defence budget for 1977 totalled 11,300 million lei.

Economic Affairs

Formerly based on agriculture, forestry and oil, the Romanian economy has experienced radical changes since the Second World War, and it is now dominated by industry. At least 50 per cent of national investment since the war has been in industry, and by 1980 it is expected to account for over 65 per cent of the national income. All of industry, mines, banks, telecommunications, transport and external trade enterprises have been nationalized. The most important industries are mainly heavy: oil and natural gas, mining and metallurgy, mechanical engineering, chemicals and timber processing. All branches of light industry account for about 30 per cent of total industrial output. Principal exports include oil products, timber, machinery and equipment, mineral raw materials, metals and chemical products. Agriculture still plays an important part in the Romanian economy, utilizing about 60 per cent of the land area and employing about 38 per cent of the population. A state-financed irrigation plan to be completed in 1990 aims to increase agricultural production. Cereals and fruit make large contributions to the export trade. As a result of the development of plantations and vineyards, Romania is now one of the principal grape-producing countries in the world. Other important products are wheat, maize, rye, sunflower seed, sugar beet, potatoes,

plums, apples and eggs. In addition, the food industry contributes about 15 per cent of Romania's exports.

The majority of the targets of the fourth Five-Year Plan (1966-70) were exceeded. Real wages, however, rose by only 20 per cent instead of the 25 per cent planned, and the target was reduced to 20 per cent under the fifth Five-Year Plan (1971-75) which once more emphasized expansion of industry in preference to consumption. A growth rate of 13 per cent was achieved over this period.

The sixth Five-Year Plan (1976-80) is again being directed towards increased industrial expansion and development of foreign trade. Investment should expand by 80 per cent, and foreign trade is expected to double. The national income is planned to grow by about 65 per cent, and real wages by 18 to 22 per cent over the five-year period. It is envisaged that industrial output will increase by 10 to 11 per cent a year, priority being given to the chemical and machine-building industries, and agricultural output by about 5 per cent a year. However, industry was greatly disrupted by a severe earthquake in March 1977.

Although the Soviet Union is still Romania's biggest trade partner, Romania has developed important trade relations with Western countries, having agreements with France, the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., Federal Germany, Italy and other countries, including Japan. Trade exchanges with the developing countries have greatly increased in recent years, and are expected to account for over a third of foreign trade by 1980. In 1975, 35 per cent of Romania's trade was with CMEA countries. Romania became a contracting party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in November 1971, and was accepted into the EEC's generalized preference scheme for developing countries on January 1st, 1974. Romania also joined the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in December 1972.

Transport and Communications

There are about 11,000 km. of State railways and 77,768 kilometres of national roads of which 27,882 kilometres have been modernized. The state airlines, TAROM and LAR, provide daily flights between the capital and chief towns, and international services to Europe, America, Africa and Asia. Navigation on the Danube is open to shipping of all nations. The joint Romanian-Yugoslav Iron Gates power and navigation system on the Danube was completed in 1972. The chief ports, Constanța (on the Black Sea), Galați, Brăila and Giurgiu (on the Danube) have been modernized.

Social Welfare

Romania has a comprehensive state insurance scheme, premiums being paid by enterprises and institutions employing the wage-earners. In 1974 over 9,178 million lei were appropriated to public health protection, representing about 5 per cent of the state budget. Maternity allowances absorbed 600 million lei of this total. There were 198,000 hospital beds and 35,000 doctors in 1976. In addition, funds are allotted to sickness benefits, children's allowances, pensions, and the provision of health resorts for children and workers.

Education

Education is free and compulsory for ten years between the ages of 6 and 16 years. Before this age, children may

attend crèches (*creșe*), and kindergartens (*grădinițe de copii*). Between the ages of 6 and 16 years children attend the general educational school (*școala de bază de cultură generală de zece ani*). Compulsory education ends with the ten-year school, but the majority of pupils continue with their studies in secondary schools. Provided they pass the appropriate examination, this period begins after the first eight years of general education.

The general secondary school (*liceu*), for which a candidate is required to take an entrance examination, provides students with a specialized education suitable for entering college or university. There are also specialized secondary schools, where the emphasis is laid upon industrial, agricultural and teacher training, and art schools, which correspond to secondary schools but cover several years of general education. Vocational secondary schools (*școli profesionale de ucenici*) train pupils for a particular industry or for agriculture, etc. A general syllabus is not provided in this type of school. There are 137 higher educational institutes in Romania, including seven universities and five technological universities. In 1977 122,450 students were receiving higher education.

Tourism

The Carpathian mountains, the Danube delta and the Black Sea resorts (Mamaia, Eforie, Mangalia and others) are the principal attractions. International tourism is promoted by the National Travel Office (ONT), and between 1966 and 1970, 3,000 million lei were invested in the tourist industry. Tourism from Western Europe and America has been greatly encouraged, and advantageous exchange rates are offered. About 3,400,000 foreign tourists were estimated to have visited Romania in 1975.

In 1967, as part of the International Tourist Year, Romania abolished visas for all tourists travelling through the National Travel Office. Special exchange rates of 12 lei to \$1 and 21 lei to £1 are available for foreign visitors. Since November 1974 visitors have been required to change a minimum of U.S. \$10 a day into Romanian currency.

Sport

The main sports are rugby and association football, handball, basketball, tennis, table tennis, swimming, rowing, fishing and hunting. Skiing, ice-hockey and skating are popular in winter.

Public Holidays

1978: May 1st (International Labour Day), May 9th (Independence Day), August 23rd (National Day), December 30th (Republic Day).

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 24th (Union Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 bani = 1 leu.

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 8.82 lei;

U.S. \$1 = 4.97 lei.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)				POPULATION (January 5th, 1977)
Total	Arable Land	Meadows and Pastures	Forests	
237,500	97,602	44,376	63,158	21,559,416

CHIEF TOWNS*

POPULATION (January 5th, 1977)

Bucharest (capital)	1,934,025	Ploiești	254,592	Sibiu	169,692
Constanța	290,226	Craiova	249,461	Pitești	165,387
Iași	284,308	Galați	246,501	Timișoara	152,561
Timișoara	282,691	Brăila	199,891	Bacău	149,769
Cluj-Napoca	262,421	Arad	195,423	Baia Mare	117,557
Brașov	262,041	Oradea	181,709	Satu Mare	103,612

* Including suburbs.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1971	19.5	7.3	9.5
1972	18.8	7.6	9.2
1973	18.2	8.2	9.8
1974	20.3	8.3	9.1
1975	19.7	8.9	9.3
1976	19.5	9.1	9.6

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*
(Census of March 15th, 1966)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture and Forestry	2,530,823	3,389,504	5,920,327
Industry†	1,514,584	498,941	2,013,525
Construction	493,006	43,513	536,519
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	40,957	15,431	56,388
Commerce	239,622	184,225	423,847
Transport, Storage and Communications	375,478	61,697	437,175
Services	476,633	491,147	967,780
Other Activities (not adequately described)	4,073	2,666	6,739
TOTAL	5,675,176	4,687,124	10,362,300

* Excluding persons seeking work for the first time.

† Manufacturing, mining, quarrying, hunting and fishing.

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYED

	1974	1975	1976
Agriculture and Forestry	4,036,400	3,863,900	3,669,800
Industry*	2,983,200	3,109,700	3,267,900
Construction	812,700	825,500	848,100
Commerce	542,000	558,700	592,400
Transport, Storage and Communications	458,800	500,500	505,600
Services	1,107,000	1,170,000	1,143,200
TOTAL (incl. others)	10,070,100	10,150,800	10,227,000

* Manufacturing, mining, quarrying, electricity, gas, water and sanitary services.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			YIELD (kg. per hectare)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Wheat	2,396	2,386	2,429	2,073	2,060	2,790	4,967	4,912	6,773
Rye	33			2,485			82		
Barley	403	442	410	2,280	2,153	3,010	917	952	1,231
Oats	85	70	45	1,094	811	1,220	91	57	55
Maize	2,963	3,305	3,378	2,510	2,796	3,410	7,440	9,241	11,583
Sunflower	509	511	521	1,340	1,425	1,530	681	728	799
Sugar beet	219	247	235	22,640	19,864	29,440	4,947	4,905	6,911
Potatoes	295	289	289	13,740	8,905	15,920	4,119	2,716	4,788
Rice (paddy)	23	22*	21	2,280	3,129*	1,790	53	69*	37

* Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK

(on January 1st)

	1975	1976	1977
Cattle	5,983,000	6,126,000	6,351,000
Pigs	8,566,000	8,813,000	10,193,000
Horses	557,000*	562,000*	n.a.
Sheep	13,929,000	13,865,000	14,331,000
Poultry	67,672,000	78,626,000	91,503,000

* Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCE

		1974	1975	1976
Meat	⁰⁰⁰ metric tons	1,926	2,063	2,311
Wool	metric tons	30,861	31,532	32,020
Milk	hectolitres	43,482	44,421	48,302
Eggs	⁰⁰⁰	4,871	5,412	6,153

FRUIT
([']ooo metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976
Grapes	1,087.2	1,182.0*	1,535.7
Plums	530.9	414.2	566.7
Apples	240.5	314.9	469.7
Pears	56.1	81.4	66.2
Cherries	56.1	59.2	52.7
Apricots	39.2	63.0	37.5
Walnuts	26.1	25.5	30.0
Peaches	60.0*	65.0	65.0*

*FAO estimate.

FORESTRY
([']ooo hectares)

	1975	1976
High Forests	5,636	5,641
Coppices (Hardwood)	435	435
" (Softwood)	75	75
Other Sources	170	165
TOTAL	6,316	6,316

MINING

		1973	1974	1975	1976
Coal	['] ooo metric tons	26,664	29,207	29,385	28,115
Crude petroleum	" " "	14,287	14,486	14,590	14,700
Iron ore	" " "	3,234	3,265	3,065	2,835
Salt	" " "	3,296	3,923	3,833	4,210
Methane gas	million cu. metres	23,639	24,217	27,001	29,834

INDUSTRY

		1973	1974	1975	1976
Motor Spirit	['] ooo metric tons	3,361	3,450	4,048	4,517
Distillate Fuel Oils	" " "	5,597	5,432	5,511	6,287
Coke	" " "	1,321	1,832	1,851	2,472
Cement	" " "	9,848	11,195	11,520	13,088
Pig Iron	" " "	5,713	6,081	6,602	7,415
Crude Steel	" " "	8,161	8,848	9,549	10,733
Caustic Soda	" " "	383	444	566	673
Sulphuric Acid	" " "	1,311	1,358	1,448	1,555
Chemical Fertilizer	" " "	1,242	1,410	1,729	1,869
Cellulose	" " "	461	539	544	587
Paper	" " "	480	514	518	549
Refined Sugar	" " "	628	516	516	561
Cotton Fabrics	million sq. metres	571	612	591	677
Woollen Fabrics	" " "	83	94	96	105
Silk Fabrics	" " "	74	78	89	106
Footwear	['] ooo pairs	85,360	90,790	86,888	95,737
Motor Vehicles	number	106,555	111,575	118,769	121,138
Radio Sets	['] ooo	623	602	712	791
Electricity	million kWh.	46,779	49,063	53,721	58,266
Window Glass	['] ooo sq. metres	66,445	68,251	66,757	71,003
Timber	['] ooo cu. metres	5,253	4,846	4,660	4,311
Prepared and Canned Meat	tons	194,000	216,000	229,000	228,000
Metal Equipment	"	102,160	104,486	98,317	121,014
Oil Equipment	"	12,709	13,847	32,047	23,117
Chemical Equipment	"	75,987	92,019	87,857	106,742
Soap	metric tons	54,000	64,000	55,000	53,000
Lathes	number	4,767	5,352	6,298	6,876
Freight Wagons	"	10,042	11,583	14,334	13,100
Tractors	"	38,800	44,550	50,003	53,911
Bicycles	"	232,000	244,000	239,000	240,000
Electric Washing Machines	"	152,000	162,000	178,000	199,000
Gas Cookers	"	307,563	372,000	384,000	329,000
Television Sets	"	397,453	451,000	512,000	548,000
Tyres	"	3,901,000	4,296,000	4,526,000	5,083,000
Sewing Machines	"	97,000	78,000	74,000	70,000

FINANCE

100 bani=1 leu.

Coins: 5, 10, 15 and 25 bani; 1 and 3 lei.

Notes: 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 lei.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling=8.82 lei (basic rate) or 21.30 lei (non-commercial rate);

U.S. \$1=4.97 lei (basic rate) or 12.00 lei (non-commercial rate).

100 lei=£11.34=\$20.12 (basic rates).

Note: Prior to August 1971 the official exchange rate was U.S. \$1=6.00 lei. Between December 1971 and February 1973 the rate was \$1=5.53 lei. Since February 1973 it has been \$1=4.97 lei. In terms of sterling, the basic exchange rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=14.40 lei.

BUDGET
(million lei)

REVENUE	1975	1976	EXPENDITURE	1975	1976
Turnover Tax	42,135.5	44,946.8	National Economy	155,827.7	165,733.7
Share in Profit of State Enterprises	45,538.8	54,861.1	Social Services	50,915.9	55,252.5
Income Tax	20,200.9	23,786.2	Defence	9,713.2	10,574.8
State Social Insurance	17,198.0	21,633.4	Administration	2,673.9	3,003.9
Regularization Tax	7,234.1	588.1	Other Expenditure	17,037.9	15,582.7
TOTAL (incl. others)	238,553.3	254,527.8	TOTAL	236,168.6	250,147.6

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million lei)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Total Imports	12,616.1	14,465.2	17,417.7	25,563.4	26,548.5	30,293.0
Total Exports	12,606.0	14,373.0	18,575.9	24,225.8	26,546.9	30,504.5

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million lei)

IMPORTS	1974	1975	1976
Electrical engineering and power equipment	852	937	893
Mining equipment	155	207	282
Metallurgical equipment	603	493	414
Equipment for chemical industry	1,054	664	489
Lifting and transport equipment	287	433	580
Telecommunication equipment	236	246	324
Excavation and road construction equipment	150	172	249
Agricultural machinery and equipment	81	153	85
Bearings	97	118	136
Pharmaceuticals	117	124	189
EXPORTS	1974	1975	1976
Electrical engineering and power equipment	438	649	831
Oilfield machinery and equipment	503	713	847
Equipment for chemical industry	81	196	280
Tractors and agricultural machinery	692	941	1,199
Ships and marine equipment	182	495	392
Pharmaceuticals	97	99	104
Furniture	959	1,122	1,224
Glassware and ceramics	75	76	82
Textile manufactures	741	836	927
Knitwear	432	462	518

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(million lei)

IMPORTS	1974	1975	1976	EXPORTS	1974	1975	1976
Austria	645.2	894.9	940.2	Austria	732.0	597.9	685.6
Belgium	343.1	307.1	468.9	Belgium	247.9	234.3	271.0
Bulgaria	509.8	543.1	653.9	Bulgaria	446.2	480.0	435.5
China, People's Repub..	904.4	1,070.4	1,003.6	China, People's Repub..	833.8	1,094.0	1,236.8
Czechoslovakia	1,046.9	1,284.6	1,316.2	Czechoslovakia	1,183.8	1,162.1	1,368.8
Egypt	208.5	359.4	140.5	Egypt	540.8	367.2	346.5
France	838.9	941.3	1,266.0	France	804.3	747.9	890.9
German Democratic Re- public	1,340.0	1,569.4	2,174.2	German Democratic Re- public	1,510.4	1,339.6	2,079.5
Germany, Federal Re- public	3,921.4	2,846.8	2,020.5	Germany, Federal Re- public	2,349.8	2,192.3	2,623.9
Hungary	628.4	730.8	981.9	Greece	281.1	416.9	n.a.
India	102.6	178.9	291.9	Hungary	498.9	872.7	994.5
Iran	676.6	890.9	1,506.1	India	231.9	331.9	215.1
Italy	869.8	1,149.8	954.8	Iran	368.8	811.2	928.1
Japan	745.5	835.4	680.7	Italy	1,287.6	1,123.6	1,001.6
Libya	151.1	351.3	707.6	Japan	279.1	253.7	224.7
Netherlands	657.0	424.5	485.6	Lebanon	375.2	384.0	n.a.
Poland	845.6	1,060.3	1,574.6	Libya	381.1	582.0	565.8
Spain	149.7	181.8	127.4	Netherlands	750.7	594.6	781.2
Sweden	278.6	268.9	246.3	Poland	982.3	1,012.3	1,156.0
Switzerland	957.9	1,356.3	828.8	Spain	254.3	354.0	170.9
U.S.S.R.	3,756.8	4,578.6	5,305.1	Sweden	225.0	320.7	360.0
United Kingdom	1,441.9	879.2	823.3	Switzerland	874.5	712.2	510.7
U.S.A.	1,191.1	688.6	1,375.4	U.S.S.R.	4,085.5	5,278.9	5,558.6
Yugoslavia	596.5	533.8	545.9	United Kingdom	1,203.6	624.2	745.3
				U.S.A.	367.4	485.5	944.1
				Yugoslavia	641.9	676.0	856.8
TOTAL (incl. others) .	25,563.4	26,548.5	30,293.9	TOTAL (incl. others) .	24,225.8	26,546.9	30,504.5

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(million)

	1974	1975	1976
Passenger-kilometres .	22,406	22,380	23,077
Freight ton-kilometres .	61,618	64,803	67,556

ROADS
(million)

	1974	1975	1976
Passenger-kilometres .	13,739	18,915	18,668
Freight ton-kilometres .	6,446	9,290	9,857

INLAND WATERWAYS
(million)

	1974	1975	1976
Passenger-kilometres .	101	106	101
Freight ton-kilometres .	2,012	2,077	1,859

SHIPPING
(million)

	1974	1975	1976
Passenger-kilometres .	19	n.a.	n.a.
Freight ton-kilometres .	46,529	66,280	63,456

CIVIL AVIATION
(thousand)

	1974	1975	1976
Passenger-kilometres .	1,795,000	1,895,000	1,628,000
Freight ton-kilometres .	28,000	55,000	109,000

TOURISM

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	FRONTIER ARRIVALS		
	1969	1970	1971
Austria	23,328	21,397	32,796
Belgium	7,337	6,678	15,001
Bulgaria	222,198	223,637	255,351
Czechoslovakia	374,632	683,921	710,407
Denmark	5,579	5,592	12,880
Finland	4,148	3,524	n.a.
France	20,746	26,389	30,190
German Democratic Republic	63,304	75,398	91,718
Germany, Federal Republic	165,929	169,504	221,998
Greece	11,682	4,909	7,807
Hungary	159,875	152,270	230,180
Italy	28,786	31,527	47,379
Netherlands	7,971	10,727	15,381
Poland	172,904	186,107	168,575
Switzerland	8,807	12,047	14,510
U.S.S.R.	147,075	163,444	182,781
United Kingdom	13,812	19,130	37,769
Yugoslavia	326,840	422,858	569,676
Other Countries	74,022	70,391	83,990*
TOTAL	1,838,975	2,289,450	2,726,389

* Including visitors from Finland.

Average length of stay: (1969) 9.3 days; (1970) 8.7 days.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Radio Licences	3,076,991	3,066,354	3,084,073	3,104,000
Television Sets	2,145,083	2,404,876	2,692,157	2,963,000
Telephone subscribers	614,414	713,803	856,673	984,478
Books published (titles)	4,212	4,406	3,877	3,813
Daily Newspapers	58	20	20	32
Circulation ('000).	1,218,554	855,235	940,776	1,041,378
Periodicals	627	553	394	387
Circulation ('000).	231,389	211,979	185,120	194,463

EDUCATION

(1976/77)

	ESTABLISH- MENTS	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Kindergartens	13,600	825,028	35,001
General schools	14,591	3,125,584	147,582
High Schools	1,082	1,015,886	46,447
Specialized high schools	640	639,011	30,138
Scientific-humanistic high schools	414	371,201	15,261
Art high schools	28	5,674	1,048
Apprentice schools	440	93,747	3,826
Technical schools*	293	36,209	1,562
Higher education	137	122,450	12,060

* Post high school specialization and foreman schools.

Source (except where otherwise stated): *Romanian Statistical Yearbook*, published by the Central Statistical Board, str. Stavropoleos 6, Bucharest.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Adopted in August 1965, amended in March 1974)

Summary

The Socialist Republic of Romania*Article 1.* Romania is a socialist republic.

The Socialist Republic of Romania is a sovereign, independent and unitary state of the working people of the towns and villages. Its territory is inalienable and indivisible.

Article 2. The whole power in the Socialist Republic of Romania belongs to the people, free and masters of their destiny.

People's power is based on the worker-peasant alliance. In close union, the working class—the leading class of society—the peasantry, the intelligentsia and the other categories of working people, regardless of nationality, build the socialist system, creating the conditions for the transition to communism.

Article 3. In the Socialist Republic of Romania, the leading political force of the whole of society is the Romanian Communist Party.

Article 4. As sovereign holder of power, the people exercise this power through the Grand National Assembly and the People's Councils, bodies elected by universal, equal, direct and secret vote.

The Grand National Assembly and the People's Councils are the basis of the whole system of state bodies.

The Grand National Assembly is the supreme body of state power, under whose conduct and control all the other state bodies carry on their activities.

Article 5. The national economy of Romania is a socialist economy, based on the socialist ownership of the means of production.

In the Socialist Republic of Romania, man's exploitation by man has been abolished for ever and the socialist principle of distribution according to the quantity and quality of work is implemented.

Work is a duty of honour for each citizen of the country.

Article 6. Socialist ownership of the means of production is either state property—goods belonging to the whole people, or co-operative property—goods belonging to each co-operative organization.

Article 7. The wealth of the subsoil, whatever its nature, the mines, the state land, the forests, waters, sources of natural power, the factories and mills, the banks, the state farms, the machine-and-tractor stations, the means of communication, the state means of transport and telecommunication, the state buildings and dwellings, the material basis of state socio-cultural institutions belong to the whole people and are state property.

Article 8. Foreign trade is a state monopoly.

Article 9. The land of the agricultural production co-operatives, the animals, implements, installations and buildings belonging to them are co-operative property.

Article 10. The agricultural production co-operatives secure the conditions for the intensive cultivation of the land and contribute to the development of the national economy, to the continuous raising of the living standard of the peasantry and of the whole people.

Article 11. In the conditions of co-operativized agriculture, the state guarantees to the peasants who cannot associate themselves in agricultural production co-operatives, ownership of the land which they themselves and their families are working.

Article 12. Land and buildings can be expropriated only for work of public interest and on payment of an equitable compensation.

Article 13. In the Socialist Republic of Romania the whole state activity has as its purpose the development of the socialist system and the prosperity of the socialist nation, the continuous growth of the people's living standard and cultural level, the ensurance of the freedom and dignity of man, the many-sided affirmation of the human personality.

Article 14. The Socialist Republic of Romania maintains and develops relations of friendship and fraternal co-operation with the socialist countries.

The foreign relations of the Socialist Republic of Romania are based on the principles of the observance of national sovereignty and independence, equal rights and mutual advantage, and non-interference in internal affairs.

Article 15. The territory of the Socialist Republic of Romania is organized in territorial-administrative units, district, town and village.

The capital of the Socialist Republic of Romania is the municipality of Bucharest, which is organized in town-districts.

The most important towns can be organized as municipalities.

Article 16. Romanian citizenship is acquired and lost according to the law.

The Fundamental Rights and Duties of the Citizens

Article 17. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania, irrespective of nationality, race, sex or religion, are guaranteed equal rights in all fields of economic, political, juridical, social and cultural life.

Article 18. In the Socialist Republic of Romania, the citizens have the right to work. For equal work there is equal pay.

Article 19. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania are guaranteed the right to leisure.

Article 20. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania have the right to material security in case of old age, sickness or incapacity to work.

Article 21. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania have the right to free education.

Article 22. In the Socialist Republic of Romania the co-inhabiting nationalities are ensured the free utilization of their native language as well as books, papers, magazines, theatres and education at all levels in their own language.

Article 23. In the Socialist Republic of Romania women have equal rights with men.

The state protects marriage and the family and defends the interests of mother and child.

Article 24. The Socialist Republic of Romania ensures to young people the conditions required for the development of their physical and intellectual aptitudes.

Article 25. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania have the right to elect and to be elected to the Grand National Assembly and the People's Councils.

The vote is universal, equal, direct and secret. All citizens who have reached the age of 18 years have the right to vote.

Citizens with the right to vote who have reached the age of 23 years can be elected as deputies to the Grand National Assembly and to the People's Councils.

The right to nominate candidates shall be vested in the Socialist Unity Front, which is the framework for uniting public organizations.

The electors have the right to recall their deputy at any time, according to the same procedure under which he has been nominated and elected.

Article 26. The most advanced and conscious citizens from the ranks of the workers, peasants, intellectuals and other categories of working people unite in the Romanian Communist Party, the highest form of organization of the working class.

Article 27. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania have the right to associate themselves in trade union, co-operative, youth, women's and socio-cultural organizations, in creative unions, scientific, technical, sports associations and other public organizations.

Article 28. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania are guaranteed freedom of speech, of the Press, of reunion, of meeting and demonstration.

Article 29. The freedom of speech, of the Press, reunion, meeting and demonstration cannot be used for aims hostile to the socialist system and to the interests of the working people.

Article 30. Freedom of conscience is guaranteed to all citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Anybody is free to share or not to share a religious belief. The school is separated from the Church. No religious confession, congregation or community can open or maintain any other teaching establishments than special schools for the training of servants of the Church.

Article 31. The citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania are guaranteed inviolability of their person.

No person can be detained or arrested if there are no well-grounded proofs or indications that he has committed a deed listed and punished by the law.

Article 32. The domicile is inviolable.

Article 33. The secrecy of correspondence and of telephone conversations is guaranteed.

Article 34. The right to petition is guaranteed. The state bodies have the obligation to resolve the petitions of the citizens concerning personal or public rights and interests.

Article 35. Those harmed in a right of theirs by an illegal act of a state body can ask the competent bodies, in the conditions provided by the law, to annul the act and redress the damage.

Article 36. The right to personal property is protected by the law.

Objects of the right to personal property can be income and savings derived from work, the dwelling house, the household around it and the land on which they stand, as well as the goods of personal use and comfort.

Article 37. The right to inheritance is protected by the law.

Article 38. The Socialist Republic of Romania grants the right of refuge to foreign citizens pursued for their activity in defence of the interests of the working people, for their participation in the fight for national liberation or in defence of peace.

Article 39. Every citizen of the Socialist Republic of Romania is bound to respect the Constitution and the laws, to defend socialist property, to contribute to the strengthening and development of the socialist system.

Article 40. Military service in the ranks of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania is compulsory and is a duty of honour for the citizens of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 41. To defend the homeland is the sacred duty of each citizen of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Supreme Bodies of State Power

THE GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Article 42. The Grand National Assembly, the supreme body of state power, is the sole legislative body of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 43. The Grand National Assembly has the following main attributions:

(1) it adopts and amends the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

(2) it regulates the electoral system;

(3) it adopts the State Plan of the National Economy, the State Budget and the general final account of the budgetary exercise;

(4) it organizes the Council of Ministers and establishes the norms for the organization and functioning of the ministries and the other state bodies of central administration;

(5) it regulates the organization of courts and the Procurator's Office;

(6) it establishes the norms for the organization and functioning of the people's councils;

(7) it establishes the administrative organization of the territory;

(8) it grants amnesty;

(9) it ratifies and denounces international treaties that imply modification of laws;

(9a) it elects and recalls the President of the Socialist Republic;

(10) it elects and recalls the State Council;

(11) it elects and recalls the Council of Ministers;

(12) it elects and recalls the Supreme Court and the Procurator General;

(13) it exercises general control over the application of the Constitution. It is only the Grand National Assembly that decides on the constitutionality of the laws;

(14) it controls the activity of the President of the Socialist Republic and of the State Council;

(15) it controls the activity of the Council of Ministers, of the ministries and of the other central bodies of state administration;

(16) it hears reports on the activity of the Supreme Court and controls its directive decisions;

(17) it controls the activity of the Procurator's Office;

(18) it exercises general control over the activity of the People's Councils;

(19) it establishes the general line of foreign policy;

(20) it proclaims, in the interest of the country's defence, of public order or state security, the state of emergency in some localities, or throughout the country's territory;

(21) it orders partial or general mobilization;

(22) it declares the state of war. The state of war can be declared only in case of armed aggression directed against the Socialist Republic of Romania or against another state towards which the Socialist Republic of Romania has mutual defence obligations arising from international treaties, if a situation has come about for which the obligation of declaring a state of war has been laid down.

Article 44. The deputies to the Grand National Assembly are elected in constituencies having the same number of inhabitants. The constituencies are established by decrees of the State Council.

One deputy is elected for every constituency.

The Grand National Assembly is made up of 349 deputies.

Article 45. The Grand National Assembly is elected for a term of five years, reckoned from the date the mandate of the previous Grand National Assembly has expired.

Article 46. Elections to the Grand National Assembly are held on a non-working day in March of the year when the preceding term ceases.

The newly-elected Grand National Assembly is convened during the three months following the expiration of the mandate of the previous Grand National Assembly.

Article 47. The Grand National Assembly verifies the legality of the election of every deputy, deciding on the validation or annulment of his election.

Article 48. The Grand National Assembly adopts its statutes of functioning.

Article 49. The Grand National Assembly establishes yearly its budget which is included in the State Budget.

Article 50. The Grand National Assembly elects, for the duration of the legislature, the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly, formed of the Chairman of the Grand National Assembly and four Vice-Chairmen.

Article 51. The Chairman of the Grand National Assembly conducts the proceedings of the sessions of the Grand National Assembly.

Article 52. The Grand National Assembly elects standing commissions from among the deputies.

The standing commissions examine and debate on the draft of laws, draft of decrees, draft of decisions, or other documents which are to be adopted, as well as any other matters, sent to them for study by the Grand National Assembly or the State Council.

Article 53. In exercising the control of the constitutionality of the laws, the Grand National Assembly elects a Constitutional Commission for the duration of the legislature.

The Commission presents to the Grand National Assembly reports and opinions at its own initiative, or at the intimation of the bodies provided for by the rules of the Grand National Assembly.

Article 54. The Grand National Assembly works in sessions.

Ordinary sessions of the Grand National Assembly are convened twice a year on the proposal of the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly.

Article 55. The Grand National Assembly works only if at least one half plus one of the total number of deputies are present.

Article 56. The Grand National Assembly adopts laws and decisions.

The laws and decisions are adopted by a majority vote of the deputies to the Grand National Assembly.

Article 57. After their adoption by the Grand National Assembly, the laws are published in the Official Bulletin of the Socialist Republic of Romania within a maximum of ten days, signed by the President of the Socialist Republic.

Article 58. Every deputy to the Grand National Assembly has the right to put questions and address interpellations to the Council of Ministers or to any of its members, to the president of the Supreme Court and to the Procurator General.

Article 59. In order to prepare the discussions of the Grand National Assembly or interpellations the deputy has the right to ask for the necessary information from any state body applying for this purpose to the Bureau of the Grand National Assembly.

Article 60. Every deputy is obliged to periodically report to the electorate on his activity and on that of the Grand National Assembly.

Article 61. No deputy to the Grand National Assembly can be detained, arrested or sent for penal trial without the previous consent of the Grand National Assembly during session and of the State Council between sessions.

THE STATE COUNCIL

Article 62. The State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania is the supreme body of state power with a permanent activity; it is subordinated to the Grand National Assembly.

Article 63. The State Council permanently exercises the following main attributions:

(1) establishes the date of elections to the Grand National Assembly and People's Councils;

(2) organizes the ministries and other central state bodies;

(3) ratifies and denounces international treaties with the exception of those whose ratification and denouncement is within the competence of the Grand National Assembly;

(4) establishes the military ranks;

(5) institutes decorations and honorary titles.

Article 64. The State Council exercises, in the interval between the sessions of the Grand National Assembly, the following main attributions:

(1) it establishes, without being able to change the Constitution, norms with the power of law.

(2) it appoints and recalls the Chairman of the Council of Ministers;

(3) it appoints and recalls the Council of Ministers and the Supreme Court when the Grand National Assembly cannot meet because of exceptional circumstances;

(4) it gives the laws in force a general and compulsory interpretation;

(5) it grants amnesty;

(6) it controls the application of laws and decisions of the Grand National Assembly, the activity of the Council of Ministers, of the ministries and of the other central bodies of state administration as well as the activity of the Procurator's Office; it listens to the reports of the Supreme Court and controls its directive decisions; it controls the decisions of the people's councils;

(7) it orders, in case of emergency, partial or general mobilization;

(8) it declares, in case of emergency, the state of war. The state of war can be declared only in the event of armed aggression directed against the Socialist Republic of Romania or against another state towards which the Socialist Republic of Romania has mutual defence obligations, arising from international treaties, if a situation has come about for which the obligation of declaring a state of war has been laid down.

Article 65. The State Council is elected by the Grand National Assembly from among its members for the duration of the legislature in its first session.

Article 65a. The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania is President of the State Council.

Article 66. The State Council is formed of the President of the State Council, four Vice-Presidents and twenty-two members.

The State Council elects a secretary from among its members.

Article 67. The State Council carries on its activity according to the principle of collective leadership.

Article 68. The State Council issues decrees and adopts decisions.

The decrees and decisions are signed by the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Article 69. The State Council reports to the Grand National Assembly on the exercise of its attributions, as well as on the observance and execution in state activity of the laws and decisions of the Grand National Assembly.

The President

Article 69a-69c. The President is head of state and represents the state in internal and international relations. He is elected by the Grand National Assembly for the duration of the legislature in its first session and functions up to the election of the President in the following legislature. On his election he takes an oath swearing to observe the constitution, to uphold the principles of socialism and communism and to promote the general welfare of the people.

Article 69d-69e. The President is Supreme Commander of the armed forces and Chairman of the Defence Council. He exercises the following attributions:

- (1) he presides over the State Council;
 - (2) he presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers when necessary;
 - (3) he appoints and recalls, on the proposal of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the ministers and the chairman of other central bodies of state administration which are part of the Council of Ministers; appoints and recalls the leaders of the central state bodies which are not part of the Council of Ministers; appoints and recalls the members of the Supreme Court;
 - (4) when the Grand National Assembly is not convened in plenum, he appoints and recalls the President of the Supreme Court and the Procurator General;
 - (5) he grants the ranks of general, admiral and marshal;
 - (6) he confers decorations and honorary titles; authorizes the wearing of decorations conferred by other states;
 - (7) he grants pardon;
 - (8) he grants citizenship, approves renunciation of citizenship and withdraws the Romanian citizenship; approves taking of residence in Romania by the citizens of other states;
 - (9) he grants asylum;
 - (10) he establishes the ranks of diplomatic missions, accredits and recalls the diplomatic representatives of the Socialist Republic of Romania;
 - (11) he receives the letters of credence and of recall of diplomatic representatives of other states;
 - (12) he concludes international agreements on behalf of the Socialist Republic of Romania; can grant full powers in this sense to the Chairman or to members of the Council of Ministers or to diplomatic representatives;
 - (13) in the interest of the country's defence, of public order or state security, he proclaims, in case of emergency, in some localities or throughout the territory of the country, the state of emergency.
- In exercising his attributions, the President issues presidential decrees and decisions.

Article 69f. The President is responsible to the Grand National Assembly for his entire activity. He periodically reports to the Grand National Assembly on the exercise of his attributions and on the development of the state.

The Central Bodies of State Administration

Article 70. The Council of Ministers is the supreme body of state administration.

The Council of Ministers exercises the general conduct of the executive activity for the whole territory of the country and has the following main attributions;

- (1) it establishes general measures for the implementation of the state's home and foreign policy;
- (2) it decides the necessary measures regarding the organization and assurance of the application of laws;
- (3) it guides, co-ordinates and controls the activity of the ministries and of the other central bodies of state administration;

(4) it works out the draft of the State Plan and of the State Budget as well as any other drafts of laws; it works out drafts of decrees;

(5) it establishes measures for the implementation of the State Plan and the State Budget; it draws up the general report concerning the implementation of the State Plan and the general final account of the budgetary exercise;

(6) it sets up state enterprises, economic organizations and state institutions of republican interest;

(7) it takes measures with a view to ensuring public order, defending the interests of the state and protecting the rights of the citizens;

(8) it takes measures, according to the decisions of the Defence Council, for the general organization of the Armed Forces; and for the establishment of the annual contingents of citizens to be called up for military service;

(9) it exercises the general conduct in relations with other states and takes measures for the conclusion of international agreements;

(10) it supports the activity of the mass and public organizations;

(11) it exercises in the conditions provided for by law, its attributions of guidance and control over the activities of the Executive Committees of the People's Councils.

Article 71. The Council of Ministers is elected by the Grand National Assembly for the duration of the legislature in its first session.

Article 72. In the fulfilment of its attributions, the Council of Ministers adopts decisions on the basis and in view of the application of the laws.

Article 73. The Council of Ministers is formed of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Vice-Chairmen of the Council of Ministers and ministers, as well as heads of other central bodies of state administration provided for by law.

The Chairman, the First Vice-Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen of the Council of Ministers form the Permanent Bureau of the Council of Ministers.

Article 74. The Council of Ministers carries on its activity according to the principle of collective leadership, ensuring the unity of political and administrative action of the ministries and of the other central bodies of state administration.

Article 75. The Council of Ministers as a whole and every one of its members is responsible to the Grand National Assembly and in the interval between sessions to the State Council.

Article 76. The ministries and the other central bodies of state administration implement the state policy in the branches or fields of activity for which they have been set up.

Article 77. The ministers and the heads of the other central bodies of state administration issue, on the basis and in view of applying the laws and the decisions of the Council of Ministers, instructions and orders as well as other acts provided for by law.

Article 78. The ministers and the heads of other central bodies of state administration are responsible to the Council of Ministers for the activity of the body which they lead.

The Local Bodies of State Power and the Local Bodies of State Administration

Article 79. The People's Councils are the local bodies of state power in the territorial-administrative districts to which they have been elected.

The People's Councils organize the participation of the citizens in the debate of state and public affairs on a local level.

Article 80. The People's Council exercises the following main attributions:

- (1) it adopts the local budget and economic plan, approves the final account of the budgetary exercise;
- (2) it elects and recalls its Executive Committee;
- (3) it establishes enterprises, economic organizations and state institutions of local interest;
- (4) it conducts, directs and controls the activity of its Executive Committee, of the local specialized bodies of the state administration, of the subordinated economic organizations, enterprises and institutions;
- (5) it controls the decisions of hierarchically inferior People's Councils.
- (6) it elects and recalls, according to the law, the judges, the people's jurors and the Chief Procurator of the district, or of the municipality of Bucharest.

Article 81. The People's Councils are formed of deputies elected by the constituencies, one deputy being elected for each constituency.

The mandate of the People's Council is of five years. The new elections are held on one of the non-working days during the last month of the mandate of the People's Council.

Article 82. The People's Councils elect from among the deputies standing commissions which help them in the fulfilment of their tasks.

Article 83. The People's Councils work in sessions; the convocation of sessions is made by the Executive Committee of the People's Council.

Article 84. The People's Councils work in the presence of at least one half plus one member of the total number of deputies.

Article 85. Each deputy is obliged to periodically present to the electorate reports on his activity and on that of the People's Council to which he has been elected.

Article 86. The People's Councils adopt decisions. A decision is adopted if it receives the vote of the majority of the People's Council deputies.

Article 87. The Executive Committee of the People's Council is the local body of state administration with general competence in the territorial-administrative unit in which the People's Council has been elected.

Article 88. The Executive Committee of the People's Council has the following principal attributions:

- (1) it carries out the laws, decrees and decisions of the Council of Ministers and the other acts of the superior bodies;
- (2) it applies the decisions of the People's Council which has elected it;
- (3) it works out the drafts of the local budget and economic plan;
- (4) it carries out the local budget and economic plan, elaborates the report concerning the implementation of the local economic plan, as well as the final account of the budgetary exercise;
- (5) it conducts, directs and controls the activity of the local specialized sections of state administration;
- (6) it conducts, directs and controls the activity of the subordinate economic organizations, enterprises and institutions.
- (7) it conducts, directs and controls the activity of the Executive Committee of the People's Councils which are hierarchically inferior to the People's Council which has elected it.

Article 89. The Executive Committee is elected by the People's Council from among its deputies at the first session after the elections for the duration of the mandate of the People's Council.

Article 90. The Executive Committee of the People's Council is formed of a Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, of whom one can be first Vice-Chairman, and a number of members established by the law.

Article 91. In the exercise of its attributions, the Executive Committee of the People's Council issues decisions on the basis of and with a view to the implementation of the law.

Article 92. The Executive Committee carries on its activity according to the principle of collective leadership.

The Executive Committee as a whole and each of its members are responsible to the People's Council which has elected them, as well as to the Executive Committee of the hierarchically superior People's Council, and to the Council of Ministers.

Article 93. The People's Councils organize, in accordance with the law, attached to their Executive Committees, local specialized bodies of state administration.

The Courts

Article 94. In the Socialist Republic of Romania the law is administered by the Supreme Court, district courts, county courts as well as military courts established according to the law.

Article 95. By their judiciary activity, the courts defend the socialist system and the rights of persons, educating the citizens in the spirit of respect for the law.

Article 96. The courts try civil, penal and any other cases in their competence.

In the cases provided for by the law, the courts exercise control over the decisions of administrative or public bodies having a jurisdictional activity.

Article 97. The Supreme Court exercises general control over the judicial activity of all the courts. The way of exercising this control is established by law.

Article 98. The Supreme Court is elected by the Grand National Assembly for the duration of the legislature in its first session.

The Supreme Court functions up to the election of the new Supreme Court in the following legislature.

Article 99. The Supreme Court is responsible for its activity to the Grand National Assembly, and between sessions to the State Council.

Article 100. The organization of the courts, their competence and judicial procedure are established by law.

Cases in the first instance at the county courts, the district courts and the military courts are tried with the participation of people's jurors, unless otherwise provided for by law.

Article 101. Judges and people's jurors are elected in accordance with the procedure established by law.

Article 102. In the Socialist Republic of Romania judicial procedure is in the Romanian language and, in the regions and districts inhabited by a population of another nationality than Romanian, the use of the mother tongue of that population is assured.

Article 103. Trials are held in public sessions, unless otherwise provided for by law.

Article 104. In their judicial activity the judges and the people's jurors are independent and only subject to the law.

The Organs of the Procurator's Office

Article 105. The Procurator's Office of the Socialist Republic of Romania exercises the supervision of the activity of the penal prosecution organs, and of the penalty execution organs, and watches over the observance of the

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law, the defence of the socialist system, of the rights and the legal interests of socialism, as well as of the citizens, in the conditions provided for by law.

Article 106. The Procurator's Office is conducted by the Procurator General. The organs of the Procurator's Office are the Procurator General's Office, the Procurator's district and local offices and the Procurator's military office.

The organs of the Procurator's Office are hierarchically subordinated.

Article 107. The Procurator General is elected by the Grand National Assembly for the duration of the legislature in its first session and functions up to the election of the new Procurator General in the first session of the following legislature.

Article 108. The Procurator General is responsible to the Grand National Assembly for the activity of the Procurator's Office, and between sessions to the State Council.

The Insignia of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Article 109. The emblem of the Socialist Republic of Romania represents wooded mountains over which the sun is rising. In the left part of the emblem there is an oil

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derrick. The emblem is surrounded by a wreath of wheat ears. The emblem is surmounted by a five-pointed star. At the base of the emblem the sheaves are bound with a tricolour ribbon bearing the words "Republica Socialistă România".

Article 110. The State Seal bears the country's emblem, around which are the words "REPUBLICA SOCIALISTĂ ROMÂNIA".

Article 111. The flag of the Socialist Republic of Romania bears the colours red, yellow and blue, placed vertically, with the blue stripe next to the flagstaff. The emblem of the Socialist Republic of Romania is placed in the centre.

Article 112. The Anthem of the Socialist Republic of Romania is approved by the Grand National Assembly.

Final Provisions

Article 113. The present Constitution comes into force on the date of its adoption.

Article 114. The Constitution of September 24, 1952 and any provisions of laws, decrees and other normative acts that are contrary to the provisions of the present Constitution are abrogated on the same date.

THE GOVERNMENT

(November 1977)

HEAD OF STATE

President: NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU.

THE STATE COUNCIL

President: NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU.

Vice-Presidents: EMIL BOBU, ȘTEFAN PÉTÉRFI, ȘTEFAN VOITEC.

Secretary: SILVIU CURTICEANU.

Members:

DAN ANGHEL

IOAN ANTON

IOAN CETERCHI

ION DINCĂ

TAMARA DOBRIN

EDUARD EISENBURGER

LUDOVIC FAZEKAȘ

ION HORTOPAN

IOAN MANCIUC

GHEORGHE PETRESCU

ION POPESCU-PUȚURI

GHEORGHE TÂNASE

VASILE VÎLCU

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: MANEA MĂNESCU.

Deputy Chairmen: CORNEL BURTICĂ, GHEORGHE CIOARĂ, EMIL DRĂGĂNESCU, JANOȘ FAZEKAȘ, ION IONIȚĂ, MIHAI MARINESCU, ANGELO MICULESCU, PAUL NICULESCU, GHEORGHE OPREA, ION PĂȚAN, GHEORGHE RĂDULESCU, ION STĂNESCU.

Minister of National Defence: ION COMAN.

Minister of Internal Affairs: TEODOR COMAN.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: GEORGE MACOVESCU.

Chairman of the State Planning Committee: MIHAI MARINESCU.

Minister of Finance: FLOREA DUMITRESCU.

Minister of Metallurgical Industry: NECULAI AGACHI.

Minister of Machine Building Industry: IOAN AVRAM.

Minister of Chemical Industry: MIHAIL FLORESCU.

Minister of Transport and Telecommunications: TRAIAN DUDAȘ.

Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry: ANGELO MICULESCU.

Minister of Technical and Material Supply and Fixed Assets Management Control: MAXIM BERGHIANU.

Minister of Industrial Building: (vacant).

Minister of the Timber and Building Materials Industry: VASILE PATILINET.

Minister of Light Industry: LINA CIOBANU.

Minister of Mining, the Oil Industry and Geology: CONSTANTIN BĂBĂLĂU.

Minister of Electric Power: TRANDAFIR COCÎRLĂ.

Minister of Health: NICOLAE NICOLAESCU.

Minister of Internal Trade: JANOȘ FAZEKAȘ.

Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Co-operation: ION PĂȚAN.

Minister of Education: SUZANA GÂDEA.

Minister of Labour: GHEORGHE PANĂ.

Minister of Justice: CONSTANTIN STĂTESCU.

Minister for Tourism: ION COSMA.

Minister for Youth Problems: ION TRAIAN ȘTEFĂNESCU.

Chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education: MIU DOBRESCU.

Chairman of the Committee for the Problems of the People's Councils: IOSIF UGLAR.

Chairman of the State Committee for Prices: GHEORGHE GASTON MARIN.

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The Government, Grand National Assembly, Political Party

Chairman of the National Union of Agricultural Production Co-operatives: CONSTANTIN DĂSCĂLESCU.

Chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Unions: GHEORGHE PANĂ.

Chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology: IOAN URSU.

Chairman of the National Council of Women: LINA CIOBANU.

Chairman of the National Council for Water Resources: FLORIN IORGULESCU.

Chairman of the National Council for Environmental Protection: VIRGIL IANOVICI.

Head of the Food Industry Department: PETRE BLAJOVICI.

Head of the Department of State Agriculture: MARIN CAPIZISU.

The Council of Ministers has 8 other members, including 6 Secretaries of State.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

EXECUTIVE POLITICAL COMMITTEE

General Secretary: NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU.

Members:

EMIL BOBU
CORNEL BURTICĂ
ELENA CEAUȘESCU
GHEORGHE CIOARĂ
LINA CIOBANU
ION DINCĂ
EMIL DRĂGĂNESCU
JANOȘ FAZEKAȘ
ION IONIȚĂ
PETRE LUPU
MANEA MĂNESCU

PAUL NICULESCU
GHEORGHE OPREA
GHEORGHE PANĂ
ION PĂȚAN
DUMITRU POPESCU
GHEORGHE RĂDULESCU
LEONTE RĂUTU
VIRGIL TROFIN
IOSIF UGLAR
ILIE VERDEȚ
ȘTEFAN VOITEC

Alternate Members:

ȘTEFAN ANDREI
IOSIF BANC
ION COMAN
TEODOR COMAN
MIHAI DALEA
MIU DOBRESCU
LUDOVIC FASEKAȘ
MIHAI GERE

NICOLAE GIOSAN
ION ILIESCU
ȘTEFAN MOCUȚA
VASILE PATILINEȚ
MIHAI TELESU
IOAN URSU
RICHARD WINTER

Permanent Bureau: ȘTEFAN ANDREI, CORNEL BURTICĂ, ELENA CEAUȘESCU, NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU, MANEA MĂNESCU, GHEORGHE OPREA, ION PĂȚAN, GHEORGHE RĂDULESCU, ILIE VERDEȚ.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Grand National Assembly: elected for a five-year term and consisting of 349 deputies. Last General Election March 9th, 1975. For the first time, 139 of the total number of seats were contested by two candidates.

Chairman of the Grand National Assembly: NICOLAE GIOSAN.

Vice-Chairmen: ȘTEFAN MOCUȚA, GHEORGHE PUȘKAȘ, ANETA SPORNIC, VIRGIL TEODORESCU.

POLITICAL PARTY

Partidul Comunist Român (Romanian Communist Party): created 1921 by the decision of the old Socialist Party (existing from 1893) to change into a communist party; merged in 1948 with the Social Democratic Party to form the Romanian Workers' Party; name changed to present title at the 9th congress in July 1965; supreme body is the Party Congress convened every five years, which establishes the general guiding line, elects the Central Committee (205 full members and 156 alternate members were elected in November 1974), the General Secretary of the Party and the Central Auditing Commission; between congresses the Central Committee may convene the National Conference of the Party; the Central Committee elects the Executive Political Committee (22 members and 15 alternate members) and the Secretariat; party membership: 2,700,000 (1977); Gen. Sec. of the Romanian Communist Party NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU; Secs. ȘTEFAN ANDREI, IOSIF

BANC, EMIL BOBU, CORNEL BURTICĂ, CONSTANTIN DĂSCĂLESCU, AUREL DUMA, DUMITRU POPESCU, ION STĂNESCU, IOSIF UGLAR, ILIE VERDEȚ; publs. *Scinteia* (The Spark) daily; *Era Socialistă* (The Socialist Age) bi-monthly.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Frontul Unității Socialiste (Front of Socialist Unity): Bucharest; f. 1968; an organization in which industrial and farm workers, professional bodies of all sorts and national minorities are represented with the Communist Party. It discusses questions of both foreign and internal policy; Chair. NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU.

Union of Communist Youth: 3 million members between the ages of 14 and 26; First Sec. of the Central Committee ION TRAIAN ȘTEFĂNESCU (who is *ex officio* Minister for Youth Problems).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO ROMANIA

(In Bucharest unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy.

Afghanistan: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).**Albania:** Str. Ștefan Gheorghiu 4 (E); *Ambassador:* NESIP KAÇI.**Algeria:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).**Argentina:** Str. Drobeta 11 (E); *Ambassador:* TULIO OSCAR SUGASTI.**Australia:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).**Austria:** Str. Dumbrava Roșie 7 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRANZ WUNDERBALDINGER.**Bangladesh:** Sos. Kiseleff 55, vila 1 (E); *Ambassador:* MIRZA RASHID AHMAD.**Belgium:** Calea Dorobanti 18 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Benin:** Str. D. Lemnea 3, Ap. 10 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Brazil:** Str. Praga 11 (E); *Ambassador:* PAULO BRAZ PINTO DA SILVA.**Bulgaria:** Str. Rabat 5 (E); *Ambassador:* PETAR DANAILOV HRISTOV.**Burma:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).**Burundi:** Str. Lt. Lemnea 3 (E); *Ambassador:* LIBÈRE NDADAKWAYE.**Cambodia:** Str. Lt. Lemnea 3 (E); *Ambassador:* CHEA SAN.**Canada:** N. Iorga 36; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH ELMO THIBAUT.**Central African Empire:** Str. Spătarului 1 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTOINE KEZZA (also accred. to Bulgaria).**Chad:** Bd. Dacia 23 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTOINE BANGUI.**Chile:** Str. Polonă 35 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS VALENZUELA MONTENEGRO.**China, People's Republic:** Soseaua Nordului 1 (E); *Ambassador:* LI TIN-CIUAN.**Colombia:** Bd. Dacia 25 (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO URDANETA LAVERDE.**Congo:** Str. Sofia 5 (E); *Ambassador:* EMILE AURÉLIEN BONGOUANDE.**Costa Rica:** Str. M. Eminescu 82-88 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Cuba:** Alcea Alexandru 33 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HUMBERTO CASTELLO.**Cyprus:** Athens, Greece (E).**Czechoslovakia:** Str. Ion Ghica 11 (E); *Ambassador:* LUMIR HANÁK.**Denmark:** Str. Atena 28 (E); *Ambassador:* AXEL SERUP (also accred. to Bulgaria).**Ecuador:** Str. Polonă 35; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.***Egypt:** Bd. Dacia 21 (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN ABDEL AAL NAYEL.**Ethiopia:** Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).**Finland:** Str. Atena 2 bis (E); *Ambassador:* MATTI HÄKÄNEN.**France:** Str. Biserica Amzei 13-15 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE CERLES.**Gabon:** Str. Paris 19-19 bis (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN MAURICE YOCKO.**German Democratic Republic:** Str. Dumbrava Roșie 6-10 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SIEGFRIED BOCK.**Germany, Federal Republic:** Str. Rabat 21 (E); *Ambassador:* RICHARD BALKEN.**Ghana:** Hotel Athénée Palace (E); *Ambassador:* KWAME ADDAE.**Greece:** Bd. Republicii 85 (E); *Ambassador:* DEMETR PAPADAKIS.**Guinea:** Str. Bocșa 4 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Guyana:** Brussels, Belgium (E).**Hungary:** Str. Alexandru Sahia 63 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GYÖRGY BICZÓ.**Iceland:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).**India:** Str. Ștefan Gheorghiu 16 (E); *Ambassador:* S. L. KAUL.**Indonesia:** Str. Biserica Popa Chițu 18 (E); *Ambassador:* SOEKAHAR.**Iran:** Str. Praga 8 (E); *Ambassador:* ALI REZA BAHRAMI.**Iraq:** Bd. Dr. Petru Groza 18 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH KHOZEIR.**Israel:** Str. Dr. Burghilea 5 (E); *Ambassador:* SHAMAY CAHANA.**Italy:** Str. I. C. Frimu 7 (E); *Ambassador:* ERNESTO MARIO BOLASCO.**Japan:** Bd. Ana Ipătescu 8 (E); *Ambassador:* RYOKO ISHIKAWA.**Jordan:** Str. Dumbrava Roșie 1 (E); *Ambassador:* JACOB OWEIS.**Kenya:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).**Korea, Democratic People's Republic:** Str. C. A. Rosetti 35 (E); *Ambassador:* SIN IN HA.**Kuwait:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).**Laos:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).**Lebanon:** Athens, Greece (E).**Lesotho:** Teheran, Iran (E).**Liberia:** Str. M. Eminescu 82-88 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH HARTFORD GRAHAM.**Libya:** Bd. Dacia 28 (E); *Ambassador:* YAHYA ZAKARIA AL-MUKADAMI.**Luxembourg:** Rome, Italy (E).**Madagascar:** Rome, Italy (E).**Malaysia:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).**Mali:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).**Mauritania:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).**Mexico:** Str. M. Eminescu 50-54 (E); *Ambassador:* ARMANDO CANTU (also accred. to Bulgaria).**Mongolia:** Str. Făgăraș 6 (E); *Ambassador:* TAGAANLAMIN DUGHESUREN.**Morocco:** Str. Vasile Conta 12 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Nepal:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).**Netherlands:** Str. Atena 18 (E); *Ambassador:* LOUIS JEAN-MARIE BAUWENS.**New Zealand:** Vienna, Austria (E).**Niger:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).**Nigeria:** Str. Orlando 9 (E); *Ambassador:* LUKE SALISU MOMODU OSOBASE (also accred. to Bulgaria).**Norway:** Prague, Czechoslovakia (E).**Pakistan:** Pictor Mirea 18 (E); *Ambassador:* S. A. MOID.

ROMANIA

Panama: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Peru: Str. Paris 45 (E); *Ambassador:* ROGER ELOY LOAYZA SAAVEDRA.
Philippines: Str. Știrbei Vodă 87 (E); *Ambassador:* LETICIA RAMOS SHAHANI.
Poland: Aleea Alexandru 23 (E); *Ambassador:* WŁADYSŁAW WOJZASIK.
Portugal: Str. Dr. Th. Burghelea (E); *Ambassador:* ANTÓNIO LUIS DE MAGALHÃES DE ABREU NOVAIS MACHADO.
Rwanda: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
São Tomé and Príncipe: Lisbon, Portugal (E).
Senegal: Str. Paris 65 (E); *Ambassador:* IBRAHIMA BOYE.
Sierra Leone: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Singapore: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Spain: Str. Paris 34 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ CARLOS GONZÁLES.
Sri Lanka: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Sudan: Str. Brîncuței 1 (E); *Ambassador:* SAYED SHARIEF AHMED.
Sweden: Șoseaua Kiseleff 43 (E); *Ambassador:* LARS HEDSTRÖM.
Switzerland: Str. Pitar Mos 12 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE HENRI-AUBARET.
Syria: Str. Ana Ipătescu 50; *Ambassador:* WALID AL-MOUALEM.
Tanzania: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Romania also has consular relations with San Marino and diplomatic relations with Barbados, Bolivia, Botswana, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Malta, Mauritius, Mozambique, Oman, Seychelles, Somalia, Surinam and Togo.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

Thailand: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Trinidad and Tobago: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Tunisia: Belgrade, Yugoslavia (E).
Turkey: Calea Dorobanților 72 (E); *Ambassador:* NAHIT OZGÜR.
Uganda: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
U.S.S.R.: Șoseaua Kiseleff 6 (E); *Ambassador:* V. I. DROZDENKO.
United Kingdom: Str. Jules Michelet 24 (E); *Ambassador:* REGINALD LOUIS SECONDÉ.
U.S.A.: Str. Tudor Arghezi 7-9 (E); *Ambassador:* ORISON RUDOLPH AGGREY.
Upper Volta: Brussels, Belgium (E).
Uruguay: Str. Brîncuței 8 (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR POMES (also accred. to Bulgaria).
Venezuela: Str. Duiliu Zamfirescu 7 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN USLAR PIETRI.
Viet-Nam: Str. Gr. Alexandrescu 86 (E); *Ambassador:* TRAN THUAN.
Yemen Arab Republic: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Yugoslavia: Calea Dorobanților 34 (E); *Ambassador:* PETAR DODIK.
Zaire: Str. Rabat 3 (E); *Ambassador:* NYOKA BUSU NOENGO.
Zambia: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME COURT

Chairman: Dr. JUSTIN GRIGORAȘ.

There is one Supreme Court, whose main functions are: to judge, as an appeal instance, the sentences pronounced by higher tribunals; to judge, as fundamental instance, certain requests; to exercise general control of the judiciary activity carried on by all tribunals. The members of the Supreme Court are professional magistrates elected by the Grand National Assembly during the legislation of the latter.

DISTRICT COURTS

Under the new territorial-administrative divisions of Romania (February 1968) there are 39 district courts and the municipal court of Bucharest (with the status of district court). In all the towns in the country there are country courts subordinate to the district courts, and in Bucharest there are eight sectional courts. The panel of judges consists of professional magistrates and, under certain circumstances, of people's jurors.

MILITARY COURTS

Court Martial does not exist. Military courts judge as fundamental and as appeal instances contraventions of the law by servicemen and, in certain circumstances, by civilians. The panel of judges consists of professional magistrates and, under certain circumstances, of people's jurors.

BODY OF ATTORNEYS

Procurator-General: GHEORGHE BOBOCEA.

The Procurator-General of the Republic and the subordinate attorneys represent the body which surveys the strict observance of the laws of the Republic, in the field of judicial activity as well as in the State administration. The Procurator-General is appointed by the Grand National Assembly and is responsible to it. Between Assembly sessions he is responsible to the State Council.

(For more details on the Judicial system see the Constitution.)

RELIGION

According to Article 30 of the Constitution, religious groups are organized and carry on their activities on an autonomous basis, regulated by law. There are fourteen sects and denominations, 85 per cent of believers belonging to the Romanian Orthodox Church.

ROMANIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

The Romanian Orthodox Church is the major religious organization in Romania and is organized as an auto-

cephalous patriarchate, being led by the Holy Synod, headed by Patriarch Justin. The Patriarchate consists of 5 metropolitanates, 2 archbishoprics and 6 bishoprics.

Patriarch, Metropolitan of Oungro-Wallachia and Archbishop of Bucharest: Dr. JUSTIN MOISESCU.

Metropolitan of Moldavia and Suceava and Archbishop of Iași: (vacant).

ROMANIA

Religion, The Press

Metropolitan of Ardeal and Archbishop of Sibiu: Dr. NICOLAE MLADIN (residence in Sibiu).

Metropolitan of Oltenia and Archbishop of Craiova: THEOTIST ARĂPAŞ.

Metropolitan of Banat and Archbishop of Timişoara and Caransebeş: Dr. NICOLAE CORNEANU (resident in Timişoara).

Archbishop of Tomis and Lower Danube: Dr. ANTIM NICA (resident in Galaţi).

Archbishop of Vad Feleac and Cluj-Napoca: TEOFIL HERINEANU (resident in Cluj-Napoca).

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Roman Catholic Church has approximately 1,300,000 adherents, mostly of Magyar (Hungarian) and German nationalities and chiefly in Transylvania. It is organized in two dioceses.

Archbishop of Bucharest-Iaşi: (vacant); Str. Nuferilor 19, Bucharest.

Bishop of Alba-Iulia: MARTON AARON; Str. Mihai Viteazul 21, Alba-Iulia (Raionul Alba).

JEWISH COMMUNITY

There are about 20,000 Jews in Romania, organized in 68 communities. The central body is the Federation of Jewish Communities.

Chief Rabbi: Dr. MOZES ROSEN, Bucharest, Str. SF. Vineri 9-11.

REFORMED CHURCH

The Reformed (Calvinist) Church has approximately 700,000 members, mostly of Magyar nationality.

Cluj-Napoca: Bishop GYULA NAGY.

Oradea: Bishop LASZLÓ PAPP.

EVANGELICAL CHURCHES

The Evangelical Church of Augustan Confession comprises some 180,000 members, mainly of German nationality.

Bishop of Sibiu: ALBERT KLEIN, Sibiu, General Magheru-Str. 4.

The Synodo-Presbyterian Evangelical Church comprises about 32,000 members of Magyar nationality.

Superintendent: PAUL SZEDRESSY (resident in Cluj-Napoca).

UNITARIAN CHURCH

The Unitarian Church has about 70,000 members of Magyar nationality.

Bishop: LAJOS KOVÁCS; Cluj-Napoca.

MUSLIM COMMUNITY

The Muslim Community comprises some 40,000 members of Turkish-Tartar nationality.

Central Mosque, Constanţa; Grand Mufti YACUB MEHMET.

Other sects are: Baptist, Pentecostal, Seventh-Day Adventist, Armenian-Gregorian, Ancient Rite, Gospel.

THE PRESS

The Romanian press is highly regionalized, with newspapers and periodicals appearing in all of the administrative districts (as listed below). In 1976 there were 484 newspapers and magazines with a total circulation of 1,200 million copies annually. Of this total, 59 are newspapers of general information with a total circulation of 1,000 million copies a year, of which 32 are dailies with a total circulation of 1,041 million a year. Fifty-one newspapers and periodicals are published in the languages of co-inhabiting nationalities in Romania, including Hungarian, German, Serbian, Ukrainian and Armenian.

The press sees itself as a potent instrument for the public debate of political, social, economic and educational problems. The most influential publications are the Party organs, the most important of which is *Scinteia*.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

BUCHAREST

Előre: 1 Piaţa Scintei; f. 1947; organ of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front; in Hungarian; daily except Monday; Editor-in-Chief SZILAGYI DEZIDERIU; circ. 150,000.

Informaţia Bucureştiului: 23-25 str. Brezoianu; f. 1953; evening paper; organ of the Bucharest Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Bucharest People's Council; daily except Sunday; Editor NICOLAE GÎRCEAG; circ. 228,000.

Neuer Weg: 1 Piaţa Scintei; f. 1949; political; organ of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front; in German; daily except Monday; Editor ERNEST BREITENSTEIN; circ. 65,000.

România Liberă (Free Romania): 1 Piaţa Scintei; f. 1943; organ of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front; daily except Sunday; Editor-in-Chief OCTAVIAN PALER; circ. 365,000.

Scinteia (The Spark): 1 Piaţa Scintei; f. 1931; organ of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee; daily except Monday; Editor CONSTANTIN MITEA; circ. 1,650,000.

Scinteia Tineretului: 1 Piaţa Scintei; f. 1944; central organ of Union of Communist Youth; daily except Sunday; Editor-in-Chief NICOLAE DAN FRUNTELĂ; circ. 250,000.

Sportul (Sport): 16 Str. Vasile Conta; f. 1945; organ of the National Council for Physical Education and Sport; daily except Sunday; Editor-in-Chief AUREL C. NEAGU; circ. 300,000.

ALBA DISTRICT

Unirea (The Union): Alba Iulia, 1 Piaţa 23 August; f. 1968; organ of the Alba district committee of the R.C.P. and of the district People's Council; Editor-in-Chief MARIAN TRANDAFIR; circ. 140,000.

ARAD DISTRICT

Flacăra Rosie (Red Flame): Arad, 81 Bd. Republicii; f. 1944; organ of the Arad District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief CRĂCIUN BONTA; circ. 40,000.

Vörös Lobogó: 81 Bd. Republicii; f. 1945; organ of the Arad District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief PETERFI ROZALIA; circ. 11,000.

ARGEȘ DISTRICT

Secera și ciocanul (*Hammer and Sickle*): Pitești, Piața V.I. Lenin; f. 1951; organ of the Argeș District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief GHEORGHE STĂNCULESCU; circ. 35,000.

BACĂU DISTRICT

Steagul Roșu (*Red Flag*): Bacău, 63 Str. Eliberării; f. 1946; organ of the Bacău District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief DUMITRU MITULESCU; circ. 50,000.

BIHOR DISTRICT

Crâșana: Oradea, 3 Str. Romană; f. 1946; organ of the Bihor District Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Bihor District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief POP GAVRIL; circ. 37,000.

Făclia (*The Torch*): Oradea, 3 Str. Romană; f. 1946; Hungarian; organ of the Bihor District Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Bihor District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief ILLÉS FERENC; circ. 30,000.

BISTRIȚA-NĂȘĂUD DISTRICT

Ecoul (*The Echo*): Bistrița, 3 Str. Parcului; f. 1968; organ of the Bistrița District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief VASILÉ ILOVAN; circ. 22,000.

BOTOȘANI DISTRICT

Glopotul (*The Bell*): Botoșani, 91 Bd. Lenin; f. 1933; organ of the Botoșani District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief ION MAXIMIUC; circ. 32,000.

BRĂILA DISTRICT

Inainte (*Forward*): Brăila, Str. Rubinelor 16; f. 1944; organ of the Brăila District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief CONSTANTIN TURTOI; circ. 30,000.

BRAȘOV DISTRICT

Brassói lapok: Brașov, 3 Str. M. Sadoveanu; f. 1969; organ of the R.C.P.; Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief ALEXANDRU ALBERT; circ. 9,000.

Drum Nou (*New Road*): Brașov, 3 Str. M. Sadoveanu; f. 1944; organ of the Brașov District Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Brașov District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief ION CIUTACU; circ. 50,000.

Karpaten Rundschau: 2200 Brașov, 3 Str. M. Sadoveanu; f. 1968; organ of the R.C.P.; German; Editor-in-Chief EDUARD EISENBURGER; circ. 5,000.

BUZĂU DISTRICT

Viața Buzăului (*Life of Buzău*): Buzău, Str. Chiristigii 3; f. 1968; organ of the Buzău District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief NICOLAE NICOLAE; circ. 35,000.

CARAȘ SEVERIN DISTRICT

Flamura (*The Banner*): Reșița, 7 Piața Republicii; f. 1949; organ of the Caraș Severin District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief TIMOFTEI JURJICA; circ. 30,000.

CLUJ DISTRICT

Făclia (*The Torch*): Cluj-Napoca, 16 Str. Napoca; f. 1945; organ of the Cluj District Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Cluj District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief LAVIU RIUREANU; circ. 42,000.

Igazság: Cluj-Napoca, 16 Str. Napoca; f. 1940; Hungarian; organ of the District Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Cluj District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief GYULA ERIK KESZTHELYI; circ. 27,000.

CONSTANȚA DISTRICT

Dobrogea Nouă (*New Dobrogea*): Constanța, 5 Șoseaua Filimon Sirbu; f. 1948; organ of the Constanța District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief DUMITRU MÎNDROIU; circ. 32,000.

COVASNA DISTRICT

Cuvîntul nou (*The New Word*): Sfîntu Gheorghe, Str. Presei 8; f. 1968; organ of the Covasna District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief CONSTANTIN TIMARU; circ. 4,000.

Megyei Tükör: Sfîntu Gheorghe, Str. Presei 8; f. 1968; Hungarian; organ of the Covasna District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief TIBERIU JECZA; circ. 15,000.

DÎMBOVIȚA DISTRICT

Dîmbovița: Tîrgoviște, 32 Str. Mierlei; f. 1968; organ of the Dîmbovița District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief MARIN NICOLAE; circ. 25,000.

DOLJ DISTRICT

Inainte (*Forward*): Craiova, 8 Str. Olteț; f. 1944; organ of the Dolj District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the Dolj District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief MIHAI STĂNESCU; circ. 40,000.

GALAȚI DISTRICT

Viața Nouă (*New Life*): Galați, Bd. Republicii 60; f. 1944; organ of the Galați District Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Galați District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief ION CENUȘĂ; circ. 32,000.

GORJ DISTRICT

Gazeta Gorjului (*The Gorj Journal*): Tîrgu-Jiu, Piața Victoria 4; f. 1968; organ of the Gorj District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief XENOFON IACOB; circ. 22,000.

HARGHITA DISTRICT

Informația Harghitei: Mîtecurea Ciuc, Str. 7 Noiembrie 45; f. 1968; organ of the Harghita District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief IOAN OANCEA; circ. 5,000.

Hargita: Mîtecurea Ciuc, Str. 7 Noiembrie 45; f. 1968; Hungarian; organ of the Harghita District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief ANTAL ALDABERT; circ. 24,000.

HUNEDOARA DISTRICT

Drumul socialismului (*The Road of Socialism*): Deva, 90 Str. Dr. Petru Groza; f. 1949; organ of the Hunedoara District Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Hunedoara District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief GHEORGHE PAVEL; circ. 48,000.

IALOMIȚA DISTRICT

Tribuna Ialomiței (*The Ialomița Tribune*): Slobozia, 24 Str. Tipografiei; f. 1968; organ of the Ialomița District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief GEORGE GRIGORESCU; circ. 26,000.

IAȘI DISTRICT

Flacăra Iașului (*The Flame of Iași*): Iași, 8 Str. V. Alecsandri; f. 1944; organ of the Iași District Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Iași District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief MIHAI DUMITRIU; circ. 52,000.

ILFOV DISTRICT

Steagul Roșu (*Red Flag*): Bucharest, 23 Str. Brezoianu; f. 1949; organ of the Ilfov District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief GHEORGHE SECUIU; circ. 40,000.

MARAMUREȘ DISTRICT

Pentru Socialism (*For Socialism*): Baia Mare, 25 Blvd. București; f. 1951; organ of the Maramureș District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief VASILE GAFTONE; circ. 28,000.

Bányavidéki fákllya: Baia Mare, 25 Bd. București; f. 1958; organ of the Maramureș County Committee of the R.C.P. and of the County People's Council; Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief VARGA MIHALY; circ. 7,000.

MEHEDINTI DISTRICT

Vitorul (*The Future*): Drobeta-Turnu Severin, Str. Traian 89; f. 1968; organ of the Mehedinți District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief ION DĂESCU; circ. 24,000.

MUREȘ DISTRICT

Steaua Roșie (*The Red Star*): Tirgu-Mureș, 5 Piața Eroilor Sovietici; f. 1949; organ of the Mureș District Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Mureș District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief IOAN POP; circ. 22,000.

Vörös Zászló: Tirgu-Mureș, 5 Piața Eroilor Sovietici; f. 1949; Hungarian; organ of the Mureș District Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Mureș District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief INCZE GAVRIL; circ. 29,000.

NEAMȚ DISTRICT

Ceahlăul: Piatra Neamț, 14 Alcea Tigarului; f. 1968; organ of the Neamț District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief PAVEL PLÎTEA; circ. 38,000.

OLT DISTRICT

Oltul: Slatina, 54 Str. Al. I. Cuza; f. 1968; organ of the Olt District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief ION MĂRUȚELUL; circ. 27,000.

PETROȘANI DISTRICT

Steagul Roșu (*Red Flag*): Petroșani, 90 Str. Republicii; f. 1944; organ of the Petroșani District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief POP SIMION; circ. 20,000.

PRAHOVA DISTRICT

Flamura Prahovei (*The Prahova Banner*): Ploiești, bd. Republicii 2; f. 1948; organ of the Prahova District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the Prahova District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief MOISE LÖVENSOHN; circ. 60,000.

SĂLAJ DISTRICT

Năzuința (*The Aspiration*): Zalău, 9-13 Piața teilor; f. 1968; organ of the County Cttee. of the R.C.P.; weekly; Editor-in-Chief ION BUDA; circ. 20,000.

SATU MARE DISTRICT

Cronica Sătmăreană (*The Chronicle of Satu Mare*): Satu Mare, 1 Calea Traian; f. 1968; organ of the Satu Mare

District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief GHEORGHE MARINESCU; circ. 15,000.

Szatmári Hírlap: Satu Mare, 1 Calea Traian; f. 1968; Hungarian; organ of the Satu Mare District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief MARIAS JOSZEF; circ. 13,000.

SIBIU DISTRICT

Tribuna Sibiului (*The Sibiu Tribune*): Sibiu, 11 Bd. Victoriei; f. 1949; organ of the Sibiu District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief VICTOR DOMSA; circ. 33,000.

SUCEAVA DISTRICT

Zori noi (*New Dawn*): Suceava 1, Str. Tipografiei; f. 1946; organ of the Suceava District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief ION PARANICI; circ. 28,000.

TELEORMAN DISTRICT

Teleormanul: Alexandria, Str. Dunării 180; f. 1968; organ of the Teleorman District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief MARIN LEOVEANU; circ. 30,000.

TIMIȘ DISTRICT

Drapelul Roșu (*The Red Flag*): Timișoara, 8 Bd. 23 August; f. 1944; organ of the Timiș District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the Timiș District People's Council; circ. 57,000; Editor-in-Chief DUMITRU MARGINEANU.

Neue Banater Zeitung: Timișoara, 8 Bd. 23 August; f. 1957; organ of the Timiș District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; in German; Editor-in-Chief NIKOLAUS BERWANGER; circ. 17,000.

Szabad Szó: Timișoara, 8 Bd. 23 August; f. 1944; Hungarian; organ of the Timiș District Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Timiș District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief GHERASIM EMIL; circ. 10,000.

TULCEA DISTRICT

Delta (*The Delta*): Tulcea, Str. Spitalului 4; f. 1968; organ of the Tulcea District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief TUDOREL OANCEA; circ. 17,500.

VASLUI DISTRICT

Vremea Nouă (*New Times*): Vaslui, 79 Str. Ștefan cel Mare; f. 1968; organ of the Vaslui District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief VASILE AVRAM; circ. 24,000.

VILCEA DISTRICT

Orizont (*Horizon*): Rimnicu Vilcea, 179 Str. Lenin; f. 1968; weekly; organ of the Vilcea District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief GHEORGHE CÎRSTEĂ; circ. 25,000.

VRANCEA DISTRICT

Milcovul: Focșani, Bd. București 13; f. 1968; organ of the Vrancea District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; Editor-in-Chief IONEL NISTOR; circ. 24,000.

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

BUCHAREST

Agricultura Socialista (*Socialist Agriculture*): 1 Piața Ștefănești, f. 1974; weekly; published by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Co-operatives and the Central Union of Consumer Co-operatives; Editor-in-Chief NICOLAE SIMIONESCU; circ. 115,000.

- A Hét:** 1 Piața Scînteii; f. 1970; weekly social, political and cultural review in Hungarian; edited by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Editor-in-Chief HUSZÁR SÁNDOR; circ. 11,000.
- Albina (The Bee):** 1 Piața Scînteii; f. 1897; monthly; edited by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Editor-in-Chief ION BĂNUȚĂ; circ. 135,000.
- Amfiteatru (Amphitheatre):** 9 Bd. Schitu Măgureanu; f. 1966; monthly literary and artistic review edited by the Union of Communist Student Associations in the Socialist Republic of Romania; Chief Editor STELIAN MOȚIU; circ. 4,000.
- Anale de istorie (History Annals):** 4 Str. Ministerului; f. 1955; alternate months; review edited by the Institute of Historical and Social-Political Studies subordinate of the Central Committee of the R.C.P.; Editor-in-Chief GHEORGHE MATEI; circ. 4,000.
- Apărarea patriei (The Defence of the Country):** 137 Str. Izvor; f. 1945; edited by the Ministry of National Defence; Editor-in-Chief Col. RADU OLARU; circ. 60,000.
- Apicultura în România (Apiculture in Romania):** 17 Str. I. Fučík; f. 1926; monthly review of apiculture edited by the Beekeepers' Association; also published in Hungarian; circ. 20,000.
- Arhitectura (Architecture):** Str. Academiei 18-20; f. 1906; every two months; review of the Union of Architects of the R.S.R.; Editor-in-Chief Arch. MIRCEA LUPU; circ. 5,000.
- Arta:** Constantin Mille 5-7; monthly; review of the Union of Fine Arts; Editor-in-Chief ANATOL MANDRESCU; circ. 3,600.
- Biserica ortodoxă română (The Romanian Orthodox Church):** 9 intr. Patriarhiei; f. 1882; monthly official bulletin of the Romanian Patriarchate; Editor Rev. IOAN GAGIU; circ. 10,000.
- Cinema:** 1 Piața Scînteii; f. 1963; monthly magazine edited by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Chief Editor ECATERINA OPROIU; circ. 120,000.
- Contemporanul:** 1 Piața Scînteii; f. 1881; weekly; edited by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Chief Editor CONSTANTIN MITEA; circ. 30,000.
- Cutezătorii (The Bold):** 1 Piața Scînteii; f. 1967; weekly; until 1967 appeared under the titles *Scînteia Pionierului* and *Cravata roșie*; review of the National Council for Pioneer Organization; Editor-in-Chief MIHAI NEGULESCU; circ. 300,000.
- Educație fizică și sport (Physical Culture and Sports):** 16 Str. Vasile Conta; f. 1948; monthly; theoretical and methodical review edited by the National Council for Physical Education and Sports; Editor-in-Chief AUREL NEAGU; circ. 2,500.
- Era Socialistă (Socialist Age):** 1 Piața Scînteii; f. 1920; bi-monthly; theoretical and political; review of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee; Editor-in-Chief ȘTEFAN VOICU; circ. 67,000.
- Falvak Dolgozo Népe:** 1 Piața Scînteii; f. 1945; weekly review edited by Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Union of Agricultural Production Co-operatives and the Central Union of Consumers' Co-operatives; in Hungarian; Editor VASILE ȘIMONKA; circ. 9,000.
- Femeia (Women):** 1 Piața Scînteii; f. 1948; monthly; edited by National Council of Women of the R.S.R.; Editor-in-Chief MARIA COSTACHE; circ. 350,000.
- Filatelia:** 6 Str. Boteanu; f. 1950; monthly; Philatelists' Association of the R.S.R.; Editor-in-Chief GHEORGHE AGIU; circ. 9,000.
- Flacăra (The Flame):** 1 Piața Scînteii; f. 1952; weekly; edited by the Socialist Unity Front; Editor-in-Chief ADRIAN PĂUNESCU; circ. 230,000.
- Foresta:** Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 22 Bd. N. Bălcescu; f. 1969; quarterly; in English, French and German; Director MIHAI POPESCU; circ. 5,000.
- Holidays in Romania:** Bd. Poligrafiei 3; f. 1959; monthly; edited by Ministry of Tourism; in English, French, German, and Russian; Editor-in-Chief POP SIMION; circ. 25,000.
- Ifjúmunkás:** 1 Piața Scînteii; f. 1957; weekly review edited by the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth in the R.S.R.; in Hungarian; circ. 24,000; Editor-in-Chief CZEKE GÁBOR.
- Indrumătorul cultural (The Cultural Guide):** 1 Piața Scînteii; f. 1948; monthly; published by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Editor LIVIU CERNĂIANU; circ. 6,500.
- Jóbarat:** 1 Piața Scînteii; f. 1950; until 1967 appeared under the title of *Pionir*; weekly; review published by the National Council for Pioneer Organization; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief MIHAI NEGULESCU; circ. 25,000.
- Limba română (The Romanian Language):** Str. Spiru Haret 12; f. 1952; appears every two months; problems of the study of Romanian language; Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Editor-in-Chief IORGU IORDAN; circ. 3,000.
- Luceafărul (The Morning Star):** 1 Piața Scînteii; f. 1958; weekly; Union of Writers of the R.S.R.; Editor-in-Chief NICOLAE DRAGOȘ; circ. 10,000.
- Lumea (The World):** 1 Piața Scînteii; f. 1963; weekly review of international affairs edited by the Romanian News Agency; circ. 100,000.
- Luminița (The Little Light):** 1 Piața Scînteii; f. 1949; monthly; review edited by the National Council for Pioneer Organization; Editor-in-Chief IULIU RATIU; circ. 233,000.
- Lupta C.F.R. (Romanian Railway Workers' Struggle):** Bd. Dinicu Golescu 38; f. 1944; twice monthly; review of the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications and of the Trade Union Committee for Transport and Telecommunications; Editor-in-Chief VASILE OANCEA; circ. 121,500.
- Magazin:** 1 Piața Scînteii; f. 1957; weekly for the popularization of science publ. by Socialist Unity Front; Editor-in-Chief OCTAVIAN PALER; circ. 370,000.
- Magazin istoric (Historical Magazine):** 2 Intrarea Ministerului; f. 1967; monthly; review of historical culture; Chief Editor CRISTIAN POPIȘTEANU; circ. 200,000.
- Manuscriptum:** 4 Str. Fundației; f. 1970; quarterly; edited by the Museum of Romanian Literature; Dir. AL. OPREA; circ. 5,000.
- Munca (Labour):** 14 Str. Ștefan Gheorghiu; organ of the Central Council of Trade Unions; weekly; Editor-in-Chief IOAN MOJA; circ. 210,000.
- Munkásélet:** 14 Str. Ștefan Gheorghiu; f. 1957; weekly; the Central Council of Trade Unions; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief TAMAS SANDOR; circ. 12,000.
- Neue Literatur:** 41 Str. Nufurilor; monthly; organ of the Writers' Union of the R.S.R.; in German; Editor-in-Chief EMMERICH STOFFEL; circ. 1,500.
- Nor ghiank:** 13 Armenească Str.; political, economic, social and cultural weekly; in Armenian; Editor-in-Chief ȘIȘMANIAN TACOR; circ. 2,200.

- Novii vik:** 1 Piața Științei; f. 1949; twice monthly; social, political and cultural journal for the Ukrainian population of the R.S.R.; Editor ION COLEȘNIC; circ. 4,000.
- Pentru patrie (For the Motherland):** 17 Str. Mihai Vodă; edited by Ministry of Home Affairs; Editor-in-Chief Col. GRIGORE CUZA.
- Presă noastră:** 21 Bd. Republicii; f. 1956; monthly; review of the Journalists' Council; circ. 2,000.
- Revista culturii mozaic (Review of the Mosaic Creed):** 9 Vineri Str.; f. 1956; twice monthly; publ. by Federation of Jewish Communities; Romanian, Hebrew and Yiddish; Pres. MOSES ROSEN; circ. 10,000.
- Revista de filozofie (Review of Philosophy):** 6 Blvd. Ilie Pintilie; f. 1954; every two months; published by the Academy of Social and Political Sciences; Editor-in-Chief OCTAVIAN CHEȚAN; circ. 2,550.
- Revista de statistică (Review of Statistics):** 6 Str. Stavropoleos; f. 1952; monthly; organ of the Central Direction of Statistics and of the Society for Economic Sciences; Editor-in-Chief B. STĂNESCU; circ. 5,000.
- Revista economică (Economic Review):** 11-25 Calea Dorobanților; f. 1974; weekly; published by the Central Institute of Economic Research; Editor-in-Chief IONIȚĂ OLTEANU; circ. 12,000.
- Revista română de studii internaționale (Romanian review of international studies):** 47, Ave. Kiseleff; f. 1966; quarterly review; edited by the Association for International Law and International Relations of the R.S.R.; also published in French, English and Russian; Editor NICOLAE FOTINO; circ. 500.
- Revue roumaine des sciences sociales:** 125 Calea Victoriei; quarterly; philosophy and logic series; articles in French, English, Russian and German; Editor-in-Chief T. RACHMUTH.
- România:** 1 Piața Științei; f. 1950; monthly; issued by the Editorial Office of Publications for Abroad; in Russian (circ. 52,000) and Chinese (circ. 5,200); Editor-in-Chief NICOLAE MORARU.
- România Literară (Literary Romania):** 1 Piața Științei; f. 1968 as successor to *Gazeta Literară*; published by the Union of Writers of the R.S.R.; literary, artistic weekly; Director GEORGE IVAȘCU; circ. 20,000.
- România pitorească (Picturesque Romania):** Bd. Poligrafiei 3; f. 1972; monthly; edited by the Ministry of Tourism; Editor-in-Chief POP SIMION; circ. 25,000.
- Romania Today:** 1 Piața Științei; monthly; in English, French, German and Spanish; edited by the Editorial Office of Publications for Abroad; Editor-in-Chief NICOLAE MORARU; circ. 35,000.
- Romanian Engineering:** Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 22 Bd. N. Bălcescu; f. 1966; quarterly; in English, French, Spanish and German; Director MIHAI POPESCU; circ. 6,000.
- Romanian Foreign Trade:** Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 22 Bd. N. Bălcescu; f. 1952; quarterly; in English, Russian, French, Spanish and German; Director MIHAI POPESCU; circ. 8,000.
- Romanian Journal of Chemistry:** Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 22 Bd. N. Bălcescu; f. 1952; quarterly; in English, French, German, Spanish and Russian; Director MIHAI POPESCU; circ. 6,000.
- Romanian Review:** 1 Piața Științei; f. 1947; quarterly; literature and the arts; in English, French, German and Russian; published by Editorial Office Publications for Abroad; Editor-in-Chief NICOLAE MORARU; circ. 5,000.
- Sănătatea (Health):** 29 Str. Bis. Amzei; f. 1952; monthly; published by the National Council of the Red Cross in the R.S.R.; Editor-in-Chief MARIA SILEA; circ. 120,000.
- Săptămîna culturală a capitalei:** Brezoianu 23; f. 1959 (new series 1970); weekly review; edited by the Committee of Socialist Culture and Education of Bucharest; Editor-in-Chief EUGEN BARBU; circ. 72,000.
- Secolul 20 (20th Century):** 115 Cal. Victoriei; f. 1961; monthly; edited by the Writers' Union of the R.S.R.; Editor-in-Chief DAN HĂULICĂ; circ. 8,000.
- Sport:** 16 Str. Vasile Conta; f. 1947; monthly; illustrated magazine, published by the National Council for Physical Culture and Sports; Editor-in-Chief AUREL NEAGU; circ. 100,000.
- Sports in Romania:** 16 Str. Vasile Conta; quarterly review; edited by the National Council for Physical Education and Sports; in English and French; Editor-in-Chief AUREL NEAGU; circ. 2,000.
- Știință și Tehnică (Science and Technology):** 1 Piața Științei; f. 1949; monthly; the Union of Communist Youth; Editor-in-Chief I. CHIȚU; circ. 75,000.
- Tanügyi ujság:** 1 Piața Științei; f. 1957; monthly; edited by Ministry of Education and Trade Unions of Institutions of Education, Science and Culture; Hungarian; Editor ȘTEFAN BANTO; circ. 8,000.
- Teatrul:** 5-7 Str. C. Mille; f. 1956; monthly; Council of Socialist Culture and Education and Writers' Union of the R.S.R.; Editor-in-Chief RADU POPESCU; circ. 1,500.
- Trade Unions of Romania:** 14 Str. Ștefan Gheorghiu; f. 1961; quarterly review; edited by the Central Council of General Trade Union Confederation of Romania (in English, French, Russian, Spanish and German); Editor NICOLAE MORARU; circ. 10,000.
- Tribuna României (Romania's Tribune):** Bd. Dacia 35; f. 1972; twice monthly; edited by the Association "Romania"; Editor-in-Chief PETRE GHELMETZ; circ. 14,000.
- Tribuna Școlii (School's Tribune):** 1 Piața Științei; f. 1970; monthly; edited by the Ministry of Education and the Trade Unions of the Institutions of Science and Culture; Editor-in-Chief COSTIN ȘTEFĂNESCU; circ. 70,000.
- Urzica (Stinging Nettle):** Str. Brezoianu 23-25; f. 1949; monthly; humour and satire; edited by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Editor-in-Chief AUREL BARANGA; circ. 145,000.
- Veac nou (New Age):** 1 Piața Științei; f. 1945; monthly review; organ of the General Council of the Romanian Association for Friendly Relations with the Soviet Union; Editor-in-Chief HORIA PANAITESCU; circ. 32,000.
- Viața cooperăției meșteșugărești (News from the Handicrafts Cooperatives):** 46 Calea Plevnei; f. 1953; monthly; Editor-in-Chief MARIN PETRE; circ. 41,700.
- Viața militară (Military Life):** 137 Str. Izvor; f. 1948; monthly illustrated review of the Ministry of National Defence; Editor-in-Chief DUMITRU RĂDULESCU.
- Viața Românească:** 1 Piața Științei; f. 1906; monthly; literary review; organ of the Writers' Union of the R.S.R.; Chief Editor IOANICHIE OLTEANU; circ. 2,500.
- Viața studentă (Student Life):** 9 Bd. Știtu Măgureanu; f. 1956; weekly; review of the Union of Communist Students Associations; Editor-in-Chief ȘTELIAN MOȚIU; circ. 20,000.
- Viitorul social (Social Future):** 3 Piața Romană; f. 1972; quarterly; review of sociology and politics edited by the Academy of Social and Political Sciences; Editor-in-Chief C.

Vinătorul și pescarul sportiv (*The Hunter and Angler*): 128 Calea Moșilor; f. 1949; monthly review; edited by the Association of Hunters and Anglers in R.S.R.; Editor-in-Chief TITUS POPOVICI; circ. 19,000.

BACĂU

Ateneu (*Atheneum*): 63 Str. Eliberării; f. 1964; quarterly review of culture; published by the Committee of Socialist Culture and Education of Bacău District; Editor-in-Chief DUMITRU MITULESCU; circ. 2,500.

BRAȘOV

Astra: 3 Str. M. Sadoveanu; f. 1966; social and cultural; quarterly; Dir. ION CIUTAC; circ. 5,500.

Napsugár: 1-3 Piața Păcii; f. 1957; monthly; edited by National Council of Pioneer Organizations; Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief FARKAS JÁNOS; circ. 38,000.

CLUJ-NAPOCA

Dolgozo Nő: Cluj-Napoca, Str. Napoca 16; f. 1945; monthly; edited by the National Council of Women; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief IRMA JAKAB; circ. 80,000.

Korunk: 3 Calea Martirilor; f. 1926; monthly; social; ideological review; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief GÁLL ERNŐ; circ. 3,500.

Steaua (*Star*): 19 Piața Victoriei; f. 1953; monthly review of the Writers' Union, Cluj branch; Editor-in-Chief AUREL RĂU; circ. 3,000.

Tribuna: 1 Str. Universității; f. 1884; weekly; cultural review edited by the Council of Socialist Culture and Education; Editor-in-Chief DUMITRU RADU POPESCU; circ. 10,000.

Utunk: 2 Str. Dr. Petru Groza; weekly; organ of the Writers' Union of the R.S.R.; in Hungarian; Editor-in-Chief LETAY LAJOS; circ. 12,000.

CONSTANȚA

Tomis: 5 Șoseaua Filimon Sirbu; f. 1966; quarterly review edited by the Committee for Culture and Socialist Education of Constanța District; Chief Editor ION BĂDICĂ; circ. 4,000.

CRAIOVA

Ramuri (*Branches*): 8 Str. Oltet; f. 1964; monthly; review of culture edited by the Committee for Socialist Culture and Education of Dolj District; Editor-in-Chief ROMULUS DIACONESCU; circ. 3,000.

IAȘI

Convorbiri literare (*Literary Conversations*): Str. Vasile Alecsandri 8; f. 1867, new series 1972; monthly; review of literature; edited by the Writers' Union of the R.S.R.; Editor-in-Chief CORNELIU STURZU; circ. 2,500.

Cronica: 8 Str. V. Alecsandri; f. 1966; weekly; political, social and cultural review of the Committee of Socialist Culture and Education in Jassy; Editor-in-Chief LIVIU LEONTE; circ. 6,000.

ORADEA

Familia (*Family*): Piața 23 August 10; f. 1865 (new series from 1965); monthly; social and cultural review of the Committee of Socialist Culture and Education of Bihor County; Editor-in-Chief ALEXANDRU ANDRIȚOIU; circ. 4,000.

PITEȘTI

Argeș: 1 Piața Lenin; f. 1966; quarterly; social and cultural review of local Cttee. for Socialist Culture and Education; Editor GHEORGHE STĂNCULESCU; circ. 2,500.

SIBIU

Die Woche: 11 Bd. Victoriei; f. 1968; weekly; formerly *Hermannstädter Zeitung*; organ of the Sibiu District Committee of the R.C.P. and of the District People's Council; in German; Editor-in-Chief JOSEF ECKENREITER; circ. 9,600.

Transilvania: Bd. Victoriei, 11 Sibiu; f. 1868; political, social and cultural monthly; edited by the Committee for Socialist Education and Culture of Sibiu District; Editor-in-Chief MIRCEA TOMUS; circ. 2,600.

TIMIȘOARA

Orizont: 1 Str. Rodnei; f. 1949; between 1949 and 1964 appeared under the title *Scrisul bănățean*; weekly; review of the Writers' Union of R.S.R. (Timișoara branch) and of the Timișoara District Committee for Socialist Education and Culture; Editor-in-Chief ION ARIEȘANU; circ. 5,000.

ȚIRGU MUREȘ

Igaz Szó: 1 Str. Primăriei; f. 1953; monthly; review of the Writers' Union of the R.S.R.; in Hungarian; Editor GYÖZÖ HAJDU; circ. 5,000.

Uj Elet: Str. Primăriei 1; f. 1958; bi-monthly; illustrated magazine published by the Socialist Unity Front; Editor-in-Chief SÜTÖ ANDRAS; circ. 20,000.

Vatra (*Home*): 1 Str. Primăriei; f. 1894, 1971; organ of the Committee for Socialist Education and Culture of the Mureș District; Editor-in-Chief ROMULUS GUGA; circ. 3,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Agerpres (*Romanian News Agency*): Bucharest, Piața Șteiei 1; f. 1949; correspondents in every district of Romania and many capitals of the world; daily broadcast in English, French, Russian and Spanish; publs. news and feature bulletins in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish, and one in Arabic.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Bucharest

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (*Italy*): Str. Polonă 35; Correspondent GIAN MARCO VENIER.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (*German Democratic Republic*): Bd. Dacia 37B; Correspondent JOACHIM SONNENBERG.

Associated Press (AP) (*U.S.A.*): Str. Corbeni 30; Correspondent VIOREL URMA.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency: 72 Aviatorilor Blvd.; Correspondent LUBOMIR DIMITROV.

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (*Czechoslovakia*): 4-10 Str. Drobeta; Correspondent IOZEF BELICKA.

Hsinhua (*People's Republic of China*): Șoseaua Nordului 1; Correspondent TIN JUN-NIN.

Magyar Távirati Iroda (MTI) (*Hungary*): Str. Trestiana 34; Correspondent MIHALI COZMA.

Novosti (*U.S.S.R.*): 40 Alea Alexandru; Correspondent EFIM ROMANCIUC.

Polska Agencja Prasowa (PAP) (*Poland*): 14 Str. Mircea Vodă; Correspondent STANISŁAW LEWANDOWSKI.

Prensa Latina (*Cuba*): Str. Mihail Eminescu 124; Correspondent VICTOR CARRIBA RODRIGUES.

ROMANIA

Reuters (U.K.): 1 Piața Științei.

Tanjug (Yugoslavia): 4-10 Str. Drobeta; Correspondent A. MARCOVIC.

TASS (U.S.S.R.): 16 Str. Cimpia Turzii; Correspondent VLADIMIR KUDELIN.

The Press, Publishers

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Consiliul Ziaristilor (Journalists' Council): Bucharest, Piața Științei 1; f. 1955; affiliated to Journalists' International Organization; Pres. OCTAVIAN PALER; publs. *Presa noastră* (monthly), *Lumea* (weekly).

PUBLISHERS

BUCHAREST

Agencia "Publiturism" (Romanian Agency for Tourist Advertising): Bucharest 7, 13 Luterană St.; f. 1971; guide books, brochures in foreign languages, periodicals, maps, album-books, prospectuses, postcards; advertising agency for foreign firms in publications, resorts and hotels of Ministry of Tourism; Dir. POMILIU MATEI.

Editura Academiei Republicii Socialiste Romania (Publishing House of the Academy of the R.S.R.): Bucharest 71021, Calea Victoriei 125; f. 1948; important books and periodicals on original scientific work, 65 periodicals in Romanian and foreign languages; Dir. C. BUSUIOCANU.

Editura Albatros: 1 Piața Științei; f. 1969; books for teenagers; Dir. MIRCEA ȘTİMÎMBREANU.

Editura "Cartea Românească" (Publishing House of "The Romanian Book"): 41 str. Nuferilor; f. 1969; Romanian contemporary literature; Dir. MARIN PREDĂ.

Editura Ceres: 1 Piața Științei; f. 1953; books on agriculture and forestry; Dir. Eng. GABRIEL MANOLIU.

Editura Didactică și Pedagogică (State Educational Publishing House): 12 str. Spiru Haret; f. 1951; school, university, technical and vocational textbooks; pedagogic literature and methodology; teaching materials; Dir. ION STANCIU.

Editura Ion Creangă ("Ion Creangă" Publishing House): 1 Piața Științei; f. 1969; children's books; Dir. TIBERIU UTAN.

Editura Kriterion ("Kriterion" Publishing House): Piața Științei 1; f. 1969; works in Hungarian, German, Serbian, Ukrainian and Yiddish; Dir. GÉZA DOMOKOS.

Editura Litera ("The Letter" Publishing House): 1 Piața Științei; f. 1969; original literature; Dir. GHEORGHE BUZATU.

Editura Medicală (State Medical Publishing House): 14 Str. 13 Decembrie; f. 1954; medical literature; Dir. Dr. GHEORGHE PANAITESCU.

Editura Meridiane (Meridiane Publishing House): Bucharest, 1 Piața Științei; f. 1952; fine arts, theatre, cinema, architecture, photographic art; art history, theory and critique; picture art books, monographs, postcards; cultural, social and political books; Dir. GEORGE SORIN MOVILEANU.

Editura Mihai Eminescu ("Mihai Eminescu" Publishing House): 1 Piața Științei; f. 1969; contemporary original literary works and translations of world literature; Dir. VALERIU RĂPEANU.

Editura Militară (State Military Publishing House): 137 str. Izvor; f. 1950; military history, theory, science, technics and medicine, and fiction; Dir. TUDOR TAMAS.

Editura Minerva ("Minerva" Publishing House): 1 Piața Științei; f. 1969; Romanian classical literature, world literature, original literary works, literary critique and history; Dir. AUREL MARTIN.

Editura Muzicală a Ununii Compozitorilor din România (Musical Publishing House of the Composer's Union of Romania): 141 Calea Victoriei; f. 1958; books on music and musical scores; Dir. AUREL POPA.

Editura Politică (Political Publishing House): 1 Piața Științei; f. 1944; political literature; Dir. Prof. Dr. Ing. VALTER ROMAN.

Editura Știința (Știința Publishing House): 1 Piața Științei; f. 1954; newspapers, magazines; Dir. LUCIAN NICOLAU.

Editura Științifică și Enciclopedică (Scientific and Encyclopaedic Publishing House): 1 Piața Științei; f. 1968; encyclopaedias, dictionaries, bibliographies, chronologies and reference books; popular and informational literature; provides photographs and encyclopaedic and statistical data about Romania for publishing houses abroad; Dir. MIRCEA MĂCIU.

Editura Tehnică (Technical Publishing House): Piața Științei 1; f. 1950; technical and scientific books, technical dictionaries; Dir. (vacant).

Editura Univers: 1 Piața Științei; f. 1961; translations from world literature; Dir. ROMUL MUNTEANU.

Întreprinderea de Stat pentru Imprimare și Administrarea Publicațiilor (State Enterprise for Printed Matter and Periodicals): 1 Piața Științei; f. 1951; general publications; Dir. LUDOVIC TARNOVSKI.

CLUJ-NAPOCA

Editura Dacia ("Dacia" Publishing House): 23, 1 Mai St.; classical and contemporary Romanian literature, art books, literary, and scientific books in Romanian, Hungarian and German; Dir. ALEXANDRU CĂPRARIU.

CRAIOVA

Editura "Scrișul românesc" ("Romanian Writing" Publishing House): Alexandru Ioan-Cuza 7; f. 1972; social-political, technical, scientific and literary works; Dir. ILARIE HINOVEANU.

IAȘI

Editura Junimea ("Junimea" Publishing House): 1 Str. Gh. Dimitrov; f. 1969; Romanian literature, art books, translations, scientific and technical books; Dir. MIRCEA RADU IACOBAN.

TIMIȘOARA

Editura Facla ("The Torch" Publishing House): 1 Blvd. 23 August, no. 8, 3rd floor; f. 1972; socio-political, technical, scientific and literary works in Romanian, Hungarian, German and Serbian; Dir. SIMION DIMA.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Centrala Editorială (Publishing Centre): 71341 Bucharest, 1 Piața Științei; f. 1962; a state organization which coordinates book production and distribution throughout Romania as well as the economic and financial activities of the publishing houses; organizes the import and export of books and other cultural goods; Man. Dir. GHEORGHE TRANDAFIR.

WRITERS' UNION

Uniunea Scriitorilor din Republica Socialistă România (Writers' Union of the Socialist Republic of Romania): Bucharest, Calea Victoriei 115; f. 1949; Pres. GEORGE MACOVESCU; publs. *România Literară*, *Luceafărul*, *Viața Românească*, *Secolul XX*, *Steaua*, *Orizont*, *Convorbiri literare*, *Utunk*, *Igaz Szó*, *Neue Literatur*, *Književni život*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radioteleviziunea Română (*Romanian Radio and Television*): Bucharest, 60-62 Str. Nuferilor, P.O.B. 111; Pres. VASILE MUŞAT; publ. *Revista Radio T.V.* (weekly).

RADIO

Radio Bucharest: one transmitter of 1,200 kW. (on long-wave), 6 transmitters with power over 100 kW. and 16 transmitters with power below 100 kW. (on medium-wave), 13 transmitters on V.H.F. First, Second and Third Programme.

Foreign broadcasts on one medium-wave and seven

short-wave transmitters in Arabic, English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Persian, Portuguese, Romanian, Serbian, Spanish and Turkish.

In 1976 there were 3,104,000 radio subscribers.

TELEVISION

Centrul de Televiziune—Telecentrul Bucureşti (*Television Centre—Bucharest T.V. Centre*): Bucharest, Calea Dorobanţilor 191, P.O.B. 1200; 20 transmitters and 162 relay units; daily transmissions; 2,963,000 television sets (1976).

FINANCE

STATE BANKS

Banca Naţională a Republicii Socialiste România (*National Bank of the S.R. of Romania*): Bucharest, 25 Str. Lipscani; Central bank set up in 1880. Until 1947 was the Banca Naţională a României. From 1947-65 was the Banca Republicii Populare Române. It is the only bank of issue, and handles banking operations for industry, transport and internal trade; Gov. VASILE RĂUTĂ.

Banca de Investiţii (*Investment Bank*): Bucharest, 4 Str. Doamnei; f. 1948; finances and gives long-term credits for investments by State enterprises, the Central Unions of the handicraft and consumers' co-operatives and other State institutions; gives short credits for the activity of the building enterprises, geological prospecting and researching, and project organizations; Pres. Dr. MIHAI DIAMANDOPOL; Vice-President OCTAVIAN CEZARIE.

Banca pentru Agricultură şi Industrie Alimentară (*Bank for Agriculture and Food Industry*): Bucharest, 3 Str.

Smîrdan; f. 1968; organizes and effects the financing and crediting of the food industry, state agricultural co-operatives and private farmers; Pres. ION RUŞINARU.

Banca Română de Comerţ Exterior (*Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade*): Bucharest, 22-24 Str. Calea Victoriei; f. 1968; cap. 1,000m. lei; dep. 21,890m. lei; organizes and effects payments in foreign currency and lei for the import and export services, tourism, etc.; receives and supplies credits to and from abroad; Pres. VASILE VOLOŞENIUC.

Casa de Economii şi Consemnatiuni—CEC (*Savings and Consignation Bank*): Bucharest, Calea Victoriei 3; f. 1864; handles funds for public organizations; grants credits for private building enterprises; Pres. MIRCEA POPOVICI.

INSURANCE

Administraţia Asigurărilor de Stat "ADAS" (*Administration of State Insurance*): 5 Str. Smîrdan, Bucharest; f. 1952; covers all types of insurance and reinsurance; Pres. STEFAN POPOVICI.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the S.R.R.: Bd. Nicolae Bălcescu 22, Bucharest; f. 1949; Pres. ION CONSTANTINESCU; Vice-Pres. HRISTACHE ZAMBETTI; Gen. Sec. CICERONE GORUNESCU.

FOREIGN TRADE COMPANIES

Agroexport: Bucharest, Bd. Petru Groza 89; exports and imports agricultural produce; Dir. FĂNIŢĂ TRIŢĂ.

Arcom: Bucharest, 91-93 Calea Victoriei; f. 1969; civil and industrial constructions, mounting work; engineering services; Gen. Man. ARA TACORIAN.

Arpimex: Bucharest, 1 Al. Postolache St.; export of footwear, morocco goods, fur garments; import of raw hides, organic dyes, chemical auxiliaries; Gen. Dir. ION TULCEANU.

Auto-Dacia: Bucharest, Str. Lipscani 19; exports and imports of road vehicles and special purpose vehicles; Dir. ION MUREŞAN.

Autoexportimport: Braşov, Str. Republicii 45; export and import of lorries, spare parts, etc.; Gen. Dir. IOAN SECARA.

Chimimportexport: Bucharest, Blvd. Republicii 10, imports and exports chemicals, plastics, rubber; pharmaceuticals, paints; Gen. Dir. GHEORGHE DALEA.

Confex: Bucharest, Bd. Armata Poposului 5-7; exports ready-made clothes and knitwear; Gen. Dir. IORDAN ROMEO.

Contransimex: Bucharest, 38 Bd. Dinicu Golescu; import and export of transport and telecommunication equipment and installations; Gen. Dir. ILIE GHEORGHE.

Danubiana: Bucharest, Splaiul Independenţei 202A, P.O.B. 3250; import and export of tyres, plastics, chemical fertilizers, synthetic yarns and fibres, chemical products; Dir. ION STERIU.

Electroexportimport: Bucharest, Calea Victoriei 133; export and import of electric motors, electrical engineering equipment, electric appliances; Gen. Dir. DANIIL ŞUTEU.

Electronum: Bucharest, Bd. Dimitrie Pompei 8; exports and imports data processing systems, calculators, radio and TV components and receivers, ferrites, electronic measuring instruments, lighting sources; Gen. Dir. VALERIU TRĂILESCU.

- Eximcoop:** 7000 Bucharest, 31 Str. Brezoianu; export of honey, beeswax, rabbits, pigeons, frogs, snails, etc.; Dir. FAINIS DUMITRU.
- Forexim:** Bucharest, Str. Edgar Quinet 6; exports and imports technical documentations, projects, licences for timber and building materials industry; Dir. F. KERNWEIS.
- Fructexport:** Bucharest, Str. Prislop 2; exports fruit and vegetable produce; Gen. Dir. GHEORGHE MINCULESCU.
- Geomin:** Bucharest, Calea Victoriei 109; export of mining equipment; carries out geological and mining research and surveys; Dir. BUZILĂ MIRCEA.
- Icecoop:** Bucharest, Str. Marin Serghiescu 12; exports carpets, toys, furniture, handicrafts, ready-made clothes; Gen. Dir. CONSTANTIN PROCA.
- Iloxim:** Bucharest, str. 13 Decembrie 3; exports carpets, furniture, household equipment, textiles and clothing, plastic goods, handicrafts, toys, sports goods, toiletries, stationery, foodstuffs and chemicals; Dir. GHEORGHE IONESCU.
- Impexmin:** Bucharest 109, Calea Victoriei; export of salt, coal, chalk, feldspar, foundry sand and drilling apparatus; import of mining installations and machinery; Gen. Dir. ST. TĂNĂSESCU.
- Industrialexport:** Bucharest, Str. Episcopiei 9; exports complete oil refineries, complex chemical and petrochemical plants and equipment, drilling rigs and equipment, oil, gas, water and mining equipment, pumps and industrial fittings; Gen. Dir. EMILIAN ULEA.
- Maslinexportimport:** Bucharest, 7 Str. Matei Mîllo; sole exporter and importer of machine tools for metalworking; also exports woodworking and textiles machinery; Gen. Dir. NICOLAE GRECU.
- Mecanoexportimport:** Bucharest, 10 Str. M. Eminescu; imports and exports heavy machinery, diesel motors and rolling stock; Gen. Dir. TEODOSE GHIRESCU.
- Mercur:** Bucharest, 118 Calea Victoriei; exchange of consumer goods; Gen. Dir. POPESCU VASILE.
- Metalimportexport:** Bucharest, Str. J. C. Frimu 22; exports and imports rolled steel, tubes, iron alloys, cables, ferrous and non-ferrous metals; Gen. Dir. VASILE NEGRESCU.
- Metarom:** Bucharest, Str. Mendeleev 23-25; import and export of machinery and machine tools for the iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and coking-chemical industries; Gen. Dir. ALEXANDRU NACIU.
- Mineralimportexport:** Bucharest, Calea Victoriei 109; exports coal, tar, etc.; imports iron ore, manganese ore, coke, anthracite, refractory materials, sands and abrasive materials; Gen. Dir. DORIN DINESCU.
- Navlomar:** Bucharest-196, Calea Rahovei, P.O.B. 1302; shipbrokers, chartering agents, ship agents and shipchandlers; Gen. Dir. Dr. P. LUPŞE.
- Petroleexport:** Bucharest, Calea Pleonei 139; import and export of oil and oil products; Dir. DAVID ION.
- Prodexport:** Bucharest, Str. Gabriel Péri 5-9; exports and imports foodstuffs, animal by-products including dairy products and livestock; Dir. AUREL ANTONIU.
- Radioteleviziunea Română—Export-Import Board:** Bucharest, Str. Dorobanţi 191; export and import of films and magnetic tape recordings for TV and radio programmes; Gen. Dir. VASILE MUŞAT.
- Romagrimex:** Bucharest, 16 Al. Sahia St.; export of surveys, projects, technical assistance, etc.; import of agricultural products, veterinary medicines and instruments, etc.; Gen. Dir. GEORGE CONSTANTINESCU.
- Româniafilm:** Bucharest, Str. I. Fucik 25; world-wide distribution of Romanian films for cinema and TV; imports foreign films; organizes international co-operation ventures; Gen. Dir. MARIN STANCIU.
- Romănoexport:** Bucharest, 17-19, Doamnei St.; f. 1948; exports: fabrics (woollen, cotton, synthetics, silk), carpets, animal hair, wool; imports: hides, wool, cotton, synthetic fabrics and fibres; Gen. Dir. ION CHIOVEANU.
- Romchim:** Bucharest, Bd. Dacia 13; import of complex installations, technical assistance and services for the chemical and crude processing industries; Gen. Dir. ANATOLIE PATRUBANI.
- Romconsult:** Bucharest, str. Armenească 25; consulting and technical guidance for management, industrial and agricultural surveys, plans and projects; Dir. CRISTINEL VÎLCIU.
- Romenergo:** Bucharest, Bd. Lacul Tei 1; import and export of thermo- and hydro-power machinery; offers services ranging from feasibility studies to the commissioning and training of personnel; Dir. ŞTEFAN BÎRSĂNESCU.
- Rompetrol:** Bucharest, 109 Calea Victoriei; carries out abroad: geological excavations, design, surveys, engineering and technical assistance in the field of petroleum and gas extraction; construction of oilfields, petroleum pipelines, oil and natural gas bulk plants and distribution facilities; participation in joint ventures for hydrocarbon development and production; Dir. LUPU AUREL.
- Romsit:** Bucharest, 13 Str. Ion Ghica, Section 4; export of household metallic and plastic items, toys, glassware, office equipment, clocks, ceramic and porcelain, glass (technical and laboratory), complex installations, machinery and aggregates for light industry; Gen. Dir. TRAIAN TROCAN.
- Romtrans:** Bucharest, 196, Calea Rahovei; international warehousing and forwarding agency; Dir. RADU PENCEA.
- Tehnforestexport:** Bucharest, 4 Piaţa Rosetti; exports furniture and other finished wooden products; Dir. DRĂGAN ION.
- Tehnimportexport:** Bucharest, Str. Doamnei 5; imports and exports technical goods, aircraft, bearings; Gen. Dir. TUDOREL HARABAGIU.
- Terra:** Bucharest 4, 12 Bd. Republicii; imports and exports various commodities; Dir. ALEXANDRU NIŢULESCU.
- Universal-Tractor:** Bucharest, Str. Lipscani 19; exports and imports tractors and farming machinery; Gen. Dir. DOREL NICOLESCU.
- Uzinexportimport:** Bucharest, 133 Calea Victoriei, P.O.B. 2993; export and import of complex installations and basic equipment for the machine-building industry and food processing and cement industries, thermoelectric and hydroelectric power plants, metallurgical and iron and steel plants, ships and shipyard equipment; Man. Dir. EUGEN IONESCU.
- Vinexport:** Bucharest 4, Str. Smirdan 5-7; exports wine and other drinks; Dir. GH. STĂNCULESCU.
- Vitrocim:** Bucharest, 18 Str. Blănari; import and export of building materials; Dir. CONSTANTIN CIUBOTARU.

ROMANIA

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION

Uniunea centrală a cooperativelor de consum—"Centrocoop" (*Central Union of Consumers' Co-operatives*): Bucharest, str. Brezoianu 31; f. 1950; in 1974, 2,520 co-operatives were affiliated to the Central Union; publs. *Socialist Agriculture* (weekly), *Co-operation in Romania* (bi-annual in English, French and Spanish).

TRADE UNION

The trade unions group over 5,700,000 members working in enterprises, institutions and civic organizations. They arrange participation of the workers in planned production, look after the social and cultural interests of their members and represent them in meetings with the management. The unions are affiliated to the trade union federations by production branches and these to the General Trade Union Confederation.

General Trade Union Confederation: 14 Alea Stefan Gheorghiu; f. 1906; 5,916,575 (1975); Chair. GHEORGHE PANĂ; Vice-Chairs. MIRCEA GEORGESCU, ELENA NAE, GHEORGHE PETRESCU, GHEORGHE STUPARU, ELENA PETER, MATEI WASERNER; Secs. CORNELIA FILIPAS, STEFAN PAVEL, PAUL NAGY.

Union federations by branches of production with membership in 1974:

Agriculture, Food Industry and Water: Chair. CONSTANTIN HERESCU; 664,066 mems.

Building: Chair. MIRCEA GEORGESCU; 386,623 mems.

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

Chemical and Crude Oil Processing Industry: Chair. MIHAI MUNTEANU; 229,518 mems.

Communes: 261,727 mems.

Education, Science and Culture: Chair. SILVIA ILIE; 216,178 mems.

Forestry and Building Materials Industry: Chair. ORBAN ARPAD; 414,936 mems.

Health Units: Chair. LIDIA ORĂDEAN; 216,869 mems.

Light Industry: Chair. MAGDALENA FILIPAS; 581,252 mems.

Metallurgical and Machine Building Industrial Enterprises: Chair. VIOREL ȘTEFĂNESCU; 859,954 mems.

Mining, Oil, Geology and Electric Power Industries: Chair. PETRE FURDUI; 429,208 mems.

Poligraphy, Press, Radio and Television and Publishing Houses: Chair. LAURENȚIU DRAGOMIRESCU; 36,383 mems.

Transport and Telecommunications: Chair. CONSTANTIN IANCU; 522,653 mems.

State Administration and People's Councils: Chair. MIHAIL GORAN; 711,503 mems.

State Commerce and Consumers' Co-operatives: Chair. ANA MUREȘANU; 385,705 mems.

TRADE FAIR

Bucharest International Fair: f. 1970; held in October; mainly for the machine and building industries; firms from 24 countries participated in 1976; a fair for consumer goods is held in May; Dir. Ing. REMUS BRAD.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Căile Ferate Române-CFR (Departamentul Căilor Ferate) (*Romanian Railways Board—Department of Railways*): Bucharest 7, Bd. Dinicu Golescu 38; Head of Department IONEL DIACONESCU.

Total length of track (1976): 11,080 km. (standard gauge), 568 km. (narrow gauge).

The Department of Railways is under the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications; Minister TRAIAN DUDAȘ.

ROADS

Direcția Drumurilor (Directorate of Roads): Ministerul Transporturilor și Telecomunicațiilor, Bucharest 7, 38 Bd. Dinicu Golescu; Man. MIHAI BOICU.

There are 77,768 km. of roads, of which 27,882 are modernized (1976).

INLAND AND OCEAN SHIPPING

Navigația Maritimă și Fluvială Română—NAVROM (*Romanian Sea and River Navigation*): Bucharest 7, 38 Bd. Dinicu Golescu; organizes all sea and river transport; 105 ocean-going vessels (1975); lines: Black Sea,

Aegean Sea, Mediterranean, Adriatic Sea, Atlantic North Sea, Baltic Sea, Far East.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are three international airports in Romania: Bucharest-Otopeni, M. Kogălniceanu-Constanța and Arad. The latter was opened in 1970 and has a capacity of over one million passengers a year.

Transporturile Aeriene Române—TAROM (Romanian Air Transport): Otopeni Airport, Bucharest; services throughout Europe, Asia, Africa and the U.S.A. and extensive internal flights; fleet of 11 Il-18, 5 I-11 400, 6 An-24, 3 Tu-154B, 3 Boeing 707-320C, and 3 Il-62; 5 I-11 500 on order; Gen. Man. D. BALAU.

Linii Aeriene Romane—LAR: Otopeni Airport, Bucharest; f. 1975 by TAROM to operate passenger charter services; fleet of 2 I-11 400; Man. Dir. D. CRISTEA.

Romania is served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air Algérie, Air France, Alitalia, AUA, Balkan, British Airways, ČSA, El Al, GAAC, Interflug, JAT, LOT, Lufthansa, MALÉV, Pan American, SAS and Swissair.

TOURISM

OFFICES ABROAD

Austria: Vienna 1010, Opernring 1.

Belgium: Brussels 1000, place Brouckère 26.

Czechoslovakia: Prague 1, Kročínova Ul 1.

Denmark: Copenhagen, Vesterbrogade 55A.

France: 38 ave. de l'Opéra, Paris 20.

German Democratic Republic: Berlin 1034, Frankfurter Thor 5.

Ministry of Tourism: Bucharest, 7 Blvd. Magheru; Minister ION COSMA.

National Tourist Office "Carpați": Bucharest 1, 7 Blvd. Magheru.

National Tourist Office "Carpați" -Brașov: Brașov, Carpați Hotel.

National Tourist Office "Litoral": Mamaia Constanța, București Hotel.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 61 sq. km.

Population: 1953 census: 13,500; 1976 estimate: 20,339;
San Marino (capital) 4,608.

Agriculture: Main products: Wheat and wine

Industrial products: Textiles and clothing, cement,
paper, leather, wrought iron, furniture, ceramics, tiles,
synthetic rubber and paints.BUDGET
(million lire)

REVENUE	1976	1977
Ordinary	21,229	26,782
Extraordinary	70	50
Compensating entries	2,075	1,686
Movement of capital	5,774	5,521
TOTAL	29,148	34,039

EXPENDITURE	1976	1977
Ordinary real expenses	20,324	24,265
Extraordinary real expenses	5,946	7,185
Compensating entries	2,075	1,686
Movement of capital	803	903
TOTAL	29,148	34,039

Tourism (1976): 2,435,474 visitors, 80 per cent of whom
were Italian.Education (1977): 18 elementary schools and one high
school.

THE GOVERNMENT

(November 1977)

Captains-Regent: TITO MASI, GIORDANO BRUNO REFFI.

CONGRESS OF STATE

Secretary of State for Foreign and Political Affairs: Dott.
GIANCARLO GHIRONZI.Secretary of State for Internal Affairs and Justice: Dott.
CLARA BOSCAGLIA.Secretary of State for Finance and Budget: Ing. Remy
GIACOMINI.Deputy Secretary of State for Public Works: GIOVANNI
VITO MARCUCCI.Deputy Secretary of State for Social Security, Health and
Hygiene: GIUSEPPE DELLA BALDA.Deputy Secretary of State for Education and Culture: Avv.
LUIGI LONFERNINI.Deputy Secretary of State for Tourism, Sport and Entertain-
ment: Avv. Prof. FEDERICO BIGI.Deputy Secretary of State for Employment: Geom. PIETRO
REFFI.Deputy Secretary of State for Industry, Handicraft and
Commerce: Dott. TITO MASI.Deputy Secretary of State for Agriculture, Communications
and Transport: Geom. ANTONIO VOLPINARI.

GREAT AND GENERAL COUNCIL

(Elections of September 1974)

	SEATS
Christian Democrats	25
Communist Party	15
Social Democrats	9
Socialists	8
People's Democratic Party	1
Statutory Freedoms Movement	1
Committee for the Defence of the Republic	1

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

San Marino has diplomatic relations with the following
countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada,
People's Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, El
Salvador, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany,
Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Israel, Japan, Liechten-
stein, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Netherlands, Panama,
Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S.S.R., United
Kingdom, U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Judges may not be citizens of San Marino and are
appointed by the Great and General Council. Civil cases
and criminal cases where sentence does not exceed a fine
or up to three years' imprisonment are determined by the
Commissarii della Legge. Civil cases may be sent to the
Judge of the Criminal Court for sentence; he is also
empowered to hear appeals in criminal cases. In addition,
there are two Judges of Appeal for civil and criminal
cases respectively. The Council of Twelve has a special
jurisdiction in administrative cases and hears final appeals
in some civil cases.

TRADE UNION
CONFEDERATIONSCentrale Sindicale Unitaria: Cia Ca'Caccio, 47031 San
Marino.Confederazione Generale Democratica dei Lavoratori
Sammarinesi: Cia Ca'Caccio, San Marino; f. 1957;
1,800 mems.; affiliated to IFCTU; Sec.-Gen. GIOVANNI
GIARDI.Confederazione Generale del Lavoro Sammarinese: via
Piagge, San Marino; 1,400 mems.; affiliated to F.S.M.

TOURISM

Ente di Stato per il Turismo, Sport e Spettacolo (State
Tourism, Sport and Entertainment Board): Palazzo del
Turismo, San Marino; Dir. GIOVANNI VITO MARCUCCI.
There are facilities for shooting, fishing and various
other recreations. In 1977 there were 27 hotels and 55
restaurants.

SPAIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Spain, in south-west Europe, forms more than four-fifths of the Iberian peninsula. It is bounded to the north by France and to the west by Portugal. To the east is the Mediterranean and, 30 km. to the south, Africa. The climate is less temperate than in most of western Europe, with hot summers and, in the hilly interior, cold winters. The language is Spanish. Catalan is widely spoken in the north-east, Basque in the north and Galician in the north-west. Roman Catholicism is the established religion. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) carries three horizontal bands of red, yellow (half the depth) and red. The state flag carries, in addition, the national coat of arms. The capital is Madrid.

Recent History

After winning the civil war of 1936-39 the Nationalist forces, led by Gen. Francisco Franco y Bahamonde, established an authoritarian rule which provided peace and stability while restricting individual liberties and severely repressing challenges to its power. After keeping Spain neutral in the Second World War, Franco announced in 1947 that the monarchy (abolished in 1931) would be restored after his death or retirement.

In 1969 General Franco nominated Prince Juan Carlos de Borbón as his successor, and in June 1973 relinquished the post of *Presidente del Gobierno* (President of the Council of Ministers) to Admiral Luis Carrero Blanco, who was killed in December 1973. Responsibility for the assassination was claimed by ETA, the Basque separatist organization. Carlos Arias Navarro became Prime Minister in January 1974 and promised reforms which, with increased freedom of the press, an apparent weakening of General Franco's health and position and the effect of the *coup d'état* in Portugal in April 1974, led to intense left-wing political activity, including the formation of democratic unions. Terrorism increased in the Basque provinces, where ETA supporters clashed with the police and right-wing extremists. The killing of several policemen in 1975 led to summary executions.

General Franco died in November 1975 and was succeeded as Head of State by King Juan Carlos. In December a more liberal cabinet was formed, but left-wing discontent continued when the expected full amnesty for political prisoners was not granted. Early 1976 was marked by mass rallies, calling for amnesty and political freedom, and the formation of various opposition groups. In July bills were passed lifting restrictions on political meetings and allowing political associations (subject to approval by the Government), but dissatisfaction at the slow progress of the reforms resulted in widespread demonstrations and industrial conflict.

In July Prime Minister Arias Navarro resigned at the King's request and was replaced by Adolfo Suárez González. The introduction of democratic government proceeded rapidly. Political reforms, including the establishment of an elected bicameral parliament, were endorsed (in amended form) by the Cortes in November, approved

by popular referendum in December and incorporated in the Electoral Law of March 1977. In February the legalization process for political associations was amended and in April the *Movimiento Nacional*, the only political organization permitted under Franco, was disbanded. These measures enabled most of the numerous *de facto* political parties to apply for legal recognition and take part in the forthcoming general elections for the Cortes. Despite renewed terrorist activity in January and unrest in the armed forces in April over the legalization of the Communist Party, the elections took place on June 15th. An overall majority was won by the centrist Union of the Democratic Centre coalition party headed by the Prime Minister. The Socialist and regional parties gained many seats, while the right-wing parties were less successful than expected.

The Cortes was inaugurated in July and began work on a new constitution. Municipal elections were promised for early 1978. There has been close co-operation between the Government and Opposition Socialist and Communist parties, as evinced by the Moncloa economic and social pact signed in October. The economic situation continued to deteriorate in 1977, and there was industrial unrest; the right to strike was accorded in March and trade unions, legalized in April, grew in strength. Further liberalizing measures include the relaxation of censorship and the restructuring of the judiciary, military command and police forces.

Demands for regional autonomy increased, notably in the Basque provinces (*Euzkadi*) and Catalonia, frequently associated with calls for further political amnesty (partial amnesties had been granted in November 1975 and July 1976, and widened in March and October 1977). In September the Catalan *Generalitat* (government) was restored in provisional form, and a similar statute was negotiated in December with the Basques. The constitution will provide for equivalent arrangements in other regions.

Spain has consolidated its links with the Arab countries and Latin America, and entered into diplomatic relations with the eastern-bloc countries. Application was made in July 1977 for membership of the EEC.

Government

Since 1975 Spain has been an hereditary monarchy, with the King as Head of State. He appoints the President of the Government (Prime Minister) and, on the latter's recommendation, other members of the Council of Ministers. The Council initiates legislation for discussion by the Legislative Assembly (*Cortes*). The King, who has the power of veto over legislation, is advised by the Council of State (some members of which are elected and others nominated) and by the Council of the Realm (16 members, including 10 elected by the *Cortes*). Spain comprises 50 provinces, each with its own Assembly (*Diputación Provincial*) and an appointed Civil Governor.

The Electoral Law of March 1977 replaced the unicameral *Cortes* with a bi-cameral parliament with a

Congress of 350 deputies directly elected every four years by universal adult suffrage, and a Senate with 207 members elected on a regional basis (four members for every peninsular province regardless of population, and 19 in all for the Balearics, Canaries, Ceuta and Melilla) and 41 members appointed by the King, also for a period of four years. The amended system of proportional representation for election to the Congress provides that each province should have a minimum of three deputies regardless of population and three per cent of votes are required before a party can gain representation. Election to the Senate is by majority vote. Both houses elect their own president, but the King appoints Parliament's overall president and the president of the Council of the Realm. The King also has the right to call referenda on important national issues regardless of any parliamentary decisions. The function and relationship of the various organs of government will be established in the forthcoming Spanish Constitution.

In September 1977 the *Generalitat* of Catalonia was re-established by Royal Decree in the provisional form of a 16-member *Consell* headed by President Josep Tarradellas.

Defence

Military service is compulsory in Spain and lasts for 18 months. Total strength of the armed forces was 309,000 in 1977: army 220,000, navy 48,000 (including 8,000 marines), and air force 41,000. The para-military *Guardia Civil* numbers 65,000 men. A new defence agreement, to replace that of 1970, was signed by Spain and the United States in January 1976. It provides for the U.S.A.'s continued use of its four air and naval bases in Spain for a further five years in return for American military and other credits and grants totalling \$1,220 million. 1977 defence expenditure amounted to 148,373 million pesetas.

Economic Affairs

After years of stagnation the Spanish economy began to improve dramatically in the early 1960s. National income per capita increased from less than \$500 in 1963 to \$2,000 in 1974. Spain has traditionally been an agricultural country, its main products being cereals, vegetables and fruits, mainly citrus. However, between 1960 and 1970 the proportion of the working population engaged in agriculture dropped from 41 to 28 per cent and industry's share in the G.N.P. rose from 31 per cent in 1960 to 42 per cent in 1972.

Spain's long-standing trade deficit is usually offset by invisible earnings from tourism, remittances from workers abroad and capital inflows, but all three declined in 1975, although tourism revived in late 1976 and 1977. In the industrial sector the motor, chemical, machine tool and ship-building industries grew rapidly in the 1960s, but in recent years car exports have been disappointingly low and shipbuilding has been severely affected by the world recession. The chemical sector continues to expand due to heavy public and private investment.

The momentum of Spain's prolonged economic boom carried industry through 1974 despite the international economic slump, but by 1975 the growth rate was only 0.8 per cent compared with 4 per cent in 1974 and an annual average of 7 per cent in 1960-73. Unemployment rose, due

partly to the return of many emigrant workers, and the balance of payments deficit widened, mainly because of the increased price of imported crude oil and a poorer export performance. Also, investment in industry fell. These trends continued in 1976 and industrial production was severely affected by strikes; several economic packages were introduced in 1976, including a 10.4 per cent devaluation of the peseta, but major changes were postponed until after the 1977 general elections.

In July 1977 the peseta was devalued by 20 per cent. The accompanying economic package included tax reform (luxury, inheritance and wealth taxes were introduced, and tax fraud made a penal offence), credit restrictions, wage and price controls, incentives to companies increasing their labour force and a reduction in the rate of increase in money supply (22 per cent in 1976). The 2-year Moncloa economic pact in October limited wage and price rises for 1978 to 22 per cent, and provided for agrarian reform, incentives to exporters and smaller companies, further tax reforms and the reduction of the State budget. Inflation in late 1977 was 28 per cent, and unemployment generally estimated at 1 million. The current deficit on the balance of payments was almost \$5,000 million. Exports, however, had risen by 21 per cent during the year.

Transport and Communications

In 1976 Spain had 15,832 kilometres of railways, of which 4,883 kilometres were electrified. At the end of 1976 Spain had 145,328 kilometres of roads, including 1,091.9 kilometres of motorway. Iberia, the Spanish national airline, maintains external and internal services.

Social Welfare

National Insurance is compulsory for all employed or self-employed Spaniards. The National Insurance Scheme covers temporary incapacity to work, accident insurance, assistance to dependants, permanent incapacity, widows' pensions, old-age pensions, unemployment. Contributions are paid jointly by the employer (42 per cent) and the employee (8 per cent) according to the employee's income. Social security schemes covered 28.37 million people in 1972. The October 1977 Moncloa pact provides for the inclusion of social security in the State budget.

Education

General basic education is compulsory and free from the age of 6 to 14. For those students who do not go on to secondary education first grade vocational training is obligatory from 15 to 16 years of age.

Secondary education lasts three years from 14 to 16 years of age and leads to the *Bachiller*. University education is preceded by an orientation course and in 1975-76 university entrance examination became obligatory.

There are twenty state universities, three polytechnics in Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia, two independent universities in Bilbao and Pamplona, autonomous universities in Madrid and Barcelona and eight technical universities. The degree course leads to a *Licenciatura* and lasts five years; the doctorate is usually a two-year course by examination and thesis. Higher Technical Studies in engineering and architecture are followed at *Escuelas Técnicas de Grado Medio* and *Escuelas Técnicas de Grado Superior*. In 1976 the budget provided for a 20 per cent

SPAIN

expenditure on education. Efforts are being made to reduce adult illiteracy, which averaged 9.9 per cent (males 5.7 per cent, females 13.7 per cent) in 1970. The Moncloa pact provides for the introduction of universal free education.

Tourism

Tourism makes an important contribution to the country's economy. Spanish resorts have become increasingly popular with foreigners, 34.6 million visiting Spain in 1973. However, the international economic recession in 1974 has led to a decrease in the number of tourists, with only 30 million visiting Spain in 1976. The Costa Brava, the Costa del Sol, the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands, the old towns of Spain (Seville, Córdoba, Granada, Toledo) and the modern cities of Madrid and Barcelona all attract many visitors. Winter sports resorts are being developed in the Pyrenees.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a *visa* to enter Spain: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, the Gambia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, the Republic of Korea, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Portugal, San

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Marino, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., Uruguay.

Sport

Bullfighting maintains its traditional popularity but football is now the favourite sport in Spain.

Public Holidays

1978: March 19th (St. Joseph), March 23rd (Maundy Thursday), March 24th (Good Friday), May 25th (Corpus Christi), June 24th (King Juan Carlos's Saint's Day), July 25th (St. James of Compostela), August 15th (Assumption), October 12th (Day of the *Hispanidad*), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 8th (Immaculate Conception), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Epiphany).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 céntimos = 1 Spanish peseta.

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 148.4 pesetas;

U.S. \$1 = 83.7 pesetas.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

SPAIN*	AREA (sq. km.)	
	AFRICAN TERRITORIES	
	Ceuta	Melilla
504,750	19	13

* Including the Canary Islands.

SPAIN*	ESTIMATED POPULATION (July 1st, 1972—'000)	
	AFRICAN TERRITORIES	
	Ceuta	Melilla
34,364	66.3	63.0

* Including the Canary Islands.

July 1st, 1977: Spain 36,229,864 (including Ceuta and Melilla).

PROVINCES
(December 31st, 1976*)

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION		AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION
Alava	3,047	245,669	Lugo	9,803	409,061
Albacete	11,858	331,734	Madrid	7,995	4,576,253
Alicante	5,863	1,079,244	Málaga	7,276	928,069
Almería	8,774	390,449	Murcia	11,317	890,974
Ávila	8,048	188,738	Navarra	10,421	490,531
Badajoz	21,657	638,672	Orense	7,278	431,774
Baleares (Balearic Is.)	5,014	611,194	Oviedo	10,565	1,111,917
Barcelona	7,733	4,485,086	Palencia	8,029	183,824
Burgos	14,269	348,675	Las Palmas	4,065	661,629
Cáceres	19,945	425,044	Pontevedra	4,477	857,326
Cádiz	7,385	946,999	Salamanca	12,336	351,785
Castellón	6,679	414,744	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	3,208	680,498
Ciudad Real	19,749	479,147	Santander	5,289	495,185
Córdoba	13,718	714,632	Segovia	6,949	149,013
La Coruña	7,876	1,064,976	Sevilla	14,001	1,386,187
Cuenca	17,061	220,499	Soria	10,287	102,967
Gerona	5,886	447,657	Tarragona	6,283	490,056
Granada	12,531	742,764	Teruel	14,804	153,247
Guadalajara	12,190	146,179	Toledo	15,368	465,916
Guipúzcoa	1,997	690,594	Valencia	10,763	1,969,062
Huelva	10,085	402,629	Valladolid	8,202	458,020
Huesca	15,671	212,360	Vizcaya	2,217	1,178,055
Jaén	13,498	647,532	Zamora	10,559	229,834
León	15,468	529,524	Zaragoza	17,194	801,029
Lérida	12,028	348,388			
Logroño	5,934	243,140			
			TOTAL	504,750	36,448,481

* Estimates.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS*

(Population at census of December 31st, 1970)

Madrid (capital)	3,146,071	Vigo	197,144	Cartagena	146,904
Barcelona	1,745,142	Granada	190,429	Tarrasa	138,697
Valencia	653,690	La Coruña (Corunna)	189,654	Vitoria	136,873
Sevilla (Seville)	548,072	Gijón	187,612	Cádiz	135,743
Zaragoza (Saragossa)	479,843	Alicante	184,716	Salamanca	125,220
Bilbao	410,490	San Sebastián	165,829	Elche	122,623
Málaga	374,452	Badalona	162,888	Burgos	119,915
Las Palmas de Gran Canaria	287,038	Sabadell	159,408	Almería	114,510
Murcia	243,759	Oviedo	154,117	Baracaldo	108,757
Hospitalet	241,978	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	151,361	Santa Coloma de Gramanet	106,711
Valladolid	236,341	Jérez de la Frontera	149,867	León	105,235
Córdoba	235,632	Santander	149,704	Badajoz	101,710
Palma de Mallorca	234,098	Pamplona	147,168	Huelva	96,689

* Population figures refer to *municipios*, each of which may contain some rural area as well as the urban centre.

Estimated population (July 1st, 1974): Madrid 3,520,320, Barcelona 1,809,722, Valencia 713,026, Seville 588,784, Saragossa 547,317, Bilbao 457,655, Málaga 402,978, Las Palmas 328,187.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	LIVE BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1972	665,569	19.37	262,481	7.64	280,163	8.15
1973	666,336	19.19	268,981	7.74	296,524	8.54
1974	682,010	19.43	267,171	7.61	295,275	8.41
1975	661,292	18.64	268,207	7.56	289,179	8.15
1976*	662,084	18.47	259,640	7.24	291,573	8.13

* Provisional.

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(Transoceanic)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976*
Emigration . . .	16,773	14,437	6,014	5,056	4,586	3,859	2,910
Immigration . . .	13,161	11,594	2,104	2,099	2,347	1,262	1,348

Emigration (Continental): 85,890 (1973), 46,565 (1974).

* Provisional.

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND

('000 hectares)

	CULTIVATED	PASTURE	TREE CROPS	UNCULTIVATED	WASTE
1974 . . .	20,885.2	15,917.9	4,967.3	25,907.5	3,682.3
1975 . . .	20,329.0	15,316.7	5,012.3	26,536.0	3,610.0

CEREAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Wheat	3,151	3,163	2,661	3,966	4,534	4,302
Barley	2,773	3,027	3,262	4,402	5,404	6,728
Maize	523	501	485	2,038	1,992	1,794
Oats	471	475	457	425	559	609
Rice	61	61	62	386	367	379
Rye	268	249	228	252	254	240

OTHER CROPS

	PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1973	1974	1975
Potatoes	5,579	5,693	5,338
Sugar beet	5,501	3,980	6,337
Oranges	2,060	1,887	1,991
Tomatoes	2,029	2,399	2,488
Onions	944	862	821
Cabbages	497	507	465
Mandarin oranges	599	591	652
Olive oil	438	333	455
Bananas	452	399	301
Eating grapes	468	447	448
Sugar cane	342	321	274
Almonds	216	319	255
Lemons	265	225	254

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	HORSES	MULES	ASSES	CATTLE	PIGS	SHEEP	GOATS
1974 . . .	256	341	289	4,438	8,671	15,999	2,230
1975 . . .	251	314	266	4,335	8,662	15,105	2,293
1976 . . .	262	281	258	4,384	9,248	14,776	2,178

SPAIN

Statistical Survey

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(‘000)

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1976 . . .	262	281	258	4,384	9,248	14,776	2,178

MARINE FISHING PRINCIPAL SPECIES

	WEIGHT OF LANDINGS (⁰ 000 metric tons)			VALUE OF LANDINGS (million pesetas)		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Shellfish	7.8	7.2	7.9	600.2	511.2	716.4
Tuna	31.2	31.8	37.6	1,125.4	1,198.5	1,307.8
Cod	57.7	58.2	37.6	2,528.0	3,120.3	1,807.7
Sea bream	11.6	14.1	13.2	551.1	733.3	786.5
Anchovy	44.7	47.4	51.8	1,631.0	1,865.8	1,923.9
Tunnyfish	23.6	29.4	24.1	1,562.6	1,840.7	1,740.9
Squid	39.2	49.5	26.2	2,883.0	3,599.0	2,152.9
Horse mackerel	122.2	85.2	93.6	719.1	697.8	819.4
Prawn	24.5	21.4	31.1	6,348.5	6,468.9	9,854.9
Hake	55.3	44.1	53.2	3,331.3	3,338.5	4,374.0
Whiting	130.3	117.9	136.1	6,702.2	7,868.9	9,792.2
Sardines	151.5	150.6	166.5	1,474.6	1,728.5	1,931.4
TOTAL (incl. others) .	1,277.2	1,178.5	1,220.2	42,734.3	48,875.5	56,721.1

MINING (⁰000 metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976*
Coal	6,976	7,391	7,469	6,970
Anthracite	2,989	2,948	3,154	3,570
Lignite	2,999	2,882	3,380	4,140
Iron ore	7,326	9,010	8,617	7,980
Potash (Silvinite)	4,801	4,412	5,023	5,901
Copper	3,842	3,757	4,537	4,948
Iron pyrites	2,168	2,700	2,735	2,427
Potassium chloride	802	663	764	925
Fluorspar	453	524	335	316
Zinc	176	182	161	146
Lead	95	94	87	92

* Provisional.

INDUSTRY

		1973	1974	1975	1976*
Aluminium	⁰ 000 metric tons	160.4	191.3	210.4	211.4
Copper	" " "	83.9	111.6	119.7	130.2
Lead	" " "	87	79	73.9	76
Pig iron	" " "	6,271	6,904	6,842	6,620
Steel ingots	" " "	10,484	11,473	11,136	10,940
Zinc	" " "	107.1	130	138	163.9
Cement (Portland)	" " "	20,325	21,538	21,752	22,870
Cotton yarn	" " "	77.9	79	47.9	46
Wool yarn	" " "	17.5	13.6	4.2	3.5
Paper and cardboard	" " "	1,699.1	1,899	1,911*	n.a.
Sulphuric acid	" " "	2,595	2,919	3,624	3,730
Nitric acid	" " "	727.5	935.7	878.4	898.7
Ammonium sulphate	" " "	173.3	129.1	139.9	106.1
Calcium superphosphate	" " "	366.1	385.5	447.9	376.2
Sodium carbonate	" " "	441.9	481.7	474	523.3
Sodium hydroxide	" " "	368.6	401.9	407.5	461.7
Motor cycles	⁰ 000	229.7	260.1	240.1	241.6
Passenger cars	"	706.8	706.7	696.7	753
Merchant ships launched	gross tonnage	1,329.2	1,476.4	1,690.1	n.a.
Leather footwear	million pairs	116.7	122.6	127	166.4
Electricity	million kWh	76,272	81,110	81,875*	90,220

* Provisional.

FINANCE

100 céntimos=1 Spanish peseta.

Coins: 10 and 50 céntimos; 1, 2½, 5, 25, 50 and 100 pesetas.

Notes: 100, 500 and 1,000 pesetas.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling=148.4 pesetas; U.S. \$1=83.7 pesetas.

1,000 Spanish pesetas=£6.74=\$11.95.

Note: From November 1967 to August 1971 the central exchange rate was U.S. \$1=70.00 pesetas. Between December 1971 and February 1973 the rate was \$1=64.474 pesetas. In terms of sterling, the central rate between July 1959 and June 1972 was £1=168.00 pesetas. In February 1973 a new exchange rate of \$1=58.026 pesetas was established but since January 1974 the peseta has been allowed to "float". The average market rate (pesetas per \$) was: 58.24 in 1973; 57.69 in 1974; 57.41 in 1975; 66.90 in 1976.

BUDGET
 (million pesetas)

REVENUE	1975	EXPENDITURE	1975
Direct Taxation	219,300	Defence	103,063.6
Indirect Taxation	355,000	Ministry of Interior	90,329.4
Rates and Other Taxes	44,700	Ministry of Public Works	71,176.6
Current Transfers	15,354	Ministry of Education	105,581.6
Estate Taxes	19,046	Ministry of Agriculture	36,448.9
Realization of Financial Assets	1,000	Ministry of Labour	27,630.8
Other	1,600	Ministry of Industry	17,491.8
		Other	237,748.7
TOTAL	656,000	TOTAL	689,471.4

Total Revenue (1976): 785,000 million pesetas.
COST OF LIVING INDEX
 (Base=1968=100)

	FOOD	CLOTHING	RENT	HOUSEHOLD	MISCELLANEOUS	TOTAL
1974	160.1	178.3	147.3	157.6	169.6	163.2
1975	187.4	204.5	167.8	185.7	202.0	190.9
1976	222.5	236.9	186.4	220.2	238.8	224.5

GOLD AND CURRENCY RESERVES
 (million U.S. \$)

	GOLD RESERVES	CURRENCY RESERVES	TOTAL
1973	602.3	6,165.2	6,765.5
1974	602.3	5,400.0	6,002.3
1975	602.4	5,259.2	5,861.6
1976	602.4	4,288.2	4,890.6

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
('000 million pesetas at current prices)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	1970	1971	1972	1973
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	280.3	319.2	363.8	422.2
Mining and Quarrying	20.3	22.6	23.9	28.7
Manufacturing	560.0	617.2	746.4	894.6
Construction	112.4	120.0	141.1	174.6
Electricity, Gas, Water	48.2	56.6	62.7	77.7
Transport and Communication	145.0	167.6	195.7	223.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	259.6	299.3	351.7	421.2
Finance, Insurance and Property	98.1	115.2	138.3	179.4
Owner-occupied Dwellings	79.8	87.3	95.0	109.3
Public Administration and Defence	149.9	165.8	189.3	224.0
Health and Education	77.2	389.3	462.8	574.9
Miscellaneous Services	251.2			
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	2,082.2	2,360.5	2,770.9	3,311.6
Net Factor Income from Abroad	-11.7	-9.9	-9.3	-3.1
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	2,070.5	2,350.6	2,761.5	3,308.5
Indirect Taxes	210.7	230.2	228.4	269.5
Less Subsidies	28.9	43.1		
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	2,252.4	2,537.8	2,989.9	3,576.0
Balance of Imports and Exports of Goods and Services and Factor Incomes from Abroad	40.6	-6.2	15.5	47.9
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	2,293.0	2,531.6	3,005.4	3,623.9
of which:				
Private Consumption Expenditure	1,522.2	1,701.9	1,988.0	2,372.8
Government Current Expenditure	249.5	288.4	342.6	400.9
Gross Domestic Capital Formation	481.5	500.3	619.8	850.2
Increase in Stocks	39.8	41.0	55.0	

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	3,920	5,304	7,211	7,797	8,918
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-6,236	-8,807	-14,258	-15,190	-16,369
TRADE BALANCE	-2,316	-3,504	-7,047	-7,393	-7,451
Exports of services	3,728	5,117	5,651	6,078	5,528
Imports of services	-1,707	-2,461	-2,983	-3,381	-3,655
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-294	-848	-4,379	-4,696	-5,578
Private transfers (net)	875	1,404	1,151	1,163	1,159
Government transfers (net)	-9	-7	-8	-19	-16
CURRENT BALANCE	572	550	-3,236	-3,553	-4,436
Direct capital investment (net)	219	321	273	217	165
Other long-term capital (net)	713	438	2,370	2,301	1,852
Deposit money banks (net)	42	-345	34	-44	768
Other short-term capital (net)	-1	165	-249	-68	-60
CAPITAL BALANCE	973	579	2,428	2,406	2,725
Net errors and omissions	36	35	69	423	677
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	1,581	1,164	-740	-724	-1,034
Allocations of IMF Special Drawing Rights	46	—	—	—	—
CHANGES IN RESERVES, ETC.	1,626	1,164	-740	-724	-1,034

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(million pesetas, including gold)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports c.i.f.	332,300	347,415	437,566	561,543	888,688	931,986	1,169,412
Exports f.o.b.	167,087	205,645	245,215	302,670	407,972	441,091	583,222

* Figures refer to the trade of Continental Spain, the Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla, excluding trade with other Spanish possessions but including the supply of stores and bunkers for foreign ships and aircraft.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million pesetas)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1972	1973	1974	1975
Food and live animals	47,111	70,075	95,368	106,830
Cereals and cereal preparations	10,630	17,664	39,810	39,114
Maize (unmilled)	9,488	15,977	34,623	34,449
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	1,908	1,566	12,196	22,966
Sugar and honey	1,847	1,492	12,108	22,873
Animal feeding-stuff (excl. cereals)	2,664	18,025	4,290	3,572
Oil-seed cake and meal, etc.	826	16,415	2,651	2,338
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	75,209	90,125	136,113	128,095
Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	14,233	12,857	26,908	26,242
Soya beans (excl. flour)	12,795	11,383	25,246	24,662
Wood, lumber and cork	8,509	14,658	18,700	12,126
Textile fibres and waste	11,807	12,908	16,049	15,732
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	17,790	23,335	39,017	36,831
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	62,892	72,754	224,859	240,081
Coal, coke and briquettes	5,719	5,814	10,647	17,921
Petroleum and petroleum products	55,151	64,714	207,924	212,707
Crude and partly refined petroleum	52,323	61,846	198,457	204,266
Crude petroleum	52,321	61,845	198,456	204,266
Chemicals	47,806	60,600	89,578	79,284
Chemical elements and compounds	21,344	26,620	43,036	39,325
Organic chemicals	16,042	20,831	33,874	27,885
Plastic materials, etc.	8,111	10,886	17,620	10,914
Basic manufactures	52,281	68,963	100,842	101,415
Iron and steel	18,944	21,042	34,518	44,382
Ingots and other primary forms	2,962	3,717	8,624	17,579
Non-ferrous metals	8,614	12,224	17,097	12,643
Machinery and transport equipment	115,939	153,111	185,383	204,112
Non-electric machinery	74,496	94,479	114,308	131,755
Office machines	8,295	11,180	13,342	17,690
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	22,289	29,766	37,979	44,300
Transport equipment	19,154	28,866	33,097	28,057
Road motor vehicles and parts	8,915	14,057	15,091	16,748
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	24,489	31,026	38,247	42,893
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	13,078	15,527	19,288	23,463
TOTAL (incl. others)*	437,566	561,543	888,688	931,986

* Including gold and token coin (million pesetas): 2,107 in 1972; 3,441 in 1973; 5,120 in 1974; 9,590 in 1975.

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

(million pesetas)

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1972	1973	1974	1975
Food and live animals	53,986	63,630	67,947	77,065
Fruit and vegetables	38,330	45,214	46,363	57,613
Fresh fruit and nuts (excl. oil nuts)* .	20,466	24,428	24,281	31,881
Oranges, tangerines and mandarines* .	12,286	14,391	15,596	20,461
Beverages and tobacco	9,020	12,970	15,121	13,709
Beverages	8,712	12,601	14,681	13,393
Alcoholic beverages	8,681	12,565	14,644	13,350
Wine (incl. grape must)	7,836	11,661	13,244	11,710
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels . .	7,172	8,937	13,493	13,552
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	8,867	14,195	27,608	14,482
Petroleum and petroleum products . . .	7,552	12,224	27,280	14,393
Petroleum products	7,552	12,210	26,880	13,445
Distillate fuel oils	3,190	7,281	14,258	6,737
Animal and vegetable oils and fats . . .	5,468	12,050	14,953	6,930
Fixed vegetable oils and fats	5,398	11,917	14,646	6,774
Fixed vegetable oils (soft)	5,295	11,823	14,608	6,750
Chemicals	11,023	13,866	30,851	23,924
Chemical elements and compounds . . .	4,380	5,539	14,930	12,094
Basic manufactures	52,442	65,686	87,695	113,376
Rubber manufactures	6,362	8,206	11,239	13,730
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	9,698	9,824	14,419	14,224
Non-metallic mineral manufactures . . .	5,234	6,485	10,324	15,415
Iron and steel	12,312	18,292	17,553	27,944
Bars, rods, angles, shapes, etc. . . .	5,855	7,906	8,231	16,187
Machinery and transport equipment . . .	53,135	65,313	91,056	112,974
Non-electric machinery	16,080	19,106	30,193	39,124
Electric machinery, apparatus, etc. . .	8,375	11,128	16,879	18,960
Transport equipment	28,680	35,080	43,984	54,890
Road motor vehicles and parts	9,460	15,848	19,022	27,063
Ships and boats	16,651	16,091	22,562	23,422
Miscellaneous manufactured articles . . .	43,845	45,652	58,668	64,109
Footwear	17,112	16,036	20,310	24,704
Leather footwear	16,598	15,315	19,164	22,147
TOTAL (incl. others)†	245,215	302,670	407,972	441,091

* Dried citrus fruit are included with "fresh fruit and nuts".

† Including gold and token coin (million pesetas): 78 in 1974; 458 in 1975.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(million pesetas)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1973	1974	1975	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1973	1974	1975
Algeria	8,647	20,274	6,879	Algeria	6,044	9,989	10,770
Argentina	8,788	14,527	10,820	Belgium/Lux'bourg	7,927	13,312	14,015
Belgium/Lux'bourg	13,439	20,498	19,483	Brazil	5,258	6,995	5,480
Brazil	17,963	17,487	24,402	Cuba	2,267	3,590	10,160
Canada	5,302	8,152	8,228	France	38,711	51,497	60,254
Cuba	3,241	9,908	17,988	Germany, Fed. Rep.	35,586	45,147	47,194
France	57,660	75,547	77,670	Iran	1,658	2,013	7,290
Gabon	n.a.	1,270	8,530	Italy	16,088	22,530	15,063
Germany, Fed. Rep.	76,565	99,681	95,515	Japan	4,350	6,103	5,241
Iran	7,393	14,994	19,945	Liberia	6,425	2,352	4,608
Iraq	3,530	15,827	28,418	Libya	2,868	6,394	5,854
Italy	33,832	47,205	47,717	Morocco	3,135	4,331	6,085
Japan	14,562	20,091	22,040	Netherlands	18,468	19,720	21,789
Kuwait	3,794	7,734	8,048	Portugal	8,958	11,171	9,568
Libya	4,315	15,909	17,300	Switzerland	6,964	8,979	8,517
Netherlands	18,158	23,554	25,020	United Kingdom	24,325	37,377	33,596
Poland	3,490	5,727	7,180	U.S.A.	41,888	47,866	46,308
Saudi Arabia	29,406	109,765	97,730	Venezuela	3,323	4,665	7,326
South Africa	4,391	4,699	7,924				
Sweden	15,573	20,146	19,412				
Switzerland	15,456	18,344	21,337				
U.S.S.R.	2,977	4,914	8,126				
United Arab Emirates†	4,594	11,924	14,368				
United Kingdom	35,679	45,330	49,841				
U.S.A.	90,540	137,369	148,067				
Venezuela	2,307	7,175	6,852				
TOTAL (incl. others)	561,543	888,688	931,986	TOTAL (incl. others)	302,670	407,972	441,091

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of last consignment. For exports the distribution by country excludes stores and bunkers for ships and aircraft (million pesetas): 750 in 1973; 1,131 in 1974; 1,833 in 1975.

† Including trade with Oman.

TOURISM
NUMBER OF FOREIGN VISITORS

1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
26,758,156	32,506,591	34,558,943	30,346,096	30,122,478	30,014,087

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
('000)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Benelux countries	1,934	2,393	2,301	2,404	1,975
France	11,233	12,085	9,105	9,354	9,476
German Federal Republic	3,298	3,497	3,608	4,238	3,891
Italy	478	516	438	413	357
Portugal	4,562	4,790	4,323	3,570	4,930
Sweden, Norway and Denmark	1,213	1,299	1,308	1,391	1,166
Switzerland	565	650	620	617	542
U.K.	3,600	3,895	3,224	3,419	2,982
U.S.A. and Canada	1,643	1,633	1,377	1,120	933
Latin America	240	264	272	283	253

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS

	1974	1975	1976
Number of passengers ('000)	335,863	332,150	335,142
Passenger-kilometres (million)	17,633	17,643	18,183
Freight ('000 tons)	53,687	46,800	46,762
Freight ton-kilometres (million)	13,101	11,079	11,160

ROADS NUMBER OF LICENSED VEHICLES

	MOTOR CARS	BUSES	LORRIES	MOTORCYCLES
1973	3,803,659	35,916	887,981	1,199,854
1974	4,309,511	37,394	950,509	1,178,332
1975	4,806,833	39,028	1,001,074	1,158,789
1976	5,351,362	39,953	1,051,605	1,142,439

SHIPPING

	1973	1974	1975	1976*
Merchant Fleet ('000 gross registered tons)	4,841	4,949	5,433	6,028
Vessels Entered (number)	113,686	110,152	109,779	111,644
Vessels Cleared (number)	97,662	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Goods Entered ('000 tons)	108,754	117,074	111,090	119,092
Goods Cleared (number)	52,760	55,543	51,827	59,830
Passengers Disembarked (number)	5,451,898	5,549,630	5,392,587	6,476,556
Passengers Embarked (number)	5,232,005	5,360,206	5,283,961	6,059,540

CIVIL AVIATION

	1973	1974	1975	1976*
Passengers ('000)	34,982	34,928	37,774	38,475
Number of flights	522,982	521,126	501,425	537,874
Freight carried (tons)	252,740	273,075	281,866	304,909

* Provisional.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(1976)

TELEPHONES	RADIO SETS*	TELEVISION SETS*	BOOKS PUBLISHED (No. of Titles)	DAILY NEWSPAPERS†	
				Number	Average Daily Circulation
8,604,768	8,075,000	7,425,000	24,584	165	45,457,000

* 1975 figures. † 1974 figures.

EDUCATION

(1974/75)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS ('000)	TEACHERS ('000)
Nursery and primary education	30,720	6,215.1	187.8
Secondary education	2,405	792.2	49.1
Vocational training	1,596	456.4	30.3
Higher education	410	446.5	27.3
Other	3,354	45.5	4.5

Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Avda. del Generalísimo 91, Madrid.

THE CONSTITUTION

In August 1977 a Cortes Committee began to draw up a new Spanish Constitution, the eleventh since 1808. It was expected to be completed by early 1978.

At present there is no written Constitution of the Spanish State, whose legal foundation is formed by a number of fundamental laws and charters. These are the *Fuero de los Españoles* (Spaniards' Charter), the *Fuero del Trabajo* (Labour Charter), the *Ley Constitutiva de las Cortes* (Parliament Law), the *Ley de Sucesión* (Law of Succession), the *Ley de Referendum Nacional* (National Referendum Law), the *Ley de los Principios Fundamentales del Movimiento Nacional* and *The Organic Law of the Spanish State*.

THE SPANIARDS' CHARTER, 1937

As early as 1937, the political parties fighting on the National side were unified by decree into a single movement which adopted the name of *Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas de Ofensiva Nacional-Sindicalista* (F.E.T. y de las J.O.N.S.) and set out to provide a social organization for Spain on corporative or "national-sindicalist" lines. The aims of the party were summarized in the Spaniards' Charter, published in 1937.

(1) The Spanish State proclaims as the main principle of its acts respect for the dignity, integrity and liberty of the individual, acknowledging man as the bearer of eternal values and member of a national community, endowed with duties and rights, the exercise of which guarantees the common good.

CHAPTER I

(2) Spaniards owe faithful service to their Motherland, loyalty to the Head of the State and obedience to the laws.

(3) The Law protects equally the rights of all Spaniards without class distinction or discrimination between persons.

(4) Spaniards are entitled to respect concerning their personal or family honour. Whoever insults them, regardless of his social status, will incur liability.

(5) All Spaniards have a right to receive knowledge and education and a duty to acquire them, either at home or in private or public centres, according to their free choice. The State will ensure that no talent is wasted for want of financial means.

(6) The profession and practice of the Catholic religion, which is that of the Spanish State, will enjoy official protection.

The State will assume the protection of religious freedom, which will be guaranteed by effective judicial protection and which, in turn, will safeguard morals and public order.

(7) Service to the Motherland in a military capacity confers an honourable status on Spanish citizens.

All Spaniards must accept military service when called up, according to the law.

(8) By means of laws, and always in a general manner, personal contribution can be asked for, in case of national interest or public necessity.

(9) Every citizen must contribute to the public expenditure according to his means. No one can be compelled to pay taxes which are not established in accordance with the appropriate law voted by the Cortes.

(10) All Spaniards have the right to undertake public functions of political representative character, through the family, the Municipality and the Syndicate, without this preventing their being elected to other legally established representative bodies.

(11) All Spaniards may hold public positions and offices according to their merit and capacity.

(12) Every Spaniard is allowed to express his opinions

freely so long as they are not directed against the fundamental principles of the State.

(13) Inside the national territory the State guarantees the liberty and secrecy of correspondence.

(14) Spaniards have the right to set up residence freely inside the national territory. (*By virtue of Art. 35 suspended for 2 years, May 1962-May 1964.*)

(15) No one may enter the home of a Spaniard or carry out any search in it without his consent, unless empowered with a warrant from the competent Authority, and in the cases and manner established by the laws.

(16) Spaniards may meet and associate freely for lawful purposes and according to the rules established by the laws.

The State may create and maintain organizations which it considers necessary to the fulfilment of its purposes. The established rules, which will take the form of Law, will co-ordinate the operation of this right with the one acknowledged in the preceding paragraph.

(17) Spaniards are entitled to legal security. All the organs of the State will operate according to a pre-established social order of rules which cannot be arbitrarily interpreted or altered.

(18) No Spaniard may be detained except for reasons and in the manner prescribed by the Laws.

After a time-limit of seventy-two hours, any detained person must be set free or handed over to the judicial Authority.

(19) No one may be sentenced otherwise than by virtue of a Law existing prior to the offence and by decision of the competent Tribunal after the hearing and defence of the person concerned.

(20) No Spaniard may be deprived of his nationality except for the crime of treason, defined in the penal laws, for enrolling in the army or for accepting public office in a foreign country in defiance of the express prohibition of the Head of the State.

(21) Spaniards may address individual petitions to the Head of the State, to the Cortes and to the Authorities.

Corporations, civil servants and members of the armed forces and Institutes can only exercise this right in accordance with the regulations governing their callings.

CHAPTER II

(22) The State acknowledges and protects the family as a natural and fundamental institution of society, with rights and duties having precedence and superiority over all positive human laws.

Marriage can be only one and indissoluble.

The State will give special protection to large families.

(23) Fathers are under obligation to feed, bring up and educate their children. The State can suspend or deprive of their paternal authority those who do not exercise it in a worthy manner and transfer the guardianship and upbringing of minors to those who can legally take charge of them.

CHAPTER III

(24) All Spaniards have the right to work and the duty to contribute to some useful social activity.

(25) Work, because of its essentially human nature, cannot be relegated to the material concept of trading, nor be the object of any transaction incompatible with the dignity of the person involved. Work constitutes in itself an honourable attribute and sufficient qualification to claim protection and assistance from the State.

(26) The State acknowledges that any Enterprise is a collective contribution of skill, man-power and capital in

its various forms, and declares therefore the right of these elements to share in the benefits.

The State will take care that relations between them are kept under the strictest impartiality in a social order which subordinates financial values to those of human quality, to the interest of the State and to the requirements of the common good.

(27) All workers will be protected by the State in their right to a just and sufficient remuneration, allowing them and their families, at least, a degree of welfare which will enable them to lead a worthy and moral life.

(28) The Spanish State guarantees to the workers the security of aid in case of misfortune and acknowledges their right to assistance in the case of old age, death, sickness, maternity, accident at work, invalidity, unavoidable suspension of work and other risks which come under the heading of social security.

(29) The State will maintain public assistance institutions, and protect and give support to those created by the Church, the Corporations and private persons.

(30) Private property, as a natural means of fulfilling individual, family or social purposes is recognized and protected by the State.

All forms of property are subordinated to the necessities of the State and of the common good.

Riches must not remain inactive, nor be dissipated unworthily, nor be used for illicit purposes.

(31) The State will facilitate for all Spaniards access to the kinds of property most intimately connected with the human person: home, land, working equipment and goods in everyday use.

(32) In no case may the penalty of confiscation of property be imposed.

No one may be expropriated except in case of public necessity or social interest, and provided that the appropriate compensation has been paid in accordance with the provisions of the Laws.

(33) The exercise of the rights acknowledged in this Charter cannot be allowed to threaten the spiritual, national and social unity of Spain.

(34) The Cortes shall vote the necessary laws for the exercise of the rights acknowledged in this Charter.

(35) The operation of the articles 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 18 can be temporarily suspended by the Government, totally or partially, by virtue of a Decree-Law which will determine the limit, extent and duration of the measure.

(36) Any violation against any of the rights proclaimed in this Charter will be examined by the laws, which will determine what action can be taken in their defence before the appropriate judicial organ.

Given in the Pardo on the seventeenth of July, nineteen forty-five, and modified in nineteen sixty-six.

ORGANIC LAW

On November 22nd, 1966, General Franco proposed a New Organic Law of the State, which was approved by the Cortes and by the electorate in a National Referendum on December 14th, 1966. A summary of the provisional Organic Law is given below.

THE HEAD OF THE STATE (Art. 1-12)

The Spanish State is legally a monarchy based on the principles of the National Movement promulgated in the Fundamental Law of 1958.

The Head of State confers appointments, public offices and honours, and will appoint the President of the Government, the President of the Cortes and other High Offices; he may preside over the Council of Ministers and National Defence Junta but may not vote. The Cortes must authorize International Treaties or Agreements, declarations of War and Peace, and the Nomination of a Successor. During the absence of the Head of State, the

Heir to the Crown (if over 30) or the Council of Regency will assume his functions. The guardian of royal minors will be approved by the Cortes and may not be the President of the Government or the President of the Cortes; he must be Spanish and by religion a Catholic.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NATION (Art. 13-20)

The Head of State controls the government by means of the Council of Ministers. The Head of State is to share executive powers with the President, who is to be chosen by the Head of State from a list of three names submitted by the Council of the Realm. The President's term of office will be five years, although he may be removed earlier by the Head of State or the Council of the Realm. A new President must be elected within a period of ten days. The other members of the government will be appointed by the Head of State on the recommendation of the President.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL (Art. 21-28)

The President of the Government in his capacity as National Leader of the Movement is President of the National Council, assisted by the permanent Secretary-General. The Council consists of 70 other members and one elected councillor from each province. The Council promotes mainly the Principles of the Movement and other Fundamental Laws of the Kingdom.

THE JUDICIARY (Art. 29-36)

The President of the Supreme Court supervises the Judiciary which includes military, ecclesiastical and civil courts. Legal aid is granted. The Attorney-General liaises between the Government and the Courts of Justice. The President of the Supreme Court is elected for six years (Art. 58).

THE ARMED FORCES (Art. 37-39)

The National Defence Board, consisting of the Heads of the Armed Forces, relevant ministries and the President of the Government, will be responsible for security and national defence. A Supreme General Staff will co-ordinate the activities of the three General Staffs.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE (Art. 40-44)

The Council of State is the highest consultative body in matters of government and administration, and takes precedence, after the Council of Ministers, over all other bodies.

It consists of a President, a Secretary-General, an undefined number of permanent Councillors appointed by the Head of State and the following eight *ex-officio* Councillors: the Primate of Spain, the Vice-Secretary-General of the Falange, the Combined Chiefs of Staffs, the Solicitor-General, the Director-General of Litigation, the Rector of the University of Madrid, the Director of the Institute of Political Studies and a National Delegate of the Syndicates. The President of the Council of State is elected for six years (Art. 58).

The Council of the Realm assists the Head of State in those tasks of government that are exclusively his. He takes the advice of the Council when a law approved by the Cortes has to be reconsidered by them, with regard to declarations of peace or war and on the question of the nomination of a successor.

The Council is presided over by the President of the Cortes, and consists also of the senior dignitary of the Church with a seat in the Cortes, the senior Captain General on active service, the senior Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, the Presidents of the Council of State, the Supreme Court of Justice and the Institute of Spain; two Councillors elected by each of the following groups in the Cortes: the Syndicates, Local Government, National Councillors, representatives of the Family; one Councillor

from the University Rectors and the Professional Colleges and three Councillors appointed by the Head of State.

The *Regency Council* would consist of the President of the Cortes (who would preside), the senior dignitary of the Church and the senior Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces.

The *Cortes españolas* (Parliament) were established in their present form by the Law of July 17th and the Decrees of October 15th, 1942. The chief mission of the Cortes is the preparation and elaboration of the laws without prejudice to the powers exercised by the Chief of State. The 570 members of the Cortes are called "procuradores", and are partly *ex-officio* members and partly so by appointment, together with some elected members. Under the new Organic Law of the State of November 24th, 1966, 104 members will be elected by heads of families and their wives.

Members must be Spanish, have attained their majority, be in full use of all civil rights with no political disability. Nominations by the Head of the State can be revoked; the remainder hold office for four years and may be re-elected. The President, two Vice-Presidents, and four Secretaries are elected by the Plenum of the Cortes. The Committees are appointed by the President of the Cortes with the approval of the Government. The President is elected for six years, the other above-named officials are elected for each term of the legislature.

Laws falling under the usual headings, and any others, as also motions and agreements not having the force of law, are submitted to a full session of the Cortes. Committees deliberate on anything not included in the foregoing, draft laws, and submit proposals. In war or emergencies the Government may act through decree-laws to be ratified by the Cortes later. The ratification of international treaties or agreements that affect the full sovereignty or the territorial integrity of Spain, will be the subject of a Law passed by the plenary session of the Cortes. The full Cortes or the Committees consider the ratification of treaties on matters within their competence. There is no provision for introducing new laws through individual members, and no law is promulgated without the approval of the Head of the State, to whom the President of the Cortes submits the draft laws approved by the Cortes.

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LOCAL ADMINISTRATION (Art. 45-48)

The Municipalities and Provinces are empowered to carry out their respective aims under the conditions stated in the law. Municipal and provincial corporations will be elected by articulate suffrage. State aid will be provided to encourage the development of municipal and provincial life.

RELATIONS BETWEEN SUPREME BODIES OF STATE (Art. 49-58)

The Cortes will be immediately informed of the appointment of a new government and settle questions of the Succession. The President of the Government and the Ministers will inform the Cortes of measures taken by them. The Government will submit the accounts of the State for approval by the Cortes, and the Court of Exchequer of the Kingdom will keep both organisms informed. The Head of State alone can seek the opinion of the Council of the Realm, and settle disputes within the judiciary.

THE APPEAL OF "CONTRAFUERO" (Art. 59-66)

A "Contrafuero" is any legislative act or general disposition of the Government which contravenes the principles of the National Movement or the other Fundamental Laws of the Realm. Appeal, which must be lodged within two months, may be lodged by the National Council and the Cortes to the Head of State. The resolution which annuls the "Contrafuero" will immediately be published in the *Boletín Oficial del Estado*. A special law will establish the conditions, the form and the terms in which the procedure arising from the appeal of "Contrafuero" must be promoted and carried out.

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This law states that Spain, as a political union, forms a Catholic and Social State, and is by tradition a monarchy.

A Regency Council will assume power on the vacancy of the Head of the State, its rulings needing a majority vote of two-thirds to be valid.

The Head of State may at any time nominate to the Cortes his successor, who will bear the title of King or Regent. (The Head of the State may revoke a nomination previously put forward by himself and approved by the Cortes.) If the death or declared incapacity of the Head of the State occurs before his successor has been nominated, the Regency Council shall convoke the Government and the Council of the Realm within three days, and they shall agree by at least a two-thirds majority on the nomination of the successor who must be a person of royal lineage. If no man is acceptable a Regent shall be agreed and appointed for a length of time specified by the Cortes.

In order to be the Head of the State, King, or Regent, the nominee must be a Spaniard, a man over thirty, a Catholic, and swear to obey the fundamental laws of the nation which are the "Spaniards' Charter", the Labour Charter, the Constitutional Law of the Cortes, the Law of Referendum, and the present Law of Succession. He must also be loyal to the principles of the *Movimiento Nacional*. (Modifications of this law require a national referendum as well as the agreement of the Cortes.) The monarchy having been re-established, the order of succession shall be by primogeniture.

Should the incapacity of the Head of the State be recognized by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Government it is to be communicated to the Council of the Realm, who are to act in accordance with this Law of Succession.

In July 1969, Gen. Francisco Franco Bahamonde nominated Prince Juan Carlos de Borbón to succeed him as Head of State on his death or retirement.

THE TRADE UNIONS

As participants in work and production, all Spaniards constitute the Trade Union Organization which is divided into syndicates. Within the legal form there will be autonomous associations of employers, technical experts, workers and members of legislative councils. The Unions represent the interests of the national community, and will collaborate in the study of production problems and may propose solutions and take part in the drafting of regulations, and the supervision and fulfilment of working conditions. They may create and maintain organizations for research, moral, cultural and occupational training, health insurance and other items of a social nature that may be of interest to those who participate in production.

its various forms, and declares therefore the right of these elements to share in the benefits.

The State will take care that relations between them are kept under the strictest impartiality in a social order which subordinates financial values to those of human quality, to the interest of the State and to the requirements of the common good.

(27) All workers will be protected by the State in their right to a just and sufficient remuneration, allowing them and their families, at least, a degree of welfare which will enable them to lead a worthy and moral life.

(28) The Spanish State guarantees to the workers the security of aid in case of misfortune and acknowledges their right to assistance in the case of old age, death, sickness, maternity, accident at work, invalidity, unavoidable suspension of work and other risks which come under the heading of social security.

(29) The State will maintain public assistance institutions, and protect and give support to those created by the Church, the Corporations and private persons.

(30) Private property, as a natural means of fulfilling individual, family or social purposes is recognized and protected by the State.

All forms of property are subordinated to the necessities of the State and of the common good.

Riches must not remain inactive, nor be dissipated unworthily, nor be used for illicit purposes.

(31) The State will facilitate for all Spaniards access to the kinds of property most intimately connected with the human person: home, land, working equipment and goods in everyday use.

(32) In no case may the penalty of confiscation of property be imposed.

No one may be expropriated except in case of public necessity or social interest, and provided that the appropriate compensation has been paid in accordance with the provisions of the Laws.

(33) The exercise of the rights acknowledged in this Charter cannot be allowed to threaten the spiritual, national and social unity of Spain.

(34) The Cortes shall vote the necessary laws for the exercise of the rights acknowledged in this Charter.

(35) The operation of the articles 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 18 can be temporarily suspended by the Government, totally or partially, by virtue of a Decree-Law which will determine the limit, extent and duration of the measure.

(36) Any violation against any of the rights proclaimed in this Charter will be examined by the laws, which will determine what action can be taken in their defence before the appropriate judicial organ.

Given in the Pardo on the seventeenth of July, nineteen forty-five, and modified in nineteen sixty-six.

ORGANIC LAW

On November 22nd, 1966, General Franco proposed a New Organic Law of the State, which was approved by the Cortes and by the electorate in a National Referendum on December 14th, 1966. A summary of the provisional Organic Law is given below.

THE HEAD OF THE STATE (Art. 1-12)

The Spanish State is legally a monarchy based on the principles of the National Movement promulgated in the Fundamental Law of 1958.

The Head of State confers appointments, public offices and honours, and will appoint the President of the Government, the President of the Cortes and other High Offices; he may preside over the Council of Ministers and National Defence Junta but may not vote. The Cortes must authorize International Treaties or Agreements, declarations of War and Peace, and the Nomination of a Successor. During the absence of the Head of State, the

Heir to the Crown (if over 30) or the Council of Regency will assume his functions. The guardian of royal minors will be approved by the Cortes and may not be the President of the Government or the President of the Cortes; he must be Spanish and by religion a Catholic.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NATION (Art. 13-20)

The Head of State controls the government by means of the Council of Ministers. The Head of State is to share executive powers with the President, who is to be chosen by the Head of State from a list of three names submitted by the Council of the Realm. The President's term of office will be five years, although he may be removed earlier by the Head of State or the Council of the Realm. A new President must be elected within a period of ten days. The other members of the government will be appointed by the Head of State on the recommendation of the President.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL (Art. 21-28)

The President of the Government in his capacity as National Leader of the Movement is President of the National Council, assisted by the permanent Secretary-General. The Council consists of 70 other members and one elected councillor from each province. The Council promotes mainly the Principles of the Movement and other Fundamental Laws of the Kingdom.

THE JUDICIARY (Art. 29-36)

The President of the Supreme Court supervises the Judiciary which includes military, ecclesiastical and civil courts. Legal aid is granted. The Attorney-General liaises between the Government and the Courts of Justice. The President of the Supreme Court is elected for six years (Art. 58).

THE ARMED FORCES (Art. 37-39)

The National Defence Board, consisting of the Heads of the Armed Forces, relevant ministries and the President of the Government, will be responsible for security and national defence. A Supreme General Staff will co-ordinate the activities of the three General Staffs.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE (Art. 40-44)

The Council of State is the highest consultative body in matters of government and administration, and takes precedence, after the Council of Ministers, over all other bodies.

It consists of a President, a Secretary-General, an undefined number of permanent Councillors appointed by the Head of State and the following eight *ex-officio* Councillors: the Primate of Spain, the Vice-Secretary-General of the Falange, the Combined Chiefs of Staffs, the Solicitor-General, the Director-General of Litigation, the Rector of the University of Madrid, the Director of the Institute of Political Studies and a National Delegate of the Syndicates. The President of the Council of State is elected for six years (Art. 58).

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THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

King of Spain, Chief of the State, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and Head of the Supreme Council of Defence:
H.R.H. King JUAN CARLOS, succeeded to the Throne, November 22nd, 1975.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(December 1977)

Prime Minister and President of the Council: ADOLFO SUÁREZ GONZÁLEZ.

First Deputy Prime Minister with Responsibility for Defence: Lt.-Gen. MANUEL GUTIÉRREZ MELLADO.

Second Deputy Prime Minister with Responsibility for Economic Affairs: ENRIQUE FUENTES QUINTANA.

Third Deputy Prime Minister with Responsibility for Political Affairs: FERNANDO ABRIL MARTORELL.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: MARCELINO OREJA AGUIRRE.

Minister of Justice: LANDELINO LAVILLA ALSINA.

Minister of Finance: FRANCISCO FERNÁNDEZ ORDÓÑEZ.

Minister of the Interior: RODOLFO MARTÍN VILLA.

Minister of Education: IÑIGO CAVERO LATAILLADE.

Minister of Industry and Energy: ALBERTO OLIART SAUSOL.

Minister of Agriculture: JOSÉ ENRIQUE MARTÍNEZ DE GENIQUE.

Minister of Trade and Tourism: JUAN ANTONIO GARCÍA Díez.

Minister of Transport and Communications: JOSÉ LLADÓ Y FERNÁNDEZ-ÚRRUTIA.

Minister of Public Works and Housing: JOAQUÍN GARRIGUES WALKER.

Minister of Labour and Trade Union Relations: MANUEL JIMÉNEZ DE PARGA.

Minister of Culture and Social Welfare: PÍO CABANILLAS GALLAS.

Minister of Health and Social Security: ENRIQUE SÁNCHEZ DE LEÓN.

Minister of Regional Affairs: MANUEL CLAVERO ARÉVALO.

Minister at the Prime Minister's Office: JOSÉ MANUEL OTERO NOVAS.

Secretary of State for Economic Co-ordination and Planning: JOSÉ RAMÓN ALVAREZ RENDUELES.

Secretary of State for Universities and Research: LUIS GONZÁLES SEARA.

Secretary of State for Tourism: IGNACIO AGUIRRE BORREL.

Secretary of State for Culture: GABRIEL CANADAS NOUVILLAS.

Secretary of State for Public Administration: JOSÉ LUIS GRAULLERA MICO.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE

President: ANTONIO MARÍA DE ORIOL Y URQUIJO.

Secretary-General: ALBERTO MARTÍN ARTAJO.

DEFENCE

Chief of General Staff: Lt.-Gen. FELIPE GALARZA SÁNCHEZ.

Army Chief of Staff: Lt.-Gen. JOSÉ VEGA RODRÍGUEZ.

Naval Chief of Staff: Adm. LUIS ARÉVALO PELLUZ.

Air Force Chief of Staff: Lt.-Gen. IGNACIO ALFARO AGUIRRE.

PARLIAMENT

LAS CORTES ESPAÑOLAS

(General Elections of June 15th, 1977)

President: ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ GIL.

CONGRESO DE LOS DIPUTADOS

President: FERNANDO ALVAREZ DE MIRANDA.

PARTIES AND GROUPS	SEATS*
UCD	165
PSOE†	103
PSC-PSOE†	15
PCE†	12
PSUC†	8
AP	16
PDC	11
PNV	8
Unidad Socialista (PSP/FPS)	6
Centre Independents	2
UC-DCC	2
EE	1
EC	1
TOTAL	350

SENADO

President: ANTONIO FONTÁN PÉREZ.

PARTIES AND GROUPS	SEATS*
UCD	106
PSOE	35
PSC-PSOE	12
Democratic Senate	12
Frente Autonómico	7
AP	2
PSP	2
Centre Independents	1
EE	1
Others	29
King's nominees	41
TOTAL	248

* Unofficial results.

† Socialist.

‡ Communist.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Until 1974 there was only one legally constituted political organization, the **Movimiento Nacional** (National Movement), based on the **Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas de Ofensiva Nacional-Sindicalistas**.

A law providing for the recognition of political associations came into force in January 1975, which specified that a political association would be recognized only if it had over 25,000 members representing over 15 provinces.

In June 1976 the Cortes approved a bill on political associations which meant that all associations permitted under the 1974 legislation (see above) could operate immediately under the new law. Spaniards over the age of 18 could form associations and the Ministry of the Interior would register or reject the formation of an association within two months of application. Associations would in future be responsible to ordinary tribunals under the auspices of the Supreme Court. They would be forbidden to receive funds from abroad. The Penal Code was approved in July 1976 and it specifically prohibited those parties which "obeyed orders from abroad" and were "aimed at establishing a totalitarian regime".

In February 1977 Decree-Law 12/77 specified that a political association should receive recognition within ten days of submitting its statutes to the Ministry of the Interior, or that the application should be referred to the Supreme Court for a ruling within thirty days. The National Movement was dissolved by decree in April. About 160 parties participated in the general elections of June 15th. The following are among the more important parties:

NATIONAL

Alianza Popular (AP): f. 1976; right-wing; Leader MANUEL FRAGA IRIBARNE.

Federación Democrática Cristiana (FDC): f. 1977 from Federación Democrática Popular and Izquierda Democrática; centre left; Leaders JOSÉ MARÍA GIL ROBLES, JOAQUÍN RUÍZ GIMÉNEZ.

Federación de Partidos Socialistas (FPS): f. 1976; grouping of regional socialist parties, member of Unidad Socialista electoral coalition.

Fuerza Nueva: extreme right-wing; member of Alianza Nacional electoral coalition; Leader BLAS PIÑAR.

Partido Comunista de España (PCE): f. 1922; "Euro-communist"; Pres. DOLORES IBARRURI; Sec.-Gen. SANTIAGO CARRILLO SOLARES.

Partido Socialista Obrero Español (PSOE): f. 1879; affiliated to the Socialist International; Sec.-Gen. FELIPE GONZÁLEZ MÁRQUEZ.

Partido Socialista Popular (PSP): Social Democratic party, member of Unidad Socialista electoral coalition; Pres. Prof. ENRIQUE TIerno GALVÁN.

Unión Centro Democrático (UCD): f. 1977; centrist; based on 12-party electoral coalition; Leader ADOLFO SUÁREZ GONZÁLEZ.

Other parties include the *Partido de Trabajadores Españoles* (PTE), *Organización Revolucionaria de Trabajadores* (ORT), *Partido Carlista*, and the *Partido Socialista Obrero Español* (histórico).

REGIONAL

Coalición Electoral Unió del Centre i la Democràcia Cristiana de Catalunya (UC-DCC): Catalan Christian Democrat party; Leader ANTÓN CANYELLAS BALCELLS.

Esquerra de Catalunya (EC): Catalan autonomist.

Euskadiko Ezkerra (EE): Basque nationalist, extreme left-wing.

Pacte Democràtic per Catalunya (PDC): f. 1977; centre-left; Leaders JORDI PUJOL SOLEY, RAMÓN TRÍAS FARGAS.

Partido Nacionalista Vasco (PNV): Basque nationalist party; Leader JUAN AJURIAGUERRA OCHANDIANO.

Partit Socialista Unificat de Catalunya (PSUC): Communist; Sec.-Gen. ANTONI GUTIÉRREZ DÍAZ.

Socialistes de Catalunya (PSC-PSOE): Socialist; Leader JOAN REVENTÓS CARNER.

There are Socialist, Communist, Christian Democrat and autonomist parties in the majority of Spanish regions.

Illegal terrorist organizations include the right-wing *Guerrilleros del Cristo Rey* and *AAA* (Apostolic Anti-Communist Alliance), the avowedly left-wing *GRAPO* (First of October Anti-Fascist Resistance Groups) and the Basque separatist *Euzkadi ta Azkatasuna* (ETA).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO SPAIN

(In Madrid unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Rome, Italy (E).

Algeria: Zurbano 100 (E); *Ambassador*: MOHAMED KHALED KHELLADI.

Argentina: Paseo de la Castellana 63 (E); *Ambassador*: Lt.-Gen. LEANDRO ENRIQUE ANAYA.

Australia: Avda. del Generalísimo 61, Edificio Cuzco 1 (E); *Ambassador*: HUGH GILCHRIST.

Austria: Avda. del Generalísimo 66 (E); *Ambassador*: Dr. GERALD HINTEREGGER.

Bahrain: Paris, France (E).

Bangladesh: Paris, France (E).

Belgium: Paseo de la Castellana 18 (E); *Ambassador*: JEAN VERWILGHEN.

Benin: Paris, France (E).

Bolivia: Avda. del Generalísimo 87 (E); *Ambassador*: Admiral XAVIER PINTO TELLERIA.

Brazil: Fernando el Santo 6 (E); *Ambassador*: SÉRGIO ARMANDO FRAZÃO.

Bulgaria: Santa María Magdalena 11 (E); *Ambassador*: KRUM BOSEV.

Burma: Paris, France (E).

Burundi: Paris, France (E).

Cambodia: Paris, France (E).

Cameroon: Avda. Presidente Carmona 2 (E); *Ambassador*: SALOMON BAKOTO (resident in Paris, France).

SPAIN

Canada: Núñez de Balboa 35, Edificio Goya (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGES HENRI BLOUIN.

Cape Verde: Lisbon, Portugal (E).

Central African Empire: Paris, France (E).

Chad: Paris, France (E).

Chile: Villanueva 16 (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. HORACIO ARCE FERNÁNDEZ.

China, People's Republic: Trafalgar 11 (E); *Ambassador:* MU-MING MA.

Colombia: Martínez Campos 48 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SAMUEL HOYOS ARANGO.

Congo: Paris, France (E).

Costa Rica: Espronceda 34 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERTO LORIA CORTES (also accred. to Austria).

Cuba: Paseo de la Habana 194 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS E. ALFARAS VARELA.

Cyprus: Paris, France (E).

Czechoslovakia: Avda. Commandante Franco 34 (E); *Ambassador:* ZDENEK PISK.

Denmark: Serrano 63 (E); *Ambassador:* MOGENS WANDEL-PETERSEN.

Dominican Republic: Paseo de la Castellana 30 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS AMIAMA TÍO.

Ecuador: General Mola 73 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALFONSO BARRERA VALVERDE.

Egypt: Velázquez 69 (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD SHAMS ELDIN ABDEL GHAFAR.

El Salvador: Serrano 114 (E); *Ambassador:* Col. JUAN ANTONIO MARTÍNEZ VARELA (also accred. to Switzerland and the Vatican).

Equatorial Guinea: Valverde 13, 3° (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Ethiopia: Paris, France (E).

Finland: Fortuny 18 (E); *Ambassador:* HEIKKI J. HANNIKAINEN.

France: Héroës del Diez de Agosto 9 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN-FRANÇOIS DENIAU.

Gabon: Dr. Fleming 31 (E); *Ambassador:* FÉLIX MBA.

German Democratic Republic: Tambre 15 (E); *Ambassador:* GERHARD KORT.

Germany, Federal Republic: Fortuny 8 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORG VON LILIENFELD.

Ghana: Paris, France (E).

Greece: Fernández de la Hoz 3 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGES GAVAS.

Grenada: New York, U.S.A. (E).

Guatemala: Rafael Salgado 3 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ARMANDO SANDOVAL ALARCON.

Guinea: Paris, France (E).

Guinea-Bissau: Lisbon, Portugal (E).

Haiti: Avda. del Generalísimo 85 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN-CLAUDE ANDRÉ.

Honduras: Núñez de Balboa 103, Edificio Gymbros (E); *Ambassador:* OSCAR ACOSTA.

Hungary: Angel de Diego Roldan 21 (E); *Ambassador:* LASZLO PERCZEL.

Iceland: Paris, France (E).

India: Velázquez 93 (E); *Ambassador:* V. MADHAVAN NAIR.

Indonesia: López de Hoyos 38 (E); *Ambassador:* Air Marshall BOEDIARDJO.

Iran: Jerez 5, Villa "El Altozano" (E); *Ambassador:* Captain Gen. FEREDOUN DJAM.

Diplomatic Representation

Iraq: Avda. del Generalísimo 15 (E); *Ambassador:* SALAH OMAR AL-ALI (also accred. to Vatican).

Ireland: Hermanos Bécquer 10 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES VICTOR WHELAN.

Italy: Lagasca 108 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ETTORE STADERINI.

Ivory Coast: Capitán Haya 18 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE ANGORAN.

Japan: Francisco Gervás 6 (E); *Ambassador:* TAKAAKI KEIGAWA.

Jordan: General Martínez Campos 41 (E); *Ambassador:* TAHER N. MASRI.

Korea, Republic: Avda. del Generalísimo 16 (E); *Ambassador:* SANG CHUL SHIN.

Kuwait: Avda. del Generalísimo 64 (E); *Ambassador:* ALI MESHARI AL-HILAL.

Laos: Paris, France (E).

Lebanon: General Sanjurjo 47 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SAID EL-ASSAAD.

Liberia: Paris, France (E).

Libya: Alfonso Rodríguez Santamaría 6 (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD FAUZI EL GARIANI.

Malaysia: Paris, France (E).

Mali: Paris, France (E).

Malta: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Mauritania: Velázquez 90 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED SALEM OULD BOUNA MOKTAR.

Mexico: Orense 58 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ GÓMEZ GORDOA.

Morocco: Serrano 179 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDELLATIF FILALI.

Nepal: Paris, France (E).

Netherlands: Avda. del Generalísimo 64-66 (E); *Ambassador:* J. H. O. INSINGER.

New Zealand: Paris, France (E).

Nicaragua: Rafael Calvo 18, Edificio San Xigala (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ARMANDO LUNA SILVA.

Niger: Paris, France (E).

Nigeria: Avda. del Generalísimo 25 (E); *Ambassador:* IGNATIUS C. OLISEMEKA.

Norway: Velázquez 93 (E); *Ambassador:* THORE BOYE.

Pakistan: José Ortega y Gasset 5 (E); *Ambassador:* MALIK HAMID ALI NOON (also accred. to the Vatican).

Panama: José Ortega y Gasset 29 (E); *Ambassador:* Prof. MOISÉS TORRIJOS HERRERA (also accred. to Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Paraguay: Castelló 30 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RODNEY ELPIDIO ACEVEDO BIENICK.

Peru: General Mola 36 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS VÁSQUEZ AYLLON.

Philippines: Zurbano 36 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MANUEL STILIANOPULOS.

Poland: Avda. Dr. Arce 25 (E); *Ambassador:* EUGENIUSZ NOWORYTA.

Portugal: Pinar 1 (E); *Ambassador:* VÍCTOR JOSÉ DA COSTA DA CUNHA REGO.

Qatar: Paris, France (E).

Romania: Alfonso XIII, 157 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDRU PETRESCU.

Rwanda: Paris, France (E).

Saudi Arabia: Paseo de la Habana 163 (E); *Ambassador:* CHEIJ NASSER AL-MANKUR.

SPAIN

Senegal: Paris, France (E).
Sierra Leone: Paris, France (E).
Somalia: Algiers, Algeria (E).
South Africa: Claudio Coello 91 (E); *Ambassador:* C. H. TALJAARD.
Sudan: Rome, Italy (E).
Sweden: Zurbano 27 (E); *Ambassador:* LENNART PETRI.
Switzerland: Núñez de Balboa 35 (E); *Ambassador:* SAMUEL CAMPICHE.
Syria: Plaza de Platerías Martínez 1 (E); *Ambassador:* ASSAF HASSOUM (also accredited to the Vatican).
Tanzania: Paris, France (E).
Thailand: Segre 29 (E); *Ambassador:* BUNLAM KANGVAN-PONGS (also accredited to Tunisia).
Togo: Paris, France (E).
Tunisia: Plaza de Alonso Martínez 3 (E); *Ambassador:* NEJIB BOUZIRI.
Turkey: Monte Esquinza 48 (E); *Ambassador:* ZEKI KUNERALP.
Uganda: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Spain also has diplomatic relations with Angola, the Gambia, Jamaica, Kenya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Monaco, Mongolia, Oman, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the Upper Volta, the Yemen Arab Republic and Zambia.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

U.S.S.R.: Matías Montero 14 (E); *Ambassador:* SERGEI ALEKSANDROVICH BOGOMOLOV.
United Arab Emirates: Hotel Castellana, Paseo de la Castellana 57 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED DARWEESH BENKARAM.
United Kingdom: Fernando el Santo 16 (E); *Ambassador:* Sir ANTONY ACLAND, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
U.S.A.: Seitano 75 (E); *Ambassador:* WELLS STABLER.
Uruguay: Paseo del Pintor Rosales 32 (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE PACHECO ARECO.
Vatican: Avenida de Pío XII 46; *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. LUIGI DADAGLIO.
Venezuela: Avda. Capitán Haya 1, Edif. Eurocentro (E); *Ambassador:* SANTIAGO OCHOA BRICEÑO.
Viet-Nam: Rome, Italy (E).
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: London, England (E).
Yugoslavia: Velázquez 162 (E); *Ambassador:* R. CACINOVIC.
Zaire: Avda. del Dr. Arce 7 (E); *Ambassador:* BAVASSA BA MADUKA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Tribunal Supremo (Supreme Court of Justice): Palacio de Justicia, Plaza de la Ville de Paris 1, Madrid; is composed of six tribunals, each with its president and its respective judges; Pres. ANGEL ESCUDERO DEL CORRAL; Attorney-Gen. ANTONIO JOSÉ GARCÍA RODRIGUEZ-ACOSTA; Sec. ISIDRO ALMONACID HERNÁNDEZ.

First Court (Civil): President and twelve judges; Pres. JULIO CALVILLO MARTÍNEZ.

Second Court (Criminal): Ten judges; Pres. ADOLFO DE MIGUEL Y GARCILÓPEZ.

Third Court (Litigation): Ten judges; Pres. FRANCISCO PERA VERDAGUER.

Fourth Court (Litigation): Ten judges; Pres. MANUEL CERVÍA CABRERA.

Fifth Court (Legal Administration): Ten judges; Pres. JUAN VICTORIANO BARQUERO.

Sixth Court (Social and Labour Questions): Ten judges; Pres. JUAN BECERRIL Y ANTON-MIRALLES.

Audiencia Nacional (National High Court): Established in 1977 to supplement the functions of the Tribunal Supremo and Audiencias Territoriales; consists of a Tribunal for Criminal Matters, and one for Legal Administration, each with its president and respective judges; deals primarily with crimes associated with a modern industrial society; three Central Courts of Proceedings are attached; Pres. RAFAEL MENDIZABAL ALLENDE.

Audiencia Territorial (Territorial High Courts): There are fifteen Territorial Courts in the capitals of the fifteen districts into which the country is divided for the administration of justice. These courts are located in Madrid, Albacete, Barcelona, Burgos, Cáceres, Coruña, Granada, Oviedo, Palma de Mallorca, Las Palmas, Pamplona, Sevilla, Valencia, Valladolid, Zaragoza. They deal with civil and criminal cases and litigation. Pres. of the *Audiencia Territorial* of Madrid, ACISCLO FERNÁNDEZ CARRIEDO.

Audiencia Provincial (Provincial High Courts): There are fifty provincial courts, fifteen of which constitute "Salas" (Tribunals) of the corresponding "Audiencias Territoriales" and the remaining thirty-five are located in the capitals of provinces in which there is no "Audiencia Territorial", the area of their jurisdiction corresponding to that of the provincial boundary. They deal mainly with criminal cases but since September 1968 they have also dealt with some civil cases. The provincial courts that do not form a chamber of the territorial courts are located in Madrid, Albacete, Alicante, Almería, Avila, Badajoz, Barcelona, Bilbao, Burgos, Cáceres, Cádiz, Castellón, Ciudad Real, Córdoba, Coruña, Cuenca, Gerona, Granada, Guadalajara, Huelva, Huesca, Jaén, Las Palmas, León, Llérida, Logroño, Lugo, Málaga, Murcia, Orense, Oviedo, Palencia, Palma, Pamplona, Pontevedra, Salamanca, San Sebastián, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Santander, Segovia, Sevilla, Soria, Tarragona, Teruel, Toledo, Valencia, Valladolid, Vitoria, Zamora, Zaragoza.

Juzgados de Primera Instancia e Instrucción (Courts of Primary Jurisdiction and Proceedings): Policy is now to separate the civil and criminal jurisdiction of these courts. In Madrid there are 17 Courts of Primary Jurisdiction and 22 Courts of Proceedings and in Barcelona there are 9 and 14 respectively.

Juzgados Municipales (Municipal Courts): administer justice in localities with a population of up to 30,000 inhabitants. They have civil and criminal jurisdiction. There are thirty-three of these courts in Madrid and twenty-four in Barcelona.

Juzgados Comarcales y de Paz (Regional Courts and Justices): administer justice in less important cases in districts where the courts mentioned above do not function. Justices are freely appointed and do not belong to the legal profession.

Consejo Superior de Protección de Menores (Higher Council for the Protection of Juveniles): A Commission of the Council forms a Court of Appeal against the judgment

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of the Provincial Juvenile Courts. The Commission is composed of a president, a vice-president, two permanent members, two substitutes, and a secretary, all of whom must be trained in the law; Pres. LUIS VALLE ABAD.

Judicial System, Religion

Juzgados de Peligrosidad y Rehabilitación Social (*Social Danger and Rehabilitation Courts*): These courts have been established in Madrid, Barcelona, Burgos, Málaga, Palma de Mallorca, Valencia, Sevilla, Valladolid and Algeciras.

RELIGION

The population of Spain is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, and there are some 61,000 churches, with about 500 persons in each parish. In 1976 there were 34,415,600 Roman Catholics in Spain.

Opus Dei (see International Organizations) plays an important role in Spanish society.

In 1967 there were 306 Protestant churches with a practising congregation of 30,000.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Toledo and Primate of Spain: S.E.R. Cardinal MARCELO GONZÁLEZ MARTÍN, Arco de Palacio 1, Toledo.

ARCHBISHOPRICS AND BISHOPRICS

Metropolitan See:

Burgos . Mgr. SEGUNDO GARCÍA DE LA SIERRA Y MÉNDEZ.

Suffragan Sees:

Bilbao . Mgr. ANTONIO AÑOVEROS ATAÚN.
Osma-Soria . Mgr. TEODORO CARDENAL FERNÁNDEZ.
Palencia . Mgr. ANASTASIO GRANADOS GARCÍA.
Vitoria . Mgr. FRANCISCO PERALTA Y BALLABRIGA.

Metropolitan See:

Granada . (vacant).

Suffragan Sees:

Almería . Mgr. MANUEL CÁSAIRES HERVÁS.
Cartagena-Murcia . Mgr. MIGUEL ROCA CABANELLAS.
Guadix . Mgr. IGNACIO NOGUER CARMONA.
Jaén . Mgr. MIGUEL PEINADO PEINADO.
Málaga . Mgr. RAMÓN BUXARRAIS VENTURA.

Metropolitan See:

Oviedo . Mgr. GABINO DÍAZ MERCHÁN.

Suffragan Sees:

Astorga . Mgr. ANTONIO BRIVÁ MIRAVENT.
León . Mgr. LUIS MARÍA DE LARREA Y LEGARRETA.
Santander . Mgr. JUAN ANTONIO DEL VAL GALLO.

Metropolitan See:

Pamplona . Mgr. JOSÉ MÉNDEZ ASENSIO.

Suffragan Sees:

Calahorra-La Calzada y Logroño . Mgr. ABILIO DEL CAMPO Y DE LA BÁRCENA.
Jaca . Mgr. ANGEL HIDALGO IBÁÑEZ.
San Sebastian . Mgr. JACINTO ARGAYA GOICOECHEA.

Metropolitan See:

Santiago de Compostela . Mgr. ANGEL SUQUIA GOICOECHEA.

Suffragan Sees:

Lugo . Mgr. ANTONIO OÑA DE ECHAVE.
Mondoñedo-El Ferrol . Mgr. MIGUEL ARAUJO IGLESIAS.
Orense . Mgr. ANGEL TEMIÑO SÁIZ.
Túy-Vigo . JOSÉ CERVIÑO CERVIÑO.

Metropolitan See:

Seville . S.E.R. Cardinal JOSÉ MARÍA BUENO Y MONREAL.

Suffragan Sees:

Badajoz . Mgr. DOROTEO FERNÁNDEZ Y FERNÁNDEZ.
Cádiz-Ceuta . Mgr. ANTONIO DORADO SOTO.
Córdoba . Mgr. JOSÉ MARÍA CIRARDA LACHIONDO.
Huelva . Mgr. RAFAEL GONZÁLEZ MORALEJO.
Canarias . Mgr. JOSÉ ANTONIO INFANTES FLORIDO.
San Cristóbal de la Laguna-Tenerife . Mgr. LUIS FRANCO CASCÓN.

Metropolitan See:

Tarragona . Mgr. JOSÉ PONT Y GOL.

Suffragan Sees:

Gerona . Mgr. JAIME CAMPRODÓN ROVIRA.
Lérida . Mgr. RAMÓN MALLA CALL.
Solsona . Mgr. JOSÉ BASCUÑANA Y LLÓPEZ.
Tortosa . Mgr. RICARDO MARIA CARLES GORDÓ.
Urgel . Mgr. JUAN MARTÍ ALANIS.
Vich . Mgr. RAMÓN MASNOU BOIXEDA.

Metropolitan See:

Toledo . S.E.R. Cardinal MARCELO GONZÁLEZ MARTÍN.

Suffragan Sees:

Coria-Cáceres . Mgr. JESÚS DOMÍNGUEZ GÓMEZ.
Cuenca . Mgr. JOSÉ GUERRA CAMPOS.
Plasencia . Mgr. ANTONIO VILAPLANA MOLINA.
Sigüenza-Guadalajara . Mgr. LAUREANO CASTÁN LACOMA.

Metropolitan See:

Valencia . Mgr. JOSÉ MARÍA GARCÍA LAHIGUERA.

Suffragan Sees:

Albacete . Mgr. IRENEO GARCÍA ALONSO.
Ibiza . Mgr. JOSÉ GEA ESCOLANO.
Mallorca . Mgr. TEODORO UBEDA GRAMAJE.
Menorca . ANTONIO DEIG CLOTET.
Orihuela-Alicante . Mgr. PABLO BARRACHINA ESTEVAN.
Segorbe-Castellón . Mgr. JOSÉ MARÍA CASES DEORDAL.

Metropolitan See:

Valladolid . Mgr. JOSÉ DELICADO BAEZA.

Suffragan Sees:

Avila	FELIPE FERNÁNDEZ GARCÍA.
Ciudad Rodrigo	Mgr. DEMETRIO MANSILLA REYO.
Salamanca	Mgr. MAURO RUBIO REPULLÉS.
Segovia	Mgr. ANTONIO PALENZUELA VELÁSQUEZ.
Zamora	Mgr. EDUARDO POVEDA RODRÍGUEZ.

Metropolitan See:

Zaragoza	Mgr. ELIAS YANES ALVAREZ.
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Suffragan Sees:

Barbastro	Mgr. AMBROSIO ECHEBARRÍA ARROITIA.
Huesca	Mgr. JAVIER OSÉS FLAMARIQUE.
Tarazona	Mgr. FRANCISCO ALVAREZ MARTÍNEZ.
Teruel y Albarracín	Mgr. DAMIÁN IGUACEN BORAU.

The following are under the direct supervision of the Holy See.

Archbishop of Barcelona: Cardinal NARCISO JUBANY ARNÁU.

Archbishop of Madrid y Alcalá: S.E.R. Cardinal VICENTE ENRIQUE Y TARANCÓN.

Prior of the Military Order of Santiago at Ciudad Real: Mgr. JUAN HERVÁS Y BENET.

Archbishopric of Grado, Vicariate-General Castrense: Mgr. JOSÉ LÓPEZ ORTIZ.

OTHER RELIGIOUS GROUPS

There are some 30,000 Protestants and larger minorities of Jews and Muslims.

THE PRESS

A Press Law was passed in 1966 which put an end to censorship, gave far greater freedom of discussion to editors, and reduced the penalties for offences against morality and the principles of the Movimiento to six months' imprisonment. But in April 1967 the Cortes increased the penalties to six years' imprisonment for exceeding the 1966 definition of press freedom, and to twelve years' for publishing insults to the nation or propaganda against the Fundamental Laws. Restrictions were further increased by the Official Secrets Act of April 1968. Suspension of publication, which like a fine could become effective before consideration in a court, was also provided for as a penalty for infringements of the press laws. In April 1977 the provision in the 1966 Press Law regarding criticism of the Movimiento and the Fundamental Laws was revoked, but criticism of the monarchy and armed forces and regional separatist propaganda remain prohibited.

The Government closely supervises the selection and training of journalists, who must be graduates of a *Facultad de Ciencias de la Información* (Information Sciences Faculty). There are three such faculties in Madrid, Barcelona and Pamplona. The Government also controls Agencia EFE, the national news agency which monopolizes the distribution of foreign news; through the Press Syndicate the Government also had influence over the distribution of newsprint.

Spain has no national newspapers but provincial towns are well served by local papers. This press regionalism is explained in part by communication problems—Madrid newspapers may take up to a day to reach provincial centres—and in part by regional loyalties.

Most towns have a single Monday paper (*Hoja del Lunes*), and in a town with more than one daily the publishers combine to produce this edition. There are some 2,884 weekly papers and periodicals, of which about 300 are general interest magazines.

The space devoted to news reports in the newspaper press is relatively small—usually less than half that given to cultural features and entertainments. Most papers are tabloid in format. The majority of daily and weekly papers belong to political, religious, or commercial organizations and associations. One-third of them are published by organs of the former Movimiento. The major ownership groups are as follows:

Organismo Autónomo Medios de Comunicación Social del Estado—MCSE: On the abolition of the Movimiento in April 1977 the thirty-five newspapers owned by the *Prensa del Movimiento* came under the jurisdiction of the State.

Editorial Católica: closely connected with Acción Católica, a non-political movement supported by businessmen and active in social welfare, this group controls five of the better dailies, headed by *Ya* in Madrid; it also owns the Logos news agency.

Prensa Española: publishes the daily *ABC* in Madrid and Seville, and the weekly *Blanco y Negro*.

Members of Opus Dei, the Catholic group, run a daily in Madrid, *Nuevo Diario* (morning), and also run the only independent school of journalism at Navarra.

The chief morning papers are *ABC*, *Ya* and *Marca* in Madrid, and in Barcelona *Vanguardia*, *Diario de Barcelona* and *Correo Catalán*. The circulations of *ABC*, *Ya*, *Pueblo* and *Vanguardia* exceed 220,000 each. There is a growing number of newspapers published in Catalan (such as *Avui*) and Basque (for example *Deia*).

Among the more serious weeklies are *Ecclesia*, the official publication of the Catholic hierarchy, and *Destino*, an influential progressive paper. *Blanco y Negro*, *Semana*, *Mundo*, *Actualidad Española*, *Gaceta Ilustrada* and *Triunfo* typify the popular class of illustrated family periodicals. A new magazine *Cambio 16* is steadily growing in importance. On Sundays the dailies produce special editions; that of *ABC* is a prominent example.

MADRID DAILIES

A.B.C.: Serrano 61; f. 1905; morning; Monarchist, independent; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS CEBRIÁN BONÉ; Propr. Prensa Española, S.A.; circ. 220,000.

El Alcázar: Edif. Astygi, San Romualdo s/n; f. 1936 during the siege of the Alcázar; evening; Dir. ANTONIO IZQUIERDO FERIGÜELA; Propr. Diarios y Revistas, S.A. (DYRSA); circ. 25,700.

Arriba: Avda. del Generalísimo 142; f. 1935 as weekly, 1939 as daily; morning; Dir. ALEJANDRO ARMESTO BUZ; Propr. MCSE; circ. 35,900.

As: Paseo de Onésimo Redondo 26; f. 1967; sporting paper; Dir. LUIS GONZÁLEZ DE LINARES LAMAZOU; Propr. Semana, S.L.; circ. 240,000.

Diario de Diarios: José Ortega y Gasset 29, Madrid 6; morning; Dir. MANUEL CALVO HERNANDO; Propr. Documentación y Prensa "Dopres"; circ. 2,000.

Diario 16: Padre Damián 19; f. 1976; evening; Dir. MIGUEL ANGEL AGUILAR TREMOYA; Propr. Información y Publicaciones, S.A.; circ. 114,000.

Iberian Daily Sun: Zurbano 74; morning; Propr. Mediterranean Publishing Co., S.A.; Dir. PEDRO SERRA BAUZA.

Informaciones: San Roque 7, Apdo. 443; f. 1922; evening; Dir. JESÚS DE LA SERNA Y GUTIÉRREZ DE REPIDE; Propr. Prensa Castellana, S.A.; circ. 100,000.

Informe Económico Internacional Urgente: Avda. de José Antonio 70; f. 1946; morning; Dir. ISABEL CAJIDE PÉREZ; Propr. Informaciones Económicas, S.A.; circ. 2,500.

Marca: Avda. del Generalísimo 142; f. 1938 as weekly in San Sebastián, 1942 as daily in Madrid; morning; sports; Dir. CARMELO MARTÍNEZ GONZÁLEZ; Propr. MCSE; circ. 168,000.

Noticias Médicas: Sánchez Pacheco 81; morning; Dir. RICARDO LIZCANO CENJOR; Propr. JULIO GARCÍA PERI.

El País: Miguel Yuste 40; f. 1976; morning; Dir. JUAN LUIS CEBRIÁN ECHARRÍ; Propr. Promotora de Informaciones, S.A. (PRISA); circ. 180,000.

Pueblo: Huertos 73; f. 1940; evening; Dir. JOSÉ RAMÓN ALONSO Y RODRÍGUEZ NADALES; Propr. Ediciones y Publicaciones Populares; circ. 217,000.

Ya: Mateo Inurria 15, Apdo. 466, Madrid 16; f. 1935; morning; independent; Rightist; Catholic; Dir. ALEJANDRO FERNÁNDEZ POMBO; Propr. Editorial Católica; circ. 220,000.

Hoja del Lunes: Plaza del Callao 4, Apdo. 775; f. 1930; Mondays; all profits going to Social Security Fund of Assn. of Madrid Journalists (Montepío de Periodistas Asociados de Madrid); Dir. LUCIO DEL ALAMO URRUTIA; Chief Editor JOSÉ GOMEZ FIGUEROA; circ. 170,000.

BARCELONA DAILIES

Avui: Diputación 284; f. 1976; morning; publ. in Catalan; Dir. JORDI MALQUER I BONET; Propr. Prensa Catalana, S.A.; circ. 56,000.

Catalunya Express: Cardenal Reig s/n, Edif. Mundo; f. 1976; evening; Dir. JAIME SERRATS I OLLE; Propr. La Voz de Catalunya, S.A.; circ. 20,000.

El Correo Catalán: Consejo de Ciento 425; f. 1876; morning; Dir. LORENZO GOMIS SANAHUJA; Propr. Fomento de la Prensa; circ. 60,000.

Diario de Barcelona: Consejo de Ciento 222-226; f. 1792; doyen of Spanish Press and one of the oldest newspapers in the world; during the Civil War was printed in Catalan; reappeared in 1940; morning; Dir. ANTONIO ALEMANY DEZCALLAR; Propr. Publicaciones de Barcelona; circ. 30,000.

Dicen: Consejo de Ciento 228; f. 1964; morning; sport; independent; Dir. JULIAN MIR VICENTE; Propr. Ediciones Rápidas, S.A.; circ. 70,000.

El Mundo Deportivo: Tallers 62-64; f. 1906; morning; sport; Dir. JUAN JOSÉ CASTILLO BIELSA; Propr. El Mundo Deportivo, S.A.; circ. 100,000.

Mundo Diario: Avda. Cardenal Reig s/n; f. 1968; morning; Dir. RAMÓN SOLANES PIÑOL; Propr. Ilustración, S.A.; circ. 45,000.

El Noticiero Universal: Lauría 35; f. 1888; evening; Dir. JOSÉ TARRÍN IGLESIAS; Propr. Editorial Mencheta; circ. 60,000.

La Prensa: Villarroel 91; f. 1941; evening; Dir. JESÚS VAL JARRÍN; Propr. MCSE; circ. 18,350.

Solidaridad Nacional: Consejo de Ciento 202; f. 1936 las weekly, 1939 as daily; morning; Dir. FRANCISCO GUTIÉRREZ LATORRE; Propr. MCSE; circ. 21,600.

Tele-Express: Tallers 62-64; f. 1964; evening; Dir. MIGUEL ÁNGEL BASTENIER MARTÍNEZ; Propr. Barcelona Press, S.A.; circ. 35,000.

La Vanguardia Española: Pelayo 28; f. 1881; morning; Dir. HORACIO SÁENZ GUERRERO; Propr. Talleres de Imprenta, S.A.; circ. 190,000.

4-2-4, Cuatro-Dos-Cuatro: Cardenal Reig s/n, Edif. Grupo Mundo; morning; Dir. SANTIAGO RIERA LLOVERAS; Propr. Mundo Ediciones Deportivas, S.A.; circ. 15,000.

Diario de Sabadell: Calders 21-25, Sabadell; 3 times a week; Dir. RAMÓN RODRÍGUEZ ZORRILLA; Propr. Vallesana de Publicaciones, S.A.

Hoja del Lunes: Rambla de Catalunya 10; f. 1926; Mon; all profits going to Social Security Fund of Assn. of Barcelona Journalists; Dir. JOSÉ ALIAGA CEBRIÁN; circ. 160,000.

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

ALAVA

Norte Express: Manuel Iradier 25, Vitoria; evening; Dir. FÉLIX GONZÁLEZ FERNÁNDEZ; Propr. Económica Cultural Alavesa, S.A.

ALBACETE

La Voz de Albacete: Saturnino López 24; morning; Dir. LUIS PARREÑO MALDONADO; Propr. Pedro García Munera.

ALICANTE

Información: Poeta Quintana 40, Apdo. 214; f. 1941; morning; Dir. JESÚS PRADO SÁNCHEZ; Propr. MCSE; circ. 26,958.

Hoja del Lunes: Poeta Quintana 40; Mondays; Dir. FERNANDO GIL SÁNCHEZ; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

ALMERIA

La Voz de Almería: Avda. de Montserrat 32; morning; Dir. TEÓFILO GUTIÉRREZ GALLEGU (acting); Propr. MCSE.

Hoja del Lunes: Avda. de Montserrat 32; Mondays; Dir. TEÓFILO GUTIÉRREZ GALLEGU; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

ÁVILA

Diario de Ávila: Plaza de Santa Teresa 12; evening; Dir. JUAN GRANDE MARTÍN; Propr. Editorial Gráfica Abulense Pío XII, S.A.

BADAJOS

Hoy: Plaza de Portugal 18, Apdo. 34; f. 1933; morning; Catholic; regional; Dir. ANTONIO J. GONZÁLEZ-CONEJERO MARTÍNEZ; Propr. Editorial Católica, S.A.; circ. 16,000.

Hoja del Lunes: Carretera de Madrid-Lisboa s/n; Mondays; Dir. TERESIANO RODRÍGUEZ NUÑEZ; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

BURGOS

Diario de Burgos: San Pedro de Cardena 34; f. 1891; morning; Catholic; independent; Dir. ESTEBÁN SÁEZ ALVARADO; circ. 19,800.

Hoja del Lunes: San Pedro de Cardena 34; Mondays; Dir. ANDRÉS RUÍZ VALDERRAMA; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

CÁCERES

Extremadura: Polígono la Madrilla; morning; Dir. GERMAN SELLERS DE PAZ; Propr. Editorial Extremadura, S.A.

CÁDIZ

Area: Gibraltar 25, La Línea de la Concepción; morning; Propr. and Dir. ANTONIO GÓMEZ RUBIO.

Diario de Cádiz: Ceballos 1; f. 1867; morning; independent; Dir. LUIS ALBERTO BALBOLIN; Propr. Federico Joly y Cía.; circ. 19,800.

La Voz del Sur: Cardenal Herrero 2, Jerez de la Frontera; f. 1936; morning; Dir. ALEJANDRO DAROCA DE VAL; Propr. MCSE; circ. 10,000.

Hoja del Lunes: Rosario Cepeda 28; Mondays; Dir. EVARISTO CANTERO ALVAREZ; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

Hoja del Lunes: Cardenal Herrero 2, Jerez de la Frontera; Dir. ALEJANDRO DAROCA DE VAL; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

CASTELLÓN DE LA PLANA

Mediterráneo: Avda. Cernuda y Velasco 29; f. 1938; morning; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA MARCELO SERRANO; Propr. MCSE; circ. 11,500.

CIUDAD REAL

Lanza: Comandante López Guerrero 5; morning; Dir. CARLOS MARÍA SAN MARTÍN LOPEZ; Propr. Fundación Diario Lanza.

Hoja del Lunes: Comandante López Guerrero 5; Mondays; Dir. CECILIO LÓPEZ PASTOR; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

CÓRDOBA

Córdoba: Ing. Juan de la Cierva (Polígono Industrial de la Torrecilla); f. 1941; morning; Dir. FEDERICO M. MIRAZ FERNÁNDEZ; Propr. MCSE; circ. 20,000.

LA CORUÑA

El Correo Gallego: Preguntorio 29, Santiago de Compostela; morning; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA GALLEGO TATO; Propr. Editorial Compostelana, S.A.

Ferrol Diario: Carretera Alta del Puerto s/n, El Ferrol; morning; Dir. DAVID CORRAL BRAVO; Propr. Ferrol Ediciones, S.A.

El Ideal Gallego: Teresa Herrera 11; f. 1917; morning; Catholic; Dir. RAFAEL GONZÁLEZ RODRÍGUEZ; Propr. Editorial Católica; circ. 18,000.

La Voz de Galicia: Concepción Arenal 9-13; f. 1882; morning; commercial; Dir. JUAN RAMÓN DÍAZ GARCÍA; Propr. La Voz de Galicia, S.A.; circ. 75,000.

Hoja del Lunes: Teresa Herrera 11; Mondays; Dir. EMILIO MERINO LOSADA; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

CUENCA

Diario de Cuenca: Astrana Marín 4; morning; Dir. MIGUEL MARÍA DE LA HOZ DÍAZ; Propr. MCSE.

GERONA

Los Sitios: Barcelona 29; morning; Dir. GONZALO GARRIDO GUTIÉRREZ; Propr. MCSE.

GRANADA

Ideal: Compás de S. Jerónimo 2, Apdo. 131; f. 1932; morning; Catholic; Dir. MELCHOR SAIZ-PARDO RUBIO; Propr. Editorial Católica; circ. 30,000; editions also in Málaga, Jaén and Almería.

Patria: Oficios 8; f. 1935; morning; Dir. DANIEL SAUCEDO ARANDA; Propr. MCSE; circ. 12,100.

Hoja del Lunes: Plaza del Caudillo 5; Mondays; Dir. DANIEL SAUCEDO ARANDA; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

GUIPÚZCOA

Diario Vasco: Santa Catalina 1, Apdo. 201, San Sebastián; f. 1934; morning; Monarchist-Liberal; Dir. JUAN MARÍA PEÑA IBÁÑEZ; Editor TEODORO GOÑI DE AYALA; Propr. Sociedad Vascongada de Publicaciones, S.A.; circ. 31,300.

Egín: Aitzgorri 3, San Sebastián; morning; Dir. MARIANO FERRER RUIZ; Propr. Orain, S.A.

Erria: Guetaria 21, San Sebastián; Dir. SANTIAGO AIZARNA ECHAVEGUREN; Propr. Aritz, S.A.

Unidad: José María Soroa 23, San Sebastián; f. 1936; evening; Dir. ESTEBAN GRECIET ALLER; Editor JOSÉ LUIS MINONDO; Propr. MCSE; circ. 21,400.

La Voz de España: José María Soroa 23, San Sebastián; f. 1885; morning; independent; Dir. MIGUEL ANGEL LARREA ZABALEGUI; Propr. MCSE; circ. 60,000.

Hoja del Lunes: Larramendi 6, San Sebastián; Mondays; Dir. JAIME QUESADA RÍOS; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

HUELVA

Odiel: General Mola 37; morning; Dir. ANTONIO GALLARDO SÁNCHEZ; Propr. MCSE.

HUESCA

Nueva España: Palma 9; morning; Dir. JAVIER GIRONELLA FALCES (acting); Propr. MCSE.

JAÉN

Jaén: Avda. de Madrid, Polígono "Los Olivares"; morning; Dir. PEDRO MORALES GÓMEZ-CAMINERO; Propr. MCSE.

LEÓN

Diario de León: Pablo Flórez 24; morning; Dir. JAVIER OLAVE LUSARRETA; Propr. Diario de León, S.A.

La Hora Leonesa: Lucas de Tuy 7; f. 1936; morning; Dir. ENRIQUE CIMAS ROTONDO; Propr. MCSE; circ. 18,900.

El Pensamiento Astorgano: López Peláez 3, Astorga (León); 3 times a week; Dir. PAULINO SUTIL JUAN; Propr. Editorial Luz y Pensamiento, S.A.

Hoja del Lunes: Lucas de Tuy 7; Mondays; Dir. PRIMITIVO GARCÍA RODRÍGUEZ; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

LÉRIDA

Diario de Lérida: Academia 19; f. 1965; morning; Dir. SALVADOR GENE GIRIBERT; Propr. Publicaciones Católicas Ilerdenses, S.A.; circ. 14,000.

La Mañana: San Anastasio 19, Apdo. 11; f. 1938; morning; Dir. SUSANA PEREZ BALLARIN; Chief Editor ENRIQUE SANTOS HERRERA; Propr. MCSE; circ. 17,450.

LOGROÑO

Nueva Rioja: Vara del Rey 66; f. 1938; morning; Dir. FRANCISCO MARTÍN LOSA; Propr. Nueva Rioja, S.A.; circ. 12,000.

LUGO

El Progreso: José Antonio 12; f. 1908; morning; independent; Dir. PEDRO DE LLANO LÓPEZ; Propr. El Progreso, S.L.; circ. 14,000.

Hoja del Lunes: José Antonio 12; Mondays; Dir. ANGEL MARTÍNEZ FERNÁNDEZ DE LA VEGA; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

MÁLAGA

Sol de España: Carretera de Cádiz, km. 241 Málaga; morning; Dir. RAFAEL DE LOMA RODRÍGUEZ; Propr. Empresa Periodística de España, S.A.

Sur: Avda. Dr. Marañón s/n; f. 1937; morning; Dir. FRANCISCO SANZ CAGIGAS; Propr. MCSE; circ. 37,500.

Hoja del Lunes: Avda. Dr. Marañón s/n; Mondays; Dir. FRANCISCO SANZ CAGIGAS; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

MURCIA

Linea: Jara Carrillo 5; f. 1939; morning; Dir. JOSÉ JUAN CANO VERA; Propr. MCSE; circ. 16,900.

La Verdad: Avda. de Ibáñez Martín 15, Apdo. 13; f. 1903; morning; independent; Dir. JUAN F. SARDAÑA FABIANI; Propr. Editorial Católica; circ. 25,000.

Hoja del Lunes: Plaza de Hernandez Amores 3; Mondays; Dir. DIEGO MARTÍNEZ PEÑALVER; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

NAVARRA

Diario de Navarra: Zapatería 49, Apdo. 5, Pamplona; f. 1903; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ JAVIER URANGA SANTESTEBAN; Propr. La Información, S.A.; circ. 37,000.

El Pensamiento Navarro: Leire 18 y 20, Apdo. 3, Pamplona; f. 1897; morning; Traditionalist; Dir. JUAN INDAVE NUÍN; Propr. Editorial Navarra, S.A.; circ. 14,000.

Hoja del Lunes: Ansoleaga 12, Pamplona; Mondays; Dir. JESÚS BERUETE CALLEJA.

ORENSE

La Región: Cardenal Quiroga 11 y 15; morning; Dir. ALEJANDRO OUTERIÑO RODRÍGUEZ; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

Hoja del Lunes: Cardenal Quiroga 11 y 15; Mondays; Dir. ALEJANDRO OUTERIÑO RODRÍGUEZ; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

OVIEDO

Asturias, Diario Regional: Santa Susana 4-6; morning; Dir. GRACIANO GARCÍA GARCÍA; Propr. Prensa del Norte, S.A.

El Comercio: Ferrocarril 1, Gijón; f. 1878; morning; Dir. FRANCISCO CARANTOÑA DUBERT; Propr. El Comercio, S.A.; circ. 20,000.

La Nueva España: Calvo Sotelo 5, Edificio Sedes; f. 1937; morning; Dir. ALFONSO CALVIÑO CASTAÑÓN; Propr. MCSE; circ. weekdays 43,600, Sunday 60,000.

Región: Fray Ceferino 25, Apdo. 42; f. 1923; independent; morning; Dir. JOSÉ ANTONIO CEPEDA GONZÁLEZ; Propr. Editorial Gráfica Asturiana, S.A.; circ. 25,000.

La Voz de Asturias: General Elorza 30; f. 1923; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ DÍAZ JÁCOME; Propr. La Voz de Asturias, S.A.; circ. 17,000.

La Voz de Avilés: Avda. de Gijón 70, Avilés; morning; Dir. JUAN MANUEL G. WES LÓPEZ; Propr. Viuda de G. Wes.

Hoja del Lunes: Plaza del Generalísimo 2; Mondays; Dir. JULIO GONZÁLEZ GARCÍA; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

Hoja del Lunes: Marqués de San Esteban 5, Gijón; Mondays; Dir. ENRIQUE PRENDES DÍAZ; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

PALENCIA

El Diario Palentino—El Día de Palencia: Mayor Principal 99, Apdo. 17; f. 1882; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS ALONSO ALMODÓVAR; Propr. Diario Palentino, S.L.; circ. 10,000.

PONTEVEDRA

Diario de Pontevedra: Secundino Esperón 5; morning; Dir. ENRIQUE PAREDES ESTEVEZ; Propr. Cooperativa de Producción "Diario de Pontevedra".

Faro de Vigo: Colón 30, Vigo; f. 1853; morning; Dir. JOSÉ LANDEIRA YRAGO; circ. 35,000.

El Pueblo Gallego: Doctor Cadaval 5; Vigo; morning; Dir. JUAN FRANCISCO MARTÍNEZ HERRERA; Propr. MCSE.

Hoja del Lunes: Marqués de Valladares 29, Vigo; Mondays; Dir. RODRIGO VARELA RODRÍGUEZ; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

SALAMANCA

El Adelanto (Diario de Salamanca): Gran Vía 46; f. 1883; morning; independent; Dir. ENRIQUE DE SENA MARCOS; Editor and Man. MARIANO NÚÑEZ-VARADÉ; Propr. Hijos de Francisco Núñez, S.R.C.; circ. 18,000.

La Gaceta Regional: Plaza de la Fuente 6; morning; Dir. NICOLÁS DORADO DE LAS HERAS; Propr. MCSE.

Hoja del Lunes: Plaza de la Fuente 6; Mondays; Dir. FRANCISCO CASANOVA VILLAR; Propr. Asociación la Prensa.

SANTANDER

Alerta: Marcelino Sainz de Santuola 12; morning; Dir. FRANCISCO DE CÁCERES Y TORRES; Propr. MCSE; circ. 35,000.

El Diario Montañés: Montezuma 4; f. 1902; morning; Catholic; Dir. RAMÓN SAN JUAN CORRALES; Propr. Editorial Cantabria; circ. 14,000.

Hoja del Lunes: Cádiz 9; Mondays; Dir. JUAN GONZÁLEZ BEDOYA; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

SEGOVIA

El Adelantado de Segovia: San Agustín 7; evening; Dir. ANTONIO MARTÍN CASLA; Propr. El Adelantado de Segovia, S.L.

Diario de Castilla: Conde Sepúlveda 22; morning; Dir. CESAR MARÍA ORTEGA HERRERA; Propr. Palabra Castellana, S.A.

SEVILLE

A.B.C.: Cardenal Illandain 9; f. 1929; morning; Monarchist; independent; Propr. Prensa Española, S.A.; Dir. NICOLÁS JESÚS SALAS; circ. 72,500 (see also under Madrid).

El Correo de Andalucía: Polígono Industrial de la Carretera Amarilla, Parcela 45; f. 1899; morning; Catholic; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA REQUENA BARRERA; Propr. Editorial Sevillana, S.A.; circ. 30,000.

Nueva Andalucía: Avda. de la Prensa 45, Polígono Industrial de la Carretera Amarilla; evening; Dir. FRANCISCO JAVIER SMITH CARRETERO; Propr. Editorial Sevillana, S.A.

Suroeste: Polígono Store, Calle A, Parcela 67, Apdo. 335; f. 1942; morning; Dir. CELESINO FERNÁNDEZ ORTIZ (acting); Editor EMILIO VARA NÚÑEZ; Propr. MCSE.

Hoja del Lunes: Plaza de la Falange Española 9; Mondays; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

SORIA

Campo Soriano: Sagunto 8; 3 times a week; Dir. MIGUEL MORENO Y MORENO; Propr. Cámara Oficial Sindical Agraria.

Soria, Hogar y Pueblo: Alberca 6; 3 times a week; Dir. MARÍA PURIFICACIÓN SÁNCHEZ RAYÓN; Propr. Fidel Carazo Hernández.

TARRAGONA

Diario Español: Alférez Provisional 2; f. 1939; morning; Dir. Pío GÓMEZ NISA; Propr. MCSE; circ. 12,500.

TERUEL

Lucha: Amantes 26; evening; Dir. MARIANO PEDRO ESTEBAN PUEYO; Propr. Editorial Lucha, S.A.

VALENCIA

Levante: Avda. del Cid 154; f. 1939; morning; Dir. JOSÉ MOLINA PLATA; Editor ENRIQUE MARTÍNEZ BALLESTER; Propr. MCSE; circ. 95,700.

Las Provincias: Avda. del Pintor Pinazo 9, Apdo. 139; f. 1865; morning; Rightist, independent; Dir. JOSÉ OMBUENA ANTIÑOLO; publ. by Federico Domenech, S.A.; circ. 37,800.

Record: Gregorio Mayans 9; morning; Dir. MARÍA JESÚS LLORET CABALLERÍA; Propr. Amador Chicote Gejo.

Hoja del Lunes: Pintor Sorolla 5; Mondays; Dir. JOSÉ BARBERA ARMELLES; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

VALLADOLID

Diario Regional: Paraíso 8; f. 1908; morning; independent, Castilian; Dir. PEDRO MUÑOZ GARCÍA; Propr. Diario Regional, S.A.; circ. 10,000.

Libertad: Santiago 19; f. 1931; evening; Dir. JUAN JOSÉ RODERO ARES; Propr. MCSE; circ. 12,640.

El Norte de Castilla: Montero Calvo 7, Apdo. 127; f. 1854; morning; agricultural and economic interests; Dir. FERNANDO ALTÉS BUSTELO; Man. FERNANDO ALTÉS VILLANUEVA; Propr. El Norte de Castilla, S.A.; circ. 29,000.

Hoja del Lunes: Plaza de España 10; Mondays; Dir. RAFAEL GONZÁLEZ YÁÑEZ; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

VIZCAYA

El Correo Español-El Pueblo Vasco: Pintor Losada 7, Apdo. 205, Bilbao; *El Correo Espanol* f. 1937, *El Pueblo Vasco* f. 1910; fusion 1938; morning; independent; Dir. ANTONIO BARRENA BALLARÍN; Propr. Bilbao Editorial, S.A.; circ. 90,000.

Deia: Elcano 25, Bilbao; morning; Dir. IGNACIO IRIARTE ARESO; Propr. Editorial Iparraguirre, S.A.

La Gaceta del Norte: Henao 8, Bilbao; f. 1901; morning; independent; Dir. MANUEL MARÍA GONZÁLEZ BARANDIARÁN; Propr. Editorial Vizcaina, S.A.; circ. 89,100; Sundays 135,000.

Hierro: Obispo Orueta 2, Apdo. 65, Bilbao; evening; Dir. JULIO CAMPUZANO CANTERO; Propr. MCSE; circ. 26,200.

Hoja del Lunes: Ledesma 6, Bilbao; Mondays; Dir. IGNACIO IRIARTE ARESO; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

ZAMORA

El Correo de Zamora-Imperio: Ramós Carrión 54; f. 1896; morning; Dir. SIXTO ROBLES FARIZO; Propr. MCSE; circ. 10,500.

ZARAGOZA

Amanecer: Porcell 1; f. 1936; morning; Dir. ANGEL BAYOD MONTERDE; Propr. MCSE; circ. 10,400.

Aragón Express: San Marcial 2; f. 1969; evening; Dir. EDUARDO FUENBUENA COMÍN; Propr. Prensa Aragonesa, S.A.; circ. 25,000.

Heraldo de Aragón: Independencia 29, Apdo. 175; f. 1895; morning; Conservative, independent; Dir. ANTONIO BRUNED MOMPEÓN; Propr. Heraldo de Aragón, S.A.

ADJACENT ISLANDS

BALEARIC ISLANDS

Baleares: Paseo de Mallorca 29-31, Palma de Mallorca; f. 1939; morning; Dir. JUAN BONET GELABERT (acting); Propr. MCSE; circ. 28,200.

Diario de Ibiza: Pasaje Vía Púnica 2, Ibiza; morning; Dir. FRANCISCO VERDERA RIBAS; Propr. Herederos de Juan Verderra Mayans.

Diario de Mallorca: Conflent 1, Palma de Mallorca; f. 1953; morning; Dir. JOAQUÍN MORALES DE RADA Y QUIROGA; Propr. Editora Balear, S.A.; circ. 26,000.

Majorca Daily Bulletin: San Felio 17, Palma de Mallorca; f. 1962; morning; English language; Propr. and Dir. PEDRO A. SERRA BAUZÁ; circ. 6,500.

Menorca: Virgen de Gracia 57, Apdo. 47, Mahón, Menorca; morning; Dir. JUAN CANTAVELLA BLASCO; Propr. Editorial Menorca, S.L.

La Última Hora: Paseo de Mallorca 32, Palma de Mallorca; evening; Dir. PEDRO SERRA BAUZÁ; Propr. Última Hora, S.A.

Hoja del Lunes: Paseo de Mallorca 9A, Palma de Mallorca; Mondays; Dir. GASPAR SABATER SERRA; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

CANARY ISLANDS

LAS PALMAS DE GRAN CANARIA

Diario de Las Palmas: León y Castillo 39; f. 1893; evening; independent; Dir. JUAN IGNACIO JIMÉNEZ MESA; Propr. Editorial Prensa Canaria, S.A.; circ. 20,000.

El Eco de Canarias: Venegas 66; f. 1936; morning; Dir. PEDRO PASCUAL MARTÍNEZ; Propr. MCSE; circ. 28,000.

La Provincia: Murga 21; f. 1965; morning; independent; Dir. PABLO HERNÁNDEZ MONTESDEOCA; Propr. Prensa Canaria, S.A.; circ. 20,000.

Hoja del Lunes: Venegas 66; Mondays; Dir. ANDRÉS RUIZ DELGADO; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE

El Día: Avda. de Buenos Aires 69; morning; Dir. ERNESTO SALCEDO VILCHES; Propr. Herederos de Leoncio Rodríguez.

Diario de Avisos: Santa Rosalía 85; f. 1890, re-f. 1976; morning; Dir. LEOPOLDO FERNÁNDEZ CABEZA DE VACA; Propr. Canarias de Avisos, S.A.; circ. 12,000.

La Tarde: Suárez Guerra 34; evening; Dir. ALFONSO GARCÍA-RAMOS Y FERNÁNDEZ DEL CASTILLO; Propr. M. Real y Cía., S.L.

Hoja del Lunes: Suárez Guerra, 16; Mondays; Dir. JOSÉ ALBERTO SANTANA DÍAZ; Propr. Asociación de la Prensa.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

GENERAL INTEREST

MADRID

Actualidad Económica: José Lázaro Galdiano 6; f. 1958; weekly; economics; Dir. GUILLERMO CID LUNA; Propr. SARPE; circ. 30,000.

Actualidad Española: José Lázaro Galdiano 6, Madrid 16; f. 1952; weekly; news and general; Dir. JUAN PABLO DE VILLANUEVA DOMÍNGUEZ; Propr. SARPE; circ. 104,000.

Actualidad Política Extranjera: Vinateros 70; weekly; Propr. and Dir. ENRIQUE VÁZQUEZ DOMÍNGUEZ.

Actualidad Política Nacional y Extranjera: Vinateros 70; weekly; Propr. and Dir. ENRIQUE VÁZQUEZ DOMÍNGUEZ.

Blanco y Negro: Serrano 61; f. 1892; weekly; illustrated news and general; Pres. GUILLERMO LUCA DE TENA; Propr. Prensa Española, S.A.; circ. 103,000.

Brújula 2,000: San Bernardo 17; weekly; Dir. FERNANDO BARRERA MORATE; Propr. Prensa de Opinión, S.A.

Cambio 16: Avda. del Generalísimo 15-17, 9º; weekly; general; Dir. JOSÉ MANUEL ONETO REVUELTA; Propr. Información y Publicaciones, S.A.; circ. 450,000.

Carta de España: Paseo del Pintor Rosales 40; monthly; general; Dir. ERNESTO PÉREZ DE LAMA; Propr. Instituto Español de Emigración.

- Chis:** Avda. Cardinal Herrera Oria 3; weekly; Dir. MARÍA EUGENIA ASENSIO IGLESIAS; Propr. Sociedad Anónima Gráficas Espejo.
- Ciudadano:** Villanueva 8; monthly; consumer news; Dir. HERIBERTO QUESADA PORTO; Propr. Ciudadano, S.A.
- Connotación 3:** O'Donnell 6, 5º; weekly; Dir. ISABEL DE ARMAS SERRA; Propr. General Prensa, S.A.
- Contrapunto:** Velázquez 92; f. 1974; monthly; economic; Dir. JOSÉ MANUEL ALONSO IBARROLA; Propr. Promotora de Publicaciones, S.A.
- Crítica:** General Mola 90; monthly; Dir. MARÍA DOLORES DE ASÍS GARROTE; Propr. Dulma, S.A.
- Cuadernos para el Diálogo:** Jarama 19 (prolongación), Madrid 2; f. 1963; weekly; cultural, intellectual, politics, sociology; Dir. PEDRO ALTARES TALAVERA; Editor RAFAEL MARTÍNEZ ALÉS; Propr. Cuadernos para el Diálogo, S.A.; circ. 80,000.
- Desarrollo:** Padre Damián 19; weekly; Dir. ORESTES SERRANO LINUESA; Propr. Prensa Económica, S.A.
- Diez Minutos:** Tomás Bretón 51; weekly; Dir. JAVIER ALONSO OSBORNE; Propr. Editorial Gráficas Espejo, S.A.
- Discusión:** Arenal 21, 3º; monthly; Dir. JUAN IGNACIO SÁENZ-DIEZ GANDARA; Propr. Editora y Distribuidora, S.A.
- En Pie:** Hortaleza 104; fortnightly; Dir. VICENTE F. DE LUCAS LINACERO.
- España 21:** Avda. del Generalísimo 66; fortnightly; Dir. LUIS SOLANO FLETA; Propr. España 21, S.A.
- El Europeo:** Augusto Figueroa 39; weekly; Dir. JOAQUÍN VALDES SANCHO; Propr. El Europeo, S.A.
- Flashmen:** Vinaroz 40; monthly; Dir. VALENTÍN GONZÁLEZ GUTIÉRREZ; Propr. Ana Empresa Editorial, S.A.; circ. 120,000.
- Fuerza Nueva:** Velázquez 17; weekly; right-wing; Dir. PEDRO RODRÍGUEZ MARTÍNEZ; Propr. Fuerza Nueva Editorial, S.A.
- Gaceta Ilustrada:** Juan Bravo 49, Madrid 6; f. 1956; weekly; general illustrated; Pres. Conde de Godó; Dir. JOSÉ PICATOSTE BAEZA; Propr. Gaceta Ilustrada, S.A.; circ. 120,000.
- Gentes:** Avda. del Generalísimo 86; weekly; Dir. FRANCISCO SÁEZ GONZÁLEZ; Propr. Pedro Pérez Alhama.
- Guadiana:** Serrano 110; monthly; general; Dir. DANIEL GAVELA ABELLA; Propr. Guadiana de Publicaciones, S.A.
- Hola!** Miguel Angel 1; f. 1944; weekly; general, illustrated; Dir. ANTONIO SÁNCHEZ GOMEZ; Propr. Editora Hola, S.A.; circ. 580,000.
- Hombre No. 1:** Isaac Peral 12; monthly; Dir. ENRIQUE HERNÁNDEZ MUÑOZ; Propr. Publicaciones Howard-España, S.A.
- I.E.N. Opinion:** Andrés Mellado 84; weekly; Dir. ANTONIO ALEMANY DEZCALLAR; Propr. Ediciones Cumbre, S.A.
- Iglesia-Mundo:** Santa Teresa 6; fortnightly; Dir. PEDRO RODRÍGUEZ MARTÍNEZ (acting); Propr. Ediciones Iglesia Mundo, S.A. (EDIMSA).
- Indice:** Magallanes 3; f. 1951; fortnightly; art, literature, politics and sociology; Editor JUAN FERNÁNDEZ FIGUEROA; Propr. Indice, S.A.; circ. 25,000.
- El Indiscreto Semanal:** Fuencarral 126-128; weekly; Dir. JOSÉ VICENTE PUENTE GARCÍA ARNAIZ; Propr. Ediciones Pessoa, S.A.
- La Jaula:** Juan Hurtado de Mendoza 13; weekly; Dir. RAUL DE LAS HERAS PLANELL; Propr. Agustín de Quinto Díez.
- Juventud Obrera:** Alfonso XI 4; monthly; Dir. CARLOS GINER DE GRADO; Propr. Juventud Obrera Católica (JOC).
- Más:** Juan de Austria 9; monthly; Dir. RICARDO CARLOS VIEIRA PENOUSCOS; Propr. Hermandades del Trabajo.
- Mujer 16:** Avda. del Generalísimo 15-17; weekly; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA ONETO REVUELTA; Propr. Información y Publicaciones, S.A.
- Mundo Hispánico:** Avda. de los Reyes Católicos; monthly; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS CASTILLO PUCHE; Propr. Instituto de Cultura Hispánica.
- Mundo Social:** Pablo Aranda 3; monthly; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA PUIGJANER MATAS; Propr. Casal de Escritores de la Cia. de Jesús.
- Opinión Política:** Avda. del Generalísimo 86; monthly; Dir. DIEGO LUIS HORTELANO MÁRMOL; Propr. Apepa.
- Personas:** Avda. del Generalísimo 88; fortnightly; Dir. FRANCISCO SÁEZ GONZÁLEZ; Propr. Edipesa.
- Posible:** Jorge Juan 40; fortnightly; Dir. ALFONSO SOBRADO PALOMARES; Propr. Ediciones 33, S.A.
- Pro y Contra:** Pedro Muguruza 3; weekly; Dir. RAFAEL LÓPEZ TORRE; Propr. Pedro Pérez Alhama.
- ¿Que Pasa?:** Lagasca 121; weekly; Propr. and Dir. JOAQUÍN PÉREZ MADRIGAL.
- ¿Que Tal?:** Cinsa 25; weekly; Dir. ELISA VALERO MALUENDA; Propr. Prospección de Publicaciones, S.A.
- Reforma 75:** Clara del Rey 43; monthly; Dir. JOAQUÍN GRAU MARTÍNEZ; Propr. Strips Editores, S.A.
- Revista de Revistas:** José Ortega y Gasset 29; weekly; Dir. JULIA SÁEZ ANGULO; Propr. Documentación y Prensa, S.A.; circ. 1,000.
- Sábado Gráfico:** Sagasta 23; weekly; general; Propr. and Dir. EUGENIO SUÁREZ GÓMEZ.
- Selecciones del Reader's Digest:** Telémaco 3; monthly; Dir. LÁZARO MINUÉ ARREGUI (acting); Propr. Selecciones del Reader's Digest (Iberia) S.A.
- Semana:** Paseo Onésimo Redondo 22, Apdo. 383; f. 1942; weekly; general, illustrated; Dir. LUIS GONZÁLEZ DE LINARES; Propr. Semana, S.L.; circ. 114,500.
- Servicio:** Alonso Cano 3; monthly; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS CASTRO VAZQUEZ DE PRADA; Propr. Hermandad Nacional de Alfarcas Provisionales.
- The Spanish Economic News Service:** Avda. de José Antonio 70; weekly; editions in Spanish, English and French; Dir. ISABEL CAJIDE PÉREZ; circ. 3,500.
- Tierra 5:** Pablo Aranda 3; monthly; Dir. JAVIER DE JUAN PEÑALOSA; Propr. Casa de Escritores de la Compañía de Jesús.
- Tribuna Dominical:** Arenal 21; weekly; Dir. GUILLERMO MEDINA GONZÁLEZ; Propr. Editora y Distribuidora Europea, S.A.
- Triunfo:** Plaza del Conde Valle de Suchil 20, Madrid 15; f. 1946; weekly; illustrated; Dir. JOSÉ ANGEL EZCÚRRA CARRILLO; Propr. Prensa Periódica, S.A.; circ. 110,000.
- Vida Nueva:** Enrique Jardiel Poncela 4; f. 1957; weekly; Dir. BERNARDINO MARTÍNEZ HERNANDO; Propr. Promoción Popular Cristiana.
- La Voz Social:** Huertas 73; monthly; Dir. RAMÓN TESTA ALAVEZ; Propr. Ediciones y Publicaciones Populares.
- Yes:** Pelayo 28; monthly; Dir. FERNANDO LLORENS PASCUAL; Propr. ELF Editores, S.A.

BARCELONA

Agora: Diputación 152; weekly; Dir. JUAN SOTO VIÑOLO; Propr. Editorial Prisma, S.A.

- Arreu:** Conde de Forrell 140; weekly; Dir. FRANCISCO JAVIER CAÑO TAMAYO; Propr. Ediciones Arreu, S.A.
- El Ciervo:** Galvet 56; Barcelona 6; f. 1952; monthly; Dir. LORENZO GOMIS SANAHUJA; Propr. Publicaciones El Ciervo, S.A.; circ. 10,000.
- Destino:** Consejo de Ciento 425; f. 1942; weekly; Dir. JOSÉ PERNAU RIU; Propr. Publicaciones y Revistas, S.A.
- Dos Quarts de Tres:** La Corunya 29, Apdo. 1122, Barcelona 13; weekly; Catalan.
- Dia 32:** Bailén 161-163, 1º-2º; weekly; Dir. MANUEL TARÍN IGLESIAS; Propr. Ediciones Pirenaicas, S.A. (EDIPIESA).
- Garbo:** Tallers 62 y 64; weekly; popular illustrated; Propr. and Dir. MARÍA FERNANDA GAÑÁN CORTÉS DE NADAL RODÓ; circ. 180,000.
- Interview:** Via Layetana 153; weekly; Dir. ANTONIO ALVAREZ MÉNDEZ; Propr. Ediciones Zeta, S.A.
- Lecturas:** Diputación 211; f. 1921; weekly; Pres. JAVIER GIBERT PORRERA; Dir. JULIO BOU GIBERT; Propr. El Hogar y la Moda, S.A.; circ. 610,000.
- Mundo Internacional:** Avda. Infanta Carlota 123-7; f. 1940; weekly; Dir. ARTURO TORRENTS CISTERO; Propr. Ediciones Mundo, S.A.; circ. 50,000.
- Nova Catalunya:** Travesera de las Corts 100; weekly; Dir. CLAUDIO COLOMER MARQUÉS; Propr. Inter Press, S.A.
- Nuevo Fotogramas:** Ramblas 130; weekly; Dir. ELISENDA NADAL GANÁN; Propr. EDNA, Empresas Periodísticas, S.A.
- Oriflama:** Morgades 45 bis, Vich; weekly; Dir. ANTONIO PLAJA MATEU; Propr. Oriflama Ediciones, S.A.
- Papillon:** Plaza Castilla 3, 3º; weekly; Dir. JOSÉ ANTONIO ECHARRI MOLTO; Propr. Ediciones Amaika, S.A.
- Playman:** Cardenal Gomá 3-6º, Martorell; monthly; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA BAYONA MONTURIOL; Propr. Carlos Sendrós Casanovas.
- Pronto:** Mallorca 105, bajos; weekly; Dir. MONTSEERAT PADURA PERPIÑA; Propr. Publicaciones Heres, S.A.

SPECIALIZED PUBLICATIONS

MADRID

Economics

- Balance:** Miguel Angel 22; fortnightly; Dir. FRANCISCO JOSÉ MORA DEL RÍO; Propr. Balance, S.A.
- Economía:** Avda. del Generalísimo 88; fortnightly; Dir. JOSÉ LÓPEZ DEL ARCO Y SOLER.
- Economía Mundial:** Quintana 15; weekly; Propr. and Dir. VICENTE GALLEGO CASTRO.
- El Economista:** Conde de Aranda 8; weekly; Dir. RICARDO CID LENO; Propr. El Economista.
- Gaceta Financiera:** Joaquín Costa 47; monthly; Propr. and Dir. ENRIQUE SÁNCHEZ PRIETO.
- Información Comercial Española:** Paseo de la Castellana 14; weekly; Dir. ENRIQUE FUENTES QUINTANA; Propr. Ministerio de Comercio.
- Moneda y Crédito:** Modesto Lafuente 68; quarterly; Dir. GONZALO ANÉS ALVAREZ; Propr. Moneda y Crédito, S.A.
- Panorama Industrial:** Pérez Ayuso 11, 1ºB; monthly; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA MENÉNDEZ RÍOS; Propr. JOSÉ LEYVA FERNÁNDEZ.
- Revista de Economía Política:** Plaza de la Marina Española 8; 3 a year; Dir. JESÚS FUEYO ALVAREZ; publ. by Instituto de Estudios Políticos.

History

- Historia 16:** Avda. del Generalísimo 15-17; f. 1976; monthly; Dir. JUAN TOMÁS DE SALAS; Propr. Información y Publicaciones, S.A.; circ. 100,000.
- Tiempo de Historia:** Plaza del Conde Valle de Suchil 2; monthly; Dir. EDUARDO HARO TECLEN; Propr. Prensa Periódica, S.A.

Humour

- La Codorniz:** Nuñez de Balboa 30; weekly; Dir. MIGUEL ANGEL FLORES.
- El Cronopio:** Isla Graciosa 4; monthly; adult humour; Dir. EVELIO EMETERIO JIMÉNEZ JIMÉNEZ; Propr. Miguel Emilio José Vidal Galán.

Law, Politics, Sociology

- Comentario Sociológico:** Alcalá 27; quarterly; Dir. JOSÉ MANUEL GONZÁLEZ PÁRAMO; Propr. Confederación Española de Cajas de Ahorros.
- Revista de Administración Pública:** Plaza de la Marina Española 8; 3 a year; Dir. JESÚS FUEYO ALVAREZ; publ. by the Instituto de Estudios Políticos.
- Revista de Occidente:** General Mola 11; monthly; philosophy, sociology, history, literature; Dir. JOSÉ ORTEGA SPOTORNO; Propr. Revista de Occidente, S.A.
- Revista de Política Internacional:** Plaza de la Marina Española 8; bi-monthly; Dir. JESÚS FUEYO ALVAREZ; publ. by Instituto de Estudios Políticos.
- Revista de Política Social:** Plaza de la Marina Española 8; quarterly; Dir. JESÚS FUEYO ALVAREZ; publ. by Instituto de Estudios Políticos.
- Sindicalismo:** Plaza Mostenses 1; monthly; syndicalism; Propr. and Dir. Dr. CEFERINO LUIS MAESTÚ BARRIO.

Religion

- Boletín de la H.O.A.C.:** Alfonso XI 4; every ten days; Dir. ANGEL RUIZ CAMPS; Propr. Comisión Nacional de la Hermandad Obrera de A.C.
- Ecclesia:** Alfonso XI 4; weekly; f. 1943; Dir. JOAQUÍN LUIS ORTEGA; Propr. Junta Nacional de Acción Católica Española; circ. 24,000.
- Mundo Cristiano:** Avda. Islas Filipinas 46; f. 1963; monthly; Dir. JESÚS URTEAGA LOIDI; Propr. SARPÉ; circ. 200,000.

Science and Medicine

- Arbor:** Vitrubio 16; science and arts; publ. by the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas.
- Doctorama:** Avda. de Pío XIII 96; fortnightly; medical and paramedical; Propr. and Dir. ALBERTO POLO FERNÁNDEZ.
- Insula:** General Pardiñas 31; monthly; science and arts; Propr. and Dir. ENRIQUE CANITO BERRERA.
- Limites:** Diego de León 16; fortnightly; medical and paramedical; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA CASASUS GURI; Propr. Prensa Ibérica, S.A.

Sport

- As-Color:** Paseo de Onésimo Redondo 22 y 24; weekly; Dir. LUIS GONZÁLEZ DE LINARES LAMAZOU; Propr. Semana, S.L.
- Caza y Pesca:** General Sanjurjo 24; f. 1943; monthly; hunting, fishing, shooting; Dir. JOAQUÍN ESPAÑA PAYÁ.
- Deporte 2.000:** Avda. Juan Herrera s/n; monthly; Dir. SANTIAGO COCA FERNÁNDEZ; publ. by Instituto Nacional de Educación Física y Deportes.
- Fútbol-In:** Dr. Fleming 51, 2º A 1º; weekly; Dir. FRANCISCO DAUNIS RIBERA; Propr. Ediciones Sedmay, S.A.

El Ruedo: Avda. del Generalísimo 142; weekly; bull-fighting; Dir. FERNANDO VIZCAÍNO CASAS; Propr. MCSE.

Women's Magazines

Ama: Fuentes 13; fortnightly; Dir. RAFAEL ANDREU DE LA CRUZ; Propr. Distribuciones Hogar, S.A.; circ. 200,000.

Dunia: Agustín de Foxá 27, 1^o-A; monthly; Dir. ENRIQUE RIBAS SÁNCHEZ; Propr. Editorial Nueva Europa, S.A.

Telva: José Lázaro Galdiano 6; fortnightly; Dir. COVADONGA O'SHEA CARTIÑANO; Propr. SARPE.

Teresa: Almagro 36; monthly; Dir. ANA MARÍA CARBONARA HERRAIZ; publ. by Delegación Nacional de la Sección Femenina.

Others

Arte y Hogar: Paseo del General Martínez Campos 19; monthly; homes and interior decoration; Dir. ANGELES VILLARTA TUÑÓN; Propr. Fermín de Bonilla Acuña.

El Caso: Covarrubias 1; f. 1952; weekly; crime; Dir. JUAN CAÑO DÍAZ; Propr. EUGENIO SUÁREZ GÓMEZ.

El Magisterio Español: Quevedo 5; twice weekly; education; Dir. JOSÉ ANTONIO MARTÍNEZ DE VILLARREAL FERNÁNDEZ; Propr. Magisterio Español, S.A.

Tría: José Lázaro Galdiano 6; fortnightly; agriculture; Dir. LEANDRO DE LA VEGA GIL; Propr. SARPE.

BARCELONA

Algo: Diputación 211; monthly; science, technology and culture; Dir. JULIO BOU GIBERT; Propr. El Hogar y la Moda, S.A.

Barrabas: Pelayo 28; weekly; sport; Dir. FRANCISCO JAVIER DE ECHARRI MOLTO; Propr. ELF Editores, S.A.

Cristiandad: Palomar 8; fortnightly; religion; Dir. ROGELLO RENGEL MERCADER; Propr. Publicaciones Schola, S.A.

Don Balon: Rocafort 241; weekly; sport; Dir. MERCEDES MILA MENCÓS; Propr. Gráficas Deportivas, S.A. (GRADESA).

Historia y Vida: Tallers 62 y 64; monthly; history; Dir. NÉSTOR LUJÁN FERNÁNDEZ; Propr. Gaceta Ilustrada, S.A.

El Hogar y la Moda: Diputación 211; fortnightly; homes and fashion; Dir. JAVIER GIBERT PORRERA; Propr. El Hogar y la Moda.

Jano: Aribau 282-284; f. 1971; weekly; medical and paramedical; Dir. JAVIER FOZ SALA; Propr. Ediciones Doyma, S.A.; circ. 40,000.

Médica Clínica: Aribau 282-284, 3^o-4A; f. 1943; fortnightly; medicine; Dir. C. ROZMAN BORSTNAR; circ. 25,000.

Muchas Gracias: Plaza de Castilla 3, 2^o; weekly; humour; Dir. MIGUEL VILLAGRASA NAVARRO; Propr. Garbo Editorial, S.A.

El Papus: Plaza Castilla 3, 3^o; weekly; humour; Dir. FRANCISCO SÁEZ GONZÁLEZ; Propr. Ediciones Amaika, S.A.

El Pirulí: Concepción Arenal 146; weekly; humour; Dir. MIGUEL VILLAGRASA NAVARRO; Propr. Josefa Perales Orellana.

Por Favor: Plaza Castilla 3, 2^o; weekly; humour; Dir. EDUARDO ARCE CIVERA; Propr. Garbo Editorial, S.A.

OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

Boletín Oficial del Estado: Trafalgar 29, Madrid 10; f. 1936; successor of *Gaceta de Madrid*, f. 1661; daily except Sundays; laws, decrees, orders, etc.

Boletín Oficial de las Cortes Españolas: Fernánflor 1, Madrid; bills, edicts, internal movement of the Cortes; publ. irregularly as the occasion arises.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agencia EFE, S.A.: Espronceda 32, Apdo. 1112, Madrid 3; f. 1939; comprises:

EFE: international news; 50 offices and correspondents abroad;

GIFRA: domestic news; 8 regional bureaux and 900 correspondents; sports, features and photographic branches; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. LUIS MARÍA ANSON OLIAIT.

Colpisa: Padre Damián 43, Madrid; Dir. MANUEL LEGUINECHE BOLLAR; Propr. Carlos Sentís Anfruns.

Europa Press: Avda. del Generalísimo 96, Madrid; Dir. ANTONIO HERRERO LOSADA; Propr. Europa Press, S.A.

Logos Agencia de Información: Mateo Inurria 15, Madrid 16; f. 1929; domestic news; Dir. VENANCIO-LUIS AGUDO EZQUERRA; Propr. Editorial Católica, S.A.

Mencheta: Cea Bermúdez 24, Madrid; Dir. JUAN PERIS-MENCHETA Y PERIS-MENCHETA; Propr. Familia Mencheta.

Multipress: Recoletos 1-2^o, Madrid; Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA GARCÍA-HOZ ROSALES; Propr. Novopress, S.A.

Pyresa: Avda. del Generalísimo 142, 6^o, Madrid 16; domestic and foreign news; Dir. DONATO LEON TIerno; Propr. MCSE.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: Paseo de Calvo Sotelo 18, Madrid 1; Man. FRANÇOIS PELOU.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Ap. 101, Paseo del Prado 16, Madrid; Bureau Chief MARCELLO ONGANIA.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Carrera de San Jerónimo 16, Casilla 844, Madrid; Bureau Chief JOHN F. WHEELER.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): Marques de Cuba 12, planta 4B, Madrid 14; Man. ELISABETH GUTH.

Novosti (U.S.S.R.): Man. YURI V. GOLOVYATENKO.

Reuters (U.K.): Ayala 5, Madrid 1.

TASS (U.S.S.R.): Estrella Polar 24, Madrid; Man. VLADIMIR SHKHOVTSOV.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Plaza de las Cortes 3, Madrid 14; Man. PETER GREGOR VEBERSAX.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

MADRID

Asociación de la Prensa de Madrid (Madrid Press Assn.): Plaza del Callao 4, Apdo. 775; f. 1895; Pres. Dr. LUCIO DEL ALAMO URRUTIA; Sec.-Gen. RAFAEL SALAZAR SOTO; 960 mems.; publs. *Hoja del Lunes*, *Memoria* (yearly).

Federación Nacional de Asociaciones de la Prensa de España: Plaza del Callao 4; Pres. LUCIO DEL ALAMO.

Club Internacional de Prensa: Pinar 5; Pres. WALTER HAUBRICH; Sec.-Gen. VICENTE CEBRIÁN CARABIAS.

BARCELONA

Asociación de la Prensa de Barcelona: Rambla de Cataluña 10; f. 1909; 485 mems.; Pres. LORENZO GOMIS SANA-HUJA; Sec. AGUSTÍN MARTÍN DEL OLMO.

BILBAO

Asociación de la Prensa de Bilbao: Calle Ledesma 6, 2^o; f. 1912; 100 mems.; Pres. FERNANDO BARRENA BALLARIN; Man. JOSÉ RAMÓN BASTERRA; publ. *Hoja del Lunes*.

SEVILLE

Asociación de la Prensa de Sevilla: Falange Española; f. 1918; Pres. CELESTINO FERNÁNDEZ ORTIZ; Sec. FAUSTO BOTELLO DE LAS HERAS.

VALENCIA

Asociación de la Prensa de Valencia: Calle del Marqués de Dos Aguas 5; f. 1906; Pres. JOSÉ BARBERÁ ARMELLES; Sec. RAFAEL ALFARO TABOADA.

There are also Press Associations in every provincial capital.

PUBLISHERS

In 1976, 24,584 titles were published by 1,115 book publishers and 52 music publishers.

MADRID

Aguilar, S.A. de Ediciones: Juan Bravo 38, Madrid 6; f. 1949; Chair. REBECCA ARIÉ; Man. Dir. CARLOS AGUILAR GÓMEZ; world classics, literature, reference books, law, history, political and social economics, science, psychology, technical, art, children's books, education.

Alianza Editorial, S.A.: Milán 38, Madrid 33; f. 1959; Dir. JOSÉ ORTEGA SPOTORNO; general in series *El Libro de Bolsillo*, *Alianza Universidad*, *Alianza-Tres* and *Selecciones del Séptimo Circulo*.

Asociación para el Progreso de la Dirección: Montalbán 3, Madrid 14.

Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas: Vitrubio 8, Madrid 6; f. 1939; science, reference, religion, law, textbooks, etc.

Edaf, Ediciones y Distribuciones, S.A.: Jorge Juan 30, Madrid 1; f. 1967.

Ediciones Altea: General Mola 84, Madrid 6; f. 1973; Man. Dir. RAMÓN NIETO ALVAREZ.

Ediciones Castilla, S.A.: Maestro Alonso 23, Madrid 28; f. 1948; Dir. RAMÓN LORENTE ARRAIZA; classics, travel, medical.

Ediciones Cátedra, S.A.: Don Ramón de la Cruz 67, Madrid; f. 1973.

Ediciones Cultura Hispánica: Avda. de los Reyes Católicos s/n, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid 3; f. 1943; arts, law, history, economics for circulation in Latin America; Literary Dirs. JUAN CARLOS ONETTI; Artistic Dir. CÉSAR OLMOS.

Ediciones Didascalia, S.A.: Arturo Soria 111, Madrid 33; Man. Dir. FELIPE SEGOVIA OLMOS.

Ediciones Distein, S.A.: Zigia 3, Madrid 27; f. 1970; Man. Dir. JUAN CAPDEVILA FONT.

Ediciones Guadarrama, S.A.: Alcalá 144, Madrid 9; f. 1955.

Ediciones Morata, S.A.: Mejía Lequerica 12, Madrid 4; f. 1920; medicine, chemistry, psychology, psychiatry, pedagogics; Dir. FLORA MORATA.

Ediciones Pirámide, S.A.: Don Ramón de la Cruz 67, Madrid; f. 1973.

Ediciones SM: General Tabanera 39, Madrid 25; f. 1939; Man. Dir. ABILIO FRAILE Y RUIZ DE OJEDA.

Ediciones Susaeta, S.A.: Carretera de Barcelona, km. 11, Ciudad Satélite "Las Mercedes", Madrid 22; f. 1961.

Edime, Organización Gráfica, S.A.: Paseo de los Olivos 89, Madrid 11.

Editora Internacional de Libros Antiguos, Edilan, S.A.: Diego de León 31, Madrid 6.

Editora Nacional: Torregalindo 10, Madrid 16; f. 1937; Dir. TOMÁS ZAMORA RODRÍGUEZ; Editor AURELIO TORRENTE LARROSA; science, history, literature, essays, art.

Editorial Alhambra, S.A.: Claudio Coello 76, Madrid 1; f. 1952; Man. Dir. BENITO MONTUENGA GARCÍA; educational, science and medicine.

Editorial Biblioteca Nueva: Almagro 38, Madrid 4; f. 1945; Dir. MIGUEL RUIZ-CASTILLO BASOLA; geography, essays, poetry.

Editorial Bruño (La Instrucción Popular): Marqués de Mondéjar 32, Madrid 28; f. 1906; Dir. JUAN SANTEULALIA; textbooks, education.

Editorial Castalia: Zurbano 39, Madrid 10; classics, literature.

Editorial Católica, S.A.: Mateo Inurría 15, Madrid 16; f. 1912; religious and philosophical.

Editorial Cuadernos para el Diálogo, S.A. (Edicusa): Jarama 19, Madrid 2; f. 1963; Man. Dir. RAFAEL MARTÍNEZ ALÉS.

Editorial Dossat, S.A.: Plaza de Santa Ana 9, Madrid 12; f. 1943; Dir. EUGENIANO BARRERA SAN MARTÍN; technology, science.

Editorial Gredos, S.A.: Sánchez Pacheco 81, Madrid 2; f. 1944; Editors DÁMASO ALONSO (philology), ANGEL GONZÁLEZ ALVAREZ (philosophy), J. J. LÓPEZ IBOR (psychology), ENRIQUE FUENTES QUINTANA (economy).

Editorial Magisterio Español, S.A.: Calle de Quevedo 1-5, Madrid 14; f. 1936; Man. Dir. Dr. JOSÉ BARCO; educational.

Editorial Moneda y Crédito: Modesto Lafuente 68, Madrid 3; f. 1967; Man. Dir. ASUNCIÓN FERNÁNDEZ DEL AMO.

Editorial Música Moderna: Marqués de Cubas 6, Madrid 14; f. 1935; Propr. ANTONIO CARMONA REVERTÉ; band, orchestral, instrumental, folk, children's and dance music, etc.

Editorial Paraninfo, S.A.: Magallanes 25, Madrid 15; f. 1946; Propr. and Man. Dir. ALFONSO MANGADA SANZ; technical, reference and educational.

Editorial Patrimonio Nacional: Bailén (Palacio de Oriente), Madrid 13; f. 1958.

Editorial Paz Montalvo: Jorge Juan 127, Madrid 9; f. 1947; Man. Dir. MANUEL RODRÍGUEZ HERNÁNDEZ; medicine.

Editorial Plus-Ultra, S.A.: Sánchez Pacheco 51, Madrid 2; f. 1943; Man. Dir. ANGEL COLLADOS.

Editorial Prensa Española, S.A.: Serrano 61, Madrid 6; f. 1905; Man. Dir. ROGELIO GONZÁLEZ-UBEDA.

Editorial Sedmay, S.A.: López de Hoyos 36, Madrid 6; Man. Dir. MANUEL GASCH ZAPATA.

Editorial Tecniban, S.A.: Atocha 34, Madrid 12; f. 1967.

Editorial Tecnos: O'Donnell 27, Madrid 9; f. 1947; Pres. G. TORTELLA; Sec. J. M. KINDELÁN; science, law, social and political science, philosophy, engineering and economics.

Espasa-Calpe, S.A.: Carretera de Irún, km. 12,200 (Variante de Fuencarral), Apdo. 547, Madrid 34; f. 1925; Man. Dir. ERNESTO ANTÓN PASTOR; brs. in Barcelona, Bilbao, Buenos Aires and Mexico City; encyclopedias, history, science, literature, art, philosophy, medicine, agriculture, etc.

Fondo de Cultura Económica España, S.A. (FCE): Menéndez Pelayo 7, Madrid 9, Fernando el Católico 86, Madrid 15; Man. Dir. FEDERICO ALVAREZ ARREGUI.

Fundación Juan March: Castelló 77, Madrid 6.

- Ibérica Europea de Ediciones, S.A.:** Serrano 44, Madrid 1; f. 1966; Man. Dir. AGUSTÍN RODRÍGUEZ SAHAGÚN.
- Instituto Editorial Reus, S.A.:** Calle de Preciados 23, Madrid 13; f. 1919; Dir. RAFAEL MARTÍNEZ REUS; law, literature.
- Librería y Casa Editorial Hernando, S.A.:** Ferraz 11, Madrid 8, Apdo. 8004; f. 1828; Man. Dir. JOSÉ LUIS PERLADO PEREZ DE VILLANUEVA; textbooks, literature, science.
- Narcea, S.A. de Ediciones:** Dr. Federico Rubio 89, Madrid 20; f. 1968; pedagogics, education and textbooks.
- Offo, S.L.:** Los Mesejo 23, Madrid 7; f. 1956.
- Praxis Médica, S.A. de Ediciones:** Alcalá 126, Madrid 9; f. 1957.
- Revista de Occidente, S.A.:** General Mola 11, Madrid 1; f. 1923.
- Santillana S.A. de Ediciones:** Elfo 32, Madrid 27; f. 1960; Pres. J. DE POLANCO GUTIÉRREZ; educational and children's reference books.
- Selecciones del Reader's Digest (Iberia), S.A.:** Telémaco 3, Madrid 27; f. 1952; Dir. MARIO FREUDE.
- Siglo XXI de España, Editores, S.A.:** Plaza 5, Canillas (Madrid); f. 1967.
- Taurus Ediciones, S.A.:** Velázquez 76, Madrid 1; f. 1955; Man. Dir. JAIME FIERRO GUERRA.

BARCELONA

- Aedos, S.A.:** Consejo de Ciento 391, Barcelona 9; f. 1949; agriculture and stockbreeding, veterinary surgery, biography, art and tourism; specialists in Catalan works; Dir. JUAN BADOSA AGUIRREZÁBAL.
- Aymá, S.A., Editora:** Tuset 3, 3º, Barcelona 6; f. 1952; Man. Dir. J. B. CENDRÓS; general.
- Barral Editores, S.A.:** Balmes 159, Barcelona 8; f. 1964; Man. Dir. CARLOS BARRAL AGESTE; general, social science, art, pocket-books.
- Biblograf, S.A.:** Bruch 151, Barcelona 9; f. 1953; Mans. A. MERCADÉ, F. ANGLARILL, N. CARBONELL; encyclopaedias, dictionaries, education.
- Bosch, Casa Editorial, S.A.:** Urgel 51 bis, Apdo. 928, Barcelona 11; f. 1934; Dir. AGUSTÍN BOSCH DOMENECH; law, social science.
- Luis de Caralt/Editor, S.A.:** Rosellón 246, Barcelona 8; f. 1974.
- Casanovas (Francisco), Editor:** Montserrat de Casanovas 49, Barcelona 16; f. 1957.
- Círculo de Lectores, S.A.:** Valencia 344-346, Barcelona 9; f. 1962; Man. Dir. GERHARD GREINER.
- Compañía Internacional Editora, S.A. (Ciesa):** Paseo de San Juan 97, Barcelona 9; f. 1966.
- Doposa (Documentación Periodística, S.A.):** Cardenal Reig s/n, Barcelona 14; f. 1968; Man. Dir. ALEJANDRO HERETER.
- Edhasa (Editora y Distribuidora Hispano-Americano, S.A.):** Avda. Infanta Carlota 129, Barcelona 15; f. 1946; cultural, art, history, fiction.
- Ediciones Acervo:** Julio Verne 5-7, Barcelona 6; f. 1955; Man. Dir. JOSÉ A. LLORÉNS BORRÁS; law, social and political sciences, geography, history, science, fiction.
- Ediciones Don Bosco:** Paseo San Juan Bosco 62, Barcelona 17; f. 1968; Man. Dir. PASCUAL MALO LADRERO; technical, children's and educational publications.
- Ediciones Carroggio, S.A.:** Numancia 72-74, Barcelona 15; Man. Dirs. FERNANDO, ANTONIO and JOSÉ LUIS CARROGGIO TORRENTS.

- Ediciones Ceac, S.A.:** Vía Layetana 17, Barcelona 3; f. 1957; Dir. JOSÉ MENAL RAMÓN.
- Ediciones Manuel Tamayo Daimón:** Provenza 284, Barcelona 8; f. 1951.
- Ediciones Danae, S.A.:** Muntaner 81, Barcelona 11; f. 1963; Dir. JULIÁN BERMELLO MARTÍNEZ.
- Ediciones Destino, S.L.:** Consejo de Ciento 425, Barcelona 9; f. 1942; Dir. JOSÉ VERGÉS MATAS; general fiction, art.
- Ediciones Exito, S.A.:** Paseo de Gracia 24, Barcelona 7; f. 1950; Dir. JOSÉ BROSSA DEVÉS.
- Ediciones La Galera:** Rambla de San Jorge 132, Ripollet (Barcelona); f. 1965; Propr. ANDRÉS DORIA DEXEUS; children's books.
- Ediciones Garriga, S.A.:** París 143, Barcelona 11; Dir. JAVIER GARRIGA; arts, travel, encyclopaedias.
- Ediciones Grijalbo, S.A.:** Deu y Mata 98-102, Barcelona 14; Dir. JUAN GRIJALBO SERRES.
- Ediciones Marcombo, S.A.:** Avda. de José Antonio 594, Barcelona 7; Man. JOSÉ MARÍA BOIXAREU G.
- Ediciones Martínez Roca, S.A.:** Avda. José Antonio 774, 7º, Barcelona 13; Man. Dirs. F. MARTÍNEZ ROCA, M. MARTÍNEZ ROCA, R. ALSINET; sociology, science, reference, fiction, chess, occultism, history.
- Ediciones Nauta, S.A.:** Loreto 16, Barcelona 15; f. 1962; Man. Dir. J. L. RUIZ DE VILLA; luxury reference and belles lettres, business-management; publ. *Alta Dirección* (every two months, business).
- Ediciones Omega, S.A.:** Casanova 220, Barcelona 11; f. 1948; Chair. GABRIEL PARICIOFONTS; Man. ANTONIO PARICIO; biology, geography, geology, agriculture, photography.
- Ediciones Polígrafa, S.A.:** Balmes 54, Barcelona 7; f. 1966; Man. Dir. MANUEL DE MUGA TOSSET.
- Edicions 62, S.A.:** Provenza 278, Barcelona 8; f. 1962; Dir. RAMÓN BASTARDES PORCEL.
- Editores Técnicos Asociados, S.A. (Eta):** Maignón 26, Barcelona 12; f. 1963; Dirs. CARLOS PALOMAR, FRANÇOIS RETAILLIAU.
- Editorial Ariel, S.A.:** Avda. José Antonio 134-138, Esplugas de Llobregat (Barcelona); f. 1941; Dir. ALEJANDRO ARGULLÓS MARIMÓN; social and political science, economics, history, sciences and law.
- Editorial Aries:** Avda. del Generalísimo 321, Barcelona 9; f. 1943; Man. Dir. FEDERICO MONTAGUD DE MIGUEL; technology, artistic, guide books.
- Editorial Balmes-Cultura Religiosa:** Durán y Bas 9, Barcelona 2; f. 1916; Dir. ANGEL FÁBREGA-GRAU; religion, science, literature.
- Editorial Blume-Siegfried Blume Plaza:** Tuset 17, Barcelona 6.
- Editorial Bruguera, S.A.:** Mora de Nueva 2, Barcelona 6; f. 1954; Dirs. FRANCISCO BRUGUERA GRANÉ, JUAN BRUGUERA GOSSET, ROGELIO ESTEBAN RODRÍGUEZ; general literature, pocket-books, juvenile and children, magazines, part-works, co-editions, stamps.
- Editorial Científico-Médica:** Vía Layetana 53, Barcelona 3; f. 1920; Propr. and Dir. JUAN FLORS GARCÍA; medicine.
- Editorial Claret:** Lauria 5, Barcelona 10, Apdo. 1042; f. 1939; Dirs. Claretian Fathers; religion, Latin and Greek philology, Catalan books, slides *Audiovisuales Claret*.
- Editorial Fontanella, S.A.:** Escorial 50, Barcelona 12; f. 1962; Man. Dir. F. FORTUNY COMAPOSADA; general, specializing in sociology, religion, psychology, education, politics and economics.
- Editorial Gustavo Gili, S.A.:** Rosellón 87-89, Barcelona 15;

- f. 1902; Man. Dir. GUSTAVO GILI ESTEVE; technology, science, art, architecture, economics.
- Editorial Herder, S.A.:** Provenza 388, Barcelona 13; f. 1944; Dir. ANTONIO VALTL; philosophy, pedagogy, sociology, philology, psychology, theology.
- Editorial Hispano-Europea:** Bori y Fontestà 6, Barcelona 6; f. 1954; Propr. and Man. Dir. Dr. JORGE PRAT-BALLESTER; technical, scientific and reference.
- Editorial Iberia, S.A.:** Muntaner 180, Barcelona 11; f. 1929; Man. Dir. GABRIEL PARICIO FONTS; Man. ANTONIO PARICIO; history, biography, literature, art.
- Editorial Juventud, S.A.:** Provenza 101, Barcelona 15; f. 1923; Dirs. JOSÉ ZENDRERA, PABLO ZENDRERA; general fiction, biography, history, art, music, textbooks, reference, children's books, paper-backs.
- Editorial Labor, S.A.:** Calabria 235-9, Barcelona 15; f. 1915; Man. Dir. RAMÓN TRÍAS FARGAS; medicine, technical, engineering, law, art, music; dictionaries, general; brs. Madrid and Barcelona, and in Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, Mexico, Bogotá, Lisbon and Caracas.
- Editorial Laia, S.A.:** Constitución 18-20, Barcelona 14; f. 1972; Dir. ALFONSO C. COMÍN ROS; social sciences, politics, literature, children's books.
- Editorial Marín, S.A.:** Nicaragua 85-95, Barcelona 15; f. 1900; Dir. MANUEL MARÍN CORREA; medicine, chemistry, natural science, juveniles, encyclopaedias; brs. in Madrid, Mexico, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Bogotá and Puerto Rico.
- Editorial Luis Miracle, S.A.:** Sicilia 402, Barcelona 13; f. 1961; Dir. LUIS MIRACLE ARRUFÓ; history, art, philosophy, psychology.
- Editorial Molino:** Calabria 166, Barcelona 25; f. 1933; Dirs. PABLO DEL MOLINO STERNA and LUIS DEL MOLINO MATEUS; crime, cookery, children's books, reference books.
- Editorial Noguer, S.A.:** Paseo de Gracia 96, Barcelona 8; f. 1949; Man. Dir. JOSÉ PARDO LÓPEZ; literature, art, children's and juveniles' books, mysteries, short stories, paperbacks, encyclopaedias, tourist guides, travel books, reports, historical and biographical.
- Editorial Nova Terra, S.A.:** Canalejas 65, Barcelona 14; f. 1963; Man. Dir. ANTONIO MUNNÉ TOMAS.
- Editorial Planeta, S.A.:** Córcega 273-277, Barcelona 8; f. 1948.
- Editorial Reverté, S.A.:** Calle Encarnación 86-88, Barcelona 12; f. 1947; Man. Dir. PEDRO REVERTÉ GIL; university and scientific books.
- Editorial Selecta:** Ronda de San Pedro 3, Barcelona 10; f. 1946; Literary Man. TOMÁS TEBÉ; books in Catalan.
- Editorial Ramón Sopena, S.A.:** Provenza 93-97, Barcelona 15; f. 1896; Man. RAMÓN SOPENA; encyclopaedias, dictionaries, art, science, history, geography, juvenile literature, children's books.
- Editorial Teide, S.A.:** Viladomat 291, Barcelona 15; f. 1946; Man. Dir. FEDERICO RAHOLA; educational, scientific, technical and art.
- Editorial Vicens-Vives:** Avda. Sarrià 130, Barcelona 17; f. 1961; Propr. ROSARIO RAHOLA DE ESPAÑA; school and university, educational.
- Grupo Editorial Armónico-Clipper's:** Rambla de Cataluña 10, Barcelona 7; f. 1939; Dir. JULIO GUIU CLARA; Gen. Man. FRANCISCO VINUESA GIMÉNEZ; also represent international firms; music.
- Instituto Gallach de Librería y Ediciones, S.L.:** Paseo de Gracia 24, Barcelona 7; f. 1924; Dirs. JOSÉ BROSSA
- DEVÉS and JOSÉ MARÍA AGUIRRE PLANAS; illustrated books, original works by Spanish and American authors.
- L.E.D.A.—Las Ediciones de Arte:** Riera San Miguel 37, Barcelona 6; f. 1940; Propr. and Man. Dir. DANIEL BASILIO BONET; artistic books.
- Librería Editorial Argos-Vergara:** Aragón 390, Barcelona 13; f. 1942.
- Monteso (José), Editor:** Escuelas Pías 30, Barcelona 17; f. 1930; Man. Dir. JOSÉ MARÍA MONTESÓ VIDAL.
- Oikos-Tau, S.A.—Ediciones:** Montserrat 12-14, Vilassar de Mar, Apdo. 5347; f. 1963; Man. JORGE GARCÍA-BOSCH; economics, science, geography, history, marketing, management, agriculture, sociology, urban planning and education.
- Plaza y Janés, S.A. Editores:** Virgen de Guadalupe 21-33, Esplugas de Llobregat; f. 1959; Dir. CARLOS PLAZA DE DIEGO; literature, pocket editions, omnibus editions.
- Queromón Editores, S.A.:** Calle Santaló 96-98, Barcelona, and Calle Narvaez 49, Madrid 9; f. 1958; fashion publications.
- Salvat Editores, S.A.:** Mallorca 41-49, Barcelona 15; f. 1923; medicine, art, history, dictionaries and encyclopaedias, agriculture, etc.
- Toray, S.A. Ediciones:** Duero 6, Barcelona 16; f. 1945; Dir. ANTONIO TORRECILLA; medical; children's books, general literature.
- Toray-Masson, S.A.:** Balmes 151, Barcelona 8; Man. Dir. NÉSTOR BERECIARTU; medical and scientific books.
- Vergara, S.A.:** Aragón 390, Barcelona 13; f. 1948; Man. Dir. J. M. COLOM SIMÓ; encyclopaedias, classics, art, general.

ALICANTE

Editorial Marfil, S.A.: Plaza de Emilio Sala 1, Alcoy.

BILBAO

- Ediciones Deusto, S.A.:** Barraincúa 14, Bilbao 9; f. 1960; Man. Dir. IGNACIO HEREDIA ORTIZ.
- Ediciones Mensajero:** Av. Universidades 13, Bilbao 7; f. 1915; Dir. JOSÉ VELASCO; arts, biography, theology, law and social science.
- Ediciones Moretón, S.A.:** Espartero 10, Bilbao 9; f. 1964; Propr. CARLOS MORETÓN ABÓN; art, history, geography, classical literature, biographies.
- Editorial Cantábrica, S.A.:** Plaza Conde de Aresti 5, Bilbao 9; f. 1958; Man. Dir. ROSARIO FERNÁNDEZ ÚRCELAY; children's books, conversation guides, cooking, dictionaries.
- Editorial Fher, S.A.:** Gordóniz 44-46, Bilbao 2; f. 1937.
- Editorial Vasco Americana, S.A.:** Avda. de Castilla 79, Bilbao 4.
- Urmo, S.A. de Ediciones:** Espartero 10, Bilbao 9; f. 1963; Chair. J.-A. GRIJELMO; technical, scientific.

LEÓN

Editorial Everest: Carretera León-Coruña, km. 5 León; f. 1960; Dir. JOSÉ ANTONIO LÓPEZ MARTÍNEZ.

LÉRIDA

Ediciones Dilagro: General Brito 1, Lérida; Propr. JORGE MARIMÓN SARRÁ.

PAMPLONA

Salvat, S.A., de Ediciones: Arrieta 25; f. 1963; encyclopaedias, art books.

SPAIN

Ediciones Universidad de Navarra, S.A. (EUNSA): Plaza de los Sauces, 1 y 2, Barañain/Pamplona; f. 1967; Dir. FRANCISCO SALVADÓ; architecture, natural sciences, law, history, social sciences, theology, philosophy, medical, engineering, journalism, education, economics and business administration, biology, literature, library science, paperbacks, etc.

Editorial Aranzadi: Avda. Carlos 32, Pamplona; f. 1930; Man. Dir. ESTANISLAO DE ARANZADI Y RODRÍGUEZ; law.

SALAMANCA

Ediciones Anaya, S.A.: Luis Braille 4, Salamanca; f. 1950; Dir. GERÁN SANCHEZ RUIPÉREZ.

SAN SEBASTIÁN

Centro de Cultura por Correspondencia (CCC): Generalísimo-Inchaurredo, San Sebastián; f. 1939.

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

VALENCIA

Ediciones Gaisa, S.L.: Gran Vía Marqués del Turia 64, Valencia 5; f. 1960; Man. Dir. MANUEL MAS SANTA-CREUS.

VALLADOLID

Miñón, S.A.: Plaza Mayor 7, Valladolid.

VIGO

Editorial Galaxia: Reconquista 1, Vigo; f. 1950.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Instituto Nacional del Libro Español: Santiago Rusiñol 8, Madrid 3; Mallorca 272-276, Barcelona 9.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

It was announced in October 1977 that, pending the establishment of a television statute, RTVE (formerly controlled by the Ministry of Information) should be administered by a committee composed equally of members of the Government and Opposition parties.

In addition, stations would no longer be obliged to relay the nation-wide news service ("Diarios Hablados") of Radio Nacional de España. The rest of the programmes of the commercial stations are independent. Advertising is permitted, but is restricted to 10 per cent of the programme period.

RTVE—Radiotelevisión Española: Prado del Rey, Madrid 11; Dir.-Gen. RAFAEL ANSON OLIART; controls and coordinates radio and television.

RADIO

Radio Nacional Española: Prado del Rey, Madrid 11; Dir. FRANCISCO RUIZ DE ELVIRA.

Radio Nacional Española has Home and Foreign Services. The Home Service comprises the National Programme, the Second Programme (music) and the Third Programme (culture). The Foreign Service comprises a service in Spanish broadcast to Europe, Australia and the Philippines, North and South America and the Atlantic, and the International Service which broadcasts in English, French and Portuguese to Europe and in Arabic and Spanish to the Arab States.

COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Sociedad Española de Radiodifusión: Avda. José Antonio 32, Madrid 13; f. 1924; Pres. ANTONIO GARRIGUES DÍAZ-CANABATE; Dir.-Gen. EUGENIO FONTÁN; publ. *Ondas* (fortnightly); 15 main stations and 32 associated medium-wave stations, 14 main stations and 32 associated FM stations.

Radio Cadena Española (Rem-Car): Avda. del Generalísimo 124, Madrid 16; f. 1941; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS SURROCA PRATDESABA; 33 medium-wave stations and 45 FM stations; publ. *Revista CAR* (monthly).

Cadena de Ondas Populares Españolas: Alfonso XI 4, Madrid 14; Dir.-Gen. Valentín Sebastián Pardos; 45 medium-wave stations.

Cadena de Emisoras Sindicales (CES): Huertas 73, Madrid 14; Dir.-Gen. M. PIMENTEL LÓPEZ; 19 medium-wave and 27 FM stations.

Radio Popular: owned by the Roman Catholic Church.

In 1974 there were estimated to be 8,075,000 radio receivers in Spain.

In 1977 there were 156 radio stations in Spain.

TELEVISION

Televisión Española: Prado del Rey, Apdo. 26002, Madrid 11; Dir. RAFAEL RAMOS LOSADA; two programmes, 28 transmitting stations.

In 1976 there were 7,425,000 television receivers registered.

FINANCE

BANKING

(Amounts in pesetas unless stated otherwise; cap. = capital, p.u. = paid up, res. = reserves, dep. = deposits, br. = branch, m. = million.)

CENTRAL BANK

Banco de España: Alcalá 50, Madrid 14; f. 1829; granted exclusive right of issue in 1874; cap. 228m.; dep. 100,904m. (Dec. 1971); nationalized 1962; 70 brs.; agents in London and Paris; Gov. JOSÉ MA. LÓPEZ DE LETONA; Deputy Govs. JOSÉ MARÍA LATORRE SEGURA, NEMESIO FERNÁNDEZ CUESTA.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Banco de Crédito Agrícola: Alfonso XII 40, Madrid.

Banco de Crédito a la Construcción: Plaza Santa Bárbara 2, Madrid.

Banco de Crédito Industrial: Carrera de San Jerónimo 40, Madrid; Dir. FRANCISCO MERINO.

Banco de Crédito Local de España: Paseo del Prado 4, Madrid.

Banco de Financiación Industrial (Indubán): Paseo de la Castellana 112, Apdo. 1023, Madrid 6; f. 1964; finances and undertakes industrial promotions; cap. 1,301m.; res. 2,251m.; dep. 34,104m. (Dec. 31st, 1974); Pres. MANUEL M. DE CORTÁZAR Y LANDECHO; Vice-Pres. JOSÉ R. DE BASABE Y MANSO DE ZUNIGA; 6 brs.

Banco de Granada: Gran Vía de Colón 14, Granada; f. 1964; cap. 630m.; Pres. MIGUEL RODRÍGUEZ-ACOSTA CARLSTRÖM; Vice-Pres. LUIS DE ANGULO MONTES; 36 brs.

Banco del Noroeste: Avda. Linares Rivas 28, La Coruña; f. 1964; cap. 2,494m.; Pres. JERÓNIMO GARRANZO PAGONABARRAGA; Adviser LUIS ROMERO AGARRADO; 55 brs.

Banco Europeo de Negocios (Eurobanco): José Ortega y Gasset 29, Edif. Beatriz, Madrid 6; f. 1964; brs. in San Sebastián, Bilbao, Barcelona, Gijón, Seville and Valencia; cap. p.u. 1,506.2m. ptas.; res. 2,350.4m. ptas.; Pres. MANUEL LAFFÓN DE LA ESCOSURA; Dir.-Gen. FERMÍN PELÁEZ VELASCO; 7 brs.

Banco Hipotecario de España: Avda. de Calvo Sotelo 10, Madrid 1; f. 1873; official mortgage bank; cap. 917m.; Pres. ALFREDO SÁNCHEZ BELLA; Man. Dirs. HERMENEGILDO ALTOZANO MORALEDA, ANTONIO RUIZ DEL OLMO Y GARCÍA-CALVO.

Banco Industrial de Bilbao: Gardoquí 1, Bilbao 8; finances medium-term investments and industrial participants; cap. 1,473m.; res. 1,402m.; dep. 27,601m.; Pres. JOSÉ MANUEL DELCLAUX BARRENECHEA; Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ MARÍA ECHEVARRÍA ARTECHE; Sec. JUAN MANUEL ALBENDA Y PABON; 7 brs.

Banco Intercontinental Español (Bankinter): Paseo de la Castellana 29, Madrid 6; f. 1965; finances industrial and business dealings with medium- and long-term loans and investments; cap. p.u. 1,993m.; dep. 11,447m. (Oct. 1973); Chair. EMILIO BOTÍN-SANZ DE SAUTUOLA Y LÓPEZ; Gen. Man. Dir. JAIME BOTÍN-SANZ DE SAUTUOLA Y GARCÍA DE LOS RÍOS; 15 brs.

Banco Occidental: Plaza de España 2, Madrid 13; Pres. GREGORIO DIEGO JIMÉNEZ; Dir.-Gen. JUAN ANTONIO LLOPIS MARTÍNEZ; 74 brs.

Banco Urquijo: Alcalá 47, Madrid 14; f. 1918; cap. 6,100.8m.; res. 12,950.2m.; dep. 70,198.5m. (Dec. 31st, 1975); Pres. JUAN LLADÓ Y SÁNCHEZ-BLANCO; Gen. Man. E. G. ORBANEJA; 15 brs.

Instituto de Crédito Oficial: Paseo del Prado 4, Madrid 4.

Unión Industrial Bancaria: Avda. Generalísimo Franco 523-525, Barcelona 11; Pres. JOSÉ FERRER BONSONS; Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ MARÍA CASTAÑE ORTEGA; 30 brs.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

MADRID

Banco Arabe Español: Paseo de la Castellana 36-38, Madrid 6; shareholders from Spain, Libya and Kuwait; cap. U.S. \$25m. (Dec. 1975); Pres. ABDULLA SAUDI; Dir.-Gen. LUIS VAÑÓ MARTÍNEZ; 1 br.

Banco Central: Alcalá 49, Madrid 14; f. 1919; cap. 13,009m.; res. 11,908m.; dep. 368,339m. (Dec. 31st, 1974); Pres. ALFONSO ESCÁMEZ LÓPEZ; Dir.-Gen. RICARDO TEJERO MAGRO; 1,175 brs.

Banco del Desarrollo Económico Español, S.A.: Paseo de la Castellana 37, Madrid 1; f. 1963; Pres. JOSÉ MARÍA AGUIRRE GONZALO; Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ MARÍA MARZO CHURRUCA; 8 brs.

Banco de Levante: Paseo de Calvo Sotelo 3, Madrid 14; f. 1965; cap. 400m.; res. 307m.; dep. 5,730m. (Dec. 31st, 1974); Pres. ANICETO FERNÁNDEZ ORDÁS; Gen. Man. NICOLÁS GRANADO COVO; 17 brs.

Banco de Madrid: Carrera de San Jerónimo 13, Madrid 14; f. 1954; cap. 2,551m.; dep. 50,661m.; Pres. JAIME CASTELL LASTORTAS; Man. Dir. JOSÉ LUIS FOMINAYA CISNEROS; 100 brs.

Banco de Valladolid: Plaza de Colón 1, Madrid 1; f. 1969; cap. 1,100m.; res. 677m.; dep. 11,477m. (Dec. 31st, 1974); Pres. DOMINGO LÓPEZ ALONZO; Gen. Man. PEDRO MARÍA MARTÍ CARBONNEL; 21 brs.

Banco Español de Crédito: Paseo de la Castellana 7, Madrid 1; f. 1902; cap. 11,194m.; res. 11,740m.; dep. 337,536m. (Dec. 31st, 1973); Pres. J. M. AGUIRRE GONZALO; Man. Dir. PABLO DE GARNICA MANSI; 1,288 brs.

Banco Exterior de España: Carrera de San Jerónimo 36, Madrid 14; f. 1929; cap. 6,005m.; res. 4,289m.; dep. 133,519m. (June 30th, 1977); Gov. JOAQUÍN BENJUMEA Y BURÍN, Conde de BENJUMEA; Pres. FERMÍN ZELADA DE ANDRÉS MORENO; 182 brs.

Banco Hispano Americano: Plaza de Canalejas 1, Madrid 14 (Foreign Dept.: Plaza de Canalejas 1, Apdo. 823); f. 1900; cap. 8,872m.; dep. 301,912m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. LUIS DE USERA Y LÓPEZ-GONZÁLEZ; Man. Dir. P. GAMERO DEL CASTILLO; Gen. Man. A. OLIART SAUSSOL; 877 brs.

Banco Ibérico: Avda. José Antonio 18, Madrid 14; f. 1946; cap. 1,967m.; res. 1,550m.; dep. 62,847m. (Dec. 31st, 1974); Pres. ALFONSO FIERRO VIÑA; Man. LUIS RODRÍGUEZ VIÑA; 89 brs.

Banco Internacional de Comercio: Carrera de San Jerónimo 28, Apdo. 380, Madrid 14; cap. 336m.; res. 496m.; dep. 11,658m. (Dec. 31st, 1974); Pres. ALEJANDRO F. DE ARAOZ Y MARAÑÓN; 32 brs.

Banco Peninsular: Carrera de San Jerónimo 44, Madrid 14; f. 1959; cap. 675m.; res. 151m.; dep. 8,478m. (Dec. 31st, 1973); Pres. JUAN GICH BECH DE CAREDA; Gen. Man. JOSÉ MARTÍNEZ IBARZ; 31 brs.

Banco Popular Español: Alcalá 26, Madrid 14; f. 1926; cap. 6,077m.; res. 11,226m.; dep. 168,862m. (Dec. 1975); Pres. LUIS VALLS TABERNER; Man. Dir. RAFAEL TERMES CARRERO; 331 brs. in Spain and France.

Banco Rural y Mediterráneo: Alcalá 17, Madrid 14; f. 1920; cap. 250m.; Pres. JOSÉ UTRERA MOLINA; Dir.-Gen. JUAN ÉTREROS ALONSO; 54 brs.

In November 1977 a proposed merger between the Banco Central and Banco Ibérico was announced.

ALICANTE

Banco de Alicante, S.A.: Avda. de Alfonso El Sabio 11, Alicante; f. 1965; cap. 505m.; res. 87m.; dep. 8,337m. (Dec. 31st, 1974); Pres. JUAN B. TORREGROSA ROSELLÓ; Dir.-Gen. VÍCTOR MANUEL GARCÍA CUESTA; 37 brs.

BARCELONA

Banco Atlántico: Av. Generalísimo Franco 407 bis, Barcelona 8; f. 1901; cap. 1,719m.; res. 1,197m.; dep. 58,473m. (Dec. 31st, 1973); Pres. CASIMIRO MOLINS RIBOT; Dir.-Gen. JOAQUÍN LÓPEZ AYUSO; 82 brs.

Banco Catalán de Desarrollo: Avda. Generalísimo Franco 477, Barcelona 11; f. 1964; Pres. JAIME CASTELL LASTORTAS; Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ GRAS MARTÍN; 51 brs.

Banca Catalana: Paseo de Gracia 84, Barcelona 8; f. 1904; as Banca Dorca; cap. 2,280m.; res. 639m.; dep. 42,360m. (Feb. 29th, 1976); Chair. JAIME CARNER SUÑOL; Gen. Man. RAIMON CARRASCO AZEMAR; 107 brs.

Banco Comercial Transatlántico (formerly Banco Alemán Transatlántico): Avda. Generalísimo Franco 446, Barcelona 11; f. 1950; cap. 667m.; dep. 31,818.9 (Dec. 1973); Pres. DEMETRIO CARCELLER COLL; Gen. Man. PABLO G. KRIER; 82 brs.

SPAIN

Banco Condal, S.A.: Vía Layetana 69, Barcelona 3; f. 1837 as Banca Roses; cap. and res. 2,586m.; dep. 14,509m. (Dec. 1975); Pres. GUILLERMO BUENO HENCKE; Dir.-Gen. RAFAEL GARCÍA FERNÁNDEZ; 89 brs.

Banco de Barcelona: Gerona 2, Barcelona 10; f. 1930; cap. 216m.; res. 187m.; Pres. JOSÉ RAYMOND SEGURA; Gen. Man. FERNANDO COLL MONEGAL; 20 brs.

Banco Industrial de Cataluña: Paseo de Gracia 45, Barcelona 7; f. 1965; industrial bank; cap. 5,094m.; dep. 39,404m. (Sept. 1976); Pres. ANDRÉS RIBERA ROVIRA; Gen. Man. JUAN MARTÍ; 19 brs. in Spain, brs. in London, New York and Paris; publs. *Economic Review*, *Stock Exchange Bulletin*, *Letter from Barcelona*.

BILBAO

Banco de Bilbao: Gran Vía 12, Bilbao 1; f. 1857; cap. 12,353m.; dep. 318,628m. (June 1976); Pres. JOSÉ ANGEL SÁNCHEZ ASIAÍN; Gen. Man. EMILIO DE YBARRA Y CHURRUCA; 717 brs. in Spain, 12 in France, 7 in United Kingdom, 1 in the U.S.A.

Banco de Vizcaya: Gran Vía 1, Bilbao 1; f. 1901; cap. 6,216m.; res. 8,427m. (Dec. 1975); Pres. ANGEL GALÍNDEZ CELAYETA; Gen. Man. ENRIQUE DE SENDA-GORTA Y ARÁMBURU; 578 brs. in Spain.

LA CORUÑA

Banco Pastor: Edificio Pastor, Cantón Pequeño 1; f. 1776; cap. 1,650m.; res. 2,198m.; dep. 53,496m. (Dec. 31st, 1974); Pres. CARMELA ARIÁS Y DÍAZ DE RÁBAGO; Gen. Mans. ARNE JESSEN PASTOR, RAMÓN LINAES Y MARTÍN DE ROSALES; 198 brs.

OVIEDO

Banco Herrero: Fruela 11; f. 1912; cap. 1,728m.; dep. 18,775m. (June 1975); Pres. IGNACIO HERRERO GARRALDA; Gen. Man. IGNACIO HERRERO ALVAREZ; 85 brs.

SABADELL

Banco de Sabadell: Plaza San Roque 20; f. 1881; cap. 2,250m.; dep. 38,774.6m.; Pres. JUAN COROMINAS VILA; Gen. Man. JUAN OLIÚ PICH; 89 brs.

SAN SEBASTIÁN

Banco Guipuzcoano: Avda. de España 21; f. 1899; cap. 1,578m.; res. 1,588m.; dep. 35,551m. (Dec. 31st, 1976); Pres. JOSÉ MARÍA AGUIRRE GONZALO; Gen. Man. ANTONIO URQUIDI ASTONDOA; 90 brs.

SANTANDER

Banco de Santander: Paseo de Pereda 9-12, Apdo. 45; f. 1857; cap. and res. 15,750m.; dep. 214,742.9m. (June 1975); Pres. EMILIO BOTÍN-SANZ DE SAUTUOLA; Vice-Pres. PABLO TARRERO RIVERO; Vice-Pres. and Dir.-Gen. EMILIO BOTÍN GARCÍA DE LOS RÍOS; 520 brs.

VALENCIA

Banco de la Exportación: Barcas 10, Valencia; f. 1965; cap. 186m.; res. 85m.; dep. 3,775m. (Dec. 31st, 1974); Pres. EMILIO ATTARD ALONSO; 15 brs.

Banco de Valencia: Calle del Pintor Sorolla 2-4, Valencia 2; f. 1900; cap. 864m.; res. 1,185m.; dep. 33,269.5m. (Dec. 31st, 1974); Pres. JOAQUÍN REIG RODRÍGUEZ; Gen. Man. JOSÉ MARÍA SALES MARTÍ; 189 brs.

ZARAGOZA

Banco Zaragozano: Coso 47; f. 1910; cap. 1,820m.; dep. 39,595m. (July 1977); Pres. MOISÉS CALVO PARDO; Gen. Man. ANTONIO NUÑEZ GÓMEZ; 133 brs.

BALEARIC IS.

Banco de Crédito Balear, S.A.: Plaza de España 20, Palma de Mallorca; f. 1872, reorganized 1935; cap. and res. 550m.; dep. 6,892m. (Dec. 1974); Pres. MIGUEL NIGORRA OLIVER; Gen. Man. MANUEL AMAT GARCÍA; 54 brs.

Banco March, S.A.: Avda. Alejandro Roselló 8, Palma de Mallorca; f. 1946; cap. 800m.; res. 3,156m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. CARLOS MARCH DELGADO; Man. J. J. GIMENO.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

MADRID

Consejo Superior Bancario (*Central Committee of Spanish Banking*): General Sanjurjo 57; f. 1946; Dir. GONZALO DE LACALLE; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ LUIS DÍAZ INNERARITY.

Confederación Española de Cajas de Ahorros (*Spanish Confederation of Savings Banks*): Alcalá 27, Madrid 14.

BARCELONA

Junta Provincial de Banca de Barcelona en Liquidación (*Bankers' Liquidation Association of Barcelona*): Plaza de Cataluña 17; f. 1952; 66 mems.; Pres. ENRIQUE IBAÑES IBAÑES; Sec. ANTONIO GARCÍA-NIETO FOSSAS.

BILBAO

Asociación de Bancos y Banqueros del Norte de España (*Association of Banks and Bankers of N. Spain*): Rodríguez de Arias 8; Pres. JULIO ARTECHE.

STOCK EXCHANGES

MADRID

Bolsa de Madrid (*Madrid Stock Exchange*): Palacio de la Bolsa, Plaza de la Lealtad 1; f. 1831; Pres. JAIME DE AGUILAR OTERMIN; Sec. JAVIER RAMOS GASCÓN; 73 mems. (brokers of the Ilustre Colegio de Agentes de Cambio y Bolsa de Madrid); publs. *Boletín Oficial de Cotización* (stock list, daily), *Anuario Oficial de Valores de la Bolsa de Madrid* (annual), *Memoria de la Bolsa de Madrid* (annual).

BARCELONA

Bolsa Oficial de Comercio de Barcelona (*Barcelona Stock Exchange*): Paseo Isabel II; f. 1915; Pres. JOSÉ PAMIES MIRANDA; Sec. RAMÓN ACÍN FERRER; publs. *Boletín de Cotización Oficial*, *Boletín Financiero*, *Estadísticas de la Bolsa de Barcelona*, *Fichas de Valoraciones Bursátiles*, *Fichas Financieras de Empresas*, *Evolución de Capital y Renta en la Inversión en Acciones*.

BILBAO

Bolsa de Bilbao (*Bilbao Stock Exchange*): Calle J. M. Olabarri 1; f. 1890; 30 mems.; Dir. JAVIER ABAITUA E IMAZ; Sec. JOSÉ LUIS CONTRERAS GÓNGORA; publ. *Boletín de Cotización Oficial* (daily stock list).

INSURANCE

(Amounts in pesetas; cap.=capital; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; ags.=agencies; the more important companies only are listed.)

MADRID

Caja de Seguros Reunidos, S.A. (Caser): Calle Barquillo 17; f. 1942; cap. 60m.; Pres. PEDRO GONZÁLEZ BUENO; represented throughout Spain.

Compañía Ibérica de Reaseguros: Pedro Muñoz Seca 4; f. 1944; cap. 25m.

Covadonga, S.A. de Seguros: Avda. del Generalísimo 20, Apdo. 514; f. 1924; cap. 20m.; res. 348m.; Pres. ANTONIO MUNTADAS PRIM, Conde de REUS; Man. Dir. MIGUEL ANCHÚSTEGUI GORROÑO.

La Estrella: Carretera Madrid-Coruña, Las Rozas, Apdo. 206; f. 1901; Pres. and Advisory Dir. GABRIEL DE USERA GONZÁLEZ.

Omnia, S.A.E. de Seguros Generales, Cía. de Seguros Oficial del R.A.C.E.: Calle Zurbano 73 y Gral. Sanjurjo 50; f. 1921; cap. 60m.; Pres. D. JAIME MAC-VEIGH ALFOS.

El Ocaso, S.A.: Calle Princesa 23; f. 1920; cap. and res. 1,464m.; Chair. ANGEL DE MANDALUNIZ Y URIARTE; Man. Dir. FRANCISCO JOSÉ HERNANDO SANTIAGO; 4 ags. in Madrid, 194 in provinces.

Agrícola-Previsión, Sociedad Mutua de Seguros Generales: Villanueva 20, 1º; f. 1940; res. 337,128; Pres. RAMÓN BENEYTO SANCHIS; Man. AURELIO ALONSO SALVADOR; Sec. EMILIO LACASA TASSO.

La Unión y El Fénix Español, Cía de Seguros Reunidos, S.A.: Paseo de la Castellana 37, Apdo. 67; f. 1864; Dir. EDUARDO CARRILES GALARRAGA.

Previsión-Accidentes, Mutua Patronal de Accidentes del Trabajo: Claudio Coello 17; Pres. RAMÓN BENEYTO SANCHIS; Man. AURELIO ALONSO SALVADOR; Sec. EMILIO LACASA TASSO.

Alianza—Asociación General de Seguros: Barquillo 23, Apdo. 494, Madrid 4; f. 1939; cap. and dep. 400m.; Pres. CÉSAR CORT BOTÍ; Gen. Man. FERNANDO OÑORO GUILARTE.

Atlántida—Compañía Hispano-Americana de Seguros: Carrera San Jerónimo 19; cap. 7.5m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. E. COSSON MARCHANT.

Cervantes, S.A.: Avenida Calvo Sotelo 6; f. 1930; cap. 60m.; Chair. IGNACIO FIERRO; Man. Dir. JESÚS CEÑAL FERNÁNDEZ.

Compañía Mediterránea de Reaseguros: Calle Churrucá 16; f. 1942; cap. 5m.; Pres. JUAN ANTONIO PARPAL BRUNA; Gen. Man. RAIMUNDO CARRASCO AZEMAR.

Fides—Compañía Anónima de Seguros: Carrera San Jerónimo 19; cap. 5m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. E. COSSON MARCHANT.

Hermes—Compañía Anónima Española de Seguros: Marqués de Valdeiglesias 8; f. 1943; cap. 30m.; Chair. D. V. SALGADO BLANCO.

La Patria Hispana, S.A.: Serrano 12; f. 1916; Pres. and Man. J. MA. RAMOGNINO.

Multimar, S.A.: Diego de León 34; f. 1943; cap. 18.8m.; Chair. ROBERTO SÁNCHEZ JIMÉNEZ; Man. Dir. J. DUNCAN DONALD.

Plus Ultra, Compañía Anónima de Seguros Generales: Plaza de las Cortes 8; cap. 120m.; Pres. JOSÉ R. DE BASABE, Marqués de MIRALRÍO; Dir.-Gen. EUSTASIO RODRÍGUEZ ALVAREZ.

Universo, S.A.: Plaza del Callao 1; f. 1938; Pres. GÉRARD COMBE D'ALMA.

Velásquez, S.A.: Villanueva 20; f. 1943; cap. 15m.; Pres. RAMÓN BENEYTO SANCHIS; Man. AURELIO ALONSO SALVADOR; Sec. EMILIO LACASA TASSO.

La Equitativa (Fundación Rosillo): Alcalá 63; f. 1916; cap. 125m.

Compañía Española de Reaseguros, S.A.: Avda. de José Antonio 1, Apdo. 516; f. 1940; cap. p.u. 14m.; Pres.

ENRIQUE SAINZ Y ORTUETA; Vice Pres. FRANCISCO DE GOICOERROTEA Y VALDÉS; Dir.-Gen. JULIÁN NAVARRO VERDIER.

Minerva, S.A., Compañía Española de Seguros Generales: Almagro 8, Apdo. 468, Madrid 4; f. 1932; cap. 210m.; Pres. JULIO IRANZO DOMÍNGUEZ; Gen. Man. JOSÉ LUIS BERNAL FERNÁNDEZ.

BARCELONA

Hispania, Compañía General de Seguros: Apdo. 414; f. 1902; Chair. J. DE SEMIR CARROZ; Gen. Man. JORGE BOEUFVÉ MIGUEL.

Ibérica, S.A. de Seguros: Paseo de Gracia 49; cap. 5m.; Man. ALFREDO BIENZOBÁS HERNÁNDEZ.

Madrid S.A. de Seguros Generales: Calle Gerona 20; f. 1942; cap. 5m.; Chair. D. I. VALLS TABERNER.

Mutua General de Seguros: Calle de Balmes 17 y 19; f. 1907; res. 430m.; Chair. E. CALDERÓN MONTERO-RÍOS; Vice-Chairs. PEDRO GIRÓ MINGUELLA, V. GAMINDE CORTEJARENA; brs. throughout Spain.

Sociedad Catalana de Seguros: Paseo de Gracia 2; f. 1864; cap. 100m.; Chair. D. J. MARÍA JUNCADILLA BURÉS; fire, life, third party, accidents, burglary, transport.

Centro de Navieros Aseguradores: Paseo de Gracia 45; f. 1879; cap. 10m.; Gen. Man. M. GUBERN PUIG.

Compañía Internacional de Seguros, S.A.: Avda. Generalísimo Franco 409; f. 1946; Man. Dir. D. F. PERPIÑE.

Banco Vitalicio de España, Compañía Anónima de Seguros: Paseo de Gracia 11, Barcelona, and Alcalá 21, Madrid; f. 1880; cap. 300m.; Pres. ALFONSO ESCÁMEZ LÓPEZ; Man. Dir. FRANCISCO TEROL HERNANDO.

BILBAO

Bilbao, Cía. Anón. de Seguros: Rodríguez Arías 15; f. 1918; cap. p.u. 34.5m.; res. 96.2m.; 8 brs.; Gen. Man. EMILIO SOROA GÓMEZ; gen. insurance, represented throughout Spain.

Aurora, Compañía Anónima de Seguros: Plaza de Federico Moyua 4; f. 1900; cap. 82m.; Mans. F. DE OTALORA Y ARANA, I. DE ARÁMBURU Y SALAZAR.

La Polar, S.A. de Seguros: Gran Vía 19-21; f. 1901; cap. 112.5m.; res. 1,265m.; Dir.-Gen. ROBERTO ARANA ESCOBAL; Man. Dir. ALVARO AREITIO ZABALA.

Reaseguradora Española, S.A.: Rodríguez Arías 15, Apdo. 154; f. 1940; cap. 10m.; Pres. JOSÉ GALLANO; Man. Dir. JOSÉ MIGUEL SOROA.

SEVILLE

La Previsión Española, Entidades Reunidas (Commerce, Industry, Agriculture), Cía. Anón. de Seguros Generales: Orfila 7; f. 1883; cap. 74.4m.; Pres. PABLO ATIENZA Y BENJUMEA, Marqués de SALVATIERRA; Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ MA DE LEÓN Y GARCÍA DE LA BARGA; 4 brs., represented throughout Spain.

ZARAGOZA

Aragón, Cía. Anón. de Seguros: Avenida de la Independencia 16, Apdo. 215; f. 1927; Gen. Man. JESUS BAGÜÉS MAYAYO.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Official Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Navigation are to be found in the capital towns of each province and, in addition, in many of the other larger towns and ports throughout the country.

MADRID

International Chamber of Commerce: Claudio Coello 19-1°; Pres. IÑIGO DE ORIOLE IBARRA; Sec.-Gen. MANUEL GUASCH MOLINS.

Consejo Superior de las Cámaras Oficiales de Comercio, Industria y Navegación de España (*Supreme Council of the Official Chambers of Commerce, Industry, and Navigation*): Calle Claudio Coello 19, 1°; f. 1922; Pres. JOSÉ JOAQUÍN DE YSASI-YASMENDI; Dir.-Gen. MANUEL GUASCH MOLINS; Sec.-Gen. MIGUEL ARIAS GONZÁLEZ; publs. *Commercial Atlas*, *Industrial Atlas*; comprises the following 85 Chambers: Commerce and Industry 47, Commerce, Industry and Navigation 38, who all publ. *Memoria Comercial* and *Memoria de Trabajos* (annually).

Cámara Oficial de Comercio e Industria de Madrid: Huertas 13; f. 1887; 130,000 mems.; Pres. IÑIGO DE ORIOLE IBARRA; Sec. ANGEL VERDASCO GARCÍA; publs. *Comercio e Industria*, *Boletín de Información*.

BARCELONA

Cámara Oficial de Comercio, Industria y Navegación: General Primo de Ribera 11-13; f. 1886; Pres. ANDRÉS RIBERA ROVIRA; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ MARÍA CALPE IBARZ; publs. *Boletín de la Cámara Oficial de Comercio, Industria y Navegación* (every two months), *Noticario de Comercio Exterior* (3 times a month), *Boletín Estadístico Coyuntural* (every two months), *Memoria Económica de Cataluña* (yearly), *Régimen del Comercio Exterior* (every two years).

SAN SEBASTIÁN

Cámara Oficial de Comercio, Industria y Navegación de Guipúzcoa: Aguirre Miramón 2; f. 1887; 53,163 mems.; Pres. RAMÓN VIZCAÍNO EZQUERRA; Gen. Sec. MARTÍN GOROSTIDI LETAMENDIA; publ. *Economía Guipuzcoana*.

CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS

MADRID

Confederación Patronal Española (*Spanish Employers' Fed.*): Ancha de San Bernardo 63; Pres. LUIS GALDOS GARCÍA; Sec.-Gen. ANTONIO GUILLAMÓN.

Tribunal de Defensa de la Competencia: Avda. Pío XXII 17-19, Madrid 16; f. 1963; Pres. (vacant); Sec. A. LANDÍN CARRASCO.

BARCELONA

Fomento del Trabajo Nacional (*Asscn. for the Development of National Labour*): Vía Layetana 32 y 34; f. 1771; Pres. CARLOS FERRER SALAT; Sec.-Gen. VICENTE OLLER COMPAÑ; mems. of Board 48; publs. *Fomento del Trabajo Nacional* (monthly), *Economía Nacional*, *Internacional y de la Empresa*.

STATE HOLDING COMPANY

Instituto Nacional de Industria (*Nat. Industrial Inst.*): Plaza Marqués de Salamanca 8, Madrid 6; f. 1941; public corporation; participates directly in 60 companies; Pres. FRANCISCO GIMÉNEZ TORRES; Vice-Pres. MANUEL AZPILICUETA; publs. reports.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

MADRID

Agrupación de Fabricantes de Cemento de España (**OFICEMEN**) (*Cement Mfrs.*): Calle Velázquez 23; f. 1925; Pres. ERNESTO GARAU LLARI; Dir. MIGUEL ANDÍA MORENO; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉS PACHECO PICAZO; 38 mem. firms.

Agrupación Nacional de Almacenistas de Alimentación (*Grocers*): Paseo del Prado 18-20; Pres. JOSÉ CAPETA AULET.

Asociación de Agricultores de España (*Farmers*): f. 1881; 128,338 mems.; Pres. ANDRÉS GARRIDO BUEZO.

Asociación de Fabricantes de Azúcar de España (*Sugar Mfrs.*): Montalban 11; f. 1911, re-f. 1977; Pres. FRANCISCO JAVIER LOZANO BERGUA; Sec. MODESTO SÁNCHEZ DE LAS CASAS; 29 mems.

Central de Fabricantes de Alambre y sus Derivados (*Mfrs. of Wire and Wire Products*): Plaza de Santa Ana 14; f. 1908; Pres. JUAN MANUEL MAZARRASA QUIJANO; 45 mems.

Federación de Empresas Periodísticas de Provincias de España (*Asscn. of Provincial Newspaper Firms*): Núñez de Balboa 107; f. 1928; 31 mems.; Pres. FRANCISCO DE COSSIO; Sec.-Gen. DOMINGO LAGUNILLA.

Federación Madrileña de las Industrias de Carnes (*Meat*): Caños del Peral 1; f. 1931; 1,506 mems.; Pres. ANTONIO MARTÍNEZ MEMBIELLA; Sec. MOISÉS PANIZO ACOSTA; publ. *La Carne* (monthly).

Grupo de Exportadores de Calzado (*Import and Export of Footwear*): Avenida de José Antonio 32; f. 1960; 36 mems.; publ. *Boletín de Información*.

Instituto Nacional del Libro Español: Santiago Rusiñol 8; f. 1939; Pres. MIGUEL CRUZ HERNÁNDEZ; Dir. ALFREDO TIMERMANS; Gen. Sec. EDUARDO NOLLA LÓPEZ; publs. *El Libro Español* (monthly), *Catálogo General de la Librería Española*, *Guía de Editores y Libreros*, *Catálogo I.S.B.N.* (annual), etc.; Office in Barcelona: Mallorca 272-276; Man. SANTIAGO OLIVES.

TRADE UNIONS

In April 1977 Law 19/77, amplified by Royal Decree 873/77, established the right of workers to form professional associations to safeguard their interests. Legalization is accorded twenty days after the lodging of statutes at the Public Office, provided no Supreme Court ruling to the contrary has occurred in the interim.

Royal Decree-Law 31/77 of June 1977 provided for the adaptation or cessation of the former syndicates in which both employers and workers were represented.

The following represent some of the more important trade unions, many of which have long been established as *de facto* organizations:

Confederación Sindical de Comisiones Obreras—CC.OO (*Workers' Commissions*): Atocha 90-1°, Madrid 1; f. 1956; linked with the PCE; 1,605,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MARCELINO CAMACHO ABAD.

Confederación Nacional del Trabajo—CNT (*National Confederation of Labour*): Libertad 15-1°, Madrid; f. 1910; anarchist; 140,000 mems.

Confederación de Sindicatos Unitarios de Trabajadores—CSUT (*United Syndicates of Workers*): Hortaleza 70-2°, Madrid; f. 1977; Pres. CESAR OSANZ CEBRIÁN; Sec. ANTONIO CASTILLO GERENA.

SPAIN

Sindicato Unitario (Confederación)—SU (*United Syndicate*): Montesa 39, Madrid; f. 1977; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ MIGUEL IBARROL SANZ MARTÍN.

Unión General de Trabajadores de España—UGT (*General Union of Spanish Workers*): Dr. Esquerdo 3 pral.-izd., Madrid 28; f. 1888; linked with the PSOE; 2,000,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. NICOLAS REDONDO URBIETA.

Trade and Industry, Transport

Unión Sindical Obrera—USO (*Workers' Trade Union*): Cuesta de Santo Domingo 11-1° izd., Madrid; f. 1960; socialist; 300,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ MARÍA ZUFIAUR NARVAIZA.

Confederación Española de Organizaciones Empresariales: Sagasta 18, Madrid; represents managerial workers.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

R.E.N.F.E. (Red Nacional de los Ferrocarriles Españoles) (*National System of Spanish Railways*): Plaza de los Sagrados Corazones 7, Madrid 16; Pres. PLÁCIDO ALVAREZ FIDALGO; Vice-Pres. ALFREDO MORENO URIBE; Dir.-Gen. ANTONIO CARBONELL ROMERO; 13,509 km. (1976) of wide-gauge track, of which 4,328 km. are electrified; the 1974-77 Electrification Plan provides for the electrification of c. 2,172 km. of track; passengers carried (1976): 206 million; goods loaded (1976): 36.031 million metric tons.

Plans are in hand for the construction of a standard-gauge railway line linking Madrid with Barcelona and the French frontier. The estimated cost of the project (which should be completed by 1980) is 40,000 million pesetas. At present, a variable-axle train that can adjust from the broader Spanish gauge to the narrower European one enables passengers to travel direct to Paris and Geneva.

There are also 2,323 km. (1976) of narrow-gauge railway, of which 555 km. are electrified.

Ferrocarriles de Vía Estrecha (F.E.V.E.): General Rodrigo 16, 2°, Madrid 3; f. 1965; Pres. (vacant); 1,677 km. (1976) of narrow-gauge track.

The organization controls 14 lines.

There are 646 km. (1976) of narrow-gauge railway under private control.

ROADS

Total road length at December 31st, 1976, was 145,328 km., including 1,091.9 km. of motorway.

Motorways under construction include the Autopista del Mediterráneo, running from the French border to Alicante, the first stage of which was completed in 1976, the Bilbao-Behovia motorway and the Seville-Cádiz motorway. Five new motorways are to be constructed between 1976 and 1980.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Real Automóvil Club de España: General Sanjurjo 10, Madrid 3; f. 1903; 25,000 mems.; publ. *Autoclub* (monthly).

There are 27 provincial Automobile Clubs throughout Spain and the Canary Islands.

SHIPPING

Spain has many ports, the most important include Barcelona, Bilbao, Santander, Seville, Valencia and Gijón.

ELCANO, Empresa Nacional de la Marina Mercante, S.A.: Miguel Angel 9, Apdo. 659, Madrid 10; the company is owned by the Instituto Nacional de Industria; operates a fleet of 7 vessels amounting to 224,694 d.w.t., 4 tankers under construction totalling 864,000 d.w.t.; Pres. A. COTORRUELO SENDAGORTA; publ. *Revista de Información*.

MADRID

Compañía Arrendataria del Monopolio de Petróleos, S.A.: Capitán Haya 41, Apdo. 318; Pres. FEDERICO SILVA MUÑOZ; cap. 6,448.6m.; tanker services.

Compañía Española de Petróleos, S.A.: Avda. de América 32; Chair. JOAQUÍN REIG RODRÍGUEZ; Vice-Chair. ALFONSO ESCÁMEZ LÓPEZ; Gen. Man. JUAN ANTONIO LLISO GINER; oil exploration, refining and petrochemicals; manufacturing and marketing; operates 17 tankers of approx. 900,000 d.w.t.

Compañía Naviera Española, S.A.: San Agustín 2; owns approximately 9,400 gross tonnage; operates tramp services; Chair. F. GARCÍA MUNTÉ LÓPEZ.

Compañía Trasmediterránea, S.A.: Zurbano 73, Madrid 3; f. 1917; Pres. P. NIETO ANTÚNEZ; Dir.-Gen. EUSEBIO LAFUENTE HERNÁNDEZ; Sec.-Gen. MANUEL DIEZ DE VELASCO VALLEJO; 39 passenger and freight ships; Spanish ports, Balearic and Canary Is., Guinea, and Spanish-African ports.

Compañía Trasatlántica Española, S.A.: Paseo de Calvo Sotelo 4, Madrid 1; f. 1850; cap. 195.6m.; Dir.-Gen. AQUILINO BLANCO ALVAREZ; operates four lines: North America, Central America and Mediterranean.

Marítima del Norte, S.A.: Mino 4, Madrid 2; Gen. Man. J. A. DE SENDAGORTA; twelve refrigerated cargo vessels; four cargo vessels and bulk carriers.

Naviera Pinillos, S.A.: Capitán Haya 49, Apdo. 14900, Madrid 20; f. 1940; cap. 607m.; Pres. FRANCISCO GLEZ. BRAVO DE LAGUNA; Dir. ALFREDO VALDIVIESO GANGOTENA; services between Canary Islands and other Spanish ports.

BARCELONA

Compañía Española de Navegación Marítima, S.A.: Paseo de Colón 24, 3°-1a; f. 1932; cap. 2m.; Dirs. JOSÉ MARÍA MENEZO PARDO, JOAQUÍN HEVIA FERNÁNDEZ.

Hijo de Ramón A. Ramos, S.A.: f. 1845; cap. 6m.; Mans. ROBERTO RAMOS DALMÉ, JOSÉ BENAGES JULIA, RICARDO RAMOS CENDOYA; tramp services and shipping agents.

Transportes, Aduanas y Consignaciones, S.A. (T.A.C.): Aragón 271, Apdo. 5016, Barcelona 7; Pres. PEDRO PUJOL SANJUÁN; six cargo ships.

BILBAO

Altos Hornos de Vizcaya, S.A.: Apdo. 116; coasting, continental, overseas trade.

Compañía Marítima del Nervión: Bailen 1, Apdo. 170; f. 1907; Chair. P. ARROLA; Man. Dir. E. SOLANO; service between Gulf of Mexico and Spain.

Compañía Naviera Vascongada, S.A.: Plaza de los Alféreces Provisionales 2-3°, Bilbao 1; f. 1899; cap. 115.8m.; Man. Dir. IGNACIO IBARRONDO; tramp services.

Compañía de Remoicadores "Ibaizabal" (Tugs): Plaza de los Alféreces Provisionales 2, Apdo. 13; f. 1906; Pres. and Man. Dir. EDUARDO AZNAR Y COSTE; Sec. JOSÉ LUIS DE MARURI; Bilbao river service.

Naviera Aznar, S.A.: Plaza de Alféreces Provisionales 2; f. 1906; Pres. and Man. Dir. EDUARDO DE AZNAR Y

COSTE; gross tonnage 123,530; passengers and freight to and from Liverpool, London, Canary Is., Vigo and Coruña; summer service from Santander to Southampton and Port Vendres/Palma de Mallorca-Valencia.

Naviera Bilbaina, S.A.: Plaza de Alféreces Provisionales 2-3; f. 1942; cap. 127.8m.; Man. Dir. EDUARDO IBARRONDO; tramp services.

Naviera Garcia Minaur, S.A.: Barroeta Aldamar 2.4, Bilbao 1; Chair. A. GARCIA-MINAUR; Gen. Man. F. R. IBÁÑEZ; three containers and three cargo vessels; cargo services to Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, U.K., Morocco and South Africa.

Naviera Química, S.A.: Teófilo Guirard 2, Bilbao 11; transport of chemicals and other liquids; ten chemical tankers.

Naviera Vizcaina, S.A.: Espartero 35, 2°; Chair. L. M. IBARRA y ORIOL; Gen. Man. F. AZQUETA; Gen. Sec. J. M. GÓMEZ; tanker, cargo "bulk-carriers"; worldwide, but particularly Near East and Persian Gulf to Spain and transatlantic trade.

SEVILLE

Ybarra y Cia, S.A.: Menéndez Pelayo 2, Apdo. 15; f. 1881; Pres. J. M. DE YBARRA y LASSO DE LA VEGA; 5 cargo vessels; passenger and cargo lines to South America, Italy, France, Spain and Portugal; coastal between alternate Spanish ports.

VALENCIA

Transportes Fruteros del Mediterráneo, S.A. (Trafrume, S.A.): Avda. Manuel Soto Ingeniero 15, Valencia 11; Chair. V. IBORRA; Gen. Man. J. FALGAS; worldwide fruit transporters; six fruit carriers; two roll on/roll off vessels.

CIVIL AVIATION

IBERIA, Líneas Aéreas de España, S.A. (Airlines of Spain): Velázquez 130, Madrid 6; f. 1927; Pres. MANUEL DEL PRADO y COLÓN DE CARVAJAL; Gen. Man. JOSÉ SAENZ INSAUSTI; Sec.-Gen. JUAN B. VINIEGRA; fleet of 3 Boeing 747, 29 Boeing 727/256, 30 DC-10, 7 DC-8, 34 DC-9, 7 Fokker F-27; domestic services and services to North and West Africa, Europe, U.S.A., Central and South America; publs. *Iberaviación Noticias* (bi-monthly).

Aviación y Comercio, S.A. (AVIACO): Calle Maudes 51, Madrid 3; f. 1948; fleet of 4 Caravelle 10R, 12 DC-9, 6 DC-6, 5 Fokker F-27; internal services and charter flights; Pres. FERNANDO DE LIÑAN y Zorío.

Twenty-seven international airlines also serve Spain.

TOURISM

MADRID

Ministry of Trade and Tourism: Avenida del Generalísimo 39; Secretary of State for Tourism IGNACIO AGUIRRE BORRELL; Dir. Promotion of Tourism JUAN CAREAGA MUGUIRO; Dir. Tourist Activities and Enterprises JOSÉ JAVIER BAS PASCUAL; publs. literature covering travel, art, sport, local colour, and aspects of life in Spain. National Tourist Offices abroad: brs. in London, Paris, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Toronto, Mexico City, Tangiers, Stockholm, Zürich, Brussels, Rome, Buenos Aires, Hamburg, The Hague, Marseilles, Milan, San Juan (Puerto Rico), Lisbon, Frankfurt-am-Main, Copenhagen, Geneva, Helsinki, Munich, Oslo, Vienna, Saint Augustin, Caracas, Miami, Düsseldorf, Tokyo.

EUROPEAN BRANCHES

Austria: Maysedergasse 4, 1010 Vienna 1.
Belgium: 18 rue de la Montagne, 1000 Brussels 1.
Denmark: Store Kongesgade 1, 1264 Copenhagen.
Finland: Yrjönkatu 11, Helsinki 12.
France: 43 ter Ave. Pierre Ier de Serbie, Paris 8e; 21 Cours Lieutaud, Marseilles 6e.
Germany (Federal Republic): Bethmannstrasse 50-54, 6 Frankfurt am Main; Ferdinandstr. 64-68, 2 Hamburg 1; Oberanger 6, 8 Munich 2; Graf-Adolf Strasse, 81, 4 Düsseldorf.
Italy: Piazza di Spagna 55, 00187 Rome; Via del Don 5, 20123 Milan.
Netherlands: Laan van Meerdervoort 8, The Hague 4.
Norway: Vica-Torget, Ruseløkkvn 26, Oslo 1.
Portugal: Rua Andrade Corvo 27-5° Esq., Lisbon 2.
Sweden: Sveavägen 35, 111 34 Stockholm.
Switzerland: 1 rue de Berne, 1201 Geneva; Seefeldstrasse 19, 8008 Zürich.
United Kingdom: 70 Jermyn St., London, SW1Y 6PD.

MAIN CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Dirección General del Patrimonio Artístico y Cultural (*Central Administration for the National Artistic and Cultural Heritage*): Avda. Generalísimo 39, Madrid 16; attached to the Ministry of Culture; control and co-ordination of cultural and educational activities, including the Prado and Archaeological Museums, the national artistic heritage, archaeological excavations and the International Festival of Music and Dance, Granada; restored the monuments in Teatro Real; art exhibitions; Dir. ANTONIO LAGO CARBALLO.

NATIONAL THEATRES

Administrator: LUIS GUITIAN GONZÁLEZ.

Teatro María Guerrero: Tamayo 4, Madrid 14; f. 1941; modern drama; Dir. MANUEL CASTELLANOS GORRITI; financed by the Ministry of Culture.

OPERA AND BALLET

Teatro de la Zarzuela: Jovellanos 4, Madrid 14; financed by the Authors' Society; Dir. FEDERICO ORDUÑA GARCÍA DE VINUESA.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orquesta Nacional: Avda. Generalísimo 39, Madrid 16; f. 1940; Chief Conductor RAFAEL FRÜHBECK DE BURGOS; financed by the Ministry of Culture.

Orquesta Sinfónica de la RTV Española: Avda. del Generalísimo 39, Madrid 20; f. 1964; Conductors: ODÓN ALONSO, ENRIQUE G. ASENSIO; financed by the Ministry of Culture.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Junta de Energia Nuclear (*Atomic Energy Board*): Avda. Complutense 22, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid 3; f. 1951; 2,340 mems.; Pres. JESÚS OLIVARES BAQUÉ; Dir.-Gen. Dr. FRANCISCO PASCUAL MARTÍNEZ; publ. *Energía Nuclear* (bi-monthly).

ENUSA: f. 1972; 60 per cent state-owned; co-ordinates supply of materials and fuel cycle services.

Spain's first nuclear power plant at Zorita was inaugurated in July 1968. It is owned by the Unión Eléctrica Madrileña and has a capacity of 153,200 kW. A second larger power station (460 mW) at Santa María de la Garoña, in the province of Burgos, owned by Nuclenor, started operations in 1971. The third and largest power station at Vandellós near Tarragona came into operation in 1972; owned by Hifrensa, it has a capacity of 500 mW. Between 1975 and 1980 nuclear plants at Lemóniz (Vizcaya), Almaraz (Cáceres), Asco (Tarragona) and Cofrentes (Valencia) will come into operation.

The National Electricity Plan calls for 12,500 MW of installed nuclear capacity by 1985. Fourteen new reactors are to be built.

Co-operation: Spain has bilateral agreements with the U.S.A. and the U.K., France, Canada, Brazil, Peru, Korea, Chile, Ecuador, India, Portugal, Venezuela, Italy, Argentina, Pakistan and the Federal Republic of Germany; it is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Nuclear Energy Agency and the European Atomic Energy Society.

Centrales Nucleares S.A. (GENUSA): c/o Hermosilla 1, Madrid; three private firms (Hidroeléctrica Española S.A., Compañía Sevillana de Electricidad S.A., Unión Eléctrica Madrileña S.A.); constructs and operates the nuclear power plants of the three companies; Pres. José MARÍA DE ORIOI Y URQUIJO.

Centrales Nucleares del Norte S.A. (NUCLENOR): Hernán Cortés 26, Santander; constructs and operates nuclear power plants; Pres. M. G. CORTINES.

Unión Eléctrica, S.A.: Capitán Haya 53, Madrid 20; participates in construction and operation of nuclear plants; Gen. Dir. ALFREDO LESO.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia: Madrid; c. 33,000 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona: Bellaterra (Cerdanyola); 1,034 teachers, 25,126 students.

Universidad de Barcelona: Barcelona; 2,100 teachers, 49,216 students.

Universidad Politécnica de Barcelona: Barcelona; 1,120 teachers, 16,179 students.

Universidad de Bilbao: Bilbao; 642 teachers, 10,300 students.

Universidad Pontificia de Comillas: Madrid.

Universidad de Córdoba: Córdoba.

Universidad de Deusto: Bilbao; 517 teachers, 7,912 students.

Universidad de Extremadura: Badajoz.

Universidad de Granada: Granada; 1,460 teachers, c. 32,000 students.

Universidad de la Laguna: Tenerife, Canary Islands; 648 teachers, 14,630 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Madrid: Madrid; 986 teachers, 9,285 students.

Universidad Complutense de Madrid: Madrid; 4,570 teachers, 96,503 students.

Universidad Politécnica de Madrid: Madrid; c. 2,800 teachers, 33,000 students.

Universidad de Málaga: Málaga; 483 teachers, 6,500 students.

Universidad de Murcia: Murcia; 400 teachers, 6,500 students.

Universidad de Navarra: Pamplona; 755 teachers, 7,770 students.

Universidad de Oviedo: San Francisco, Oviedo; 1,090 teachers, 22,685 students.

Universidad Pontificia de Salamanca: Salamanca; 180 teachers, 1,700 students.

Universidad de Salamanca: Salamanca; 500 teachers, 10,000 students.

Universidad de Santander: Santander; 368 teachers; 4,400 students.

Universidad de Santiago de Compostela: Santiago de Compostela; 975 teachers, 26,000 students.

Universidad de Sevilla: Seville; 1,631 teachers, 24,493 students.

Universidad de Valencia: Valencia; 1,070 teachers, 24,257 students.

Universidad Politécnica de Valencia: Valencia; c. 500 teachers, c. 6,000 students.

Universidad de Valladolid: Valladolid; 7,427 students.

Universidad de Zaragoza: Zaragoza; 941 teachers, 23,200 students.

There are also eight technical universities.

SWEDEN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Sweden lies in north-west Europe, occupying half the Scandinavian peninsula. It is bordered by Finland to the north-east and Norway to the north-west and west. The Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Bothnia are to the east, the Skagerrak and Kattegat to the south-west. Winters are cold and summers mild. Average summer temperature in Stockholm is 17°C (62°F) and winter temperature -3°C (27°F). The language is Swedish, but there are Finnish and Lapp minorities in the north retaining their own language. The predominant faith is Lutheran Protestantism. The national flag (proportions 8 by 5) is light blue with a yellow cross, the upright of the cross being to the left of centre. The capital is Stockholm.

Recent History

Sweden remained neutral throughout both World Wars and, despite playing an active part in promoting international co-operation, still refuses to join organizations such as the EEC which might compromise Swedish neutrality. In 1946 Sweden joined the United Nations, to which it has since given considerable financial and military support. Sweden was also a founder member of the Council of Europe in 1949 and of the Nordic Council in 1952. The death in September 1973 of King Gustaf VI Adolf, who had reigned since 1950, and the accession of Carl XVI Gustaf permitted a new constitution to come into force in January 1975, reducing the monarch's role to that of a ceremonial head of state.

From 1932 until 1976, except for a short break in 1936, Sweden was governed by the Social Democratic Party, either alone or as senior coalition partner, and a highly advanced social welfare system was developed. However, correspondingly high taxes caused growing dissatisfaction. The September 1973 general election produced an evenly balanced Parliament, with the socialist and non-socialist blocs each holding 175 of the 350 seats. A minority Social Democrat Government led by Olof Palme, Prime Minister since October 1969, survived the full three-year term with difficulty. In the September 1976 election, for which the number of seats was reduced to 349, the Government was defeated, and in October a coalition of the Centre, Liberal and Conservative Parties was formed, with the Centre Party leader, Thorbjörn Fälldin, as Prime Minister. There has been no significant change of direction under the Centre-Right coalition. Faced with Sweden's mounting economic problems, the Government has been obliged to pursue the Social Democratic employment policy by using the previous Government's job security legislation and prolonging state support and subsidies for employee training. Despite its non-socialist composition, the Government has also proposed the setting-up of a state-owned shipbuilding concern and a semi-state-owned steel company, and the extension of economic intervention to the special steel industry.

Government

The Kingdom of Sweden is a constitutional monarchy. The hereditary King is Head of State but has very limited

formal prerogatives. Executive power rests with the Cabinet (*Regeringen*) which is responsible to Parliament (*Riksdag*). The unicameral *Riksdag* was introduced in January 1971. It has 349 members elected by universal adult suffrage for three years, using proportional representation. The Prime Minister is nominated by the Speaker of the *Riksdag* and later confirmed in office by the whole House. The country is divided into 24 counties.

Defence

Sweden maintains total armed forces of 68,550, including 49,300 conscripts, and has a total mobilization strength of 750,000. The army consists of 46,000 men, of whom 36,500 are conscripts. The navy has 12,000 men, including 7,100 conscripts, and in the air force there are 10,550 men of whom 5,700 are conscripts. In addition there are voluntary defence organizations with a total strength of 500,000. National service lasts from 7½ to 15 months in the army and navy, and from 8 to 12 months in the air force. The 1977/78 budget for defence was 11,930 million kroner. A permanent force at the disposal of the UN was created in 1964, of which 425 men are serving in Cyprus and 687 in Egypt.

Economic Affairs

About 6 per cent of the working population are in agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Agriculture is concentrated in the southern region, the chief crops being oats, wheat, rye, barley and potatoes. Dairy produce accounts for about 30 per cent of farming output. Farming produces about 4 per cent of Sweden's G.N.P. Nearly all the live-stock and crop production is consumed in Sweden. Half the country is covered by forests, providing timber, pitch, fuel and tar, and supplies for the paper and rayon industries. Sweden is rich in mineral resources. There are large deposits of iron ore, which provides the basis of domestic heavy industry and a continuing supply to the industrial market in Western Europe. Sweden accounts for some 5 per cent of world iron ore production. The major ore fields are at Kiruna and Malmberget, north of the Arctic Circle. In 1976 about 27 per cent of the working population were employed in manufacturing industry, of which the largest branches are metalworking and engineering. Industrial products include machinery, vehicles, electronics, telecommunications, and shipping. Swedish furniture, porcelain and glass have an international reputation. Many of Sweden's state-owned businesses are grouped together in a state enterprise company, *Statsföretag*, which is one of the largest industrial concerns in the country.

Peaceful labour and foreign relations and political stability have helped Sweden to become one of the most prosperous nations in the world. During the international recession the Social Democrat Government encouraged industrial investment and thus kept unemployment low. Exports fell, however, in 1974 and 1975, and the balance of payments deficit increased, because of Sweden's dependence for some 70 per cent of its energy requirements on imported oil. In March 1976 Sweden and Norway agreed to co-ordinate their oil industries, and a bill passed in May

envisaged increasing the number of nuclear plants in Sweden to 13, which would be producing 50 per cent of the country's energy requirements by 1985. It is uncertain whether the new coalition Government will continue the expansion of the nuclear energy programme. In the twelve months to July 1977, the inflation rate averaged 12.8 per cent, compared with a rate of 9.9 per cent in the preceding twelve months. The krona was devalued for the third time in a year in August 1977, bringing its cumulative depreciation to 15 per cent over the preceding twelve months and forcing Sweden to leave the European joint currency float. The devaluation was designed to restore the competitive value of Swedish industry and to reduce the balance of payments deficit. In October income tax cuts were promised for 1978; these cuts were intended to encourage moderate wage claims in 1978.

Sweden was one of the founder-members of EFTA and favours the reduction of trade barriers.

Transport and Communications

Sweden has an excellent railway system. Of the 11,360 km. (1976) of nationalized railways, about 7,500 km. are electrified. Swedish State Railways operate ferry services to Denmark and the German Democratic Republic. Roads extend for 98,000 km. The ocean-going fleet totals 7,486,196 g.r.t. (1975). The Swedish airline, A.B. Aero-transport, owns a three-sevenths share in the Scandinavian consortium SAS (Scandinavian Airlines System).

Social Welfare

There is a highly advanced system of social security schemes covering old age and family pensions, sickness, unemployment and disability benefits based on a National Pension Fund. Expenditure on the social services absorbs a considerable part of the national income. In 1969 the State took over the distribution of pharmaceuticals as part of the socialization of the health scheme. A national dental insurance scheme was established in 1974. A law passed in 1975 increased security of employment and unemployment benefits for those made redundant.

Sweden is now developing detailed planning for the development of medical services comprising hospitals and health centres for ambulatory care. Sweden has a very high ratio of hospital beds to population—about 16.4 per 1000 inhabitants. The tendency now is for emphasis on ambulatory care, often highly specialized, and on integration of health and social services.

Education

Basic education, which is compulsory, extends for ten years, starting at the age of 7, and is received at the Comprehensive School (*Grundskolan*). At the end of this period, the pupil may enter the Integrated upper secondary school. In the Integrated school there are 22 programmes of 2-4 years' duration and also special vocational courses of different lengths of time.

After grade three on the theoretical programmes the pupils may enter university studies. There are 13 state universities, several state owned professional schools and

institutes on university level and one semi-private business school.

Tourism

Sweden offers a variety of landscape from the mountains of the Midnight Sun north of the Arctic Circle to the white sand beaches of the south. There are many lakes and forests. Stockholm, a beautifully situated capital, is famous for modern architecture. Income from visitors in 1976 totalled 1,540 million kroner.

Visitors from Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway do not require a passport.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa to enter Sweden: Algeria, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, the Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, France, the Gambia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, the Republic of Korea, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.

Sport

The most popular sports are football, gymnastics, skiing, ice-hockey, athletics and tennis. Swimming, sailing, golfing, hunting, table-tennis, orienteering, bandy and 'varpa' also have a considerable following.

Public Holidays

1978: March 24th (Good Friday), March 27th (Easter Monday), May 1st (May Day), May 4th (Ascension Day), May 15th (Whit Monday), June 24th (Midsummer), November 4th (All Saints' Day), December 25th and 26th (Christmas).

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Epiphany).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 öre = 1 Swedish krona.

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 8.49 kronor;

U.S. \$1 = 4.78 kronor.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (land and water)	POPULATION	
	Dec. 31st, 1976	Density
449,964 sq. km.	8,236,179	20 (per sq. km.)

COUNTIES

(Population at December 31st, 1976)

Stockholms	1,500,868	Älvsborgs	420,192
Uppsala	233,115	Skaraborgs	264,286
Södermanlands	251,996	Värmlands	284,529
Östergötlands	389,431	Örebro	273,819
Jönköpings	302,142	Västmanlands	260,164
Kronobergs	170,319	Kopparbergs	283,350
Kalmar	240,969	Gävleborgs	294,627
Gotlands	54,621	Västernorrlands	268,237
Blekinge	154,962	Jämtlands	133,752
Kristianstads	273,941	Västerbottens	237,705
Malmöhus	739,682	Norrbottns	266,113
Hallands	222,985		
Göteborgs o. Bohus	714,374	TOTAL	8,236,179

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1976)

Stockholm (capital)	661,258	Helsingborg	101,323
Göteborg (Gothenburg)	442,410	Sundsvall	94,148
Malmö	240,220	Eskilstuna	92,158
Uppsala	139,893	Gävle	87,408
Norrköping	119,967	Södertälje	77,799
Västerås	118,055	Lund	76,536
Örebro	117,383	Umeå	76,276
Linköping	110,053	Halmstad	74,718
Jönköping	108,171	Skellefteå	72,929
Borås	104,415	Karlstad	72,677

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1972	13.8	4.8	10.4
1973	13.5	4.7	10.5
1974	13.5	5.5	10.6
1975	12.7	5.4	10.8
1976	12.0	5.5	11.0

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

IMMIGRANTS			EMIGRANTS		
1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
37,430	44,133	45,492	28,352	27,249	25,522

CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYED

('000 persons aged 16 to 74 years)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	273	267	263	254
Mining and Quarrying	19	21	21	21
Manufacturing	1,061	1,108	1,126	1,100
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	28	32	32	33
Construction	309	294	291	294
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	560	572	598	592
Transport, Storage and Communications	268	268	269	275
Finance, Insurance, Property and Business Services	215	220	222	241
Community, Social and Personal Services*	1,146	1,182	1,240	1,276
TOTAL*	3,879	3,962	4,062	4,088

* Including certain categories of military personnel.

AGRICULTURE
DISTRIBUTION OF LAND
 (1976—'000 hectares)

LAND AREA	ARABLE LAND		MEADOW AND PASTURE	WOOD AND FORESTS
	Total	Cereals		
41,148	3,003	1,668	732	22,599

CROPS

(Holdings of over two hectares of arable land)

CROPS	AREA ('000 hectares)				PRODUCTION ('000 tons)				YIELD PER HECTARE (quintals)			
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1973	1974	1975	1976	1973	1974	1975	1976
Wheat* . .	290	338	301	398	1,312	1,793	1,455	1,765	45.2	53.1	48.3	44.7
Rye† . .	93	107	95	123	316	429	322	424	33.9	40.0	33.8	34.9
Barley . .	599	595	605	595	1,736	2,356	1,903	1,826	29.0	39.7	31.5	32.9
Oats . .	474	436	464	483	1,188	1,056	1,321	1,251	25.0	38.2	28.6	27.8
Mixed Grains .	71	71	65	68	160	244	165	165	22.4	34.5	25.0	26.3
Potatoes .	45	47	42	45	947	1,257	837	1,058	210.4	270.0	199.1	232.2
Oleiferous Plants .	172	159	165	148	340	353	328	281	19.7	22.1	20.0	19.1

* Spring and winter wheat.

† Winter rye.

LIVESTOCK(Holdings of over two hectares of arable land)
('000)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Horses	54	53	52	n.a.	n.a.	59
Cattle	1,833	1,829	1,890	1,910	1,879	1,863
Sheep	330	332	347	372	368	389
Pigs	2,281	2,428	2,374	2,375	2,446	2,468
Chickens	8,356	8,277	7,823	8,004	7,714	7,554

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS*
(metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Beef	113,473	128,791	128,438	134,313
Veal	13,273	15,057	15,108	14,697
Horse Meat	1,976	1,811	2,046	2,523
Mutton, Lamb and Goat Meat	3,397	4,232	4,280	4,722
Pork	263,746	276,970	282,716	293,690
Milk	2,875,325	2,961,417	3,022,895	3,107,023
Butter	43,799	43,054	42,314	40,425
Cheese	67,968	74,559	80,914	84,139
Cream	53,485	55,939	58,857	59,130

* Meat production is measured in carcass weight and includes home slaughter. Dairy produce excludes farmers' direct sales and home consumption.

FORESTRY
ESTIMATED CUTTING
(million cubic metres)

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76*
Sawlogs	28.9	28.4	20.5	22.2
Pulpwood	27.5	29.7	32.7	32.2
Fuelwood	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Other wood	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9

* Preliminary figures.

FISHING

	QUANTITY ('000 tons)		VALUE (million kronor)	
	Herring	Total	Herring	Total
1971	88	228	74	198
1972	85	216	72	201
1973	87	218	88	245
1974	76	203	91	265
1975	80	205	92	253
1976*	80	193	101	264

* Preliminary figures.

MINING
PRODUCTION
('000 metric tons)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Iron Ore	33,979.2	34,727.2	36,152.5	30,867.0	29,861.8
Pyrites	486.5	450.0	425.0	413.6	404.4
Copper and Lead Ore	108.0	106.7	104.4	100.2	114.2
Zinc Ore	203.5	211.5	202.0	197.2	225.8

INDUSTRY

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Pig and Sponge Iron . . . ('000 metric tons)	2,759	3,176	3,484	3,139
Steel Ingots (" " ")	5,664	5,989	5,611	5,140
Finished Steel (" " ")	4,141	4,319	3,934	3,601
Aluminium (" " ")	82.9	84.4	77.4	83.3
Copper (refined) (" " ")	59.9	60.6	56.8	60.4
Lead (refined) (" " ")	46.8	45.1	35.9	49.3
Wool Yarn (" " ")	3.3	2.6	2.4	2.4
Wool Fabrics (" " ")	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Cotton Yarn (" " ")	8.3	7.7	6.4	5.7
Cotton Fabrics (" " ")	10.6	12.8	11.3	13.8
Rayon Wool (" " ")	33.8	33.5	n.a.	n.a.
Wood Pulp* (" " ")	7,264	7,439	6,432	6,479
Newsprint (" " ")	1,076	1,210	1,182	1,136
Paper and Board (" " ")	4,128	4,301	3,259	3,810
Cement (" " ")	3,787	3,309	3,121	2,798
Bricks (million)	223	221	208	213
Dwellings completed (number)	97,484	85,311	74,499	55,812
Electricity (million kWh.)	78,080	75,130	80,573	86,416

* Excluding mechanical pulp.

FINANCE

100 öre=1 Swedish krona.

Coins: 5, 10, 25 and 50 öre; 1 and 5 kronor.

Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100, 1,000 and 10,000 kronor.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling=8.49 kronor; U.S. \$1=4.78 kronor.

100 kronor=£11.78=\$20.91.

Note: Between September 1949 and August 1971 the par value of the Swedish krona was 19.33 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=5.173 kronor). From December 1971 to February 1973 the central exchange rate was \$1=4.813 kronor (1 krona=20.78 U.S. cents). In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=12.416 kronor from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=12.541 kronor from December 1971 to June 1972. Since March 1973 the krona has been allowed to "float". The average exchange rate (kronor per U.S. dollar) was: 4.367 in 1973; 4.439 in 1974; 4.152 in 1975; 4.356 in 1976.

BUDGET

VOTED ESTIMATES

(million kronor, July 1st to June 30th)

REVENUE	1976/77	1977/78	EXPENDITURE	1976/77	1977/78
Direct Taxes on Income and Property, etc.	43,573	46,753	Justice	4,034	4,360
Motorcar Duties	3,980	4,830	Foreign Affairs	3,485	3,958
Special Employer's Fee	6,750	7,292	Defence	10,232	11,778
Customs Duties	985	990	Social Welfare and Health	30,959	34,998
Purchase Taxes	20,907	28,216	Communications	4,910	5,397
Excise on Spirits and Tobacco	7,123	8,157	Economic Affairs	n.a.	332
Energy Consumption Tax	3,514	4,116	Finance	7,150	7,927
Other Excise Duties	1,201	1,323	Education*	14,208	15,718
Civil Service Fees	2,160	2,298	Agriculture	4,353	5,306
Miscellaneous	863	1,040	Commerce	349	835
Receipts from State Capital Funds	5,563	6,544	Labour Market	6,011	6,079
			Housing	4,933	5,435
			Industry	1,354	3,138
			Religion and Local Government*	1,484	1,722
			Other Current Expenditure	1,677	5,193
			National Debt (interest, etc).	5,100	6,250
			Other Capital Expenditure	1,326	1,578
TOTAL	96,620	111,558	TOTAL	101,565	120,002

* For 1976/77, religion is included with education.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(at current prices—million kronor)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Government final consumption expenditure	50,699	58,977	70,945	82,851
Private final consumption expenditure	116,005	132,171	150,512	172,893
Increase in stocks	-1,252	5,398	8,287	7,514
Gross fixed capital formation	48,065	54,839	60,437	66,599
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	213,517	251,385	290,181	329,857
Exports of goods and services	61,284	81,301	82,424	90,760
Less Imports of goods and services	54,625	83,340	86,128	97,339
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	220,176	249,346	286,477	323,278
Factor income received from abroad	1,294	1,485	1,630	2,357
Less Factor income paid abroad	1,445	1,885	2,160	3,409
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	220,025	248,946	285,947	322,226
Less Consumption of fixed capital	21,852	26,072	30,023	34,186
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	198,173	222,874	255,924	288,040
Other current transfers from the rest of the world	869	883	940	1,112
Less Other current transfers to the rest of the world	2,076	2,657	3,415	4,035
NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	196,966	221,100	253,449	285,117

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES
(1949=100)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Food	337	357	379	424	478
Alcoholic Drinks and Tobacco	307	338	355	398	427
Housing	297	317	349	377	406
Fuel and Light	182	223	319	338	392
Clothing and Footwear	185	190	202	223	242
Furniture and Household Utensils	196	206	230	259	280
Miscellaneous	269	285	315	339	376
ALL ITEMS	269	287	316	347	382

**GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY
IN CIRCULATION**
(at end of year—million kronor)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Gold Reserves	1,115	1,115	1,115	1,115
Currency in Circulation	15,229	17,274	20,106	22,113

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million SDRs)

	1975			1976		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	14,183	14,633	-450	15,812	16,591	-779
Non-monetary gold	8	6	2	11	5	6
Freight and transport	1,620	1,039	581	1,714	1,082	632
Travel	283	787	-504	306	937	-631
Investment income	270	316	-46	365	545	-180
Government transactions	46	31	15	52	37	15
Other services	581	972	-391	651	1,159	-508
Total	16,991	17,784	-793	18,911	20,356	-1,445
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	24	561	-537	37	685	-648
CURRENT BALANCE	17,015	18,345	-1,330	18,948	21,041	-2,093
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
<i>Non-monetary Sector:</i>						
Direct investment	141	434	-293	125	612	-487
Other private long-term	1,777	688	1,089	1,748	1,184	564
Other private short-term	2,315	1,975	340	3,366	2,979	387
Central government	69	157	-88	87	170	-83
Local government	167	10	157	147	7	140
Total	4,469	3,264	1,205	5,473	4,952	521
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>						
Authorized exchange banks assets	—	464	-464	—	285	-285
Authorized exchange banks liabilities	653	—	653	539	—	539
Central institutions assets	—	980	-980	490	—	490
Central institutions liabilities	10	—	10	—	72	-72
Total	663	1,444	-781	1,029	357	672
CAPITAL BALANCE	5,132	4,708	424	6,502	5,309	1,193
Net Errors and Omissions	906	—	906	900	—	900
Allocation of SDRs	—	—	—	—	—	—

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million kronor)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Total Imports	38,618	46,336	72,800*	74,000*	84,000*
Total Exports	41,749	53,153	70,514	72,012	80,195

* Estimate, adjusted from recorded total to allow for the time-lag in registering imports under new customs procedures introduced on January 1st, 1974.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million kronor)

IMPORTS c.i.f.*	1975	1976
Food and live animals	4,933	6,057
Vegetables and fruit	1,474	1,752
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	3,526	3,559
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	12,907	14,707
Petroleum, petroleum products, etc.	11,797	13,449
Crude petroleum oils, etc.	4,402	5,652
Refined petroleum products	7,247	7,646
Motor spirit (petrol), etc.	1,719	1,847
Gas oils (distillate fuels)	2,500	2,959
Residual fuel oils (incl. partly refined petroleum)	2,654	2,433
Chemicals and related products	5,925	6,559
Artificial resins and plastic materials, etc.	1,631	1,947
Basic manufactures	14,957	15,616
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	2,773	3,154
Iron and steel	4,593	4,357
Universals, plates and sheets	1,491	1,598
Non-ferrous metals	2,036	2,093
Other metal manufactures	2,122	2,222
Machinery and transport equipment.	23,468	25,877
Power generating machinery and equipment	1,852	1,922
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	1,342	1,534
Telecommunications and recording apparatus	1,532	1,910
Road vehicles and parts†	5,227	6,544
Passenger motor cars (excl. buses)	2,741	3,694
Parts and accessories for motor vehicles†	1,684	1,824
Other transport equipment	1,835	1,637
Ships, boats and floating structures	1,582	1,263
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8,112	9,814
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories (excl. footwear)	2,673	3,412
TOTAL (incl. others)	74,865	83,226

*Figures refer to registered imports, excluding adjustment for the time-lag in registration. Adjusted totals (in million kronor) are: 74,000 in 1975; 84,000 in 1976.

†Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1975	1976
Food and live animals	1,741	1,784
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	11,182	12,450
Cork and wood	2,950	3,905
Simply worked wood (incl. rail-way sleepers)	2,642	3,626
Shaped coniferous wood	2,625	3,608
Sawn coniferous wood	2,427	3,328
Pulp and waste paper	5,526	5,478
Soda or sulphate wood pulp	4,046	4,004
Bleached or semibleached sulphate pulp (excl. dissolving grades)	3,354	3,441
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	2,066	2,336
Iron ore and concentrates	1,681	1,892
Chemicals and related products	3,236	3,768
Basic manufactures	18,584	19,989
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	6,130	6,892
Paper and paperboard	5,675	6,396
Newsprint	1,398	1,312
Kraft paper and paperboard	1,898	2,337
Iron and steel	5,581	5,442
Universals, plates and sheets	1,719	1,603
Non-ferrous metals	1,045	1,290
Other metal manufactures	2,847	2,957
Machinery and transport equipment	31,231	35,217
Power generating machinery and equipment	1,761	2,185
Mechanical handling equipment and parts	1,588	1,250
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	1,344	1,347
Telecommunications and recording apparatus	3,085	3,347
Electrical line telephonic and telegraphic apparatus	1,538	1,913
Road vehicles and parts*	7,971	8,402
Passenger motor cars (excl. buses)	2,968	2,950
Motor vehicles for goods transport (incl. special purpose vehicles)	2,502	2,644
Goods vehicles	2,484	2,618
Parts and accessories for motor vehicles*	2,128	2,502
Other transport equipment	n.a.	n.a.
Ships, boats and floating structures	3,745	5,805
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,332	5,133
TOTAL (incl. others)	72,012	80,195

*Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*

(million kronor)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1974†	1975†	1976†	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1974	1975	1976
Austria	1,272	1,391	1,536	Australia	899	846	958
Belgium/Lux'bourg	3,041	2,742	2,683	Austria	978	1,001	1,098
Denmark	5,098	5,285	5,861	Belgium/Lux'bourg	2,286	2,041	2,397
Finland	3,853	4,174	4,768	Brazil	1,051	1,250	1,032
France	2,786	3,129	3,341	Canada	1,004	1,293	1,082
Germany, Fed. Rep.	13,157	14,348	15,676	Denmark	5,953	6,213	7,827
Iran	562	1,212	1,170	Finland	4,988	5,160	5,163
Italy	2,087	1,980	2,244	France	3,697	3,443	4,394
Japan	1,719	2,089	2,672	Germany, Fed. Rep.	6,939	7,196	7,918
Netherlands	3,413	3,479	3,715	Italy	2,138	1,944	2,093
Nigeria	920	977	812	Japan	789	643	723
Norway	4,784	4,960	5,107	Liberia	733	499	605
Poland	733	816	1,129	Netherlands	3,104	2,909	3,366
Portugal	740	668	681	Norway	7,354	8,032	9,014
Saudi Arabia	515	882	1,379	Poland	1,311	1,694	1,572
Switzerland	1,516	1,797	1,899	Spain	1,405	1,241	1,161
U.S.S.R.	1,771	2,205	2,069	Switzerland	1,591	1,345	1,404
United Kingdom	7,777	8,183	8,760	U.S.S.R.	794	1,214	1,225
U.S.A.	4,590	4,887	5,597	United Kingdom	9,331	7,851	9,034
				U.S.A.	3,744	3,760	3,682
TOTAL (incl. others)	69,950	74,865	83,226	TOTAL (incl. others)	70,514	72,012	80,195

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of consumption.

† Registered imports, excluding adjustment for time-lag in registration. Adjusted totals (in million kronor) are: 72,800 in 1974; 74,000 in 1975; 84,000 in 1976.

TOURISM*

	1974	1975	1976
Income from Visitors (million kronor)	1,252	1,425	1,540

* Since the introduction of the Scandinavian Passport Control Area there are no figures available for total arrivals in Sweden.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(million)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Passenger-kilometres*	4,557	4,694	5,619	5,861	5,567
Ton-kilometres	16,214	18,260	19,598	16,057	16,238

* Excluding ferry boat traffic.

ROAD TRAFFIC

('000 motor vehicles in use)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Passenger cars	2,457	2,503	2,639	2,760	2,881
Commercial vehicles (incl. lorries and buses)	161	164	170	170	178

SHIPPING INTERNATIONAL

		1973	1974	1975	1976
Goods loaded	'ooo tons	40,126	41,284	32,419	32,358
Goods unloaded	" "	50,487	55,233	52,151	55,071
Vessels entered	'ooo net reg. tons	26,336	28,855	27,416	28,086
Vessels cleared	" " " "	19,571	20,119	17,522	17,841

CIVIL AVIATION ('ooo)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Kilometres Flown	59,089	60,099	58,960	63,473
Passenger-kilometres	3,413,495	3,478,117	3,629,571	4,040,758
Cargo Ton-kilometres	127,993	143,028	134,358	154,481
Mail Ton-kilometres	16,114	17,279	17,489	18,036

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Telephones	4,984,370	5,178,082	5,422,795	5,673,427
Radio Licences	262,462	244,814	230,275	214,901
Television-Radio Licences	2,757,897	2,841,033	2,909,252*	2,987,890*
Book Titles	8,242	9,014	9,012	7,988
Newspapers	149	146	135	144
Circulation	4,592,000	4,602,800	4,677,800	4,689,800

* Of which 1,388,437 included extra fees for colour television in 1975 and 1,737,147 in 1976.

EDUCATION (1976/77)

	STUDENTS	TEACHERS†	SCHOOLS‡
Primary:			
Grade 1-6	709,000	79,000	5,000
Secondary:			
Grade 7-9	324,000		
Integrated Upper Secondary Schools	221,000	19,300	800
Higher:			
Teacher Training	12,600†	1,100	30
Universities and Specialized Colleges	113,000	n.a.	40
People's Colleges*	12,800	1,700	115
Municipal Adult Education	154,000	2,800	n.a.
Study Circles	2,543,000†	n.a.	n.a.

* Courses of more than 30 weeks.

† School year 1975/76.

‡ School year 1974/75.

Source: National Central Bureau of Statistics, Fack, 102 50 Stockholm, Sweden.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Swedish constitution dating from 1809 was based on four fundamental laws: the Instrument of Government, the Act of Succession, the Freedom of the Press Act and the Riksdag Act. Following partial reforms in 1968 and 1969, a new Instrument of Government and a new Riksdag Act were adopted in 1973 and 1974, and the revised constitution came into force in January 1975. Government commissions then considered further changes. The principles behind these extensive reforms are described in the Instrument of Government:

All public power in Sweden emanates from the people. The Swedish democracy is founded on freedom of opinion and on universal and equal suffrage and shall be realized through a representative and parliamentary polity and through local self-government. Public power shall be exercised under the laws.

THE RIKSDAG

The Riksdag is described in the Instrument of Government as the prime representative of the Swedish people. It enacts laws, decides the amount and use of taxation and examines the government's actions. The Riksdag at present contains 349 members, elected for three years. Previously, Riksdag members had the right of unlimited speaking time, but the number and length of speeches a member may deliver in a debate may now be restricted.

THE COMMITTEE SYSTEM

In accordance with tradition the work of the Swedish Riksdag is, to a great extent, carried on in a non-partisan atmosphere. This is largely the result of the thorough attention given to all questions by numerous standing committees elected on a basis of proportional representation. Besides the *Utrikesnämnden* (Advisory Council on Foreign Affairs) and Special Committees, every Riksdag appoints from within the assembly a Constitution Committee, a Finance Committee, a Taxation Committee and at least 12 other committees. At the moment there are 16 standing committees, each with 15 members: Constitution (*Konstitutionsutskottet*), Finance (*Finansutskottet*), Taxation (*Skatteutskottet*), Administration of Justice (*Justitieutskottet*), Laws (*Lagutskottet*), Foreign Affairs (*Utrikesutskottet*), Defence (*Försvarsutskottet*), Social Insurance (*Socialförsäkringsutskottet*), Social Welfare (*Socialutskottet*), Cultural Affairs (*Kulturutskottet*), Education (*Utbildningsutskottet*), Communications (*Trafikutskottet*), Agriculture (*Jordbruksutskottet*), Economic Affairs (*Näringsutskottet*), Home Affairs (*Arbetsmarknadsutskottet*) and Local Government (*Civilutskottet*).

The Constitution Committee has to examine the minutes of the Cabinet and to deal with or to initiate proposals concerning alterations of the fundamental laws and of laws regulating local government.

THE GOVERNMENT

Under the Instrument of Government, the Cabinet governs Sweden and is responsible to the Riksdag. Sweden's parliamentary system of government has been written into the constitution only since 1968-69. The constitution of 1975 formalized the position of the King relative to Cabinet and Parliament, and laid down rules on the selection and resignation of the Cabinet.

As head of state, the King has representative and ceremonial duties only. The King does not participate in the government of the country, which is conducted rather by the Cabinet at meetings not attended by the King. Decisions of government do not require the King's sig-

nature, and it is the Speaker of the Riksdag, and not the King, who leads the procedure resulting in the formation of a new Government. Following consultations within the Riksdag, the Speaker nominates a candidate for Prime Minister. If not more than half of the total number of members of the Riksdag vote against the proposed candidate, he is approved. Failing this approval the procedure has to be repeated. After four unsuccessful attempts to secure Riksdag approval of a candidate for the premiership, a new election to the Riksdag must be held within three months. A candidate for the premiership approved by the Riksdag nominates the other members of the Government himself.

The Prime Minister can be dismissed at his own request, by the Speaker of the Riksdag, or in the event of a vote of no confidence in the Riksdag. Other ministers can be dismissed at their own request, by the Prime Minister or by a vote of no confidence. If the Prime Minister should resign or die, all of the ministers in his Cabinet must resign. A Cabinet which is due to resign shall, however, remain in power until a new Prime Minister has been appointed.

A demand for a vote of no confidence will be considered only if it is supported by 10 per cent of the members of the Riksdag. A vote of no confidence requires the support of more than half of the Riksdag members. If the Riksdag decides upon a vote of no confidence the Cabinet can avoid resigning if it calls for an extra general election within one week. The Riksdag may continue its business, or be summoned to convene, even after a decision has been made to hold new elections. A Riksdag session may, however, be terminated by a special decision of the Government. Existing terms of office do not expire until the new terms of office have begun.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

In Sweden, local government, following a now traditional evolution of de-centralization, is exceedingly important, and it is estimated that municipalities are responsible for about 40 per cent of public administration. However, interaction between local and national government is of fundamental importance to the development and management of the country. For these reasons local government elections have a strong element of national politics, and the turnout for local elections is as large as for general elections.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

In order that local and national government terms of office should coincide, the Constitution calls for local and general elections to be held on the same day. In both cases the term of office for the elected candidate is three years. Proportional representation was introduced in Sweden between the years 1906 and 1909, universal and equal suffrage by 1921. The voting age is 18. In allocating the 349 seats in the Riksdag the seats are divided into two groups. The first group of 310 "constituency seats" is distributed among the constituencies according to the number of eligible voters, and within each constituency among the parties. The remaining 39 seats are distributed as "adjustment seats". First, it is calculated how many seats each party would have obtained if the whole country had been treated as a single constituency and if the distribution of seats had taken place according to a modified Lague method. From this figure is subtracted the number of "constituency seats" received, the result being the number of "compensatory seats" to be allocated

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to each party. These seats are filled by candidates nominated in the constituencies. There is a check to the emergence of small parties. Only parties which have received at least 4 per cent of the total votes cast are

The Government, Parliament, Political Parties

entitled to a seat. However, any party which receives 12 per cent or more of the votes in any constituency will be allowed to compete for a permanent seat in that constituency.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

KING CARL XVI GUSTAF (succeeded to the throne September 15th, 1973).

THE CABINET

(November 1977)

(Coalition of the Centre, Liberal and Conservative Parties.)

Prime Minister: THORBJÖRN FÄLLDIN (Centre).
Minister of Justice: SVEN ROMANUS (non-party).
Minister of Foreign Affairs: KARIN SÖDER (Centre).
Minister of International Economic Co-operation: OLA ULLSTEN (Lib.).
Minister of Defence: ERIC KRÖNMARK (Con.).
Minister of Health and Social Affairs: RUNE GUSTAVSSON (Centre).
Minister of Transport and Communications: BO TURESSON (Con.).
Minister of Economic Affairs: GÖSTA BOHMAN (Con.).
Minister of Finance: INGEMAR MUNDEBO (Lib.).
Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: JAN-ERIK WIKSTRÖM (Lib.).
Minister of Agriculture: ANDERS DAHLGREN (Centre).
Minister of Commerce: STAFFAN BURENSTAM LINDER (Con.).

Minister of Labour: PER AHLMARK (Lib.).
Minister of Housing and Planning: ELVY OLSSON (Centre).
Minister of Industry: NILS G. ÅSLING (Centre).
Minister of Energy: OLOF JOHANSSON (Centre).
Minister of Local Government: JOHANNES ANTONSSON (Centre).
Deputy Minister of Health and Social Affairs: INGEGÅRD TROEDSSON (Con.).
Deputy Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: BRITT MOGÅRD (Con.).
Deputy Minister of Housing and Planning: BIRGIT FRIG-GEBO (Lib.).

DEFENCE

Supreme Commander: Gen. STIG SYNNERGREN.
Army: Lt.-Gen. NILS SKÖLD.
Navy: Vice-Adm. BENGT LUNDVALL.
Air Force: Lt.-Gen. DICK STENBERG.

PARLIAMENT

(General Election, September 19th, 1976)

Speaker: HENRY ALLARD.

PARTY	1973	1976		
	SEATS	SEATS	VOTES	% OF VOTES
Social Democratic Labour Party	156	152	2,300,204	42.9
Centre Party	90	86	1,290,346	24.1
Liberal Party	34	39	591,811	11.0
Conservative Party	51	55	833,718	15.6
Left Party (Communists)	19	17	252,902	4.7
Christian Democratic Party	0	0	73,516	1.4
Communist Party of Sweden	0	0	17,274	0.3

POLITICAL PARTIES

Socialdemokratiska Arbetarepartiet (Social Democratic Labour Party): Sveavägen 68, 10560 Stockholm. The Social Democratic labour movement dates back to the 1880s. The party has 1,060,000 members (1976) and 152 out of the 349 members in the Riksdag. Its programme is one of socialist economic reform and support of the United Nations. Chair. OLOF PALME; Sec. STEN ANDERSSON; publs. *Tiden*, *Aktuellt*.

Folkpartiet (Liberal Party): P.O.B. 6508, 111 83 Stockholm. The Liberal Party as a country-wide organization was constituted in 1902. Chair. PER AHLMARK; Sec.-Gen. GUNNAR STRÖM; publ. *Utsikt*.

Centerpartiet (Centre Party): Scheelegatan 8, 104 22 Stockholm. Constituted in 1922, through the coalition of two smaller parties formed in 1913 and 1915 respectively.

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It aims at social and progressive development in the nation and decentralization. Chair. THORBJÖRN FÄLLDIN; Sec. ALLAN PETTERSON; 250,000 mems.; publs. *Svensk Politik, Politisk Tidskrift*.

Moderata Samlingspartiet (Conservative Party): Lilla Nygatan 13, 111 82 Stockholm. The Party was constituted in 1904, but derives from conservative tendencies during the latter part of the 19th century. The chief points in its programme are social and economic progress on traditional Swedish lines and a liberal market-oriented economy. Chair. GÖSTA BOHMAN; Sec. LARS TOBISSON; 150,000 mems.; publ. *Medborgaren*.

Vaensterpartiet Kommunisterna (VPK) (The Left Party—Communists): Kungsgatan 84, Stockholm. The party was formed in 1917 as Left Social Democratic Party of Sweden, affiliated to the Communist International 1919. At the Congress in March 1921 it was renamed the Communist Party; in 1967 the party was renamed The Left Party (Communists). The party has about 16,000 members. The

Political Parties, Diplomatic Representation

policy of the Party is based on the principles of Marxism. Chair. LARS WERNER; Sec. TORE FORSBERG; publs. *Socialistisk Debatt, Ny Dag*.

Kristen Demokratisk Samling—KDS (Christian Democratic Party): Kungsgatan 58, 3 tr., P.O.B. 451, 101 26 Stockholm; f. 1964 to promote emphasis on Christian values in political life. The party has about 23,000 members. Chair. ALF SVENSSON; publs. *Samhällsgemenskap* (fifteen times a year), *KDS—Information* (four times a year).

There is also a small Maoist party, the Communist Party of Sweden (SKP).

Swedish Workers' Communist Party: the party was formed in February 1977, after more than 10 years of internal dissension within the Vaensterpartiet Kommunisterna (VPK). Two of the VPK's 17 members in the Riksdag joined this new party which rejects the Euro-Communist orientation of the VPK's leadership. Chair. ROLF HAGEL.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO SWEDEN

(In Stockholm unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Albania: 3A Tyrgatan, 114 27; *Ambassador:* BASHKIM DINO (also accred. to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Algeria: 3 Danderydsgatan, 100 41; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* DJAMAL OURABAH (also accred. to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Angola: 45 Malmskillnadsgatan, 103 64; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Argentina: 5 Grevgatan, Box 14039, 104 40; *Ambassador:* HUGO BOATTI OSSORIO.

Australia: 12 Sergels Torg, Box 40 046, 103 42; *Ambassador:* LANCE H. BARNARD (also accred. to Finland and Norway).

Austria: 35 Kommendörsgatan, 114 58; *Ambassador:* Dr. KARL FISCHER.

Bangladesh: 26 Grev Turegatan, 114 38; *Ambassador:* MAKSUM-UL-HAKIM (also accred. to Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway).

Barbados: London, England.

Belgium: 13A Villagatan, 114 32; *Ambassador:* MARC TAYMANS.

Benin: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Botswana: London, England.

Brazil: 12 Sturegatan, 114 36; *Ambassador:* M. A. DE PIMENTEL BRANDÃO.

Bulgaria: 29 Karlavägen, 114 31; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Burma: London, England.

Burundi: Wachtberg/Niederbachem bei Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Cameroon: London, England.

Canada: 4 Tegelbacken, Box 16129, 103 23; *Ambassador:* KENNETH C. BROWN.

Chile: 45 Artillerigatan, 114 45; *Ambassador:* SVANTE TÖRNVALL (also accred. to Finland).

China, People's Republic: 4 Bragevägen, 114 26; *Ambassador:* CHIN LI-CHEN.

Colombia: 46 Östermalmsgatan, 114 26; *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accred. to Finland).

Congo: Brussels, Belgium.

Costa Rica: 70 Skeppargatan, 114 59; *Ambassador:* ALBAN BRENES-IBARRA.

Cuba: 49 Karlavägen, 114 49; *Ambassador:* OSCAR EMILO ALCALDE-VALLS (also accred. to Iceland).

Cyprus: London, England.

Czechoslovakia: 13 Floragatan, 114 31; *Ambassador:* EDUARD BILEK.

Denmark: 14 Gustaf Adolfstorg, Box 1638, 111 86; *Ambassador:* HENNING HJORT-NIELSEN.

Dominican Republic: Rome, Italy.

Ecuador: Sveavägen 13-15, 111 57; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Egypt: 35 Strandvägen, 114 56; *Ambassador:* AZIZ ABDEL-HAMID HAMZA.

El Salvador: London, England.

Ethiopia: 10 Banérgatan, 115 22; *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accred. to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Finland: Regeringsgatan 67, Box 7096, 103 82; *Ambassador:* JORMA VANAMO.

France: 28 Narvavägen, 115 23; *Ambassador:* PAUL FOUCHET.

Gabon: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Gambia: London, England.

German Democratic Republic: 2 Bragevägen, 114 26; *Ambassador:* WOLFGANG KIESEWETTER.

Germany, Federal Republic: 9 Skarpögatan, 115 27; *Ambassador:* Dr. HEINZ VOIGT.

Ghana: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Greece: 60 Riddargatan, 114 57; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Guatemala: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Guinea: Rome, Italy.

Guinea-Bissau: 35 Kommendörsgatan, 100 55; *Ambassador:* ANSU CAMARA.

Guyana: London, England.

SWEDEN

Hungary: 74 Strandvägen, 115 27; *Ambassador:* TIVADAR IVÁN (also accredited to Iceland).

Iceland: 35 Kommendörsgatan, 114 58; *Ambassador:* INGVI S. INGVARSSON (also accredited to Austria and Finland).

India: 12 Adolf Fredriks Kyrkogata, Box 1340, 111 83; *Ambassador:* SAMAR SEN.

Indonesia: 47 Strandvägen, 114 56; *Ambassador:* Dr. ERI SOEDEWO (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Iran: 7B Strandvägen, 114 56; *Ambassador:* ISSA MALEK (also accredited to Finland and Iceland).

Iraq: 33 Oxenstiernsgatan, 115 27; *Ambassador:* HASSAN MUSTAFA AL-NAKIB (also accredited to Denmark and Norway).

Ireland: 97 Östermalmmsgatan, 114 59; *Ambassador:* Miss MARY TINNEY (also accredited to Finland).

Israel: 4 Torstenssonsgatan, Box 14006, 104 40; *Ambassador:* MORDECAI R. KIDRON.

Italy: Oakhill, Djurgården, 115 21; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO NATALE.

Ivory Coast: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Jamaica: London, England.

Japan: 10 Gärdesgatan, 115 27; *Ambassador:* EIJI TOKURA (also accredited to Iceland).

Jordan: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Kenya: 37 Birger Jarlsgatan, 111 45; *Ambassador:* L. P. ODERO (also accredited to Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 17 Villagatan, 114 32; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Korea, Republic: 80 Strandvägen, Box 27 210, 102 53; *Ambassador:* SE WON KIM (also accredited to Denmark and Iceland).

Kuwait: London, England.

Laos: London, England.

Lebanon: 35 Kommendörsgatan, 114 58; *Ambassador:* Dr. MOUNIR GHANDOUR (also accredited to Denmark and Norway).

Lesotho: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Liberia: 7B Strandvägen, 114 56; *Ambassador:* JACOB WILLIS (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Libya: 10 Banérgatan, 115 22; *Ambassador:* YUNIS A. OMRANI.

Malawi: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Malaysia: The Hague, Netherlands.

Mali: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Malta: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Mauritania: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Mauritius: London, England.

Mexico: 3 Grevgatan, 114 53; *Ambassador:* ALFONSO CASTRO VALLE.

Mongolia: London, England.

Morocco: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Nepal: London, England.

Netherlands: 16A Götgatan, 116 46; *Ambassador:* JAN POLDERMAN.

New Zealand: The Hague, Netherlands.

Niger: Brussels, Belgium.

Nigeria: 8 Tyrgatan, Box 628, 101 28; *Ambassador:* ABUBAKAR GARBA GOBIR (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Diplomatic Representation

Norway: 115 Strandvägen, 115 27; *Ambassador:* HERSLEB VOGT.

Pakistan: 6 Grev Magnigatan, 114 55; *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accredited to Norway).

Panama: 15 Fridhemsgatan, 102 24; *Ambassador:* ELMO MARTÍNEZ BLANCO.

Peru: 4 Taptogatan, 115 28; *Ambassador:* CARLOS GAMARRA VARGAS (also accredited to Norway).

Philippines: London, England.

Poland: 35 Karlavägen, 114 31; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Portugal: 5 Fredrikshovsgatan, 115 22; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LUIS TRIGUEIROS DA ARAGÃO.

Qatar: London, England.

Romania: 36 Östermalmmsgatan, 114 26; *Ambassador:* TEODOR VASILIU.

Rwanda: Brussels, Belgium.

Saudi Arabia: 18 Hazeliussbacken, 115 21; *Ambassador:* Sheikh ZIAD SHAWWAF (also accredited to Denmark and Norway).

Senegal: Paris, France.

Sierra Leone: London, England.

Somalia: 35 Kommendörsgatan, 114 58; *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH ISSA.

South Africa: 76 Linnégatan, 115 23; *Ambassador:* T. J. ENDEMANN.

Spain: 14 Hazeliussbacken, Djurgården, 115 21; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LUIS FLÓREZ-ESTRADA.

Sri Lanka: 39 Strandvägen, Box 14053, 104 40; *Ambassador:* REX C. S. KOELMEYER (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Sudan: 1 Klare Södra Kyrkogata, Box 16 169, 103 24; *Ambassador:* EL AMIN MOHAMED EL AMIN (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Switzerland: 20 Skeppsbron, Box 1237, 111 82; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Syria: London, England.

Tanzania: Oxtorsgatan 2-4, 115 57; *Ambassador:* J. EDWARD FUMBWE MHINA (also accredited to Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway).

Thailand: 36 Sandhamnsgatan, Box 27065, 102 51; *Ambassador:* VIKROM NINNAD (also accredited to Finland).

Togo: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Trinidad and Tobago: London, England.

Tunisia: 73c Drottninggatan, 111 36; *Ambassador:* ABDEL-MAJID CHAKER (also accredited to Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Norway).

Turkey: Nobelgatan 19, 115 27; *Ambassador:* HEHMET BAYDUR.

U.S.S.R.: 31 Gjörevälgatan, 112 60; *Ambassador:* MIKHAIL JAKOVLEV.

United Arab Emirates: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

United Kingdom: 8 Skarpögatan, 115 27; *Ambassador:* J. C. PETERSEN.

U.S.A.: 101 Strandvägen, 115 27; *Ambassador:* RODNEY O. KENNEDY-MINOTT.

Uruguay: 35 Kommendörsgatan, 114 58; *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Venezuela: 35B Engelbrektsgatan, Fack, 100 41; *Ambassador:* LUIS ALBERTO OLAVARRIA (also accredited to Finland).

Viet-Nam: 26 Örby Slottsväg, 125 36 Älvsjö; *Ambassador:* NGUYEN VIET (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

SWEDEN

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: London, England.

Yugoslavia: 70 Valhallavägen, 114 27; *Ambassador:*
FELIKS GORSKI.

Zaire: 1 Klara Södra Kyrkogata, 111 52; *Ambassador:*

Sweden also has diplomatic relations with the Bahamas, Bolivia, Cambodia, the Central African Empire, Fiji, Haiti, Honduras, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Monaco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Oman, Paraguay, San Marino, Singapore, Swaziland, Uganda, the Upper Volta and the Yemen Arab Republic.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

DONGO YEMO MOBUTO (also accredited to Denmark, Finland and Norway).

Zambia: 1 Klara Södra Kyrkogata, 111 52; *Ambassador:*
(vacant) (also accredited to Finland and Norway).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

In Sweden the judiciary and the executive are separate. Judges are appointed by the Government. A judge can be removed by an authority other than a court, but in such an event he may always call for a judicial trial of the decision.

To supervise the courts in administrative matters, there is a central authority, the Domstolsverket, in Jönköping. This authority has no control over the judicial process, in which the court is independent even of the Government.

There are state officers who exercise control over the judiciary as well as the administrative authorities. The Justitiekansler (*Chancellor of Justice*) and the four Justitieombudsmen supervise the courts and the general administration including the armed forces. The Justitiekansler performs his functions on behalf of the Government. The Justitieombudsmen are appointed by and act on behalf of Parliament.

COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE

Tingsrätt (District Court): The Court of First Instance in both civil and criminal cases. In criminal cases the court is composed of a presiding professional judge and five lay judges; in petty cases the court consists of the professional judge only. In civil cases the court is ordinarily composed of three professional judges; however, preparatory sessions are conducted by one professional judge. In family-law cases, e.g. divorce cases and cases concerning the guardianship or the custody of a child, the court is, however, composed of a professional judge and five lay judges. The lay judges are elected for a period of six years. They act as members of the bench and should consequently be distinguished from the jurors of other countries. There are too District Courts.

APPELLATE COURTS

Hovrätt (Court of Appeal): The Court of Second Instance, consisting of a president, judges of appeal and assessors. The work is apportioned between various divisions, each of which has five or six members. In criminal cases the bench consists of three professional judges and two lay judges (*see above*); in petty and in civil cases there are four professional judges only. There are six Courts of Appeal:

Svea Hovrätt in Stockholm; Pres. S. RUDHOLM.

Göta Hovrätt in Jönköping; Pres. E. ÅGVISS.

Hovrätten över Skåne och Blekinge in Malmö; Pres. T. LANDAHL.

Hovrätten för Västra Sverige in Göteborg; Pres. H. STENBERG.

Hovrätten för Nedre Norrland in Sundsvall; Pres. K. E. SKARVALL.

Hovrätten för Övre Norrland in Umeå; Pres. P.-E. NILSSON.

SUPREME COURT

Högsta Domstolen (Supreme Court of Sweden): in Stockholm, consisting of 26 members, is the Court of Highest Instance. The Court works in divisions, each of which is

duly constituted with five members. Certain cases are decided by full session of the Court. There are also special divisions with three members, which decide if the Court is to consider a case or not.

Supreme Court Justices: G. O. E. PETRÉN (Pres. of the Court), B. ALEXANDERSON, E. G. F. CONRADI, P. G. BERGSTEN, B. BERNHARD, B. V. HULT, K. J. G. GYLLENSVÄRD, S. C. E. T. HESSER, V. C. HOLMBERG, K. E. WALBERG, L. S. FREDLUND, O. A. HÖGLUND, L. BRUNDIN, H. N. I. ULVESSON, N. O. G. MANNERFELT, L. T. WELANSON, E. NYMAN, H. HESSLER, U. NORDENSON, S. NYMAN, A. KNUTSSON, L. PERSSON, S. VÄNGBY, B. PALM, B. BENGTSSON, G. EHRNER.

SPECIAL COURTS

Special courts exist for certain categories of cases, e.g. *fastighetsdomstolar* (real estate courts) for cases concerning real estate.

ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS

The Swedish system of guarantees of the legality of administrative actions is a mixed one, composed on the one hand of elements common to the system of control of lower agencies by higher agencies and on the other hand of a system of separate administrative courts. The most important administrative courts are:

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS AND COUNTY FISCAL COURTS

In each of the 24 administrative districts of the country there is a *Länsrätt* (County Administrative Court) and a *Länsskatterätt* (County Fiscal Court). The County Administrative Court is competent in certain cases under the Child Welfare Act and the Temperance Act that are appealed from administrative bodies, e.g. cases concerning detention. It also handles cases concerning compulsory transfer of a child from a custodian to another and cases concerning withdrawal of driving licences. The County Fiscal Court hears cases concerning taxation. The bench of both courts consists of a professional judge and three or four lay judges.

ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS OF APPEAL

All decisions by the County Administrative Courts and the County Fiscal Courts may be appealed to *Kammarrätt* (Administrative Courts of Appeal) consisting of a president, judges of appeal and assessors. Those courts also handle cases that are appealed from administrative bodies concerning the salary of public servants, social welfare, etc. The courts work in divisions, each of which has five members. The bench consists of at least three and not more than four judges. In certain cases there are, however, three professional judges and two lay judges (*see above*). There are four Administrative Courts of Appeal:

Kammarrätten i Stockholm: Pres. G. HEDBORG.

Kammarrätten i Göteborg: Pres. N. WENTZ.

Kammarrätten i Sundsvall: Pres. B. ORRHEDE.

Kammarrätten i Jönköping: Pres. C.-A.

SWEDEN

SUPREME ADMINISTRATIVE COURT

Regeringsrätten (Supreme Administrative Court of Sweden) in Stockholm, consisting of 23 members, is the Court of Highest Instance in Administrative cases. The composition of the Court is governed by rules very similar to those that apply to the Supreme Court (*see above*).

Supreme Administrative Court Justices:

President: C. V. ÅBJÖRNS-SON	P. I. LIDBECK
L. A. DELIN	S. F. NORDLUND
B. K. L. HJERN	B. O. HAMDALH
E. G. WAHLGREN	E. A. P. REUTERSWÄRD
A. H. V. KÖRLOF	K. G. V. ERIKSSON
G. F. O. CARL	B. E. G. PETRÉN
K. H. B. WIESLANDER	E. M. HELLNER
Å. B. PAULSSON	I. HILDING
L. B. SIMONSSON	K. G. M. SJÖBERG
S. V. LUNDELL	S. E. BRODÉN
BERTIL WENNERGREN	L. G. HULTQVIST
	T. P. MUELLER

Judicial System, Religion, The Press

THE OMBUDSMEN

For many years, Sweden's "Chancellor of Justice" officially protected the citizen from undue interference, negligence or errors caused by government officials. Furthermore, the ordinance of 1766 proclaimed that all documents from which government officials make their decisions were to be made public. By the beginning of the 19th century, however, the Chancellor of Justice was considered not sufficiently independent of the Government, and in 1809 the post of *Justitieombudsman* was created to supervise the manner in which judges, government officials and other civil servants observe the laws, and to prosecute those who act illegally, misuse their position or neglect their duties. The Ombudsman is allowed access to all documents and information and has the right to be present at the considerations of the courts and other authorities. Government ministers in Sweden are not subject to supervision by the Ombudsman. In 1941 the term of office was extended from one to four years. At present there are four Ombudsmen.

Ombudsmen: ULF LUNDAVIK, ANDERS WIGELIUS, LEIF EKBERG, KARL-ERIK UHLIN.

RELIGION

CHURCH OF SWEDEN

Svenska Kyrkan (*Church of Sweden*): Of the Evangelical Lutheran Faith. The State controls its property, and the King must profess the pure evangelical creed. About 95 per cent of the population are members. The Church consists of 13 dioceses, 2,565 parishes which are united into 1,140 rectors' districts (pastorates), and 179 rural deaneries. The number of active clergy is 2,650 (including missionaries in the mission fields). The administrative authority of the diocese is the chapter, the president of which is the Bishop. Since 1164 the Archbishop of Uppsala has been head of the Church. The relations between the Church of Sweden and other religious denominations are regulated by the Act of Religious Freedom, 1951; publs. *Vår Kyrka*, *Svensk Kyrkotidning*, *Svensk Pastoraltidskrift* (all weekly).

Archbishop of Uppsala: C. O. W. SUNDBY, P.O.B. 640, 751 27 Uppsala 1.

OTHER CHURCHES

Catholic Church: 75,247 members; Head of the Diocese: (vacant), Valhallavägen 132, Fack, 102 40 Stockholm 5; publs. *Katolsk Kyrkotidning*, *Signum*.

Metodistkyrkan i Sverige (*The United Methodist Church*): f. 1868; about 6,000 members; Bishop OLE E. BORGÉN; Pres. of Conference Board MARTIN BRINGMAN; Sec. Pastor D. RUNE KORSWING, Sibyllegatan 18, 114 42 Stockholm; publs. *Svenska Sändebudet*, *Rätt Kurs* (every 2 months), *Metod* (every 2 months).

Evangeliska Fosterlands-Stiftelsen (*Swedish Evangelical Mission*): Tegnérgatan 34, 113 59 Stockholm; f. 1856; about 27,000 members; Chair. K. ÅBERG; Mission Dir. TORSTEN WIBERG; publ. *EFS-Budbäraren*.

Svenska Missionsförbundet (*The Mission Covenant Church of Sweden*): Tegnérgatan 8, Box 6302, 113 81 Stockholm; f. 1878; about 84,000 members; Gen. Sec. and Pres. GÖSTA HEDBERG; Chair. of Board GUNNAR HJERNE; publ. *Svensk Veckotidning*.

Baptist Union of Sweden: Norrtullsgatan 10, 113 27 Stockholm; 433 churches, 22,430 members; Pres. E. ODDESTAD; Dir. of Missions Dr. DAVID LAGERGREN; Mission Secs. Rev. S. OHM, Rev. N. KAHLROT and Rev. ZETH ABRAHAMSSON; publ. *Veckoposten* (weekly).

Jewish Community: There are about 16,000 Jews living in Sweden. The largest Jewish Community is in Stockholm:

Jewish Community in Stockholm (*Mosaiska Församlingen*): Wahrendorffsgatan 3, 103 82 Stockholm; about 5,000 members; Rabbi MORTON H. NAROWE.

The Salvation Army: Östermalmsgatan 71, Box 5090, 102 42 Stockholm; f. 1882; 36,310 members; 237 corps; 1,200 outposts; 72 social institutions; Territorial Commander HOWARD ORSBORN; Chief Sec. KARL-AXEL LERNERMO; publs. *Stridsropet*, *Den Unge Soldaten* (quarterly), *Salvationisten* (monthly).

Svenska Frälsningsarmén (*Swedish Salvation Army*): Sibyllegatan 18, Stockholm; f. 1905; 2,000 members; Chief Col. S. TOLLIN; national movement with democratic views; split from international movement 1905; publ. *Vår Fana*.

THE PRESS

Press freedom in Sweden dates from the law of 1766. The 1949 Freedom of the Press Act, a fundamental law embodying the whole of the press legislation in the Constitution, has now been replaced by a Mass Media Act which came into effect in January 1977. The new law applies the principles of the 1949 Freedom of the Press Act to all mass media. It guarantees the Press's right to print and disseminate ideas; protects those supplying information by forbidding editors to disclose sources under

any circumstances; authorizes all public documents to be publicly available, official secrets being the only exception; and contains provision for defamation. Press offences are to be referred to common law; and all cases against the Press must be heard by jury.

In 1916 the *Pressens Opinionsnämnd* or Fair Practices Commission was founded. Lacking judicial status, it has powers to protect the reputation of the Press and to rehabilitate persons wronged by the Press who refuse to

apply to courts of law. As the *Opinionsnämnd*, unlike the ordinary courts, permits evidence as to the truth or falsehood of accusations of libel, it is frequently preferred by libelled persons. It treats economic and editorial disputes, examines accusations of inaccuracy, etc. Its judgments are widely published and highly respected.

In response to the economic situation in the newspaper world which since the war has caused many conservative and liberal papers to cease publication, the Press Subsidies Bill was passed in 1966 to grant funds to the political parties who then distribute them to assist their own papers where they are in financial difficulties.

The Press serves as a major medium for political discussion, and the Conservative and Socialist press each enjoy over 20 per cent of daily circulation and the Liberal over 40 per cent. Many papers are directly owned or run by political parties or trade unions. Many party organs depend on substantial subsidies from their parties who since the Press Subsidies Bill have more funds at their disposal.

The trade unions give financial support through the intermediary of the Trade Unions Confederation to some 24 Socialist dailies of which they own approximately four-fifths. Though these papers are party organs, in close contact with the party, each editor expresses a considerable measure of independence. The Trade Union Confederation owns *Aftonbladet*. Affiliated trade unions publish some 25 periodical organs, with 1.6 million total circulation, including the popular *Metallarbetaren* (with a circulation of 438,400 in 1975).

There are no important chains of newspapers. Among the major dailies, *Svenska Dagbladet* is owned by an independent foundation, and *Göteborgs-Posten* by its editor. One of the main publishers is the Bonnier group which stems from Albert Bonnier's publishing house for books. This group also owns, among a number of enterprises in the paper and printing field, Semic/Åhlen & Åkerlund, whose magazines enjoy 50 per cent of the total circulation of periodicals. Bonniers is also the majority shareholder in the popular *Dagens Nyheter* and its associated evening paper *Expressen*. Four other companies account for a further 40 per cent of Sweden's magazine circulation.

The dominating influence of the few major dailies is largely confined to Stockholm, the provinces having a strong Press of their own.

The major dailies in order of circulation are: *Expressen*, *Aftonbladet*, *Dagens Nyheter*, *Svenska Dagbladet* (all Stockholm), *Göteborgs-Posten* (Göteborg), *Kvällsposten* (Malmö). The most popular weekly periodicals include the family magazine *Året Runt* and the home and household magazine *ICA-Kuriren*. *Vi* caters for serious cultural and political discussion and *Bonniers Litterära Magasin* specializes in literary topics.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

ALINGSÅS

Alingsås Tidning med Elfsborgs Läns Tidning och Lerums Tidning: Alingsås; f. 1892; Liberal; Editor BENGT MICHELSEN; circ. 13,600 (1976).

ARVIKA

Arvika Nyheter: Arvika; f. 1895; morning; 3 days a week-Liberal-Conservative; Chief Editor REIDAR NORDEN; BERG; circ. 13,500 (1977).

AVESTA

Avesta Tidning-Avesta Posten: Avesta; f. 1882; morning; 3 days a week; independent; Chief Editor KURT NILSSON; circ. 9,200 (1977).

BOLLNAS

Ljusnan, Tidning för Hälsingland: Bollnas; f. 1912; morning; Liberal; Editor GÖRAN NORDIN; circ. 14,900 (1976).

BORÅS

Borås Tidning: Borås; f. 1826; morning; Conservative; Editor RUNE LARSSON; circ. 54,500 weekdays, 55,500 Sundays (1976).

Västgöta-Demokraten: Borås; f. 1926; morning; Social Democrat; Editor EBBE CARLSSON; circ. 12,200 (1977).

BORLÄNGE

Borlänge Tidning: Borlänge; f. 1885; morning; independent; Editor STEN BENGTSOON; circ. 8,800 (1976).

ENKÖPING

Enköpings-Posten: Enköping; f. 1880; morning; 5 days a week; Conservative; Editor GUNNAR SVÄRD; circ. 11,300 (1976).

ESKILSTUNA

Eskilstuna-Kuriren med Strengnäs Tidning: Eskilstuna; f. 1890; morning; Liberal; Editor HANS SCHÖIER; circ. 28,800 (1976).

Folket: Eskilstuna; f. 1905; morning; Social Democrat; circ. 25,200 (1977).

FALKENBERG

Hallands Nyheter: Falkenberg; f. 1905; morning; Centre Party; Editor GOSTA JANSON; circ. 27,700 (1976).

FALKÖPING

Falköpings Tidning: Falköping; f. 1857; morning; 3 days a week; Moderate; Editor LARS-ERIK LINNARSSON; circ. 13,700 (1977).

FALUN

Dala-Demokraten: Falun; f. 1917; morning; Social Democrat; Editor ERIK NORELIUS; circ. 29,900 (1976).

Falu-Kuriren: Falun; f. 1894; morning; Liberal; Editor LENNART BENGTSOON; circ. 34,600 (1976).

GÄVLE

Arbetsblad: Gävle; f. 1902; morning; Social Democrat; Editor EWERT SÖDERBERG; circ. 33,300 (1976).

Gefle Dagblad: Gävle; f. 1895; morning; Liberal; Editor PER HILDING; circ. 33,800 (1976).

GÖTEBORG (GOTHENBURG)

Göteborgs-Posten: Polhemsplatsen 5, Göteborg; f. 1858; morning; Liberal; Editor LARS HJÖRNE; circ. 309,900 weekdays, 295,900 Sundays (1976).

GT. Göteborgs-Tidningen: Göteborg; f. 1902; evening; Liberal; Editor PÄR-ARNE JIGENIUS; circ. 94,460 weekdays, 136,902 Sundays (1977).

HALMSTAD

Hallandsposten: Halmstad; f. 1850; morning; Liberal; Editor TORE SVENSSON; circ. 34,700 (1976).

HÄRNÖSAND

Västernorrlands Allehanda: Härnösand; f. 1874; morning; Conservative; Editor GOSTA EKBERG; circ. 19,200 (1976).

HÄSSLEHOLM

Norra Skåne: Hässleholm; f. 1899; morning; Centre Party; Editor EINAR ÖHLSON; circ. 25,500 (1976).

HELSINGBORG

Helsingborgs Dagblad: Helsingborg; f. 1867; morning; independent; Editor O. SOMMELIUS; circ. 42,300 weekdays, 52,700 Sundays (1976).

Nordvästra Skånes Tidningar: Helsingborg; f. 1847; morning; 6 local editions; Conservative; Chief Editor JAN JANSON; circ. 45,700 (1976).

HUDIKSVALL

Hudiksvalls-Tidning med Hälsinglands Tidning: Hudiksvall; f. 1909; morning; Centre Party; Editor BERTIL LUNDBERG; circ. 18,100 (1976).

JÖNKÖPING

Jönköpings-Posten med Smålands Allehanda: P.O.B. 616, 551 02 Jönköping; f. 1865; morning; Independent; Editor STIG FREDRIKSSON; circ. 36,600 (1976).

Smålands Folkblad: Jönköping; f. 1901; morning; Social Democrat; circ. 12,300 (1976).

KALMAR

Barometern: Kalmar; f. 1841; morning; Conservative-Editor OLOF WESTIN; circ. 39,500 (1976).

Östra Småland: Kalmar; f. 1928; morning; Social Democrat; Editor SVEN PERSSON; circ. 9,000 (1976).

KARLSKOGA

Karlskoga Tidning: Anders Ersgatan 3, Karlskoga; f. 1884; morning; independent; Editor RUNE GUSTAFSON; circ. 12,300 (1977).

KARLSKRONA

Blekinge Läns Tidning: Karlskrona; f. 1869; morning; Liberal; Editor HANS BLOOM; circ. 26,700 (1976).

Sydöstra Sveriges Dagblad: Karlskrona; f. 1903; morning; Social Democrat; Editor ERIK PERSSON; circ. 20,600 (1976).

KARLSTAD

Nya Wermlands-Tidningen: Karlstad; f. 1836; morning; Conservative; Editor E. GUSTAF H. ANDER; circ. 77,600 (1976).

Värmlands Folkblad: Karlstad; f. 1918; morning; Social Democrat; Editor THURE BERGMAN; circ. 25,400 (1977).

KATRINEHOLM

Katrineholms-Kuriren: Katrineholm; f. 1916; evening; Liberal; Editor ERIK HOLGER WIGERTZ; circ. 11,900 (1976).

KÖPING

Bärnslagsbladet: Köping; f. 1890; morning; 5 days a week; Liberal; Editor KARL ÖSTGREN; circ. 10,624 (1977).

KRISTIANSTAD

Kristianstadsbladet-Mellerste Skåne: Kristianstad; f. 1856; morning; Editor NILS ERIK LARSSON; circ. 37,800 (1976).

KRISTINEHAMN

Nya Kristinehamns-Posten: Kristinehamn; f. 1884; evening; 3 days a week; Conservative; Editor STEN GRUNDEL; circ. 8,800 (1977).

KUNGSBACKA

Norra Halland med Nordhalland: Kungsbacka; f. 1921; morning; twice weekly; Centre Party; Editor K.-A. ANDERSSON; circ. 11,524 (1977).

LIDKÖPING

Nya Läns-Tidningen: Lidköping; f. 1903; morning; 3 days a week; Liberal; Editor FOLKE HÖRLING; circ. 19,300 (1976).

LINDESBERG

Bergslagsposten: Fack 50, 711 00 Lindesberg; f. 1892; morning; Liberal; Editor JÖRGEN SUND; circ. 18,600 (1976).

LINKÖPING

Östgöta Correspondenten: Linköping; f. 1838; morning; Conservative; Editor RUNE ANDHÉ; circ. 67,500 (1977).

LJUNGBY

Smälänningen: Ljungby; f. 1921; morning; 5 days a week; independent; Chief Editor AXEL ASPMAN; circ. 12,670 (1977).

LULEÅ

Norrbottnens-Kuriren: Luleå; f. 1861; morning; Conservative; Editor ULF LIDHAMMAR; circ. 31,500 (1976).

Norrländska Socialdemokraten: Luleå; f. 1919; morning; Social Democrat; Editor CARL ERIK PEHRSON; circ. 41,900 (1976).

MALMÖ

Arbetet: Malmö; f. 1887; morning; Social Democrat; Chief Editor FRANS NILSSON; circ. 105,300 weekdays, 110,900 Sundays (1976).

Kvällsposten: Krusegatan 19, Malmö; f. 1948; independent liberal; evening; Chief Editor OLA GUMMESSON; circ. 114,498 weekdays, 141,077 Sundays (1977).

Skånska Dagbladet: Östergatan 11, Malmö; f. 1888; morning; Centre Party; Editor TAGE OSCARSSON; circ. 31,500 weekdays, 31,000 Sundays (1977).

Sydsvenska Dagbladet Snällposten: Krusegatan 19, Malmö; f. 1848; morning; independent liberal; Chief Editor OLOF WAHLGREN; circ. 115,900 weekdays, 147,600 Sundays (1976).

MARIESTAD

Mariestads-Tidningen: Mariestad; f. 1817; morning; 5 days a week; Conservative; Chief Editor HARRY LUNDKVIST; circ. 14,500 (1977).

MORA

Mora Tidning: Mora; f. 1894; morning; 3 days a week; independent; Editor STEN BENGTSSON; circ. 13,800 (1976).

MOTALA

Motala Tidning med Vadstena Tidning: Motala; f. 1926; mid-day; Liberal; Chief Editor SVEN SLOTTER; circ. 12,800 (1976).

NÄSSJO

Smålands Dagblad: Nässjö; f. 1929; morning; Liberal; Editor JERKER ISAKSSON; circ. 12,900 (1976).

NORRKÖPING

Folkbladet Östgöten: Idrottsgatan 12, Norrköping; f. 1905; morning; Social Democrat; Editor TORSTEN NILSSON; circ. 20,229 (1977).

Norrköpings Tidningar: Stohagsgatan 2, Norrköping; f. 1758; morning; Conservative; Editor BENGT LUNDGREN; circ. 53,600 (1977).

NORRTÄLJE

Norrtälje Tidning: Norrtälje; f. 1880; morning; 5 days a week; Centre Party; Editor LARS HULTÉN; circ. 17,100 (1976).

NYKÖPING

Södermanlands Nyheter: Nyköping; f. 1893; morning; Centre Party; Editor LENNART HARRYSSON; circ. 20,200 (1976).

ÖREBRO

Nerikes Allehanda: Norra Strandgatan 5, Örebro; f. 1843; morning; Liberal; Editor ANDERS CLASON; circ. 64,484 (1977).

Örebro-Kuriren: Örebro; f. 1902; morning; Social Democrat; Editor LENN ANDERSSON; circ. 12,100 (1976).

ÖRNSKÖLDSVIK

Örnsköldsviks Allehanda: Örnsköldsvik; f. 1894; morning; Liberal; Editor OLLE NORELL; circ. 20,800 (1977).

OSKARSHAMN

Oskarshamns-Tidningen: Oskarshamn; f. 1880; morning; Conservative; Editor OLOF WESTIN; circ. 14,700 (1976).

ÖSTERSUND

Länstidningen: Östersund; f. 1924; morning; Social Democrat; Editor HÅKAN QUISTH; circ. 14,300 (1976).

Östersunds-Posten: Östersund; f. 1877; morning; Centre Party; Editor NILS RÖHNE; circ. 32,736 (1977).

PITEÅ

Piteå-Tidningen: Piteå; f. 1915; morning; Social Democrat; Editor ERIK WESTLING; circ. 14,900 (1976).

SALA

Sala Allehanda: Sala; f. 1879; morning; independent; Chief Editor KURT NILSSON; circ. 10,200 (1977).

SKARA

Skaraborgs Läns Tidning: P.O.B. 306, 532 00 Skara; f. 1858; morning; Liberal; Editor PER ERIK BORG; circ. 19,900 (1977).

SKELLEFTEÅ

Norra Västerbotten: Skellefteå; f. 1910; morning; Liberal; Editor KARL HENRIK WIKSTRÖM; circ. 29,900 (1976).

SKÖVDE

Skaraborgs Läns Annonsblad: Skövde; f. 1884; morning; Liberal-Conservative; Editor SVEN RITSEBY; circ. 21,600 (1976).

Skaraborgs-Tidningen Skövde Nyheter: Skövde; f. 1906; morning; Liberal; Editor STURE RIKNER; circ. 8,600 (1976).

SÖDERHAMN

Söderhamns-Halsinge-Kuriren: Söderhamn; f. 1895; morning; Social Democrat; Chief Editor EINAR STRAHLE; circ. 17,900 (1977).

SÖDERTÄLJE

Länstidningen: Södertälje; f. 1861; morning; 5 days a week; Centre Party; Editor TORSTEN CARLSSON; circ. 19,200 (1976).

SOLLEFTEÅ

Nya Norrland: Sollefteå; f. 1907; morning; Social Democrat; Chief Editor ROLF ALSING; circ. 18,700 (1976).

STOCKHOLM

Aftonbladet: Vattugatan 12, Stockholm; f. 1830; evening; Social Democrat; Editors GÖSTA SANDBERG, GUNNAR FREDRIKSSON; circ. 458,500 weekdays, 502,500 Sundays (1976).

Dagen: Stockholm; f. 1945; morning; independent Christian; Editor PER ÖSTLIN; circ. 28,600 (1976).

Dagens Nyheter: 105 15 Stockholm; morning; 7 days a week; independent; Chief Editors SVEN-ERIK LARSSON, PER WÄSTBERG, HANS-INGVAR JOHNSON; circ. 443,900 weekdays, 535,900 Sundays (1976).

Expressen: Gjörwellsgatan 30, 105 16 Stockholm; evening; Liberal; Editor BO STRÖMSTEDT; circ. 570,900 weekdays, 646,200 Sundays (1977).

Norrort: Stockholm; morning; twice a week; Chief Editor NISSE LILJA; circ. 30,000 (1976).

Ny Dag: Stockholm; f. 1930; morning; twice a week; organ of the Left Party-Communists; Editor INGMAR ANDERSSON; circ. 15,751 (1977).

Svenska Dagbladet: Råambsvägen 7, 105 17 Stockholm; f. 1884; morning; Conservative; Chief Editor GUSTAF VON PLATEN; circ. 175,629 weekdays, 180,617 Sundays (1977).

SUNDSVALL

Dagbladet (Nya Samhället): Sundsvall; f. 1900; morning; Social Democrat; Editor-in-Chief PETER SWEDENMARK; Man. Editor and Publisher ANDERS JOHANSSON; circ. 10,500 (1977).

Sundsvalls Tidning: Sundsvall; f. 1841; morning; Liberal; Editor YNGVAR ALSTRÖM; circ. 36,600 weekdays, 43,000 Sundays (1976).

TRELLEBORG

Trelleborgs Allehanda: Trelleborg; f. 1876; morning; Liberal; Editor BERTIL JOHNSON; circ. 11,300 (1976).

TROLLHÄTTAN

Trollhättans Tidning med Lilla Edet-Posten: Trollhättan; f. 1906; morning; 4 days a week; independent; Editor LASSE SCHULTZ; circ. 17,400 (1976).

UDDEVALLA

Bohusläningen med Dals Dagblad: Uddevalla; f. 1878; morning; Liberal; Editor ERIC JONSSON; circ. 39,500 (1977).

ULRICEHAMN

Ulricehamns Tidning: Ulricehamn; f. 1869; morning; 3 days a week; Conservative; Editor ERIC GUNNAR HÖGBORN; circ. 8,100 (1976).

UMEÅ

Västerbottens Folkblad: Umeå; f. 1917; morning; Social Democrat; Editor SÖREN OLOFSSON; circ. 22,000 (1977).

Västerbottens-Kuriren: Rådhusplanaden 10, Umeå; f. 1900; morning; Liberal; Editor OLLE NILSSON; circ. 41,600 (1977).

UPPSALA

Uppsala Nya Tidning: Danmarksgatan 28, Uppsala; f. 1890; morning; Liberal; Editor LENNART HIRSCHFELDT; circ. 55,400 (1976).

VÄNERSBORG

Elfsborgs Läns Annonsblad: Box 127, S-462 01 Vänersborg; f. 1885; morning; 3 days a week; independent; Editor INGRID PETRÉ-STRÖM; circ. 18,400 (1976).

VÄRNAME

Värnamo Nyheter: Värnamo; f. 1930; morning; 4 days a week; independent; Editor K. E. JOHANSSON; circ. 25,000 (1976).

VÄSTERVIK

Västerviks-Tidningen: Västervik; f. 1834; morning; moderate Conservative; Editor BERTIL ANDERSSON; circ. 12,800 (1977).

VÄSTERÅS

Vestmanlands Läns Tidning: Västerås; f. 1831; morning; Liberal; Editor ANDERS H. PERS; circ. 59,200 (1977).

VÄXJÖ

Kronobergaren: Växjö; f. 1934; morning; Social Democrat; Chief Editor AGNE STAAV; circ. 11,500 (1976).

Smålandsposten: Växjö; f. 1866; morning; Conservative; Editor TORE ZETTERBERG; circ. 40,500 (1977).

VETLANDA

Vetlanda-Posten: Vetlanda; f. 1893; morning; Liberal; Editor JOHN JONSSON; circ. 10,000 (1977).

SWEDEN

VIMMERBY

Vimmerby Tidning-Kinda-Posten: Vimmerby; f. 1856; evening; Centre Party; Editor H. INGMAR KARLSSON; circ. 10,500 (1976).

VISBY

Götlands Allehanda: Visby; f. 1873; morning; Conservative; Editor ARNE GRUBBSTRÖM; circ. 11,400 (1976).

YSTAD

Ystads Allehanda: Ystad; f. 1873; morning; Liberal; Editor ORVAR NILSSON; circ. 25,200 (1976).

POPULAR PERIODICALS

(Selection)

Allas Veckotidning: Norra Bulltoftavägen 65, 212 20 Malmö; f. 1931; weekly; family magazine; Chief Editor GUNILLA PÅLBRO; circ. 196,000 (1977).

Allers: Landskronavägen 23, 251 85 Helsingborg; f. 1877; weekly family magazine; Chief Editor LARS JONSSON; circ. 235,500.

Allt i Hemmet: 105 44 Stockholm; f. 1956; monthly; interior decoration; Editor LENNART ARNSTAD; circ. 130,400 (1976).

Allt om Mat: 105 44 Stockholm; monthly; food specialities; Chief Editor SIGNE ROLF; circ. 158,600 (1976).

Året Runt: 105 44 Stockholm 3; f. 1946; weekly; family magazine; Editor SVEN BRÖMAN; circ. 396,000 (1977).

Det Bästa: Box 6064, 102 31 Stockholm; f. 1943; monthly; family magazine; Chief Editor INGMARI DICKENS; circ. 264,000 (1977).

Damernas Värld: Torsgatan 21, 105 44 Stockholm; weekly; women's; Editor BIRGITTA DAHL; circ. 146,295 (1977).

Femina: 251 85 Helsingborg; f. 1944; women's weekly; Chief Editor KAREN SÖDERBERG; circ. 144,500 (1976).

FIB-Aktuellt: 105 44 Stockholm; f. 1963; weekly; men's magazine; Editor LENNART JOHANSSON; circ. 251,000.

Hänt i Veckan: Tysta Gatan 12, 123 24 Stockholm; f. 1964; weekly; family magazine; Chief Editor OLLE LEINO; circ. 174,700 (1976).

Hem och Fritid: Västerås; f. 1966; monthly; home and household; Chief Editor INGRID EKESTRÖM; circ. 148,000 (1977).

Hemmets Journal: Fack, 200 22 Malmö 3; f. 1920; weekly; family magazine; Chief Editor GÖRAN RASK; circ. 262,500 (June 1977).

Hemmets Van: Örebro; weekly Christian magazine; Editor STIG HÄLLZON; circ. 52,700 (1977).

Hemmets Veckotidning: Norra Bulltoftavägen 65, 212 20 Malmö; f. 1929; weekly; family magazine; Editor A. ÖNNERTZ; circ. 357,700 (1976).

Hennes: Fack, 200 22 Malmö 3; f. 1945; weekly; women's; Chief Editor MONS MOSSNER; circ. 70,200 (1976).

Husmodern: Fack, 105 44 Stockholm; f. 1917; weekly; women's; Editor ANITA CHRISTENSSON; circ. 192,800 (1976).

ICA-Kuriren: 721 85 Västerås; weekly; home and household; Editor ERIK RYDHOLM; circ. 701,000 (1977).

Kalle Anka & Co.: Fack, 200 22 Malmö 3; f. 1948; weekly; comics; Editor SIGNE WIBERG; circ. 252,300 (1976).

Lektyr: Sveavägen 145, 106 63 Stockholm; f. 1923; weekly; men's magazine; Chief Editor ARNE LENNBERG; circ. 277,300 (1976).

Min Värld: 105 44 Stockholm 3; weekly; women's; Editor BRIGT HEDENSKOGH; circ. 183,700 (1976).

Röster i Radio-TV: 105 10 Stockholm; f. 1934; weekly; family magazine; Chief Editor STIG AHLBERG; circ. 152,100 (1976).

Saxons Veckotidning: Sveavägen 145, 106 63 Stockholm; f. 1905; weekly; family magazine; Chief Editor SVEN NEANDER; circ. 193,800 (1976).

Se: Torsgatan 21, 105 44 Stockholm; f. 1938; weekly; Editor JAN O. TÖRNQVIST; circ. 120,000 (1977).

Svensk Damtidning: Sveavägen 145, 106 63 Stockholm; f. 1890; weekly; women's; Chief Editor LISA WINNERLID; circ. 254,850 (1977).

Svenska Journalen: 162 88 Vällingby; f. 1924; weekly; Chief Editor IVAR LUNDGREN; circ. 85,000 (1975).

Veckojournalen: 105 44 Stockholm; f. 1910; weekly illustrated; Chief Editor BOERGE BENGTSSON; circ. 70,400 (1977).

Vecko-Revyn: 105 44 Stockholm; weekly; family; Editor ÅKE EMMER; circ. 169,200 (1976).

Vi: Fack, 104 65 Stockholm 15; cultural and political; weekly; publ. by Co-operative Union and Wholesale Society; Editor STEN LUNDGREN; circ. 315,500 (1977).

Vi Bilägare: 113 87 Stockholm; fortnightly; auto-technical magazine; Editor GÖRAN FALK; circ. 545,500 (1976).

Vi Föräldrar: 105 44 Stockholm; monthly; children-parents' magazine; circ. 93,300 (1976).

SPECIALIST PERIODICALS

(Selection)

Accent: Bolidenvägen 14, 121 63 Johanneshov; f. 1965; fortnightly; drug problems, adult education, youth and international problems; Editor HÅKAN OLSSON; circ. 57,000 (1976).

Acta Radiologica: P.O.B. 7053, 103 82 Stockholm; f. 1921; monthly; Editor Prof. ERIK LINDGREN; circ. 3,800 (1976).

Affärsvärlden: Box 1760, 111 87 Stockholm; f. 1901; business journal; Publisher ARNE NILSSON; circ. 10,000 (1976).

Bonniers Litterära Magasin: Box 3159, 103 63 Stockholm; f. 1932; literary.

Grönköpings Veckoblad: Box 2080, 103 12 Stockholm; f. 1902; monthly; satire on Swedish provincial life and civil service; Editor GUNNAR LJUSTERDAL.

LO-tidningen: Barnhusgatan 18, 105 53 Stockholm; f. 1921; trades union organ; Editor RUNE BLOMKVIST; circ. 75,000 (1977).

Metallarbetaren: Torsgatan 10, 105 52 Stockholm; f. 1888; weekly; organ of Swedish Metal Workers' Union; Editor KUNO BECKHOLMEN; circ. 438,400 (1975).

Ny Teknik: Box 5703, 114 87 Stockholm; f. 1967; weekly; technical publication by the two largest engineering societies of Sweden; Editor-in-Chief ERLAND ROST; circ. 87,336 (1977).

Ord & Bild: St. Paulsg. 22D, Stockholm; f. 1892; art, literature, general; Editors E. ADOLFSSON, I. LINDBLOM, L. LINDER; circ. 8,000 (1977).

Sågverken: Observatoriegatan 17, 113 29 Stockholm; f. 1917; technical and commercial trade journal for sawmill industry and manufacturers of wooden houses, plywood, wallboard, etc.; monthly; Man. Dir. S. LYRHOLM; Editor J. JOHANSSON; circ. 3,800 (1977).

Svensk Export: Box 5513, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1895; organ of the Swedish Export Council; 6 numbers a year; Publisher KARL WÄRNBERG; circ. 3,300 (1976).

Svensk Handelstidning Justitia: Fack, 104 60 Stockholm; f. 1890; economic journal; Publisher ROBERT ROCK; circ. 12,200 (1977).

Svensk Papperstidning: Villagatan 1, 114 32 Stockholm; f. 1898; bi-monthly organ of Swedish Pulp and Paper Association; Man. Dir. BO WERGENSE; Chief Editor GUSTAF VIKLUND; circ. 3,100 (1975).

Svensk Tidskrift: Linnégatan 28-30, 114 47 Stockholm; f. 1911; politics (Conservative) and essays of general interest; Editor ERIK ANNERS.

Svensk Trävaru- och Pappersmassetidning: Observatoriegatan 17, 113 29 Stockholm; f. 1885; timber and wood-pulp and paper trade journal; monthly; Man. Dir. and Editor SVEN LYRHOLOM; text in Swedish and English; circ. 2,400 (1975).

Sweden Now: Box 5703, 114 87 Stockholm 6; f. 1967; 6 times a year; English; 2 editions a year in German *Schweden Heute* and in Spanish *Suecia Hoy*; Editor-in-Chief HÉLÈNE TÜRK; circ. 30,500 (1976).

Teknik för Alla: Postfack, 182 71 Stocksund; monthly; technical magazine; Editor BJÖRN BERGMAN; circ. 31,500 (1977).

Teknikens Värld: Sveavägens 53, 105 44 Stockholm; f. 1922; fortnightly; technical; Editor DAG HOGSTEN; circ. 92,500 (1976).

Teknisk Tidskrift: Box 5703, 114 87 Stockholm; f. 1870; technical fortnightly; publ. by Swedish Assn. of Engineers and Architects; Editor-in-Chief JAN ASCHAN; circ. 30,538 (1976).

Tiden: Torsgatan 2, Box 96, 101 21 Stockholm; f. 1908; politics; organ of Social Democratic Labour Party; Editors STEN JOHANSSON, ANNA HEDBERG, JAN KARLSSON, ANNE-MARIE LINDGREN, LEVI SVENNINGSSON; circ. 8,000.

Träindustrin: Observatoriegatan 17, 113 29 Stockholm; f. 1917; trade journal for joinery, furniture and other wood-working industries; monthly; Man. Dir. S. LYRHOLOM; Editor R. NILSSON; circ. 3,800 (1977).

Utsikt: P.O.B. 3184, 103 63 Stockholm; politics; organ of Liberal Party; circ. 59,800 (1975).

NEWS AGENCIES

Svenska Nyhetsbyrån (*The Swedish Conservative Press Agency*): Schönfeldts Gränd 2, Box 1245, 111 82 Stockholm; Pres. BENGT LUNDGREN; Editor-in-Chief and Man. Dir. NILS MAGNUSON.

Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå (*The Newspapers' Telegraph Agency*): Sveavägen 17, 105 12 Stockholm; f. 1921; Chair. YNGVAR ALSTRÖM; Gen. Man. SVEN GERENTZ; co-operative news agency, working in conjunction with Reuters, AFP, the "Groupe 39" agencies, dpa and other Telegraph Agencies.

Svensk-Internationella Pressbyrån (SIP) (*Swedish-International Press Bureau*): Skeppargatan 37, 114 52 Stockholm; f. 1927; Man. CURT ÅGREN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): P.O.B. 224, Sveavägen 17, 101 22 Stockholm 1; Man. ROGER PIERARD.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (*Italy*): Ynglingagatan 23, 113 47 Stockholm; Man. GIACOMO OREGLIA.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (*German Democratic Republic*): Nathorstvägen 22, 121 47 Johanneshov; Man. BRONCO STORM.

Anatolian News Agency (*Turkey*): Studentbacken 23, Jerum-218, 115 40 Stockholm; Man. DOGAN TÜNEY.

Associated Press (AP) (*U.S.A.*): Vattugatan 12, P.O.B. 1625, 111 86 Stockholm; Man. ROLF ULVESTAM.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (*Federal Republic of Germany*): P.O.B. 224, Sveavägen 17, X, 105 12 Stockholm; Man. DIETER BASIL.

Hsinhua (*People's Republic of China*): Krokvägen 5, 181 33 Lidingö; Man. LIU HSU-MIN.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency (U.S.A.): Nybrogatan 89, 181 41 Stockholm; Man. BERTIL SCHÖNKOPF.

Kyodo News Service (*Japan*): Linnéastigen 12, 150 24 Rönninge; Man. HISASHI TANAKA.

News Agency Pyresa (*Spain*): Lofotengatan 20, 163 33 Spånga; Man. MODESTO DE LA IGLESIA.

Novosti Press Agency (APN) (*U.S.S.R.*): Birger Jarlsgatan 110, 114 20 Stockholm; Chief Officer NIKOLAI V. NEJLAND.

Polska Agencja Prasowa (PAP) (*Poland*): Robert Almströmsgatan 5, 113 36 Stockholm; Man. TOMASZ WALAT.

Reuters: P.O.B. 224, 101 22 Stockholm; Man. and Chief Correspondent, Scandinavia, VINCENT BUIST.

Tass (*U.S.S.R.*): Karlavägen 12, 114 31 Stockholm; Man. MICHAEL KOSOV.

United Press International (UPI) (*U.S.A.*): Mäster Samuelsgatan 44, 111 57 Stockholm; Man. EMIL SVEILIS.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Centerpressen (*Centre Party's Press Organization*): Box 22 107, 104 22 Stockholm; f. 1929; Pres. A. PETTERSSON.

Publicistklubben (*Press Club*): Strömgatan 24, Box 1658, 111 86 Stockholm; f. 1874; representative body of cultural activities in the Swedish Press; 3,055 mems.; Sec. MAGNUS BRIGGERT.

Svenska Journalistförbundet (*Swedish Union of Journalists*): Pressens Hus, Vegagatan 4, 113 29 Stockholm; f. 1901; 9,970 mems.; Sec.-Gen. C. H. HERNLUND; Secs. ERIC CASTEGREN, CLARA EKLUND, GÖSTA EKLUND, MAGNUS LINDSTRÖM, HÅKAN OLANDER, LARS E. RABENIUS, BO M. RUTHSTRÖM; publ. *Journalisten* (monthly).

Svenska Tidningsutgivareföreningen (*Swedish Newspaper Publishers' Association*): Norrtullsgatan 5, Stockholm; f. 1898; 241 mems.; Man. Dir. JOHAN ENGSTRÖM; publs. *Pressens Tidning* (monthly), *Tidnings Teknik*, etc.

Sveriges Vänsterpressförening (*The Liberal Party Press Assn.*): Luntmakargatan 66, 111 35 Stockholm; f. 1905; approx. 145 mems.; Pres. HANS SCHÖIER; Sec. BO SWEDBERG.

Tidningarnas Arbetsgivareförening (*Newspaper Employers' Association*): Norrtullsgatan 5, 113 29 Stockholm; f. 1919; Pres. ROLF ÖSTERBERG, Stockholm; Vice-Pres. ERIK ANUND HALLIN, Örnsköldsvik; Man. Dir. PER-AXEL PETERSSON; 157 mems.

VECTU (*The Swedish Magazine Publishers' Association*): Malmkillnadsgatan 48A, 111 57 Stockholm; f. 1943; Man. Dir. LARS ELLERMAN.

PUBLISHERS

- Askild & Kärnekull Förlag A.B.:** P.O.B. 10148, 100 55 Stockholm 10; fiction and non-fiction; Man. Dir. TIMO KÄRNEKULL.
- Bokförlaget Aldus AB:** Sveavägen 56, 103 63 Stockholm 3, P.O.B. 3159; f. 1960; paperbacks; Man. Dir. Dr. DANIEL HJORTH.
- Allhems Förlag A.B.:** N. Bulltoftavägen 65, 212 20 Malmö; f. 1932; Man. Dir. EINAR HANSEN.
- Almqvist & Wiksell Förlag A.B.:** P.O.B. 2120, 103 13 Stockholm 2; f. 1878; Man. Dir. LARS ALMGREN; Publisher KARL-ÅKE KÄRNELL; fiction, non-fiction, children's and university literature.
- Berghs Förlag A.B.:** S. Förstadsgatan 23A, P.O.B. 17049, 200 10 Malmö; f. 1954; general fiction and non-fiction; Chair. and Man. Dir. SVEN-ERIK BERGH.
- Albert Bonniers Förlag A.B.:** Sveavägen 56, 103 63 Stockholm; f. 1837; Chair. GERARD BONNIER; Man. Dir. OLLE MÅBERG; fiction, science, art, children's books, general literature; book-clubs; magazine *Bonniers Litterära Magasin*.
- Carlsen/If A.B.:** Bredgränd 2, 111 30 Stockholm; Man. Dir. ARNE MOSSBERG; juvenile.
- Bo Cavefors Bokförlag A.B.:** P.O.B. 1047, 221 04 Lund; f. 1959; Propr. BO CAVEFORS; science, philosophy, sociology, politics, fiction, poetry, literary history, translations, etc.
- Elkan & Schildknecht, Emil Carelius:** Västmannagatan 95, 113 43 Stockholm; f. 1859; Propr. BENGT CARELIUS; music.
- Esselte-Herzogs A.B.:** Ryssviksvägen 2, Fack, 131 01 Nacka; f. 1862; Gen. Man. GÖRAN STERIN; bibles and hymnals, religious.
- Esselte Studium A.B.:** Scheelegatan 24, 112 85 Stockholm; f. 1972; textbooks, teaching aids and school equipment; Man. Dir. GÖRAN DIGMAR; Dir. Int. Division BO PETERSON.
- Evangeliska Fosterlands-Stiftelsens Förlag/EFS-förlaget:** Tegnérsgatan 34, 113 59 Stockholm; f. 1856; religious.
- Focus International Book Production A.B.:** P.O.B. 2120, 103 13 Stockholm 2; f. 1958; Man. Dir. LARS ALMGREN; Publisher KARL-ÅKE KÄRNELL; encyclopaedias.
- Bokförlaget Forum A.B.:** Tegnérsgatan 40, 113 59 Stockholm; f. 1943; Man. Dir. BERTIL KÄLL.
- A.B. C. E. Fritzes Kungl. Hovbokhandel (Booksellers to the Court):** P.O.B. 16356, 103 27 Stockholm 16; f. 1837; Man. Dir. EIDE SEGERBÄCK; Scandinavian and foreign books, maps.
- Carl Gehrman's Musikförlag:** Apelbergsgatan 58, P.O.B. 505, 101 26 Stockholm 1; f. 1893; Pres LARS LIDÉN; Man. Dir. KETIL SKARBY; music.
- Generalstabens Litografiska Anstalts Förlag:** P.O.B. 22069, 104 22 Stockholm; f. 1833; Man. Dir. BERTIL AHLSTRÖM; maps.
- Gummessons Bokförlag:** Tegnérsgatan 8, Box 6302, 113 81 Stockholm; f. 1949; religious; Dir. DAVID ENGLUND.
- Abr. Hirschs Förlag:** Apelbergsgatan 58, P.O.B. 505, 101 26 Stockholm 1; f. 1838; music; Propr. Carl Gehrman's Musikförlag.
- ICA-förlaget A.B.:** Storaagatan 41, 721 85 Västerås; handbooks, reference books, cookery, antiques, magazines; Man. Dir. ERIK RYDHOLM; Book Publ. Dept. Man. BIRGITTA O'NILS.
- Liber Gradiska AB:** 162 89 Vällingby; general and educational publishing, maps and printing; publisher for the government; Man. Dir. KARL-AXEL SWEDERUS.
- J. A. Lindblads Bokförlags AB:** Warfvingesväg 30, 112 51 Stockholm K; f. 1893; Man. Dir. Bo WAHLSTRÖM; fiction, juvenile, religious books.
- LTs förlag ab:** Vasagatan 12, 105 33 Stockholm; f. 1934; general fiction, biography, fiction, science, quality paperbacks; Propr. Lantbrukarnas Riksförbund and Studieförbundet Vuxenskolan; Man. UNO LARSSON.
- Abr. Lundquists Musikförlag AB:** Kat. Bangatan 17, 116 25 Stockholm; f. 1838; Man. Dir. H. ROUNDQUIST; music.
- Bokförlaget Natur och Kultur:** P.O.B. 6408, 113 82 Stockholm 6; f. 1922; Man. Dir. CARIN ÖSTERBERG; educational and general.
- A.B. Nordiska Bokhandeln:** P.O.B. 62, 101 20 Stockholm 1; f. 1851; Man. Dir. HANS MOLANDER; fiction, medical, technical.
- P.A. Norstedt & Söners Förlag A.B.:** Tryckerigatan 2, 103 12 Stockholm 2; f. 1823; Man. Dir. LARS ALMGREN; Publisher LASSE BERGSTRÖM; legal and scientific, directories, annuals, belles-lettres, fiction; book club.
- Bokförlaget Prisma AB:** Apelbergsgatan 56, P.O.B. 3192, S-103 63 Stockholm; Man. Dir. GÖSTA ÅBERG; fiction, politics, economics, social and natural sciences, reference books, paperbacks, juvenile.
- A.B. Rabén & Sjögren Bokförlag:** Tegnérsgatan 28, Box 45022, 104 30 Stockholm 45; f. 1942; Man. Dir. PER A. SJÖGREN.
- Sanctus, Metodistkyrkans Förlag:** Sibyllegatan 18, Box 5020, 102 41 Stockholm; f. 1873; Man. KARIN HELLBERG; religious.
- Semic/Ählen & Åkerlund:** Landsvägen 57, P.O.B. 74, 172 22 Sundbyberg; Pres. LUKAS BONNIER; Man. Dir. KURT BJÖRKMAN; handbooks, calendars, serial publications, magazines, juvenile.
- SKEAB Förlag Verbum-Håkan Ohlssons:** Birger Jarlgatan 27, Box 7207, 103 81 Stockholm 7; Man. Dir. LARS KAMLIN; Publ. Man. JOHN FREDRIK IVARSSON; religion, fiction, juvenile books, education, music.
- Svenska Missionsförbundets Förlag:** Tegnérsgatan 8, Box 6302, 113 81 Stockholm; f. 1895; Dir. DAVID ENGLUND; religious.
- Tidens Förlag A.B.:** Torsgatan 2, Box 130, 101 21 Stockholm; f. 1912; Man. ANDERS FERM; fiction, sociology, politics, economics, popular science, children's, psychology, poetry.
- A.B. Wahlström & Widstrand:** Tystagatan 10, 115 24 Stockholm; f. 1884; Man. Dir. PER I. GEDIN; fiction, non-fiction, biography, history, science, paperbacks.
- B. Wahlströms Bokförlag A.B.:** Warfvinges väg 30, 112 51 Stockholm K; f. 1911; Propr. Bo WAHLSTRÖM; general fiction, crime novels, cheap edition series, juvenile.
- Ernst Westerbergs Förlags A.B.:** Norrtullsgatan 10, 102 30 Stockholm; f. 1897; SVEN W. SVENSON.
- Zindermans Förlag:** P.O.B. 310, 401 25 Göteborg 1; f. 1960; Propr. SUNE STIGSJÖ.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Svenska Bokförläggareföreningen (Association of Swedish Publishers): Klara Norra Kyrkogata 34, 111 22 Stockholm; f. 1843; 85 mems.; Man. Dir. JONAS MODIG; Editor CARL-OLOF JOSEPHSON; publ. *Svensk Bokhandel* (weekly).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Sveriges Radio A.B. (*The Swedish Broadcasting Corporation*): Oxenstiernsgatan 20, 105 10 Stockholm; f. 1925; non-commercial radio and television, broadcasting under licence from the State; 4,400 employees; Pres. of the Board ERIK HUSS; Dir.-Gen. O. NORDENSKIÖLD.

Televerket (*The Swedish Telecommunications Administration*): Marbackgatan 11, 123 86 Farsta; responsible for the distribution of programmes produced by Sveriges Radio and for collection of fees; Dir.-Gen. T. HAGSTRÖM.

Number of television and radio licences (combined) (1977) 3,033,835; radio only 209,494.

RADIO

HOME SERVICES

Sveriges Radio broadcasts approximately 22,000 hours yearly on Home Services.

1st Programme: broadcast on Long and Medium Wave and VHF.

2nd Programme: broadcast on VHF.

3rd Programme and Local Service: broadcast on VHF.

There are 8 Medium- and Long-Wave and 307 VHF transmitters, of which 144 are low power transmitters (1977).

OVERSEAS SERVICES.

Short-Wave transmitters at Hörby and Karlsborg of 500 kW., broadcasting in seven languages; 8,600 hours yearly. Programmes are beamed to the Americas, Australasia, Africa, the Middle East, South Asia, Europe and the Far East.

PRIVATE RADIO

I.B.R.A. Radio A.B.: 105 36 Stockholm 1; non-commercial Christian company broadcasting to all continents; Pres. SVERRE LARSSON.

TELEVISION

Sveriges Radio operates two television channels, using the PAL colour system.

Number of transmitters: 211 for first channel, 146 for second channel.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res. = reserves; dep. = deposits; m. = million; kr. = kronor)

BANKING

Kungl. Bank Inspektionen (*The Bank Inspection Board*): Box 40045, 103 42 Stockholm 40; f. 1907 (1868); for the supervision of commercial and savings banks, mortgage institutions, stock dealers, stock exchanges and agricultural loan societies; Dirs. S. WALBERG, S. Å. ÅKERBLUM, S. DANIELSSON, H. H. ABELIN, K. W. STRÖM; publ. yearly banking and stock exchange statistics.

NATIONAL BANK

Sveriges Riksbank (*Bank of Sweden*): Stockholm; bank of issue; f. 1668. According to a Bill of June 30th, 1934, the bank is controlled by a Board of seven directors, of whom the chairman is appointed by the government, the other six being elected by the Riksdag. The directors elect a Governor from among themselves, and a Deputy Governor who may be one of their number or an outside candidate. Cap. 50m. kr.; res. fund 20m. kr.;

notes in circulation, August 1977, 21,126m. kr.; Chair. TORSTEN BENGSSON; Gov. CARL-HENRIK NORDLANDER.

OTHER BANKS

Bohusbanken: Box 87, Östra Hamngatan 32, 401 21 Göteborg; f. 1919; cap. 10m. kr.; dep. 172m. kr. (1974); Pres. STEN KJELLMAN; Man. Dir. ÅKE GUSTAVSSON.

Föreningsbankernas Bank: Fack, 102 40 Stockholm 5; commercial bank owned by Sveriges Föreningsbankernas Förbund (*see below*, Banking Associations).

Götabanken: Östra Hamngatan 16, 405 09 Göteborg; f. 1848; cap. and res. 295m. kr.; dep. 7,572m. kr. (1976); Chair. GÖSTA OLSON; Man. Dir. LARS NYRÉN; publ. *Economic Survey*.

Jämtlands Folkbank: Prästgatan 39, Box 65, 83 101 Östersund; f. 1874; cap. 9m. kr.; dep. 304m. kr. (1974); Pres. KARL PETTERSEN; Man. GÖTE ÅSTRÖM.

Östgötabanken: Box 328, 581 03 Linköping; f. 1837; cap. 36m. kr.; dep. 2,020m. kr. (Dec. 1975); Chair. GUSTAF LAGERFELT; Man. Dir. STURE ULVSKOG.

Post-och Kreditbanken-PKbanken: Hamngatan 12, Box 7042, S-103 81 Stockholm; f. 1974 by merger of Postbanken and Sveriges Kreditbank; 140 branches, access to 5,000 post offices and postal service units; cap. p.u. and res. 1,620m. kr.; dep. 37,845m. kr.; total resources 47,869m. kr. (June 1977); Chief Gen. Man. BERTIL DANIELSSON; Gen. Man. (International) SVENERIK HÅKANSSON.

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken: Kungsträdgårdsgatan 8, Stockholm; P.O.B. 16067, 103 22; f. 1972 by merger of Skandinaviska Banken and Stockholm's Enskilda Bank; consolidated shareholders' funds 1,523m. kr.; dep. 37,687m. kr. (Dec. 1976); Chair. L. E. THUNHOLM.

Skånska Banken: Södergatan 10, Fack, 201 10 Malmö; f. 1896; cap. 51m. kr.; res. 32m. kr.; dep. 2,877.2m. kr. (Dec. 1975); Pres. CARL S. ROOS; Gen. Man. AXEL ROOS.

Skaraborgsbanken: Rådhusgatan 5, 541 01 Skövde; f. 1864; cap. p.u. 35m. kr.; dep. 1,643m. kr.; total assets and liabilities 2,166m. kr.; Pres. IVAR VIRGIN; Chief Gen. Man. GÖSTA KARLSSON; 40 brs.

Sparbankernas Bank: Brunkebergstorg 8, 105 34 Stockholm; f. 1942; cap. 90m. kr.; dep. 6,022m. kr. (1976); Pres. HENRY ALLARD; Man. Dir. BIRGER LÖNNQUIST.

Sundsvallsbanken: Kyrkogatan 15, Fack, 851 01 Sundsvall; f. 1864; cap. p.u. 82.1m. kr.; dep. 2,842m. kr. (Dec. 1975); Man. Dir. ERIK EHN.

Svenska Handelsbanken: Blasieholmstorg 11, 103 28 Stockholm; f. 1871; cap. and res. 953m. kr.; dep. 27,048m. kr.; total assets 35,003m. kr. (1975); Chair. TORE BROWALDH; Chief Gen. Man. JAN WALLANDER; publ. in Swedish and English, *Annual Report*; 475 brs.

Uplandsbanken: P.O.B. 276, 751 05 Uppsala; f. 1865; cap. sub. and p.u. 50m. kr.; dep. 2,363m. kr. (1977); Chair. GÖRAN HAEGGSTRÖM; Man. Dir. G. LUNDH.

Wermlandsbanken: Tingvallagatan 13, 651 01 Karlstad 1; f. 1832; cap. p.u. 41.5m. kr.; dep. 2,451m. kr. (Dec. 1976); Pres. ERIK WÄSTLUND; Man. Dir. SVEN LÖNNQVIST.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

Svenska Bankföreningen (*Swedish Bankers Assn.*): Regeringsgatan 42; Box 16143, 103 23 Stockholm; f. 1880; 11 mems.; Pres. LARS-ERIK THUNHOLM; Man. Dir. CLAES-GÖRAN KÄLLNER; publ. *Ekonomisk Revy* (10 issues a year), *Ekonomiska Meddelanden* (weekly).

Banco (Provinsbankernas centralorganisation) (Provincial Banks Central Organization): Linnégatan 22, 114 47 Stockholm; Man. Dir. TORD OLOFSSON.

Svenska Sparbanksföreningen (Swedish Savings Banks Assn.): Fack, 103 20 Stockholm; 202 mems.; Pres. PER ECKERBERG; Man. Dir. SVEN G. SVENSON; publ. *Sparbankerna*.

Sveriges Föreningsbankernas Förbund (Federation of Swedish Co-operative Banks): Fack, 102 40 Stockholm 5; national organization for 12 regional, 437 local co-operative banks; 281,000 mems.; Pres. THORSTEN LARSSON; Man. Dir. SVEN LINDQUIST; publ. *Föreningsbankerna*.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Stockholm Stock Exchange: Källargränd 2, 111 29 Stockholm; f. 1862 under Government Constitution; the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and two other members are appointed by the Government, the remainder of the Board of Directors by delegates of the Bank of Sweden and the National Debt Office, the Association of Swedish Chambers of Commerce and the Federation of Swedish industries; mems. 18; Chair. N. E. ÅQVIST; Pres. S. B. GRÖNQVIST.

INSURANCE

STATE ORGANIZATIONS

Försäkringsinspektionen (The Swedish Private Insurance Supervisory Service): Nybrogatan 57A, Box 5053, 102 42 Stockholm 5; f. 1904; Chief S. M. OREDSSON; publs. *Private Insurance Companies* (annual), *Friendly Societies* (annual).

Försäkringsrådet (National Industrial Injuries Insurance Court): Box 5087, 102 42 Stockholm 5; f. 1917; Chair. TORSTEN LINDE.

Riksförsäkringsverket (The National Social Insurance Board): Adolf Fredriks Kyrkogata 8, Fack, 103 60 Stockholm 3; f. 1961; administration of social insurance system; Dir.-Gen. L.-Å. ÅSTRÖM; Dir.-in-Chief M. SJÖNELL.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Försäkringsaktiebolaget Skandia: Sveavägen 44, 103 60 Stockholm; f. 1855; Man. Dir. ARNE LUNDEBORG; all branches of non-life insurance; parent body of Skandia Group.

Återförsäkringsaktiebolaget Skandia: Man. Dir. ARNE HALLSTRÖM; all branches of reinsurance.

Livsförsäkringsaktiebolaget Skandia: Man. Dir. ARNE LUNDEBORG; life insurance.

Stockholms Stads Brandförsäkringskontor: Mynttorget 4, 111 28 Stockholm; f. 1746; mutual; Man. Dir. Y. SÖDERLUND; Stockholm real estate insurance.

Svenska Personal-Pensionskassan (SPP): Regeringsgatan 107, Box 7052, 103 82 Stockholm; f. 1917; Man. Dir. K.-A. LINDEROTH; mutual, staff pension insurance.

Trygg-Hansa Group: 106 26 Stockholm; Chair. O. KARLEBY.

Återförsäkringsaktiebolaget Hansa: Man. Dir. S. FINNÉ; reinsurance.

Hansa ömsesidig sakförsäkring: mutual; Man. Dir. L. DAHLGREN; accident, automobile, aviation, burglary, fire.

Sjöförsäkringsaktiebolaget Hansa: Man. Dir. A. THORSTENSSON; marine.

Trygg ömsesidig Livförsäkring: mutual; Man. Dir. L. DAHLGREN; life and sickness insurance.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Svenska Försäkringsföreningen (Swedish Insurance Assn.): Birger Jarlsgatan 5, 111 45 Stockholm; f. 1875 to promote sound development of the Swedish insurance movement; Pres. KJELL GUNNARSON; Sec. BO LINDH.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

International Chamber of Commerce: Västra Trädgårdsgatan 9, P.O.B. 106050, S-111 53 Stockholm 16.

Gotlands Handelskammare: P.O.B. 33, 621 01 Visby; f. 1908; Pres. GILLIS WALDENSTRÖM.

Handelskammaren för Örebro och Västmanlands län: Köpmangatan 5, 702 10 Örebro; f. 1897; Pres. CLAES-ULRIK WINBERG; Sec. H.-G. GREFFBERG.

Handelskammaren i Gävle: Drottninggatan 25, Gävle; f. 1907; 450 mems.; Pres. FREDRIK NISSER; Man. Dir. BENGT W. ELFSTRÖM.

Handelskammaren i Göteborg/Västsvenska Handelskammaren: Parkgatan 25, 411 38 Göteborg; f. 1661; about 1,375 mems.; Man. Dir. BO SILLÉN; publ. *Trade Directory of Western Sweden*.

Handelskammaren i Jönköpings län: V. Storgatan 8, 552 55 Jönköping; f. 1975; 220 mems.; Pres. BO EHRNER; Sec. GÖRAN KINNANDER.

Handelskammaren i Karlstad: V. Torggatan 12, Karlstad; f. 1912; about 200 mems.; Pres. SVEN LÖNNQVIST; Sec. INGVAR MÖLLER; publ. *Meddelanden från Handelskammaren i Karlstad* (quarterly).

Norrbottnens handelskammare: Storgat 35, 95132 Luleå; f. 1904; Pres. BO JOHANSSON; Sec. ÅKE TAHLIN.

Östergötlands och Södermanlands handelskammare: Saltängsgatan 9, 602 22 Norrköping; f. 1911; Pres. OLLE WAHLBECK; Sec. GUNNAR LUNDEN.

Skånes Handelskammare: Slottsgatan 20, S-211 33 Malmö; f. 1905; 1,600 mems.; Pres. HOLGER CRAFOORD; Sec. LARS C. G. SAMZELIUS.

Stockholms Handelskammare: V. Trädgårdsgatan 9, Box 16050, 103 22 Stockholm; f. 1902; Pres. LARS-ERIK THUNHOLM; Dir. SVEN ÖSTLING.

Västernorrlands och Jämtlands läns Handelskammare: Trädgårdsgatan 23, Sundsvall; f. 1913; 300 mems.; Pres. BO RYDIN; Sec. PER-RICHARD MOLÉN; publ. *Meddelanden*.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Sveriges Industriförbund (Federation of Swedish Industries): Storgatan 19, Box 5501, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1910; the central organization of industrial and manufacturing firms; Man. Dir. LARS NASBETH; Vice-Dirs. Prof. DAG HELMERS, LENNART KÖRNER; publs. *The Swedish Industrial Directory* and *SI-Nytt* (fortnightly).

The federation consists of 25 trade associations. Its 3,000 member companies employ about 700,000 people.

Försäljnings AB Gat- och Kantsten (Export Association of the Granite Setts and Kerb Industry): Kungsportsplatsen 2, 411 10 Göteborg; f. 1933; Pres. BO ESTBERGER; Sales Man. HARRY ERHEDEN.

Järnverksföreningen (Swedish Ironworks Commercial Assn.): S. Blasieholmshamnen 4A, 111 48 Stockholm C; f. 1889; 53 mems.; Pres. FOLKE BENGTTSSON; Sec. RAGNAR HAGMAN.

Jernkontoret (*Swedish Ironmasters' Association*): Kungsträdgårdsgatan 10, Box 1721, 111 87 Stockholm; f. 1747; Pres. WILHELM EKMAN; Man. Dir. ERIK HÖÖK; publ. *Jernkontorets Annaler* (6 per year) and *Scandinavian Journal of Metallurgy* (6 per year).

Svensk Industriförening (*Association of Swedish Small Industries*): Torsgatan 2, Box 1133, 111 81 Stockholm.

Svenska Bomullsfabrikantföreningen (*Association of Swedish Cotton Textile Manufacturers*): Biblioteksgatan 6-8, Box 7007, 103 81 Stockholm 7; f. 1880; 13 mems.; Pres. ARNE ERIKSON; Dir. GUNNAR GIBSON.

Svenska Cellulosa- och Pappersbruksföreningen (*Swedish Pulp and Paper Association*): Villagatan 1, 114 32 Stockholm; Pres. R. SUNDÉN; Vice-Pres. E. SUNDBLAD, B. ROTHOFF; Man. Dir. L. SJUNNESSON; publ. *Svensk Papperstidning*.

Svenska Företagares Riksförbund (*The Association of Swedish Entrepreneurs*): Odengatan 87, 113 22 Stockholm; f. 1951; 22,000 mems.; Man. Dir. STEN ÅKESTAM; Sec.-Gen. LENNART JENSEN-URSTAD; publ. *Företagaren*.

Svenska Kraftverksföreningen (*Swedish Power Asscn.*): Birger Jarlsgatan 41A, P.O.B. 1704, 111 87 Stockholm; f. 1909; 475 mems.; Pres. GÖRAN EKBERG; Dir. HANS BOSTRÖM; publ. *Sv. Kraftverksföreningens Publikationer*.

Svenska Kvarnföreningen (*The Swedish Flourmilling Asscn.*): Box 2135, 103 14 Stockholm 2; f. 1935; 18 mems.; Chair. KNUST VON HORN, St. Mellösa; Man. Dir. M. TÖRNQVIST.

Svenska Sägverks- och Trävaruexportföreningen (*Swedish Wood Exporters' Asscn.*): Villagatan 1, 114 32 Stockholm; f. 1875; 480 mems.; Pres. L. GABRIELSSON; Man. Dir. L. STRÄNGH.

Svenska Stenkolsimportörers Förening (*Swedish Coal-Importers' Asscn.*): Strandvägen 5B, Stockholm; f. 1902; 54 mems.; Chair. A. SMITH; Sec. U. HANELL.

Sveriges Elektroindustriförening (*Swedish Electrical Manufacturers' Association*): Storgatan 19, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1918; 70 mems.; Chair. BJÖRN LUNDAVALL; Pres. LENNART ELFSTRÖM.

Sveriges Exportråd (*Swedish Export Council*): Storgatan 19, P.O.B. 5513, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1972; 2,300 mems.; Pres. K.-A. BELFRAGE; Man. Dir. KARL WÄRNBERG; publ. *Swedish Export Directory* (annual), *Svensk Export* (6 issues a year).

Sveriges Grossistförbund (*Federation of Swedish Wholesalers and Importers*): Grevgatan 34, Box 5512, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1922; 1,200 member firms; Pres. INGMAR NORLINDH; Man. A. SUNDQVIST; Man. Foreign Trade Dept. H. NYSTRÖM; publ. *Svensk Handel* (Swedish Trade).

Sveriges Handelsagenters Förbund (*Federation of Commercial Agents of Sweden*): Hantverkargatan 46, 112 21 Stockholm; f. 1914; 500 mems.; Chair. LAGE ARENÄS; Man. Dir. CLAES WENDT; publ. *Världsmarknad* (World Market; 4 a year).

Sveriges Hantverks- och Industriorganisation—SHIO (*Swedish Federation of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Industries*): Nytorpgatan 17, 116 22 Stockholm; f. 1905; publ. *Hantverk och Industri*.

Sveriges Kemiska Industrikontor (*Association of Swedish Chemical Industries*): Storgatan 19, Box 5501, 114 85 Stockholm Ö; f. 1917; 200 mems.; Pres. INGMAR EIDEM; Man. Dir. ERIK BRANDT.

Sveriges Köpmannaförbund (*The Swedish Retail Federation*): Kungsgatan 19, 105 61 Stockholm; f. 1918; 18,000 mems.; Chair. STURE THURESSON; Man. Dir. PER SCHIERBECK; publ. *Köpmannen* (weekly).

Sveriges Mekanförbund (*Swedish Association of Metal-working Industries*): Storgatan 19, Box 5506, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1911; 1,050 mems.; Pres. BENGT LAGERCRANTZ; Man. Dir. NILS LUNDQVIST.

Textilrådet (*Textile Manufacturers' Association*): Biblioteksgatan 6-8, Box 7007, 103 81 Stockholm 7; f. 1939; Man. Dir. V. STRANDBERG.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION

Svenska Arbetsgivareföreningen (SAF) (*The Swedish Employers' Confederation*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Box 16120, 103 23 Stockholm; f. 1902; members are privately owned industrial and service enterprises; its main aim is to safeguard the interests of the employers in questions concerning their relations with employees; SAF consists of 39 employers' associations and the enterprises affiliated to the SAF as part-owners are at the same time members of these associations; in August 1977 there were 35,000 members employing 1,400,000 employees, of whom about 900,000 were manual workers; Pres. CURT NICOLIN; Man. Dir. CURT-STEFFAN GIESECKE; publ. *Arbetsgivaren* (weekly).

BRANCH ASSOCIATIONS

Bageri- och Konditoriarbetsgivareförbundet (*Bakery and Confectionery Employers' Asscn.*): Hovslagargatan 5; 111 48 Stockholm; f. 1954; 850 mems.; Chair. HARALD JAHN; Man. Dir. ULF GÖRAN LILJEBLADH.

Biltrafikens Arbetsgivareförbund (*Road Transport Employers' Asscn.*): Nybrokajen 5, 111 48 Stockholm; Chair. U. OTTOSSON; Man. Dir. PER G. HOLMQVIST.

Byggnadsamnesförbundet (*Employers' Asscn. of Building Material Manufacturers*): Södra Tullgatan 1, Malmö C; Chair. ARNE WEHTJE; Man. Dir. B. ODÉEN.

Elektriska Arbetsgivareföreningen (*Electrical Employers' Asscn.*): Box 1723, 111 87 Stockholm; Chair. JOHAN BOTTHEIM; Man. Dir. PERCY BRATT.

Glasmästeriförbundet (*Asscn. of Glazing Employers*): Nybrokajen 5, Box 16286, 103 25 Stockholm; Pres. BERTIL PETTERSON; Man. Dir. LARS LARSSON.

Grafiska Arbetsgivare- och Industriorganisationerna (*Graphic Arts Employers' and Branch Organizations*): Blasieholmsgatan 4A, Box 16383, 103 27 Stockholm 16; Man. Dir. TORKEL UNGE; publ. *Grafiskt Forum*.

Gruvornas Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Asscn. of Mine Owners*): Blasieholmen 4A, 111 48 Stockholm; f. 1973; 15 mems. with 6,177 employees; Pres. L. WELLENIUS; Man. Dir. ERIK ELMSTEDT.

Handelns Arbetsgivareorganisation (*Commercial Employers' Association*): Box 1720, 111 87 Stockholm; 10,500 mems. with 230,000 employees; Chair. RUNE HÖGLUND; Man. Dir. LENNART RUGFELT.

Järnbruksförbundet (*The Iron and Steel Works' Asscn.*): S. Blasieholmshamnen 4A, 111 48 Stockholm; f. 1906; 59 mems. with 69,600 employees; Pres. STURE SVENSSON; Man. Dir. LARS HERLIN.

Kraftverkens Personalförbund (*Power Personnel Union*): Västmannagatan 1, 4 tr., Stockholm C; Chair. KARL-HUGO CARLSSON; Sec. GÖSTA CANERSTAM; publ. *Statsanställd*.

Läderindustriernas Arbetsgivareförbund (*Employers' Association of the Swedish Shoe, Leather and Leather Goods Industries*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Box 1753, 111 87 Stockholm C; f. 1908; 110 mems.; Chair. JAN EKLÖM; Man. Dir. ÅKE BURENDAHL.

- Livsmedelbranschens Arbetsgivareförbund** (*Employers' Assn. of Food Producers*): Södra Tullgatan 1, Malmö; Chair. ULF SUNDBERG; Man. Dir. B. ODÉN.
- Målaremästarnas Riksförening** (*Federation of Painting Contractors*): Nybrokajen 5, Box 16 286, 103 25 Stockholm; Chair. OLLE BJÖRK; Man. Dir. LARS LARSSON.
- Motorbranschens Arbetsgivareförbund** (*Swedish Motor Trade Employers' Assn.*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, 111 48 Stockholm; f. 1932; 3,000 mems.; Chair. HENRIK LINDSTRÖM; Man. Dir. GÖRAN LJUNGSTRÖM.
- Petroleumbranschens Arbetsgivareförbund** (*Employers' Association of the Swedish Petroleum Industry*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, 111 48 Stockholm; Chair. HANS TUNGÅRDEN; Man. Dir. ULF BERGGREN.
- Plåtslageriernas Riksförbund** (*National Association of Platers*): Styrmansgatan 45, 114 54 Stockholm; Chair. BERTIL ALBINSSON; Man. Dir. DAN KRISTIANSEN.
- Rörledningsfirmornas Arbetsgivareförbund** (*Association of Plumbing Employers*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, 111 48 Stockholm C; f. 1918; Chair. C. A. ANDERSSON; Man. Dir. CHRISTER FLODÉN.
- Skogs- och Lantarbetsgivareförbundet** (*Federation of Forest and Agricultural Employers*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Box 16026, 103 21 Stockholm.
- Statsanställdas Förbund** (*State Employees' Union*): Box 1105, 111 81 Stockholm 1; f. 1970; 184,117 mems.; Pres. LARS-ERIK NICKLASSON; publ. *Statsanställd*.
- Stenindustrins Arbetsgivareförbund** (*Employers' Association of the Stone Industry*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, 111 48 Stockholm C; Chair. BERTIL CARLÉN; Man. Dir. ERIK ELMSTEDT.
- Stoppmöbelindustrins Arbetsgivareförbund** (*Employers' Association of the Upholstery Industry*): S. Blasieholmshamnen 4A, 103 23 Stockholm; Chair. NILS Y. NILSSON; Man. Dir. RAGNAR BJÖRKMAN.
- Svenska Arbetsgivareföreningens Allmänna Grupp** (*General Group of the Swedish Employers' Confederation*): Box 16105, 103 23 Stockholm; f. 1921; 1,210 mems.; Chair. ÅKE PALM; Man. Dir. ERIK ELMSTEDT.
- Svenska Byggnadsindustriförbundet** (*Federation of Swedish Building Employers*): Nybrokajen 5, P.O.B. 16286, 103 25 Stockholm; f. 1919; 1,300 member companies with 65,000 employees; Pres. JAN STEEN; Man. Dir. HANS VON OELREICH; publ. *Swedish Building Industry* (weekly).
- Svenska Garveriidkareföreningen** (*Swedish Tanners' Association*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Box 1753, 111 87 Stockholm; f. 1901; 10 mems.; Chair. WILHELM GRÖNVALL; Man. Dir. ÅKE BURENDAHL.
- Svenska Glasbruksföreningen** (*Swedish Glass Manufacturers' Association*): Box 5513, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1912; Chair. ERIK HOVHAMMAR; Man. Dir. AXEL APPELBERG.
- Svenska Skofabrikanterföreningen** (*Swedish Shoe Manufacturers' Association*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Box 1753, 111 87 Stockholm; f. 1910; 23 mems.; Chair. GÖSTA REHNQVIST; Man. Dir. ÅKE BURENDAHL.
- Svenska Väg- och Vattenbyggarnas Arbetsgivareförbund** (*Federation of Swedish Civil Engineering Employers*): Hovslagargatan 5, P.O.B. 16286, S-103 25 Stockholm; Chair. CURT NILSSON; Man. Dir. ANDERS WÄRNFELDT.
- Sveriges Buteljglasbruks Förbund** (*Swedish Glass Bottle Manufacturers' Association*): Box 34010, 400 34 Göteborg 34; Chair. ARNE BACKMAN; Man. Dir. BERTIL BERGSTRÖM.
- Sveriges Chokladindustriförbund** (*Employers' Association of the Swedish Chocolate Industry*): Hovslagargatan 5, 111 48 Stockholm C; Chair. HANS CAPPELEN; Man. Dir. ÅKE ÖSTERLIND.

- Sveriges Hotell- och Restaurangförbund** (*Swedish Hotel and Restaurant Employers' Association*): Kungsgatan 62, 111 22 Stockholm C; Chair. LARS HELIN; Man. Dir. NILS-ERIK BRUNDELL.
- Sveriges Konfektionsindustriförbund** (*The Swedish Ready-made Clothing Employers' Association*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Box 16116, 103 23 Stockholm 16; f. 1920; 175 mems. with 15,300 employees; Pres. CARL-WILHELM PETRI; Man. Dir. SVANTE AF WINKLERFELT.
- Sveriges Kvarnrykesförbund** (*Swedish Flour Millers' Association*): Hovslagargatan 5, 111 48 Stockholm; f. 1909; 16 mems.; Chair. PER SORTE; Sec. PER H. OSVALD.
- Sveriges Skogsindustriförbund** (*Employers' Federation of Swedish Forest Industries*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, 111 48, Stockholm; Chair. KARL-ERIK ÖNNESJÖ; Man. Dir. LENNART HÖRNLUND.
- Sveriges Stuvareförbund** (*Swedish Master Stevedores' Association*): Tegnérsgatan 3, 111 40 Stockholm; Chair. NILS GRENANDER; Man. Dir. NILS JOHANSSON.
- Sveriges Textilindustriförbund** (*The Swedish Textile Employers' Association*): Södra Blasieholmshamnen 4A, Box 16116, 103 23 Stockholm 16; f. 1907; 162 mems. with 19,900 employees; Pres. BENGT KARLSON; Man. Dir. SVANTE AF WINKLERFELT.
- Sveriges Verkstadsförening** (*Swedish Engineering Employers' Association*): Box 5510, 114 85 Stockholm; f. 1896; 2,200 mems. with 356,000 employees; Pres. ALDE NILSSON; Man. Dir. ÅKE NORDLANDER; publ. *Verkstäderna* (monthly).
- Svets Mekaniska Arbetsgivareförbundet** (*Swedish Employers' Federation of Welding Engineering*): Blasieholmshamnen 4A, 111 48 Stockholm; Chair. OLOF THOR; Man. Dir. GÖRAN LJUNGSTRÖM.
- Trädgårdsbranschens Arbetsgivareförbund** (*Employers' Association of Market-Garden Cultivators*): Box 16026, 103 21 Stockholm; Chair. NIKLAS PERSSON; Man. Dir. CARL KUYLENSTIERN.
- Träindustriförbundet** (*Employers' Association of the Swedish Wood Products Industry*): Grevgatan 5, P.O.B. 14033, 104 40 Stockholm 14; Chair. ARNE JANSSON; Man. Dir. BJÖRN LINDELL.

TRADE UNIONS

- Landsorganisationen i Sverige** (*Swedish Trade Union Confederation*): Barnhusgatan 18, 105 53 Stockholm; f. 1898; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; 24 affiliated unions with a total membership of 1,961,227 (Dec. 1976); Pres. GUNNAR NILSSON; Vice-Pres. LARS WESTERBERG; Sec. RÖNE MOLIN; publ. *LO-Tidningen*.

AFFILIATED UNIONS

- Beklädnadsarbetarnas Förbund** (*Clothing Workers' Union*): Box 1129, 111 81 Stockholm 1; f. 1889, 53,573 mems.; Chair. KARL-ERIK PERSSON; Sec. LINO ÖJRING; publ. *Beklädnadsfolket*.
- Fastighetsanställdas Förbund** (*Building Maintenance Workers' Union*): Kungsholmsstr. 125, 112 34 Stockholm; f. 1936; 36,203 mems.; Chair. ROLAND LARSSON; publ. *Fastighetsfolket*.
- Försäkringsanställdas Förbund** (*Union of Social Insurance Employees and Insurance Agents*): Box 1119, 111 81 Stockholm; f. 1918; 19,614 mems.; Chair. SVEN DUNBERG; Sec. GÖRAN SVÄRD; publ. *Försäkringsanställd*.
- Grafiska Fackförbundet** (*Graphical Workers' Union*): Box 1101, 111 81 Stockholm 1; 39,472 mems.; Chair. STIG NILSSON; Sec. ÅKE ROSENQUIST; publ. *Grafia*.

Handelsanställdas Förbund (*Union of Commercial Employees*): Stadiongatan 67, Fack, 200 70 Malmö; f. 1906; 146,240 mems.; Pres. KARL-ÅXE GRANLUND; publ. *Handelsnytt* (monthly).

Hotell- och Restauranganställdas Förbund (*Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Union*): Box 1143, 111 81 Stockholm 1; 28,616 mems.; Chair. SIGVARD NYSTRÖM; Sec. HARRY FURING; publ. *Svensk Hotell-Revyn*.

Svenska Bleck- och Plåtslagareförbundet (*Swedish Sheet Metal Workers' Union*): Hornsgatan 120, 117 21 Stockholm; 4,925 mems.; Chair. SIXTEN JOHNSON; publ. *Bleck- och Plåtslagaren*.

Svenska Byggnadsarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Building Workers' Union*): Box 190 13, 104 32 Stockholm 19; 156,366 mems.; Chair. BÖRJE JÖNSSON; publ. *Byggnadsarbetaren* (Building Worker).

Svenska Elektrikerförbundet (*Swedish Electricians' Union*): Box 1123, 111 81 Stockholm 1; 27,538 mems.; Chair. STANLEY JÄMTSVED; publ. *Elektrikern*.

Svenska Fabriksarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Factory Workers' Union*): Box 1114, 111 81 Stockholm 1; f. 1891; 100,669 mems.; Chair. ENAR ÅGREN; Sec. NILS KRISTOFFERSSON; publ. *Fabriksarbetaren* (fortnightly).

Svenska Frisörarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Hairdressers' Union*): Box 1146, 111 81 Stockholm 1; 4,025 mems.; Chair. STANLEY JÄMTSVED; publ. *Elektrikern*.

Svenska Gruvindustriarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Miners' Union*): Box 19, 772 01 Grängesberg 1; 14,771 mems.; Chair. JOHN NÄSLUND; publ. *Gruvarbetaren*.

Svenska Kommunalarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Municipal Workers' Union*): Box 19 039, 104 32 Stockholm 19; 367,145 mems.; Pres. BENGT BLOMDAHL; publ. *Kommunalarbetaren*.

Svenska Lantarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Agricultural Workers' Union*): Box 1104, 111 81 Stockholm 1; f. 1918; 11,102 mems.; Pres. BÖRJE SVENSSON; Sec. INGEMAR LARSSON; publ. *Lantarbetaren* (monthly).

Svenska Livsmedelsarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Food Workers' Union*): Box 1156, 111 81 Stockholm 1; 56,214 mems.; Chair. ÅKE BERGGREN; Sec. LAGE ANDREASSON; publ. *Mål och Medel*.

Svenska Målarerförbundet (*Swedish Painters' Union*): Box 1113, 111 81 Stockholm 1; f. 1887; 22,500 mems.; Chair. JOHN PETTERSSON; Sec. ARNE DAHLBERG; publ. *Målarnas Facktidning*.

Svenska Metallindustriarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Metal Workers' Union*): Torsgatan 10, 105 52 Stockholm; f. 1888; 457,654 mems.; Chair. BERT LUNDIN; publ. *Metallarbetaren* (weekly).

Svenska Musikerförbundet (*Swedish Musicians' Union*): Box 43, 101 20 Stockholm 1; f. 1970; 10,478 mems.; Chair. YNGVE ÅKERBERG; Sec. KJELL IVRI; publ. *Musikern*.

Svenska Pappersindustriarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Pulp and Paper Workers' Union*): Box 1127, 111 81 Stockholm 1; 44,835 mems.; Chair. ROINE CARLSSON; Sec. KJELL JUHLIN; publ. jointly with Forest Workers' Union and Wood Industry Workers' Union, *Skogsindustriarbetaren (SIA)* (fortnightly).

Svenska Sjöfolksförbundet (*Swedish Seamen's Union*): Järntorget 1, 413 04 Göteborg; 14,304 mems.; Chair. GUNNAR KARLSSON; Sec. GUSTAF KLÄNG; publ. *Sjömannen*.

Svenska Skogsarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Forest Workers' Union*): Box 903, 801 32 Gävle 1; 24,596 mems.; Chair. SIXTEN BÄCKSTRÖM; Sec. ALBIN AGEBO; publ. jointly with Pulp and Paper Workers' Union, *Skogsindustriarbetaren*.

Svenska Skorstensfejeriarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Chimney Sweeps' Union*): Saltmätargatan 14, 113 59 Stockholm; 1,306 mems.; Chair. ERIK SJÖQVIST; publ. *Skorstensfejaren*.

Svenska Träindustriarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Wood Industry Workers' Union*): Box 1152, 111 81 Stockholm 1; f. 1889; 81,083 mems.; Chair. ERIK LEHMAN; publ. jointly with Pulp and Paper Workers' Union, *Skogsindustriarbetaren*.

Svenska Transportarbetareförbundet (*Swedish Transport Workers' Union*): Box 158, 101 22 Stockholm 1; 53,855 mems.; Chair. HANS ERICSON; publ. *Transportarbetaren*.

INDEPENDENT UNIONS

Tjänstemännens Centralorganisation—TCO (*Central Organization of Salaried Employees*): Linnégatan 14, P.O.B. 5252, 102 45 Stockholm; 1,031,000 mems.; affiliated to International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, European Trade Union Confed. and Council of Nordic Trade Unions; Pres. LENNART BODSTRÖM.

Svenska Tullmannaförbundet (*Swedish Customs Officials' Union*): Västerlånggatan 54, 111 29 Stockholm; f. 1899; 3,400 mems.; Chair. K. L. FRANCK; Sec. BENGT PERVALD; publ. *Lanternan*.

Sveriges Akademikers Centralorganisation SACO/SR (*Central Organization of Swedish Professional Workers*): Valhallavägen 16, Box 5902, 114 89 Stockholm; f. 1947; 160,000 mems.; Chair. OSBORNE BARTLEY; publ. *SACO/SR Journal* (10 times a year).

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Kooperativa Förbundet (*Co-operative Union and Wholesale Society*): Fack, 104 65 Stockholm 15; f. 1899; Man. Dir. KARL E. PERSSON; 204 co-operative retail societies with 1,842,955 mems., 1,893 food stores and restaurants, 221 supermarkets, 31 dept. stores, 17 hypermarkets, 6 furniture stores, 125 factories, 119 variety stores, 12 discount stores; total sales about 16,732m. kr.; publs. *Vi, Kooperatören, Vår tidning*.

STATE-OWNED INDUSTRIES

Statsföretag A.B. (*Swedish State Company Ltd.*): Hamngatan 6, Fack, 103 80 Stockholm; f. 1970 as state holding company for 30 state-owned enterprises and their subsidiaries, covering mining, steelworks, forestry, pharmaceuticals, tobacco, restaurants, etc.; with a total of 48,000 employees; Man. Dir. PER SKÖLD.

OTHER STATE OWNED COMPANIES

Apoteksbolaget A.B.: Humelgårdsgatan 20, 105 14 Stockholm; f. 1970; two-thirds state owned; distribution of drugs, owns all pharmacies in Sweden; Chair. BERTIL DANIELSSON; Man. Dir. ÅKE NOHLANDER; 12,700 employees.

Board of Civil Aviation: see under Transport.

Domänverket: 791 81 Falun; f. 1859; 100 per cent state owned; forestry; Gen. Dir. FOLKE RYDBO; 6,500 employees.

FFV: Tullgatan 8, 631 87 Eskilstuna; f. 1943; 100 per cent state owned; Dir.-Gen. ERIC MALMBERG; 6,000 employees.

FFV Ordnance Division: 631 87 Eskilstuna; munitions and weapons.

FFV Industrial Products Division: 631 87 Eskiltuna; electronic gauging instruments, transmission, automotive safety, stirling power system.

FFV Maintenance Division: 732 00 Arboga; maintenance and overhaul of helicopters, air-planes, industrial and airfield equipment, test systems.

Riksförsäkringsverket: see under Insurance.

Statens Järnvägar: see under Transport.

Statskonsult A.B.: Anderstorpsvägen 12, P.O.B. 4040, 171 04 Solna 4; f. 1969; 100 per cent state owned; management and data processing consultation; Pres. STIG MOBÄCK; Man. Dir. PER OLOF PERSSON; 270 employees.

Svenska Lastbil A.B.: Östermalmsgatan 47, Fack, 100 41 Stockholm 26; f. 1937; 100 per cent state owned; transport and distribution of goods; Man. Dir. NILS-OLOF LANDEBERG; 1,400 employees.

Svenska Roderiaktiebolaget Öresund: see under Transport.

Swedish Telecommunications Administration: Mårbackagatan 11, 123 86 Farsta; f. 1853; 100 per cent state owned; supplies telecommunication facilities; owns Telefabrikation A.B., Swedish Telecommunication Consulting A.B., Ellemtel Development Co. (partly), SOS Alarmering A.B.; Dir.-Gen. and Chair. TONY HAGSTRÖM; 42,600 employees.

Systembolaget A.B.: Kungsträdgårdsgatan 14, Fack, 103 80 Stockholm 7; f. 1955; 100 per cent state owned; monopoly of retail sale of wines, spirits and strong beers; Pres. RUNE HERMANSSON; 3,542 employees.

Tidningstjänst A.B.: Gamla Brogatan 11, 111 20 Stockholm; f. 1969; 100 per cent state owned; distribution of newspapers and administration of state subsidies; Pres. OVE RÄINER; Dir. OLOF JONSSON; 5,214 employees.

A.B. Tipstjänst: Fack, 101 10 Stockholm 1; f. 1934; 100 per cent state owned; monopoly of public betting on all sports except horse racing; Pres. HOLGER BERGÉRUS; Man. Dir. LARS SKÖLD; 562 employees.

A.B. Trafikrestauranger: Kungsgatan, P.O.B. 746, 101 30 Stockholm 1; f. 1938; 100 per cent state owned; train, station and ferry catering; Pres. LARS PETERSON; Man. Dir. HANS VILHELM WETTER; 1,000 employees.

A.B. Vin- & Spritcentralen: St. Eriksgatan 121, P.O.B. 6061, 102 31 Stockholm 6; f. 1917; 97 per cent state owned; import and wholesale of wines, spirits and strong beers; Pres. GUSTAV HEDBERG; Man. Dir. LARS LINDMARK; 1,142 employees.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Statens Järnvägar: Central Administration: 105 50 Stockholm C; f. 1856; 100 per cent state owned; Dir.-Gen. LARS PETERSON; at the end of 1976 there were 11,360 km. of railways. There were two ferry-boat lines with a total length of 139 km. and 22,500 km. of bus lines; 40,600 employees.

ROADS

There are some 98,000 km. of roads in Sweden, of which 47 per cent are surfaced. In September 1967 driving was transferred from the left to the right-hand side of the road.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Motormännens Riksförbund (*The Swedish Automobile Association*): Sturegatan 32, Fack, 102 40 Stockholm 5; f. 1922; 195,000 mems.; Man. HANS G. FALK; Deputy Man. SVEN GUSTAFSSON; publ. *Motor*, circ. 200,000.

Kungliga Automobil Klubben: Wahrendorffsgatan 4, Fack, 103 20 Stockholm; Gen. Man. J. O. LYSSELL.

SHIPPING

ASSOCIATIONS

Sveriges Redareförening (*Swedish Shipowners' Association*): Kungportsavenyen 1, 411 36 Göteborg; f. 1906; mems.: 132 shipping companies, with a total of 320 ships (July 1977); Pres. STURE ÖDNER; Man. Dir. NILS GRÄNANDER; publ. *Svensk Sjöfarts Tidning* (Swedish Shipping Gazette).

Sveriges Varvsindustriförening (*The Swedish Shipbuilders' Association*): Gustaf Daléngsgatan 8, 402 70 Göteborg 8; f. 1918; includes all important shipyards as members and takes care of their common interests; 13 mems.; Pres. I. TROGEN; Man. Dir. W. VOLLERT.

Sveriges Allmänna Sjöfartsförening (*Swedish General Shipping Assn.*): Norr Mälarstrand 78, 112 35 Stockholm; f. 1902; 700 mems.; Pres. E. HAGBERGH; Sec. U. BONTHÉLIUS.

PRINCIPAL SHIPPING COMPANIES

GÖTEBORG (GOTHENBURG)

Broströms Rederi A/B: Päckhusplatsen 6, 403 30 Göteborg; f. 1890; parent co. of Broström Group; 39 ships in liner division totalling 384,532 g.r.t.; 12 ships in bulk and tank division totalling 771,486 g.r.t.; Man. Dir. INGEMAR BLENNÖW.

Svenska Ostasiatiska Kompaniet A/B: Box 2524, 403 17 Göteborg 2; 13 vessels totalling 270,594 g.r.t.

The Transatlantic S.S. Company Ltd.: Fack, S-403 10 Göteborg 2; f. 1904; to Canary Islands, South, West (SWAL) and East Africa, Australia (ScanAustral), New Zealand (ScanZeal), East Coast of North America (ACL), from Australia to Pacific Coast (PAD-Line); Services around northern Europe (TOR-Line); bulk, reefer and tanker trades; 16 ships totalling 214,649 g.r.t.; Man. T. CARLSSON.

STOCKHOLM

Gränges: Fack, 103 26 Stockholm 16; f. 1896; iron ore mines in Central Sweden; shipowners, railways, steel-works, steel constructions, non-ferrous metal works; Chair. HANS WERTHÉN; Man. Dir. BO ABRAHAMSSON.

Gränges Shipping: P.O.B. 16330, Birger Jarlsgatan 52, 103 26 Stockholm 16; iron ore, coal, grain, chemicals and oil carriers; 12 vessels totalling 585,936 g.r.t.; Chair. BO ABRAHAMSSON.

Johnson Line (Rederi A.B. Nordstjernan): Stureplan 3, Fack, S-103 80 Stockholm; services from Swedish, Baltic, North European and U.K. ports to the Caribbean, Central and South America and the West Coast of the U.S.A. and Canada; Far East to Middle East; 23 vessels totalling 293,271 g.r.t.; Pres. AXEL AX:SON JOHNSON; Vice-Pres. G. WINBERG; Asst. Man. Dirs. S. PLATO, C.-E. CARLSON, B. HELLERMARK, B. WETTER.

Nordström and Thulin A/B: P.O.B. 1215, 111 82 Stockholm; 3 vessels totalling 99,468 g.r.t.; Man. Dir. T. OSTRÖM.

Oljelonsumenternas Förbund: Sveavägen 153-155, Stockholm; 4 vessels totalling 195,146 g.r.t.; Man. Dir. H. HOLMBERG.

Salénrederierna A.B.: Styrmansgatan 4, Box 14018, 104 40 Stockholm; f. 1926; Pres. S. H. SALÉN; Man. Dir. STURE ÖDNER; 19 ships in reefer division totalling 516,822 g.r.t.; 20 ships in tanker division totalling 2,077,020 g.r.t.; 13 ships in dry cargo division totalling 171,512 g.r.t.

Stockholms Rederi A.B. Svea (Svea Line): Skeppsbron 28, P.O.B. 2065, S-103 12 Stockholm 2; f. 1871; passenger and cargo services, Scandinavia, northern Europe; 23 vessels totalling 143,103 g.r.t.; Man. Dir. CURT HÖGBERG.

OTHER TOWNS

Fernströms Rederier: P.O.B. 105, Hamnagatan 12, 292 00 Karlshamn; carriage of petroleum in bulk and dry cargo; 4 vessels totalling 229,985 g.r.t.; Chair. B. THORBURN; Man. Dir. S. DANIELSON.

Malmros Rederi A.B.: P.O.B. 58, Trelleborg; f. 1870; 8 vessels totalling 647,187 g.r.t.; Man. Dir. FRANS MALMROS; Tech. Dir. LARS MOURATH.

Monacus, Rederi A/B: Nygatan 2, 434 00 Kungsbacka; tanker and bulk carriers; 5 vessels totalling 371,781 g.r.t. including 3 owned by subsidiaries; Gen. Man. L. KÖNIGSSON.

CIVIL AVIATION

Board of Civil Aviation: 161 89 Bromma; f. 1923; state owned; Dir.-Gen. HENRIK WINBERG; 1,700 employees; central government authority for matters concerning civil aviation.

The main international airport is at Arlanda, connected by bus service to Stockholm 42 km. away. There are other international airports at Torslanda, 15 km. from Gothenburg, and at Sturup, 28 km. from Malmö. A new airport for the Gothenburg area is planned at Landvetter. There are regular flights between the main cities in Sweden.

Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS): Head Office: Stockholm-Bromma 10.

In 1951 the three Scandinavian national airlines: Denmark's DDL, Norway's DNL and Sweden's ABA merged as the Consortium Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS). ABA holds three-sevenths of the capital, DDL and DNL have two-sevenths each.

The Board of the consortium consists of two members from each of the companies and the chairmanship alternates between the three partners. Pres. KNUT HAGRUP; Exec. Vice-Pres. (Technical and Operational) BJÖRN G. TÖRNBLOM; Exec. Vice-Pres. (Finance) C. E. LINDH; Exec. Vice-Pres. (Marketing) K. A. KRISTIANSEN; Senior Vice-Pres. (Admin.) G. SANDBERG; publ. *Scanorama* (6 a year). Fleet: 2 Boeing 747B, 10 DC-8, 43 DC-9-41, 2 DC-9-21, 3 DC-9-33AF, 5 DC-10-30.

A.B. Aerotransport: Fack, 16110 Bromma; Chair. KRISTER WICKMAN; Chair. Exec. Cttee. MARCUS WALLENBERG; Pres. STURE BLOMBERG; Swedish partner of SAS.

Linjeflyg A.B.: Bromma Airport, 161 10 Stockholm; f. 1957; jointly owned by A.B. Aerotransport and SAS; domestic passenger, newspaper and postal services in Sweden; fleet of 15 Convair Metropolitan, 3 Fokker F-28 Fellowship, 10 Fokker F-28-4000; Chair. N. HORJEL; Pres. STEN SANDBERG.

Sweden is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air France, Alitalia, British Airways, ČSA, Finnair, JAT, KLM, Lofleidir, LOT, Lufthansa, MALEV, Pan American, Sabena and Swissair.

TOURISM

Sveriges Turistrad (Swedish Tourist Board): Hamngatan 27, P.O.B. 7306, 103 85 Stockholm 7.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Denmark Sveriges Turistbureau, V. Farimagsgade 1, 1606 Copenhagen V.

Finland: Ruotsin Matkailutoimisto (Sveriges Turistbyrå), Alexandersgatan 40, 001 00 Helsinki 10.

France: Office du Tourisme Suédois, 11 rue Payenne, 75003 Paris.

Germany, Federal Republic: Schwedische Touristik-Information, Glockengiesserwall 2-4, 2000 Hamburg 1.

Netherlands: Zweeds Nationaal Verkeersbureau, Box 1884, The Hague.

Norway: Sveriges Turistbyrå, Fr. Nansens plass 8, Oslo 1.

Switzerland: Schwedische Touristik-Information, Wiesenstrasse 9, Postfach 390, 8034 Zürich.

United Kingdom: Swedish National Tourist Office, 3 Cork St., London, W1X 1HA, England.

Svenska Turistföreningen (Swedish Touring Club): Stureplan 2, Fack, 103 80 Stockholm 7; f. 1885; 230,000 mems.; owns and operates mountain hotels, tourist stations, about 200 youth hostels and guest ports; Pres. S. SYNNERGREN; Dir.-Gen. H. SEHLIN; publs. *STF:s Årsskrift* (yearly), *Turist* (six copies a year), hotel guide books.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Kungliga Dramatiska teatern: Nybroplan, Fack, 103 80 Stockholm; Dir. JAN-OLOF STRANDBERG.

Drottningholmsteatern (Drottningholm Court Theatre): Box 27050, S-102 51 Stockholm; f. 1766; still uses the original stage machinery and settings; opera and ballet performances May-Sept.; theatre and collections of theatre art open to visitors daily April-Oct. and by arrangement Nov.-March; library on the history of the stage in Europe; managed by the Drottningholm Theatre Museum Foundation; Dir. (vacant).

There are municipal theatres in Stockholm, Gothenburg, Malmö, Uppsala-Gävle, Norrköping-Linköping and Helsingborg.

OPERA HOUSES

Kungliga Teatern (The Royal Opera): Gustav Adolfs Torg, Box 6094, 103 22 Stockholm.

Stora Teatern: Kungssportsavenyn, Box 53116, 400 15 Gothenburg.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra (Stockholm Concert Hall Foundation): Konserthuset, Hötorget 8, P.O.B. 40083, 103 42 Stockholm; f. 1902; Pres. BENGT OLOF ENGSTRÖM; Chief Conductor (vacant).

Swedish Radio Symphony Orchestra: Radiohuset, Oxenstiernsgatan 20, 105 10 Stockholm; f. 1943; Chief Conductor HERBERT BLOMSTEDT; Permanent Conductor STIG WESTERBERG.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Statens kärnkraftinspektion (*Swedish Nuclear Power Inspectorate*): Box 27 106, 102 52 Stockholm; Chair. GÖSTA NETZEN; Chief Man. ARNE HEDGRAN.

The Board is the body entrusted with control and inspection of atomic installations and atomic fuel.

Naturvetenskapliga forskningsrådet (*The Natural Science Research Council*): Box 23 136, 104 35 Stockholm; f. 1945; Pres. MATS LEMNE; Sec.-Gen. Prof. INGVAR LINDQVIST.

The Swedish Atomic Research Council and the Swedish Natural Science Research Council have combined into the Natural Science Research Council. The Council, under the Ministry of Education, allocates the funds provided by the Government for fundamental research in natural science including nuclear physics, nuclear chemistry, radiation chemistry, radiation physics and radiation biology.

The Council also acts as an advisory body to the Swedish Government and to Swedish authorities within the field of atomic research.

The Council represents Sweden in CERN (European Organization for Nuclear Research) and in NORDITA (Nordic Institute for Theoretical Atomic Physics).

AB Atomenergi (*The Swedish Atomic Energy Company*): Studsvik, Fack, 611 01 Nyköping; Man. Dir. BO ALER; Dir. of Admin. JAN-ERIC ÖSTERLUND.

The company, formed in 1947, is state owned. It is a development corporation, a national laboratory for Swedish applied research in nuclear as well as other energy fields. The staff of the company is about 1,000.

Studsvik, the company's research station, is equipped with comprehensive research facilities. Plans for full-scale uranium milling are being studied at the Ranstad pilot mill.

Statens Vattenfallsverk (*State Power Board*): Fack 162 87 Vällingby; is building seven light-water power reactors (Ringhals I-IV and Forsmark I-III), one of 760 MW, one of 820 MW, four of 900 MW and one of 1000 MW, becoming operational between 1974 and 1983.

Forskningsinstitutet för Atomfysik (*Research Institute for Physics*): Roslagsvägen 100, 104 05 Stockholm 50; f. 1964; Dir. Prof. INGMAR BERGSTRÖM.

The Gustaf Werner Institute, University of Uppsala (*Institute for High Energy Physics and Physical Biology*): Box 531, 751 21 Uppsala.

CO-OPERATION

Sweden is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Centre Européen de Recherches Nucléaires and NORDITA (Nordic Institute for Theoretical Atomic Physics). Agreements were concluded with the U.S.A. in 1956 and with the United Kingdom in 1957 and 1964.

UNIVERSITIES

Chalmers Tekniska Högskola (*Chalmers University of Technology*): Göteborg; 273 teachers, 4,400 students.

Göteborgs Universitet (*Göteborg University*): Göteborg; 131 professors, 22,000 students.

Högskolan i Karlstad (*University of Karlstad*): Karlstad; 120 teachers, 2,400 students.

Kungliga Tekniska Högskolan (*Royal Institute of Technology*): Stockholm; 1,500 teachers, 6,800 students.

Universitet i Linköping (*University of Linköping*): Linköping; 650 teachers, 6,000 students.

Högskolan i Luleå (*Technical University of Northern Sweden*): Luleå; 300 teachers, 2,500 students.

Lunds Universitet (*University of Lund*): Lund; 1,894 teachers, c. 22,000 students.

Högskolan i Örebro (*University of Örebro*): Örebro; c. 190 teachers, c. 5,000 students.

Stockholms Universitet (*University of Stockholm*): Stockholm; 900 teachers, 25,000 students.

Sveriges Lantbruksuniversitet (*Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences*): Uppsala; 277 teachers, 2,500 students.

Umeå Universitet (*University of Umeå*): Umeå; 350 teachers, 6,000 students.

Uppsala Universitet (*University of Uppsala*): Uppsala; 600 teachers, 16,000 students.

Högskolan i Växjö (*University of Växjö*): Växjö; 60 teachers, 1,500 students.

SWITZERLAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Switzerland lies in central Europe, bounded to the north by Germany, to the east by Austria, to the south by Italy, and to the west by France. The climate is generally temperate, although wide and sudden variations in weather frequently occur due to differences of altitude, aspect and gradient. There are three official languages—German, French and Italian, spoken by 64.9, 18.1 and 11.9 per cent of the population respectively (1970). A fourth language, Romansch, is spoken by 0.8 per cent. About 48 per cent of the population are Protestants and 49.4 per cent Roman Catholic. The Federal flag, which is square, consists of a white cross on a red background. The capital is Berne.

Recent History

Although Switzerland has long been the headquarters of many international organizations, it has not yet joined the UN for fear of compromising its neutrality, which was recognized in 1815. However, it maintains a Permanent Observer at the UN and has joined several of the UN specialized non-political agencies. In 1977 the Federal Council's third report on whether Switzerland should join the UN recommended that it should become a member and that a national referendum should be held on the issue. Switzerland was a founder member of EFTA in 1960 and joined the Council of Europe in 1963. In July 1972 a special agreement was concluded with the EEC.

The main federal body is the Federal Council. It is organized on a collegial system, and since 1959 government posts have been divided between the Social Democrats, the Radical Democrats, the Christian Democrats and the People's Party. This coalition has over four-fifths of the seats in the National Council, and an even larger majority in the Council of States. In the elections of October 1975 it gained seven seats in the National Council and one in the Council of States. The Social Democrats regained their position as the strongest single party. Their programme has been concerned with increasing social benefits and reducing unemployment. Their advances in the election may open the way to more state intervention to deal with economic difficulties.

The restricted powers of the Federal Council cause referenda and initiatives to become the main foci of political debate. Women were given the right to vote in national elections by a government-instigated referendum in 1971. Following three referenda in the canton of Berne in 1974 and 1975 it was concluded that the northern, mostly French-speaking area should form a 26th canton, known as Jura. Its constitution has been drawn up and is expected to become part of Confederation statute in 1978. In national referenda held in 1977 the Swiss rejected proposals for a 40-hour week; for the legalization of abortions undertaken within the first 12 weeks of pregnancy; and for the reform of taxes on higher incomes.

Government

The Swiss Confederation, composed of 19 cantons and 6 half-cantons, has a republican federal constitution.

Legislative power is held by the bicameral Federal Assembly: a Council of States with 44 members representing the cantons (two for each canton and one for each half-canton), elected for three to four years; and the National Council with 200 members directly elected by universal adult suffrage for four years, using proportional representation. Executive power is held by the Federal Council, which has seven members elected for four years by a joint session of the Federal Assembly. The Council elects one of its number to be President of the Confederation for one year at a time.

National policy is the prerogative of the Federal Government, but considerable power is vested in the cantons. The Swiss citizen shares three distinct allegiances—communal, cantonal and national. Direct participation is very important in communal government, and all members may take part in the communal assemblies or referenda which decide upon local affairs. Each canton has its own written constitution, government and assembly. The referendum, which can be on a communal, cantonal or national scale, further ensures the possibility of direct public participation in decision taking.

Defence

National defence is based on compulsory military service. Switzerland maintains no standing army except for a small permanent personnel of commissioned and non-commissioned officers primarily concerned with training. Military service consists of 17 weeks' recruit training followed by reservist refresher training of varying lengths according to age. Service totals about one year between the ages of 20 and 50. Each soldier keeps his equipment, assault rifle, ammunition and gas mask in his own home, and receives compulsory marksmanship training between periods of service. The total strength of the armed forces when mobilized is about 625,000. The Confederation belongs to no foreign defence organizations, and the strategy of the army and air force is defensive. The allocation for defence in the 1977 Federal budget was 2,986 million Swiss francs, but some expenses are borne by the cantons.

Economic Affairs

In spite of the country's mountainous terrain, agriculture is an important part of the Swiss economy. Three quarters of the land surface is agricultural or forest land and over 7 per cent of the total labour force is employed in farming. Farms are small and the emphasis has been on dairy production, although, because of over-production of milk and milk-products, the authorities are encouraging meat production. Cheese is the only product sold in quantity abroad.

Switzerland's main natural resource is the water power which has been used in the production of hydro-electric power. Some of this has been exported but recently reserves of power have been running low and Switzerland is turning towards nuclear power. The lack of natural resources has meant that industry has been developed

over a wide base. The Swiss aptitude for precision engineering, especially in clocks and watches, has long been famous; other important industries include heavy engineering, textiles, footwear, chemicals, wood-working and printing. Other important sources of foreign revenue are banking and insurance, and the tourist industry which attracts visitors to Switzerland all the year round.

Since the war the Swiss economy has been expanding and the population enjoys a very high standard of living. With consumer prices increasing by only 1 per cent a year, Switzerland has the lowest rate of inflation in Europe and has been protected from world rates of inflation by the appreciation of the currency. The Swiss franc was revalued in May 1971, the first change in its parity since 1936. By December 1977 the franc had appreciated by 105 per cent against the U.S. dollar. The inflow of funds through the international activities of the banks, which formerly had an inflationary effect, was checked by the introduction of negative interest rates in 1975. Restrictions placed on bank lending in 1971, to curb growth in demand, reversed the increase of foreign banks, and checked monetary growth. The bank rate was reduced to 2 per cent in June 1976 and to 1.5 per cent in July 1977.

The economy has depended on foreign labour: resident aliens, seasonal workers and workers who commute from neighbouring countries. However, in 1975, because of unemployment, restrictions on immigration and the number of seasonal workers permitted were introduced. Over 200,000 foreigners have left the country, and unemployment, which reached a peak of 32,000 in February 1976, had fallen to under 9,000 (0.3 per cent) in September 1977.

The country was first affected by recession in 1974, with growth in G.N.P. estimated at only 0.2 per cent in real terms. In 1975 G.N.P. dropped by 7.9 per cent, the inflation rate was 3.4 per cent and industrial production fell by 13 per cent. Increases in federal taxes and reductions in government spending were approved in a referendum in June 1975 and the resulting reduction in investment and in private consumption had a deflationary effect. In 1976 G.N.P. grew by 0.5 per cent and the inflation rate was 1.3 per cent. G.N.P. was expected to grow by about 3 per cent in 1977.

A proposal to introduce V.A.T. in place of the existing sales taxes was rejected in a national referendum in June 1977. The Confederation relies for more than half its receipts on indirect taxes, above all on a turnover tax (levied on goods but not on services) and on customs duties (levied on weight rather than value). A government savings programme, which includes increases in turnover tax rates and cantonal income tax rates and cuts in butter and bread subsidies, is due to go to referendum in June 1978. The 1978 budget envisaged moderate government spending and a deficit of 636 million francs less than that for 1977.

Within the context of EFTA Switzerland negotiated a free trade agreement with the enlarged EEC, which came into force in January 1973. In 1976 EEC countries took 45 per cent of Swiss exports and contributed 66.5 per cent of imports. A trade surplus of 173.6 million francs in 1976 was the first surplus Switzerland had achieved since 1953.

Transport and Communications

The Swiss Federal Railways (2,917 km.) are almost wholly electrified and amongst the most efficient in the

world. The many small private railways chiefly cover short mountain routes. There are more than 18,150 km. of main roads and a comprehensive programme of motorway construction is scheduled to be completed by 1988. In 1975 there was an ocean-going merchant fleet of 27 ships and 473 Rhine barges based on the port of Basel. Swissair is the national airline and Zürich, Geneva and Basel-Mulhouse are the principal airports.

Social Welfare

Almost all Swiss citizens are insured against illness by the Federal Insurance Law of 1911. This insurance is not yet universally compulsory. There is compulsory unemployment insurance for all salaried employees, many of whom are also compulsorily insured against professional and non-professional accidents. There is a compulsory system of old age, widows', widowers' and invalids' insurance.

Education

Education is under cantonal and communal control with the result that there are twenty-five different systems in operation. Education has been compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 14 since 1874, and in most cantons a further two years of compulsory education are required. After this primary education some 10 per cent of the pupils enter a "non-vocational continuation school" for a period of one to four years. The greater proportion, however, enter either a "lower secondary school" or a "higher secondary school" (*Gymnasium, Collège*). A school-leaving certificate from the latter qualifies the pupil for admission to an institution of higher education. There are seven universities, two technical colleges of university standing and a college of economics and social science. There are numerous private schools and many foreign children receive part of their education in Switzerland.

Tourism

Switzerland is the classic land of tourism. The principal attractions are the lakes and lake resorts and the mountains. Walking, mountaineering and winter sports are the chief pastimes. Receipts from tourism totalled 5,500 million francs in 1976, and foreign visitors spent 31.1 million nights in Swiss hotels, etc.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a *visa* to enter Switzerland: Algeria, Australia, Brunei, Cyprus, Fiji, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, New Zealand, Rhodesia, Singapore, South Africa, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia, all Western European countries and all American countries except Chile.

Sport

Skiing, skating, mountaineering and orienteering, football and cycling are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1978: March 24th (Good Friday), March 27th (Easter Monday), May 4th (Ascension Day), May 15th (Whit Monday), December 25th–26th (Christmas).

1979: January 1st (New Year).

SWITZERLAND

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

In addition, May 1st (Labour Day) and August 1st (Swiss National Day), as well as various regional holidays, are observed in many parts of Switzerland.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 Rappen (centimes) = 1 Franken (Swiss franc).

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 3.97 francs;

U.S. \$1 = 2.23 francs.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION		ESTIMATED POPULATION (at January 1st)		DENSITY (per sq. km.) 1977
	December 1st, 1960	December 1st, 1970	1976	1977	
41,293.2 sq. km.*	5,429,061	6,269,783	6,333,200	6,297,600	154

* 15,943.4 square miles.

LANGUAGES (per cent)

	1950	1960	1970
German	72	69	65
French	20	19	18
Italian	6	10	12
Raeto-Romansch	1	1	1
Others	1	1	4

RELIGIONS (per cent)

	1950	1960	1970
Protestants	56.3	52.7	47.8
Roman Catholics	41.6	45.3	49.4
Old Catholics	0.6	0.6	0.3
Jews	0.4	0.4	0.3
Others	1.1	1.0	2.2

CANTONS (January 1st, 1977)

CANTON	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION	DENSITY (per sq. km.)	CAPITAL	POPULATION
Zürich	1,728.6	1,111,700	644	Zürich	383,000
Bern (Berne)	6,886.9	985,400	143	Bern	146,800
Luzern (Lucerne)	1,492.2	291,100	195	Luzern	64,200
Uri	1,076.5	33,400	31	Altdorf	8,600*
Schwyz	908.2	92,200	102	Schwyz	12,100
Unterwalden					
Obwalden	490.7	24,900	51	Sarnen	7,100*
Nidwalden	275.8	26,300	95	Stans	5,700*
Glarus	684.3	35,600	52	Glarus	6,100*
Zug (Zoug)	238.6	73,000	306	Zug	22,300
Fribourg	1,670.0	181,600	109	Fribourg	39,800
Solothurn (Soleure)	790.6	222,200	281	Solothurn	15,900
Basel (Bâle or Basle)					
Basel-Stadt (Town)	37.2	210,700	5,664	Basel	188,900
Basel-Land (Country)	428.1	219,200	512	Liestal	11,900
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse)	298.3	69,500	233	Schaffhausen	32,800
Appenzell					
Ausserrhoden	243.2	46,600	192	Herisau	13,900
Innerrhoden	172.1	13,400	78	Appenzell	5,200*
St. Gallen (Saint-Gall)	2,014.3	383,200	190	St. Gallen	76,300
Graubünden (Grisons)	7,105.9	162,400	23	Chur	32,800
Aargau (Argovie)	1,404.6	441,000	314	Aarau	15,900
Thurgau (Thurgovie)	1,012.7	182,800	181	Frauenfeld	18,200
Ticino (Tessin)	2,810.8	261,000	93	Bellinzona	17,400
Vaud	3,219.0	520,800	162	Lausanne	132,800
Valais	5,225.8	210,900	40	Sion	23,100
Neuchâtel	796.6	162,900	204	Neuchâtel	35,800
Genève (Genf or Geneva)	282.2	335,800	1,190	Genève	152,600
TOTAL	41,293.2	6,297,600	154	—	—

* 1976 average.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS
POPULATION
(January 1977 estimates)

	CITY PROPER	CONURBATION
Bern (Berne, the capital)	146,800	283,500
Zürich	383,000	708,200
Basel (Bâle or Basle)	188,800	368,900
Genève (Genf or Geneva)	152,600	323,100
Lausanne	132,800	227,300
Winterthur	87,900	107,300
St. Gallen (Saint-Gall)	76,300	87,500
Luzern (Lucerne)	64,200	156,200
Biel	59,200	88,600
Fribourg	39,800	53,600
La Chaux-de-Fonds	39,500	—
Thun	36,900	64,700
Neuchâtel	35,800	59,900
Schaffhausen	32,900	52,400

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1972	14.3	6.7	9.1
1973	13.6	6.3	8.8
1974	13.1	6.0	8.9
1975	12.3	5.5	8.8
1976	11.7	5.1	9.0

EMPLOYMENT
(1975)

SECTOR	EMPLOYEES
Agriculture and Mining	172,649
Industry	1,213,813
Services	1,323,925
TOTAL	2,710,387

In December 1976, 599,000 foreigners were employed, of whom 47 per cent were Italians, 12 per cent Spanish, 11 per cent German, 10 per cent French and 20 per cent others.

In December 1976 there were 959,000 foreigners in Switzerland.

AGRICULTURE
DISTRIBUTION OF LAND
(1972)
(sq km.)

ARABLE, MEADOWS, ORCHARDS AND VINEYARDS	PASTURES	FORESTS	LAKES AND RIVERS	UNPRODUCTIVE AND BUILT ON AREA
11,685	8,510	10,520	1,527	9,051

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	1974			1975		
	AREA (['] 000 hectares)	PRODUCTION (['] 000 quintals)	YIELD PER HECTARE (in quintals)	AREA (['] 000 hectares)	PRODUCTION (['] 000 quintals)	YIELD PER HECTARE (in quintals)
Wheat	84	3,906	46.4	86	3,413	39.6
Rye	9	404	46.2	6	244	39.4
Barley	46	2,096	45.6	45	1,723	38.5
Oats	11	545	47.6	13	550	41.3
Potatoes	24	9,288	387.0	25	9,077	366.0

FRUIT PRODUCTION
([']000 quintals)

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Apples	2,600*	3,800	2,400	4,400*
Pears	950*	1,670	970	1,920*
Cherries	320*	400	370	490*
Damsons and Plums	400*	460	400	440*
Red Wine (['] 000 hl.)	376	490	307	—
White Wine (['] 000 hl.)	628	809	448	—

* Provisional.

1976 Production: Red wine 450,000 hl., White wine 744,000 hl.

LIVESTOCK
([']000)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Cattle	1,911	1,973	1,965	2,005	2,005
Horses	47	48	47	47	46
Pigs	2,136	2,065	1,963	2,006	2,065
Sheep	336	359	366	377	368
Chickens	6,776	6,536	6,121	6,138	6,053

LIVESTOCK PRODUCE
([']000 metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Milk	3,295	3,360	3,396	3,473
Butter	31.4	33.5	34.5	35.3
Cheese	97.0	100.4	103.5	111.4
Meat	367.2	387.2	381.2	400.7
Eggs (million)	740	720	720	n.a.

FORESTRY

WOODED AREA (January 1976)	PRODUCTION (1975)
976,811 hectares	3,636,467 cu. metres

INDUSTRY PRODUCTION

		1974	1975	1976
Watches	number exported	59,020,000	47,191,000	42,143,000
Refined sugar	'000 tons	66	59	77
Cement	" "	5,253	3,765	3,546
Chalk	" "	113	73	71
Cigars	million	666	529	493
Cigarettes	"	27,995	26,726	27,788
Electric power	million kWh.	37,410	42,994	36,241
Gas	million cu.m.	306	122	94
Aluminium	'000 metric tons	87	79	78
Shoes	'000 pairs	10,200	8,580	6,027
New dwellings	units completed	73,961	54,899	34,158
Woollen and blended yarn	tons	16,417	14,011	16,921
Woollen and blended cloth	"	5,775	12,110*	12,523*
Flour	'000 tons	403	386	388
Chocolate	tons	65,894	58,464	60,968

* Thousand metres.

FINANCE

100 Rappen (centimes) = 1 Schweizer Franken (franc suisse) or Swiss franc.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centimes; 1, 2 and 5 francs.

Notes: 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 francs.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling = 3.97 francs; U.S.\$1 = 2.23 francs.

100 Swiss francs = £25.20 = \$44.78.

Note: Before May 1971 the official exchange rate was U.S.\$1 = 4.373 Swiss francs, though external trade figures were based on the conversion factor of \$1 = 4.297 francs (1 Swiss franc = 23.27 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to January 1973 the central exchange rate was \$1 = 3.84 Swiss francs. In terms of sterling, the official rate was £1 = 10.495 Swiss francs from November 1967 to May 1971; and £1 = 10.006 Swiss francs from December 1971 to June 1972. Since January 1973 the Swiss franc has been allowed to "float". The average exchange rate (Swiss francs per U.S. dollar) was: 3.1665 in 1973; 2.9793 in 1974; 2.5813 in 1975; 2.4998 in 1976.

FEDERAL BUDGET (million Swiss francs)

REVENUE	1975	1976	EXPENDITURE	1975	1976
Taxes on income and capital	3,510	5,068	Defence	2,813	3,242
Stamp duty	469	496	Social welfare	2,553	2,862
Taxes on expenditure	3,792	4,076	Transport and communication	2,232	2,883
Customs and excise	2,939	2,833	Education and research	1,408	1,539
Other duties	316	395	Agriculture	1,333	1,448
Repayment of loans and receipts of merchandise sales	121	255	Environmental protection	284	344
Investment income	347	433	Other expenditure	2,918	3,542
Other receipts	738	731			
TOTAL	12,232	14,287	TOTAL	13,541	15,860

GOLD AND CURRENCY (million Swiss francs)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Currency in circulation	14,080.4	15,784.2	17,022.7	17,608.5	17,778.4
Short-term liabilities	9,898.1	7,045.9	6,263.0	7,384.5	10,062.8
Monetary reserves:					
Gold	11,879.6	11,892.5	11,892.7	11,892.7	11,897.7
Foreign exchange	9,721.4	10,515.1	8,624.2	10,005.3	13,371.8

CONSUMER PRICE INDICES (1966=100)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Foodstuffs	129.6	143.6	152.4	150.2
Beverages, Tobacco	131.5	141.7	149.5	149.7
Clothing	132.3	145.3	154.4	155.3
Accommodation	164.1	176.5	193.8	202.2
Heating, Lighting	171.0	199.1	198.2	204.6
Fittings, House Maintenance	119.8	129.3	138.8	140.6
Transport	136.5	151.6	160.5	170.7
Health, Toilet Articles	143.0	155.5	170.0	174.4
Education, Entertainment	130.9	138.6	149.5	154.1
ALL ITEMS	139.3	152.9	163.2	166.0

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (million Swiss francs at current prices)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976†
Government final consumption expenditure	11,385	12,880	14,815	16,625	18,055	19,320
Private final consumption expenditure	59,745	67,780	75,945	83,135	85,935	87,825
Increase in stocks*	3,325	2,455	2,530	5,200	-1,755	0
Gross fixed capital formation	30,125	34,640	38,210	38,885	33,565	30,685
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	104,580	117,755	131,500	143,845	135,800	137,830
Exports of goods and services	32,060	35,770	40,225	45,905	44,030	47,930
Less Imports of goods and services	33,645	36,815	41,665	48,650	40,030	42,875
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	102,995	116,710	130,060	140,100	139,800	142,885
Factor income received from abroad	5,560	6,370	7,380	8,855	8,060	8,300
Less Factor income paid abroad	2,070	2,545	2,900	3,460	3,590	3,330
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	106,485	120,535	134,540	146,495	144,270	147,855
G.N.P. AT 1970 PRICES	97,630	100,745	103,955	105,695	97,610	98,075

* Including statistical discrepancy.

† Estimates.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (U.S. \$ million)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	5,909	7,096	9,722	12,154	13,223	15,035
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-7,095	-8,365	-11,407	-14,263	-13,125	-14,602
TRADE BALANCE	-1,187	-1,269	-1,686	-2,109	98	433
Exports of services	3,029	3,696	4,939	5,832	6,494	7,088
Imports of services	-1,385	-1,701	-2,303	-2,847	-3,312	-3,423
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	457	725	950	876	3,281	4,098
Private transfers (net)	-356	-436	-546	-565	-560	-440
Government transfers (net)	-21	-68	-124	-140	-134	-157
CURRENT BALANCE	80	220	280	171	2,587	3,501
Long-term capital (net)	-1,939	-2,887	-2,756	-1,584	-4,464	-7,239
Short-term capital (net)	-497	1,299	508	-489	-2,896	2,631
Net errors and omissions	3,553	1,954	2,346	2,333	6,295	4,070
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	1,197	586	378	431	1,523	2,983
of which:						
Change in reserves	1,251	557	384	369	1,546	3,040
Other items	-54	29	-6	61	-23	-57

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million Swiss francs)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Total Imports . . .	29,642	32,372	36,589	42,929	34,268	36,871
Total Exports . . .	23,617	26,188	29,948	35,353	33,430	37,045

Note: Swiss customs territory includes the principality of Liechtenstein, the German enclave of Büsingen and the Italian commune of Campione, but excludes the free zone of the Samnaun Valley.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million Swiss francs, excluding gold)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1972	1973	1974	1975
Food and live animals	3,219.4	3,760.8	4,110.7	3,583.5
Fruit and vegetables	963.2	1,052.7	1,130.2	1,023.5
Beverages and tobacco	668.3	790.2	731.3	582.2
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	1,424.5	1,709.9	1,906.8	1,485.9
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	1,764.4	2,632.7	4,281.1	3,526.6
Petroleum and petroleum products	1,672.0	2,540.6	4,123.8	3,376.9
Petroleum products	1,231.6	1,878.0	2,488.9	2,300.4
Distillate fuels	651.5	1,194.3	1,470.7	1,317.9
Chemicals	3,188.2	3,612.6	5,088.1	3,727.5
Chemical elements and compounds	1,274.8	1,425.5	2,227.4	1,704.6
Organic chemicals	983.4	1,129.0	1,825.2	1,385.4
Plastic materials, etc.	677.1	815.5	1,134.7	671.3
Basic manufactures	7,206.4	8,172.1	9,768.4	7,043.6
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	1,341.6	1,588.9	1,700.4	1,225.7
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	1,039.1	1,204.7	1,294.1	1,118.3
Iron and steel	1,626.1	1,961.0	2,353.1	1,392.9
Non-ferrous metals	952.1	931.4	1,610.7	1,266.1
Other metal manufactures	914.3	1,042.3	1,180.9	856.8
Machinery and transport equipment	9,368.0	9,629.9	9,879.3	8,158.3
Non-electric machinery	3,814.8	3,758.9	4,087.8	3,101.5
Electric machinery, apparatus, etc.	2,217.3	2,509.5	2,943.3	2,308.4
Transport equipment	3,336.7	3,361.8	2,848.2	2,748.4
Road motor vehicles and parts	2,742.4	2,729.0	2,233.0	2,015.2
Passenger cars (excl. buses).	1,898.0	1,931.2	1,555.0	1,495.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5,316.0	6,057.2	6,800.8	5,844.2
Clothing (excl. footwear)	1,437.8	1,577.8	1,728.4	1,529.9
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	900.9	1,059.7	1,230.3	1,036.6
TOTAL (incl. others)	32,339.2	36,558.3	42,865.1	34,207.9

[continued on next page]

SWITZERLAND

Statistical Survey

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued

(million Swiss francs)

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1972	1973	1974	1975
Food and live animals	912.7	951.4	999.5	991.8
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	473.6	633.7	783.2	486.6
Chemicals	5,824.0	6,399.2	7,984.9	7,121.0
Chemical elements and compounds	1,643.7	1,697.5	2,343.0	2,135.8
Organic chemicals	1,541.0	1,595.5	2,185.1	2,014.8
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	1,314.9	1,496.1	1,688.2	1,192.2
Synthetic organic dyestuffs, natural indigo and colour lakes	1,248.8	1,409.9	1,570.8	1,090.3
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	1,626.9	1,849.5	2,211.6	2,154.9
Medicaments	989.1	1,090.4	1,289.0	1,282.3
Basic manufactures	4,353.7	5,042.2	6,273.2	5,535.0
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	1,817.8	2,020.5	2,190.8	1,855.6
Non-ferrous metals	657.2	815.2	1,250.6	851.7
Machinery and transport equipment	8,207.0	9,718.6	11,109.6	11,847.4
Non-electric machinery	5,877.4	7,047.5	8,022.1	8,330.7
Metalworking machinery	858.1	1,023.6	1,241.9	1,183.7
Metalworking machine tools	813.8	970.0	1,176.1	1,129.0
Textile and leather machinery	1,695.3	2,053.8	2,265.8	2,281.0
Textile machines	1,577.0	1,898.3	2,085.9	2,109.5
Electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances	2,160.8	2,501.9	2,873.2	3,178.1
Electrical power machinery and switchgear	839.4	927.3	1,047.4	1,205.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	5,598.6	6,321.7	7,141.0	6,572.4
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	3,625.0	4,136.1	4,720.2	4,211.4
Scientific instruments and photographic equipment	738.6	835.8	940.2	976.0
Watches, clocks and parts	2,821.5	3,235.1	3,702.3	3,141.2
TOTAL (incl. others)	26,072.3	29,781.9	34,947.0	33,255.7

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*

(million Swiss francs, including gold)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1974	1975	1976	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1974	1975	1976
Austria	2,108.9	1,488.9	1,511.4	Austria	2,326.1	1,852.3	1,972.8
Belgium/Lux'bourg	1,459.5	1,109.8	1,311.8	Belgium/Lux'bourg	793.6	794.5	1,007.8
Denmark	483.4	371.0	372.2	Brazil	558.0	566.8	538.7
France	5,886.1	4,753.8	4,891.1	Canada	386.9	435.6	369.6
Germany, Fed. Rep.	12,478.7	9,552.9	10,470.0	Denmark	494.2	507.1	545.6
Italy	3,929.8	3,386.2	3,564.0	Finland	424.6	396.5	389.7
Japan	1,027.1	832.3	971.4	France	3,108.6	2,964.8	3,365.9
Netherlands	1,459.5	1,109.8	1,362.9	Germany, Fed. Rep.	4,842.6	4,944.2	5,761.2
Spain	492.6	389.0	397.6	Hong Kong	629.6	478.2	567.8
Sweden	1,190.1	933.7	876.6	Iran	454.8	628.4	761.3
United Arab Emirates	566.5	522.2	389.4	Italy	2,822.6	2,306.0	2,758.0
United Kingdom	2,501.6	2,105.0	2,482.7	Japan	1,237.7	925.8	1,010.2
U.S.A.	2,806.3	2,587.1	2,520.2	Netherlands	920.6	890.7	992.0
				Norway	410.3	447.7	473.1
				Poland	419.9	456.3	444.9
				Portugal	481.3	281.2	356.2
				South Africa	507.0	504.5	371.1
				Spain	929.7	879.3	894.1
				Sweden	1,055.7	1,095.5	1,054.5
				U.S.S.R.	419.9	468.2	504.2
				United Kingdom	2,538.7	2,050.8	2,181.8
				U.S.A.	2,501.4	2,134.6	2,521.2
				Yugoslavia	610.2	623.0	505.8
TOTAL (incl. others)	42,929.4	34,267.8	36,871.2	TOTAL (incl. others)	35,353.1	33,429.7	37,044.8

* Imports by country of production; exports by country of consumption.

TOURISM

TOURIST NIGHTS

(Visitors from abroad only)

('000)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Hotels and sanatoria	21,364	21,723	21,529	19,801	19,357	18,418
Other accommodation	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11,998	12,901	12,644

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

(Number of visitors staying in hotels)

	1974	1975	1976
Germany, Federal Republic	1,718,877	1,731,320	1,589,874
France	728,143	712,494	644,404
United Kingdom	365,763	383,634	341,178
U.S.A.	843,297	742,697	845,068
Italy	452,115	441,244	352,745
Others	2,113,581	2,187,390	2,105,630
TOTAL	6,221,776	6,198,779	5,878,899

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Passengers ('000)	323,389	320,224	318,811	313,808	303,945
Passenger-kilometres (million)	9,435	9,502	9,639	9,538	9,223
Tonnage Carried ('000 tons)	59,942	61,300	62,968	61,241	46,936
Ton-kilometres (million)	7,072	7,178	7,610	7,451	5,518

ROADS

VEHICLES REGISTERED

	CARS	BUSES	VANS AND LORRIES	TRACTORS AND OTHERS	MOPEDS, MOTOR CYCLES	TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLES	BICYCLES
1972	1,561,312	4,595	123,897	28,934	716,538	2,435,539	1,324,173
1973	1,656,402	4,858	130,246	30,396	742,073	2,564,169	1,394,566
1974	1,728,132	4,953	133,686	32,644	769,661	2,669,172	1,526,134
1975	1,799,856	5,049	136,830	32,883	748,440	2,722,166	1,601,264
1976	1,869,186	4,338	136,841	34,007	760,138	2,804,510	1,685,417

INLAND WATERWAYS

('000 tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
International Traffic, Laden	244.1	286.6	329.7	312.2
International Traffic, Unladen	8,203.9	9,053.5	7,859.5	7,979.7
Total Tonnage Carried	8,448.0	9,340.1	8,189.2	8,291.9

CIVIL AVIATION
SWISS AIRLINES

		1973	1974	1975	1976
Kilometres Flown	('000)	81,761	80,115	83,230	86,180
Passenger-kilometres	(„)	6,755,423	7,106,741	7,598,536	8,528,119
Freight	(tons)	127,819	139,980	143,404	160,088
Ton-kilometres	('000)	259,175	294,909	307,936	344,249

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Telephones in use	3,404,427	3,604,034	3,790,351	3,912,971	4,016,322
Radio licences	1,958,031	2,003,204	2,036,204	2,075,574	2,107,854
Television sets	1,535,888	1,627,410	1,714,336	1,759,116	1,809,029
Books published (no. of titles)	6,849	6,065	7,294	7,711	7,273

EDUCATION

	SCHOOLS	STAFF	STUDENTS
Primary (1970)	n.a.	14,672	487,583*
Secondary (1970)	n.a.	1,758	464,023*
Technical (1970)	23	9,162	6,886†
Higher (1975/76)	11	5,414	52,623

* 1969/70 figures.

† 1975 figures.

Source: Federal Office of Statistics, 3003 Berne, Hallwylstrasse 15.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution dates from 1874.

The twenty-two federated Cantons (often referred to as the twenty-five States, because three of the Cantons are sub-divided) have sovereign authority except where the constitutional pact has defined limits to their powers, and all undelegated powers are theirs. Cantonal feeling still makes for marked disapproval of any increase in Federal authority, which has been greatly extended since 1874 in the economic and social spheres of legislation.

Principally, the Federal authority is responsible for civil, penal and commercial law, legislation concerning marriage, residence and settlement, export and import duties, defence, postal, telephone and telegraph services, the mint, forestry, hunting and fishing, hydro-electric power, the economy, railways, important roads and bridges, social insurance, and international affairs. Administration is largely in the hands of the Cantons, partly in the mixed management of Federal authorities and Cantons. The Cantons derive their revenue from direct taxation. The Federal authority draws its revenue from direct and indirect taxation, and Federal direct taxes, such as the defence tax, are becoming increasingly important. The profits from State enterprises and customs duties are received by the Federal authorities.

THE COMMUNES

Each of the more than 3,000 communes of Switzerland has local autonomy over such matters as public utilities,

education and roads, and grants primary citizenship. Decisions are made by communal assemblies which all citizens can attend, except in the urban communes where referenda are necessary. The smallest communes have only about 20 inhabitants, the largest, Zürich, nearly 400,000.

THE CANTONS

The 25 cantons and half-cantons of the Swiss Confederation each have their own constitutions and their own methods of choosing the members of the cantonal assembly and cantonal government and the States Councillors who represent them at the federal level. Five cantons, Glarus, Appenzell Ausserrhoden and Innerrhoden, Obwalden and Nidwalden, retain the *Landsgemeinde*, an assembly of all citizens of the canton held annually, as their decision-making authority. Elsewhere, democracy is less direct, the secret ballot and the referendum having replaced the mass assembly. Women have recently gained full political rights in almost all the cantons.

THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

The Federal Assembly is composed of two bodies, the National Council and the Council of States, which can deliberate either together or separately. The 200 members of the National Council are elected directly, by proportional representation, every four years. The Council of States represents the cantons, each of which sends two

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councillors, elected in varying ways according to the cantonal constitutions. The Federal Assembly is the supreme governing body of the Confederation. Both houses have to accept legislative and fiscal measures, and the Federal Assembly supervises the army, the civil service and the application of the law, exercises the right of pardon and elects the Federal Supreme Court, the Federal Insurance Court, the General who commands the army in times of crisis, and the Federal Council.

THE FEDERAL COUNCIL

Executive authority is vested in the Federal Council, whose seven members are the heads of the Federal ministries. Each year the Federal Assembly chooses the President and Vice-President of the Confederation from among the Federal Councillors. Generally, the Councillors are chosen from the members of the Federal Assembly, for a term of four years, which is often extended for so long as they are willing to serve. The Radical Democrats, the Social Democrats and the Christian Democrats each take two of the seats on the Council, the remaining place going to the People's Party. There has been some criticism of the constraints this system places on the choice of

The Constitution, The Government, Federal Assembly

Councillors, and also of the lack of representation given to the Social Democrats in the Council of States.

REFERENDA AND INITIATIVES

Referenda are held on both cantonal and federal levels. In many cantons all legislation has to be accepted by a majority of the voters, and in some cantons major financial matters have to be submitted to the popular vote. In federal affairs, a referendum is compulsory and the consent of a majority of the voters and of the cantons must be obtained for amendments to the Federal Constitution, but referenda are optional for other legislation. A petition from 50,000 voters is needed to bring about a national referendum, which can accept or reject any proposed legislation or international treaties concluded for a period of more than 15 years. The initiative gives voters in many cantons the right to propose a law or a legislative amendment and to demand a popular vote on it. A petition by 100,000 voters is needed to initiate a vote on an amendment to the Federal Constitution, but as federal laws cannot be proposed by means of an initiative, many constitutional amendments introduced in this manner concern relatively unimportant matters. The initiative is also used by the political opposition to bring about changes in government policy.

THE GOVERNMENT

(January 1978)

FEDERAL COUNCIL

(Elected December 1974)

President and Head of Transport, Communications and Power Department: WILLI RITSCHARD (Social Democrat).

Vice-President and Head of Interior Department: HANS HÜRLIMAN (Christian Democrat).

Head of Department of Justice and Police: Dr. KURT FURGLER (Christian Democrat).

Head of Federal Political (Foreign Affairs) Department: (until February 1978) PIERRE GRABER (Social Democrat).

Head of Federal Military (Defence) Department: RUDOLF GNÄGI (People's Party).

Head of Finance and Customs Department: GEORGES-ANDRÉ CHEVALLAZ (Radical Democrat).

Head of Department of Public Economy: (until February 1978) ERNST BRUGGER (Radical Democrat).

Chancellor of the Swiss Confederation: KARL HUBER

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

President: ELISABETH BLUNSCHY.

STATE OF THE PARTIES

(General Election, October 26th, 1975)

	1971	1975
Radical Democrats	49	47
Social Democrats	46	55
Christian Democrats	44	46
People's Party	23	21
Independent Party	13	11
Republican Movement	7	4
Liberal Democrats	6	6
Labour Party	5	4
National Campaign	4	2
Evangelical Party	3	3
Autonomous Socialists	—	1

THE COUNCIL OF STATES

President: WILLI WENK.

STATE OF THE PARTIES

(Members are elected by canton; method and period of election differs from canton to canton)

	1971	1975
Christian Democrats	18	17
Radical Democrats	15	15
People's Party	5	5
Social Democrats	4	5
Liberal Democrats	2	1
Independent Party	1	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti radical-démocratique suisse—Freisinnig-demokratische Partei der Schweiz (Radical-Democratic Party): Postfach 2642, 3001 Berne; led the movement which gave rise to the Federative State and the Constitution of 1848, and soon became the dominant group in the Federal Assembly. It stands for the principle of a strong Federal power, while respecting the legitimate rights of the Cantons and all the minorities; Liberal—free democratic-in tendency.

President: FRITZ HONEGGER (Zürich); *Secretary:* H. R. LEUENBERGER (Berne); *Leader of Parliamentary Group:* Dr. LUIGI GENERALI, National Councillor (Ticino).

Parti démocrate-chrétien suisse—Christlichdemokratische Volkspartei der Schweiz (Christian-Democratic People's Party): Postfach 1759, 3001 Berne; f. 1912; policies are a Christian outlook on world affairs, federalism and Christian social reform by means of professional associations; non-sectarian; composed of peasants, Christian workers and middle-class professional people.

President: HANS WYER, National Councillor (Visp); *Secretary:* Dr. HANS PETER FAGAGNINI; *Leader of Parliamentary Group:* Dr. ALOIS HÜRLIMANN, National Councillor (Zug).

Parti socialiste suisse—Sozialdemokratische Partei der Schweiz (Social-Democratic Party): Postfach 4084, 3001 Berne; f. 1870; bases its policy on democratic socialism and collaborates with all political parties sharing the same principles. Its influence dates mainly from the introduction of Proportional Representation in 1919.

Chairman: HELMUT HUBACHER (Basel); *Secretaries:* CHRISTOPH BERGER, ARNOLD BERTSCHINGER, ELFI SCHOEPF, FRITZ TÜLLER; *Assistant Secretary:* HEIDI FLÜHMANN; *Leader of Parliamentary Group:* Dr. RICHARD MÜLLER, National Councillor (Berne).

Parti suisse de l'union démocratique du centre—Schweizerische Volkspartei (Swiss People's Party): Optingenstrasse 1, 3000 Berne 25; f. 1971 as a merger of the Democratic Party and the Peasants, Artisans and Middle Class Party.

President: FRITZ HOFMANN; *Secretary:* PETER SCHMID; *Leader of Parliamentary Group:* HANSPETER FISCHER, National Councillor (Weinfelden).

Parti libéral suisse—Liberale Partei der Schweiz (Liberal Party): Postfach 60, 3018 Berne; formerly Union libérale-démocratique suisse — Liberal-demokratische

Union der Schweiz, statutes and name changed to above 1977; opposes centralizing and étatist tendencies.

President: BLAISE CLERC (Neuchâtel); *Secretary:* J.-S. EGGLY; *Leader of Parliamentary Group:* PETER DÜRRENMATT, National Councillor (Basel).

Alliance des Indépendants—Landesring der Unabhängigen (Independent Party): Hertensteinstr. 40, 6004 Lucerne; f. 1936; opposition movement advocating the application of liberal and social principles to politics.

President: Dr. CLAUDIUS ALDER, Rotackerstr. 9, 4410 Liestal; *Secretary:* ERWIN MÜLLER; *Leader of Parliamentary Group:* Dr. WALTER KÖNIG, National Councillor (Küsnacht).

Parti suisse du travail—Partei der Arbeit der Schweiz (Labour Party): Zweierstrasse 123, 8036 Zürich; f. 1944 by members of the Communist Party and left-wing Socialists. It aims at co-ordinating all left-wing elements in order to reorganize Switzerland on a Socialist basis.

President: JEAN VINCENT, National Councillor, 27 rue du Vidollet, 1202 Geneva.

Schweizerische Republikanische Bewegung—Mouvement républicain suisse MNA (Republican Movement): Postfach 3, 8416 Flaach/ZH; f. 1971 to maintain the independence and political sovereignty of Switzerland and oppose entry to EEC and UN.

Secretary: ULRICH SCHLUEB; *Leader:* Dr. JAMES SCHWARZENBACH, National Councillor.

Action nationale contre l'emprise et la surpopulation étrangères—Nationale Aktion gegen Überfremdung von Volk und Heimat (National Campaign against Foreign Domination of People and Homeland): Postfach 9, 3028 Spiegel-Bern; f. 1961; *Chairman:* VALENTIN OEHEN, National Councillor.

Parti évangélique suisse—Evangelische Volkspartei der Schweiz (Evangelical Party): Josefstrasse 32, Postfach 2267, 8023 Zürich; f. 1919.

President: PAUL GYSEL; *Secretary:* HANS SCHOCH.

Partito Socialista autonomo (Autonomous Socialist Party): Casella postale 319, 6501 Bellinzona; f. 1969; publ. *Politica Nuova*.

Secretary: WERNER CAROBIO, National Councillor; *Leader of Parliamentary Group:* MARCO KRÄHENBÜHL.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO SWITZERLAND

(In Berne, unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Bonn-Röttgen, Federal Republic of Germany.

Albania: Vienna, Austria.

Algeria: Willadingweg 74; *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accredited to Austria and the Vatican).

Argentina: Jungfraustrasse 1; *Ambassador:* Dr. LUIS MARÍA DE PABLO PARDO.

Australia: Alpenstrasse 29; *Ambassador:* KEITH GABRIEL BRENNAN.

Austria: Kirchenfeldstrasse 28; *Ambassador:* HANS THALBERG.

Bangladesh: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Belgium: Weststrasse 6; *Ambassador:* GEORGE PUTTEVILS.

Benin: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Bolivia: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Brazil: Habsburgstrasse 6; *Ambassador:* CARLOS SYLVESTRE DE OURO PRETO.

Bulgaria: Bernastrasse 4; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Burma: Giacomettistrasse 3; *Ambassador:* U THET TUN.

Burundi: Paris, France.

Cameroon: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Canada: Kirchenfeldstrasse 88; *Ambassador:* JEAN CÔTÉ (also accredited to Algeria).

Central African Empire: Thunstrasse 72; *Chargé d'affaires:* ELYSÉE-LOUISE BAYANGHA (also accredited to Austria).

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Chile: Eigerplatz 5; *Ambassador:* JUAN GERMÁN HUTT GUNTHER.

China, People's Republic: Kalcheggweg 10; *Ambassador:* LI YUN-CHUAN.

Colombia: Thunstrasse 18; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Congo: Brussels, Belgium.

Costa Rica: Sulgeneckstrasse 64; *Ambassador:* MERCEDES PINTO GONZÁLEZ.

Cuba: Kramgasse 74; *Ambassador:* AMÉRICO CRUZ.

Cyprus: Bonn-Bad Godesberg; Federal Republic of Germany.

Czechoslovakia: Muristrasse 53; *Ambassador:* MIROSLAV MOC.

Denmark: Thunstrasse 95; *Ambassador:* TORBEN BUSCK-NIELSEN.

Dominican Republic: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Ecuador: Helvetiastrasse 19A; *Ambassador:* Dr. ANTONIO JOSÉ LUCIO PAREDES.

Egypt: Elfenauweg 61; *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH ALI EL-ERIAN.

El Salvador: Rome, Italy.

Ethiopia: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Finland: Welpostrasse 4; *Ambassador:* JOEL TOIVOLA (also accred. to Portugal).

France: Schosshaldenstrasse 46; *Ambassador:* CLAUDE LEBEL.

Gabon: Paris, France.

Gambia: London, England.

German Democratic Republic: Brunnadernstrasse 53; *Ambassador:* HERBERT BARTH.

Germany, Federal Republic: Willadingweg 83; *Ambassador:* ULRICH LEBSANFT.

Ghana: Belpstrasse 11; *Ambassador:* KENNETH KWEKU SINAMAN DADZIE (also accred. to Austria).

Greece: Jungfraustrasse 3; *Ambassador:* EUSTACHE KALAMIDAS.

Guatemala: Paris, France.

Guinea: Paris, France.

Haiti: Elfenauweg 16; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH D. BAGUIDY.

Hungary: Muristrasse 31; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Iceland: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

India: Kalcheggweg 20; *Ambassador:* UMA SHANKAR BAJPAI (also accred. to the Vatican).

Indonesia: Elfenauweg 51; *Ambassador:* TJOKORDE NGURAH WIM SUKAWATI.

Iran: Thunstrasse 68; *Ambassador:* ASSADOLLAH FAHIMI.

Iraq: Paris, France.

Ireland: Dufourstrasse 9; *Ambassador:* BRENDAN T. NOLAN.

Israel: Marienstrasse 27; *Ambassador:* YAACOV SHIMONI.

Italy: Elfenstrasse 14; *Ambassador:* GEROLAMO PIGNATTI MORANO DI CUSTOZA.

Ivory Coast: Thormannstrasse 51; *Ambassador:* THÉODORE DE MEL.

Jamaica: Paris, France.

Japan: Engestrasse 43; *Ambassador:* KENOIRO CHIKARAISHI.

Jordan: Belnstrasse 11; *Ambassador:* MUTASIM BILBEISI.

Kenya: London, England.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Friedheimweg 6; *Ambassador:* DJIN CHUNG KUK.

Diplomatic Representation

Korea, Republic: Hallwylstrasse 34; *Ambassador:* BYUNG KYU CHUN (also accred. to the Vatican).

Laos: Paris, France.

Lebanon: Alpenstrasse 24; *Ambassador:* ALBERT NASSIF.

Lesotho: Copenhagen, Denmark.

Liberia: Paris, France.

Libya: Dufourstrasse 18; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Liechtenstein: Willadingweg 65; *Ambassador:* Prince HENRI DE LIECHTENSTEIN.

Luxembourg: Kramgasse 45; *Ambassador:* JEAN RETTEL (also accred. to Austria).

Madagascar: Brussels, Belgium.

Malawi: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Malaysia: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Mali: Paris, France.

Malta: Rome, Italy.

Mauritania: Paris, France.

Mexico: Bernastrasse 57; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Monaco: Junkerngasse 28; *Minister:* JACQUES ROUX (also accred. to the Federal Republic of Germany and Luxembourg).

Mongolia: Berlin, German Democratic Republic.

Morocco: Helvetiastrasse 42; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED BENNANI SMIRES (also accred. to Austria).

Nepal: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Netherlands: Kollerweg 11; *Ambassador:* Baron MAURITS WIJNAND HENDRIK COLLOT D'ESCURY.

New Zealand: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Nicaragua: Rome, Italy.

Niger: Paris, France.

Nigeria: Belpstrasse 11; *Ambassador:* O. ADENIJI (also accred. to Turkey).

Norway: Dufourstrasse 29; *Ambassador:* ERIK ANDREAS COLBAN.

Oman: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Pakistan: Bernastrasse 47; *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accred. to Albania and the Vatican).

Panama: Paris, France.

Paraguay: London, England.

Peru: Spitalackerstrasse 20A; *Ambassador:* JORGE NICHOLSON SOLOGUREN.

Philippines: 7 Kornhausplatz; *Ambassador:* HORTENCIO J. BRILLANTES.

Poland: Elfenstrasse 20; *Ambassador:* BERNARD BOGDANSKI.

Portugal: Helvetiastrasse 50A; *Ambassador:* E. M. F. BUGALHO.

Qatar: Paris, France.

Romania: Kirchenfeldstrasse 78; *Ambassador:* DAN ENACHESCU.

Rwanda: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

San Marino: Paris, France.

Saudi Arabia: Kramburgstrasse 12; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Senegal: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.

Somalia: Paris, France.

South Africa: Jungfraustrasse 1; *Ambassador:* JAN FRANÇOIS WENTZEL.

Spain: Brunnadernstrasse 43; *Ambassador:* NICOLAS MARTIN ALONSO.

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Sri Lanka: Paris, France.

Sudan: Paris, France.

Sweden: Jungfraustrasse 1; *Ambassador:* SVEN ERIC NILSSON.

Syria: Paris, France.

Tanzania: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Thailand: Eigerstrasse 60; *Ambassador:* KLOS VISSURAKARN (also accredited to the Vatican and Yugoslavia).

Togo: Brussels, Belgium.

Trinidad and Tobago: London, England.

Tunisia: Kirchenfeldstrasse 63; *Ambassador:* TAUFIK SMIDA (also accredited to the Vatican).

Turkey: Lombachweg 33; *Ambassador:* ALI SUAT BILGE.

Uganda: Paris, France.

U.S.S.R.: Brunnadernrain 37; *Ambassador:* PAVEL IVANOVICH GUERASSIMOV.

United Kingdom: 50 Thunstrasse; *Ambassador:* ALAN KEIR ROTHNIE.

Switzerland also has diplomatic relations with Angola, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Botswana, Chad, Honduras, Kuwait, Mauritius, Mozambique, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Swaziland and the United Arab Emirates.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

U.S.A.: Jubiläumsstrasse 93-95; *Ambassador:* MARVIN WARNER.

Upper Volta: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Uruguay: Kramgasse 63; *Ambassador:* ELBIO QUINTANA SOLARI.

Vatican: Thunstrasse 60 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* AMBROGIO MARCHIONI.

Venezuela: Aegertenstrasse 55; *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO MARTÍNEZ-RAMÍREZ.

Viet-Nam: Warsaw, Poland.

Yemen Arab Republic: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Paris, France.

Yugoslavia: Kalcheggweg 38; *Ambassador:* ELHAMI NIMANI.

Zaire: Sulgenheimweg 21; *Ambassador:* KYABUTA MASANGU A. MWANZA.

Zambia: Rome, Italy.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Switzerland has possessed a common Civil Code since 1912, but the Penal Code was only unified in 1942. Under the Code capital punishment was abolished by the few Cantons which still retained it. The individual Cantons continue to elect and maintain their own magistracy, and retain certain variations in procedure. Apart from military courts, there are only two Federal judicial authorities, the Federal Tribunal and the Federal Tribunal of Insurance. The Penal and Civil Procedure in the Canton of Zürich is described as an example.

CANTON OF ZÜRICH

CIVIL LAW

(a) District Courts (*Bezirksgerichte*).

Presidents or Vice-Presidents, who generally have a university degree in law, are competent as sole judges (*Einzelrichter*) if the value of the case is between 200 and 3,000 frs. (values below 200 frs. are decided without appeal by judges of the peace (*Friedensrichter*), who need not be lawyers—normally there is one for each commune). The Presidents or Vice-Presidents also deal with specified claims in bankruptcy proceedings without any limitation of the importance of the case; they are also competent to deal in summary and *ex-parte* proceedings.

The District Courts consist of three or five members. They settle civil matters between 3,000 frs. and 5,000 frs. value, and decide most other civil matters in the first instance if the plaintiff or both parties do not ask for an exception (see below for commercial matters and cases of over frs. 8,000 value).

(b) Labour Courts (*Arbeitsgerichte*).

Suits between employers and employees arising from terms of employment can be decided at Industrial Courts which cover one or more communes. Representatives of each side participate as judges.

(c) Courts for Tenancy Matters.

Each District has a Court for tenancy matters which settles disputes between landlords and tenants of apartments and business premises on the extension of tenancy after notice has been served. Representatives of each side participate as judges.

(d) Appeal Court (*Obergericht*).

Each Canton has an Appeal Court, which in Zürich consists of different specialized benches (*Kammern*) of three or five members.

The Appeal Court decides appeals, recourses and pleas of nullity, as granted by law, against decisions of Labour Courts, Courts for tenancy matters, District Courts and Courts of Arbitration as well as against decisions emanating from sole judges of District and Labour Courts. If both parties agree, cases of more than 8,000 frs. value may be brought directly before the Appeal Court to avoid District Courts.

A sub-branch of the Appeal Court is the Commercial Court (*Handelsgericht*). Each case is assigned for decision to two members of the Appeal Court and three commercial judges chosen by the President from a list of qualified merchants. They decide cases of more than 8,000 frs. value if of a commercial character, when either both parties or the defendant are registered merchants. Further, this Court decides some special matters like patents and trade marks.

(e) Cassation Court (*Kassationsgericht*).

This is a special Cantonal Court deciding pleas of nullity against decisions of the Appeal Court, Jury Court and Commercial Court, when there has been a serious infraction by the lower court, particularly concerning procedure.

PENAL LAW

Matters of Penal Law are decided partly by the same courts as matters of Civil Law.

In the Canton of Zürich, the more important cases are tried by the Jury Court (*Geschworenengericht*) when the accused pleads "not guilty", by the Appeal Court when the plea is "guilty". The Jury Court consists of three judges, of whom at least the President is a member of the Appeal Court, and a jury of nine members. The judges and jury decide the case together in secret session. Eight affirming votes are required for a defendant to be found guilty.

Less important cases are tried by the District Courts, or sole judges, in the first instance, and by the Appeal Court

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in the second instance. In certain minor cases, no appeal is possible.

The Public Attorney has the right to support the written accusation before any court. He is bound to assist only in important cases when the accused pleads "not guilty".

Witnesses and experts are examined by the Public Attorney and sign written statements, which are joined to the written accusation of the Public Attorney. The defence is allowed to question them; they are seldom called again. As a rule, they appear in person only before Jury Courts and make their deposition a second time.

THE FEDERAL TRIBUNAL

1000 Lausanne 14.

President: ANDRÉ GRISEL.

Vice-President: PAUL LEMP.

The Federal Tribunal (*Bundesgericht, Tribunal fédéral, or Tribunale Federale*) consisting, in all, of 28 members, sits at Lausanne. There are 15 supplementary judges. Both judges and supplementary judges are appointed by the Federal Assembly for six years and may be re-elected. The President and Vice-President are elected for two years.

In matters of Federal Law, the Tribunal decides non-financial civil cases and financial civil cases involving more than 8,000 frs. value. It gives final decisions on civil matters if both parties apply to it rather than to the cantonal courts, in cases involving more than 20,000 frs.

In penal cases the Tribunal acts mainly as a court of cassation, examining the decisions of cantonal courts for violations of federal law. It cannot change a lower court's finding on facts.

The Tribunal also decides civil cases between Cantons, between Cantons and the Confederation and claims by

Judicial System, Religion

individuals or corporations against the Confederation involving over 8,000 frs. It gives final decisions on execution and bankruptcy proceedings and on the application of administrative law by federal and cantonal administrative and legal authorities, and acts as a constitutional court, deciding appeals concerning the violation of citizens' rights.

The Tribunal consists of the following sections:

- (a) Court of Public and Administrative Law (*Staats- und Verwaltungsrechtliche Abteilung, Cour de droit public et de droit administratif, Corte di diritto pubblico e di diritto amministrativo*).
- (b) Two Civil Courts (*Zivilabteilungen, Cours civiles, Corti civili*).
- (c) Bankruptcy Court (*Schuldbetreibungs- und Konkurskammer, Chambre des poursuites et des faillites, Camera di esecuzione e dei fallimenti*).
- (d) Court of Penal Cassation (*Kassationshof, Cour de cassation pénale, Corte di cassazione penale*).
- (e) Court of Arraignment (*Anklagekammer, Chambre d'accusation, Camera d'accusa*).
- (f) Criminal Court (*Kriminalkammer, Chambre criminelle, Camera criminale*).
- (g) Federal Penal Court (*Bundesstrafgericht, Cour pénale fédérale, Corte penale federale*).

FEDERAL TRIBUNAL OF INSURANCE

President: ARTUR WINZELER.

Vice-President: JEAN-DANIEL DU CÔMMUN.

The Tribunal was founded in 1918 and consists of seven members. It sits at Lucerne. Since 1969 it has been considered as the Court of Social Insurance (*Sozialversicherungsabteilung, Cour des assurances sociales, Corte delle assicurazioni sociali*) of the Federal Tribunal.

RELIGION

According to the 1970 Census, the religious adherence per 1,000 of the population was as follows: Protestant 478, Roman Catholic 494, Old Catholic 3, Jewish 3, other denominations (or without religion) 22.

CATHOLIC

In 1976 there were 3,144,225 Catholics in Switzerland.

Roman Catholic Church: The Church in Switzerland and Liechtenstein is divided into 6 dioceses and the abbeys of Maria Einsiedeln and St.-Maurice, each directly subordinate to the Holy See.

Diocese of Basel: Bischöfliches Ordinariat, Baselstr. 61, 4500 Solothurn; Bishop Mgr. ANTON HÄNGGI.

Diocese of Chur: Bischöfliches Ordinariat, Hof 19, 7000 Chur; Bishop Mgr. JOHANNES VONDERACH.

Diocese of Lausanne, Geneva and Fribourg: 86 rue de Lausanne, P.O.B. 271, 1701 Fribourg; Bishop Mgr. PIERRE MAMIE.

Diocese of Lugano: Borghetto 6, 6901 Lugano; Bishop Mgr. GIUSEPPE MARTINOLI.

Diocese of St. Gallen: Bischöfliches Palais, Klosterhof 6, 9000 St. Gallen; Bishop Mgr. OTTMAR MÄDER.

Diocese of Sion: Evêché, 1950 Sion 2; Bishop Mgr. HENRI SCHWERY.

Old Catholic Church: Bishop Rt. Rev. L. GAUTHIER, Willadingweg 39, Berne.

PROTESTANT

Federation of the Protestant Churches of Switzerland

(*Schweizerischer Evangelischer Kirchenbund, Fédération des Eglises protestantes de la Suisse*): Sulgenauweg 26, 3007 Berne; f. 1920. The Protestant Churches of Switzerland are grouped in this Federation of which the executive organ is the Council of the Federation (*Vorstand des Schweizerischen Evangelischen Kirchenbundes, Conseil de la Fédération*); Pres. Pastor W. SIGRIST (Berne); Vice-Pres. Pastor CH. BAUER (Le Locle); Sec. W. PROBST (Berne).

The eighteen reformed churches of Aargau, Appenzell, Basel-Stadt, Basel-Land, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Glarus, Graubünden, Neuchâtel, St. Gallen, Schaffhausen, Solothurn, Tessin, Thurgau, Valais, Vaud, Zürich, the Kirchenverband Zentralschweiz, the Eglise évangélique libre de Genève and the Evangelisch-methodistische Kirche, form part of this federation, as well as the Swiss churches abroad.

THE PRESS

Freedom of the Press in Switzerland is guaranteed by Article 55 of the amended 1874 Constitution, and the only formal restrictions on the press are the legal restraints concerned with abuses of this freedom. A federal law, enacted in October 1968, protects the right of journalists to refuse to reveal their sources of information, except in cases where the security of the state is involved.

The Swiss combination of a high literacy rate and a strong interest in local news, the political autonomy of communes and cantons, direct democracy, the federal constitutional structure and the coexistence of diverse languages and religions have tended to produce a decentralized press, fragmented into numerous local papers, often with very low circulations. In 1974, as well as the 170 *feuilles d'avis* and *feuilles d'annonces*, there were 497 newspapers. Of these, 356 were in German, 113 in French, 24 in Italian, 3 in Romansch and 1 in Spanish. Eighty-six per cent of these papers printed fewer than 15,000 copies, only 3 per cent more than 50,000.

Of the 497 Swiss newspapers, 144 were dailies, appearing six or seven times a week, with a total circulation of 2,633,000. For every 1,000 adults in Switzerland, 370 daily papers were sold. The presence of immigrant workers and the Swiss interest in foreign news has led to the importation of 100,000 copies of French, German, Italian and Spanish newspapers every day.

24 Heures Lausanne (formerly *Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne*), dating from 1762, is the oldest Swiss paper. *Blick* (270,000) and *Tages Anzeiger Zürich* (246,900) have easily the largest circulations, followed by *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (102,000), *24 Heures Lausanne* (101,000) and *National-Zeitung* (95,400). The two most respected dailies are *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, founded in 1780, and the French-language *Journal de Genève*, established nearly fifty years later. Both papers, tabloid in format with few illustrations, carry an exceptionally high proportion of foreign news, and have an influential readership abroad.

DAILIES

- Aargauer Tagblatt:** Bahnhofstrasse 39-43, 5001 Aarau; independent; circ. 45,300.
- Aargauer Volksblatt:** Rütistr. 3, 5401 Baden; f. 1911; Catholic; circ. 13,600.
- Allgem. Anzeiger—Der Rheintaler:** Rheineck; independent; circ. 5,200.
- Allgem. Anzeiger vom Zürichsee:** 8820 Wädenswil; independent; circ. 7,500.
- Amriswiler Anzeiger:** 8580 Amriswil; independent; circ. 5,600.
- Anzeiger von Uster:** 8610 Uster; f. 1846; independent; circ. 10,000.
- Appenzeller Tagblatt:** 9053 Teufen; liberal; circ. 5,100.
- Appenzeller Zeitung:** Poststrasse 6A, 9100 Herisau; Radical-Democrat; f. 1828; Publishers SCHLAPFER & Co. S.A.; circ. 13,700.
- Badener Tagblatt:** Brugerstrasse 35, 5400 Baden; f. 1848; independent; circ. 29,400; Publishers WANNER A.G.
- Basellandschaftliche Zeitung:** Schützenstr. 6, 4410 Liestal; f. 1832; Radical-Democratic; Publishers LUDIN A.G.; circ. 14,000.
- Basler AZ:** Johannisvorstadt 19, 4000 Basel; Social-Democratic; circ. 5,400.
- Basler Nachrichten:** Dufourstrasse 40, 4000 Basel; f. 1845; Liberal-Democratic; Gen. Man. WALTER BEYELER; Chief Editor OSKAR RECK; circ. 36,000.

- Basler Volksblatt:** Petersgasse 34, 4001 Basel; Christian Democrat; circ. 12,500; Publishers CRATANDER A.G.
- Berner Oberländer:** Seestrasse 42, 3700 Spiez; f. 1898; independent; Publishers G. MAURER A.G.; circ. 14,200.
- Berner Oberländer Nachrichten:** Seestrasse 26, 3600 Thun; independent; circ. 5,800.
- Berner Tagblatt:** Dammweg 9 Nordring, 3001 Berne; f. 1888; independent; morning; Dir. O. HAUSAMMANN; Editor H. RAMSTEIN; circ. 59,600.
- Berner Zeitung:** 3550 Langnau; f. 1844; independent; Chief Editor FRITZ ZOPFI; circ. 46,300.
- Bieler Tagblatt:** Rue du Lion d'Or 4, 1002 Lausanne; independent; Publisher W. GASSMAN; circ. 28,000.
- Blick:** Staffelstrasse 8, 8021 Zürich; independent; circ. 270,000; Editor MARTIN SPEICH.
- Bote der March und Hoefe:** 8854 Siebnen; progressive democratic; circ. 3,300.
- Brugger Tagblatt:** Storchengasse 15, 5200 Brugg; radical; circ. 6,100.
- Der Bund:** Effingerstr. 1-3, 3001 Berne; f. 1850; independent Radical-Democratic; Chief Editor Dr. P. SCHAFFROTH; circ. 58,100.
- Bündner Tagblatt:** Hartbergstrasse 7, 7001 Chur; f. 1852; Catholic; circ. 12,200.
- Bündner Zeitung:** Kornplatz, 7001 Chur; independent; Publishers GASSER, EGGERLING & Co.; circ. 26,600.
- Burgdorfer Tagblatt:** Friedeggstr. 4, 3400 Burgdorf; f. 1830; radical democrat; Publishers F. HALLER A.G.; circ. 15,000.
- Corriere del Ticino:** Via Lucchini 1, 6900 Lugano; f. 1890; independent; circ. 23,000.
- Le Courrier:** 1 rue du Vieux-Billard, 1211 Geneva; f. 1868; Catholic; Administrator JEAN-PIERRE CHALIER; Editor-in-Chief ROGER VILLARD de THOIRE; circ. 17,400.
- Le Démocrate:** 21 rue des Moulins, 2800 Delémont; f. 1877; Radical; Editor-in-Chief J. SCHNETZ; circ. 12,500.
- Il Dovere:** 6500 Bellinzona; f. 1878; Liberal-Radical; circ. 13,600.
- L'Est Vaudois:** ave. des Planches, 1820 Montreux; independent; circ. 10,600.
- Feuille d'Avis de Neuchâtel:** Saint Maurice, 2000 Neuchâtel; f. 1738; independent; circ. 35,000.
- Feuille d'Avis de Vevey:** 49 rue du Lac, 1800 Vevey; independent; circ. 9,600.
- Freiämter Tagblatt:** 5610 Wohlen; independent; circ. 5,200.
- Freiburger Nachrichten:** Pérolles 40, 1701 Fribourg; Catholic; circ. 11,100.
- Freier Aargauer/Volksrecht:** Wässermattstr. 4, 5001 Aarau; Social-Democratic; Chief Editor PETER STOECKLING; circ. 15,000.
- Gasterländer:** 8722 Kaltbrunn; independent; circ. 6,500.
- Gazetta Ticinese:** Via Besso 42, 6900 Lugano; liberal; circ. 2,900.
- Gazette de Lausanne:** 3 rue de la Vigie, 1001 Lausanne; f. 1798; Liberal-Democratic; morning; Chief Editor FRANÇOIS LANDGRAF; circ. 30,000.
- Giornale del Popolo:** Via Nassa 66, 6900 Lugano; f. 1926; Catholic; circ. 17,500.
- Glarner Nachrichten:** Zwinglistr. 6, 8750 Glarus; f. 1875; liberal; Publishers TSCHUDI & Co. A.G.; circ. 10,300.
- L'Impartial:** 14 rue Neuve, 2300 La Chaux-de-Fonds; f. 1880; independent; circ. 30,700.

Journal de Genève: 5-7 rue de Général-Dufour, 1211 Geneva; f. 1826; independent Liberal; Pres. OLIVIER REVERDIN; Editor-in-Chief CLAUDE MONNIER; circ. 18,200.

Journal du Jura: Freistrasse 11/13, 2501 Biel/Bienne; independent; Publisher W. GASSMAN; circ. 13,600.

Journal d'Yverdon: 6 rue Haldimann, 1400 Yverdon; f. 1773; independent; circ. 7,400.

Der Landbote: Garnmarkt 10, 8401 Winterthur; f. 1836; independent; morning; Editor-in-Chief Dr. ARTHUR BAUR; circ. 34,500.

Langenthaler Tagblatt: Bahnhofstr. 37, 4900 Langenthal; f. 1964; radical; circ. 3,600.

Libera Stampa: Via Sonvico, 6952 Cannobio-Lugano; f. 1913; Social-Democratic; circ. 5,600.

La Liberté: 40 avenue de Pérolles, 1701 Fribourg; f. 1871; Catholic; Editor FRANÇOIS GROSS; circ. 27,000.

Der Limmattaler: 8048 Zürich-Altstetten; independent; circ. 10,700.

Luzerner Neueste Nachrichten: Zürichstr. 3, 6000 Lucerne; f. 1896; independent; Editor JÜRGEN TOBLER; circ. 61,300.

Luzerner Tagblatt: Baselstr. 11-13, 6002 Lucerne; f. 1852; independent Liberal; Editor MAX E. AMMANN; circ. 25,600.

National-Zeitung: Freie Strasse 29, 4000 Basel; f. 1842; morning and evening; neutral; Editor HEINRICH KUHN; circ. 95,400.

Neue Einsiedler Zeitung: 8840 Einsiedeln; liberal; circ. 3,300.

Neue Zürcher Nachrichten: Hölbeinstrasse 30, 8021 Zürich; f. 1896; Catholic; daily; circ. 15,200.

Neue Zürcher Zeitung: Falkenstrasse 11, P.O.B. 215, 8021 Zürich; f. 1780; Independent-Liberal; Chief Editor Dr. F. LUCHSINGER; circ. 102,000.

Neues Bülacher Tagblatt: 8180 Bülach; independent; circ. 5,000.

Neues Wiler Tagblatt: Poststr., 9500 Wil; f. 1871; Catholic; circ. 3,700.

Die Nordschweiz: Hauptstrasse 5, 4242 Laufen; Conservative; circ. 4,500.

Nouvelle Revue de Lausanne: 15 ave. Ruchonnet, 1000 Lausanne; radical; circ. 18,300.

Nouveliste et Feuille d'Avis du Valais: 1950 Sion; Independent-Catholic; Publishers Imprimerie Moderne S.A.; circ. 38,100.

Oberländisches Volksblatt: Bahnhofstrasse 15, 3800 Interlaken; f. 1863; independent; circ. 6,500.

Der Oberthurgauer: Romanshonerstrasse 36, 9320 Arbon; independent; circ. 9,000.

Oltner Tagblatt: Ziegelfeldstrasse 60, 4600 Olten; f. 1878; independent; circ. 29,000.

Die Ostschweiz: P.O.B. 9001, St. Gall; f. 1873; Conservative; circ. 31,000.

Ostschweizer AZ: Moosbruggstr. 1-3, 9000 St. Gall; Social-Democratic; circ. 27,000.

Ostschweizer Tagblatt: Signalstrasse 8, 9400 Rorschach; f. 1845; liberal; circ. 7,000.

Le Pays: 3 allée des Soupirs, 2900 Porrentruy; f. 1873; Catholic; Man. Editor D. JEANBOURQUIN; circ. 11,100.

Popolo e Libertà: Piazza Governo, 6501 Bellinzona; Catholic; circ. 7,100.

Regional-Zeitung: 8360 Eschlikon; independent; circ. 4,500.

Rheintalische Volkszeitung: Trogenerstrasse, 9450 Altstätten; f. 1854; Catholic; circ. 5,100.

Rorschacher Zeitung: Allestr. 22, 9400 Rorschach; f. 1899; Catholic; circ. 3,800.

St. Galler Tagblatt: Fürstenlandstrasse 122, 9000 St. Gall; f. 1839; Editor-in-Chief H. ZOLLIKOFEN; circ. 49,000.

Der Sarganserländer: 8887 Mels; Catholic; circ. 7,000.

Schaffhauser AZ: Webergasse 39, 8200 Schaffhausen; Social-Democratic; circ. 5,200.

Schaffhauser-Nachrichten: Vordergasse 58, 8200 Schaffhausen; f. 1861; Radical-Democratic; Publisher Dr. CARL OECHSLIN; circ. 20,200.

Schweizerischer Bodenseezeitung: Allestr. 22, 8590 Romanshorn; f. 1849; radical; circ. 3,700.

Solothurner AZ: Mühlegasse 10, 4600 Olten; Social-Democratic; circ. 29,000.

Solothurner Nachrichten: Untere Werkhofstrasse 5, 4500 Solothurn; f. 1961; Christian Democrat; circ. 12,800.

Solothurner Zeitung: Rue du Lion d'Or 4, 1002 Lausanne; f. 1907; Radical-Democratic; circ. 35,200.

La Suisse: 15 rue des Savoises, 1211 Geneva; f. 1898; independent; morning; Editors-in-Chief MARC CHENEVIÈRE, CLAUDE RICHOTZ, RAOUL RIESEN, JEAN-CLAUDE MARTI; circ. 70,900.

Tages Anzeiger Zürich: Werdstr. 21, 8021 Zürich; f. 1893; independent; Chief Editor Dr. W. STUTZER; circ. 246,900.

Tat: Limmatplatz 6, 8023 Zürich; formerly *Die Tat*; f. as weekly 1936, as daily 1939, name and format changed 1977; independent.

Thuner Tagblatt: Bahnhofstrasse 6, 3601 Thun; independent; circ. 13,200.

Thurgauer Tagblatt: Schützenstrasse 15, 8570 Weinfelden; independent; circ. 5,500.

Thurgauer Volksfreund: 8280 Kreuzlingen; independent; circ. 7,100.

Thurgauer Volkszeitung: Zürcherstrasse 179, 8500 Frauenfeld; f. 1844; Catholic; circ. 6,000.

Thurgauer Zeitung: Promenadenstrasse 16, 8500 Frauenfeld; f. 1798; independent; Publishers HUBER & Co. A.G.; Gen. Man. Dr. HEINRICH BISCHOFF; circ. 21,700.

Tribune de Genève: 42 rue du Stand, 1211 Geneva; f. 1879; independent; afternoon; Editor G.-H. MARTIN; circ. 70,100.

Tribune de Lausanne: 33 avenue de la Gare, 1001 Lausanne; f. as *Etafette* 1862; non-party; morning; circ. 64,500.

TW—Berner Tagwacht: Giessereiweg 4, 3001 Bern; Social-Democratic; circ. 11,400.

Vaterland: Maihofstrasse 76, 6000 Lucerne; Christian-Democratic; circ. 57,400.

24 Heures Lausanne: 33 ave. de la Gare, 1000 Lausanne; f. 1762; independent; Editor MARCEL A. PASCHE; circ. 101,000.

Voix Ouvrière: 6 rue du Pré-Jérôme, 1211 Geneva; Communist; circ. 8,000.

Volksfreund/Wiler Zeitung/Gossauer Zeitung: 9230 Flawil; independent; circ. 6,200.

Walliser Bote: Furkastr. 17, 3900 Brig; Catholic; Editor A. CHASTONAY; circ. 13,500.

Walliser Volksfreund: 3904 Naters; independent; circ. 5,300.

Weinländer Tagblatt: Wulfingerstrasse 235, 8408 Winterthur; independent; circ. 5,000.

Werdenberger und Obertoggenburger: Postfach, 9470 Buchs; f. 1869; Liberal; circ. 7,600.

Zofinger Tagblatt: Hintere Hauptstrasse, 4800 Zofingen; f. 1872; radical; Editor JÖRG O. BENZ; circ. 13,000.

Zuger Tagblatt: Gubelstr. 19, 6301 Zug; radical; circ. 5,200.

Zürcher Oberländer: 8620 Wetzikon; f. 1852; Radical-Democratic; circ. 22,600.

Zürcher Unterländer: 8180 Bülach; agrarian; circ. 5,000.

Der Zürichbieter: 8303 Bassersdorf (Zürich); Radical-Democratic; f. 1948; Publishers HERMANN AKERETS ERBEN A.G.; circ. 10,300.

Zürichsee-Zeitung: 8712 Stäfa; Radical-Democratic; Publisher and Editor-in-Chief Dr. THEODOR GUT; circ. 27,500.

PERIODICALS

Allgemeine Schweizerische Militärzeitschrift: Promenadenstrasse 16, Frauenfeld; f. 1854; monthly; Editor E. WETTER; circ. 28,000.

Die Alpen: Zugerbergstr. 28, 6300 Zug; quarterly; Editor Dr. H. VÖGELI; circ. 61,000.

Die Alpen Bulletin: Zugerbergstr. 28, 6300 Zug; monthly; published by Club Alpin Suisse; Editor Dr. H. VÖGELI; circ. 60,600.

annabelle: Rüdigerstr. 11, 8021 Zürich; fortnightly for women; Chief Editor SUZANNE SPEICH; circ. 111,000.

Auto: Laupenstr. 2, 3001 Berne; editions in French and German; Editor HEINZ-DIETER FINCK; circ. 67,000.

Automobil-Revue: Nordring 4, 3001 Berne; f. 1906; weekly published in German and French (*Revue Automobile*); Editor ROBERT BRAUNSCHWEIG; circ. 76,500.

Das Beste aus Reader's Digest: Räfelstrasse 11, 8021 Zürich; Swiss German edition, also French edition; circ. 223,000.

Bonne Table et Tourisme: 2013 Colombier; monthly; gastronomy; circ. 30,000; Editors J. VALBY, R. GESSLER.

Camera: C. J. Bucher Ltd., 6002 Lucerne; f. 1922; German, French and English editions; monthly; Editor ALLAN PORTER; circ. 34,800.

Courrier du Vignoble: 2013 Colombier; Tuesday and Friday, circ. 12,000; monthly edition, circ. 39,000; Editor RENÉ GESSLER.

Du: Baslerstr. 30, 8048 Zürich; f. 1941; monthly cultural review; Editor DOMINIK KELLER; circ. 25,000.

Echo Illustré: 41 rue de la Synagogue, 1211 Geneva; weekly; circ. 35,300.

L'Eco dello Sport: Strada di Gandria 1, Castagnola-Lugano; Editor ARMANDO LIBOTTE; circ. 11,400.

Elle: Alfred Escher-Str. 82, 8027 Zürich; f. 1953; twice monthly; circ. 80,100 (German edition), 27,100 (French edition).

Femina: Morgartenstr. 29, 8004 Zürich; fortnightly; German edition (circ. 83,000); French edition (circ. 45,000).

La Femme d'Aujourd'hui: rue Bovy-Lysberg 5, 1211 Geneva 11; weekly; circ. 45,000.

Feuille Fédérale Suisse (Bundesblatt): Chancellerie Fédérale, 3003 Berne; with supplement; f. 1848; official collection of laws and ordinances of the Swiss Confederation, published weekly by the Federal Chancellery.

Finanz und Wirtschaft: Backerstr. 7, 8021 Zürich; finance and economics; circ. 20,100.

Frau: Alfred Escher-Str. 10, 8027 Zürich; f. 1948; women's magazine; circ. 86,000.

Gazette Littéraire: 3 rue de la Vigie, 1000 Lausanne; f. 1949; supplement of *Gazette de Lausanne*; weekly, Saturdays; circ. 15,000; Editor-in-Chief FRANÇOIS LANDGRAF.

Graphis: Dufourstrasse 107, 8008 Zürich; f. 1944; graphic art and applied arts; bi-monthly; Editor WALTER HERDEG; published by Walter Herdeg, Graphis Press.

L'Illustré: Zofingen; circ. 172,000; Chief Editor PETER BALSIGER.

io Journal for Management and Industrial Engineering (Management-Zeitschrift Industrielle Organisation/Revue Suisse pour l'organisation industrielle): Zürichbergstrasse 18, 8028 Zürich; f. 1932; organization, management, economics; monthly; published by Betriebswissenschaftliches Institut der Eidg. Technische Hochschule (*Institute of Management and Industrial Engineering affiliated to the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology*); Editor Dr. ROLAND H. H. SCHEUCHZER.

Meyers Modeblatt: Klausstrasse 33, 8008 Zürich; circ. 188,200.

Museum Helveticum: Schwabe & Co., 4010 Basle; f. 1944; Swiss journal for classical philology; four issues per year; Editors Prof. F. HEINIMANN, Prof. TH. GELZER, Prof. O. GIGON, Prof. F. WEHRLI, Prof. A. GIOVANNINI.

Nebelspalter: Signalstr., 9400 Rorschach; f. 1875; satirical weekly; circ. 65,200; Editor FRANZ MÄCHLER; published by Verlag E. Löpfe-Benz A.S.

Orella: Dietzingerstr. 3, Postfach, 8023 Zürich; monthly; fashion, handiwork; circ. 93,500.

Plaisirs: 2013 Colombier; monthly; gastronomy and tourism; circ. 20,000; Editor R. GESSLER.

Plan: Kürbergstrasse 19, 8049 Zürich; f. 1944; architecture and town planning, water supply, refuse disposal, sewage and air purification; two-monthly; published by Imprimerie Vogt-Schild, S.A.; Editor Dr. H. E. VOGEL.

Politische Rundschau/Revue politique: Case postale 2642, 3011 Berne; f. 1921; monthly; Swiss and foreign politics, economics and culture; critical reviews (Radical); Publisher The Radical-Democratic Party; circ. 2,000.

Pro: Alfred Escher-Str. 82, 8027 Zürich; monthly; circ. 1,000,000.

Rad- & Motor-Sport: Schaffhauserstr. 272, 8057 Zürich; weekly; organ of Schweizerischer Radfahrer-und Motorfahrer Bund; circ. 47,000.

Radio-TV-Je Vois Tout: ave. de Tivoli 2, 1001 Lausanne; weekly; circ. 109,300.

Revue de Droit International, de Sciences Diplomatiques et Politiques: P.O.B. 138, 1211 Geneva 12; f. 1923; quarterly; Dir. L. C. HEINBACH; publications in English, French, German and Italian.

Revue Economique et Sociale: Bâtiment des Facultés des Sciences humaines (BFSH), Bureau 540 (3c), 1015 Dorigny/Lausanne; f. 1943; quarterly; Editors PIERRE GOETSCHIN and ALAIN JENNY; circ. 1,500.

Revue Médicale de la Suisse Romande: Inter Annonces S.A., 2 ave. Bellefontaine, 1003 Lausanne; f. 1880; monthly.

Revue Militaire Suisse: 39 ave. de la Gare, 1003 Lausanne; f. 1856; monthly; Editor-in-Chief Divisionnaire MICHEL MONTFORT; circ. 2,400.

Revue de théologie et de philosophie: 7 Chemin des Cèdres, 1004 Lausanne; f. 1868; quarterly; Editors G. BOSS, F. BOVON, F. BRUNNER, O. FATIO, H. MOTTU, D. ZASLAWSKY.

Revue suisse de Zoologie: published by Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, 1211 Geneva 6; f. 1893; quarterly; Dir. V. AELLEN.

Ringiers Unterhaltungsblätter: 4800 Zofingen; circ. 331,100.

Schweizer Archiv für Neurologie, Neurochirurgie und Psychiatrie (Archives Suisses de Neurologie, Neurochirurgie et Psychiatrie): Dietzingerstrasse 3, 8003 Zürich; f. 1917; quarterly; published by Orell Füssli A.G., Graphische Betriebe.

SWITZERLAND

- Schweizer Familie:** Schöntalstr. 27, 8036 Zürich; f. 1893; weekly; Editor Dr. R. KLAGES; Gen. Man. H. WIRZ; circ. 300,000.
- Schweizer Illustrierte:** Zofingen; f. 1911; illustrated weekly; circ. 213,700.
- Schweizer-Jugend:** Solothurn; weekly; circ. 71,700.
- Schweizer Monatshefte:** Stockerstr. 14, 8002 Zürich; political, economic and cultural monthly; Editors THEO KUNZ, ANTON KRÄTTLI.
- Schweizerische Allgemeine Volkszeitung:** 4800 Zofingen; circ. 152,700.
- Der Schweizerische Beobachter:** Industriestr. 54, Glattbrugg; f. 1927; twice monthly; circ. 466,900.
- Schweizerische Gewerbe-Zeitung:** Schwarztorstrasse 26, 3000 Berne; f. 1893; weekly; official organ of the "Union Suisse des Arts et Métiers"; Editor J. ZELLER.
- Schweizerisches Handelsamtsblatt** (*Feuille officielle suisse du commerce*): Effingerstr. 3, 3011 Berne; f. 1883; commercial; Editor Dépt. fédéral de l'économie publique, Berne; circ. 20,000.
- Schweizerische Handelszeitung:** Bleicherweg 20, 8039 Zürich; f. 1862; financial, commercial and industrial weekly; Publisher Handelszeitung und Finanzrundschau A.G.; Exec. Dir. Dr. P. EISENRING; Chief Editor Dr. M. UNGERER; circ. 25,100.
- Schweizerische Medizinische Wochenschrift:** Schwabe & Co., 4010 Basle; f. 1870; weekly; Editors Prof. G. RIVA, Prof. P. W. STRAUB, Dr. CHR. VORBURGER, Dr. A. UEHLINGER; circ. 6,200.
- Schweizerische Musikzeitung/Schweizer Musikpädagogische Blätter** (*Revue Musicale Suisse/Feuilles Suisses de Pédagogie musicale*): Limmatquai 28, 8001 Zürich; f. 1861; bi-monthly organ of the "Schweiz. Tonkünstlerverein" and the "Schweiz. Musikpädagogischer Verband"; Publisher Verlag Hug & Co.; Editor Dr. JÜRGEN STENZL; circ. 5,500.
- Schweizerische Versicherungs-Zeitschrift** (*Revue Suisse d'Assurances*): Peter Lang Publishers Ltd., Münzgraben 2, 3011 Berne; f. 1933; monthly; Editors Dr. J. P. MOHR, Prof. Dr. B. VIRET; circ. 2,000.
- Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Psychologie und ihre Anwendungen** (*Revue suisse de psychologie pure et appliquées*): Länggassstr. 76, 3000 Berne 9; f. 1942; quarterly; Editor Prof. Dr. R. MEILI.
- Ski:** Habegger Verlag, 4552 Derendingen; f. 1968; seven times a year; German and French/Italian editions; Editor KARL ERB; circ. 125,000.
- Sport:** Jean Frey A.G., Staffelstrasse 12, 8021 Zürich; f. 1920; three times a week; Chief Editor WALTER LUTZ; circ. 83,000.
- Swiss Review of World Affairs:** 8000 Zürich; monthly; published by Neue Zürcher Zeitung, P.O.B. 660, 8021 Zürich; circ. 3,600.
- TCS-Revue:** Pfäffikon-Zürich; official organ of the Zürich Touring Club; monthly; circ. 166,000.
- Tele:** 4800 Zofingen; radio and television weekly; Editor JACK STARK; circ. 115,000.
- Textiles Suisses Intérieur:** Bellefontaine 18, 1001 Lausanne; f. 1970; professional export review for Swiss home textiles; twice yearly; published by the Swiss Office for the Development of Trade.
- Touring:** Maulbeerstr. 10, 3001 Berne; f. 1935; weekly; German, French and Italian editions; Chief Editor Dr. WALTER ROHNER; circ. 878,100.

- Trente Jours:** 19 Ave. de Beaulieu, 1004 Lausanne; f. 1949; Editor ALFRED LOERTSCHER; circ. 437,000.
- tv-radio-zeitung:** Scheibenstr. 29, 3000 Berne 22.
- Vox Romanica:** Plattenstr. 32, 8032 Zürich; f. 1936; annual review of Romance linguistics and medieval literature.
- Weltwoche:** Rüdigerstr. 11, 8021 Zürich; f. 1933; weekly; independent; Editor-in-Chief HANS O. STAUB; circ. 127,000.
- Werk:** P.O.B. 210, 9001 St. Gall; f. 1913; monthly; architecture and art; circ. 10,700.
- Werkzeitung der schweizerischen Industrie:** 9001 St. Gall; f. 1932; monthly; publishers Zollikofer & Co. A.G.; circ. 209,900.

NEWS AGENCY

- Schweizerische Depeschenagentur A.G.** (*Agence Télégraphique Suisse S.A., Swiss News Agency*): Schanzenstrasse 5, 3001 Berne; f. 1894; agency for political and general news; Gen. Man. GEORGES DUPLAIN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Geneva

- Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN)** (*German Democratic Republic*): 1211 Geneva 10, Palais des Nations, Salle de la Presse I; Corresp. KLAUS-ULRICH RIEMANN.
- Agence France-Presse (AFP):** Bureau C-14, Palais des Nations, 1202 Geneva; Corresp. EDOUARD DILLON.
- Agencia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA)** (*Italy*): 11 rue Cornevin; Bureau Chief MICHELE PETROSILLO.
- Associated Press (AP)** (*U.S.A.*): Palais des Nations; Bureau Chief HANNS NEUERBOURG.
- Cosmopress (CPR):** 11 Chemin Falletti, 1208 Geneva/Grange Canal; f. 1934; Mans. Dr. R. H. HASSBERGER, A. CH. HASSBERGER.
- Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa)** (*Federal Republic of Germany*): Palais des Nations, Büro 84; Man. ERNST BURKART.
- Agencia EFE** (*Spain*): Press Room, Palais des Nations; Man. EMILIO ABRAS BENAVIDES.
- Jiji Press** (*Japan*): rue Crespin 14-15, 1206 Geneva; Man. TOMIYUKI MURAISHI.
- Novosti** (*U.S.S.R.*): 42-44 rue de Lausanne, 1201 Geneva; Bureau Chief NIKOLAI E. SAPRYKIN.
- Reuters** (*U.K.*): Room 70, Palais des Nations; Dir. G. R. FARQUHAR.
- United Press International (UPI)** (*U.S.A.*): Room 22, Palais des Nations; Bureau Chief JOHN A. CALCOTT.
- Tass is also represented.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

- Association Suisse des Editeurs de Journaux/Schweizerischer Zeitungsverleger-Verband** (*Swiss Newspaper Publishers' Assn.*): Morgartenstr. 29, P.O.B. 1465, 8036 Zürich; f. 1899; 260 mems.; Pres. K. BLOCHLIGER; Sec. CHARLES TH. JEAN-RICHARD.
- Verein der Schweizer Presse** (*Association de la Presse suisse*): Postfach 2471, 3001 Berne; Pres. ROBERT ZINGG (Lucerne); Sec.-Gen. HANS W. SEELHOFFER.

PUBLISHERS

FRENCH LANGUAGE PUBLISHING HOUSES

Atlantis Verlag: 66 Zürichbergstr., 8044 Zürich; f. 1930; arts, history and politics; Dir. MAX MITTLER.

Editions de la Baconnière: 2017 Boudry; f. 1927; beaux-arts, history, folklore, travel, poetry, fiction, philosophy; Dir. H. HAUSER.

Cahiers de la Renaissance Vaudoise: 18 rue du Petit-Chêne, 1003 Lausanne; general, politics, belles lettres, history; Dir. OLIVIER DELACRÉTAZ.

La Concorde: 1066 Epalinges, Case postale 330, 1010 Lausanne; f. 1910; religious, scientific, art; Dir. PAUL PERRIN.

Delachaux et Niestlé S.A.: 2 rue St.-Pierre, 1003 Lausanne; f. 1875; religion, archaeology, natural history, psychology, pedagogy; Dir. DAVID PERRET.

Editions Delta S.A.: 2 rue du Château, 1800 Vevey; philology, literary history, pedagogy, school books, professional and technical handbooks, sociology, skills and trades, history, geography; Dir. RENÉ GALIMONT.

Librairie Droz S.A.: 11 rue Massot, P.O.B. 389, 1211 Geneva 12; f. 1925; history, medieval literature, linguistics, social sciences, economics, archaeology; Dir. ALAIN DUFOUR.

Henry-Robert Dufour: 7 ave. de Rumine, 1005 Lausanne; general, arts, technical; Dir. H.-R. DUFOUR.

Editions Edita S.A.: 3 rue de la Vigie, 1000 Lausanne 9; f. 1953; history, technical, art; Dir. AMI GUICHARD.

André Eiselé: 17 Route de Cossonay, 1008 Prilly; f. 1965; general, education, arts, technical.

Elsevier Sequoia S.A.: 50 ave. de la Gare, 1001 Lausanne 1; international research journals in natural sciences, engineering, life sciences and social sciences; Dir. L. BERGMANS.

Foetisch, Maurice et Pierre: 6 rue de Bourg, 1003 Lausanne; education and music; Dir. MAURICE FOETISCH.

Foma S.A.: 5 ave. Longemalle, 1020 Renens; textbooks and sport; Dir. RENÉ GAILLARD.

A. Francke S.A.: Postfach, 3000 Berne 26; philology, philosophy, psychology, history, education, arts; Dir. CARL LANG.

Pierre Genillard: 9 chemin de Primerose, 1007 Lausanne; f. 1949; religion, philosophy, medicine.

André et Pierre Gonin: 2 rue Etraz, 1003 Lausanne; f. 1902; art books.

Editions du Grand-Pont: 2 place Bel-Air, 1003 Lausanne; f. 1971; general, art books and literature; Dir. JEAN-PIERRE LAUBSCHER.

Editions du Griffon: 17 Faubourg du Lac, 2000 Neuchâtel; f. 1944; science, arts; Dir. DR. MARCEL JORAY.

Editions Ides et Calendes: Evole 19, 2001 Neuchâtel; f. 1941; art, literature, law; Dirs. FRED UHLER, ANDRÉ ROSSELET.

Editions Jeheber S.A.: 3 Chemin du Vallon, 1224 Chêne-Bougeries 1, Geneva; f. 1797; general; Dir. J. H. JEHEBER; 1 br. in Paris.

Editions Labor & Fides S.A.: 1 rue Beauregard, 1204 Geneva; f. 1924; theological and religious publications; Dirs. PIERRE GISEL, DANIEL LAWRYNOW.

Librairie-Editions J. Marguerat: 2 place St.-François, 1003 Lausanne; f. 1940; arts, history, geography; Dir. JEAN MARGUERAT.

Henri Messeiller: 11 rue St.-Nicolas, 2006 Neuchâtel; f. 1887; general.

Editions du Mont-Blanc S.A.: 72 rue de Lausanne, 1202 Geneva; f. 1942; philosophy, psychology; Dir. BERNARD STEELE.

Editions Novos S.A.: 4 ave. Ruchonnet, 1001 Lausanne; f. 1926; novels; Dir. Mlle GABRIELLE PHILIPPIN.

Editions du Panorama: 16 rue de la Flore, Case postale 38, 2500 Bienne 3; f. 1951; literature, languages and business; Dir. PAUL THIERRIN.

Payot S.A.: 4 Place Pépinet, 1002 Lausanne; f. 1835; technical, textbooks, popular science, art books, tourism, Lausanne University publications; agent for United Nations, OECD and UNESCO publications; Dirs. MARC PAYOT, JEAN HUTTER.

Editions Pro Schola: 29 rue des Terreaux, Case postale 298, 1000 Lausanne 9; f. 1928; education; Dir. JEAN BENEDICT.

Imprimerie et Librairie St.-Paul S.A.: 38 blvd. de Pérolles, 1700 Fribourg; f. 1873; books and journals.

Editions d'Art Albert Skira S.A.: 89 route de Chêne, 1208 Geneva; fine arts and literature; Dir. ROSABIANCA SKIRA.

Spes S.A.: 2 rue St.-Pierre, 1003 Lausanne; f. 1917; technical and scientific; Dir. DAVID PERRET.

Editions des Trois Collines: 1249 Sézégny; f. 1936; art, poetry, essays, French novels; Dir. FRANÇOIS LACHENAL.

GERMAN LANGUAGE PUBLISHING HOUSES

Verlags-A.G. "Die Arche": Rosenbühlstr. 37, 8044 Zürich; f. 1944; theology, philosophy, literature, belles-lettres, history, jazz, cinema; Dir. PETER SCHIFFERLI.

Artemis Verlags A.G.: Limmatquai 18, 8024 Zürich; f. 1943; belles-lettres, general science, philosophy, theology, classics, poetry, juvenile and picture books, architecture, encyclopedias; Dir. DR. BRUNO MARIACHER.

Baufachverlag A.G.: Schöneeggstr. 102, 8953 Dietikon; f. 1970; building and architecture; Dir. W. R. FELZMANN.

Benteli A.G.: Bümplizstrasse 101, 3018 Berne; f. 1899; philology, literature, belles-lettres, fine arts, humour; Dir. TED SCHAAP.

Benziger A.G., Verlag & Graphischer Betrieb: Bellerivestr. 3, 8008 Zürich; f. 1792; theology, science, belles-lettres, juvenile; Pres. DR. KARL EBERLE; Dir. DR. OSCAR BETTSCHART.

Birkhäuser Verlag A.G.: Elisabethenstr. 19, 4010 Basel; scientific and technical books and periodicals; Dir. C. EINSELE.

Verlag C. J. Bucher A.G.: Zürichstrasse 3, 6002 Lucerne; f. 1964; biographies, history, politics, art, photography, religion, nature; Dir. HANS PETER RENNER.

Delphin Verlag: Limmatstrasse 111, 8031 Zürich; f. 1962; children's and juvenile books; Dir. OSWALD BOXER.

Diogenes Verlag A.G.: Sprecherstr. 8, 8032 Zürich; f. 1953; fiction, graphic arts, children's books; Pres. DANIEL KEEL; Man. Dir. RUDOLF C. BETTSCHART.

Europa Verlag (Verlag Oprecht): Rämistr. 5, 8001 Zürich; f. 1933; politics, philosophy, history, biography, sociology, fiction, poetry; Dir. Mrs. EMMIE OPRECHT.

Flamberg Verlag A.G.: Brauerstrasse 60, Postfach, 8021 Zürich; f. 1959; fiction, poetry, art, children's books; Dir. WERNER BLUM.

Hallwag: Nordring 4, 3001 Berne; f. 1912; publishers and printers; maps and guides, atlases, travel, current

SWITZERLAND

- affairs, art, natural history, mountaineering, popular science and magazines; Pres. O. E. WAGNER; Dir. U. P. THOENEN.
- Verlag Paul Haupt:** Falkenplatz 14, 3001 Berne; f. 1906; economics, politics, sociology, psychology, theology, education, art; Dirs. MAX HAUPT, ULRICH DODEL, WILHELM JOST, KURT THÖNNES.
- Walter Herdeg, Graphis Press:** Dufourstrasse 107, 8008 Zürich; f. 1944; *Graphis*, international two-monthly for graphic and applied art, specialized books on visual art and designs; Dir. WALTER HERDEG.
- Hans Huber:** Länggasstrasse 76, 3000 Berne 9; f. 1927; medicine, psychology; Dir. Dr. WALTER JÄGER.
- Verlag Huber:** Promenadenstrasse 16, 8500 Frauenfeld; f. 1809; art, history, philology, textbooks; Dir. PETER KECKEIS.
- S. Karger A.G.:** Arnold-Boecklin-Strasse 25, 4051 Basel; f. 1890 in Berlin, 1937 in Basel; international medical journals, books on medicine, chemistry, psychology; Dir. Dr. THOMAS KARGER.
- Kümmerly & Frey Ltd.:** Hallerstrasse 6-10, 3001 Berne; f. 1852; maps, geography; Dir. WALTER FREY.
- Herbert Lang & Co. Ltd.:** Münzgraben 2, 3000 Berne 7; f. 1813 and re-formed 1921; scientific works; Book-sellers: agents for libraries in the whole world; Pres. CHRISTOPH LANG.
- Manesse Verlag:** Konzett und Huber, Morgartenstrasse 29, 8004 Zürich; f. 1944; world's classics (Manesse Bibliothek der Weltliteratur), art, critical essays, poetry; Dir. Dr. HANS CONZETT.
- Albert Müller Verlag A.G.:** Bahnhofstrasse 69, 8803 Rüschlikon bei Zürich; f. 1936; fiction, non-fiction; Dir. ADOLF L. RECHER-VOGEL.
- Neptun Verlag:** Morellstr. 5-8, 8280 Kreuzlingen; f. 1946; travel books, contemporary history; Dir. Ing. HANS FREI.
- Verlag Arthur Niggli:** 9052 Niederteufen; f. 1950; art, architecture.
- Novalis Verlag A.G.:** Münsterplatz 34, 8201 Schaffhausen; f. 1974; the arts, cultural and social sciences, education; Dir. EUGEN MARTI.
- Orell Füssli Verlag:** Nüscherstr. 22, 8022 Zürich; f. 1519; art, history, juvenile, children's picture books, facsimile prints, railway, aircraft, automobile, school books, cartographic works; Gen. Man. MAX HOFMANN.
- Ott Verlag A.G.:** Länggasse 57, 3600 Thun 7; f. 1928; mineralogy, military literature; Dir. WALTER KNECHT.
- Reich Verlag AG:** 6000 Lucerne 6, Zinggertorstr. 4; f. 1974; "terra magica" illustrated books, "terra hippologica", children's books, calendars, fiction and non-fiction; Pres. and Publisher JÜRGEN BRAUNSCHWEIGER; Man. Editor HEIDRUN DILTZ.
- Friedrich Reinhardt Verlag:** Missionsstr. 36, 4012 Basel; f. 1900; belles-lettres, theology, periodicals; Dir. Dr. ERNST REINHARDT.

Publishers, Radio and Television

- Eugen Rentsch Verlag A.G.:** Wiesenstr. 48, 8703 Erlenbach-Zürich; f. 1910; biography, history, philosophy, ethnology, political economy, school books, pedagogy, psychology, town planning; Dir. Dr. EUGEN RENTSCH.
- Rex-Verlag:** St. Karliquai 12, 6000 Lucerne; theology, psychology, juveniles; Dir. Dr. ZENO Inderbitzin.
- Rotapfel-Verlag A.G.:** Frankengasse 6, Postfach, 8024 Zürich; f. 1919; pedagogy, children's books, beaux-arts, nature, biography, belles-lettres; Dir. Dr. PAUL TOGGENBURGER.
- Sauerländer A.G.:** Laurenzenvorstadt 89, 5001 Aarau; f. 1807; juvenile, school books, textbooks, history, chemistry; Dir. HANS-CHRISTOF SAUERLÄNDER.
- Scherz Verlag A.G.:** 3011 Berne, Marktgassee 25; f. 1928; general; Dir. RUDOLF STREIT-SCHERZ.
- Schulthess Polygraphischer Verlag A.G.:** Zwingliplatz 2, 8022 Zürich; f. 1791; social science, university textbooks; Man. Dir. Dr. CHARLOTTE MARK-HÜRLIMANN.
- Schwabe & Co.:** Steinertorstrasse 13, 4010 Basel; f. 1494; medicine, art, history, philosophy, psychology; Propr. Dr. CHRISTIAN OVERSTOLZ, Jr.; Dirs. M. GÖTZ, H. REIMANN.
- Schweizer Jugendverlag Union Druck und Verlag A.G.:** Weissensteinstr. 2, 4500 Solothurn; f. 1957; children's and educational books; Dir. PAUL SCHWARZ.
- Schweizer Spiegel Verlag:** P.O.B. 144, Rämistrasse 18, 8024 Zurich; f. 1925; art, philosophy, poetry, education, general; Dir. Dr. P. HUGGLER.
- Schweizer Verlagshaus A.G.:** Klausstrasse 10, 8008 Zürich; f. 1907; fiction, non-fiction, juvenile; Dirs. CARL MEYER, Dr. ARMIN MEYER, WALTER MEYER.
- Verlag Stämpfli & Cie. A.G.:** Hallerstr. 7-9, 3012 Berne; f. 1799; law, economics, history, art; Man. Dir. Dr. JAKOB STÄMPFLI.
- Thomas-Verlag:** Rennweg 14, 8000 Zürich; belles-lettres, religion.
- Walter-Verlag A.G.:** Amthausquai 21, 4600 Olten; f. 1921; psychology, religion, history, travel guides, literature; Man. GUIDO ELBER.
- Wepf & Co.:** Eisengasse 5, 4001 Basel; f. 1902; history, medicine, engineering, geology, philosophy, music, art; Dir. HEINRICH WEPF.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

- Schweizerischer Buchhändler- und Verleger-Verband:** Bellerivest. 3, 8008 Zürich; f. 1849; an association of Swiss booksellers and publishers in the German-speaking part of Switzerland; 900 mem. and affiliated firms; Central Pres. PAUL HAUSER; Dir. PETER OPRECHT.
- Association Suisse des Editeurs de Langue Française:** 2 ave. Agassiz, 1001 Lausanne; f. 1975; formerly Groupe des éditeurs de la Société des Libraires et Éditeurs de la Suisse Romande; 75 mem. firms; Pres. M. D. PERRET; Sec.-Gen. M. R. JUNOD.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Société Suisse de Radiodiffusion et Télévision (*Schweizerische Radio- und Fernsehgesellschaft, Società Svizzera di Radiotelevisione, Swiss Broadcasting Corporation*): Giacomettistrasse 3, 3000 Berne 15; Pres. Dr. ETTORE TENCHIO; Dir.-Gen. Dr. STELIO MOLO; Dir. Finance and Deputy Dir.-Gen. DOMENIC CARL; Dir. Programme Services (Radio and TV) EDOUARD HAAS; Dir. Personnel Dr. MARCEL KÜTTEL; Programme Dept. Radio Dr.

GIAN-CARLO PELLANDINI; Programme Dept. TV FRANK R. TAPPOLET; Legal Dept. EDGAR ROY; Information and Documentation Dr. MARKUS T. DRACK; publs. *tv-radio-zeitung* (German, weekly), *Radio-T.V.-Je Vois Tout* (French, weekly), *SBC Yearbook, Programme Schedule of SBC European and Overseas Services* (twice yearly), *Télédiffusion*.

The Swiss Broadcasting Corporation (SBC) is a

private company which fulfils a public duty on the basis of a licence granted to it by the Swiss Federal Council. This gives the SBC the right to use the electrical and radio-electrical installations of the Swiss Postal and Telecommunications undertaking (PTT) for public broadcasting of radio and television programmes. It specifies that the SBC is responsible for the programme services, whilst the PTT is responsible for all technical aspects of transmission. Receiver licence fees are collected by the PTT, which takes 30 per cent of them, the remaining 70 per cent going to the SBC.

The SBC is composed of the following regional and member societies:

Société de Radiodiffusion et de Télévision de la Suisse Romande (SRTR): 6 ave. de la Gare, 1001 Lausanne; Dir. of radio and television RENÉ SCHENKER; Programme Dirs.: Radio: BERNARD NICOD, Maison de la Radio, 1010 Lausanne; Television: ALEX-ANDRE BURGER, 20 Quai Ernest Ansermet, 1211 Geneva 8.

Radio- und Fernsehgesellschaft der Deutschen und der Rätomanischen Schweiz (RDRS): Hagenholzstrasse 81, 8052 Zürich; Dir. of radio and television Dr. GERD H. PADEL, Hagenholzstrasse 81, 8052 Zürich; Programme Dirs.: Radio: Dr. OTMAR HERSCHE, Bruderholzallee 172, 4024 Basel; Television: Dr. GUIDO FREI, Fernsehstr. 1-4, 8052 Zürich.

Società cooperativa per la radiotelevisione nella Svizzera Italiana (CORSI): Radio Lugano, 6903 Lugano-Besso; Dir. of radio and television CHERUBINO DARANI; Radio-TV Programme Dir. BIXIO CANDOLFI.

RADIO

In July 1977 there were five medium-wave transmitters

(including the three national ones at Beromünster, Sottens and Monte Ceneri), 196 VHF transmitters and 12 short-wave transmitters. Two different programmes for each linguistic region, regular programmes in Romansch and local programmes for German-speaking Switzerland are transmitted on medium-wave and VHF. The Swiss Short-wave Service, known as the SBC's European and Overseas Services, broadcasts in nine languages. The Swiss Wire Network Service, which broadcasts radio programmes on the telephone cable network of the PTT, comes under the same directorship as the Short-wave Service. It provides six programmes to over 400,000 subscribers. Paid advertising is forbidden on radio.

On June 30th, 1977, the total number of radio licences was 2,120,553.

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

European and Overseas Services of the Swiss Broadcasting Corporation: Giacomettistrasse 1, 3000 Berne 15; programmes in French, German, Italian, Romansch, English, Spanish, Portuguese, Esperanto and Arabic to all parts of the world. Twelve short-wave transmitters are situated at Schwarzenburg, Beromünster, Lenk, Sarnen and Sottens; Dir. JOËL CHURCHOD.

TELEVISION

In July 1977 there were 855 transmitters and boosters in operation. A complete TV programme service for each linguistic region and regular broadcasts in Romansch are provided on the 1st (VHF) channel. The 2nd and 3rd (UHF) channels are used in each linguistic region for transmitting programmes of the other two linguistic regions. Limited direct advertising (20 minutes on week-days) is allowed.

On June 30th, 1977, there were 1,831,771 TV licences in Switzerland.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; res.=reserves; m.=million; all values are in Swiss francs)

Switzerland's importance as a financial centre stems from many historical and geographical factors. It is a small nation with scant natural resources situated in the centre of Europe with a tradition of political neutrality and a trilingual population.

Switzerland's neutrality during the First World War and its aftermath helped to develop the reputation of the Swiss banks as a secure repository for foreign capital. The Swiss Bank Secrecy Law enacted in 1934 made it a penal offence for a bank to provide information about its clients without their explicit authorization, unless a court has ordered otherwise. When foreign authorities wish to investigate Swiss accounts, criminal charges must have been made in a foreign court and accepted as valid by Switzerland. The system of numbered accounts has also kept depositors' shares free from investigation. However, the abuse of bank secrecy by organized crime led Switzerland and the U.S.A. to sign a treaty in May 1973, under which Swiss banks allow their clients' accounts to be inspected where there is "a reasonable suspicion" of certain crimes. Drug trafficking, air piracy, illicit gambling, prostitution and counterfeiting related to international criminal organizations are covered by the treaty; such offences as tax evasion, anti-trust law infringements and political and military charges are still immune from investigation. An agreement concluded by the Swiss National Bank and the Swiss Bankers' Association in June 1977 established a code of conduct on the Swiss banks'

handling of foreign funds. The code, which came into operation for new accounts in July 1977, has made the opening of numbered accounts subject to closer scrutiny.

The anti-inflation measures of the Swiss Government have also introduced some limitations on the banks' freedom of action. The extension of domestic credit is restricted, and the ban on foreign purchases of Swiss land and the discouragement of foreign capital inflow have harmed the banks' profitability, in the interest of the whole Swiss economy, overheated by the inflow of "hot money".

At the end of 1974 there were 4,789 bank branches in Switzerland, owned by 461 banks, 32 private banks, 15 Swiss offices of foreign banks, two loan-office associations and 62 finance companies. Swiss banking is dominated by the Big Five banks (Union Bank of Switzerland, Swiss Bank Corporation, Swiss Credit Bank, Swiss Volksbank and Bank Leu), with 670 branches and 44 per cent of the total 286,676.1m. francs bank balances. Much of their share comes from foreign business. Foreign banks have become increasingly important; in 1974, 85 foreign-controlled banks and 15 branches of foreign banks held nearly 11 per cent of all Swiss banking assets.

The Swiss National Bank was created in 1906 and obtained a monopoly of the issue of bank-notes in 1910. It has remained a private concern with more than 50 per cent of its shares held by public-law corporations and institutions, and the rest by private shareholders. A new law regulating

mutual funds was passed in 1967 by which control was introduced to correct unsound developments which had taken place in this sector. Foreign mutual funds which sell their shares in Switzerland now require a Swiss representative bank and must conform to the demands of the new law.

Linked with banking is the *insurance sector*, which is an integral and vital element in the Swiss financial structure. It collects some 10,000 million Swiss francs annually in premiums and contributions, to which a considerable income from its substantial international activities must be added. *Financial and industrial holding companies* have quadrupled in the last 12 years and their capital now amounts to some 8,000 million Swiss francs. The *Zürich Stock Exchange* ranks as one of the most important in Europe in terms of value and total transactions. Foreign securities, particularly American, represent more than 25 per cent of the approximately 1,000 issues quoted, a proportion which is probably not exceeded by any other market.

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque nationale suisse: f. 1906; head offices: Zürich and Berne; brs. at Aarau, Basel, Geneva, Lausanne, Lucerne, Lugano, Neuchâtel, St. Gall; numerous agencies in Swiss towns. The object of the bank is to "regulate the circulation of currency and to facilitate the operations of payment". It further guarantees the service of the Federal Treasury. The general management is composed of three depts., of which discount, foreign currency, advances on securities and control are at Zürich and issue of notes, management of metal reserves, relations with Federal Administration and treasury at Berne. Cap. subs. 50,000,000 frs.; p.u. 25,000,000 frs.; Pres. of Council Dr. B. GALLI; Vice-Pres. Dr. E. WYSS; General Management: Dr. F. LEUTWILER (Pres., Zürich), Dr. L. SCHÜRMANN (Vice-Pres., Berne), P. LANGUETIN (Zürich).

CANTON BANKS

There are 28 cantonal banks, of which the following are the largest:

Aargauische Kantonalbank: 58 Bahnhofstr., 5001 Aarau; f. 1854; cap. 90m. frs.; dep. 1,347m. frs. (1976); Dirs. Dr. H. BOLLIGER, H. MOSER.

Banque Cantonale de Bâle (Basler Kantonalbank): Spiegelgasse 2, 4001 Basel; f. 1899; cap. 100m. frs.; dep. 3,465m. frs. (1976); Mans. Dr. LUDWIG BUTSCHER, Dr. JAKOB GABATHULER, HANS-JÜRIG GALLUSSER.

Banque Cantonale de Berne: 8 Place Fédérale, 3000 Berne; f. 1834; cap. 150m. frs.; dep. 5,100m. frs. (1976); Mans. Dr. P. RISCH, A. SCHNEITER, H. DAHLER.

Banque Cantonale Lucernoise: 12 Pilatusstr., 6002 Lucerne; f. 1850; cap. 190m. frs.; dep. 3,044m. frs. (Dec. 1976); Mans. V. BÜCHLER, Dr. J. FELDER, R. W. FREY.

Banque Cantonale de St. Gall: Schützengasse 1, 9001 St. Gall; f. 1868; cap. 170m. frs.; dep. 3,785m. frs. (Dec. 1976); Mans. H. STUDER, Dr. H. HURNI, K. LENZ.

Banque Cantonale Vaudoise: 14 Place St. François, 1002 Lausanne; f. 1845; cap. 135m. frs.; dep. 3,199m. frs. (1976); Gen. Man. A. STUDER.

Banque de l'Etat de Fribourg: 1701 Fribourg; f. 1892; Man. LOUIS RIGOLET.

Basellandschaftliche Kantonalbank (Banque Cantonale de Bâle-Campagne): Rheinstrasse 7, 4410 Liestal; f. 1864; cap. 120m. frs. (1976); Mans. Dr. M. BUSS, PAUL VOGT.

Graubündner Kantonalbank: Postplatz, 7002 Chur; f. 1870; cap. 120m. frs.; dep. 2,425m. frs. (1976); Mans. Dr. A. BERNI, J. J. BERNI.

Solothurner Kantonalbank: 4 Amthausplatz, 4500 Solothurn; f. 1886; cap. 65m. frs. (1976); Gen. Man. Prof. Dr. HUGO ALLEMANN.

Thurgauische Kantonalbank: Weinfelden; f. 1871; cap. 140m. frs. (1977); Mans. M. STEINER, L. BÜHLER.

Zürcher Kantonalbank: Bahnhofstrasse 9, 8022 Zürich; f. 1869; cap. 450m. frs. (1976); Mans. W. LÜTHY, Dr. R. MÜLLER, E. WEILENMANN.

COMMERCIAL BANKS (Selected List)

Bank Leu A.G.: Bahnhofstrasse 32, 8022 Zürich; f. 1755; cap. 50m. frs.; total assets 2,966.6m. frs. (1976); Chair. Dr. E. STOPPER; Mans. Dr. E. ROESLE, H. KNOPFLI, Dr. J. LADEMANN.

Banque centrale coopérative S.A. (Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank A.G.): 3 Aeschenplatz, 4002 Basel; f. 1927; cap. and res. 230m. frs.; dep. 2,542m. frs. (1976); Mans. W. BLEILE, Dr. E. LEEMANN, P. BUSER.

Banque Populaire Suisse (Schweizerische Volksbank): Bundesgasse 26, 3001 Berne; f. 1869; cap. 225m. frs.; dep. 5,412m. frs. (1975); Pres. PAUL CHAUDET; Gen. Mans. Dr. E. LIECHTI, R. MOENNATH, Dr. H. FREY.

Compagnie de Gestion et de Banque Gonet SA: 9 place Bel-Air, 1260 Nyon; f. 1958; cap. 15m. frs.; dep. 208m. frs. (1975); Chair. ROBERT H. LUTZ; Gen. Man. EDOUARD-HENRI FISCHER.

Crédit Foncier Vaudois: 1000 Lausanne 9; f. 1858; cap. 105m. frs.; dep. 3,973m. frs. (Dec. 1976); Pres. ANDRÉ GAVILLET; Man. H. FINK.

Crédit Suisse (Schweizerische Kreditanstalt): Paradeplatz 8, 8021 Zürich; f. 1856; cap. and res. 2,627m. frs. (1976); Chair. O. AEPPLI.

Schweizerischer Bankverein (Swiss Bank Corporation): 1 Aeschenvorstadt, 4002 Basel; f. 1872; cap. and res. 3,137m. frs.; total assets 53,783m. frs. (June 1977); Chair. Prof. Dr. M. STAEHELIN.

Schweizerische Hypotheken- und Handelsbank: Hauptbahnhofstrasse 6, 4500 Solothurn 2; f. 1889; cap. 19.3m. frs.; res. 14.9m. frs. (1975); Pres. Dr. MAX GRESSLY; Gen. Mans. ANTON FEHR, ERNST RÜESCH.

Union de Banques Suisses (Union Bank of Switzerland): Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8000 Zürich; f. 1862; cap. resources 3,416m. frs.; total assets 54,229m. frs. (June 1977); Chair. PH. DE WECK.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATION

Association Suisse des Banquiers/Schweizerische Bankiervereinigung (Swiss Bankers' Association): Aeschenvorstadt 4, 4002 Basel; f. 1912; 2,500 mems.; Pres. ALFRED E. SARASIN; Vice-Pres. H. DÜHLER, Dr. H. GUOLO.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Basel Stock Exchange: 3 Freie Str., Postfach 244, 4001 Basel; f. 1876; 20 mems.; Pres. Prof. Dr. H. GUTH; Sec. J.-BL. TREYVAUD.

Bourse de Berne (Berner Börsenverein): f. 1884; Sec. JÜRIG NIEDERHÄUSER.

Bourse de Genève: 8-10 rue Petitot, 1211 Geneva; f. 1850; 32 mems.; Pres. JACQUES DARRIER; Sec. PIERRE JACCOTTET; publ. *Cote officielle de la Bourse de Genève*.

Bourse de Lausanne: c/o Chollet, Roguin and Cie, place Saint-François 11, 1002 Lausanne; f. 1873; 15 mems.

Bourse de Valeurs: Bleicherweg 5, 8021 Zürich; f. 1877; 26 mems.; Pres. Dr. H. R. RAHN; Dir. Dr. A. ROSSI; Sec. Dr. R. T. MEIER.

SWITZERLAND

Finance, Trade and Industry

Bourse Suisse de Commerce: 8023 Zürich; f. 1917; brs. at Berne, Zürich, Lucerne; 780 mems.; Sec. K. MÜLLER; publ. weekly *Schweizer Handels-Börse*.

INSURANCE

Les Assurances Nationales, Compagnie Française d'Assurances sur la Vie: Ave. C.-F. Ramuz 70, 1009 Pully-Lausanne; Head Office, Paris; f. 1830; cap. 60,000,000 frs.; Swiss Dir. BERNARD DONZE.

La Bâloise, Compagnie d'Assurances: Aeschengraben 25, Box 176, 4002 Basel; f. 1864; accident, liability, motor vehicles, sickness, transport and fire; Chair. Dr. F. EMMANUEL ISELIN; Vice-Chair. Dr. ROBERT VISCHER.

La Bâloise, Compagnie d'Assurances sur la Vie: Dufourstrasse 38, Box 127, 4002 Basel; f. 1864; life, annuity; Chair. Dr. F. EMMANUEL ISELIN; Vice-Chair. Dr. ROBERT VISCHER.

La Fribourgeoise Générale d'Assurances S.A.: Avenue du Midi 15, 1700 Fribourg; f. 1968; cap. 10,000,000 frs.; Pres. PAUL TORCHE.

La Genevoise, Compagnie générale d'Assurances: 16 ave. Eugène Pittard, 1211 Geneva 25; cap. 8,000,000 frs.

La Genevoise, Compagnie d'Assurances sur la Vie: 16 ave. Eugène Pittard, 1211 Geneva 25; cap. 13,200,000 frs.

Helvétia Schweizerische Feuerversicherungs-Gesellschaft: Dufourstr. 40, 9001 St. Gall; f. 1861; fire, burglary, accident-liability, motor; Chair. Dr. A. WEGELIN; Gen. Man. Dr. F. T. HEFTI.

Helvétia Vie, Compagnie d'Assurances sur la Vie: 3 rue du Mont-Blanc, 1200 Geneva; Pres. F. BIERI; Gen. Man. Dr. H. BERGER.

Schweizerische Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft: Mythenquai 50/60, 8002 Zürich; f. 1863; cap. 111m. frs.; assets 4,988m. frs.; Chair. Dr. MAX E. EISENRING; Gen. Mans. Dr. W. LEIMBACHER, Dr. H. F. RUDOLF, H. B. VISCHER.

Société Suisse pour l'Assurance du Mobilier: Schwanengasse 14, 3001 Berne; f. 1826; cap. and res. 82,200,000 frs.; fire, burglary, theft, machinery, motor hull, plate-glass and water damage; accident, sickness, general liability, re-insurance; Dir.-Gen. Dr. OTTO SAXER.

Swiss Life Insurance and Pension Company: General Guisan-Quai 40, 8022 Zürich; f. 1857; specializes in international employee benefit and pension plans; brs. in Belgium, France, German Fed. Republic, Netherlands and U.K.; Chair. Dr. HENRI HOMBERGER.

"Winterthur" Lebensversicherungs-Gesellschaft: Römerstr. 17, Winterthur; f. 1923; cap. 30m. frs.; Chair. Dr. BRAUNSCHWEILER.

Winterthur Schweizerische Versicherungs-Gesellschaft: General Guisan-Quai 40, 8401 Winterthur; f. 1875; Pres. Dr. H. BRAUNSCHWEILER.

Zürich Versicherungs-Gesellschaft: Mythenquai 2, 8002 Zürich; f. 1872; accident, sickness, liability, motor vehicles, aviation, boats, fire, loss of profits, burglary, water, glass, travel, valuables, machinery, etc., re-insurance all classes; Chair. and Man. Dir. F. GERBER.

INSURANCE ORGANIZATION

Association des Compagnies Suisses d'Assurances/Verband Schweizerischer Versicherungsgesellschaften: Secretariat: Mythenquai 24, 8002 Zürich; f. 1901; 57 mems.; Pres. Dr. P. AERNI (Winterthur); Vice-Pres. Dr. W. LEIMBACHER (Zürich); Secs. P. GMEINER and B. ZELTNER (Zürich).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Aargauische Industrie- und Handelskammer: Postfach 438, 5001 Aarau.

Basler Handelskammer: St. Alban-Graben 8, Basel.

Berner Handelskammer: Gutenbergstr. 1, 3001 Berne.

Bündner Handelskammer: Hartberstr. 1, 7000 Chur.

Camera di Commercio del Cantone Ticino: Corso Elvezia 16, 6901 Lugano.

Chambre Fribourgeoise du commerce et de l'industrie: 1 rue du Temple, 1701 Fribourg.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Genève: 8 rue Petitot, 1211 Geneva 11.

Chambre Neuchâteloise du Commerce et de l'industrie: 4 rue de la Serre, 2000 Neuchâtel.

Chambre Valaisanne de Commerce: Bâtiment Grande Dixence, 2 rue de la Blancherie, 1951 Sion.

Chambre Vaudoise de Commerce: 47 ave. d'Ouchy, 1000 Lausanne.

Glarner Handelskammer: Spielhof 14A, 8750 Glarus.

Kaufmännisches Direktorium (Handelskammer): Gallusstr. 16, 9001 St. Gall.

Solothurnische Handelskammer: Westbahnhofstr. 6, 4500 Solothurn.

Thurgauische Handelskammer: Postgebäude, Postfach 68, 8570 Weinfelden.

Winterthur Handelskammer: Stadthausstr. 39, 8402 Winterthur.

Zürcher Handelskammer: Bleicherweg 5, Börsengebäude, Postfach, 8022 Zürich.

Schweizerische Zentrale für Handelsförderung—Office Suisse d'Expansion Commerciale: Stampfenbachstr. 85, 8035 Zürich and 18 rue Bellefontaine, 1001 Lausanne; 1,770 mems.; Pres. Dr. GÉRARD BAUER; Dir. MARIO LUDWIG.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS

Zentralverband schweizerischer Arbeitgeber-Organisationen (Central Federation of Swiss Employers' Associations): Florastr. 44, 8034 Zürich; f. 1908; 59 mems.; Pres. FRITZ HALM; Dir. H. ALLENSPACH; publ. *Schweizerische Arbeitgeber-Zeitung*.

Schweizerischer Handels- und Industrie-Verein (Swiss Federation of Commerce and Industry): Börsenstr. 26, 8022 Zürich; f. 1870; Pres. Dr. LOUIS VON PLANTA; Vice-Pres. Dr. E. LUK KELLER; Man. Dir. Dr. GERHARD WINTERBERGER; 128 sections; publs. *Jahresbericht* (German and French), *Schriftenreihe des Vororts des Schweizerischen Handels- und Industrie-Vereins* (German and French).

SECTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Arbeitgeberverband Schweizerischer Maschinen- und Metall-Industrieller (Employers' Association of the Swiss Engineering and Metal Industries): Kirchenweg 4, 8008 Zürich; f. 1906; 519 mems.; Pres. G. STRAUB; Vice-Pres. B. DE KALBERMATTEN, H. P. SCHULTHESS; Dir. Dr. D. AEBLI.

Swiss Electrotechnical Association (SEV): Seefeldstr. 301, 8008 Zürich; f. 1889; 5,600 mems.; Pres. Dr. A. W. ROTH (Aarau); Dir. E. DUENNER; publ. *Bulletin des SEV/VSE*.

Chambre Suisse de l'Horlogerie (*Swiss Watch Chamber of Commerce*): 65 avenue Léopold-Robert, 2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds; f. 1876; Pres. BLAISE CLERC; Dir.-Gen. CHARLES-MAURICE WITTWER; Sec.-Gen. HENRI PERREGAUX; 29 affiliated organizations; publ. *La Suisse Horlogère* (weekly and quarterly).

Chocosuisse (*Union of Swiss Chocolate Manufacturers*): Münzgraben 6, P.O.B. 84, 3000 Berne 7; f. 1901; 15 mems.; Pres. TH. GULLOTTI; Gen. Sec. D. KUSTER.

Fédération Horlogère Suisse (*Federation of Swiss Watch Manufacturers*): 6 rue d'Argent, 2501 Bienne; f. 1924; 350 mems.; Dir. RENÉ RETORNAZ.

Industrieverband Textil (IVT): Beethovenstrasse 20, Zürich 8022; f. 1870; 74 mems.; Pres. R. MÜLLER; Dir. Dr. A. HAFNER.

Schweizer Hotelier-Verein (*Swiss Hotel Association*): Postfach 2657, Monbijoustrasse 130, 3001 Berne; f. 1882; Hotel School: 1000 Lausanne 25, Case postale; Pres. PETER-ANDREAS TRESCH; Dir. FRANZ DIETRICH; publs. *Guide to Swiss Hotels* (yearly), *Swiss Hotel Review* (weekly).

Schweizerischer Bauernverband (*Union Suisse des Paysans, Lega svizzera dei contadini, Swiss Farmers' Union*): Laurstrasse 10, 5200 Brugg-Aargau; f. 1897; 76 sections; Pres. P. GERBER; Dir. R. JURI.

Schweizerischer Baumeisterverband (*Swiss Association of Building Contractors*): Weinbergstrasse 49, 8035 Zürich 6; f. 1897; 4,300 mems.; Pres. W. MESSMER; publ. *Schweizer Bauwirtschaft*.

Schweizerischer Gesellschaft für Chemische Industrie (*Swiss Society of Chemical Industries*): Nordstrasse 15, 8035 Zürich; f. 1882; 676 mems.; Pres. Dr. A. HARTMANN; Dir. Dr. J. EGLI.

Schweizerischer Gewerbeverband (*Swiss Union of Small and Medium Enterprises*): Schwarztorstrasse 26, 3000 Berne; f. 1879; 286 sections; Pres. R. ETTER; publs. *Schweizerische Gewerbe-Zeitung* (weekly), *Gewerbliche Rundschau* (quarterly).

Union des Centrales Suisses d'Electricité (*Association of Swiss Electricity Suppliers*): Bahnhofplatz 3, 8023 Zürich; f. 1895; 450 mems.; Pres. Dr. C. BABAIANTZ; Dir. E. KEPPLER; publ. *Bulletin de l'Association Suisse des Electriciens et de l'Union des Centrales Suisses d'Electricité* (26 numbers yearly).

Verband der Arbeitgeber der Textilindustrie (*Association of Textile Employers*): 1 Dufourstrasse, Zürich; f. 1906; 250 mems.; Pres. Dr. H. RUDIN.

Verband Schweizerischer Brauereien (*Association of Swiss Breweries*): Falknerstrasse 36, 4001 Basel; 33 mems.; Pres. E. SOCIN; Sec. Dr. H. MÜNCH.

Verband Schweizerischer Garn- und Tricotveredler (Vegat) (*Swiss Yarn and Hosiery Dyers' Association*): Dufourstrasse 56, 8008 Zürich; f. 1934; 15 mems.; Pres. H. BOEGLI.

Verband Schweizerischer Heizungs- und Lüftungsfirmen (*Association of Swiss Heating and Ventilation Firms*): Olgastrasse 6, Zürich; f. 1906; 230 mems.; Pres. ANDRÉ KISTLER; Sec. Dr. ALB. OETTERLI; publ. *Schweiz. Blätter für Heizung und Lüftung*.

Verband Schweiz. Papier- und Papierstoff-Fabrikanten (*Association of Swiss Paper Manufacturers*): Bergstrasse 110, 8030 Zürich; f. 1899; 15 mems.; Pres. A. ZIEGLER.

Verband Schweiz. Schuhindustrieller (*Swiss Association of Footwear Manufacturers*): Utoquai 37, 8008 Zürich; postal address: Postfach 8032 Zürich; f. 1887; 37 mems.; Pres. R. NICOLAI; Sec. Dr. H. O. WEGST; publ. *Schweiz. Leder- und Schuhzeitung*.

Verband der Schweizerischen Textil-Veredlungs-Industrie (*Swiss Textile Bleachers', Dyers' and Printers' Association*): Dufourstrasse 56, 8008 Zürich; f. 1941; 22 mems.; Pres. Dr. H. KUNDERT; Sec. W. LIENHARD.

Verband Schweiz. Ziegel- und Steinfabrikanten (*Association of Swiss Brick and Tile Manufacturers*): Obstgartenstr. 28, 8035 Zürich; f. 1870; 62 mems.; Pres. C. MUMENTHALER; Sec. Dr. Dr. E. HENSEL.

Verein Schweizerischer Maschinen-Industrieller (*Swiss Association of Machinery Manufacturers*): Kirchenweg 4, 8032 Zürich; f. 1883; 466 mems.; Pres. Dr. A. DE MEURON; Dir. Dr. M. ERB.

CANTONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Association Cantonale Bernoise des Fabricants d'Horlogerie (*Association of Watch Manufacturers of the Canton of Berne*): avenue de la Gare 7, Bienne; f. 1916; 200 mems.; Pres. SAMUEL SCHWAB; Sec. VICTOR DUBOIS.

Verband Basler Chemischer Industrieller (*Basel Union of the Chemical Industry*): Barfüsserplatz 6, 4000 Basel; f. 1926; 5 mems.; Pres. Dr. H. GYGAX; Sec. Dr. R. HAAB.

TRADE UNIONS

Schweizerischer Gewerkschaftsbund (*Swiss Fed. of Trade Unions*): Monbijoustrasse 61, Berne; f. 1880; the main organization of Swiss Trade Unions; affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; total affiliated membership 476,000; Pres. EZIO CANONICA; Secs. FRITZ LEUTHY, JEAN CLIVAZ, ARNOLD ISLER, BEAT KAPPELER, FERDINAND TROXLER, B. HARDMEIER; publs. *Gewerkschaftliche Rundschau*, *Revue Syndicale*, *Gewerkschafts-Jugend*, *Gewerkschaftskorrespondenz*.

The principal affiliated unions are:

Gewerkschaft Bau und Holz (*Building and Woodworkers*): Strassburgstr. 11, 8004 Zürich; f. 1922; 111,000 mems.; Pres. E. CANONICA; publs. *Schweiz. Bau- und Holzarbeiter Zeitung*, *L'Ouvrier*, *L'Edilizia*.

Schweizerischer Eisenbahnerverband (*Railwaymen*): Steinerstr. 35, 3006 Berne; f. 1919; 59,000 mems.; Pres. WERNER MEIER; publ. *Der Eisenbahner* (published weekly in German, French, and Italian).

Verband der Handels-, Transport- und Lebensmittelarbeitnehmer der Schweiz (*Swiss Federation of Workers in the Commerce, Transport and Food Industries*): Birmensdorferstrasse 67, 8036 Zürich; f. 1904; 31,000 mems.; Pres. PETER KÜNG; publ. *Der VHTL*.

Schweizerischer Metall- und Uhrenarbeitnehmer-Verband (*Metal Workers and Watchmakers*): Monbijoustrasse 61, 3007 Berne; f. 1893; 144,681 mems.; Pres. G. TSCHUMI; Vice-Pres. O. FLÜCKIGER, A. GHELFI; publ. *SMUV-Zeitung* (also in French and Italian).

Schweizerischer Verband des Personals öffentlicher Dienste (*Public Services*): Sonnenbergstr. 83, 8030 Zürich; f. 1905; 42,000 mems.; Pres. RIA SCHÄRER; Gen. Sec. Dr. WALTER RENSCHLER; publ. *Der Öffentliche Dienst* (also in French and Italian).

PTT-Union, Union Schweizerischer Post-, Telefon- und Telegraphenbeamter (*Union of Swiss Post-Telephone- and Telegraph-Functionaries*): Oberdorfstrasse 32, 3072 Ostermundigen; f. 1891; 24,600

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mems.; Pres. ROBERT REGARD; Gen. Sec. Dr. RICHARD MÜLLER; publ. *PTT-Union* (also in French).

Gewerkschaft Textil, Chemie, Papier (*Textile, Chemical, Paper Trade Union*): Luisenstrasse 29, 8031 Zürich 5; f. 1904; 15,000 mems.; Pres. EDUARD ANDERHUB; publ. *Gewerkschaft Textil Chemie Papier*.

Schweizerischer Typographenbund (*Swiss Federation of Typographers*): Monbijoustrasse 33, 3011 Berne; f. 1858; mems. 15,000; Pres. E. GERSTER; Gen. Sec. E. MEZENEN; publ. *Helvetische Typographia, Gutenberg* (in French).

Christlichnationaler Gewerkschaftsbund der Schweiz (CNG) (*Confederation of Christian Trade Unions*): Hopfenweg 21, 3007 Berne; f. 1907; 106,970 mems.; Pres. Dr. G. CASSETTI; Secs. Dr. B. GRUBER, F. TSCHOPP, W. FREI; publs. *aktiv, PTT—Personal, Verkehrs- und Staatspersonal, Service et Communauté, Syndicalisme, Il Lavoro*.

The principal affiliated unions are:

Christlicher Holz-und Bauarbeiterverband der Schweiz (CHB) (*Association of Christian Building and Woodworkers of Switzerland*): Zeughausstrasse 39, 8004 Zürich; f. 1901; 34,400 mems.; Pres. JAKOB FRAEFEL; Secs. A. GROND, A. MATTER, M. UNTERNÄHRER, L. ZIHLMANN.

Christlicher Metallarbeiterverband der Schweiz (CMV) (*Association of Christian Metalworkers of Switzerland*): Rundstrasse 43, 8407 Winterthur; 30,526 mems.; Pres. P. ALLEMAN; Secs. A. SCHERRER, G. BOSA, K. GRUBER, A. VONLANTHEN.

Christlicher Textil- und Bekleidungsarbeiterverband der Schweiz (CTB) (*Association of Christian Textile and Clothing Workers of Switzerland*): Rotwandstr. 50, 8004 Zürich; 10,889 mems.; Pres. J. BLEICHER; Secs. J. FISCHER, J. ZUMSTEG.

Fédération des Sociétés Suisses d'Employés (*Salaried Employees*): Talacker 34, 8001 Zürich; f. 1918; 148,693 mems.; Pres. Maître WILLY RINDLISBACHER; publ. *V.S.A. Information Handbook*.

Landesverband Freier Schweizer Arbeiter: Badenerstrasse 41, 8004 Zürich; f. 1919; 19,872 mems.; Pres. JOSEF HÜRLIMANN; Sec. JOSEF WEBER; publ. *Der Schweizer Arbeiter*.

Schweizerischer Verband Evangelischer Arbeitnehmer: Hoehenring 29, 8052 Zürich; f. 1920; 17,000 mems.; Pres. HEINRICH ISLER; Gen. Sec. HEINER STUDER; publs. *Evangelisch-soziale Werte, Conquête and Sigris*.

TRADE FAIRS

KID, International Fair for Child and Youth: Palais de Beaulieu, 1002 Lausanne; every May.

National Fair: Comptoir Suisse, Palais de Beaulieu, 1002 Lausanne; every September.

Swiss Agricultural and Dairy Farming Fair: OLMA Messebüro, Museumstr. 1, 9004 St. Gall; every October.

Swiss Industries Fair: Schweizer Mustermesse, Postfach, 4021 Basel; f. 1917; every April; Gen. Dir. F. P. WALTHARD.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

NATIONAL RAILWAY

Schweizerische Bundesbahnen (SBB) (*Chemins de fer fédéraux suisses*): Hochschulstrasse 6, and Mittelstrasse 43, 3030 Berne; f. 1901; 2,917 km. (of which 2,901 km. are electrified); Pres. ROGER DESPONDS; Gen. Sec. Dr. A. SCHARER.

PRIVATE RAILWAYS

There are altogether 127 small private companies controlling private railways: 2,050 km. (1,274 miles); rack railway 98 km. (61 miles); funicular 57 km. (35 miles). The 206 aerial cableway companies cover a total of 594 km. (369 miles). The following are the principal private railways:

Berne-Lötschberg-Simplon: Genfergasse 11, 3001 Berne; f. 1906; 115 km.; Thoune-Spiez-Brigue, Thoune-Interlaken, Moutier-Lengnau; boat services on the Lakes of Thoune and Brienz; Dir. Dr. FRITZ ANLIKER.

Compagnie du Chemin de fer, Montreux-Oberland Bernois: Le Royal, 1815 Clarens; 76 km.; f. 1899; Montreux-Château-d'Oex-Gstaad-Zweisimmen-Lenk i/S; Dirs. R. KALLER, G. MÜLLER, M. SANDOZ.

Emmental-Burgdorf-Thun Railway: Berthoud; 77 km.; Pres. P. BÜRGI; Gen. Man. Dr. CH. KELLERHALS.

Fribourg Railways: Fribourg; 95 km.; Gen. Man. Dr. GEORGES DREYER.

Furka-Oberalp: Postfach 97, 3900 Brigue; f. 1925; Brig-Fiesch-Gletsch-Andermatt-Disentis and Andermatt-Göschenen; 100 km.; Dir. S. ZEHNDER.

Huttwil United Railways: Burgdorf; 68 km.; Pres. E. SCHÄRLIG; Man. Dir. Dr. CH. KELLERHALS.

Jura Railways: Tavannes; 86 km.; Porrentruy-Bonfol; La Chaux-de-Fonds-Glovelier; Tavannes-Noirmont; Pres. M. PEQUIGNOT; Gen. Man. J. VON KAENEL.

Rhaetian Railway: Bahnhofstrasse 25, 7002 Chur; 390 km.; Dir. Dr. O. WIELAND.

Ticino District Railways: Locarno; 53 km.; Locarno-Camedo-Domodossola; Pres. E. AGOSTINETTI; Dir. MARCO L. PESSI.

ROADS

At the end of 1975 Switzerland had 61,635 km. of roads: 662 km. of motorways, 18,158 km. of other main roads and 42,815 km. of minor roads. In 1958 Federal authority was extended to provide for a national network of approximately 1,840 km. of toll-free motorways. At the beginning of 1976 over 50 per cent of this programme was completed, comprising 952 km. of motorways and a 6½ km. long road tunnel through the San Bernardino. Work on the remainder of the network is in full progress and estimated to be completed by 1988 at a cost of 30,000 million frs. The road tunnel through the Saint Gotthard, 15 km. long and a European road link of paramount importance, is scheduled to be ready by 1981.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Automobile-Club de Suisse (A.C.S.): Laupenstrasse 2, 3001 Berne; f. 1898; 85,000 mems.; 27 brs.; publ. *Auto*.

Schweizerischer Radfahrer- und Motorfahrer Bund (SRB): Schaffhauserstr. 272, 8057 Zürich; f. 1883; 50,000 mems.

Touring-Club Suisse: 9 rue Pierre-Fatio, 1211 Geneva 3; f. 1896; 866,000 mems.; publs. *Touring French, Touring German, Touring Italian, Touring-Loisirs/Touring Freizeit*.

SWITZERLAND

INLAND WATERWAYS

The Swiss Rhine and Canal fleet numbers 473 vessels and annual tonnage carried is between 8 and 9 million tons.

SHIPPING

In 1975 Swiss shipping companies owned 27 ocean-going vessels with a displacement of 243,375 gross tons.

The principal shipping companies in Switzerland are:

Alpina Reederei AG: Wiesendamm 4, 4019 Basel; 4 ships.

Keller Shipping Ltd.: Holbeinstrasse 68, 4002 Basel; 10 ships; associated with Nautilus S.A. de Navigation Maritime, Transocéanique Suisse S.A. de Navigation and Keller Lines Ltd.; Man. Dir. C. M. KELLER.

Nautilus S.A. de Navigation Maritime: Holbeinstrasse 68, Basel 2; associated with Keller Shipping Ltd. and Transocéanique Suisse S.A. de Navigation; Chair. ED. BARBEY.

Schweizerische Reederei & Neptun AG: Wiesendamm 4, 4019 Basel; Agents; river fleet of 79 Rhine tugs, barges, tankers and river craft totalling 78,898 tons cargo; Pres. and Chair. Dr. P. ZSCHOKKE; Man. Dir. Dr. A. SCHALLER.

Suisse-Atlantique, Société d'Armement maritime S.A.: Chemin Messidor 7, Lausanne; 12 ships; world-wide

tramping services; Pres. GEORGES-ALFRED ANDRÉ; Dir. WILLY FIERZ; Technical Dir. Dr. ERNEST KRAUSS; managers of:

Helica S.A.: 92 rue du Rhône, 1200 Geneva; 3 ships.

Oceana Shipping A.G.: Quaderstrasse 7, 7000 Chur; 3 ships.

"Suisse-Outremer" Bereederungs und Befrachtungs-AG: Oerlikonerstr. 88, 8057 Zürich; Chair. Dr. J. GROH; Man. Dirs. A. LÜSSI, P. SCHERZ; managing owners of:
St. Gotthard Schifffahrts AG: Giacomettistr. 98, 7000 Chur; 2 ships, tramping services.

CIVIL AVIATION

Swissair (Swiss Air Transport Co. Ltd.): P.O.B., 8058 Zürich; f. 1931; offices in 185 cities of the world; Chair. FRITZ GUGELMANN; Pres. of Management A. BALTENSWEILER; Deputy Pres. and Sec.-Gen. Dr. H. HAAS; services to Western and Eastern Europe, the Middle East, North and South America, Africa and the Far East.

The fleet comprises (Nov. 1977): two Boeing 747B, nine Douglas DC-10-30, six DC-8, thirty-one DC-9.

About fifty international airlines operate scheduled flights to Switzerland.

TOURISM

Swiss National Tourist Office: Talacker 42, 8023 Zürich; f. 1917; Dir. Dr. W. KAEMPFFEN.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Kärntnerstr. 20, Vienna.

Belgium: 75 rue Royale, Brussels.

Denmark: Vesterbrogade 6D, Copenhagen V.

France: 11 bis rue Scribe, Porte de la Suisse, 75009 Paris.

Germany (Federal Republic): Kaiserstr. 23, Frankfurt am Main; Graf-Adolf-Strasse 100, Düsseldorf; Speersort 8, Hamburg 1.

Italy: Via Vittorio Veneto 36, Rome; Piazza Cavour 4, Milan.

Netherlands: Koningsplein 11, Amsterdam C.

Spain: Av. José Antonio 84, 1º, Madrid 13.

Sweden: Kungsgatan 36, Stockholm 3.

United Kingdom: Swiss Centre, 1 New Coventry St., London, W.1.

There are also offices in Cairo, Chicago, Buenos Aires, New York, San Francisco, Montreal, Toronto and Tokyo.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

"Pro Helvetia" Foundation: Hirschengraben 22, 8001 Zürich; f. 1949 by the Federal Government, for promotion of cultural life in Switzerland, including exchanges between the linguistic regions of the country and cultural exchanges with foreign countries; maintains a press and information service; Pres. Dr. WILLY SPÜHLER; Gen. Sec. LUC BOISSONNAS.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Stadttheater Basel: Elisabethenstr. 16, 4051 Basel; f. 1875; municipal theatre; Dir. HANS HOLLMANN.

Stadttheater Bern: Nägeligasse 20, 3011 Berne; f. 1903; municipal theatre; Dir. Dr. WALTER OBERER.

Grand Théâtre de Genève: place Neuve, 1204 Geneva; f. 1879; opera; Dir.-Gen. JEAN-CLAUDE RIEBER.

Théâtre de la Comédie: 6 blvd. des Philosophes, 1205 Geneva; f. 1909; drama; Dir. RICHARD VACHOUX.

Théâtre Municipal de Lausanne et Théâtre de Beaulieu: 12 av. du Théâtre, 1002 Lausanne; f. 1869; Dir. MANUEL ROTH.

Opernhaus Zürich: Schillerstr. 1, 8001 Zürich; f. 1890; opera; Dir. Dr. CLAUD HELMUT DRESE; Chief Conductor Prof. FERDINAND LEITNER.

Schauspielhaus: Rämistr. 34, 8001 Zürich; f. 1921; belongs to Neue Schauspiel AG, Zeltweg 5, 8032 Zürich; Dir. GERHARD KLINGENBERG.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Basler Sinfonie-Orchester: Eulerstr. 77, 4051 Basel; Dir. MOSHE ATZMON.

Berner Symphonieorchester: Münzgraben 2, 3011 Berne; Dir. CHARLES DUTOIT.

Orchestre de la Suisse Romande: 3 promenade du Pin, Geneva; Dir. HORST STEIN.

Tonhalle Orchester: Gotthardstr. 1, 8002 Zürich; f. 1868; 185 mems.; Dir. RICHARD BÄCHI; Permanent Conductor GERD ALBRECHT.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Schweizerischer Nationalfonds zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung (*Swiss National Science Foundation*): Wildhainweg 20, 3001 Berne; f. 1952; Pres. of the Council of the Foundation Prof. E. F. LUSCHER; Pres. of National Research Council Prof. O. REVERDIN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. PETER FRICKER.

Société Suisse de Physique (*Swiss Physical Society*): BSP Université, 1015 Lausanne; 12,000 mems.; Pres. PH. CHOQUARD; Sec. PAUL ERDÖS.

Eidgenössisches Institut für Reaktorforschung (*Swiss Federal Institute for Reactor Research*): Würenlingen; Dir. Prof. H. GRÄNICH; Deputy Dir. M. BREU.

CO-OPERATION

Switzerland is a member of UNESCO, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the European Nuclear Energy Agency, the European Organization for Nuclear Research and the European Atomic Energy Society. An agreement for Atomic Co-operation with the United Kingdom was signed in 1963; and with the U.S.A. in 1966; Switzerland has also co-operated with France, Brazil, Federal Germany, Belgium, Romania and Canada.

UNIVERSITIES

Universität Basel: Basel; f. 1460; 580 teachers, 5,209 students.

Universität Bern: Berne; f. 1834; 624 teachers, 6,817 students.

Université de Fribourg: Fribourg; f. 1889; 227 teachers, 3,855 students.

Université de Genève: Geneva; f. 1559; 695 teachers, 8,408 students.

Université de Lausanne: Lausanne; f. 1537; 435 teachers, 4,000 students.

Université de Neuchâtel: Neuchâtel; f. 1909; 200 teachers, 1,700 students.

Universität Zürich: Zürich; f. 1833; 1,359 teachers, 12,073 students.

TECHNICAL UNIVERSITIES

Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne: Lausanne; f. 1853; 111 teachers, 1,857 students.

Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich: Zürich; f. 1855; 697 teachers, 7,156 students.

TURKEY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The European and Asian parts of the Republic of Turkey (Thrace and Anatolia, respectively) are separated by the Straits of the Bosphorus which link the Black Sea and the Mediterranean. Most of Turkey lies in Asia, the vast Anatolian peninsula being bordered to the east by the U.S.S.R. and Iran and to the south by Iraq and Syria. The small European part of the country abuts upon Greece and Bulgaria. In the Asian interior the climate is one of great extremes. On the Mediterranean coast it is more equable with mild winters and warm summers. The principal language is Turkish, Kurdish and Arabic being spoken along the frontiers of Iraq and Syria. In 1928 the Arabic characters of the written language were superseded by Western-style script. Islam is the religion of 98.2 per cent of the population. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of a white crescent and five-pointed star on a red background. The capital is Ankara.

Recent History

The Republic of Turkey was declared in 1923 and, under the leadership of Kemal Atatürk, made great progress away from the traditions of the Ottoman Empire and towards European modernity. Atatürk created a secular state which looked to Europe for its institutions and technology, based on the principles of republicanism, nationalism, populism and state control. Neutral during the Second World War, Turkey was driven by Soviet threats into joining NATO in 1952 and CENTO in 1955. Turkey belongs to the Council of Europe, and has established links with the EEC.

In May 1960 a military coup overthrew the government of Adnan Menderes, and political activities were suspended until January 1961. A new constitution was approved by referendum in June and took effect in October 1961. From 1961 to 1965 İsmet İnönü led a succession of coalition governments. The elections of 1965 brought the Justice Party to power, with Süleyman Demirel, İnönü's successor, as Prime Minister. This conservative government lasted until March 1971, when a wave of strikes and student and labour unrest caused the armed forces to demand their resignation. "Guided democracy", under military supervision, continued until October 1973, with a succession of right-wing cabinets, martial law and the rigorous suppression of all left-wing activities. The return to civilian rule began when the Grand National Assembly chose Fahri Korutürk as President, in preference to a candidate backed by the armed forces. During 1973 the senior military commanders were replaced by non-political officers, and military participation in government was ended by the elections of October 1973. No party had a majority sufficient to form a government, and negotiations on the formation of a coalition continued until January 1974 when Bülent Ecevit, the Republican People's Party (RPP) leader, became Prime Minister, having negotiated a coalition with the National Salvation Party (NSP). The discovery of oil in the Aegean led to a dispute with Greece over the extent of territorial rights, which was over-

shadowed in July 1974 by the Greek-backed coup in Cyprus (*q.v.*) when the Turkish army invaded northern Cyprus.

In September 1974 Ecevit resigned the premiership and at the President's invitation Professor Sadi İrmak formed a minority government in November. This caretaker administration survived until March 1975, when Süleyman Demirel formed a Nationalist Front coalition government, comprising members of the Justice, National Salvation, Republican Reliance and National Action Parties.

As a result of mounting political violence and the inability of the coalition to take decisive action to deal with the many problems facing Turkey, Demirel called an early general election for June 1977. The election results gave no party an overall majority in the National Assembly, but the RPP was the largest single party and Ecevit was invited to form a Government. However, his minority Government was defeated in a vote of no confidence in July and Demirel was asked to return as Prime Minister. A coalition Government, almost identical to the former Nationalist Front, was approved by the President and its programme given a vote of confidence by the National Assembly in August. In December defections from the Justice Party left the coalition without an overall majority and the Government fell. Ecevit was designated Prime Minister and, in January 1978, formed a Government with support from the Republican Reliance and the Democratic Parties and independents.

Turkey's former close relations with the U.S.A. and Western Europe were under strain in 1975 and 1976. In 1975 an arms embargo, imposed by the U.S.A. on Turkey as a result of its invasion of Cyprus, led to the closure of all U.S. bases in Turkey by the Demirel Government. During 1976, in spite of the partial lifting of the embargo and the signing of a new arms agreement in March 1976, relations between the two countries remained strained and Turkey refused to reopen the bases until the U.S. Congress would ratify the new agreement. Relations with Greece saw little improvement by the end of 1977; the Cyprus question remained unresolved and talks between the two countries on offshore rights in the Aegean ran into difficulties in May 1977. The progress of Greece's application for full membership of the EEC in 1977 resulted in a deterioration of Turkey's relations with the Community.

Government

Turkey is a democratic republic. Legislative power is vested in the bicameral Grand National Assembly, comprising the Senate with 184 members, 150 of whom are elected by universal suffrage for staggered six-year terms, and the National Assembly, with 450 members elected by universal adult suffrage for four years. The Grand National Assembly elects one of its members to be President of the Republic for a seven-year term. The President appoints the Prime Minister from among the members of the legislature, giving full consideration to the party with the majority. The Prime Minister appoints the Council of

Ministers. The President has the power of veto but can be over-ruled by a majority decision of the Assembly. Turkey is composed of 67 provinces.

Defence

Turkey joined the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in 1952. Military service in the army lasts for twenty months. The total strength of the armed forces in 1977 was 465,000: army of 375,000, navy of 43,000 and air force of 47,000; there is a gendarmerie numbering 75,000. Defence expenditure estimates for 1977/78 amounted to TL46,420 million (U.S. \$2,650 m.).

Economic Affairs

Agriculture, the most important sector of the Turkish economy, employed 64 per cent of the working population in 1975 and accounted for 63 per cent of total export earnings and 29 per cent of the G.N.P. in 1975. Government investment policy concentrates on industry rather than agriculture, and while industrial crops such as cotton and tobacco have gained in importance, wheat and rice have had to be imported as domestic production falls behind demand. With the exception of cotton, agriculture remains largely underdeveloped, as do livestock production and forestry.

Turkey's production of chromium, copper and borax is internationally significant, and coal and bauxite are also mined. Mining is dominated by state-owned companies, and the Government plans considerable investments in exploration and exploitation. Petroleum production in 1976 amounted to an estimated 2.6 million tons, about 18 per cent of Turkey's domestic requirements. Cheap locally available cotton and low wages have made textiles Turkey's biggest industrial growth sector, despite low labour productivity. The chemical industry is another area of rapid expansion. The 1973-77 five-year plan placed emphasis on industrial development, with almost 45 per cent of the total investment allocated to the mining and manufacturing industries. Priority was given to providing a modern heavy industry base to promote export opportunities and import substitution. The plan aimed at achieving an average annual rate of growth in G.N.P. of 7.9 per cent. Up to 1976 an average rate of 6.9 per cent had been realized and in 1976 a rate of 8.1 per cent was achieved in line with plan targets. Growth in the industrial sector was below the planned level of 11.2 per cent at 10.3 per cent. However, a growth in agricultural production of 9.2 per cent was well above the planned 3.7 per cent. In the industrial sector mining and manufacturing production fell below plan targets while energy production exceeded them.

The demands of Turkey's economic development have resulted in a growing trade deficit which reached a record U.S. \$3,337.5 million in 1975, falling slightly to \$3,168.4 million in 1976. Heavy reliance is placed on remittances from Turkish workers abroad as a source of foreign exchange. The fall in the level of these remittances from \$1,312 million in 1975 to \$983 million in 1976, combined with an increase in foreign debt servicing, resulted in an increase in the current account deficit from \$1,880 million in 1975 to \$2,286 million in 1976. These factors contributed to serious demands being made on Turkey's foreign currency reserves in the first half of 1977, necessitating the imposition of severe restrictions on imports and the devaluation of the Turkish lira.

Massive emigration helps to disguise the problem of unemployment in a country where the population is growing annually by about 2.6 per cent. By April 1977 there were over three million unemployed. Remittances from Turks abroad and drastic rises in export prices for agricultural products, particularly cotton, contributed to inflation in 1974 and 1975. Wholesale prices rose 10.4 per cent in the year to December 1975 and in the year to December 1976, 19.1 per cent. Retail prices rose by 25.3 per cent in the year to June 1977.

Transport and Communications

The length of railway track in 1976 was 10,125 km. The total length of the highway network is approximately 140,000 km. (1976). The Turkish Maritime Lines, a state corporation, operates passenger and cargo lines with a fleet of 19 ships and 68 ferries. Private shipping companies operate tankers and cargo vessels totalling 488,062 tons. Turkish Airlines have an internal air service and flights to the Middle East and all the major cities in Europe.

Social Welfare

Social insurance for wage-earners is provided by the Workers' Social Insurance Institution of the Ministry of Labour. In 1972, 1,443,600 workers and employees were covered by social insurance, including free medical care. It is planned to extend socialized health services to the whole population.

Education

Education has made big advances in Turkey since before the war. Although literacy is now estimated at 65 per cent in towns, it is still much lower in the villages. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 12. All state education up to University or Higher Institute level is co-educational and free. The number of primary schools reached 42,009 in 1975/76, compared with 12,511 in 1950, and in 1975/76 over 5.5 million children were attending primary schools. The six years of secondary education are divided into two stages. The Middle School period lasts for three years after which students may proceed to the Lycées for a further three years. A state examination must be passed by those students wishing to proceed to University or to an Institute of Higher Education. There are 18 universities. Budget expenditure for education was set at TL21,662 million for 1976/77.

Tourism

Tourism is being stimulated by the Government, and the industry is now experiencing a remarkable growth. 1,676,000 tourists visited Turkey in 1976.

Visas are not required, for stays up to three months, by nationals of the following countries: Australia, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, The Gambia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mauritius, Malta, Monaco, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A.

Nationals of Afghanistan, the Republic of Korea, Portugal, Romania and Yugoslavia may stay for up to two months without a visa.

TURKEY

Sport

The most popular sport is football, and many teams have large followings. There is skiing in winter, and sailing, tennis and basketball are popular in summer. Wrestling is a traditional Turkish sport.

Public Holidays

1978: April 23rd (National Sovereignty and Children's Day), May 1st (Spring Day), May 18th (half day) and 19th (Youth and Sports Day), May 26th (half day) and 27th (Freedom and Constitution Day), August 30th (Victory Day), September 4th-6th (Şeker Bayram—End of Ramadan), October 28th (half day)-30th (Republic Day), November 11th-14th (Kurban Bayram—Feast of the Sacrifice).

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 kuruş=1 Turkish lira (TL) or pound.

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling=33.55 liras;

U.S. \$1=19.25 liras.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	THRACE	ANATOLIA	ESTIMATED POPULATION (July 1st, 1976)	WORKERS ABROAD* (1976)
779,452 sq. km.	23,764 sq. km.	755,688 sq. km.	41,039,160	713,000

* Including workers who returned to Turkey in the same year.

Population: 40,347,719 (October 1975 census).

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (October 1975 census)

Ankara (capital)	1,701,004	Samsun	168,478
İstanbul*	2,547,364	İzmit (Kocaeli)	165,483
İzmir (Smyrna)*	636,834	Erzurum	162,973
Adana	475,384	Malatya	154,505
Bursa	346,103	Mersin (İçel)	152,236
Gaziantep	300,882	Sivas	149,201
Eskişehir	259,952	Kahramanmaraş	135,782
Konya	246,727	Urfa	132,934
Kayseri	207,037	Elâzığ	131,415
Diyarbakir	169,535	Antalya	130,774

* Excluding suburbs.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*
(1975)

Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing . . .	10,482,966
Mining and quarrying	108,506
Manufacturing	1,243,567
Electricity, gas and water	16,401
Construction	447,324
Trade, restaurants and hotels	818,644
Transport, storage and communications	512,327
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	176,207
Community, social and personal services	1,866,002
Other activities (not adequately described)	677,436
TOTAL	16,349,380

* Figures refer to employed persons, based on a 1 per cent sample of census returns.

WORKERS ABROAD (1976)*
('000)

Australia	21
Austria	26
Belgium	18
France	40
Germany, Federal Republic	526
Netherlands	39
Switzerland	18
TOTAL (incl. others)	713

* Provisional.

WORKERS' REMITTANCES FROM ABROAD
(U.S. \$ million)

1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
471.4	740.1	1,183.3	1,426.3	1,312.3	982.7

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE

	AREA ('000 hectares)				
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Area under cultivation	25,043	25,014	24,660	24,407	24,064
Market gardens and truck farms, orchards, olive groves, vineyards, etc.	3,183	3,274	3,268	3,879	3,460
Forests	18,273	19,136	20,170	20,170	20,170

Meadows and grazing lands: 26,135,000 hectares in 1967.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1974	1975	1976	1975	1976	1977†
Wheat	8,750	9,250	9,250	14,750	16,500	16,500
Spelt	58	59	58	80	78	n.a.
Rye	600	565	530	750	740	700
Barley	2,580	2,600	2,635	4,500	4,916	4,750
Oats	275	260	243	390	400	375
Maize	620	600	600	1,200	1,310	1,100
Millet	30	25	24	40	34	n.a.
Rice (milled)	60	55	54	150	158	150
Mixed grain	215	194	186	250	233	n.a.
Dry beans	100	94	102	155	159	160
Chick peas	175	140	138	172	170	176
Lentils	117	125	186	135	210	215
Vetch	165	163	159	145	n.a.	n.a.
Broad beans	34	31	30	50	48	n.a.
Potatoes	185	179	187	2,490	2,850	2,730
Onions (dry)	63	60	63	670	760	778
Garlic (dry)	12	11	12	59	60	n.a.
Tomatoes	80	82†	84†	2,300	2,355†	n.a.
Cabbages (incl. black)	26†	26†	28†	610	600	n.a.
Melons and water-melons	211†	215†	215†	4,000	4,500	n.a.
Aubergines (eggplants)	34†	34†	35†	485	496†	n.a.
Cotton (lint)	838	670	581	480	470	475
Cottonseed				768	767	760
Tobacco	230	231	293	193	315	274
Sugar beet	187	215	248	6,949	7,900	9,400
Sesame seed	46	54	43	33	25	n.a.
Sunflower seed	425	418	445	488	550	457
Olives	78.5*	80.1*	81.1*	561	1,097	750
Olive oil				94	178	n.a.
Tea (fresh leaves)	41	50	52	262	300	300

* Number of trees (million).

† Provisional.

‡ FAO estimate.

FRUIT AND NUTS

000' (metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976*	1977*
Pears	230	240	255	n.a.
Apples	950	900	1,000	800
Figs (fresh)	156	175	188	n.a.
Grapes	3,347	3,274	3,080	3,200
Walnuts	110	117	135	120
Lemons	265	290	278	275
Oranges	500	540	445	500
Other citrus fruits	135	128	160	150
Peaches	160	200	192	150
Hazelnuts (filberts)	244	317	245	250
Cherries (incl. sour)	100	109	128	n.a.
Almonds	33	37	30	32
Pistachios	23	31	5	30
Chestnuts	48	47	48	n.a.
Plums	136	130	137	n.a.
Apricots (incl. wild)	124	165	176	n.a.

* Provisional.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

('000 metric tons)

LIVESTOCK
('000 head at December)

	1974	1975	1976†
Cattle . .	13,388	13,751	14,102
Buffaloes . .	1,022	1,051	1,056
Sheep . .	40,539	41,366	41,504
Goats . .	18,746	18,763	18,508
Pigs . .	15	16	15
Horses . .	878	871	853
Asses . .	1,522	1,476	1,465
Mules . .	299	300	324
Camels . .	19	17	17
Chickens* . .	38,660	39,327	45,711
Turkeys* . .	2,346	2,409	2,491

* At October.

† Provisional.

	1974	1975	1976
Beef and veal . .	208	206	210*
Buffalo meat . .	18	20	21*
Mutton and lamb . .	259	270	273*
Goats' meat . .	106	107	108*
Pig meat* . .	1	1	1
Horse meat* . .	8	8	8
Poultry meat* . .	149	151	157
Edible offals* . .	83	83	84
Tallow* . .	12.0	12.0	n.a.
Cows' milk . .	2,812	2,855	2,911*
Buffalo milk . .	273	283	287*
Sheep milk . .	961	1,074	1,085*
Goats' milk . .	626	633	633*
Butter* . .	114.0	118.4	120.7
Cow and buffalo cheese* . .	71.4	74.8	} 112.0
Sheep cheese* . .	34.5	35.0	
Hen eggs . .	128.0	129.8	133.2*
Honey . .	16.6	21.3	22.0*
Wool: greasy . .	52.4	52.3	54.0
clean . .	29.7	28.8	29.7
Cattle hides* . .	43.0	40.8	41.6
Sheep skins* . .	49.4	51.1	51.9
Goat skins* . .	13.0	13.2	13.4

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

('000 cubic metres)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers . .	2,855	3,493*	3,768*	935	916*	1,220*	3,790	4,409*	4,988*
Pitprops (mine timber) . .	409	468	475	84	77	88	493	545	563
Pulpwood . .	861	1,013	1,213	99	120	150	960	1,133	1,363
Other industrial wood . .	326	281*	359*	51	54*	47*	377	335*	406*
Fuel wood . .	6,327	5,141*	6,285*	6,357	5,911*	5,071*	12,684	11,052*	11,356*
TOTAL . .	10,778	10,396	12,100	7,526	7,078	6,576	18,304	17,474	18,676

* FAO estimate.

1975 ('000 cubic metres): Pitprops 623 (coniferous 550, broadleaved 73), Pulpwood 1,197 (coniferous 1,092, broadleaved 105).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

('000 cubic metres)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Coniferous sawnwood . . .	1,791	1,816	1,897	1,878	1,907
Broadleaved sawnwood . . .	390	526	550	545	553
Railway sleepers	2,181 41	2,342 24	2,447 36*	2,423 48	2,460 48*
TOTAL	2,222	2,366	2,483	2,471	2,508

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Inland waters	13.3*	14.4*	14.4*	14.4*	14.4*
Mediterranean and Black Sea:					
European anchovy	55.9	55.1	55.1*	90.1	188.3
Others	115.0	96.6	96.6*	64.0*	56.7*
TOTAL CATCH	184.2	166.1	166.1*	168.5	259.4

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

MINING
PRODUCTION

('000 metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Iron Ore (gross weight)	2,537	2,245	2,061	3,081
Chrome	512	694	859	802
Copper (blister)*	32	29	27	28
Sulphur (pure)*	18	19	19	21
Manganese	6	2	32	21
Coal*	4,642	4,973	4,821	4,632
Lignite*	4,894	5,512	6,203	7,440
Crude petroleum	3,505	3,209	3,096	2,592

* Public sector only.

INDUSTRY SELECTED PRODUCTS

ITEM	UNIT	1974	1975	1976
Paper*	'000 tons	301	307	335
Cotton Yarn*	" "	49	42	46
Woollen Yarn*	" "	3.5	4.5	4
Cotton Fabrics*	million metres	209.9	212.4	206.2
Woollen Fabrics*	" "	5.5	7.1	7.6
Raki*	'000 litres	14,648	16,651	18,239
Beer*	" "	42,664	48,329	59,629
Tobacco*	'000 tons	56	57	56
Pig Iron	" "	1,200	1,197	1,518
Steel Ingots	" "	1,458	1,457	1,457
Cement	" "	8,931	10,850	12,392
Sugar	" "	758	806	982
Commercial Fertilizers	" "	1,462	2,685	2,930
Sulphuric Acid (100%)*	" "	22	36	32
Electrolytic Copper†	" "	9.9	11.4	11.1
Aluminium Sheets	" "	3.2	3†	2.9
Polyethylene	" "	28.4	25.4	23.1
Coke*	" "	1,398	1,402	1,821
Motor Spirit	" "	1,940	2,038	1,931
Kerosene	" "	516	413	521
Distillate Fuel Oils	" "	3,000	3,177	3,285
Residual Fuel Oils	" "	5,562	5,168	5,813
Hydro-electricity	million kWh.	3,356	5,886	8,373
Thermal Electricity	" "	10,121	9,683	9,897

* Public sector only.

† Private sector only.

FINANCE

100 kuruş=1 Turkish lira (TL) or pound.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 kuruş; 1, 2, 5 and 10 liras.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 liras.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling=33.55 liras (export rate) or 34.221 liras (import rate);

U.S. \$1=19.25 liras (export rate) or 19.635 liras (import rate).

100 Turkish liras=£2.981=\$5.195 (export rates).

Note: Between June 1947 and August 1960 the exchange rate was U.S. \$1=2.80 liras (1 lira=35.71 U.S. cents). From August 1960 to August 1970 the rate was \$1=9.00 liras (1 lira=11.11 U.S. cents). Between August 1970 and December 1971 the mid-point rate was \$1=15.00 liras (1 lira=6.67 U.S. cents), with an export (buying) rate of \$1=14.85 liras and an import (selling) rate of \$1=15.15 liras. From December 1971 to May 1974 the export rate was \$1=14.00 liras (1 lira=7.14 U.S. cents) and the import rate was \$1=14.30 liras. Since May 1974 the rates have been adjusted frequently. The average mid-point rate (liras per U.S. \$) was 13.927 in 1974; 14.442 in 1975; 16.053 in 1976. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and August 1970 was £1=21.60 liras; from August 1970 to December 1971 the mid-point rate was £1=36.00 liras; from December 1971 to June 1972 the export rate was £1=36.48 liras and the import rate £1=37.26 liras. Since June 1972, when sterling was allowed to "float", the exchange rates have been adjusted frequently.

GENERAL BUDGET

(TL million, fiscal year beginning March 1st)

REVENUE	1975	1976	EXPENDITURE	1975	1976
Tax revenues	89,090	126,095	Finance	44,032	58,241
Taxes on income	40,800	58,560	Defence	20,839	33,500
Income tax	31,600	45,810	Education	14,511	21,662
Corporation tax	5,200	6,500	Health and social welfare	3,815	5,339
Taxes on wealth	1,030	1,475	Food, agriculture and livestock	1,813	3,072
Taxes on goods	19,250	28,220	Rural affairs	5,050	7,242
Taxes on services	9,110	12,940	Public works	2,362	2,736
Tax on banking and insurance transactions	4,300	6,000	Security	2,111	3,803
Taxes on foreign trade	18,900	24,900	Gendarmerie	2,026	3,075
Other normal revenues	7,527	12,837	Energy and national resources	1,017	1,675
Special revenues and funds	1,233	2,992	Justice	1,461	2,246
			Others	8,644	11,046
TOTAL REVENUES	97,850	141,924	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	107,681	153,637

1977 Budget: Revenue TL199,436 million; Expenditure TL222,949 million (estimates).

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(TL million, at current factor prices)

	1973	1974*	1975*	1976*	1977 †
Agriculture and livestock	70,697.0	102,628.2	132,411.6	168,397.7	191,453.9
Forestry and logging	1,920.0	2,136.4	2,755.6	2,894.9	4,068.9
Fishing	537.0	747.0	947.1	1,201.0	1,363.0
Mining and quarrying	3,679.0	5,208.7	5,936.8	7,745.1	8,417.6
Manufacturing	46,159.4	66,069.7	79,845.5	97,924.8	114,542.2
Electricity, gas and water	3,534.0	5,431.8	7,748.3	9,577.6	15,304.3
Construction	14,783.0	18,828.8	24,620.6	31,027.1	38,345.6
Wholesale and retail trade	35,057.0	52,265.0	64,752.0	80,181.0	97,911.2
Transport, storage and communications	25,336.0	35,538.5	43,281.0	53,859.6	64,806.6
Financial institutions	6,580.0	10,092.0	12,602.2	16,825.3	24,221.3
Ownership of dwellings	10,934.0	13,279.4	17,887.2	21,906.2	27,864.0
Other private services	14,149.0	19,343.7	25,047.9	31,241.5	38,068.0
Government services	32,296.0	38,203.2	50,546.6	60,477.5	96,978.0
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	265,661.4	369,772.4	468,382.4	588,989.4	723,344.6
Indirect taxes	31,751.0	42,145.8	53,291.7	69,340.9	92,292.6
Less: Subsidies	1,911.0	2,172.0	2,500.8	5,042.5	7,420.6
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	295,301.4	409,746.2	519,173.3	653,287.8	808,216.6
Net factor income from abroad	14,328.0	17,351.3	16,597.7	11,048.8	10,832.0
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	309,829.4	427,097.5	535,771.0	664,336.6	819,048.6

* Provisional.

† Preliminary estimate.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million, at year end)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
CENTRAL BANK:					
Gold holding	131.7	146.4	146.4	146.4	146.4
Foreign exchange	1,181.6	1,877.6	1,462.4	879.1	842.6
RESERVE POSITION OF THE CENTRAL BANK	1,313.3	2,024.0	1,608.8	1,025.5	989.0
RESERVE HOLDINGS OF OTHER BANKS	—	—	—	166.3	91.0
TOTAL RESERVES (NET)	1,313.3	2,024.0	1,608.8	1,191.8	1,080.0

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(TL million, at year end)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Currency in public circulation*	15,978	20,700	26,151	32,905	42,466
Bank-notes	15,650	20,328	25,744	32,396	41,781
Coins	328	372	407	509	685
Total outstanding of bank-notes and coins	20,460	25,782	33,357	41,532	52,831

* Outside banks

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(Ankara—1968=100)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Food	149.5	179.4	213.7	277.9	327.6
Clothing	166.9	209.3	262.5	288.0	327.6
Household Expenditures	154.5	182.4	225.7	266.2	325.7
Medical and Personal Care	131.6	146.2	156.0	177.1	192.5
Transportation	135.6	159.5	194.8	208.5	245.4
Cultural and Recreational Expenditures	164.7	178.6	216.5	255.2	290.0
Dwelling expenditures*	147.0	149.2	160.7	172.5	178.3
ALL ITEMS	151.2	176.3	209.2	251.3	289.7

* Rent is accepted as fixed.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Exports f.o.b.	1,320	1,532	1,401	1,960
Imports f.o.b.	-1,880	-3,363	-4,235	-4,565
MERCHANDISE TRADE BALANCE	-560	-1,831	-2,834	-2,605
Services (net)	-83	-302	-431	-400
Transfers (net)	1,259	1,498	1,424	1,106
CURRENT BALANCE	615	-634	-1,841	-1,899
Long-term capital (net)	361	404	1,315	2,334
Short-term capital (net)	-591	-189	-294	-585
CAPITAL BALANCE	-230	215	1,021	1,749
Net errors and omissions	311	11	-68	-51
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	696	-408	-888	-201

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(U.S. \$ million)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports c.i.f.	1,171.0	1,562.6	2,086.2	3,777.5	4,738.6	5,128.6
Exports f.o.b.	676.7	885.1	1,317.1	1,532.2	1,401.1	1,960.2

COMMODITIES
(U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS	1971	1972*	1973*	1974*	1975*	1976*
Machinery	327	499	634	811	1,257	1,344
Iron and steel	132	146	247	531	679	546
Liquid fuels	129	155	221	763	811	1,126
Medicines and dyes	108	150	179	280	424	459
Transport vehicles	107	165	213	246	332	518
Textiles and yarns	41	54	53	105	118	107
Synthetic plastic materials, natural and synthetic rubber	43	56	71	135	152	183
Fats and oils	17	18	3	17	123	104
Commercial fertilizers	32	62	132	101	48	98
Others	235	203	283	731	696	508
TOTAL	1,171	1,508	2,036	3,720	4,640	4,993

* Provisional. Revised totals (in U.S. \$ million) are: 1,563 in 1972; 2,086 in 1973; 3,778 in 1974; 4,739 in 1975; 5,129 in 1976.

[continued on next page]

COMMODITIES—continued

EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Agricultural products	491.4	607.3	831.5	851.8	792.5	1,254.6
Cereals, leguminous seeds	13.8	36.2	64.0	25.3	33.2	76.2
Fruits and vegetables	145.3	197.3	259.1	297.0	282.4	385.0
Hazelnuts	84.4	116.5	121.7	173.2	154.2	203.0
Sultanas	21.6	30.4	56.8	53.1	45.7	52.7
Citrus fruits	15.5	17.5	25.7	26.3	25.7	47.8
Others	23.8	32.9	54.9	44.4	56.8	81.5
Industrial crops	292.6	337.5	456.3	458.5	423.0	718.4
Tobacco	86.0	130.8	132.2	197.6	183.3	251.3
Cotton	193.0	191.3	305.9	250.7	230.0	438.2
Others	13.6	15.4	18.2	10.2	9.7	28.9
Livestock and animal products	39.7	36.3	52.1	71.0	53.9	75.0
Cattle, sheep, goats	19.8	15.7	23.0	43.3	24.6	30.7
Mohair, wool	3.9	5.2	10.5	4.6	11.3	26.2
Others	16.0	15.4	18.6	23.1	18.0	18.1
Minerals	48.9	50.3	56.5	84.7	105.7	109.9
Chrome ore	17.6	11.7	13.1	23.3	46.4	55.0
Others	31.3	38.6	43.4	61.4	59.3	54.9
Industrial products	129.8	222.1	416.2	595.7	502.9	595.7
Others	6.6	5.4	12.9	—	—	—
TOTAL	676.7	885.1	1,317.1	1,532.2	1,401.1	1,960.2

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS	1974	1975	1976
Belgium/Luxembourg	106	129	103
France	245	279	309
Germany, Federal Republic	681	1,058	946
Iraq	327	504	644
Italy	271	358	386
Japan	199	211	228
Netherlands	116	139	168
Saudi Arabia	253	93	11
Switzerland	206	281	281
U.S.S.R.	95	74	90
United Kingdom	267	344	410
U.S.A.	351	426	438
TOTAL (incl. others)	3,778	4,739	5,129

EXPORTS	1974	1975	1976
Belgium/Luxembourg	68	30	86
France	67	62	108
Germany, Federal Republic	343	305	377
Iraq	30	45	41
Italy	90	82	171
Lebanon	115	66	55
Netherlands	52	51	64
Switzerland	94	96	179
U.S.S.R.	77	74	81
United Kingdom	81	70	138
U.S.A.	144	147	191
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,532	1,401	1,960

TOURISM

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976*
Number of foreign arrivals ('000)	1,035	1,342	1,110	1,541	1,676
Receipts from foreign travel (million U.S. \$)	103.7	171.5	193.7	200.9	180.5

* Provisional.

TOURISTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN
(^{'000})

COUNTRY	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
France	74	93	65	113	124
Germany, Federal Republic	156	172	139	206	197
Greece	11	42	31	30	38
Iran	17	29	47	189	50
Italy	60	83	45	85	74
Syria	9	18	29	42	35
United Kingdom	83	100	66	99	90
U.S.A.	169	183	92	79	115
Yugoslavia	69	76	69	n.a.	85
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,035	1,342	1,110	1,541	1,676

Tourist Accommodation (1975): 397 registered hotels, motels, boarding houses and holiday villages, with 23,048 rooms and 43,848 beds.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(millions)

	1974	1975	1976
Passenger kilometres	5,753	4,731	4,615
Net ton-kilometres	7,355	7,312	7,932

ROADS*
(December 31st—^{'000})

	1974	1975	1976
Passenger Cars	303.8	393.8	471.5
Trucks	175.0	205.6	236.5
Buses	55.8	64.9	71.2
Motor Cycles	83.6	n.a.	n.a.

* Provisional.

SHIPPING

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Vessels Entered* (^{'000} gross reg. tons)	16,538	18,376	15,942	18,990
Vessels Cleared* (" " " ")	16,827	18,169	15,942	18,546
Goods Loaded (^{'000} metric tons)	4,999	4,798	4,305	3,776
Goods Unloaded (" " " ")	12,231	16,074	17,634	17,749

* Includes vessels entered and cleared in ballast and loaded, but excludes coastal shipping.

CIVIL AVIATION

Turkish Airlines
(^{'000})

	1974	1975	1976
Kilometres flown	23,355	25,250	28,297
Number of flights	32,888	30,650	35,516
Number of passengers	2,096	2,274	2,862
Freight (tons)	177	193	238
Passenger-kilometres	2,030,000	2,415,000	2,840,000
Freight ton-kilometres	181	216	252

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1974	1975*	1976*
Telephones	598,954	680,050	769,907
Radio Licences	4,091,142	4,154,000	4,228,000
TV Licences	455,752	999,021	1,769,317

* Provisional.

EDUCATION

(1975/76)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	42,009	172,488	5,512,000
Secondary:			
General	3,328	37,899	1,363,188
Technical and vocational	1,209	12,240	312,522
Higher (incl. academies, teacher training and other technical and vocational schools)	108	14,120	123,938
Universities	18	10,696	85,114

Source: Ministry of Education, Ankara.

Sources: State Institute of Statistics, Prime Minister's Office, Ankara, and Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş., Economic Research Dept., Ankara.

THE CONSTITUTION

The main provisions of the Constitution promulgated on October 25th, 1961 are summarized below.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The Turkish Republic is a nationalistic, democratic, secular and social State governed by the rule of law, based on human rights. The State is an indivisible whole comprising the territory and people. Its official language is Turkish. Its capital is the city of Ankara.

Sovereignty is vested in the nation without reservation and condition. Legislative power is vested in the Turkish Grand National Assembly. The right to exercise such sovereignty is not delegated to any one person, group or class.

The executive function is exercised by the President of the Republic and the Council of Ministers within the framework of law.

Judicial power is exercised by independent courts on behalf of the Turkish Nation. Laws may not be in conflict with the Constitution.

The provision of the Constitution establishing the form of the State as a republic shall not be amended.

RIGHTS OF INDIVIDUALS

Every individual is entitled, in virtue of his existence as a human being, to fundamental rights and freedoms, which cannot be usurped, transferred or relinquished. All individuals are equal before the law irrespective of language, race, sex, political opinion, philosophical views, or religion or religious sect. There are provisions regulating the status of aliens, personal immunities, freedom of communication, travel, residence, thought, belief, press and publications.

All citizens have the right to controvert and rebut, to congregate, demonstrate and form associations.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Grand National Assembly of Turkey is composed of the National Assembly and the Senate of the Republic. The two bodies meet in joint session in such instances as are provided in the Constitution. The Grand National Assembly is empowered to enact, amend and repeal laws, to debate and adopt the bills on the State budget and final accounts, to pass resolutions in regard to minting currency, proclaiming pardons and amnesties, and to the carrying out of definitive death sentences passed by courts.

National Assembly

The National Assembly is composed of 450 deputies elected by direct general ballot. Elections are held every four years. The Assembly may hold new elections before the end of the four-year period.

The Senate

The Senate is composed of 150 members elected by general ballot and 15 members appointed by the President of the Republic. There are also a number of Life Senators. The term of office is six years. One-third of members are re-elected every two years.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

The President of the Republic is the Head of the State. In this capacity he represents the Turkish Republic and the integrity of the Turkish Nation.

TURKEY

The President is elected for a term of seven years from among those members of the Grand National Assembly who have completed their fortieth year and received higher education; election is by secret ballot, and by a two-thirds majority of the plenary session. In case this majority is not obtained in the first two ballots, an absolute majority is sufficient. The President is not eligible for re-election.

The President elect must dissociate himself from his party, and his status as a regular member of the Grand National Assembly is terminated.

The President presides over the Council of Ministers whenever he deems it necessary, dispatches the representatives of the Turkish State to foreign states, receives the representatives of foreign states, ratifies and promulgates international conventions and treaties and may commute or pardon on grounds of chronic illness, infirmity or old age the sentences of convicted individuals. The President of the Republic is not accountable for his actions connected with his duties.

All decrees emanating from the President must be signed by the Prime Minister and the relevant Ministers. The Prime Minister and the Ministers concerned are responsible for the enforcement of these decrees.

The President may be impeached for high treason upon the proposal of one-third of the plenary session of the Turkish Grand National Assembly, and conviction of high treason requires the vote of at least a two-thirds majority of the joint plenary session of both legislative bodies.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Council of Ministers consists of the Prime Minister and the Ministers. The Prime Minister is designated by the President from among the members of the Grand National Assembly. The ministers are nominated by the Prime Minister and appointed by the President from among the members of the Grand National Assembly, or from among those qualified for election as deputies.

As head of the Council of Ministers, the Prime Minister promotes co-operation among the Ministries, and supervises the implementation of the Government's general

The Constitution, The Government

policy. The members of the Council of Ministers are jointly and equally responsible for the manner in which this policy is implemented. Each Minister is responsible for the operations in his field of authority and for the acts and activities of his subordinates. The Ministers are subject to the same immunities and liabilities as the members of the Turkish Grand National Assembly.

NATIONAL DEFENCE

The office of the Commander-in-Chief is integrated in spirit in the Turkish Grand National Assembly and is represented by the President of the Republic.

The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Grand National Assembly for ensuring national security and preparing the armed forces for war. The Chief of the General Staff is the Commander of the armed forces. The Chief of the General Staff is appointed by the President of the Republic upon his nomination by the Council of Ministers, and his duties and powers are regulated by law. The Chief of the General Staff is responsible to the Prime Minister in the exercise of his duties and powers.

The National Security Council consists of the Ministers as provided by law, the Chief of the General Staff, and representatives of the armed forces. It is presided over by the President of the Republic and, in his absence, by the Prime Minister.

THE JUDICIARY

Judges are independent in the discharge of their duties and pass judgment in accordance with the Constitution, law, justice and their personal convictions. No organ, office, agency or individual may give orders or instructions to courts or judges in connection with the discharge of their judicial duty, send them circulars or make recommendations or suggestions. No questions may be raised, debates held, or statements issued in legislative bodies in connection with the discharge of judicial power concerning a case on trial. Legislative and executive organs, and the administration are under obligation to comply with ruling of the courts. Such organs and the administration may in no manner whatsoever alter court rulings or delay their execution.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE HEAD OF STATE

President: Admiral FAHRI KORUTÜRK (elected April 1973).

Principal Secretary of President's Office: HALUK BAYÜLKEN.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(January 1978)

(Republican People's Party (RPP), Republican Reliance Party (RRP), Democratic Party (DP), Independent (Ind.))

Prime Minister: BÜLENT ECEVİT.

Deputy Prime Ministers: ORHAN EYÜBOĞLU (RPP),
TURHAN FEYZİOĞLU (RRP), FARUK SUKAN (DP).

Ministers of State: HIKMET ÇETİN (RPP), ENVER AKOVA
(Ind.), LÜTFÜ DOĞAN (RPP), SALİH YILDIZ (RRP),
ALİ RIZA SEPTİOĞLU (Ind.), MUSTAFA KILIÇ (Ind.),
AHMET ŞENER (RPP).

Minister of Justice: MEHMET CAN (RPP).

Minister of National Defence: HASAN ESAT IŞIK (RPP).

Minister of the Interior: İRFAN ÖZAYDINLI (RPP).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: GÜNDÜZ ÖRKÜN (RPP).

Minister of Finance: ZİYA MÜEZZİNOĞLU (RPP).

Minister of Education: NECDET UĞUR (RPP).

Minister of Public Works: ŞERAFETTİN ELÇİ (Ind.).

Minister of Trade: TEOMAN KÖPRÜLÜLER (RPP).

Minister of Public Health: METE TAN (Ind.).

Minister of Customs and Monopolies: TUNCAY MATARACI
(Ind.).

Minister of Transport and Communications: GÜNEŞ ONGUT
(Ind.).

TURKEY

The Government, Grand National Assembly, Political Parties

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: MEHMET YÜCELER (RPP).

Minister of Labour: BAHİR ERSOY (RPP).

Minister of Industry and Technology: ORHAN ALP (Ind.).

Minister of Management: KENAN BULUTOĞLU (RPP).

Minister of Energy and Natural Resources: DENİZ BAYKAL (RPP).

Minister of Tourism and Information: ALEV ÇOŞKUN (RPP).

Minister of Housing and Reconstruction: AHMET KARARSLAN (Ind.).

Minister of Rural Affairs and Co-operatives: ALİ TOPUZ (RPP).

Minister of Forestry: VECDİ İLHAN (RPP).

Minister of Youth and Sports: YÜCEL ÇAKMUR (RPP).

Minister of Social Security: HİLMİ İŞGÜZAR (Ind.).

Minister of Culture: AHMET TANER KİŞALI (RPP).

Minister of Regional Administration: MAHMUT ÖZDEMİR (RPP).

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

SENATE OF THE REPUBLIC

President: SIRRI ATALAY.

(Seats as at November 1977)

PARTY	SEATS
Justice Party	64
Republican People's Party	78
Republican Reliance Party	4
National Salvation Party	6
National Action Party	1
Independents	1
Presidential Appointees	11
Life Senators	19
TOTAL	184

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: CAHİT KARAKAŞ.

(General Election, June 5th, 1977)

	SEATS
Republican People's Party	214
Justice Party	190
National Salvation Party	24
National Action Party	16
Republican Reliance Party	2
Democratic Party	1
Independent	3
TOTAL	450

POLITICAL PARTIES

Democratic Party (Demokratik Parti): Ankara; f. 1970 by deputies and senators expelled from the Justice Party; nationalist and traditionalist; Leader FERRUH BOZBEYLİ.

Justice Party (Adalet Partisi): Ankara; f. 1961; Leader SÜLEYMAN DEMİREL; Sec.-Gen. NAHİT MEUTESE; supports private enterprise within a mixed economy.

Nation Party (NP): Ankara; f. 1962; traditional and religious in character; Leader (vacant).

National Action Party (NAP): 3 Cadde 47, Bahçelievler, Ankara; f. 1969; right-wing, favours secularism, nationalism, communal progress, increased scientific activities and development; supports close co-operation between the public and private sectors; Leader ALPARSLAN TÜRKES; Sec.-Gen. OSMAN ALBAYREK; publs. *Devlet* (weekly), *Töre* (monthly).

National Salvation Party (NSP): Ankara; f. 1972; traditionalist, Islamic; took place of National Order Party which was closed down by order of the Constitutional Court; traditionalist right-wing party; Leader NECMETTİN ERBAKAN.

Republican People's Party (RPP) (Cumhuriyet Halk Partisi): Ankara; f. 1923 by Kemal Atatürk; Leader BÜLENT ECEVİT; Sec.-Gen. ORHAN EYÜBOĞLU; favours a considerable degree of State enterprise along with continuing private enterprise. In recent years the party has moved to the left of centre.

Republican Reliance Party (RRP): Ankara; f. 1967 as the National Reliance Party by 45 members of Parliament from the Republican People's Party, who broke away as a result of this party's "left of centre policies"; merged with Republican Party 1973; Leader Prof. TURHAN FEYZİOĞLU.

Turkish Labour Party (Türkiye İşçi Partisi): Istanbul; f. 1975; Pres. Mrs. BEHİCE BORAN.

Turkish Socialist Workers' Party (Türkiye Sosyalist İşçi Partisi): Ankara; f. 1974; supports nationalization of major sectors of the economy, withdrawal from NATO and CENTO; Chair. AHMET KACMAZ; Sec.-Gen. YALCIN YUSUFOĞLU.

Turkish Unity Party (TBP): Ankara; f. 1966; Social democratic; Leader MUSTAFA TİMİŞİ; publ. *Birlik* (monthly).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO TURKEY

(In Ankara unless otherwise stated)

- Afghanistan:** Cinnah Cad. 88, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* Gen. MUHAMMAD SAID.
- Albania:** Nenehatun Cad. 89, Gaziosmanpaşa; *Ambassador:* ULVI LULO.
- Algeria:** Cinnah Cad. 10; *Chargé d'affaires:* MOHIEDDINE ABED.
- Argentina:** Rıza Şah Pehlivi Caddesi 57/1, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* CARLOS LAGORIO.
- Australia:** Gaziosmanpaşa, Nenehatun Cad. 83; *Ambassador:* R. A. PEACHEY.
- Austria:** Atatürk Bulvarı 189; *Ambassador:* HEINZ LAUBE.
- Bahrain:** Beirut, Lebanon.
- Bangladesh:** Teheran, Iran.
- Barbados:** London, England.
- Belgium:** Nenehatun Cad. 109; *Ambassador:* PIERRE MARCHAL.
- Brazil:** Çankaya, Alaçam Sokak, 10/2-4-5; *Ambassador:* Dr. WAGNER PIMENTA-BUENO.
- Bulgaria:** Atatürk Bulvarı 124; *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR GRINTCHAROV.
- Burma:** Cairo, Egypt.
- Cameroon:** Cairo, Egypt.
- Canada:** Nenehatun Cad. No. 75, Gaziosmanpaşa; *Ambassador:* K. B. WILLIAMSON.
- Chad:** Beirut, Lebanon.
- Chile:** Çankaya, Abdullah Cevdet Sokak 20/2; *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO HERRERA LATOJA.
- China, People's Republic:** Yukarı Ayrancı 8, Durak Hoşdere Cad. 147; *Ambassador:* WEI YUNG-CHING.
- Czechoslovakia:** Atatürk Bulvarı 245; *Ambassador:* Dr. PETER BRUDNAK.
- Denmark:** Kırılmaç Sokak 42, Gaziosmanpaşa; *Ambassador:* LORENZ PETERSEN (also accred. to Iraq).
- Dominican Republic:** London, England.
- Egypt:** Atatürk Bulvarı 126; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- El Salvador:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
- Ethiopia:** Alabaş Sokak 2/10, Çankaya; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* HAILOU SEYFOU.
- Finland:** Galip Dede Sokak 1/20, Farabi; *Ambassador:* ULF-ERIK SLOTTÉ.
- France:** Paris Cad. 70, Kavaklıdere; *Ambassador:* EMILE CAZIMAJOU.
- Gabon:** Rome, Italy.
- German Democratic Republic:** Turan Emeksiz Sok. 1, Gaziosmanpaşa; *Ambassador:* NORBERT JÄSCHKE.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** Atatürk Bulvarı 114; *Ambassador:* Dr. GUSTAV-ADOLF SONNENHOL.
- Ghana:** Rome, Italy.
- Greece:** Fatma Aliye Sokak 1, Kavaklıdere; *Ambassador:* ALEXANDRE DEMETROPOULOS.
- Hungary:** Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvarı 10; *Ambassador:* KÁROLY KAPCSOS.
- Iceland:** Copenhagen, Denmark.
- India:** Kıbrıs Sokak 24, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* SHARDAL BIKRAM SHAH.
- Indonesia:** Abdullah Cevdet Sokak 10, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* NOERMANLI AMAN.
- Iran:** Tahran Cad. 10; *Ambassador:* DJAMCHID GHARIB.
- Iraq:** Turan Emeksiz Sokak 11, Gaziosmanpaşa; *Ambassador:* NAFI SULAIMAN.
- Ireland:** Rome, Italy.
- Israel:** Farabi Sokak 43, Çankaya; *Chargé d'affaires:* SHMUEL DIVON.
- Italy:** Atatürk Bulvarı 118; *Ambassador:* GIROLAMO MESSERI.
- Japan:** Gaziosmanpaşa, Resit Galip Cad. 81; *Ambassador:* SHIGETO NIKAI.
- Jordan:** Dede Korkut Sokak 18, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* ZUHAYR EL MUFTI.
- Korea, Republic:** Cinnah Caddesi Alaçam Sokak 9; *Ambassador:* CHUL SOON MOON.
- Kuwait:** Cinnah Caddesi 88/3-4, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* JASEM M. BOURISLY (also accred. to Bulgaria).
- Laos:** *Ambassador:* PHAGNA RATTANAVICHITR KEO VIPHAKONE.
- Lebanon:** Cinnah Caddesi 11/3, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* FAYÇAL SULTAN.
- Libya:** Ebuziya Tevfik Sokak 5, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* SAADEDDIN M. ABUSHWEREB.
- Malaysia:** Teheran, Iran.
- Mauritania:** Tunis, Tunisia.
- Mexico:** Abdullah Cevdet Sokak 20/1, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO ELÍAS CALLES.
- Mongolia:** Sofia, Bulgaria.
- Morocco:** Atatürk Bulvarı No. 219/9; *Ambassador:* Dr. AHMED BENABUD.
- Nepal:** Islamabad, Pakistan.
- Netherlands:** Şehit Ersan Cad. 4, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* J. J. DERKSEN.
- Niger:** Cairo, Egypt.
- Nigeria:** Farabi Sok. 8, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Norway:** Bölük Cad. 14, Gaziosmanpaşa; *Ambassador:* DITLEF KNUDSEN.
- Oman:** Teheran, Iran.
- Pakistan:** Rıza Şah Pehlivi Caddesi 37; *Ambassador:* ALTAF AHMED SHAIKH.
- Peru:** Vienna, Austria.
- Philippines:** Teheran, Iran.
- Poland:** Atatürk Bulvarı 241; *Ambassador:* IGNACY LOGA-SOWIŃSKI.
- Portugal:** Cinnah Caddesi 28/3; *Ambassador:* ARMANDO DE PAULA COELHO (also accred. to Iraq).
- Qatar:** Beirut, Lebanon.
- Romania:** Bükreş Sok. 4, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* Dr. GEORGE MARIN.
- Saudi Arabia:** Abdullah Cevdet Sok. 18, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD ALI EL AWADI.
- Senegal:** Teheran, Iran.
- Somalia:** Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

TURKEY

Spain: Abdullah Cevdet Sokak 8, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* GABRIEL CANADAS.

Sudan: Teheran, Iran.

Sweden: Kâtip Çelebi Sok. 7; *Ambassador:* RUNE NYSTRÖM.

Switzerland: Atatürk Bulvarı 247; *Ambassador:* GEORGES BONNANT.

Syria: Çankaya, Abdullah Cevdet Sok. 7; *Ambassador:* RİYAD OUJEILI.

Thailand: Cinnah Caddesi 7/9, Kavaklıdere; *Ambassador:* KOSOL SINDHVANANDA.

Tunisia: Cinnah Cad. 63/6-7; *Ambassador:* SALAH LADGHAM.

Uganda: Cairo, Egypt.

Turkey also has diplomatic relations with Cuba, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, the United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Viet-Nam.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

U.S.S.R.: Karyağdı Sokak 5, Çankaya; *Ambassador:* ALEXEI RODIONOV.

United Kingdom: Çankaya, Şehit Ersan Cad. 46/A; *Ambassador:* Sir DEREK DODSON.

U.S.A.: Atatürk Bulvarı 110; *Ambassador:* RONALD I. SPIERS.

Vatican City: Köroğlu Sok. 6, Gaziosmanpaşa; *Apostolic Pronuncio:* Mgr. SALVATORE ASTA.

Venezuela: Kavaklıdere Cad. 23/1; *Ambassador:* NESTOR COLL BLASINI.

Yemen Arab Republic: Baghdad, Iraq.

Yugoslavia: Paris Cad. 47, Kavaklıdere; *Ambassador:* RAMADAN VRANICI.

Zaire: Cairo, Egypt.

Zambia: Rome, Italy.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Until the foundation of the new Turkish Republic, a large part of the Turkish civil law—the laws affecting the family, inheritance, property, obligations, etc.—was based on the Koran, and this holy law was administered by special religious (Sharia) courts. The legal reform of 1926 was not only a process of secularization, but also a radical change of the legal system. The Swiss Civil Code and the Code of Obligation, the Italian Penal Code, and the Neuchâtel (Cantonal) Code of Civil Procedure were adopted and modified to fit Turkish customs and traditions.

Constitutional Court: Consists of fifteen regular and five alternate members. Reviews the constitutionality of laws passed by the Turkish Grand National Assembly. Sits as a High Council empowered to try senior members of state. The rulings of the Constitutional Court are final. Decisions of the Court are published immediately in the Official Gazette, and shall be binding on the legislative, executive, and judicial organs of the State.

Court of Cassation: The court of the last instance for reviewing the decisions and verdicts rendered by courts of law. It has original and final jurisdiction in specific cases defined by law. Members are elected by the Supreme Council of Judges.

Council of State: An administrative court of the first instance in matters not referred by law to other administrative courts, and an administrative court of the last instance in general. Hears and settles administrative dis-

putes and expresses opinions on draft laws submitted by the Council of Ministers.

High Military Administrative Court: A military court for the judicial control of administrative acts concerning military personnel.

Military Court of Cassation: A court of the last instance to review decisions and verdicts rendered by military courts.

Court of Jurisdictional Disputes: Settles disputes among civil, administrative and military courts arising from disagreements on jurisdictional matters and verdicts.

Supreme Council of Judges: Consists of eighteen regular and five alternate members. Decides all personnel matters relating to judges.

Public Prosecutor: The law shall make provision for the tenure of public prosecutors and attorneys of the Council of State and their functions.

The Chief Prosecutor of the Republic, the Chief Attorney of the Council of State and the Chief Prosecutor of the Military Court of Cassation are subject to the provisions applicable to judges of higher courts.

Military Trial: Military trials are conducted by military and disciplinary courts. These courts are entitled to try the military offences of military personnel and those offences committed against military personnel or in military areas, or offences connected with military service and duties. Military courts may try non-military persons only for military offences prescribed by special laws.

RELIGION

ISLAM

Diyanet İşleri Reisi (*Head of the Muslim Faith in Turkey*): SÜLEYMAN ATEŞ (ad interim).

Over 98 per cent of the Turkish people are Muslims, mainly Sunnis. Under the Republic, from 1923 onwards, action was taken to reduce the influence of religion on state affairs: e.g., its association with the schools was curtailed, mosques and churches were sometimes closed and facilities denied to their adherents, both Muslim and Christian. The Muslim faith was also disestablished. After

1950 there was a change, and religious life was to a certain extent revived. The revolution of 1960 brought about a return to the more secular republic of Atatürk but recent Governments have once again established links between church and state.

GREEK ORTHODOX

Archbishop of Constantinople and Ecumenical Patriarch: DIMITRIOS I, Rum Orthodox Patrikhanesi, Fener, Istanbul.

TURKEY

Religion, The Press

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

ARMENIAN RITE

Patriarchate of Cilicia: Patriarchat Arménien Catholique, Beirut, Lebanon; Patriarch IGNACE PIERRE XVI BATANIAN.

Archbishopric of Istanbul: Sakızağacı Cad. N. 31, P.K. 183, Beyoğlu, Istanbul; f. 1830; 3 secular priests, 6 religious priests, 7,400 Catholics (1977); Archbishop JEAN TCHOLAKIAN.

BYZANTINE RITE

Apostolic Exarchate of Istanbul: Beyoğlu, Hamalbaşı Cad. 44, Istanbul; f. 1860; 1 secular priest, 80 Catholics (1975); Exarch: (vacant).

CHALDEAN RITE

Archbishopric of Diarbekir: Archeveché Chaldéen, Beyoğlu,

B.P. 280, Istanbul; 6 secular priests, 11,000 Catholics (1977); Archbishop GABRIEL BATTÀ.

Bishopric of Mardin: (vacant).

LATIN RITE

Metropolitan See of Izmir: Atatürk Cad. 210/6, P.K. 267, Izmir; 10 priests, 2,700 Catholics; Metropolitan JOHN HENRY BOCCCELLA.

Apostolic Vicariate of Asia Minor: (vacant).

Apostolic Vicariate of Istanbul: Olçek Sok. 83, Pangalti, Istanbul; 6 secular priests, 50 religious priests, 5,000 Catholics (1977); GAUTHIER PIERRE DUBOIS.

Mission of Trabzon: Katolik Kilisesi, P.K. 5, Samsun; 2 priests, 85 Catholics (1977); Superior Rev. P. GIUSEPPE GERMANO BERNARDINI.

THE PRESS

Under the Constitution of 1961, "the press is free within the limits of the law". Provision is made for recourse to a constitutional court in issues involving laws affecting the Press.

It is almost impossible to produce a correct list of the numerous provincial newspapers, which tend to be small in circulation and rather short-lived. In all, there are about 370 daily papers, 260 weeklies and magazines, over 200 fortnightly and monthly and about 25 quarterly, six-monthly and annually published magazines. The estimated total circulation of all the daily papers is 1,353,000.

Almost all Istanbul papers are also printed in Ankara and Izmir on the same day, and some in Adana. Among the most serious and influential papers are the dailies *Milliyet* and *Cumhuriyet*. *Akbaba* is noted for its political satire. The most popular dailies are the Istanbul papers *Hürriyet*, *Milliyet*, *Tercüman*, *Son Havadis*, *Günaydın* and *Cumhuriyet*; *Yeni Asir*, published in Izmir, is the best selling quality daily of the Aegean region. A major popular weekly is the illustrated magazine *Hayat*.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

ADANA

Çukurova: Kızılay Cad.; f. 1961; political; Editor REFİK ŞÖLEN; circ. 1,500.

Vatandaş: Dörtüylağzı 117 Sok. 11; f. 1951; political; Editor MİTHAT GÜLYAŞAR; circ. 1,700.

Yeni Adana: Kızılay Cad. 29; f. 1918; political; Editor ÇETİN R. YÜREGİR; circ. 1,200.

ANKARA

Adalet: Ağah Efendi Sok.; f. 1962; morning; political, supports the Democratic Party; Editor TURHAN DİLLİGİL; circ. 3,600.

Ankara Ticaret Postası: Rüzgârlı Sok., O.W. Han; f. 1954; commercial; Editor CAHİD BAYDAR; circ. 3,000.

Barış: Şinasi Sok., Ulus; f. 1971; morning; political, supports the Republican People's Party; Editor CEMAL SALTİK; circ. 13,500.

Başkent: Rüzgârlı Sok. 21/2; f. 1968; political; Publisher İSMET ÖZKAN; circ. 2,600.

Ekonomide Egemenlik: Atatürk Bulvarı 137/2; f. 1970; commercial; Editor FEHMİ ANLAROĞLU.

Hür Anadolu: Rüzgârlı Sok. 21; f. 1967; political; Publisher MUSTAFA ÖZKAN; circ. 3,400.

İktisadi İnkılâp: Plevne Sok. 12, Ulus; f. 1957; commercial; Editor ÜNSAL ÖZMEN; circ. 1,600.

İktisat ve Piyasa: İzmir Cad. 22/9; f. 1964; commercial; Proprietor ÜLKÜ BİLGİN; circ. 1,900.

İş ve Ekonomi: Rüzgârlı Sok., O.W. Han; f. 1964; Publisher-Editor COŞKUN BÖLÜKBAŞIOĞLU; circ. 2,000.

Resmî Gazete: Başbakanlık Neşriyat, ve Müdevvenat Genel Müdürlüğü; f. 1920; official gazette.

Turizm Ticaret: Sumer Sok. 6/10, Kızılay; f. 1970; commercial; Editor İLHAN TUNALI.

Turkish Daily News: Konur Sok. 16, Yenışehir; f. 1961; English language; Publisher-Editor İLHAN ÇEVİK; circ. 1,400.

Türkiye İktisat Gazetesi: Karanfil Sok. 56, Bakanlıklar; f. 1953; commercial; Editor TURGUT AKTAN.

Vatan: Babiali Cad. 28; f. 1940; evening; Publisher NUMAN ESİN; Editor BÜLENT ÖZÜKAN; circ. 5,500.

Yeniğün: Rüzgârlı Sok. Ağah Efendi, Ucar Han 8/5, Ulus; f. 1968; political; Editor KEMAL YAZGAN; circ. 3,200.

Yeni Halkçı: Atatürk Bulvarı 88/16; f. 1974; political; Editor İRFAN AYDIN.

Yeni Tanın: Ağah Efendi Sok. 2/A, Ulus; f. 1964; political; Editor KEMAL ARARAT; circ. 3,500.

Zafer: Çankırı Cad. 14; f. 1963; morning; political; Proprietor MUAMMER KIRANER; circ. 5,000.

BURSA

Haber: Kümbet Sok. 7; f. 1964; political; Editor TURHAN TAYAN; circ. 800.

Hakimiyet: Atatürk Cad., Orhan Sok. 4/6; f. 1950; political; Editor İHSAN SERTNARUT; circ. 5,500.

ESKİŞEHİR

İstikbal: Çarşı, Değirmen Sok. 15/A; f. 1950; political; Editor EMİRGAZI TOSUN.

Millî İrade: 27 Mayıs Cad., Eskişehir Pasajı 31; f. 1968; political; Editor SADETTİN KÜSMEZ.

Sakarya: Hacı Sok. 3; f. 1947; political; Editor GÖNÜL ÖKTEM.

TURKEY

İSTANBUL

Akşam: Nuruosmaniye Cad. 3/4, Cağaloğlu; f. 1918; independent; Editor AYDIN ÜNSAL; circ. 5,200.

Apoyevmatini: Suriye Çarşısı 10-12, Beyoğlu; f. 1925; Greek language; Publisher İSTEPAN PAPADOPULOS; circ. 3,500.

Babıalide Sabah: Sultanahmet, Adliye Bitişiği; f. 1965; political; Editor SABRİ YILMAZ; circ. 7,300.

Bizim Anadolu: Ticarethane Sok. 46/5, Cağaloğlu; f. 1969; political; Editor KEMAL YAMAN.

Cumhuriyet: Halkevi Sok. 39, Cağaloğlu; f. 1924; morning; independent political; Editor OKTAY KURTBÖKE; circ. 150,000.

Dünya: Narlıbahçe Sok. 15, Cağaloğlu; f. 1952; morning; political; Editor GÜL SÖKMEN; circ. 29,500.

Ekonomi: Ankara Cad., Cemal Nadir Sok. 22, Cağaloğlu; f. 1944; commercial; Editor SAFA ÇELİKER; circ. 1,500.

Ekspres: Çatalçeşme Sok. 29/1, Cağaloğlu; f. 1962; evening; Editor COŞKUN ÖZER.

Günlük Ticaret: Çemberlitas Palas, Çemberlitas; f. 1947; political; Editor NESRİN TUNÇBİLİR; circ. 1,700.

Günaydın: Alay köşkü Sok. 2; f. 1968; political; Editor RAHİM TURAN; circ. 502,200.

Haber: Şeref Efendi Sok. 44, Cağaloğlu; f. 1934; Editor HASAN KARAYAVUZ; Publisher DÜNDAS ENGİN; circ. 3,300.

Hergün: Mimar Mehmetağa Cad. 36 Sultanahmet; f. 1947; evening; Editor VEYİN SÖZÜER; circ. 31,300.

Hürriyet: Babıali Cad. 15-17, Cağaloğlu; f. 1948; morning; independent political; Publisher EROL SİMAVİ; Editor SALİM BAYER; circ. 708,200.

İstanbul Postası: Çatalçeşme Sok. 17, Cağaloğlu; f. 1946; commercial; Editor SEVKİ ÇELİKSER; circ. 2,250.

Jamanak: İstiklâl Cad., Narmanlı Yurdu, Beyoğlu; f. 1908; Armenian; Chief Editor VARUJAN SARACIYAN; circ. 2,100.

Kelebek: Babıali Cad. 15-17, Cağaloğlu; f. 1972; morning; daily home magazine; Publisher EROL SİMAVİ; Editor SADAN GALİPAGIU; circ. 100,500.

Marmara: İstiklâl Cad. 360/12, Tünel; f. 1941; Armenian language; Editor R. HADDECİYAN; circ. 1,700.

Milliyet: Nuruosmaniye Caddesi 65; f. 1950; morning; political; Editor ABDİ İPEKÇİ; circ. 329,000 (weekdays), 324,300 (Sunday).

80n Havadis: Şeref Efendi Sok. 44, Cağaloğlu; f. 1951; supports the Justice Party; Owner MUSTAFA ÖZKAN; Editors M. LUTFİ BALLISOY, YÜKSEL BASTUNC; circ. 20,800.

80n Saat: Çemberlitas Palas Kat 1, Cağaloğlu; f. 1956; evening; Editor UĞUR GÜMÜSTEKİN; circ. 3,210.

Tercüman: Topkapı, Londra asfaltı Tercüman Tesisleri ist; f. 1961; political; Editor-in-Chief GÜNERİ CİVALOĞLU; Editor ÜNAL SAKMAN; circ. 436,700.

Yeni Asya: Kazım Gürkan Cad. 6, Cağaloğlu; f. 1970; political; Editor SABAHATTİN AKSAKAL; circ. 8,900.

Yeni İstanbul: Dr. Emin Paşa Sok. 20, Cağaloğlu; f. 1950; independent political; Editor DOĞAN KOLOĞLU; circ. 29,200.

İZMİR

Ege Ekonomi: 2 Beyler Sok. 49; f. 1968; commercial; Editor ABDULLAH BOZKURT; circ. 2,200.

Ege Telgraf: Atatürk Cad. 150; f. 1960; evening; political; Editor NEDİM ÇAPMAN.

Ekspres: 856 Sok. No. 46; f. 1952; political; Editor ERKİN USMAN; circ. 52,000.

Ticaret: Gazi Bulvarı 18; f. 1942; commercial and political news; Editor AHMET S. TÜKEL; circ. 9,900.

Yeni Asır: Gazi Osman Paşa Bulvarı 13/A; f. 1895; political; Editor GUNGOR MENGI; circ. 62,900.

KONYA

Yeni Konya: İş Bankası bitişiği 4; f. 1949; political; Editor ÜNAL GÜCÜYENER; circ. 2,283.

Yeni Moram: Mevlâna Cad. Sağlık Pasajı; f. 1949; political; Editor A. RIDVAN BÜLBÜL; circ. 1,660.

WEEKLIES

ANKARA

Ekonomi ve Politika: Tunus Cad. 12/3 Bakanlıklar; f. 1966; economic and political; Publisher ZİYA TANSU.

Hız: Necatibey Cad., Sezenler Sok.; f. 1965; labour news; Publisher ŞERAFETTİN AKOVA; Editor NECMİ ERTEZ; circ. 10,000.

Outlook: Konur Sokak 27/7, Kızılay P.K. 210; f. 1967; English language; Editor M. A. KIŞLALI.

Türkiyo Ticaret Sicili: Karanfil Sok. 56, Bakanlıklar; f. 1957; commercial; Editor İSMAİL ASLAN.

Yarın: İnkılap Sok. 25/2, Yenışehir; f. 1963; political; Publisher-Editor MÜFİT DURU.

Yanki: Konur Sokak 27/7, P.K. 210, Kızılay; f. 1970; Editor MEHMET ALİ KIŞLALI.

İSTANBUL

Akbaba: Klodfarer Cad. 8-10, Divanyolu; f. 1923; satirical; Editor ERGİM ORLAÇ.

Doğan Kardoş: Türbedar Sok. 22, Cağaloğlu; f. 1945; illustrated children's magazine; Editor ŞEVKET RADO; circ. 40,000.

Geçit: Nuruosmaniye Cad., Atasaray Han 406; f. 1966; political; Publisher FÜRÜZAN TEKİL.

Hayat: Türbedar Sok. 22, Cağaloğlu; f. 1956; general interest illustrated magazine; Publisher ŞEVKET RADO; circ. 125,000.

Hayat Spor: Türbedar Sok. 22, Cağaloğlu; f. 1974; illustrated sport magazine; weekly; Editor MEHMET RADO; circ. 90,000.

İstanbul Ticaret: Istanbul Chamber of Commerce, Eminönü-Unkapanı Cad.; f. 1957; commercial news; Publisher Dr. YILDIRIM KILIKŞI.

Pazar: Alayköşkü Cad., Eryılmaz Sok., Cağaloğlu; f. 1956; illustrated; Publisher HALDUN SİMAVİ.

Resimli Roman: Türbedar Sok. 22, Cağaloğlu; f. 1965; weekly; illustrated; Editor OĞUZ ÖZDEŞ; circ. 90,000.

Şalom: Bereket Han 24/5, Karaköy; f. 1948; Jewish; Publisher AVRAM LEYON.

80s: Türbedar Sok. 22, Cağaloğlu; f. 1962; illustrated film, TV, music magazine; Editor ŞEVKET RADO; circ. 90,000.

Tutum: Nuruosmaniye Cad. 54; f. 1967; political; Editor ERDOĞAN AKKURT.

PERIODICALS

ANKARA

Adalet Dergisi: Adalet Bakanlığı; f. 1909; legal journal published by the Ministry of Justice; Editor HÜSEYİN ERGÜL; circ. 3,500.

Ankara Barosu Dergisi: f. 1944; monthly; journal of the Ankara Bar.

Azerbaycan Türk Kültür Dergisi: P.K. 165; f. 1949; literary and cultural periodical of Azerbaijanian Turks; Editor Dr. AHMET YAŞAT.

- Bayrak Dergisi:** Necatibev Cad., Karakimseli Han; f. 1964; Publisher and Editor HAMI KARTAY.
- Çiftlik Dergisi:** P.K. 43, Bakanlıklar-Ankara; f. 1960; agricultural; monthly; Publisher VASFI HAKMAN; circ. 10,000.
- Devlet Opera ve Balesi Genel Müdürlüğü:** f. 1949; State opera and ballet; Gen. Dir. LÜTFÜ AY.
- Devlet Tiyatrosu:** Devlet Tiyatrosu Um. Md.; f. 1952; art, theatre.
- Dost:** Menekşe Sok. 16/13, Yenışehir; f. 1947; literary; Editor SALİM SENGİL.
- Elektrik Mühendisliği Mecmuası:** İhlamur Sokak 10/1, Yenışehir; f. 1954; published by the Chamber of Turkish Electrical Engineers.
- Halk Eğitimi:** Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı, Halk Eğitimi Genel Müdürlüğü, Ankara; f. 1966; published by a department of the Ministry of Education; educational.
- Halkevleri Dergisi:** Atatürk Bulvarı 104; f. 1966; art, literary; Publisher KADRI KAPLAN.
- Hisar:** P.K. 501; f. 1950; literary; monthly; Editor İLHAN GEÇER.
- İdare Dergisi:** İçişleri Bakanlığı; administrative.
- İlk Öğretim:** Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı; educational.
- İller ve Belediyeler Dergisi:** Mithat Paşa Cad. 45/2; f. 1945; monthly journal of the Turkish Municipal Asscn.; Pres. İSMET SEZGİN.
- Karınca:** Mithat Paşa Cad. 38/A, Yenışehir; f. 1934; monthly review published by the Turkish Co-operative Society; circ. 6,000.
- Maden Tetkik ve Arama Enstitüsü Dergisi:** İnönü Bulvarı; f. 1935; bi-annual; publ. by Mineral Research and Exploration Institute of Turkey; English Edition *Bulletin of the Mineral Research and Exploration Institute* (bi-annual).
- Mühendis ve Makina:** Selanik Cad. 76; f. 1957; engineering monthly; Publisher Chamber of Mechanical Engineers; Dir. and Editor GÜNDÜZ GÖZEN.
- Onasya Dergisi:** P.K. 605; f. 1965; monthly; cultural; Publisher SADI BAYRAM; circ. 5,000.
- Resmî Kararlar Dergisi:** Ministry of Justice, Adalet Bakanlığı; f. 1966; legal; Editor AVNİ ÖZENÇİ; circ. 3,500.
- T. C. Merkez Bankası Aylık Bülten:** Merkez Bank; monthly.
- Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi:** General Directorate of Antiquities and Museums, Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü; archaeological.
- Türk Dili:** Türk Dil Kurumu, Atatürk Bulvarı 217, Kavaklıdere; f. 1951; monthly; literary.
- Türk Kültürü:** P.K. 14, Çankaya; f. 1962; cultural studies; Editor Prof. Dr. ŞUKRÜ ELÇİN.
- Turkey—Economic News Digest:** Karanfil Sok. 56; f. 1960; Editor-in-Chief BEHZAT TANIR; Man. Editor SADIK BALKAN.
- Türkiye Bankacılık:** P.K. 121; f. 1955; commercial; Publisher MUSTAFA ATALAY.
- Türkiye Bibliyografyası:** Millî Kütüphane Genel Müdürlüğü, Yenışehir; f. 1934; quarterly; Turkish national bibliography; published by the Bibliographical Institute of the Turkish National Library; Dir. İŞİN DURUÖZ.
- Türkiye Makaleler Bibliyografyası:** Millî Kütüphane Genel Müdürlüğü, Yenışehir; f. 1952; quarterly; Turkish articles bibliography; published by the Bibliographical Institute of the Turkish National Library; Dir. İŞİN DURUÖZ.

Yen Yayınlar, Aylık Bibliyografya Dergisi (*New Publications, Monthly Bibliographic Journal*): P.K. 440, Kızılay, Ankara; f. 1956; Published by Asscn. of Univ. Library School Graduates; Dir. O. ÜSTÜN YILDIRIM.

İSTANBUL

- Arkitekt:** Anadolu Han 32, Eminönü; f. 1931; quarterly; architecture, city planning and tourism; Chair. Dr. Arch. ZEKİ SAYAR; Sec. KETİ ÇAPANOĞLU.
- Bakis:** Cağaloğlu Yokuşu; f. 1945; Editor AVNİ ALTINER.
- Banka ve Ekonomik Yorumlar:** Cağaloğlu, Çatalçeşme Sok. 17, Kat: 4, İstanbul; f. 1964; banking, economic, social and management subjects; Publisher Prof. Dr. MUSTAFA A. AYSAN; circ. 3,500.
- Deniz:** İstanbul; f. 1955; monthly; maritime news; Publisher EMEL KAZANLIOĞLU.
- Filim:** P.K. 307, Beyoğlu; f. 1970; cinema; Editor ONAT KUTLAR.
- İktisadi Yükseliş:** P.K. 317; f. 1949; economic; Publisher ŞEMŞETTİN ÇURA.
- İstanbul, A Handbook for Tourists:** Sişli Meydanı, 364; f. 1968; quarterly; published by the Touring and Automobile Club of Turkey; Publisher I. AKIN; Editor ÇELİK GÜLERSOY.
- İstanbul Barosu Dergisi:** f. 1926; monthly; published by the Istanbul Bar; Editor TURGUT KAZAN.
- İstanbul Ticaret Odası Mecmuası:** İstanbul Ticaret Odası Gümüşpala Cad., Eminönü; f. 1884; every three months; journal of the Istanbul Chamber of Commerce; Turkish and English; Editor AHMET TOYDEMİR.
- Kadın:** Nuruosmaniye Cad., Benice Han 54, Cağaloğlu; f. 1947; serious, political, women's magazine; Publisher İFFET HALİM ORUZ.
- Kemalizm:** Bankalar Cad., Ankara H. 4; f. 1962; Publisher HÜSEYİN SAĞIROĞLU.
- Kulis:** Cağaloğlu Yokuşu 10/A; f. 1947; fortnightly arts magazine; Armenian; Publisher HAGOP AYVAZ.
- Musiki Mecmuası:** P.K. 666, İstanbul; f. 1948; monthly; music and musicology; Editor ETEM RUHİ ÜNGÖR.
- Pirelli Mecmuası:** Büyükdere Cad. 117, Gayrettepe; f. 1964; monthly; Publisher Türk Pirelli Lastikleri A.S.; Editor U. CANAL; circ. 10,000.
- Polis Dergisi:** Kuledibi, Emniyet Sarayı, Karaköy; f. 1954; Publisher HÜSEYİN ÖZTÜRK.
- Polis Magazin:** Halaskargazi Cad. 275-8, Osmanbey; f. 1958; Publisher MİTHAT ENGİN VİRANYALI.
- Ruh ve Maddde Dergisi:** P.K. 1157; f. 1959; organ of the Metapsychic and Scientific Research Society of Turkey; Publisher ERGÜN ARIKDAL.
- Sağlık Âlemi:** Divanyolu Cad. Ersoy Pasajı 1, Cağaloğlu; f. 1964; health; Editor ATILA YÜCELAL.
- Sevgi Dünyası** (*World of Love*): Larmartin Cad. 26/3, Taksim; f. 1963; Publisher Dr. R. KAYSERLIOĞLU; circ. 10,000.
- Söz:** Piyerloti Cad. 7, Divanyolu; f. 1966; political; Editor GENÇAY GÜN.
- Tib Dünyası:** Ankara Cad. 43/303, Cağaloğlu, P.K. 192, Sirkeci; f. 1927; monthly; organ of the Turkish Mental Health and Social Psychiatry Society; Editor Dr. HÜSAMEDDİN K. GÖKAY.
- Türk Anglo-Amerikan ve Almaya Postası:** P.K. 192, Beyoğlu; f. 1947; commercial; Publisher KEMAL ERKAN.

TURKEY

- Türk Folklor Araştırmaları:** P.K. 46, Aksaray; f. 1949; arts and folklore; publ. by Turkish Folklore Association; Gen. Man. and Editor İHSAN HİNÇER.
- Türk Ticaret Almanagi:** Mollafenari Sok. 25, Cağaloğlu; commercial; Editor REŞAT TOPALOĞLU.
- Turkish Trade Directory and Telex Index:** Peykhane Caddesi 14, Daire 1, Çemberlitas; f. 1962; annual; Publisher CİRO COSTANTE, COSTANTE BASIN AJANSI.
- Türkiye Turing ve Otomobil Kurumu Belleteni:** Halaskargazi Cad. 364, Şişli Meydanı; f. 1930; every two months; published by the Touring and Automobile Club of Turkey; Editor ÇELİK GÜLERSOY.
- Türkiyede ve Dünyada Tarım:** P.K. 578; f. 1964; agricultural news; Publisher KEMAL BAYKAL.
- Ülkede Öğretmen:** Divanyolu Cad. 64, Cağaloğlu; f. 1965; education; Publisher SİRET İSTEMİ; Editor-in-Chief TEVFIK MARAL.
- Varlık:** Cağaloğlu Yokuşu 40; f. 1933; monthly; literary; Editor YAŞAR NABİ NAYIR.
- Yeditope:** P.K. 77, Cağaloğlu, Mengene Sok., Yeni Han 21; f. 1950; literary and culutral; monthly; Editor HÜSAMETTİN BOZOK.
- Yelken:** P.K. 639, Karaköy; f. 1955; arts; Editor RÜK-
NETTİN RESULOĞLU.
- Yeni Sanayi Dünyası:** P.K. 515, Beyoğlu; f. 1963; Editor NURETTİN ÖZŞİMŞEK.

İZMİR

- İzmir Barosu Dergisi:** f. 1967; monthly; journal of the İzmir Bar; Editor CİHANGİR KUTLAY; Propr. NECDET ÖKLEM; circ. 1,000.
- İzmir Ticaret Odası Dergisi:** Atatürk Cad. 126; f. 1925; every two months; commercial.

KONYA

- Çağrı Dergisi:** P.K. 99; f. 1957; literary; monthly; Editor FEYZİ HALICI.

The Press, Publishers

NEWS AGENCIES

- Akajans:** Tunus Cad. 28, Kat. 4, Bakanlıklar, Ankara; Gen. Dir. ÖZCAN ERGÜLER.
- Anatolian News Agency:** Hanimeli Sok. Ankara; also in Istanbul; f. 1920; Gen. Man. ATILAN ONUK; publ. *Weekly Economical Bulletin*.
- ANKA Ajansi:** Portakal Çiceği Sok. 63, Ankara; Editor TEOMAN EREL.
- Hurriyet Haber Ajansı:** Babiali Cad. 15-17 Kat 3, Cağaloğlu, Istanbul; f. 1963; Dir.-Gen. OKTAY EKŞİ.
- İKA Economic and Commercial News Agency:** Atatürk Bulvarı 199/A, Ankara; f. 1954; Dir. ZİYA TANSU.
- Türk Haberler Ajansi (Turkish News Agency):** Basın Sarayı Kat 4, Cağaloğlu, Istanbul; f. 1950; 11 brs. in Turkey; Dir.-Gen. KADRI KAYABAL; Editor-in-Chief HASAN YILMAER.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- Agence France-Presse (AFP):** P.K. 30, Cankaya-Ankara, Günes Sok. 14; Corr. VINCENT LATÈVE.
- Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy):** Gelincik Sok. 7A/6, Ankara; Corr. ROMANO DAMIANI.
- Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.):** Nilgün Sok. 13, A-11, Ankara; Corr. Mrs. EMEL ANIL.
- Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Germany):** c/o ANKA Ajansi, Portakal Çiceği Sok. 63/2, Cankaya, Ankara.
- Reuters (United Kingdom):** P.K. 239, Kizilay, Ankara.
- United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.):** Basın Sarayı, Cağaloğlu; Bureau Chief JOHN LAWTON.
- AFP also has representatives in Istanbul and İzmir. TASS (U.S.S.R.) is also represented in Turkey.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

- Gazeteciler Cemiyeti:** Cağaloğlu, Istanbul; Pres. BURHAN FELEK; Sec. MUSTAFA YÜCEL.

PUBLISHERS

- Ağaoğlu Yayınevi:** Selvilimesçit Sokak 2, Kurt İş Hanı, Cağaloğlu, Istanbul; translations and literary books; MUSTAFA KEMAL AĞAOĞLU.

- Altın Kitaplar Yayınevi:** Istanbul.

- Ark Ticaret Ltd. ŞTİ:** P.K. 577, Ankara; f. 1962; imports technical books and exports all kinds of Turkish books, periodicals and newspapers; Gen. Man. ATILAN TÜMER; European Branch: 62 Wiesbaden, Postfach 1228, Pagenstrecher St. 1, Federal Republic of Germany.

- Arkin Kitabevi—Bir Yayınevi:** Ankara Cad. 60, P.K. 11, Istanbul; f. 1949; encyclopedias, atlases, children's books, reference; Pres. and Man. RAMAZAN GÖKALP ARKIN.

- Atlas Yayınevi:** Nuruosmaniye Caddesi, Mengene Sokak 7-9, Istanbul; literary.

- Başkent Yayınevi:** İzmir Cad. 55/22, Ankara; literary.

- Bedir Yayınevi:** P.O.B. 1060, Istanbul; Islamic and Turkish books.

- Bilgi Yayınları:** Bayındır Sok. 57, Ankara; Man. AHMET KÜFLÜ.

- Gem Yayınevi:** Istanbul; Man. OĞUZ AKTAN.

- Do Yayınevi:** Vilâyet Han, Kat. 3, Cağaloğlu, Istanbul; literary.

- Elif Kitabevi:** Sahaflar Çarşısı 4, Beyazıt, Istanbul; f. 1956; all types of publications, especially historical, literary, political, drama and reference; publ. *Elif Yayınları Kitap Belleten* (twice monthly).

- Gelişim Yayınları A.Ş.:** Şafak Sok. 2, Nişantaşı, Istanbul; Man. ERCAN ARIKLI.

- Hürriyet Yayınları:** Istanbul.

- İnkılâp Kitabevi:** Ankara Caddesi 95, Istanbul; Dir. NAZAR FIKRI.

- İnkılâp ve Aka Kitabevleri Kollektif Şirketi:** Ankara Caddesi 95, Istanbul; Dir. KARABET FIKRI.

TURKEY

Kanaat Kitabevi: İlyas Bayar Halefi, Yakup Bayar, Ankara Caddesi 133, İstanbul; f. 1896; textbooks, novels, dictionaries, posters, maps and atlases.

Kanaat Yayınları Ltd. Şti: Ankara Cad. 133/1, İstanbul; f. 1951; maps, school books; Dir. YAKUP BAYAR.

Kervan Yayınevi: İstanbul.

Koza Yayınevi: İstanbul; Man. TARIK DARSUN.

Kültür Kitabevi: Ankara Cad. 62, Sirkeci, İstanbul; f. 1945; technical books, school books, language books, etc.; Dirs. İZİDOR and RENE KANT.

Milliyet Yayınları: İstanbul.

Neşriyat A.Ş.: Mollafenari S.1, Cağaloğlu, İstanbul; classics, children's books, novels.

Öğretim Yayınevi: Ankara Cad. 62/2, Sirkeci, İstanbul; f. 1959; English, French, German, Italian and Dutch language courses, guides and dictionaries, phrase books for tourists; Dir. İZİDOR KANT.

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

Remzi Kitabevi: Ankara Caddesi 93, İstanbul; f. 1930. school textbooks, fiction, children's, science and reference books; Dir. REMZİ BENİ.

Sander Yayınevi: İstanbul; Man. NECDET SANDER.

Tifdruk Matbaacılık Sanayii A.Ş.: Davutpaşa Caddesi 101, Topkapı, İstanbul; f. 1955; novels, magazines, encyclopedia; Gen. Man. MUSTAFA TOKER.

Türk Dil Kurumu: Atatürk Bulvarı 217, Kavaklıdere, Ankara; f. 1932; non-fiction.

Varlık Yayınevi: Cağaloğlu Yokuşu 40, İstanbul, 1. 1946; fiction and non-fiction books; Dir. YAŞAR NABİ NAYIR

Yeditepe Yayınları: P.K. 77, Cağaloğlu, Mengene Sok., Yeni Han 21, İstanbul; publishes literature, poetry, translations, etc. and also *Yeditepe* (monthly).

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Editörler Derneği (Publishers' Association): Ankara Cad. 60, İstanbul; f. 1950; Pres. RAMAZAN GÖKALP ARKIN; Sec. RAKİM ÇALAPALA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Türkiye Radyo Televizyon Kurumu (T.R.T.): Nevzat Tandoğan Caddesi No. 2, Kavaklıdere, Ankara; f. 1964; controls Turkish radio and television services; Dir.-Gen. DOĞAN ERDEN (acting).

Home Service.

There are local radio stations in Ankara (3), Antalya, Çukurova, Diyarbakir, Edirne, Erzurum, Eskişehir, Gaziantep, Hakkari, İstanbul (3), İzmir (2), Kars, Trabzon and Van.

Foreign Service (Voice of Turkey):

Ankara I: SW, 100 kW.

Ankara II: SW, 250 kW. Nine daily short-wave transmissions in the following languages: Arabic, Bulgarian, English, French, German, Greek, Romanian, Serbo-Croat, Turkish; Dir. ESİN ÇELİKAN.

There is also an educational radio service for schools and a station run by the Turkish State Meteorological Service. The American Forces have their own radio and television service.

In 1976, about 4,228,000 licensed radio receivers were in use.

TELEVISION

Türkiye Radyo Televizyon Kurumu (Ankara TV): Nevzat Tandoğan Cad. 2, Kavaklıdere, Ankara. A limited television service was set up in 1965, and regular broadcasts for Ankara began in 1968, now transmitting programmes seven days a week, averaging 50 hours a week. Head of Television Dept. and Programme Dir. FAHRETTİN İŞIKI; Technical Dir. TURGUT GÜREL.

In 1976 approx. 1,769,300 licensed television receivers were in use.

FINANCE

The Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey was originally founded in 1931, and constituted in its present form in 1970. The Central Bank is the bank of issue and is also responsible for the execution of monetary and credit policies, the regulation of the foreign and domestic value of the Turkish lira jointly with the Government, and the supervision of the credit system.

There are some 41 other banks functioning in Turkey. Thirteen were created by special laws to fulfil specialized services for particular industries. The Sümerbank directs the operation of a number of state-owned factories; Etibank operates primarily in the extractive industries and electric power industries; the Agricultural Bank makes loans for agriculture; the Maritime Bank operates government-owned port facilities, the merchant marine and its own fleet of ships; the Real Estate Credit Bank participates in industrial undertakings and the construction of all types of building. Other specialized banks deal with tourism, municipalities and mortgages, etc.

The largest of the private sector Turkish banks is the Türkiye İş Bankası which operates over 700 branches.

The private banks borrow at medium- and long-term mainly from the State Investment Bank.

There are several other credit institutions in Turkey, including the Industrial Development Bank of Turkey, which encourages private investment in industry by acting as underwriter in the issue of share capital. The Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası founded in 1950 with the assistance of the World Bank to stimulate industrial growth in the private sector.

There are numerous co-operative organizations, and in the rural areas there are Agricultural Sale Co-operatives and Agricultural Co-operatives. There are also a number of savings institutions.

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; auth. = authorized; dep. = deposits; res. = reserves; m. = million; brs. = branches).
(Amounts in Turkish liras, except where otherwise stated. Figures given for capital and deposits are for the end of the calendar year, except where otherwise stated.)

STATE BANKS

Türkiye Cumhuriyet Merkez Bankası (*Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey*): Bankalar Caddesi 48, Ankara; f. 1931; bank of issue; part of the share capital is owned by the State; cap. p.u. 25m.; dep. 44,738m. (1976); Gov. TAYYAR SADIKLAR; 20 brs.

Denizcilik Bankası T.A.O. (*Turkish Maritime Bank*): Rihtim Caddesi, Posta K. 1387, İstanbul; f. 1952; semi-public corporation; nominal cap. 2,000m., of which 51 per cent is subscribed by the Government, the rest by private investors and organizations; dep. 972.9m. (1976); operates a shipping line (*see Shipping*); Gen. Man. RECAI HANIOĞLU.

Devlet Sanayi ve İşçi Yatırım Bankası A.Ş. (*State Industrial and Labour Investment Bank*): Atatürk Bulvarı, Ankara; f. 1976; cap. p.u. 468.7m.; Gen. Man. AHMET CEBECİ.

Devlet Yatırım Bankası (*State Investment Bank*): Milli Müdafaa Cad., Yenisehir, Ankara; f. 1964; loans and guarantees to State enterprises; cap. 2,000m.; Gen. Man. SÜKRÜ AKGÜNGÖR.

Etibank: (Banking Dept.), Atatürk Bulvarı 61, Sıhhiye, Ankara; f. 1935; State economic enterprise active in mining, metallurgy, the chemical industry and banking; cap. 3,250m.; dep. 2,614m. (1976); Gen. Man. ORHAN SORGUÇ; 74 brs.

İller Bankası (*Municipal Bank*): Atatürk Bulvarı, Ankara; f. 1933; government municipalities bank; cap. p.u. 1,554m.; dep. 135.1m. (1976); Chair. of Board and Gen. Dir. MAZHAR HAZNEDAR.

Sınai Yatırım ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş. (*Industrial Investment and Credit Bank*): İstiklal Cad., Beyoğlu, İstanbul; f. 1963; cap. 40m.; Chair. CAHİT KOCAÖMER; Gen. Man. VECİ ÜNAY.

Sömerbank: Ulus Meydanı 2, Ankara; f. 1933; holdings bank for governmental industrial undertakings; cap. p.u. 2,213m.; dep. 1,139.4m. (1976); Chair. and Gen. Man. KEMAL VAROL.

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Turizm Bankası A.Ş.: Atatürk Bulvarı 151/9, Bakanlıklar, Ankara; f. 1962; state bank to develop tourism; auth. cap. 1,000m.; cap. p.u. 671.1m. (1976); Gen. Man. İLHAN EVLİVAOĞLU.

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Ziraat Bankası (*Agricultural Bank of the Republic of Turkey*): Bankalar Caddesi, Ankara; f. 1863; state agricultural bank; 869 branches; cap. p.u. 1,500m.; dep. 39,418m. (1976); Gen. Man. DAVUT AKÇA.

Türkiye Emlâk Kredi Bankası A.O. (*Real Estate Credit Bank of Turkey*): Atatürk Bulvarı 15, Ankara; f. 1927; cap. 1,000m.; dep. 6,215m. (1976); 183 brs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. MUZAFFER KEMAL DENİZDOVEN.

Türkiye Sınai Kalkınma Bankası A.Ş. (*Industrial Development Bank of Turkey*): Meclisi Mebusan Cad. 137 P.O.B. 59, Fındıklı, İstanbul; f. 1950; cap. 328.7m.; (1976); 5 brs.; Chair. CAHİT KOCAÖMER; Gen. Man. ÖZHAN EROĞUZ.

Türkiye Vakıflar Bankası T.A.O. (*Foundation Bank of Turkey*): Atatürk Bulvarı 207, Kavaklıdere, Ankara; f. 1954; cap. p.u. 200m.; dep. 6,438m. (Dec. 1976); 196 brs.; Chair. OSMAN NURİ ÇATAKLI; Gen. Man. HALİL HARMANCI.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL BANKS

Akbank T.A.Ş.: Meclisi Mebusan Cad. 65-69, Fındıklı, İstanbul; f. 1948; cap. p.u. 600m., dep. 24,129m. (Dec. 1976); 523 brs.; Chair. NAIM TALU; Gen. Man. MEDENİ BERK.

Anadolu Bankası A.Ş.: İstiklal Caddesi 108, Beyoğlu, İstanbul; f. 1962; cap. p.u. 150m.; dep. 2,600m. (1976); successor to Türk Ekspres Bank and Buğday Bankası; Gen. Man. SULHI ALSON.

Demirbank T.A.Ş.: 44-46 Bankalar Caddesi, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 20m.; dep. 187.8m. (1976); Chair. KAMİL GÜNEŞ; Gen. Man. NURİ CINGİLİOĞLU.

Denizli İktisat Bankası T.A.Ş.: Enverpaşa Cad., Denizli; f. 1927; cap. p.u. 20m.; dep. 41.5m. (1976); Chair. A. FUAT DAĞDEVİREN; Gen. Man. ISMAIL SARIALP.

Egebank A.Ş.: Gazi Bulvarı 58, P.K. 251, İzmir; f. 1928; cap. p.u. 30m.; dep. 145.9m. (1977); Chair. MELİH ÖZAKAT.

Eskişehir Bankası T.A.Ş.: Demirtaş Cad., Eskişehir; f. 1927; cap. p.u. 15m.; dep. 224.3m. (1976); Chair. MESUT ZEYTİNOĞLU.

İstanbul Bankası T.A.Ş.: İstiklal Caddesi 398-396, P.O.B. 350, Beyoğlu, İstanbul; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 75m.; dep. 2,010m. (1976); Chair. FAHRETTİN ULAŞ; Gen. Man. NEVZAT ALPTÜRK.

İstanbul Emniyet Sandığı: Hilaliahmer Cad., Cağaoğlu, İstanbul; f. 1868; res. 15.7m.; dep. 1,101.8m. (1976); Dir. M. ALİ AYDAŞ.

Pamukbank T.A.Ş.: İstiklal Caddesi 261, Galatasaray, İstanbul; f. 1955; cap. p.u. 99m.; dep. 1,634m. (1976); 89 brs.; Chair., Pres. MEHMET E. KARAMEHMET; Gen. Man. HÜSEYİN M. ÖZYECİN.

Şekerbank T.A.Ş.: Atatürk Bulvarı 55, Ankara; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 100m.; dep. 2,295m. (1976); 136 brs.; Chair. VECİ ARINER; Gen. Man. ÖMER SUNAR.

Türk Dış Ticaret Bankası A.Ş. (*Turkish Foreign Trade Bank*): Cumhuriyet Caddesi 199-201, Harbiye, P.K. 11, Şişli, İstanbul; f. 1964; cap. p.u. 10m.; dep. 653m. (1976); jointly owned by Bank of America, Türkiye İş Bankası and Banca d'America e d'Italia; 3 brs.; Chair. and Man. Dir. A. ÜSKÜDARLI.

Türk Ticaret Bankası A.Ş.: Iskele Caddesi, Hayri Efendi Sokak 36, Bahçekapı, İstanbul; f. 1913; cap. p.u. 125m.; dep. 9,507m. (1976); 350 brs.; Chair. METİN KIZILKAYA; Gen. Man. TURGUT SIZMAZOĞLU.

Türkiye Garanti Bankası A.Ş.: 43-45 Yeni Postahane Caddesi, İstanbul; f. 1946; cap. p.u. 300m.; dep. 5,620m. (1976); 243 brs.; Chair. ZİYA BENGÜ; Vice-Chair. OGUZ KARAHAN.

Türkiye Halk Bankası A.Ş.: P.O.B. 150, Anafartalar Caddesi 41, Ankara; f. 1938; cap. p.u. 561.5m., dep. 6,149.7m. (1976); 300 brs.; Dir.-Gen. ALİ DOĞAN ÜNLÜ.

Türkiye İmar Bankası T.A.Ş.: Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1928; cap. p.u. 50m., dep. 743m. (1976); Gen. Man. ÖZCAN AKSOY.

Türkiye İş Bankası A.Ş.: P.O.B. 35, Ulus Meydanı, Ankara; Foreign Dept.; P.O.B. 241, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1924; cap. p.u. 40m.; dep. 45,099m. (1976); 772 brs.; Chair. İ. RÜSTÜ AKSAL; Gen. Man. CAHİT KOCAÖMER; publs. annual review, economic report, economic review (every 2 months).

Türkiye Öğretmenler Bankası T.A.Ş. (TÖBANK): P.O.B. 152, Ulus Atatürk Bulvarı 163, Ankara; f. 1959; cap. 30m.; dep. 2,083m. (1976); Chair. Prof. Dr. SAİT KEMAL MİMAROĞLU; Gen. Man. BULUT HÜSREV GÖLE; 83 brs.

Türkiye Tütüncüler Bankası A.Ş.: Halit Ziya Bulvarı No. 45, İzmir, P.K. 239; f. 1924; 22 brs.; cap. p.u. 10m.; dep. 156m. (1976); Chair. KAMİL EKİNCİ.

TURKEY

Finance, Trade and Industry

Uluslararası Endüstri ve Ticaret Bankası A.Ş. (*International Industry and Commerce Bank*): Bankalar Cad. 69, P.O.B. 1326, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1888; cap. p.u. 2.7m.; dep. 1,208m. (1976); 9 brs.; Chair. TACETTİN BAYKAL; Gen. Man. İLHAN KÖSEOĞLU.

Yapi ve Kredi Bankası A.Ş.: İstiklâl Caddesi, Korsan Çikmazi 1, P.O.B. 250, Beyoğlu, İstanbul; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 484m., dep. 26.8m. (1976); 530 brs.; Chair. HAYRİ BARAN.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banco di Roma: Hayri Efendi Caddesi, Bahçekapi, P.O.B. 464, İstanbul; cap. 1.5m.; dep. 236.7m. (1976); Gen. Man. MANLIO DI MASE.

Holantse Bank-Üni N.V.: P.K. 34, Karaköy, İstanbul; cap. p.u. 1m.; dep. 180m. (1976); Gen. Man. CHRISTIAAN GROEN.

Osmanlı Bankası (Ottoman Bank): Bankalar Caddesi, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1863; cap. p.u. 8m.; dep. 4,191m. (1976); Gen. Man. J. JEULIN; Deputy Gen. Man. A. A. COLLINGS-WELLS; 93 brs. in Turkey.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Borsa-Komiserliği: Menkul Kıymetler ve Kambiyo Borsası, 4 Vakıf Han, Bahçekapi, İstanbul; f. 1873; 323 mems.; Pres. REFİK T. SELİMOĞLU; publ. *Borsa*.

INSURANCE

Millî Reasürans T.A.Ş.: P.K. 359, İstanbul; f. 1929; state-owned with monopoly of re-insurance; supervises private insurance companies; Chair. YALÇIN AHISKA; Gen. Man. FARUK SEVEN.

Sosyal Sigortalar Kurumu: Ankara; Social Insurance Organization.

PRIVATE INSURANCE

Anadolu Anonim Türk Sigorta Şirketi (Anatolia Turkish Insurance Society): Rıhtım Caddesi 57, P.O.B. 1845, Karaköy, İstanbul.

Ankara Sigorta Şirketi (Ankara Insurance Society): Bankalar Cad. 80, Ankara Sigorta Hanı, İstanbul; f. 1936; Dir. KEMAL SARIGÖLLÜ.

Atlantik Sigorta A.Ş.: Seref Efendi Sok. 26, Kat. 4, Çağaloğlu, İstanbul; f. 1964; fire, marine, accident; Chair. ALİ GOMEÇ; Gen. Man. OKAN BALCI.

Destek Reasürans T.A.Ş.: Cumhuriyet Caddesi 6a/2, Harbiye, İstanbul; f. 1945; Pres. HİKMET KÜNEY; Vice-Pres. TACETTİN ALİEFENDİOĞLU; Asst. Dir. HÂRİS TÜMER.

Doğan Sigorta A.Ş.: Doğan Sigorta Binası, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1942; fire, marine, accident and life; Chair. EROL SABANCI; Man. Dir. BEDİ YAZICI; Gen. Man. ENGİN ASAL.

Güven Türk Anonim Sigorta Şirketi: Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1924; Chair. and Gen. Man. A. FETHİ SOYSAL.

Halk Sigorta T.A.Ş.: Kocataş iş hani, Nişantaş, İstanbul; f. 1944; Pres. SAFFET DEMİR.

İmtaş İttihadı Millî Türk Anonim Sigorta Şirketi (İmtaş Insurance Company): Karaköy, Ünyon Han, İstanbul, P.K. 107; f. 1918; Man. NURETTİN YAMANLAR.

İstanbul Umum Sigorta, Anonim Şirketi (General Insurance Society of Istanbul): Bankalar Cad. 31/33, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1893; Pres. CÂBİR SELEK; Man. HAŞİM EKENER.

Şark Sigorta Türk Anonim Şirketi: P.O.B. 111, Karaköy, Bankalar Cad., Şark Han, İstanbul; f. 1923; Chair. İZZET AKOSMAN.

Şeker Sigorta Anonim Şirketi: Meclisi Mebusan Cad. 325, Şeker Sigorta Hanı, P.O.B. 187, Fındıklı, İstanbul; all types of insurance and reinsurance.

Tam Hayat Sigorta A.Ş.: Büyükdere Cad., Tamhan, Şişli, İstanbul; general life assurance.

Tam Sigorta A.Ş.: Büyükdere Cad. 15, Tamhan, Şişli, İstanbul; all types of insurance except life.

Türkiye Genel Sigorta Anonim Şirketi: Yeni Postahane Karşısı, İstanbul; f. 1948; Pres. MEHMET E. KARAMEHMET; Gen. Man. ÖMER ERÜL.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Union of Chambers of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchanges of Turkey: 149 Atatürk Bulvarı, Bakanlıklar, Ankara; Pres. SEZÂİ DİBLAN.

There are Chambers of Commerce and Industry in all towns of the Republic. Among the most important are the following:

Adana Chamber of Commerce: Adana; f. 1893; Pres. ABDULLAH ÖNGEN; Sec.-Gen. Â. İRFAN TUĞBERK; 5,300 mems.; publ. *Gazetesi*.

Adana Chamber of Industry: Adana; f. 1966; Pres. SAKIP SABANCI; 230 mems.

Ankara Chamber of Commerce: Şehit Teğmen Kalmaz Caddesi 20; Pres. NECDET ESEN; Gen. Sec. Dr. AGAH OKTAY GÜNER; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

Ankara Chamber of Industry: İzmir Caddesi 22/2; Pres. HAMI KARTAY.

British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey (Assoc.): P.O.B. 190, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1887; 340 mems.; Sec. and Treas. N. COVEY, M.B.E.; publ. *Trade Journal* (monthly).

Bursa Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Bursa; f. 1926; 4,582 mems.; Pres. ALİ OSMAN SÖNMEZ; Sec.-Gen.

ERGÜN KAĞITCIBAŞI; publ. *Bursa Ticaret Haberleri* (weekly).

Chamber of Industry for the Aegean Region: Cumhuriyet Blv. 136, İzmir; f. 1954, succeeded to the İzmir Chamber of Industry; Pres. ŞİNAŞI ERTAN; Sec.-Gen. NALIN KARAOSMAN; publs. *News Bulletin* (weekly), *Quarterly Review*.

İstanbul Chamber of Commerce: Ragıp Gümüşpala Cad., Eminönü, İstanbul; f. 1882; 56,693 mems.; Pres. Exec. Board CELÂL UMUR; Sec.-Gen. Prof. Dr. İSMAIL ÖZASLAN; publs. *İstanbul Ticaret Odası Mecmuası* (bi-monthly), *İstanbul Ticaret* (weekly), *Statistical Abstract* (in English), *Exporters Directory* (tri-lingual).

İstanbul Chamber of Industry: Eminönü, İstanbul; Pres. NURULLAH GENÇİZ.

İzmir Chamber of Commerce: Atatürk Caddesi 126, İzmir; f. 1885; 8,760 mems.; Pres. DÜNDAR SOYER; Sec.-Gen. ABDULLAH ASIM İÇNECİLER; publ. *İzmir Ticaret Odası Dergisi* (every two months).

Mersin Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 212, Mersin; f. 1886; 1,711 mems.; Pres. MUSTAFA NİHAZ SÖZMEN; Sec.-Gen. SÜPHİ GÜZELÖĞLÜ.

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Samsun Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Samsun; f. 1923; 9 mems.; Pres. ABDULLAH ÖNCEN; Gen. Sec. NECATİ GÖKTÜRK.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Turkish Industrialists' and Businessmen's Association (Tusiad): Ankara; Chair. FEYYAZ BERKER.

TRADE UNIONS

CONFEDERATIONS

DISK (Confederation of Revolutionary Workers): Genel Başkanlığı, Ankara; c. 400,000 mems.; Pres. KEMAL TÜRKLER; Sec.-Gen. MEHMET KARACA.

Türk-İş (Türkiye İşçi Sendikaları Konfederasyonu) (Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions): Bayındır Sok. 10, Yenisehir, Ankara; f. 1952; affiliated to I.C.F.T.U.; national unions and federations with 1,570,000 mems.; Pres. HALİL TUNÇ; Sec.-Gen. SADIK SİDE; publs. *Türk-İş* (monthly), *English News* (monthly).

PRINCIPAL UNIONS

Unions affiliated to Türk İş with a membership of over 5,000.

Ağaç-İş (Türkiye Ağaç Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (Wood and Lumber): Necatibey Cad. No. 20/22-23, Yenisehir, Ankara; f. 1949; 20,882 mems.; also affiliated to IFBWW; Pres. ÖMER DENİZ; Gen. Sec. KEMAL SARISOY.

Basın-İş (Türkiye Gazeteciler ve Basın Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (Journalists and Press Technicians): Necatibey Cad. 61/12, Yenisehir, Ankara; f. 1964; 15,000 mems.; Pres. İSMAİL ÖZKAN; Gen. Sec. CEVDET NARİN; publ. *Gündem* (daily).

B.İ.F. (Türkiye Belediye Hizmetleri İşçi Sendikaları Federasyonu) (Municipal and Public Employees): Mesihi paşa Cad., Şair Haşmet Sok. 56, Lâleli, İstanbul; f. 1975; 180,000 mems.; Pres. HÜSEYİN PALA; Gen. Sec. FUAT ALAN.

Çimse-İş (Türkiye Çimento, Seramik ve Toprak Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (Cement, Ceramic and Soil): Necatibey Cad. 22/11-12, Yenisehir, Ankara; f. 1963; 30,000 mems.; also affiliated to IFPCW; Pres. AKİF KESKİN; Gen. Sec. VELİ EKER; publ. *Çimse-İş News* (monthly).

Deri-İş (Türkiye Deri, Debbâğ, Kundura ve Saracı Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (Leather and Shoe): Gençtürk Caddesi 17, Birlik İşhanı Aksaray, İstanbul; f. 1948; 17,000 mems.; Pres. YUSUF AYDOĞDU; Gen. Sec. YENER KAYA.

Dok Gemi-İş (Türkiye Liman Dok ve Gemi Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (Port, Dock and Ship Building): Ordu Caddesi, 285, Kat-6, Aksaray, İstanbul; f. 1947; 8,000 mems.; also affiliated to IUF; Pres. ASLAN SİVRİ; Gen. Sec. GÜNGÖR TARI.

Dyt-İş (Türkiye Demiryolları İşçi Sendikaları Federasyonu) (Railways): Necatibey Cad., Sezenler Sok. 5/4, Yenisehir, Ankara; f. 1952; 56,000 mems.; also affiliated to ITF; Pres. ŞERAFETTİN AKOVA; Gen. Sec. ÖMER SONMEZ; publ. *Hiz* (fortnightly).

Haber-İş (Türkiye, Posta, Telegraf, Telefon Radyo ve Television İşçileri Sendikası) (Postal, Telegraph, Telephone, Radio and Television Workers): İnkilâp Sok. 3, Ankara; 35,000 mems.; Pres. SABRİ IŞIK; Gen. Sec. YUSUF UZUNCAN.

Harb-İş (Türkiye Harb Sanayii ve Yardımcı İşkolları İşçileri Sendikası) (Defence Industry and Allied Workers): Yüksel Caddesi 8/25-26, Kızılay, Ankara; f. 1956; 32,000 mems.; also affiliated to PSI; Pres.

KENAN DURUKAN; Gen. Sec. YILMAZ ÖRNEK; publ. *Türk harb-iş* (monthly).

Koop-İş (Türkiye Tarım Kredi Kooperatifleri Personeli Sendikası) (Agricultural Credit Co-operative Employees): İzmir Cad. Fevzi Çakmak Sok. 15/11-12, Yenisehir, Ankara; f. 1964; 20,000 mems.; Pres. İBRAHİM ÇAPAN; Gen. Sec. M. ALİ KIRIKOĞLU.

Kristal-İş (Türkiye Şişe, Cam ve Kristal Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (Glass and Crystal Industry): Sahipmolla Cad. 24, Paşabahçe, İstanbul; f. 1965; 7,000 mems.; Pres. MEHMET ŞİŞMANOĞLU; Gen. Sec. RAMAZAN TÜRKMEN.

Likat-İş (Türkiye Liman ve Kara Tahmil-Tahliye İşçileri Sendikası) (Longshoremen): Necatibey Cad. 13/11-12, Yenisehir, Ankara; f. 1963; 6,000 mems.; also affiliated to ITF; Pres. AHMET KURT; Gen. Sec. YAŞAR ATICI.

Maden-İs (Türkiye Maden, Madeni Eşya ve Makina Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (Metal, Metal Goods and Machine Industry Workers' Union of Turkey): Barbaros Bulvarı 58, Kat 2-3-4-5, Beşiktaş, İstanbul; f. 1947; 60,000 mems.; Pres. KEMAL TÜRKLER; Gen. Sec. MEHMET ERTÜRK; publ. *Maden-İş* (fortnightly).

Maden Federasyonu (Türkiye Maden İşçileri Sendikaları Federasyonu) (Mine Workers): Mithatpaşa Cad. 10/11-12, Yenisehir, Ankara; f. 1958; 105,000 mems.; Pres. KEMAL ÖZER; Gen. Sec. MUSTAFA ORHAN.

OLEYİS (Türkiye Otel Lokanta ve Eğlence Yerleri İşçileri Sendikası) (Hotel, Restaurant and Places of Entertainment): Küçükesat Cad. 45/5, Küçükesat, Ankara; f. 1947; 60,000 mems.; also affiliated to IUF; Pres. MUKBİL ZIRTILOĞLU; Gen. Sec. NUSRET AYDIN.

Petrol-İş (Türkiye Petrol, Kimya, Azot ve Atom İşçileri Sendikası) (Oil, Chemical and Atomic): Yıldız Posta Cad., Evren Sitesi, D-Blok, Gayrettepe, İstanbul; f. 1950; 49,000 mems.; also affiliated to IFPCW; Pres. İSMAİL TOPKAR; Gen. Sec. ÖZKAL YICI; publ. *Petrol-İş* (weekly).

Sağlık-İş (Türkiye Sağlık İşçileri Sendikası) (Health Employees): Necatibey Cad. 23/9-10, Yenisehir, Ankara; f. 1961; 40,000 mems.; also affiliated to PSI; Pres. MUSTAFA BAŞOĞLU; Gen. Sec. SAVAŞ BENLİ.

Şeker-İş (Türkiye Şeker Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (Sugar Industry): Mithatpaşa Cad. 13/3, Yenisehir, Ankara; f. 1952; 26,000 mems.; Pres. A. YAŞAR DOĞUALP; Gen. Sec. İLHAMİ PARLAKDEMİR; publ. *Şeker-İş* (fortnightly).

Seldüloz-İş (Türkiye Seldüloz ve Mamülleri İşçileri Sendikası) (Celluloid Industry): Hürriyet Caddesi, Işılay Apt. Kat-1, Kocaali; f. 1952; 12,000 mems.; Pres. NECATİ CANSEVER; Gen. Sec. SALİH GÜNGÖRMEZ.

Su-İş (Türkiye Baraj, Enerji, Su ve Sulama İşçileri Sendikası) (Dam, Energy, Water and Irrigation Workers): Büyükdere Cad. 56/1-2, Mecidiyeköy, İstanbul; f. 1950; 5,000 mems.; Pres. NİHAT KAYA; Gen. Sec. NEVZAT ÖZBAY.

Tarım-İs (Türkiye Orman, Topraksu, Tarım ve Tarım Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (Forestry and Agricultural Workers): Necatibey Cad., Ankara Apt. 22/9-10-12, Yenisehir, Ankara; f. 1961; 30,000 mems.; affiliated to IUF and IFPAW; Pres. BİNALİ YAĞIŞAN; Gen. Sec. MAHMUT TELLİ; publ. *Agricultural News* (monthly).

Tekgıda-İş (Türkiye Tütün, Müskirat Gıda ve Yardımcı İşçileri Sendikası) (Tobacco, Drink, Food and Allied Workers' Union of Turkey): 4 Levent Konaklar Sokak, P.K. 98, İstanbul; f. 1952; 125,900 mems.; also affiliated to IUF; Pres. İBRAHİM DENİZCİER; Gen. Sec. NAZMI CEYLANDAĞ; publ. *Food Union* (fortnightly).

Tekstil (Türkiye Tekstil, Örme ve Giyim Sanayii İşçileri Sendikası) (Textile, Knitting and Clothing): Aydoğmuş

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Sok. 1, Kurtuluş, Ankara; f. 1951; 120,000 mems.; also affiliated to ITGWF; Pres. ŞEVKET YILPAZ; Gen. Sec. VAHAP GÜVENÇ.

Tes-İş (Türkiye Enerji, Su ve Gaz İşçi Sendikaları) (*Energy, Water and Gas*): Meşrutiyet Cad. Karanfil Sokak 34/6, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1963; 65,000 mems.; Pres. ORHAN ERÇELİK; Gen. Sec. FARUK BARUT.

T.G.S. (Türkiye Gazeteciler Sendikası) (*Journalists*): Basın Sarayı, Kat. 2, Cağaloğlu, İstanbul; 6,000 mems.; Pres. SEMİH BALCIOĞLU; Gen. Sec. ACAR ŞÖLEN.

Tezbüro-İş (Türkiye, Ticaret, Banka, Sigorta, Kooperatif, Eğitim, Tezgahtarlar ve Büro İşçileri Sendikası) (*Commercial and Clerical Employees*): Necatibey Cad. Sezenler Sok. 62, Aksaray, İstanbul; f. 1954; 20,000 mems.; Pres. FETTAH AKAN; Gen. Sec. UĞUR BATMAZ.

Tümtis (Türkiye Motorlu Taşıt İşçileri Sendikası) (*Motor Transport*): Selimpaşa Sok. 62, P.K. 292, Aksaray, İstanbul; f. 1949; 15,000 mems.; also affiliated to ITF; Pres. HÜSEYİN PALA; Gen. Sec. D. ZEKİ DEMİREL.

Türk Deniz Ulaş-İş (Türkiye Deniz Taşımacılığı İşçi Sendikaları Federasyonu) (*Seamen*): Necatibey Cad.,

Trade and Industry, Transport

Şeref Han, Kat 4, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1959; 25,000 mems.; also affiliated to ITF; Pres. EMİN KUL; Gen. Sec. MUSTAFA YÖNDEM.

Türk-Metal (Türkiye Metal, Çelik, Mühimmat, Makina Metalden Mamul, Eşya ve Oto, Montaj ve Yardımcı İşçileri Sendikası) (*Auto, Metal and Allied Workers*): Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvarı, 40/1-2, Maltene, Ankara; f. 1963; 55,000 mems.; Pres. MUSTAFA ÖZBEK; Gen. Sec. MUAMMER GÜR.

Yol-İş (Türkiye Yol Yapı ve İnşaat İşçileri Sendikaları Federasyonu) (*Federation of Turkish Road Construction and Building Workers' Unions*): İzmir Cad. 22, Kat 2, Yenışehir, Ankara; f. 1963; 70,000 mems.; also affiliated to IFBWW; Pres. HALİT MISIRLIOĞLU; Gen. Sec. MUZAFFER SARAÇ; publ. *Yol-İs* (monthly).

TRADE FAIR

İzmir Enternasyonal Fuarı (İzmir International Fair): Kültürpark, İzmir; f. 1929; August 20th-September 20th annually.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Devlet Demiryolları İşletmesi—TCDD (*Turkish Republic State Railways*): İşletmesi Genel Müdürlüğü, Ankara; f. 1924; operates all railways and connecting ports; the Railway Administration acquired the status of a public corporation in 1953; Gen. Dir. ORHAN ACARLAR; Gen. Sec. FAHİR BİLCE; publ. *Demiryol* (monthly).

The total length of the railways operated within the national frontiers is 10,125 km. (1976), of which 352 km. are electrified. Five-Year Plans for modernizing the railway system were introduced in 1963, with dieselization and electrification projects having since been carried out. A ten year Master Plan (1978-87) aims to extend electrification further. There are direct rail links with Bulgaria and Iran.

ROADS

Bayındırlık Bakanlığı Karayolları Genel Müdürlüğü (*General Directorate of Highways*): Ankara; Dir.-Gen. ORHAN BATI.

At the end of 1976 the total of all-weather roads was 139,930 km., comprising 31,254 km. of national, 20,689 km. of provincial, 87,963 km. of village roads and 24 km. of freeways.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATION

Türkiye Turing ve Otomobil Kurumu (Touring and Automobile Club of Turkey): Halaskargazi Cad. 364, Şişli, İstanbul; f. 1923; 9,000 mems.; Dir.-Gen. ÇELİK GÜLERSOY.

SHIPPING

Denizcilik Bankası T.A.O. (Turkish Maritime Bank): Genel Müdürlük, Karaköy, İstanbul; f. 1952; capital of TL 2,000m.; four maritime establishments operate passenger, cargo and ferry-boat lines on inter-city, coastal, Adriatic, Aegean and Mediterranean Sea routes; four Port Administrations offer loading, unloading, transfer and warehousing facilities; five shipyards and dry docks have repair and construction

facilities for ships up to 20,000 tons; international concerns such as ship salvage and coastal security; other assets include: six hotels; 73,562 gross tons of shipping, 17 ships and 44,493 gross tons of inter-city communication, 68 ferries.

D.B. Deniz Nakliyatı T.A.Ş. (D.B. Turkish Cargo Lines): Fındıklı, Meclisi Mebusan Cad. 93-97, İstanbul; f. 1955; regular liner services between Turkey and Mediterranean, Europe, Black Sea, and U.S. Atlantic and Gulf ports; Chair. Retd. Admiral C. BİREN; 37 dry cargo ships, 14 bulk/ore carriers, 11 tankers.

PRIVATE COMPANIES

Denizcilik Anonim Şirketi: Meclisi Mebusan Caddesi, Fındıklı Han Kat 4, Fındıklı, İstanbul; f. 1952; tanker owners and shipbuilders up to 8,000 t.d.w., repair and dry-docking at company's shipyard in İstanbul; Chair. Board of Dirs. HAYRETTİN BARAN; Man. Dir. SABA HATTIN ÜLKÜ; 2 tankers.

Koçtuğ Denizcilik İşletmesi D.İ.: Bankalar Caddesi, Bozkurt-General Han Kat 5, Karaköy, P.K. 884, İstanbul; cargo services to and from Europe, North Africa and the U.S.A.; Owners S. KOÇMAN, S. GÖKTUĞ; 6 cargo vessels.

Marmara Transport A.Ş.: Meclisi Mebusan Cad. No. 7, Salıpazarı Han Kat. 9, Fındıklı, İstanbul; shipbuilding; 2 slipways, capacity 12,000 d.w.t.; output 20,000 d.w.t.; tanker services; Chair. M. A. MARDİN; Gen. Man. S. BIGAT; 2 tankers.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are airports for scheduled international and internal flights at Yeşilköy (İstanbul), Esenboğa (Ankara) and Adana, while international charter flights are handled by Antalya and Cigli (İzmir). Seventeen other airports handle internal flights only.

Türk Hava Yolları A.O. (THY) (Turkish Airlines Inc.): Cumhuriyet Caddesi 199-201, Harbiye, İstanbul;

TURKEY

f. 1933; 97.35 per cent state-owned; Pres. NURETTİN ERGUVANLI; extensive internal network and flights from Ankara and Istanbul to Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Geneva, London, Milan, Munich, Nicosia, Paris, Rome, Tel-Aviv, Tripoli, Vienna and Zurich; fleet of five Boeing 707, four Boeing 727, eight DC-9, two DC-10 and three F-28.

Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

Turkey is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air France, Alia, Alitalia, Ariana, AUA, Balkan, British Airways, ČSA, Cyprus Airways, El-Al, Iran National, Iraqi Airways, JAT, KLM, LOT, Lufthansa, MALÉV, MEA, Olympic, Pan American, Pakistan International, Sabena, Saudia, SAS, Swissair and TAROM.

TOURISM

Ministry of Tourism and Information: Gazi Mustafa Kemal Bulvarı 33, Ankara; Dir.-Gen. of Tourism AYDIN KEZER; Dir.-Gen. of Information YILMAZ ÇOLPAN.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Fine Arts General Directorate (*Güzel Sanatlar Akademisi Genel Müdürlüğü*): Education Ministry, Bakanlıklar, Ankara; Dir.-Gen. MEHMET ÖZEL.

Department of Cultural Affairs: (*Kültür Müsteşarlığı*); Undersecretary EMİN BİLGİCİ.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

State Theatre General Directorate (*Devlet Tiyatrosu Genel Müdürlüğü*): part of the above; runs eight playhouses; Dir.-Gen. CÜNEYT GÖKÇER.

Büyük Tiyatro (*Great Theatre*): Ankara.

Küçük Tiyatro (*Small Theatre*): Ankara.

Devlet Opera ve Balesi: Ankara; state opera and ballet; permanent classical and modern ballet company of 65 dancers; Gen. Dir. FERİT TÜZON.

There are three other state theatres in Ankara, and five private companies. Istanbul has thirteen private companies.

Istanbul City Opera: Taksim, Istanbul (burned down, being rebuilt); Dir. AYDIN GÜN.

ORCHESTRAS

Istanbul State Symphony Orchestra: Taksim, Istanbul; Gen. Dir. MUKERREM BERK.

Presidential Symphony Orchestra: Ankara.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Turkish Atomic Energy Commission: Prime Minister's Office, Bestekar Sokak 29, Ankara; f. 1956; controls the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy; 12 mems.; Chair. Hon. MUSTAFA KEMAL ERKOVAN; Sec.-Gen. İBRAHİM DERİNER; publs. *Activity Reports*, *Research Reports*, etc.

There are nuclear research centres at Çekmece, near Istanbul, and at Ankara. Turkey is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the European Nuclear Energy Agency (ENEA).

UNIVERSITIES

Anadolu Üniversitesi (*University of Anatolia*): Eskişehir; 33 teachers, c. 200 students.

Ankara Üniversitesi (*University of Ankara*): Tandoğan Meydanı, Ankara; c. 2,000 teachers, c. 23,000 students.

Atatürk Üniversitesi (*Atatürk University*): Erzurum; 587 teachers, 7,985 students.

Boğaziçi Üniversitesi (*Bosporus University*): Istanbul; formerly Robert College; 250 teachers, 2,776 students.

Bursa Üniversitesi (*Bursa University*): Bursa; 107 teachers, 1,245 students.

Çukurova Üniversitesi (*University of Çukurova*): Adana; 281 teachers, 948 students.

Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi (*Republic University*): Sivas; 54 teachers, 109 students.

Diyarbakır Üniversitesi (*Diyarbakir University*): Diyarbakır; 232 teachers, 794 students.

Ege Üniversitesi (*Aegean University*): Bornova, İzmir; 1,500 teachers, 16,823 students.

Fırat Üniversitesi (*Euphrates University*): Elâzığ; 60 teachers, 580 students.

Hacettepe Üniversitesi (*University of Hacettepe*): Ankara; 1,747 teachers, 12,609 students.

İnönü Üniversitesi (*İnönü University*): Malatya; c. 30 teachers, 100 students.

İstanbul Üniversitesi (*Istanbul University*): Beyazıt, Istanbul; 804 teachers, c. 33,000 students.

İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi (*Istanbul Technical University*): Beyoğlu, Istanbul; 789 teachers, 8,053 students.

Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi (*Karadeniz Technical University*): Trabzon; 250 teachers, 2,810 students.

19 Mayıs Üniversitesi (*19 May University*): Samsun; 46 teachers, 306 students.

Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi (*Middle East Technical University*): Ankara; 974 teachers, 9,731 students.

Selçuk Üniversitesi (*Seljuk University*): Konya; 425 students.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics extends from the Baltic to the Pacific Ocean, and for 3,000 miles from north to south. It is the largest country in the world. Its western frontier, running from the Arctic Ocean in the north to the Black Sea in the south, is bordered by Norway, Finland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania. The southern frontier, running from west to east, is bordered by Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, China, Mongolia and Korea. The climate of this area is continental and has extreme variations. In winter, temperatures can fall to -70°C (-94°F) in north-east Siberia, and in summer it can reach 50°C (122°F) in Central Asia, part of which is desert. Some 120 languages are spoken in the U.S.S.R.; Russian is the mother tongue of 58 per cent of the people. The Russian Orthodox faith is the traditional belief of Russians and there are other Christian and also Jewish and Muslim communities. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) is red with a gold hammer and sickle surmounted by a five-pointed gold-edged red star in the upper left part. The capital is Moscow.

Recent History

The Second World War inflicted immense losses upon the Soviet Union in damage to industry, agriculture and population. About 20 million Soviet citizens were killed. At the end of the war the Soviet Union made certain territorial gains, most notably the annexation of part of East Prussia as war reparation.

During the post-war years 1948-49 the Soviet Union played a decisive role in the establishment of governments dominated by communists in a number of European and Asian countries.

Much of the devastation and destruction of the War had disappeared by the time of Stalin's death in 1953, and due to the Five-Year Plans the economy, particularly in the field of heavy industry, had made considerable progress. In September 1953, Nikita Khrushchev was nominated First Secretary of the Communist Party by the Central Committee, and in February 1958 he became Chairman of the Council of Ministers. Under his leadership, certain reforms were introduced into the political life of the Soviet Union, and the principle of peaceful coexistence with the West was developed. However, relations with the People's Republic of China deteriorated sharply from the early 1960s. In 1964 Khrushchev was replaced as Chairman of the Council of Ministers by Alexei Kosygin and as First (subsequently General) Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee by Leonid Brezhnev.

The Soviet Union plays a leading part in the economic and military groupings of the East European socialist countries, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON) and the Warsaw Treaty organization. It has intervened in political crises in several of the Eastern European countries, notably in Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968.

From the early 1970s relations with Western countries began to improve and by 1975 trade with the West

accounted for almost a third of Soviet trade. Slowly improving relations with the U.S.A. stagnated after January 1975 when the Soviet Union repudiated a trade agreement because the U.S.A. had made the relaxation of restrictions on emigration, particularly for Jews, a condition for economic concessions. However, heavy Soviet buying of grain later boosted trade.

During the first half of the 1970s Soviet influence in the Middle East declined, but its influence and involvement in southern Africa increased considerably, notably with its support of the successful faction bidding for power in the former Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique.

Hostility towards China continued in the early 1970s, and the death in 1976 of China's leader, Chairman Mao Tse-tung, did not result in the expected improvement in relations. Elsewhere in Asia, Soviet influence increased with the withdrawal of the U.S.A. from, particularly, Indo-China.

In May 1977 Nikolai Podgorny was removed from the Politburo of the Communist Party, and replaced as Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (Head of State) by Leonid Brezhnev, who retained the post of General Secretary of the Party Central Committee. The creation of the post of First Vice-President of the Presidium (a provision of the new constitution, adopted in October) further enhanced Brezhnev's position.

During the first half of the 1970s the economy failed to improve as forecast, particularly in agriculture, the most significant sector, and in 1975 a drastic failure of the harvest severely hampered the economy. The Five-Year Plan for 1976-80 reflected these failures with more modest targets and a shift of resources to agriculture.

Government

Under the 1977 Constitution, the Soviet Union is formally a federal state comprising 15 Union (constituent) Republics of equal status, voluntarily linked and having the right to secede. Some Union Republics contain Autonomous Republics and Autonomous Regions. The Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic (R.S.F.S.R.) also includes 10 National Areas.

The highest organ of state power is the bicameral legislature, the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., comprising the Soviet (Council) of the Union, with 767 members elected from constituencies, and the Soviet of Nationalities, with 750 members (32 from each of the Union Republics; 11 from each of the 20 Autonomous Republics; five from each of the eight Autonomous Regions; one from each of the 10 National Areas). Both houses have equal rights and powers and their terms run concurrently. Members are directly elected (from a single list of candidates) by universal adult suffrage and serve four-year terms. At a joint session the members elect the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (39 members) to be the legislature's permanent organ. The Chairman of the Presidium is the country's Head of State. The Supreme Soviet also appoints the Council of Ministers, headed by a Chairman, to form the

U.S.S.R.

executive and administrative branch of government, responsible to the Supreme Soviet.

Each of the 15 Union Republics has a constitution and state structure on the same pattern as the central government, with a unicameral Supreme Soviet and a Council of Ministers to deal with internal affairs.

Political power is held by the highly centralized Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), described in the constitution as "the leading and guiding force of Soviet society". The CPSU is the only legal party, has an absolute monopoly of power in all political affairs and controls government at all levels. The CPSU's highest authority is the Party Congress, which should be convened every five years. The Congress elects the Central Committee (287 full members and 139 alternate members were chosen in March 1976) which supervises Party work and directs state policy. The Committee, which meets twice a year, elects a Political Bureau (Politburo), which is the Party's most powerful policy-making body. In 1977 the Politburo had 14 full members (including the General Secretary) and six candidate members.

Apart from the R.S.F.S.R., each Union Republic has its own Communist Party, with a Central Committee led by a First Secretary, but these parties are subsidiary to, and subject to direction from, the CPSU.

Defence

The Soviet Union is a nuclear power armed with long-range rockets and is a member of the Warsaw Pact Alliance. Military service is compulsory and lasts for two years in the army and air force and three years in the navy and in the border force. The total strength of the armed forces was estimated at 3,675,000 in 1977: army 1,825,000, air force 475,000, navy 450,000 (including naval air force), and air defence forces of 550,000. Paramilitary forces number about 450,000, made up of 250,000 security troops and 200,000 border troops. Estimated defence expenditure for 1976 was between 52,000 million and 84,000 million roubles. Army divisions are stationed in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and the German Democratic Republic.

Economic Affairs

The U.S.S.R. has the largest and strongest economy in the world after the U.S.A. and is the world leader in petroleum production, coal mining, iron ore, mineral fertilizers, cement and steel.

The economy is centrally planned, based on state ownership, with production targets fitted into the framework of a development plan. Between 1919 and 1928 plans were drawn up annually, until in 1929 Stalin introduced the first Five-Year Plan.

The eighth Five-Year Plan (1966-70) was successfully completed and in many cases, particularly in the oil, non-ferrous metal, automation and mineral industries, targets were exceeded. National income rose by 41 per cent between 1966 and 1970, and industrial production by 50 per cent; real incomes increased by a third. During the 1971-75 Plan there was growth in most sectors except agriculture, but the objectives of the Plan as established in 1971 were not achieved in growth of national income, industrial production, consumer goods and real incomes.

The tenth Five-Year Plan (1976-80) and the targets for 1976 were more modest and realistic; the most significant feature of the Five-Year Plan was a shift of resources to agriculture, with over a quarter of investment during the five years allocated to agriculture. The unfulfilled promise of the 1971-75 Plan that consumer goods' production would increase faster than that of producer goods was not repeated. The main goals of the tenth Plan were a growth of 24 to 28 per cent in national income, compared with a target of 39 and an achievement of 29 per cent for 1971-75; a 35 to 39 per cent increase in industrial production, compared with a 42 per cent target and 37 per cent achievement for 1971-75; 30 to 32 per cent growth in consumer goods, compared with 48.6 and 37 per cent, and a 20 to 22 per cent increase in real incomes, compared with a 30 per cent goal for the ninth Plan.

Heavy industry accounts for more than two-thirds of industrial production. Industry accounts for more than 50 per cent of the national income. In 1975 the U.S.S.R. accounted for about 20 per cent of the world's gross industrial output. There are extensive deposits of iron ore, oil, peat, natural gas and coal. Production of non-ferrous metals includes aluminium, nickel, manganese, lead, copper and zinc. More than 700 million metric tons of coal (including peat) were mined in 1976. The coal basins of the Donetsk near the Black Sea, Kuznetsk in Siberia and Karaganda in Kazakhstan are the main sources. In 1974 the Soviet Union superseded the U.S.A. as the world's leading petroleum producer. Petroleum is produced in the Trans-Caucasian Republic of Azerbaijan, the Western Urals, the Volga region, East and West Siberia, in the south of the Central Asian Republics, Byelorussia and the Ukraine. More than 520 million tons of petroleum were extracted in 1976, almost 20 per cent of world production and a 37 per cent increase since 1971. Petroleum production was one of the few items to fulfil its objectives for 1975 and for the 1971-75 Plan.

The country is the second greatest producer of electrical power and in 1976 generated 1,111,000 million kWh. of electricity. One-third of the total land area is forest, two-thirds of it in Siberia and the far east; the Soviet Union is the world's leading producer of roundwood and sawnwood. The textile and consumer goods industry have been greatly increased in recent years.

Agriculture is large-scale and mechanized, with two main types of farm. The collective farms work slightly more than half of the cultivable land and distribute profits to members. The state farms are owned and operated by the state, the employees receiving a wage. At the end of 1976 there were 27,900 collective farms and 19,636 state farms. In 1976 agricultural enterprises and farms used more than 1,000 million hectares of land, of which 604.2 million hectares were cultivated. The development of the Virgin Lands of West Siberia and Northern Kazakhstan has significantly increased production. The chief grain crops are wheat, rye, oats and maize; other crops are sugar beet, hemp, cotton and oil seeds.

In 1975 the grain harvest (cereals and pulses) was disastrously small; at 140 million metric tons it was less than two-thirds the target and a fall of nearly 40 per cent from the 1973 harvest. Substantial grain imports from the U.S.A., Canada and Australia considerably worsened the

trade deficit and caused widespread social and political repercussions. The 1976 harvest was a record one of 224 million tons, but in 1977 the crop fell to 194 million tons.

Trade inside the U.S.S.R. is conducted by state trading establishments, consumers' co-operatives and collective farm markets. Foreign trade is a state monopoly. In 1975 foreign trade increased by 26 per cent over 1974 and showed an overall deficit of 2,637 million roubles; however, the deficit with western countries was 3,564 million roubles, of which a significant sum was accounted for by grain. Trade went up by 10 per cent in 1976, and the overall deficit dropped to 740 million roubles. The deficit with western countries was reduced to 2,992 million roubles. The 1976-80 Five-Year Plan envisaged an increase in trade with the West, which accounted for 32.9 per cent of total Soviet trade in 1976.

Transport and Communications

The vastness of the Soviet Union's territory and the rapid growth of its economy make considerable demands on the transport system. Railway tracks cover 138,500 km. and carry most goods and passenger traffic. 39,700 km. of railway track are electrified, more than one-third of the world's electrified railways. New lines are being built in Siberia, Kazakhstan and Central Asia. By the end of 1976 the total length of roads was 1,405,600 km., including 689,700 km. of hard surface roads. A project is under way for the construction of a dense network of modern hard surface roads. There are about 145,000 km. of inland waterways which play an important role in transporting bulk cargo and timber. Canals navigable by large vessels link the White Sea with the Baltic through the River Volga and the Rivers Moscow and Don with the Caspian, Azov and Black Seas. In 1976 river vessels carried about 145 million passengers. The Soviet merchant marine totalled over 22 million gross tons in 1977, the sixth largest in the world's fleets of ocean vessels. There are 27 major ports, the most important being Leningrad, Arkhangelsk, Riga, Murmansk, Odessa, Baku and Vladivostok. Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, maintains both internal and external services, covering over 800,000 km. of air routes with flights to more than 75 countries. In 1976 there were 58,600 km. of pipelines transporting over 532 million tons of oil, and 130,500 km. of pipelines pumping 309,500 million cu.m. of natural gas.

Social Welfare

In 1977 the State allocated 37,100 million roubles for social insurance and security. Apart from a complete range of social security benefits (disability pensions, loss of breadwinner, student grants, maternity benefits), pensions are paid to retired men at 60 and women at 55 and average 60-70 per cent of their salary prior to retirement. Employees in enterprises where the work conditions are arduous may receive pensions five or ten years earlier than is the norm. In 1977 there were 46 million people receiving retirement, disablement or army pensions in the U.S.S.R. A new social security scheme for old and disabled collective farm workers has been introduced. The centralized fund of the scheme is made up of deductions from the farmers' wages made by the collective farm, and of allocations from the state budget.

There is a streamlined system of public health services providing medical aid for the entire population. The public health services are supervised by the Ministry of Public Health and the Ministries of Public Health of the Union and Autonomous Republics, through regional (territorial), district, and city Boards of Health, under the corresponding Soviets of Working People's Deputies. All medical services and treatment are given free of charge, as are drugs and medicines in hospitals. In 1977 state allocations for public health totalled over 11,900 million roubles. The U.S.S.R. has a total of more than 36,600 clinics of various kinds. Public health institutions (hospitals, special clinics, maternity health centres, etc.) administer free services. By early 1977 there were 119 hospital beds per 10,000 of the population. The number of doctors totalled 862,000 (33.4 per 10,000 of the population). In addition to these hospitals there is a large network of sanatoria and holiday homes, the majority of which come under the jurisdiction of the trade unions. Accommodation for children, and in tuberculosis sanatoria, is free of charge. Working people are generally charged a nominal fee—usually about 30 per cent of the cost. Expectant mothers receive payment for their pre-natal and post-natal vacations (10 weeks before and after childbirth). Infant health centres and children's polyclinics have been set up as part of the public health system in order to watch over the health and proper physical development of all children. At the age of 16 years the child is transferred to an adult polyclinic. There are more than 500,000 hospital beds for children. Workers temporarily unable to work due to sickness receive a sick leave benefit on the basis of a certificate issued by the adult polyclinic. Disabled workers are either transferred to lighter work or given a disability pension. The 1971-75 Five-Year Plan increased spending on social welfare by 40 per cent, and the number of hospital beds to 3 million.

Rents are controlled and on average amount to 4.5 per cent of family expenditure.

Education

Before 1917, 70 per cent of the population was illiterate. According to the 1970 census approximately 48.3 per cent of the population had been or was being educated above primary school level, and 10,500,000 specialists were being educated above secondary school level.

All schools are state-run except a few colleges belonging to co-operatives and public organizations. There is compulsory free education for ten years from the age of seven. Children may attend national schools, where tuition is given in their native language, or Russian schools, according to their choice. Tuition is conducted in nearly 100 languages throughout the Soviet Union.

Secondary education is provided in either general secondary schools or polytechnic schools. In 1959 urban and rural vocational training schools were established, which admit children who have completed the eight-year school. Sixty to 70 per cent of the student's time is taken up with practical work although training also includes theoretical grounding. Upon graduation the successful student is given a job in his chosen trade. Young workers can continue their studies by attending evening schools of secondary general education. In addition to these types of

secondary school, there are also specialized schools. These schools provide a general education together with the necessary instruction and practical skills of a profession. The course lasts from two to four years and the students receive a government grant. Graduates are given jobs in their chosen profession. There are also special schools for foreign languages where children start at the age of seven years, and schools for children gifted in subjects such as music.

Secondary education takes students up to university level. Entrance to university is by competitive examination, and the number of new places each year is laid down in the annual economic plan. Each Union Republic has universities and colleges with various forms of training. Tuition is free and students are provided with State stipends and other benefits. Each institution provides specialized education, both practical and theoretical. In the first years students are usually taught general subjects; specialization normally begins with the third year. The curriculum consists of compulsory general and special subjects and subjects which can be chosen by the students themselves. Undergraduate courses are completed when the student has presented his thesis and taken state examinations. Graduates are provided with jobs and living quarters upon completing their studies. About nine million specialists with higher and secondary education were trained in the period 1971-75.

In September 1977, there were over 45 million school children. The budget allocation for education, science and culture in 1977 was 33,800 million roubles.

Tourism

Although foreign tourism is not a major source of income in the Soviet economy, it does contribute a valuable amount of foreign currency. The state organization, Intourist, founded in 1929, assists foreign tourists in the U.S.S.R. and Soviet tourists going abroad. Tours are also organized by the Central Board of Tourism of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, the International Youth Tourism Bureau "Sputnik", the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and other public bodies. Favourite tourist spots are Moscow, Kiev, Leningrad, Odessa, the Black Sea and Baltic resorts, the Urals and Altai mountains, and the ancient cities of Samarkand and Bukhara in central Asia. There were almost 4 million visitors to the U.S.S.R. in 1976. The Hotel Rossiya in Moscow is the largest in Europe, with accommodation for 5,500 guests.

Nationals of the following countries do not require a visa to enter the U.S.S.R.: Bulgaria, the People's Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Iran, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Viet-Nam.

Sport

Physical culture and sport, cultivated on a mass scale, are financed under the public health budget. Additional sums are allocated by local governmental organs, industrial

enterprises, collective farms and trade unions. There are more than 219,000 organizations with a total membership of about 50 million. Soviet sports federations are members of 60 world and European organizations. In 1968 a Union Republican State Committee for Physical Culture and Sport was set up by the Government. Athletics, football, volleyball, ice hockey, skiing and many other sports are popular.

Space Research

In 1957 the U.S.S.R. launched the world's first space satellite, following it in 1961 with the first manned space flight. Since then the Soviet Union has carried out an extensive space exploration programme the emphasis of which has tended to rest on unmanned flights. The Luna spacecraft series has made studies of the moon and has succeeded in bringing back samples of lunar soil and rock. In November 1970 Luna 17 landed a vehicle on the moon—Lunokhod 1—equipped with television systems, an X-ray telescope and other scientific instruments. Lunokhod 2 landed on the moon in January 1973. Space probes have been sent to Mars and Venus and in October 1975 Venus 9 and 10 space probes landed on Venus and sent back pictures of the planet. Numerous earth satellites have been sent up in the Kosmos series. The Interkosmos series, run in conjunction with six other East European countries, was launched in 1969. Manned spaceflights have been carried out in the Vostok, Voskhod and Soyuz series, 39 Soviet cosmonauts having orbited the Earth by 1977. In September 1977 Salyut VI, one of a series of orbiting scientific space stations, was launched. By 1977 over 1,100 Soviet spacecraft had been launched.

The U.S.S.R., together with the U.S.A. and the U.K., signed an international treaty in January 1967 prohibiting the use of outer space for military purposes. The Soviet Union co-operated with France in the launch of technological and telecommunications satellites in April 1972, and signed agreements with the U.S.A. on the exchange of moon samples and on a project to link up Soyuz and Apollo craft in space, which was carried out successfully in July 1975.

Public Holidays

1978: March 8th (International Women's Day), May 1st, 2nd (May Day celebrations), May 9th (Victory Day), October 7th (Constitution Day), November 7th, 8th (October Revolution).

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 23rd (Soviet Army Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 kopeks = 1 rouble.

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 1.25 roubles;
U.S. \$1 = 73.35 kopeks.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION				ESTIMATED POPULATION (mid-year)		DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	Jan. 15th, 1959	January 15th, 1970			1975	1976	1976
		Males	Females	Total			
22,402,200 sq. km.*	208,826,650	111,399,377	130,320,757	241,720,134	254,382,000	256,670,000	11.5

* 8,649,540 square miles. The total includes two areas of ocean, the White Sea (90,000 sq. km.) and the Sea of Azov (37,300 sq. km.).

Mid-1977 population: 258.9 million (120.4 million males, 138.5 million females).

UNION REPUBLICS

(January 1st, 1977)

UNION REPUBLICS (WITH CAPITALS)	AREA ('000 sq. km.)	POPULATION ('000)	POPULATION OF CAPITAL ('000)
Azerbaijan S.S.R. (Baku)	86.6	5,786	1,435
Armenian S.S.R. (Yerevan)	29.8	2,894	956
Byelorussian S.S.R. (Minsk)	207.6	9,426	1,230
Georgian S.S.R. (Tbilisi)	69.7	4,999	1,042
Estonian S.S.R. (Tallinn)	45.1	1,447	415
Kazakh S.S.R. (Alma-Ata)	2,717.3	14,527	871
Kirghiz S.S.R. (Frunze)	198.5	3,451	511
Latvian S.S.R. (Riga)	63.7	2,512	816
Lithuanian S.S.R. (Vilnius)	65.2	3,336	458
Moldavian S.S.R. (Kishinev)	33.7	3,896	489
Russian S.F.S.R. (Moscow)	17,075.4	135,569	7,819
Tadzhik S.S.R. (Dushanbe)	143.1	3,589	460
Turkmen S.S.R. (Ashkhabad)	488.1	2,652	302
Ukrainian S.S.R. (Kiev)	603.7	49,343	2,079
Uzbek S.S.R. (Tashkent)	447.4	14,485	1,689
TOTAL U.S.S.R.	22,402.2*	257,912	7,819

* Including areas of the White Sea (90,000 sq. km.) and the Sea of Azov (37,300 sq. km.), which are not part of the territories of adjacent Union Republics.

AUTONOMOUS REPUBLICS

(January 1st, 1977)

AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (^{'000})	CAPITAL	POPULATION OF CAPITAL (^{'000})
WITHIN R.S.F.S.R.:				
Bashkir	143,600	3,843	Ufa	942
Buryat	351,300	879	Ulan-Ude	308
Chechen-Ingush	19,300	1,150	Grozny	387
Chuvash	18,300	1,278	Cheboksary	292
Dagestan	50,300	1,583	Makhachkala	239
Kabardino-Balkar	12,500	666	Nalchik	199
Kalmyk	75,900	278	Elista	63
Karelian	172,400	743	Petrozavodsk	220
Komi	415,900	1,082	Syktyvkar	161
Mari	23,200	706	Yoshkar-Ola	216
Mordovian	26,200	980	Saransk	248
North Ossetian	8,000	599	Ordzhonikidze	281
Tatar	68,000	3,371	Kazan	970
Tuva	170,500	255	Kyzyl	59
Udmurt	42,100	1,483	Izhevsk	534
Yakut	3,103,200	802	Yakutsk	149
WITHIN AZERBAIJHAN:				
Nakhichevan	5,500	232	Nakhichevan	37*
WITHIN GEORGIA:				
Abkhasian	8,600	503	Sukhumi	120
Adzhar	3,000	347	Batumi	118
WITHIN UZBEKISTAN:				
Kara-Kalpak	165,600	851	Nukus	100

* At January 1st, 1976.

AUTONOMOUS REGIONS

(January 1st, 1976)

REGION	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (^{'000})	CAPITAL	POPULATION OF CAPITAL (^{'000})
WITHIN R.S.F.S.R.:				
Adygei	7,600	400	Maikop	127
Gorno-Altai	92,600	169	Gorno-Altai	40
Jewish	36,000	190	Birobidzhan	65
Kharachayevo-Cherkess	14,100	356	Cherkessk	82
Khakass	61,900	474	Abakan	120
WITHIN AZERBAIJHAN:				
Nagorno-Karabakh	4,400	153	Stepanakert	35
WITHIN GEORGIA:				
South Ossetian	3,900	103	Tskhinvali	34
WITHIN TADZHIKISTAN:				
Gorno-Badakhshan	63,700	116	Khorog	15

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(population in ^{'000} at January 1st, 1977)

Moscow (capital)	7,819	Tbilisi	1,042	Rostov-on-Don	921	Krasnodar	552
Leningrad	4,425	Odessa	1,039	Alma-Ata	871	Novokuznetsk	537
Kiev	2,079	Omsk	1,026	Saratov	856	Izhevsk	534
Tashkent	1,689	Chelyabinsk	1,007	Riga	816	Irkutsk	532
Baku	1,435	Dnepropetrovsk	995	Voronezh	779	Vladivostok	526
Kharkov	1,405	Donetsk	984	Zaporozhe	772	Khabarovsk	524
Gorky	1,319	Perm	972	Krasnoyarsk	769	Barnaul	522
Novosibirsk	1,304	Kazan	970	Lvov	642	Frunze	511
Minsk	1,230	Yerevan	956	Krivoy Rog	641	Tula	510
Kuibyshev	1,204	Ufa	942	Yaroslavl	584		
Sverdlovsk	1,187	Volgograd	931	Karaganda	576		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	LIVE BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	Number	Rate (per '000)	Number	Rate (per '000)	Number	Rate (per '000)
1966	4,241,624	18.2	2,087,599	8.9	1,710,951	7.3
1967	4,093,094	17.3	2,131,888	9.0	1,799,038	7.6
1968	4,087,905	17.2	2,120,925	8.9	1,833,463	7.7
1969	4,086,960	17.0	2,250,624	9.4	1,957,303	8.1
1970	4,225,649	17.4	2,365,259	9.7	1,996,206	8.2
1971	4,371,549	17.8	2,459,947	10.0	2,015,430	8.2
1972	4,404,034	17.8	2,333,470	9.4	2,105,368	8.5
1973	4,386,180	17.6	2,516,267	10.1	2,164,205	8.7
1974	4,546,095	18.0	2,606,731	10.3	2,191,395	8.7
1975*	4,611,000	18.2	n.a.	10.7	2,372,000	9.3
1976*	4,757,000	18.5	n.a.	10.1	2,432,000	9.5

* Provisional.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(Census of January 15th, 1970)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture†	14,652,202	16,108,890	30,761,092
Industry, Construction, Transport and Communications	31,812,592	20,958,661	52,771,253
Distribution, Supplies and Catering	2,085,673	5,798,326	7,883,999
Other Productive Activities	308,376	329,714	638,090
Education, Cultural Institutions, Scientific and Research Institutes, Public Health	4,709,257	11,882,659	16,591,916
Administration, Communal and Housing Services, Banking and Insurance	4,236,013	3,728,921	7,964,934
Other Activities (not adequately described)	186,215	230,076	416,291
TOTAL	57,990,328	59,037,247	117,027,575

* Males aged 16 to 59 and females aged 16 to 54, excluding students.

† Including 1,823,499 family members of employees of *kolkhos* (collective farm) and *sovkhoz* (state farm) establishments, working on individual agricultural plots.

1974: Total 140,150,000 (55.9 per cent of the population), including over 115 million in state employment.

STATE EMPLOYMENT
(^{'000 employees})

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Industry*	32,875	33,433	34,054	34,815
<i>of which:</i>				
Power engineering	659	671	686	n.a.
Fuel industry	1,447	1,425	1,434	
Ferrous metallurgy	1,356	1,366	1,369	
Chemical and petro-chemical	1,667	1,706	1,753	
Engineering and metal processing	13,049	13,424	13,816	
Pulp and paper	2,807	2,799	2,795	
Building	2,093	2,115	2,154	
Light industry	5,045	5,074	5,109	
Food industry	2,936	2,986	3,015	
Agriculture	26,600	26,700	26,400	
Collective farms	16,100	15,900	15,400	
State farms	10,500	10,800	11,000	
Forestry	444	449	453	449
Transport	8,705	8,922	9,215	9,378
Communications	1,465	1,499	1,528	1,555
Construction	10,091	10,339	10,574	10,716
Distribution, supplies and catering	8,392	8,640	8,857	9,010
Other productive employment	1,131	1,187	1,250	1,290
Communal services and housing	3,527	3,664	3,805	3,896
Social welfare, public health, physical culture	5,522	5,655	5,769	5,878
Education and culture	8,708	7,910	8,080	8,239
Arts	434	441	446	448
Science	3,375	3,864	4,046	n.a.
Credit and state insurance	465	493	519	546
State administration	2,087	2,168	2,243	2,291
Co-operative and public organizations	n.a.	1,014	1,056	1,097
TOTAL	114,181	115,680	117,560	n.a.

* Comprising manufacturing (29,615,000 in 1975), mining and quarrying (2,027,000 in 1975), electricity (689,000 in 1975) and other industry (1,723,000 in 1975).

AGRICULTURE

In 1975 there were 28,953 collective farms (including 438 collective fisheries) and 18,064 state farms.

DISTRIBUTION OF CULTIVABLE LAND, 1976
(million hectares)

	ARABLE	PASTURE	HAYFIELDS	TOTAL CULTIVATED	TOTAL AVAILABLE
Collective farms	105.6	68.6	12.4	189.0	272.5
including individual plots	3.8	—	0.2	4.4	4.7
State and other farms	117.3	213.0	23.4	356.2	769.0
including individual plots	2.6	—	0.4	3.6	3.8
Total farms	225.5	281.6	36.2	545.8	1,045.3
State land reserves and forestry	0.4	30.6	5.5	36.6	1,121.5
Other uses	0.4	17.1	1.1	18.8	60.7
TOTAL	226.3	329.2	42.8	604.2	2,227.5

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per hectare)		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Wheat ¹	59,676	61,985	59,462	83,913	66,224	96,900	14.1	10.7	16.3
Rye ¹	9,810	8,010	9,035	15,223	9,064	14,000	15.5	11.3	15.5
Barley ¹	31,079	32,548	34,258	54,208	35,808	69,500	17.4	11.0	20.3
Oats ¹	11,567	12,107	11,237	15,302	12,495	18,100	13.2	10.3	16.1
Maize ²	3,955	2,652	3,303	12,104	7,328	10,300	30.6	27.6	31.2
Millet	2,970	2,774	2,999	2,907	1,125	3,190	9.8	4.1	10.5
Rice (paddy) ¹	495	500	524	1,913	2,009	2,020	38.7	40.2	38.6
Buckwheat	1,589	1,500	1,400	974	480	890	6.1	3.2	6.2
Sugar beet	3,610	3,666	3,754	77,948	66,314	98,600	215.9	180.9	262.7
Potatoes	7,983	7,912	7,087	81,022	88,703	85,100	101.5	112.1	120.1
Seed cotton	2,880	2,924	2,949	8,409	7,864	8,280	29.2	26.9	28.1
Cottonseed				5,460	5,100	5,400*	19.0	17.4	18.3*
Cotton (lint)				2,661	2,648	2,650	9.2	9.1	9.0
Flax fibre ³	1,210	1,215	1,214	402	493	485	3.3	4.1	4.0
Sunflower seed ¹	4,686	4,045	4,534	6,784	4,990	5,220	14.5	12.3	11.5

* FAO estimate.

¹ Area figures refer to the total area sown.² Figures refer to crops harvested for dry grain only.³ Area figures for flax fibre relate to crops grown chiefly for fibre.

OTHER CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per ha.)		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Spelt ¹	10	10*	n.a.	13	15*	n.a.	13.0	15.0*	n.a.
Mixed grain	124	100*	n.a.	218	160*	n.a.	17.6	16.0*	n.a.
Sorghum	132	77	196	219	100*	300*	16.6	13.0*	15.3*
Dry beans	36	36*	26	86	45*	86	23.9	12.5*	33.3
Dry peas	4,163	3,975	3,500	6,510	3,700*	6,150	15.6	9.3*	17.6
Lentils	53	51	52	56	50*	90*	10.6	9.8*	17.5*
Vetch	994	1,050*	n.a.	1,527	1,100*	n.a.	15.4	10.5*	n.a.
Lupins	437	500*	n.a.	441	350*	n.a.	10.1	7.0*	n.a.
Other pulses	107*	120*	n.a.	102*	75*	n.a.	9.5*	6.3*	n.a.
Grapes	1,138	1,203	1,208*	4,608	5,400	5,614*	40.5	44.9	46.5*
Soybeans	830	811	762	360	780	510	4.3	9.6	6.7
Linseed ²	1,410	1,403	1,403*	298	340	360	2.1	2.4	2.6*
Hempseed	162	159*	159*	20	20	20*	1.2	1.3*	1.3*
Hemp fibre				76	60*	60*	4.7	3.8*	3.8*
Mustard seed	257	257*	n.a.	122	122*	n.a.	4.8	4.8*	n.a.
Castor beans	196	210	221*	76	52	70	3.9	2.5	3.2*
Tea ³	76	76	77*	81	86	89*	10.7	11.4	11.6
Tobacco (leaves)	183	182	183	318	303	318*	17.4	16.7	17.4*
Kenaf (Mesta)	16	16*	16*	39	40*	41*	24.1	25.0*	25.9*

Pulses (total production, ⁰⁰⁰ metric tons): 8,714 in 1974; 5,321 (FAO estimate) in 1975; 9,700 (FAO estimate) in 1976.

* FAO estimate.

¹ Area figures refer to total area sown.² Area figures for linseed relate to crops grown for both seed and fibre.³ Area figures relate to planted area and production figures to made tea.Source: FAO, mainly *Production Yearbook*.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
(production in '000 metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976
Vegetables (excl. potatoes and pulses) and melons*	27,911	26,483	26,664
Fruit (excl. melons)	12,441	14,235	14,877

* Collective and state farms only.

LIVESTOCK
('000 head at January each year)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Cattle	102,434	104,006	106,266	109,122	111,034	110,300
Pigs	71,434	66,593	70,032	72,273	57,899	63,000
Sheep	139,916	139,086	142,634	145,305	141,436	139,700
Goats	5,417	5,604	5,900	5,927	5,655	5,500
Buffaloes	442	429	433	427	420*	n.a.
Horses	7,320	7,075	6,848	6,749	6,400	n.a.
Asses	569	551	525	501	501*	n.a.
Camels	236	249	245	253	253*	n.a.
Poultry	686,494	699,994	747,654	792,400	734,400	778,900

* FAO estimate.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
('000 metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Beef, veal and buffalo meat	5,873	6,384	6,473	6,400
Mutton and lamb	924	939	940	900
Goats' meat	30	35	35	
Pig meat	5,081	5,515	5,749	4,200
Poultry meat	1,295	1,420	1,525	1,400
Other meat	324	326	338	500
Lard	700	765	800*	n.a.
Tallow	308	320*	336*	n.a.
Cows' and buffaloes' milk	87,000	91,300	90,300	88,600
Sheep's milk	80*	100	100	100*
Goats' milk	390*	400	400*	400*
Butter: farm production	111.4	100.2	88.6	93
factory production	1,238.6	1,259.7	1,231.4	1,263
Cheese: cow and buffalo	1,210.7	1,291.0	1,318.9	1,390
sheep	20.0*	25*	25*	25*
goat	19.5*	20*	20*	20*
Condensed and evaporated milk	394.5*	400*	395*	420*
Hen eggs	2,828	3,054.3	3,176.0	3,058
Other poultry eggs	67.6	62.3	51.1	52
Honey	220.8	199	195	200*
Wool and other animal hair: greasy	433.0	461.6	467.0	430.8
clean	258.0	277.0	280.0	258.5

* FAO estimate.

Note: Meat production is in terms of slaughter weight, i.e. including offals and slaughter fats.

Source: FAO, mainly *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

 ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
 ('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)		BROADLEAVED (hard wood)		TOTAL	
	1972*	1973	1972*	1973	1972*	1973
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	143,650	144,652	23,350	23,548	167,000	168,200
Pitprops (mine timber)	10,050	10,400	550	600	10,600	11,000
Pulpwood	35,000	40,000	—	—	35,000	40,000
Other industrial wood	74,800	74,800*	10,200	10,200*	85,000	85,000*
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL WOOD	263,500	269,852	34,100	34,348	297,600	304,200
Fuel wood	55,500	54,210	29,900	29,190	85,400	83,400
TOTAL	319,000	324,062	64,000	63,538	383,000	387,600

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Industrial roundwood (million cubic metres): 304 in 1974; 313 in 1975; 306 in 1976.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

('000 cubic metres)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Sawnwood (incl. boxboards)	118,842	118,694	116,193	114,748	116,219
Railway sleepers	4,323	4,263	4,067	4,154	4,140
TOTAL	123,165	122,957	120,260	118,902	120,359

1976: Sawnwood 114 million cubic metres.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Freshwater fishes	409.9	467.8	426.8	452.6	399.3	571.0
Capelin	15.4	25.1	106.3	267.3	378.8	708.7
Kilka (Caspian Sea clupeonella)	423.2	443.5	418.1	371.7	340.9	342.5
Other diadromous fishes	251.0	237.6	236.5	237.9	224.6	286.2
Flounders, halibuts, soles, etc.	271.1	367.0	258.5	167.0	181.0	179.3
Atlantic cod	448.4	283.0	355.3	551.0	726.9	531.2
Silver hake	201.0	217.2	215.7	412.0	208.3	204.9
Cape hakes (Stockfishes)	340.6	334.6	655.6	398.3	298.4	209.1
Haddock	369.5	84.7	164.0	214.7	172.1	168.1
Alaska pollack	697.0	861.9	1,029.4	1,339.2	1,754.2	1,958.1
Polar cod	258.9	331.9	166.4	79.4	125.1	63.1
Atlantic redfish	89.1	130.7	152.7	130.4	144.2	315.4
Jack and horse mackerels (incl. scads)	357.8	453.7	489.9	709.3	601.3	650.0
Atlantic herring	261.7	244.1	212.2	251.9	212.3	205.5
Pacific herring	467.7	310.6	325.0	379.9	304.9	327.9
Round and shortbody sardinellas	123.7	163.6	136.2	204.8	342.2	357.2
European anchovy	136.9	147.2	129.0	154.0	264.9	201.9
Chub mackerel	171.0	195.6	303.2	323.4	364.9	314.5
Atlantic mackerel	142.8	176.4	217.5	267.2	277.5	449.6
Other marine fishes	1,699.4	1,739.0	1,660.5	1,608.7	1,819.3	1,717.6
TOTAL FISH	7,136.1	7,215.2	7,658.8	8,520.7	9,141.1	9,761.7
Crustaceans	40.8	34.2	27.2	36.5	32.6	34.3
Molluscs, sea-cucumbers and aquatic plants	75.3	87.6	70.9	61.6	69.2	80.2
TOTAL CATCH*	7,252.2	7,337.0	7,756.9	8,618.8	9,242.9	9,876.2
<i>of which:</i>						
Inland waters	853.4	935.4	870.0	849.6	772.9	944.0
Arctic Sea	0.8	3,665.0	4,069.1	4,574.8	4,792.3	5,178.4
Atlantic Ocean	3,833.1					
Mediterranean and Black Sea	302.5	263.8	283.7	285.9	371.5	349.8
Indian Ocean	47.0	242.4	129.0	44.2	135.8	37.1
Pacific Ocean	2,215.4	2,230.4	2,405.1	2,864.3	3,170.4	3,367.0

* Excluding whales (see below) and seals. The catch of North Pacific fur seals was: 16,306 in 1970; 15,372 in 1971; 12,690 in 1972; 8,582 in 1973; 4,227 in 1974; 4,200 in 1975.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

WHALING*

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Number of whales caught	18,517	15,014	11,204	14,903	15,266	14,456

* Figures include whales caught during the Antarctic summer season beginning in the year prior to the year stated.

MINING PRODUCTION

		1973	1974	1975	1976*
Hard Coal	'000 metric tons	461,223	473,374	484,668	} 712,000
Brown Coal and Lignite	" " "	153,467	157,179	160,216	
Peat	" " "	58,474	39,752	53,836	
Iron Ore: gross weight	" " "	216,104	224,831	233,000	239,000
metal content	" " "	118,151	123,155	127,483	n.a.
Bauxite ¹	" " "	4,300	4,300	4,400	4,500
Chromium Ore ^{1,2}	" " "	800	820	870	n.a.
Copper Ore ^{3,4}	" " "	1,060	1,060	1,100	n.a.
Lead Ore ^{1,4}	" " "	470	475	480	500
Magnesite ¹	" " "	1,710	1,730	1,800	n.a.
Manganese Ore ²	" " "	2,838.6	2,847.5	2,951.4	n.a.
Zinc Ore ^{1,2}	" " "	670	680	690	720
Salt (unrefined)	" " "	12,860	13,356	14,300	n.a.
Phosphate Rock ¹	" " "	21,250	22,500	24,120	n.a.
Potash Salts ^{1,5}	" " "	5,900	6,100	6,050	n.a.
Native Sulphur ¹	" " "	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,500
Asbestos ¹	" " "	1,280	1,360	1,900	2,290
Crude Petroleum ⁶	" " "	429,037	458,948	491,000	520,000
Antimony Ore ^{1,2}	metric tons	7,100	7,300	7,500	7,700
Cobalt Ore ^{1,2}	" "	1,700	1,750	1,800	1,800
Molybdenum Ore ^{1,2}	" "	8,500	8,800	9,060	9,350
Nickel Ore ^{1,2}	" "	135,000	145,000	152,000	160,000
Tin Concentrates ^{4,7}	" "	12,000	13,000	14,000	n.a.
Tungsten Concentrates ^{1,2}	" "	7,400	7,600	7,800	8,000
Mercury (incl. secondary) ¹	76lb flasks	52,000	54,000	55,000	56,000
Gold ^{1,2}	'000 troy ounces	7,100	7,300	7,500	7,700
Silver ^{1,2}	" " "	41,000	42,000	43,000	44,000
Diamonds ¹	'000 metric carats	9,500	9,500	9,700	9,900
Natural Gas ⁸	million cu. metres	236,326	260,553	289,000	321,000

*Provisional.

¹ Estimated data (Source: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior).² Figures refer to the metal content of ores and concentrates.³ Estimated data (Source: Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main).⁴ Primary metal production.⁵ Figures refer to the potassium oxide content of salts.⁶ Including gas condensates.⁷ Estimated data (Source: World Metal Statistics, London).⁸ Including gas repressed.

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook, Yearbook of Industrial Statistics and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*; V. V. Strishkov (U.S. Bureau of Mines) in *Mining Annual Review* (London).

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS*

		1973	1974	1975	1976
Flour	'ooo metric tons	43,200	42,280	41,968	n.a.
Refined sugar	" " "	10,714	9,446	10,382	9,200
Margarine	" metric tons	888,082	997,302	999,300	n.a.
Wine	'ooo hectolitres	20,701	26,750	29,651	31,600
Beer	" " "	50,809	54,003	57,100	n.a.
Cigarettes	" million	362,527	369,309	364,266	n.a.
Cotton yarn (pure and mixed) ¹	'ooo metric tons	1,535.3	1,557.2	1,572.6	n.a.
Woven cotton fabrics (pure and mixed) ²	million sq. metres	7,137	7,196	7,240	n.a.
Flax yarn	" metric tons	266,682	266,686	259,900	n.a.
Linen fabrics	'ooo sq. metres	819,096	822,839	801,500	n.a.
Jute fabrics	" " "	140,336	148,421	143,400	n.a.
Woven fabrics of natural silk ²	" " "	43,155	44,541	44,258	n.a.
Wool yarn (pure and mixed)	" metric tons	393,018	408,422	416,900	n.a.
Woven woollen fabrics (pure and mixed)	'ooo sq. metres	919,145	939,906	956,200	n.a.
Rayon and acetate continuous filaments	" metric tons	259,326	267,023	281,400	n.a.
Rayon and acetate discontinuous fibres	" " "	283,752	301,563	309,000	n.a.
Woven rayon and acetate fabrics ²	'ooo sq. metres	960,073	980,525	1,028,300	n.a.
Non-cellulosic continuous filaments	" metric tons	176,255	195,691	230,300	n.a.
Non-cellulosic discontinuous fibres	" " "	110,653	122,852	134,300	n.a.
Woven fabrics of non-cellulosic fibres	'ooo sq. metres	341,596	387,440	435,700	n.a.
Leather footwear ³	'ooo pairs	666,211	684,342	698,106	725,000
Mechanical wood pulp	'ooo metric tons	1,790	1,841	1,884	n.a.
Chemical wood pulp	" " "	n.a.	5,182	n.a.	n.a.
Newsprint	" " "	1,298	1,333	1,361	8,916
Other printing and writing paper	" " "	1,284	1,311	1,361	
Other paper and paperboard	" " "	5,308	5,554	5,861	
Reclaimed rubber	" metric tons	145,940	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Rubber tyres ⁴	'ooo	28,672	32,117	35,154	n.a.
Rubber footwear	'ooo pairs	194,314	204,999	205,209	n.a.
Ethyl alcohol (Grain alcohol)	'ooo hectolitres	29,347	31,432	31,725	n.a.
Sulphuric acid (100%)	'ooo metric tons	14,855	16,663	18,645	20,000
Caustic soda (Sodium hydroxide)	" " "	2,020	2,174	2,395	2,604
Soda ash (Sodium carbonate)	" " "	4,149	4,484	4,692	4,842
Nitrogenous fertilizers (a) ⁵	" " "	7,209	7,806	8,465	n.a.
Phosphate fertilizers (b) ⁵	" " "	2,982	3,504	4,103	n.a.
Potash fertilizers (c) ⁵	" " "	5,918	6,586	7,944	8,500
Insecticides, fungicides, disinfectants, etc.	" metric tons	200,476	230,993	264,090	276,000
Soap	'ooo metric tons	1,178.4	1,481.5	1,567.4	n.a.
Plastics and resins	" " "	2,320	2,493	2,842	3,061
Coke ⁶	" " "	81,401	82,641	83,543	n.a.
Clay building bricks	" million	34,322	33,788	33,726	n.a.
Cement	'ooo metric tons	109,521	115,145	122,057	124,000
Concrete blocks, bricks, pipes, etc.	'ooo cu. metres	102,949	108,540	114,161	117,000
Unworked glass (rectangles)	'ooo sq. metres	254,180	257,598	268,875	267,000
Pig iron (excl. ferro-alloys)	'ooo metric tons	94,937	98,876	101,959	105,000
Ferro-alloys ⁷	" " "	996	992	1,009	
Crude steel	" " "	131,481	136,206	141,325	145,000
Rolled steel products	" " "	104,200	109,000	115,000	118,000
Steel tubes (seamless and welded)	" " "	14,369	14,961	15,967	16,800
Aluminium (unwrought) ⁸	" " "	1,360	1,430	1,530	1,600
Refined copper (unwrought) ⁹	" " "	1,300	1,350	1,420	n.a.
Refined lead (unwrought) ⁸	" " "	470	475	480	500
Magnesium (unwrought) ⁸	" " "	57	60	60	63
Tin (unwrought) ¹⁰	" " "	12	15	15	n.a.
Zinc (unwrought) ⁸	" " "	670	680	690	720
Electric motors (alternating current)	'ooo kilowatts	37,769	39,980	41,689	n.a.
Generators for hydraulic turbines	" " "	1,822	16,034	17,090	16,600
Generators for steam and gas turbines	" " "	14,629			
Radio receivers	'ooo	8,615			
Television receivers	"	6,271	8,753	8,376	8,443
Cameras: photographic ¹¹	"	2,573	6,569	6,960	7,060
			2,600	3,031	3,245

[continued on next page]

INDUSTRY—continued]

		1973	1974	1975	1976
Watches and clocks	'000	47,453	50,585	55,055	57,900
Passenger motor cars	"	916.7	1,119	1,201	1,239
Motor buses (excl. trolley-buses)	number	56,023	60,564	66,994	70,000
Lorries (incl. articulated)	"	629,481	666,290	695,779	716,000
Motor cycles, scooters, etc.	'000	932	960	1,029	1,059
Bicycles	"	4,112	4,147	4,292	n.a.
Tractors ¹²	number	499,582	531,094	550,432	562,000
Tractor-drawn ploughs	"	232,000	218,443	205,391	n.a.
Combine harvester-threshers	"	84,832	88,353	97,503	102,000
Looms	"	24,975	28,831	31,288	30,000
Domestic refrigerators	'000	5,423	5,426	5,577	5,834
Domestic washing machines	"	2,987	3,075	3,286	3,509
Construction: new dwellings completed ¹³	"	2,276	2,231	2,228	2,200
Electric energy	million kWh.	914,605	975,754	1,038,625	1,111,000
Manufactured gas: from gasworks	million cu. metres	955	1,087	947	n.a.
from cokeries ¹⁴	" " "	34,314	34,876	35,120	n.a.

* No recent data are available for the production of certain important commodities, e.g. basic organic chemicals, petroleum products and merchant ships. Also, no official figures have recently been published for the production of non-ferrous metals.

¹ Including tyre cord yarn.

² After undergoing finishing processes.

³ Including sporting footwear (of all types) and orthopaedic shoes.

⁴ Tyres for passenger cars and commercial motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles).

⁵ Production of fertilizers is in terms of (a) nitrogen; (b) phosphoric acid; and (c) potassium oxide. The figures for nitrogenous fertilizers include an unspecified amount of technical nitrogen.

⁶ Gas coke and coke-oven coke (humidity 6 per cent).

⁷ Excluding the production of ferro-alloys in electric furnaces.

⁸ Estimated primary metal production (Source: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior).

⁹ Estimated primary metal production (Source: Metallgesellschaft Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main).

¹⁰ Estimated primary metal production (Source: World Metal Statistics, London).

¹¹ Excluding industrial still cameras.

¹² Tractors of 10 horse-power and over, excluding industrial tractors and road tractors for tractor-trailer combinations.

¹³ Including extensions, restorations and conversions.

¹⁴ Excluding gas used for the gasification of coal.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1961-80

1. Increase industrial productivity by 300-350 per cent.
2. Total electrification of the country.
3. Expansion of the metals and fuels industries.
4. Comprehensive development of the chemical industry.
5. Development of automation.
6. Development of jet engineering.
7. Rationalization of the distribution of industry.
8. Entire electrification of agriculture.
9. Higher pay for better work and greater material incentives.
10. Higher efficiency on collective farms.

		OUTPUT		TARGETS
		1970	1975	1980
Steel	million metric tons	115.9	141.3	250
Crude petroleum	" " "	353	491	690-710
Coal (incl. peat)	" " "	624	701	1,180-1,200
Mineral fertilizers	" " "	55.4	90.2	125-135
Cement	" " "	95.2	122.0	233-235
Natural gas	'000 million cu. metres	200	289	680-720
Synthetic resins and plastics	'000 metric tons	1,672	2,842	19,000-21,000
Artificial fibre	" " "	623	955	3,100-3,300
Turbines	million kWh.	16.2	18.9	n.a.
Motor lorries	'000	524.5	695.8	n.a.
Passenger motor cars	"	344	1,201	n.a.
Leather footwear	million pairs	676	698	900-1,000
Meat (slaughter weight)	million metric tons	12.3	15.0	30-32
Milk	" " "	82.9	90.8	170-180
Seed cotton	" " "	6.9	7.9	10-11
Sugar beet	" " "	78.3	66.3	98-108
Eggs	'000 million	40.4	57.5	110-116
Wool (greasy)	'000 metric tons	415	467	1,045-1,155
Electric energy	'000 million kWh.	740.9	1,038.6	2,700-3,000

FINANCE

100 kopeks=1 rubl' (ruble or rouble).

Coins: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 50 kopeks; 1 rouble.

Notes: 1, 3, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 roubles.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling=1.25 roubles; U.S. \$1=73.35 kopeks.

100 roubles=£80.00=\$136.33.

Note: From January 1961 to August 1971 the official exchange rate was U.S. \$1=90.00 kopeks (1 rouble=\$1.111). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the rate was \$1=82.895 kopeks (1 rouble=\$1.206). Since March 1973 the exchange rate has been frequently adjusted. The average value of the rouble was: \$1.356 in 1973; \$1.322 in 1974; \$1.386 in 1975; \$1.326 in 1976. In terms of sterling, the official rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=2.16 roubles.

STATE BUDGET
(million roubles)

REVENUE	1975	1976	EXPENDITURE	1975	1976
Turnover tax	66,600	70,700	National economy	110,700	118,500
Share in profits of state enterprises	69,700	70,600	Education and science	32,800	33,800
State social insurance fund	11,300	12,000	Public health and physical culture	11,500	11,800
Other revenue from state and co-operative enterprises	51,500	56,600	Social welfare	18,200	19,200
Personal income tax	18,400	19,600	State social insurance	11,800	12,700
Other receipts	1,300	1,400	Pensions and family allowances	2,800	3,200
			Defence	17,400	17,400
			Administration	2,000	2,100
			Other items	7,300	5,900
TOTAL	218,800	230,900	TOTAL	214,500	224,600

1977 Forecasts (million roubles): Revenue 238,800; Expenditure 238,600.

UNION-REPUBLICAN BUDGET TOTALS
(million roubles)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
R.S.F.S.R.	42,373	44,381	48,865	52,119	54,299
Ukrainian S.S.R.	13,163	13,888	15,080	16,387	16,845
Byelorussian S.S.R.	3,354	3,613	3,864	4,181	4,351
Uzbek S.S.R.	3,290	3,498	3,798	4,154	4,299
Kazakh S.S.R.	5,410	5,539	5,971	6,515	6,721
Georgian S.S.R.	1,461	1,549	1,626	1,718	1,765
Azerbaijan S.S.R.	1,390	1,451	1,507	1,571	1,654
Lithuanian S.S.R.	1,608	1,707	1,765	1,964	2,048
Moldavian S.S.R.	914	970	1,088	1,174	1,264
Latvian S.S.R.	1,073	1,155	1,199	1,315	1,353
Kirghiz S.S.R.	909	975	1,047	1,127	1,155
Tadzhik S.S.R.	826	879	913	988	1,024
Armenian S.S.R.	980	1,034	1,119	1,153	1,187
Turkmen S.S.R.	658	678	704	773	821
Estonian S.S.R.	655	695	757	831	854

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
('000 million roubles)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Net material product	305.0	313.6	337.8	353.7	362.8
<i>of which:</i>					
industry	156.9	163.6	173.3	186.3	191.2
agriculture	62.9	59.6	68.4	65.2	60.9
construction	33.0	34.7	36.2	39.0	41.4
transport and communications	17.5	18.5	19.8	21.5	23.0
distribution and supply	34.7	37.2	40.1	41.7	46.3
Accumulation of stocks and reserves	87.1	85.3	97.6	98.1	95.8
<i>of which:</i>					
net fixed capital formation	53.7	55.2	60.2	62.0	61.2
increase of stocks	33.4	30.1	37.4	36.1	34.6
Net exports of goods and services	4.9	2.9	3.2	5.3	0.4
Total consumption	213.0	225.4	237.0	250.3	266.6
<i>of which:</i>					
individual consumption	187.8	198.1	207.1	218.1	231.8
collective consumption	25.2	27.3	29.9	32.2	34.8

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million roubles)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Total imports	11,232	13,309	15,541	18,834	26,671	28,731
Total exports	12,426	12,735	15,802	20,738	24,034	28,022

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

		IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
		1975	1976	1975	1976
Machines and Equipment	'000 roubles	9,045,686	10,427,163	489,684	5,427,977
Coal	'000 tons	9,818	9,376	26,143	26,896
Crude Oil	" "	6,499	6,425	93,070	110,790
Oil Products	" "	1,060	797	37,281	37,724
Iron Ore	" "	—	—	43,626	43,126
Manganese Ore	" "	—	—	1,411	1,342
Cast Iron	" "	138.4	228.8	4,729.2	4,527.3
Rolled Stock	" "	3,898	4,445	6,427.4	6,722.4
Zinc	" "	44.5	n.a.	100.5	n.a.
Lead	" "	56.7	n.a.	98.9	n.a.
Tin	" "	9.6	n.a.	—	—
Cement	" "	811	552	3,322	2,882
Apatite	" "	—	—	5,830.0	n.a.
Potassic Salts	" "	—	—	5,985.6	n.a.
Ammonium Sulphate	" "	—	—	702.0	905.3
Ammonium Nitrate	" "	—	—	108.7	109.8
Timber	'000 cu. metres	0.29	0.23	16,869	17,892
Plywood	" " "	45.6	56.1	302.5	319.1
Pulp	'000 tons	243.8	196.5	515.0	632.0
Paper	" "	484.5	420.1	617.0	589.8
Cardboard	" "	88.6	156.8	307.7	370.3
Cotton Fibre	" "	136.8	116.5	800.2	877.9
Flax Fibre	" "	—	—	8.3	8.4
Furs	'000 roubles	1,437	n.a.	52,374	n.a.
Wool	'000 tons	108.8	n.a.	6.7	n.a.
Artificial Silk	'000 metres	156,279	140,247	3,361	3,440
Tobacco	'000 roubles	214,343	n.a.	4,525	n.a.
Flour	'000 tons	338.9	380.1	569.2	632.4
Cocoa Beans	" "	155.8	133.9	—	—
Coffee Beans	" "	60.2	44.3	—	—
Tea	" "	66.9	60.1	17.1	14.2
Meat	" "	515.2	361.5	44.3	40.9
Vegetable Oils	" "	62.3	52.7	416.4	294.9
Sugar	" "	3.9	383.4	53.3	73.0
Cotton Fabrics	'000 metres	181.1	184.4	247.8	243.6
Clocks and Watches	'000	—	—	16,164	17,823
Cameras	" "	—	—	1,078.6	1,015.8
Knitted Wear	'000 roubles	327,514	n.a.	10,225	n.a.
Furniture	" "	305,275	n.a.	16,884	n.a.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(million roubles)

	1975		1976	
	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS
Socialist Countries:				
Bulgaria	2,059.6	1,931.2	2,276.7	2,188.8
China, People's Republic	93.1	107.8	179.8	134.6
Cuba	1,141.3	1,447.7	1,351.3	1,520.8
Czechoslovakia	2,019.5	1,891.7	2,320.5	2,222.8
German Democratic Republic	2,980.3	2,643.1	3,217.9	2,779.3
Hungary	1,657.7	1,616.0	1,771.3	1,720.8
Korea, Democratic People's Re- public	186.8	151.4	181.8	118.7
Mongolia	355.1	125.3	474.7	139.8
Poland	2,447.2	2,406.1	2,750.1	2,484.9
Romania	702.1	823.7	770.2	829.7
Viet-Nam	158.7	47.8	232.5	63.6
Yugoslavia	782.4	776.0	920.9	900.2
TOTAL	14,583.8	13,967.8	16,447.7	15,104.0
Other Countries:				
Afghanistan	67.9	64.3	87.5	66.8
Argentina	10.7	293.7	8.5	225.4
Austria	218.2	226.6	274.1	192.4
Bangladesh	37.2	15.0	23.5	13.1
Belgium	243.6	286.2	323.1	218.2
Brazil	93.3	302.8	76.1	369.4
Canada	31.9	439.3	41.9	499.3
Denmark	105.7	40.4	154.9	53.5
Egypt	262.0	448.3	199.8	330.8
Finland	918.2	837.3	990.3	988.8
France	495.7	800.8	773.8	923.2
Germany, Federal Republic	857.9	1,919.4	1,069.2	1,939.6
Greece	138.0	56.3	162.4	61.8
India	292.1	393.5	271.0	376.5
Iran	281.5	228.2	217.9	226.7
Iraq	274.1	325.4	341.6	372.9
Italy	638.0	788.8	1,069.3	709.2
Japan	668.9	1,253.5	748.4	1,372.1
Netherlands	303.8	147.2	366.8	174.9
Norway	64.6	73.2	43.9	57.3
Sweden	289.5	255.9	280.5	258.9
Turkey	38.2	57.1	54.5	60.0
United Kingdom	591.1	368.2	824.9	406.9
U.S.A.	137.4	1,462.1	198.7	2,006.8
ALL COUNTRIES (incl. others)	24,033.7	26,670.6	28,022.2	28,730.7

TOURISM

(Visitors by country of origin.)

	1969	1970	1972	1973	1974	1975
Bulgaria	165,111	245,227	188,435	205,598	234,338	231,307
Cuba	4,866	4,898	7,821	11,263	12,382	16,179
Czechoslovakia	98,651	154,845	233,669	223,960	261,824	285,358
German Democratic Republic	209,442	220,942	233,380	268,732	311,400	322,185
Hungary	93,285	120,270	94,087	119,243	146,580	178,210
Korean Democratic People's Republic	14,382	17,379	24,164	23,499	22,416	11,333
Mongolia	28,447	34,967	32,264	27,054	39,954	37,056
Poland	369,823	367,892	466,712	530,401	641,119	787,197
Romania	88,853	92,882	93,270	108,371	119,333	134,606
Yugoslavia	29,480	39,127	44,450	45,079	56,995	67,667
Other Socialist Countries	n.a.	n.a.	27,327	35,979	42,070	25,133
Austria	9,058	12,319	11,861	15,545	22,487	18,317
Belgium	5,494	6,138	6,145	7,860	9,941	11,483
Canada	7,054	9,322	12,161	13,871	18,729	14,714
Denmark	11,971	9,748	8,555	15,252	13,452	15,257
Finland	163,119	167,324	230,321	493,452	697,865	612,155
France	38,189	39,327	45,707	57,047	57,694	73,127
Germany, Federal Republic	74,171	95,277	90,124	109,059	100,416	117,239
India	13,821	9,509	9,385	9,422	8,412	11,215
Italy	32,891	39,476	47,487	46,525	45,910	48,942
Japan	151,705	56,834	56,608	57,839	50,335	47,875
The Netherlands	6,523	10,247	12,946	12,573	13,600	14,442
Norway	12,825	27,664	10,464	15,435	14,571	17,453
Sweden	25,516	28,368	31,190	39,832	36,044	40,909
Switzerland	8,990	10,105	10,449	14,435	15,891	16,179
United Kingdom	33,651	43,490	46,234	65,249	65,965	58,475
U.S.A.	53,583	66,365	66,665	91,254	84,637	98,774
Other Countries	151,705	129,396	129,093	245,329	259,593	366,185
TOTAL	1,504,397	2,059,338	2,270,974	2,909,158	3,404,875	3,679,072

TRANSPORT

FREIGHT

('000 million ton-kilometres)

	RAILWAYS	ROADS	INLAND WATERWAYS	PIPELINES
1972	2,760.8	258.1	180.3	375.9
1973	2,958.0	283.8	189.5	439.4
1974	3,097.0	312.5	212.3	533.4
1975	3,236.5	338.0	221.7	665.9
1976	3,295.4	354.8	222.7	794.6

PASSENGERS
(million)

	RAILWAYS	ROADS	INLAND WATERWAYS
1972 .	3,167	30,348	150.0
1973 .	3,306	32,133	146.7
1974 .	3,389	34,252	152.0
1975 .	3,471	36,469	161.0
1976 .	3,545	37,857	145.0

OCEAN SHIPPING

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cargo carried . . . (million tons)	186.7	187.0	200.0	214.5
Freight ton/km. . . (million)	750,700	778,100	736,200	758,900
Passengers . . . (")	45.3	48.9	51.6	49.6
Passenger/km. . . (")	1,900	2,100	2,100	2,400

CIVIL AVIATION

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Passengers carried . . . (million)	84.3	90.5	98.1	100.9
Passenger/km. . . (")	98,800	108,800	122,600	130,800
Freight . . . (million ton/km.)	2,371.7	2,490	2,590	2,710

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Telephones	16,100,000	16,200,000	17,700,000	19,300,000
Radio sets	53,200,000	54,800,000	57,100,000	59,800,000
Television sets	45,600,000	49,200,000	52,500,000	55,200,000
Books published (No. of titles)	80,600	80,200	86,800	78,700
Books published (No. of copies)	1,542,000,000	1,566,500,000	1,731,000,000	1,705,000,000
Number of newspapers	6,931	7,973	8,172	7,985
Daily circulation	150,422,000	157,000,000	164,000,000	168,000,000
Periodicals	6,368	6,789	7,123	6,862
Circulation	2,776,415,000	3,038,000,000	2,973,000,000	3,042,000,000

1976: Radio sets 61.6 million, Television sets 57.2 million, Newspapers 7,844.

EDUCATION

STUDENTS

('000)

	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
General schools	49,224	49,041	47,594	46,473
Professional and technical schools	2,374	3,297	3,365	n.a.
Secondary specialized schools*	4,448	4,478	4,525	4,623
Higher educational establishments*	4,671	4,751	4,854	4,950
Professional courses	24,835	29,274	32,251	n.a.
TOTAL	85,552	90,841	92,589	n.a.

* Including evening and correspondence courses.

THE CONSTITUTION

(FUNDAMENTAL LAW)

(Adopted at the Seventh (Special) Session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., Ninth Convocation, on October 7th, 1977.)

Preamble

The Great October Socialist Revolution, made by the workers and peasants of Russia under the leadership of the Communist Party headed by Lenin, overthrew capitalist and landowner rule, broke the fetters of oppression, established the dictatorship of the proletariat, and created the Soviet state, a new type of state, the basic instrument for defending the gains of the revolution and for building socialism and communism. Humanity thereby began the epoch-making turn from capitalism to socialism.

After achieving victory in the Civil War and repulsing imperialist intervention, the Soviet government carried through far-reaching social and economic transformations, and put an end once and for all to exploitation of man by man, antagonisms between classes, and strife between nationalities. The unification of the Soviet Republics in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics multiplied the forces and opportunities of the peoples of the country in the building of socialism. Social ownership of the means of production and genuine democracy for the working masses were established. For the first time in the history of mankind a socialist society was created.

The strength of socialism was vividly demonstrated by the immortal feat of the Soviet people and their Armed Forces in achieving their historic victory in the Great Patriotic War. This victory consolidated the influence and international standing of the Soviet Union and created new opportunities for growth of the forces of socialism, national liberation, democracy, and peace throughout the world.

Continuing their creative endeavours, the working people of the Soviet Union have ensured rapid, all-round development of the country and steady improvement of the socialist system. They have consolidated the alliance of the working class, collective-farm peasantry, and people's intelligentsia, and friendship of the nations and nationalities of the U.S.S.R. Socio-political and ideological unity of Soviet society, in which the working class is the leading force, has been achieved. The aims of the dictatorship of the proletariat having been fulfilled, the Soviet state has become a state of the whole people. The leading role of the Communist Party, the vanguard of all the people, has grown.

In the U.S.S.R. a developed socialist society has been built. At this stage, when socialism is developing on its own foundations, the creative forces of the new system and the advantages of the socialist way of life are becoming increasingly evident, and the working people are more and more widely enjoying the fruits of their great revolutionary gains.

It is a society in which powerful productive forces and progressive science and culture have been created, in which the well-being of the people is constantly rising, and more and more favourable conditions are being provided for the all-round development of the individual.

It is a society of mature socialist social relations, in which, on the basis of the drawing together of all classes and social strata and of the juridical and factual equality of all its nations and nationalities and their fraternal co-operation, a new historical community of people has been formed—the Soviet people.

It is a society of high organizational capacity, ideological commitment, and consciousness of the working people, who are patriots and internationalists.

It is a society in which the law of life is concern of all for the good of each and concern of each for the good of all.

It is a society of true democracy, the political system of which ensures effective management of all public affairs, ever more active participation of the working people in running the state, and the combining of citizens' real rights and freedoms with their obligations and responsibility to society.

Developed socialist society is a natural, logical stage on the road to communism.

The supreme goal of the Soviet state is the building of a classless communist society in which there will be public, communist self-government. The main aims of the people's socialist state are: to lay the material and technical foundation of communism, to perfect socialist social relations and transform them into communist relations, to mould the citizen of communist society, to raise the people's living and cultural standards, to safeguard the country's security, and to further the consolidation of peace and development of international co-operation.

The Soviet people,
 guided by the ideas of scientific communism and true
 to their revolutionary traditions,
 relying on the great social, economic, and political gains
 of socialism,
 striving for the further development of socialist
 democracy,
 taking into account the international position of the
 U.S.S.R. as part of the world system of socialism, and
 conscious of their internationalist responsibility,
 preserving continuity of the ideas and principles of the
 first Soviet Constitution of 1918, the 1924 Constitution
 of the U.S.S.R. and the 1936 Constitution of the U.S.S.R.,
 hereby affirm the principles of the social structure and
 policy of the U.S.S.R., and define the rights, freedoms
 and obligations of citizens, and the principles of the
 organization of the socialist state of the whole people,
 and its aims, and proclaim these in this Constitution.

I. Principles of the Social Structure and Policy of the U.S.S.R.

CHAPTER I THE POLITICAL SYSTEM

Article 1

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a socialist
 state of the whole people, expressing the will and interests
 of the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia, the working
 people of all the nations and nationalities of the country.

Article 2

All power in the U.S.S.R. belongs to the people.

The people exercise state power through Soviets of
 People's Deputies, which constitute the political founda-
 tion of the U.S.S.R.

All other state bodies are under the control of, and
 accountable to, the Soviets of People's Deputies.

Article 3

The Soviet state is organized and functions on the
 principle of democratic centralism, namely the electiveness
 of all bodies of state authority from the lowest to the
 highest, their accountability to the people, and the
 obligation of lower bodies to observe the decisions of higher
 ones. Democratic centralism combines central leadership
 with local initiative and creative activity and with the
 responsibility of each state body and official for the work
 entrusted to them.

Article 4

The Soviet state and all its bodies function on the basis
 of socialist law, ensure the maintenance of law and order,
 and safeguard the interests of society and the rights and
 freedoms of citizens.

State organizations, public organizations and officials
 shall observe the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. and Soviet
 laws.

Article 5

Major matters of state shall be submitted to nationwide
 discussion and put to a popular vote (referendum).

Article 6

The leading and guiding force of Soviet society and the
 nucleus of its political system, of all state organizations and
 public organizations, is the Communist Party of the Soviet
 Union. The C.P.S.U. exists for the people and serves the
 people.

The Communist Party, armed with Marxism-Leninism,
 determines the general perspectives of the development of
 society and the course of the home and foreign policy of the
 U.S.S.R., directs the great constructive work of the Soviet
 people, and imparts a planned, systematic and theoretically
 substantiated character to their struggle for the victory of
 communism.

All party organizations shall function within the
 framework of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.

Article 7

Trade unions, the All-Union Leninist Young Communist
 League, co-operatives, and other public organizations,
 participate, in accordance with the aims laid down in their
 rules, in managing state and public affairs, and in deciding
 political, economic, and social and cultural matters.

Article 8

Work collectives take part in discussing and deciding
 state and public affairs, in planning production and social
 development, in training and placing personnel, and in
 discussing and deciding matters pertaining to the manage-
 ment of enterprises and institutions, the improvement of
 working and living conditions, and the use of funds
 allocated both for developing production and for social and
 cultural purposes and financial incentives.

Work collectives promote socialist emulation, the spread
 of progressive methods of work, and the strengthening of
 production discipline, educate their members in the spirit
 of communist morality, and strive to enhance their
 political consciousness and raise their cultural level and
 skills and qualifications.

Article 9

The principal direction in the development of the
 political system of Soviet society is the extension of
 socialist democracy, namely ever broader participation of
 citizens in managing the affairs of society and the state,
 continuous improvement of the machinery of state,
 heightening of the activity of public organizations,
 strengthening of the system of people's control, consolida-
 tion of the legal foundations of the functioning of the state
 and of public life, greater openness and publicity, and
 constant responsiveness to public opinion.

CHAPTER 2 THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Article 10

The foundation of the economic system of the U.S.S.R.
 is socialist ownership of the means of production in the
 form of state property (belonging to all the people), and
 collective farm-and-co-operative property.

Socialist ownership also embraces the property of trade
 unions and other public organizations which they require
 to carry out their purposes under their rules.

The state protects socialist property and provides
 conditions for its growth.

No one has the right to use socialist property for personal
 gain or other selfish ends.

Article 11

State property, i.e. the common property of the Soviet
 people, is the principal form of socialist property.

The land, its minerals, waters, and forests are the
 exclusive property of the state. The state owns the
 basic means of production in industry, construction,
 and agriculture; means of transport and communica-
 tion; the banks; the property of state-run trade organiza-
 tions and public utilities, and other state-run undertakings;

most urban housing; and other property necessary for state purposes.

Article 12

The property of collective farms and other co-operative organizations, and of their joint undertakings, comprises the means of production and other assets which they require for the purposes laid down in their rules.

The land held by collective farms is secured to them for their free use in perpetuity.

The state promotes development of collective farm-and-co-operative property and its approximation to state property.

Collective farms, like other land users, are obliged to make effective and thrifty use of the land and to increase its fertility.

Article 13

Earned income forms the basis of the personal property of Soviet citizens. The personal property of citizens of the U.S.S.R. may include articles of everyday use, personal consumption and convenience, the implements and other objects of a small-holding, a house, and earned savings. The personal property of citizens and the right to inherit it are protected by the state.

Citizens may be granted the use of plots of land, in the manner prescribed by law, for a subsidiary small-holding (including the keeping of livestock and poultry), for fruit and vegetable growing or for building an individual dwelling. Citizens are required to make rational use of the land allotted to them. The state, and collective farms provide assistance to citizens in working their small-holdings.

Property owned or used by citizens shall not serve as a means of deriving unearned income or be employed to the detriment of the interests of society.

Article 14

The source of the growth of social wealth and of the well-being of the people, and of each individual, is the labour, free from exploitation, of Soviet people.

The state exercises control over the measure of labour and of consumption in accordance with the principle of socialism: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work." It fixes the rate of taxation on taxable income.

Socially useful work and its results determine a person's status in society. By combining material and moral incentives and encouraging innovation and a creative attitude to work, the state helps transform labour into the prime vital need of every Soviet citizen.

Article 15

The supreme goal of social production under socialism is the fullest possible satisfaction of the people's growing material, and cultural and intellectual requirements.

Relying on the creative initiative of the working people, socialist emulation, and scientific and technological progress, and by improving the forms and methods of economic management, the state ensures growth of the productivity of labour, raising of the efficiency of production and of the quality of work, and dynamic, planned, proportionate development of the economy.

Article 16

The economy of the U.S.S.R. is an integral economic complex comprising all the elements of social production, distribution, and exchange on its territory.

The economy is managed on the basis of state plans for economic and social development, with due account of the sectoral and territorial principles, and by combining

centralized direction with the managerial independence and initiative of individual and amalgamated enterprises and other organizations, for which active use is made of management accounting, profit, cost, and other economic levers and incentives.

Article 17

In the U.S.S.R., the law permits individual labour in handicrafts, farming, the provision of services for the public, and other forms of activity based exclusively on the personal work of individual citizens and members of their families. The state makes regulations for such work to ensure that it serves the interests of society.

Article 18

In the interests of the present and future generations, the necessary steps are taken in the U.S.S.R. to protect and make scientific, rational use of the land and its mineral and water resources, and the plant and animal kingdoms, to preserve the purity of air and water, ensure reproduction of natural wealth, and improve the human environment.

CHAPTER 3

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURE

Article 19

The social basis of the U.S.S.R. is the unbreakable alliance of the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia.

The state helps enhance the social homogeneity of society, namely the elimination of class differences and of the essential distinctions between town and country and between mental and physical labour, and the all-round development and drawing together of all the nations and nationalities of the U.S.S.R.

Article 20

In accordance with the communist ideal—"The free development of each is the condition of the free development of all"—the state pursues the aim of giving citizens more and more real opportunities to apply their creative energies, abilities, and talents, and to develop their personalities in every way.

Article 21

The state concerns itself with improving working conditions, safety and labour protection and the scientific organization of work, and with reducing and ultimately eliminating all arduous physical labour through comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes in all branches of the economy.

Article 22

A programme is being consistently implemented in the U.S.S.R. to convert agricultural work into a variety of industrial work, to extend the network of educational, cultural and medical institutions, and of trade, public catering, service and public utility facilities in rural localities, and transform hamlets and villages into well-planned and well-appointed settlements.

Article 23

The state pursues a steady policy of raising people's pay levels and real incomes through increase in productivity.

In order to satisfy the needs of Soviet people more fully social consumption funds are created. The state, with the broad participation of public organizations and work collectives, ensures the growth and just distribution of these funds.

Article 24

In the U.S.S.R., state systems of health protection, social security, trade and public catering, communal services and amenities, and public utilities, operate and are being extended.

The state encourages co-operatives and other public organizations to provide all types of services for the population. It encourages the development of mass physical culture and sport.

Article 25

In the U.S.S.R. there is a uniform system of public education, which is being constantly improved, that provides general education and vocational training for citizens, serves the communist education and intellectual and physical development of the youth, and trains them for work and social activity.

Article 26

In accordance with society's needs the state provides for planned development of science and the training of scientific personnel and organizes introduction of the results of research in the economy and other spheres of life.

Article 27

The state concerns itself with protecting, augmenting and making extensive use of society's cultural wealth for the moral and aesthetic education of the Soviet people, for raising their cultural level.

In the U.S.S.R. development of the professional, amateur and folk arts is encouraged in every way.

CHAPTER 4

FOREIGN POLICY

Article 28

The U.S.S.R. steadfastly pursues a Leninist policy of peace and stands for strengthening of the security of nations and broad international co-operation.

The foreign policy of the U.S.S.R. is aimed at ensuring international conditions favourable for building communism in the U.S.S.R., safeguarding the state interests of the Soviet Union, consolidating the positions of world socialism, supporting the struggle of peoples for national liberation and social progress, preventing wars of aggression, achieving universal and complete disarmament, and consistently implementing the principle of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

In the U.S.S.R. war propaganda is banned.

Article 29

The U.S.S.R.'s relations with other states are based on observance of the following principles: sovereign equality; mutual renunciation of the use or threat of force; inviolability of frontiers; territorial integrity of states; peaceful settlement of disputes; non-intervention in internal affairs; respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; the equal rights of peoples and their right to decide their own destiny; co-operation among states; and fulfilment in good faith of obligations arising from the generally recognized principles and rules of international law, and from the international treaties signed by the U.S.S.R.

Article 30

The U.S.S.R., as part of the world system of socialism and of the socialist community, promotes and strengthens friendship, co-operation, and comradely mutual assistance with other socialist countries on the basis of the principle of socialist internationalism, and takes an active part in socialist economic integration and the socialist international division of labour.

CHAPTER 5

DEFENCE OF THE SOCIALIST MOTHERLAND

Article 31

Defence of the Socialist Motherland is one of the most important functions of the state, and is the concern of the whole people.

In order to defend the gains of socialism, the peaceful labour of the Soviet people, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state, the U.S.S.R. maintains armed forces and has instituted universal military service.

The duty of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. to the people is to provide reliable defence of the Socialist Motherland and to be in constant combat readiness, guaranteeing that any aggressor is instantly repulsed.

Article 32

The state ensures the security and defence capability of the country, and supplies the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. with everything necessary for that purpose.

The duties of state bodies, public organizations, officials, and citizens in regard to safeguarding the country's security and strengthening its defence capacity are defined by the legislation of the U.S.S.R.

II. The State and the Individual

CHAPTER 6

CITIZENSHIP OF THE U.S.S.R. EQUALITY OF CITIZENS' RIGHTS

Article 33

Uniform federal citizenship is established for the U.S.S.R. Every citizen of a Union Republic is a citizen of the U.S.S.R.

The grounds and procedure for acquiring or forfeiting Soviet citizenship are defined by the Law on Citizenship of the U.S.S.R.

When abroad, citizens of the U.S.S.R. enjoy the protection and assistance of the Soviet state.

Article 34

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. are equal before the law, without distinction of origin, social or property status, race or nationality, sex, education, language, attitude to religion, type and nature of occupation, domicile, or other status.

The equal rights of citizens of the U.S.S.R. are guaranteed in all fields of economic, political, social, and cultural life.

Article 35

Women and men have equal rights in the U.S.S.R.

Exercise of these rights is ensured by according women equal access with men to education and vocational and professional training, equal opportunities in employment, remuneration, and promotion, and in social and political, and cultural activity, and by special labour and health protection measures for women; by providing conditions enabling mothers to work; by legal protection, and material and moral support for mothers and children, including paid leaves and other benefits for expectant mothers and mothers, and gradual reduction of working time for mothers with small children.

Article 36

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. of different races and nationalities have equal rights.

Exercise of these rights is ensured by a policy of all-round development and drawing together of all the nations and

nationalities of the U.S.S.R., by educating citizens in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, and by the possibility to use their native language and the languages of other peoples of the U.S.S.R.

Any direct or indirect limitation of the rights of citizens or establishment of direct or indirect privileges on grounds of race or nationality, and any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness, hostility or contempt, are punishable by law.

Article 37

Citizens of other countries and stateless persons in the U.S.S.R. are guaranteed the rights and freedoms provided by law, including the right to apply to a court and other state bodies for the protection of their personal, property, family, and other rights.

Citizens of other countries and stateless persons, when in the U.S.S.R., are obliged to respect the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. and observe Soviet laws.

Article 38

The U.S.S.R. grants the right of asylum to foreigners persecuted for defending the interests of the working people and the cause of peace, or for participation in the revolutionary and national-liberation movement, or for progressive social and political, scientific or other creative activity.

CHAPTER 7

THE BASIC RIGHTS, FREEDOMS, AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS OF THE U.S.S.R.

Article 39

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. enjoy in full the social, economic, political and personal rights and freedoms proclaimed and guaranteed by the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. and by Soviet laws. The socialist system ensures enlargement of the rights and freedoms of citizens and continuous improvement of their living standards as social, economic, and cultural development programmes are fulfilled.

Enjoyment by citizens of their rights and freedoms must not be to the detriment of the interests of society or the state, or infringe the rights of other citizens.

Article 40

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to work (that is, to guaranteed employment and pay in accordance with the quantity and quality of their work, and not below the state-established minimum), including the right to choose their trade or profession, type of job and work in accordance with their inclinations, abilities, training and education, with due account of the needs of society.

This right is ensured by the socialist economic system, steady growth of the productive forces, free vocational and professional training, improvement of skills, training in new trades or professions, and development of the systems of vocational guidance and job placement.

Article 41

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to rest and leisure.

This right is ensured by the establishment of a working week not exceeding 41 hours, for workers and other employees, a shorter working day in a number of trades and industries, and shorter hours for night work; by the provision of paid annual holidays, weekly days of rest, extension of the network of cultural, educational and health-building institutions, and the development on a mass scale of sport, physical culture, and camping and tourism; by the provision of neighbourhood recreational

facilities, and of other opportunities for rational use of free time.

The length of collective farmers' working and leisure time is established by their collective farms.

Article 42

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to health protection.

This right is ensured by free, qualified medical care provided by state health institutions; by extension of the network of therapeutic and health-building institutions; by the development and improvement of safety and hygiene in industry; by carrying out broad prophylactic measures; by measures to improve the environment; by special care for the health of the rising generation, including prohibition of child labour, excluding the work done by children as part of the school curriculum; and by developing research to prevent and reduce the incidence of disease and ensure citizens a long and active life.

Article 43

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to maintenance in old age, in sickness, and in the event of complete or partial disability or loss of the breadwinner.

This right is guaranteed by social insurance of workers and other employees and collective farmers; by allowances for temporary disability; by the provision by the state or by collective farms of retirement pensions, disability pensions, and pensions for loss of the breadwinner; by providing employment for the partially disabled; by care for the elderly and the disabled; and by other forms of social security.

Article 44

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to housing.

This right is ensured by the development and upkeep of state and socially-owned housing; by assistance for co-operative and individual house building; by fair distribution, under public control, of the housing that becomes available through fulfilment of the programme of building well-appointed dwellings, and by low rents and low charges for utility services. Citizens of the U.S.S.R. shall take good care of the housing allocated to them.

Article 45

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to education.

This right is ensured by free provision of all forms of education, by the institution of universal, compulsory secondary education, and broad development of vocational, specialized secondary, and higher education, in which instruction is oriented toward practical activity and production; by the development of extramural, correspondence and evening courses; by the provision of state scholarships and grants and privileges for students; by the free issue of school textbooks; by the opportunity to attend a school where teaching is in the native language; and by the provision of facilities for self-education.

Article 46

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to enjoy cultural benefits.

This right is ensured by broad access to the cultural treasures of their own land and of the world that are preserved in state and other public collections; by the development and fair distribution of cultural and educational institutions throughout the country; by developing television and radio broadcasting and the publishing of books, newspapers and periodicals, and by extending the free library service; and by expanding cultural exchanges with other countries.

Article 47

Citizens of the U.S.S.R., in accordance with the aims of building communism, are guaranteed freedom of scientific, technical, and artistic work. This freedom is ensured by broadening scientific research, encouraging invention and innovation, and developing literature and the arts. The state provides the necessary material conditions for this and support for voluntary societies and unions of workers in the arts, organizes introduction of inventions and innovations in production and other spheres of activity.

The rights of authors, inventors and innovators are protected by the state.

Article 48

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to take part in the management and administration of state and public affairs and in the discussion and adoption of laws and measures of All-Union and local significance.

This right is ensured by the opportunity to vote and to be elected to Soviets of People's Deputies and other elective state bodies, to take part in nationwide discussions and referendums, in people's control, in the work of state bodies, public organizations, and local community groups, and in meetings at places of work or residence.

Article 49

Every citizen of the U.S.S.R. has the right to submit proposals to state bodies and public organizations for improving their activity, and to criticize shortcomings in their work.

Officials are obliged, within established time-limits, to examine citizens' proposals and requests, to reply to them, and to take appropriate action.

Persecution for criticism is prohibited. Persons guilty of such persecution shall be called to account.

Article 50

In accordance with the interests of the people and in order to strengthen and develop the socialist system, citizens of the U.S.S.R. are guaranteed freedom of speech, of the press, and of assembly, meetings, street processions and demonstrations.

Exercise of these political freedoms is ensured by putting public buildings, streets and squares at the disposal of the working people and their organizations, by broad dissemination of information, and by the opportunity to use the press, television, and radio.

Article 51

In accordance with the aims of building communism, citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to associate in public organizations that promote their political activity and initiative and satisfaction of their various interests.

Public organizations are guaranteed conditions for successfully performing the functions defined in their rules.

Article 52

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. are guaranteed freedom of conscience, that is, the right to profess or not to profess any religion, and to conduct religious worship or atheistic propaganda. Incitement of hostility or hatred on religious grounds is prohibited.

In the U.S.S.R., the church is separated from the state, and the school from the church.

Article 53

The family enjoys the protection of the state. Marriage is based on the free consent of the woman and the man; the spouses are completely equal in their family relations.

The state helps the family by providing and developing a broad system of child-care institutions, by organizing and improving communal services and public catering, by paying grants on the birth of a child, by providing children's allowances and benefits for large families, and other forms of family allowances and assistance.

Article 54

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. are guaranteed inviolability of the person. No one may be arrested except by a court decision or on the warrant of a procurator.

Article 55

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. are guaranteed inviolability of the home. No one may, without lawful grounds, enter a home against the will of those residing in it.

Article 56

The privacy of citizens, and of their correspondence, telephone conversations, and telegraphic communications is protected by law.

Article 57

Respect for the individual and protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens are the duty of all state bodies, public organizations, and officials.

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to protection by the courts against encroachments on their honour and reputation, life and health, and personal freedom and property.

Article 58

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to lodge a complaint against the actions of officials, state bodies and public bodies. Complaints shall be examined according to the procedure and within the time-limit established by law.

Actions by officials that contravene the law or exceed their powers, and infringe the rights of citizens, may be appealed against in a court in the manner prescribed by law.

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to compensation for damage resulting from unlawful actions by state organizations and public organizations, or by officials in the performance of their duties.

Article 59

Citizens' exercise of their rights and freedoms is inseparable from the performance of their duties and obligations.

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. are obliged to observe the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. and Soviet laws, comply with the standards of socialist conduct, and uphold the honour and dignity of Soviet citizenship.

Article 60

It is the duty of, and a matter of honour for, every able-bodied citizen of the U.S.S.R. to work conscientiously in his chosen, socially useful occupation, and strictly to observe labour discipline. Evasion of socially useful work is incompatible with the principles of socialist society.

Article 61

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. are obliged to preserve and protect socialist property. It is the duty of a citizen of the U.S.S.R. to combat misappropriation and squandering of state and socially-owned property and to make thrifty use of the people's wealth.

Persons encroaching in any way on socialist property shall be punished according to the law.

Article 62

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. are obliged to safeguard the interests of the Soviet state, and to enhance its power and prestige.

Defence of the Socialist Motherland is the sacred duty of every citizen of the U.S.S.R.

Betrayal of the Motherland is the gravest of crimes against the people.

Article 63

Military service in the ranks of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. is an honourable duty of Soviet citizens.

Article 64

It is the duty of every citizen of the U.S.S.R. to respect the national dignity of other citizens, and to strengthen friendship of the nations and nationalities of the multinational Soviet state.

Article 65

A citizen of the U.S.S.R. is obliged to respect the rights and lawful interests of other persons, to be uncompromising toward anti-social behaviour, and to help maintain public order.

Article 66

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. are obliged to concern themselves with the upbringing of children, to train them for socially useful work, and to raise them as worthy members of socialist society. Children are obliged to care for their parents and help them.

Article 67

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. are obliged to protect nature and conserve its riches.

Article 68

Concern for the preservation of historical monuments and other cultural values is a duty and obligation of citizens of the U.S.S.R.

Article 69

It is the internationalist duty of citizens of the U.S.S.R. to promote friendship and co-operation with peoples of other lands and help maintain and strengthen world peace.

III. The National-State Structure of the U.S.S.R.

CHAPTER 8

THE U.S.S.R.—A FEDERAL STATE

Article 70

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is an integral, federal, multinational state formed on the principle of socialist federalism as a result of the free self-determination of nations and the voluntary association of equal Soviet Socialist Republics.

The U.S.S.R. embodies the state unity of the Soviet people and draws all its nations and nationalities together for the purpose of jointly building communism.

Article 71

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics unites:
the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic,
the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,
the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic,
the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic,
the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic,
the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic,
the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic,
the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic,
the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic,
the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic,
the Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic,
the Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic,
the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic,
the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic,
the Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic.

Article 72

Each Union Republic shall retain the right freely to secede from the U.S.S.R.

Article 73

The jurisdiction of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as represented by its highest bodies of state authority and administration, shall cover:

1. the admission of new republics to the U.S.S.R.; endorsement of the formation of new autonomous republics and autonomous regions within Union Republics;
2. determination of the state boundaries of the U.S.S.R. and approval of changes in the boundaries between Union Republics;
3. establishment of the general principles for the organization and functioning of republican and local bodies of state authority and administration;
4. the ensurance of uniformity of legislative norms throughout the U.S.S.R. and establishment of the fundamentals of the legislation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Union Republics;
5. pursuance of a uniform social and economic policy; direction of the country's economy; determination of the main lines of scientific and technological progress and the general measures for rational exploitation conservation of natural resources; the drafting and approval of state plans for the economic and social development of the U.S.S.R., and endorsement of reports on their fulfilment;
6. the drafting and approval of the consolidated Budget of the U.S.S.R., and endorsement of the report on its execution; management of a single monetary and credit system; determination of the taxes and revenues forming the Budget of the U.S.S.R.; and the formulation of prices and wages policy;
7. direction of the sectors of the economy, and of enterprises and amalgamations under Union jurisdiction, and general direction of industries under Union-Republican jurisdiction;
8. issues of war and peace, defence of the sovereignty of the U.S.S.R. and safeguarding of its frontiers and territory, and organization of defence; direction of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R.;
9. state security;
10. representation of the U.S.S.R. in international relations; the U.S.S.R.'s relations with other states and with international organizations; establishment of the general procedure for, and co-ordination of, the relations of Union Republics with other states and with international organizations; foreign trade and other forms of external economic activity on the basis of state monopoly;
11. control over observance of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R., and ensurance of conformity of the Constitutions of Union Republics to the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.;
12. and settlement of other matters of All-Union importance.

Article 74

The laws of the U.S.S.R. shall have the same force in all Union Republics. In the event of a discrepancy between a Union Republic law and an All-Union law, the law of the U.S.S.R. shall prevail.

Article 75

The territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a single entity and comprises the territories of the Union Republics.

The sovereignty of the U.S.S.R. extends throughout its territory.

CHAPTER 9

THE UNION SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLIC

Article 76

A Union Republic is a sovereign Soviet socialist state that has united with other Soviet Republics in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Outside the spheres listed in Article 73 of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R., a Union Republic exercises independent authority on its territory.

A Union Republic shall have its own Constitution conforming to the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. with the specific features of the Republic being taken into account.

Article 77

Union Republics take part in decision-making in the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Government of the U.S.S.R., and other bodies of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in matters that come within the jurisdiction of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

A Union Republic shall ensure comprehensive economic and social development on its territory, facilitate exercise of the powers of the U.S.S.R. on its territory, and implement the decisions of the highest bodies of state authority and administration of the U.S.S.R.

In matters that come within its jurisdiction, a Union Republic shall co-ordinate and control the activity of enterprises, institutions, and organizations subordinate to the Union.

Article 78

The territory of a Union Republic may not be altered without its consent. The boundaries between Union Republics may be altered by mutual agreement of the Republics concerned, subject to ratification by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Article 79

A Union Republic shall determine its division into territories, regions, areas, and districts, and decide other matters relating to its administrative and territorial structure.

Article 80

A Union Republic has the right to enter into relations with other states, conclude treaties with them, exchange diplomatic and consular representatives, and take part in the work of international organizations.

Article 81

The sovereign rights of Union Republics shall be safeguarded by the U.S.S.R.

CHAPTER 10

THE AUTONOMOUS
SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Article 82

An Autonomous Republic is a constituent part of a Union Republic.

In spheres not within the jurisdiction of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Union Republic, an Autonomous Republic shall deal independently with matters within its jurisdiction.

An Autonomous Republic shall have its own Constitution conforming to the Constitutions of the U.S.S.R. and the Union Republic with the specific features of the Autonomous Republic being taken into account.

Article 83

An Autonomous Republic takes part in decision-making through the highest bodies of state authority and administration of the U.S.S.R. and of the Union Republic respectively, in matters that come within the jurisdiction of the U.S.S.R. and the Union Republic.

An Autonomous Republic shall ensure comprehensive economic and social development on its territory, facilitate exercise of the powers of the U.S.S.R. and the Union Republic on its territory, and implement decisions of the highest bodies of state authority and administration of the U.S.S.R. and the Union Republic.

In matters within its jurisdiction, an Autonomous Republic shall co-ordinate and control the activity of enterprises, institutions, and organizations subordinate to the Union or the Union Republic.

Article 84

The territory of an Autonomous Republic may not be altered without its consent.

Article 85

The Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic includes the Bashkir, Buryat, Dagestan, Kabardin-Balkar, Kalmyk, Karelian, Komi, Mari, Mordovian, North Ossetian, Tatar, Tuva, Udmurt, Chechen-Ingush, Chuvash, and Yakut Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic includes the Karakalpak Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

The Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic includes the Abkhassian and Adzhar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Azerbaizhan Soviet Socialist Republic includes the Nakhichevan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

CHAPTER 11

THE AUTONOMOUS
REGION AND AUTONOMOUS AREA

Article 86

An Autonomous Region is a constituent part of a Union Republic or Territory. The Law on an Autonomous Region, upon submission by the Soviet of People's Deputies of the Autonomous Region concerned, shall be adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic.

Article 87

The Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic includes the Adygei, Gorno-Altai, Jewish, Kharachayevo-Cherkess, and Khakass Autonomous Regions.

The Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic includes the South Ossetian Autonomous Region.

The Azerbaizhan Soviet Socialist Republic includes the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region.

The Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic includes the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region.

Article 88

An Autonomous Area is a constituent part of a Territory or Region. The Law on an Autonomous Area shall be adopted by the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic concerned.

IV. Soviets of People's Deputies and Electoral
Procedure

CHAPTER 12

THE SYSTEM OF SOVIETS OF PEOPLE'S
DEPUTIES AND THE PRINCIPLES
OF THEIR WORK

Article 89

The Soviets of People's Deputies, i.e. the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Supreme Soviets of Union

Republics, the Supreme Soviets of Autonomous Republics, the Soviets of People's Deputies of Territories and Regions, the Soviets of People's Deputies of Autonomous Regions and Autonomous Areas, and the Soviets of People's Deputies of districts, cities, city districts, settlements and villages shall constitute a single system of bodies of state authority.

Article 90

The term of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Supreme Soviets of Union Republics, and the Supreme Soviets of Autonomous Republics shall be five years.

The term of local Soviets of People's Deputies shall be two and a half years.

Elections to Soviets of People's Deputies shall be called not later than two months before the expiry of the term of the Soviet concerned.

Article 91

The most important matters within the jurisdiction of the respective Soviets of People's Deputies shall be considered and settled at their sessions.

Soviets of People's Deputies shall elect standing commissions and form executive-administrative, and other bodies accountable to them.

Article 92

Soviets of People's Deputies shall form people's control bodies combining state control by the working people at enterprises, collective farms, institutions, and organizations.

People's control bodies shall check on the fulfilment of state plans and assignments, combat breaches of state discipline, localistic tendencies, narrow departmental attitudes, mismanagement, extravagance and waste, red tape and bureaucracy, and help improve the working of the state machinery.

Article 93

Soviets of People's Deputies shall direct all sectors of state, economic, and social and cultural development, either directly or through bodies instituted by them, take decisions and ensure their execution, and verify their implementation.

Article 94

Soviets of People's Deputies shall function publicly on the basis of collective, free, constructive discussion and decision-making, of systematic reporting back to them and the people by their executive-administrative and other bodies, and of involving citizens on a broad scale in their work.

Soviets of People's Deputies and the bodies set up by them shall systematically inform the public about their work and the decisions taken by them.

CHAPTER 13

THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Article 95

Deputies to all Soviets shall be elected on the basis of universal, equal, and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

Article 96

Elections shall be universal: all citizens of the U.S.S.R. who have reached the age of 18 shall have the right to vote and to be elected, with the exception of persons who have been legally certified insane.

To be eligible for election to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. a citizen of the U.S.S.R. must have reached the age of 21.

Article 97

Elections shall be equal: each citizen shall have one vote; all voters shall exercise the franchise on an equal footing.

Article 98

Elections shall be direct: deputies to all Soviets of People's Deputies shall be elected by citizens by direct vote.

Article 99

Voting at elections shall be secret: control over voters' exercise of the franchise is inadmissible.

Article 100

The following shall have the right to nominate candidates: branches and organizations of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, trade unions, and the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League; co-operatives and other public organizations; work collectives, and meetings of servicemen in their military units.

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. and public organizations are guaranteed the right to free and all-round discussion of the political and personal qualities and competence of candidates, and the right to campaign for them at meetings, in the press, and on television and radio.

The expenses involved in holding elections to Soviets of People's Deputies shall be met by the state.

Article 101

Deputies to Soviets of People's Deputies shall be elected by constituencies.

A citizen of the U.S.S.R. may not, as a rule, be elected to more than two Soviets of People's Deputies.

Elections to the Soviets shall be conducted by electoral commissions consisting of representatives of public organizations and work collectives, and of meetings of servicemen in military units.

The procedure for holding elections to Soviets of People's Deputies shall be defined by the laws of the U.S.S.R., and of Union and Autonomous Republics.

Article 102

Electors give mandates to their Deputies.

The appropriate Soviets of People's Deputies shall examine electors' mandates, take them into account in drafting economic and social development plans and in drawing up the budget, organize implementation of the mandates, and inform citizens about it.

CHAPTER 14

PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES

Article 103

Deputies are the plenipotentiary representatives of the people in the Soviets of People's Deputies.

In the Soviets, Deputies deal with matters relating to state, economic, and social and cultural development, organize implementation of the decisions of the Soviets, and exercise control over the work of state bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations.

Deputies shall be guided in their activities by the interests of the state, and shall take the needs of their constituents into account and work to implement their electors' mandates.

Article 104

Deputies shall exercise their powers without discontinuing their regular employment or duties.

During sessions of the Soviet, and so as to exercise their deputy's powers in other cases stipulated by law, Deputies shall be released from their regular employment or duties, with retention of their average earnings at their permanent place of work.

Article 105

A Deputy has the right to address inquiries to the appropriate state bodies and officials, who are obliged to reply to them at a session of the Soviet.

Deputies have the right to approach any state or public body, enterprise, institution, or organization on matters arising from their work as Deputies and to take part in considering the questions raised by them. The heads of the state or public bodies, enterprises, institutions or organizations concerned are obliged to receive Deputies without delay and to consider their proposals within the time-limit established by law.

Article 106

Deputies shall be ensured conditions for the unhampered and effective exercise of their rights and duties.

The immunity of Deputies, and other guarantees of their activity as Deputies, are defined in the Law on the Status of Deputies and other legislative acts of the U.S.S.R. and of Union and Autonomous Republics.

Article 107

Deputies shall report on their work and on that of the Soviet to their constituents, and to the work collectives and public organizations that nominated them.

Deputies who have not justified the confidence of their constituents may be recalled at any time by decision of a majority of the electors in accordance with the procedure established by law.

V. Higher Bodies of State Authority and Administration of the U.S.S.R.

*CHAPTER 15***THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.***Article 108*

The highest body of state authority of the U.S.S.R. shall be the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. is empowered to deal with all matters within the jurisdiction of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as defined by this Constitution.

The adoption and amendment of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.; admission of new Republics to the U.S.S.R.; endorsement of the formation of new Autonomous Republics and Autonomous Regions; approval of the state plans for economic and social development, of the Budget of the U.S.S.R., and of reports on their execution; and the institution of bodies of the U.S.S.R. accountable to it, are the exclusive prerogative of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Laws of the U.S.S.R. shall be enacted by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. or by a nationwide vote (referendum) held by decision of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 109

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall consist of two chambers: the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

The two chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall have equal rights.

Article 110

The Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities shall have equal numbers of deputies.

The Soviet of the Union shall be elected by constituencies with equal populations.

The Soviet of Nationalities shall be elected on the basis of the following representation: 32 deputies from each Union Republic, 11 deputies from each Autonomous Republic, five deputies from each Autonomous Region, and one deputy from each Autonomous Area.

The Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, upon submission by the credentials commissions elected by them, shall decide on the validity of Deputies' credentials, and, in cases in which the election law has been violated, shall declare the election of the Deputies concerned null and void.

Article 111

Each chamber of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall elect a Chairman and four Vice-Chairmen.

The Chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and of the Soviet of Nationalities shall preside over the sittings of the respective chambers and conduct their affairs.

Joint sittings of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall be presided over alternately by the Chairman of the Soviet of the Union and the Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

Article 112

Sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall be convened twice a year.

Special sessions shall be convened by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. at its discretion or on the proposal of a Union Republic, or of not less than one-third of the Deputies of one of the chambers.

A session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall consist of separate and joint sittings of the chambers, and of meetings of the standing commissions of the chambers or commissions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. held between the sittings of the chambers. A session may be opened and closed at either separate or joint sittings of the chambers.

Article 113

The right to initiate legislation in the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. is vested in the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Union Republics through their highest bodies of state authority, commissions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and standing commissions of its chambers, Deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R., and the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R.

The right to initiate legislation is also vested in public organizations through their All-Union bodies.

Article 114

Bills and other matters submitted to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall be debated by its chambers at separate or joint sittings. Where necessary, a bill or other matter may be referred to one or more commissions for preliminary or additional consideration.

A law of the U.S.S.R. shall be deemed adopted when it has been passed in each chamber of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. by a majority of the total number of its Deputies. Decisions and other acts of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. are adopted by a majority of the total number of Deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Bills and other very important matters of state may be submitted for nationwide discussion by a decision of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. or its Presidium taken on their own initiative or on the proposal of a Union Republic.

Article 115

In the event of disagreement between the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, the matter at issue shall be referred for settlement to a conciliation commission formed by the chambers on a parity basis, after which it shall be considered for a second time by the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities at a joint sitting. If agreement is again not reached, the matter shall

be postponed for debate at the next session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. or submitted by the Supreme Soviet to a nationwide vote (referendum).

Article 116

Laws of the U.S.S.R. and decisions and other acts of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall be published in the languages of the Union Republics over the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 117

A Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has the right to address inquiries to the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and to Ministers and the heads of other bodies formed by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., or the official to whom the inquiry is addressed, is obliged to give a verbal or written reply within three days at the given session of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 118

A Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. may not be prosecuted, or arrested, or incur a court-imposed penalty, without the sanction of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. or, between its sessions, of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 119

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., at a joint sitting of its chambers shall elect a Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., which shall be a standing body of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., accountable to it for all its work and exercising the functions of the highest body of state authority of the U.S.S.R. between sessions of the Supreme Soviet, within the limits prescribed by the Constitution.

Article 120

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall be elected from among the Deputies and shall consist of a Chairman, First Vice-Chairman, 15 Vice-Chairmen (one from each Union Republic), a Secretary, and 21 members.

Article 121

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall:

1. name the date of elections to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.;
2. convene sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.;
3. co-ordinate the work of the standing commissions of the chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.;
4. ensure observance of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. and conformity of the Constitutions and laws of Union Republics to the Constitution and laws of the U.S.S.R.;
5. interpret the laws of the U.S.S.R.;
6. ratify and denounce international treaties of the U.S.S.R.;
7. revoke decisions and ordinances of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and of the Councils of Ministers of Union Republics should they fail to conform to the law;
8. institute military and diplomatic ranks and other special titles; and confer the highest military and diplomatic ranks and other special titles;
9. institute orders and medals of the U.S.S.R., and honorific titles of the U.S.S.R.; award orders and medals of the U.S.S.R.; and confer honorific titles of the U.S.S.R.;

10. grant citizenship of the U.S.S.R., and rule on matters of the renunciation or deprivation of citizenship of the U.S.S.R. and of granting asylum;
11. issue All-Union acts of amnesty and exercise the right of pardon;
12. appoint and recall diplomatic representatives of the U.S.S.R. to other countries and to international organizations;
13. receive the letters of credence and recall of the diplomatic representatives of foreign states accredited to it;
14. form the Council of Defence of the U.S.S.R. and confirm its composition; appoint and dismiss the high command of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R.;
15. proclaim martial law in particular localities or throughout the country in the interests of defence of the U.S.S.R.;
16. order general or partial mobilization;
17. between sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., proclaim a state of war in the event of an armed attack on the U.S.S.R., or when it is necessary to meet international treaty obligations relating to mutual defence against aggression;
18. and exercise other powers vested in it by the Constitution and laws of the U.S.S.R.

Article 122

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., between sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and subject to submission for its confirmation at the next session, shall:

1. amend existing legislative acts of the U.S.S.R. when necessary;
2. approve changes in the boundaries between Union Republics;
3. form and abolish Ministries and State Committees of the U.S.S.R. on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.;
4. relieve individual members of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. of their responsibilities and appoint persons to the Council of Ministers on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

Article 123

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. promulgates decrees and adopts decisions.

Article 124

On expiry of the term of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall retain its powers until the newly elected Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. has elected a new Presidium.

The newly elected Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall be convened by the outgoing Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. within two months of the elections.

Article 125

The Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities shall elect standing commissions from among the Deputies to make a preliminary review of matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., to promote execution of the laws of the U.S.S.R. and other acts of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and its Presidium, and to check on the work of state bodies and organizations. The chambers of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. may also set up joint commissions on a parity basis.

When it deems it necessary, the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. sets up commissions of inquiry and audit, and commissions on any other matter.

All state and public bodies, organizations and officials are obliged to meet the requests of the commissions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and of its chambers, and submit the requisite materials and documents to them.

The commissions' recommendations shall be subject to consideration by state and public bodies, institutions and organizations. The commissions shall be informed, within the prescribed time-limit, of the results of such consideration or of the action taken.

Article 126

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall supervise the work of all state bodies accountable to it.

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. shall form a Committee of People's Control of the U.S.S.R. to head the system of people's control.

The organization and procedure of people's control bodies are defined by the Law on People's Control in the U.S.S.R.

Article 127

The procedure of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and of its bodies shall be defined in the Rules and Regulations of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and other laws of the U.S.S.R. enacted on the basis of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.

CHAPTER 16

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE U.S.S.R.

Article 128

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., i.e. the Government of the U.S.S.R., is the highest executive and administrative body of state authority of the U.S.S.R.

Article 129

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. shall be formed by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. at a joint sitting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities, and shall consist of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., First Vice-Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen, Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and Chairmen of State Committees of the U.S.S.R.

The Chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of Union Republics shall be *ex officio* members of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

The Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., on the recommendation of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., may include in the Government of the U.S.S.R. the heads of other bodies and organizations of the U.S.S.R.

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. shall tender its resignation to a newly elected Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. at its first session.

Article 130

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. shall be responsible and accountable to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and, between sessions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. shall report regularly on its work to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 131

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. is empowered to deal with all matters of state administration within the jurisdiction of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics insofar as, under the Constitution, they do not come within the competence of the Supreme Soviet of the

U.S.S.R. or the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Within its powers the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. shall:

1. ensure direction of economic, social, and cultural development; draft and implement measures to promote the well-being and cultural development of the people, to develop science and engineering, to ensure rational exploitation and conservation of natural resources, to consolidate the monetary and credit system, to pursue a uniform prices, wages, and social security policy, and to organize state insurance and a uniform system of accounting and statistics; and organize the management of industrial, constructional, and agricultural enterprises and amalgamations, transport and communications undertakings, banks, and other organizations and institutions of All-Union subordination;
2. draft current and long-term state plans, for the economic and social development of the U.S.S.R. and the Budget of the U.S.S.R., and submit them to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.; take measures to execute the state plans and Budget; and report to the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. on the implementation of the plans and Budget;
3. implement measures to defend the interests of the state, protect socialist property and maintain public order, and guarantee and protect citizens' rights and freedoms;
4. take measures to ensure state security;
5. exercise general direction of the development of the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R., and determine the annual contingent of citizens to be called up for active military service;
6. provide general direction in regard to relations with other states, foreign trade, and economic, scientific, technical, and cultural co-operation of the U.S.S.R. with other countries; take measures to ensure fulfilment of the U.S.S.R.'s international treaties; and ratify and denounce intergovernmental international agreements;
7. and when necessary, form committees, central boards and other departments under the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. to deal with matters of economic, social and cultural development, and defence.

Article 132

A Presidium of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., consisting of the Chairman, the First Vice-Chairmen, and Vice-Chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., shall function as a standing body of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. to deal with questions relating to guidance of the economy, and with other matters of state administration.

Article 133

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., on the basis of, and in pursuance of, the laws of the U.S.S.R. and other decisions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and its Presidium, shall issue decisions and ordinances and verify their execution. The decisions and ordinances of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. shall be binding throughout the U.S.S.R.

Article 134

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. has the right, in matters within the jurisdiction of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to suspend execution of decisions and ordinances of the Councils of Ministers of Union Republics, and to rescind acts of ministries and state committees of the U.S.S.R., and of other bodies subordinate to it

Article 135

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. shall co-ordinate and direct the work of All-Union and Union-Republican ministries, state committees of the U.S.S.R., and other bodies subordinate to it.

All-Union ministries and state committees of the U.S.S.R. shall direct the work of the branches of administration entrusted to them, or exercise inter-branch administration, throughout the territory of the U.S.S.R. directly or through bodies set up by them.

Union-Republican ministries and state committees of the U.S.S.R. direct the work of the branches of administration entrusted to them, or exercise inter-branch administration, as a rule, through the corresponding ministries and state committees, and other bodies of Union Republics, and directly administer individual enterprises and amalgamations of Union subordination. The procedure for transferring enterprises and amalgamations from Republic or local subordination to Union subordination shall be defined by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Ministries and state committees of the U.S.S.R. shall be responsible for the condition and development of the spheres of administration entrusted to them; within their competence, they issue orders and other acts on the basis of, and in execution of, the laws of the U.S.S.R. and other decisions of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and its Presidium, and of decisions and ordinances of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and organize and verify their implementation.

Article 136

The competence of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and its Presidium, the procedure for their work, relationships between the Council of Ministers and other state bodies, and the list of All-Union and Union-Republican ministries and state committees of the U.S.S.R. are defined, on the basis of the Constitution, in the Law on the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

VI. Basic Principles of the Structure of the Bodies of State Authority and Administration in Union Republics

CHAPTER 17

HIGHER BODIES OF STATE AUTHORITY AND ADMINISTRATION OF A UNION REPUBLIC

Article 137

The highest body of state authority of a Union Republic shall be the Supreme Soviet of that Republic.

The Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic is empowered to deal with all matters within the jurisdiction of the Republic under the Constitutions of the U.S.S.R. and the Republic.

Adoption and amendment of the Constitution of a Union Republic; endorsement of state plans for economic and social development; of the Republic's Budget, and of reports on their fulfilment; and the formation of bodies accountable to the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic are the exclusive prerogative of that Supreme Soviet.

Laws of a Union Republic shall be enacted by the Supreme Soviet of the Union Republic or by a popular vote (referendum) held by decision of the Republic's Supreme Soviet.

Article 138

The Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic shall elect a Presidium, which is a standing body of that Supreme Soviet and accountable to it for all its work. The composition and powers of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic shall be defined in the Constitution of the Union Republic.

Article 139

The Supreme Soviet of a Union Republic shall form a Council of Ministers of the Union Republic, i.e. the Government of that Republic, which shall be the highest executive and administrative body of state authority in the Republic.

The Council of Ministers of a Union Republic shall be responsible and accountable to the Supreme Soviet of that Republic or, between sessions of the Supreme Soviet, to its Presidium.

Article 140

The Council of Ministers of a Union Republic issues decisions and ordinances on the basis of, and in pursuance of, the legislative acts of the U.S.S.R. and of the Union Republic, and of decisions and ordinances of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., and shall organize and verify their execution.

Article 141

The Council of Ministers of a Union Republic has the right to suspend the execution of decisions and ordinances of the Councils of Ministers of Autonomous Republics, to rescind the decisions and orders of the Executive Committees of Soviets of People's Deputies of Territories, Regions, and cities (i.e. cities under Republic jurisdiction) and of Autonomous Regions, and in Union Republics not divided into regions, of the Executive Committees of district and corresponding city Soviets of People's Deputies.

Article 142

The Council of Ministers of a Union Republic shall co-ordinate and direct the work of the Union-Republican and Republican ministries and of state committees of the Union Republic, and other bodies under its jurisdiction.

The Union-Republican ministries and state committees of a Union Republic shall direct the branches of administration entrusted to them, or exercise inter-branch control, and shall be subordinate to both the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic and the corresponding Union-Republican ministry or state committee of the U.S.S.R.

Republican ministries and state committees shall direct the branches of administration entrusted to them, or exercise inter-branch control, and shall be subordinate to the Council of Ministers of the Union Republic.

CHAPTER 18

HIGHER BODIES OF STATE AUTHORITY AND ADMINISTRATION OF AN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC

Article 143

The highest body of state authority of an Autonomous Republic shall be the Supreme Soviet of that Republic.

Adoption and amendment of the Constitution of an Autonomous Republic; endorsement of state plans for economic and social development, and of the Republic's Budget; and the formation of bodies accountable to the Supreme Soviet of the Autonomous Republic are the exclusive prerogative of that Supreme Soviet.

Laws of an Autonomous Republic shall be enacted by the Supreme Soviet of the Autonomous Republic.

Article 144

The Supreme Soviet of an Autonomous Republic shall elect a Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Autonomous Republic and shall form a Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic, i.e. the Government of that Republic.

CHAPTER 19

LOCAL BODIES OF STATE AUTHORITY
AND ADMINISTRATION

Article 145

The bodies of state authority in Territories, Regions, Autonomous Regions, Autonomous Areas, districts, cities, city districts, settlements, and rural communities shall be the corresponding Soviets of People's Deputies.

Article 146

Local Soviets of People's Deputies shall deal with all matters of local significance in accordance with the interests of the whole state and of the citizens residing in the area under their jurisdiction, implement decisions of higher bodies of state authority, guide the work of lower Soviets of People's Deputies, take part in the discussion of matters of Republican and All-Union significance, and submit their proposals concerning them.

Local Soviets of People's Deputies shall direct state, economic, social and cultural development within their territory; endorse plans for economic and social development and the local budget; exercise general guidance over state bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations subordinate to them; ensure observance of the laws, maintenance of law and order, and protection of citizens' rights; and help strengthen the country's defence capacity.

Article 147

Within their powers, local Soviets of People's Deputies shall ensure the comprehensive, all-round economic and social development of their area; exercise control over the observance of legislation by enterprises, institutions and organizations subordinate to higher authorities and located in their area; and co-ordinate and supervise their activity as regards land use, nature conservation, building, employment of manpower, production of consumer goods, and social, cultural, communal and other services and amenities for the public.

Article 148

Local Soviets of People's Deputies shall decide matters within the powers accorded them by the legislation of the U.S.S.R. and of the appropriate Union Republic and Autonomous Republic. Their decisions shall be binding on all enterprises, institutions, and organizations located in their area and on officials and citizens.

Article 149

The executive-administrative bodies of local Soviets shall be the Executive Committees elected by them from among their deputies.

Executive Committees shall report on their work at least once a year to the Soviets that elected them and to meetings of citizens at their places of work or residence.

Article 150

Executive Committees of local Soviets of People's Deputies shall be directly accountable both to the Soviet that elected them and to the higher executive and administrative body.

VII. Justice, Arbitration, and Procurator's
Supervision

CHAPTER 20

COURTS AND ARBITRATION

Article 151

In the U.S.S.R. justice is administered only by the courts.

In the U.S.S.R. there are the following courts: the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R., the Supreme Courts of

Union Republics, the Supreme Courts of Autonomous Republics, Territorial, Regional, and city courts, courts of Autonomous Regions, courts of Autonomous Areas, district (city) people's courts, and military tribunals in the Armed Forces.

Article 152

All courts in the U.S.S.R. shall be formed on the principle of the electiveness of judges and people's assessors.

People's judges of district (city) people's courts shall be elected for a term of five years by the citizens of the district (city) on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. People's assessors of district (city) people's courts shall be elected for a term of two and a half years at meetings of citizens at their places of work or residence by a show of hands.

Higher courts shall be elected for a term of five years by the corresponding Soviet of People's Deputies.

The judges of military tribunals shall be elected for a term of five years by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and people's assessors for a term of two and a half years by meetings of servicemen.

Judges and people's assessors are responsible and accountable to their electors or the bodies that elected them, shall report to them, and may be recalled by them in the manner prescribed by law.

Article 153

The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. is the highest judicial body in the U.S.S.R. and supervises the administration of justice by the courts of the U.S.S.R. and Union Republics within the limits established by law.

The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. shall be elected by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and shall consist of a Chairman, Vice-Chairmen, members, and people's assessors. The Chairmen of the Supreme Courts of Union Republics are *ex officio* members of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.

The organization and procedure of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. are defined in the Law on the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.

Article 154

The hearing of civil and criminal cases in all courts is collegial; in courts of first instance cases are heard with the participation of people's assessors. In the administration of justice people's assessors have all the rights of a judge.

Article 155

Judges and people's assessors are independent and subject only to the law.

Article 156

Justice is administered in the U.S.S.R. on the principle of the equality of citizens before the law and the court.

Article 157

Proceedings in all courts shall be open to the public. Hearings *in camera* are only allowed in cases provided for by law, with observance of all the rules of judicial procedure.

Article 158

A defendant in a criminal action is guaranteed the right to legal assistance.

Article 159

Judicial proceedings shall be conducted in the language of the Union Republic, Autonomous Republic, Autonomous Region, or Autonomous Area, or in the language spoken by the majority of the people in the locality. Persons participating in court proceedings, who do not

know the language in which they are being conducted, shall be ensured the right to become fully acquainted with the materials in the case; the services of an interpreter during the proceedings; and the right to address the court in their own language.

Article 160

No one may be adjudged guilty of a crime and subjected to punishment as a criminal except by the sentence of a court and in conformity with the law.

Article 161

Colleges of advocates are available to give legal assistance to citizens and organizations. In cases provided for by legislation citizens shall be given legal assistance free of charge.

The organization and procedure of the bar are determined by legislation of the U.S.S.R. and Union Republics.

Article 162

Representatives of public organizations and of work collectives may take part in civil and criminal proceedings.

Article 163

Economic disputes between enterprises, institutions, and organizations are settled by state arbitration bodies within the limits of their jurisdiction.

The organization and manner of functioning of state arbitration bodies are defined in the Law on State Arbitration in the U.S.S.R.

CHAPTER 21.

THE PROCURATOR'S OFFICE

Article 164

Supreme power of supervision over the strict and uniform observance of laws by all ministries, state committees and departments, enterprises, institutions and organizations, executive-administrative bodies of local Soviets of People's Deputies, collective farms, co-operatives and other public organizations, officials and citizens is vested in the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. and procurators subordinate to him.

Article 165

The Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. is appointed by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. and is responsible and accountable to it and, between sessions of the Supreme Soviet, to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 166

The procurators of Union Republics, Autonomous Republics, Territories, Regions and Autonomous Regions are appointed by the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R.

The procurators of Autonomous Areas and district and city procurators are appointed by the Procurators of Union Republics, subject to confirmation by the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R.

Article 167

The term of office of the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. and all lower-ranking procurators shall be five years.

Article 168

The agencies of the Procurator's Office exercise their powers independently of any local bodies whatsoever, and are subordinate solely to the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R.

The organization and procedure of the agencies of the Procurator's Office are defined in the Law on the Procurator's Office of the U.S.S.R.

VIII. The Emblem, Flag, Anthem and Capital of the U.S.S.R.

Article 169

The State Emblem of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a hammer and sickle on a globe depicted in the rays of the sun and framed by ears of wheat, with the inscription "Workers of All Countries, Unite!" in the languages of the Union Republics. At the top of the Emblem is a five-pointed star.

Article 170

The State Flag of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a rectangle of red cloth with a hammer and sickle depicted in gold in the upper corner next to the staff and with a five-pointed red star edged in gold above them. The ratio of the width of the flag to its length is 1 to 2.

Article 171

The State Anthem of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is confirmed by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.

Article 172

The Capital of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is the city of Moscow.

IX. The Legal Force of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. and Procedure for Amending the Constitution

Article 173

The Constitution of the U.S.S.R. shall have supreme legal force. All laws and other acts of state bodies shall be promulgated on the basis of and in conformity with it.

Article 174

The Constitution of the U.S.S.R. may be amended by a decision of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. adopted by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total number of Deputies of each of its chambers.

THE GOVERNMENT

(November 1977)

PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.

Chairman: LEONID BREZHNEV.

First Vice-Chairman: VASILY KUZNETSOV.

Vice-Chairmen

The Presidents of the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics are *ex officio* Vice-Chairmen of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R.:

MIKHAIL A. YASNOV	(R.S.F.S.R.)	KIRIL F. ILYASHENKO	(Moldavia)
A. F. VATCHENKO	(Ukraine)	P. Y. STRAUTMANIS	(Latvia)
IVAN Y. POLYAKOV	(Byelorussia)	TURABAY KULATOV	(Kirghizia)
NAZAR M. MATCHANOV	(Uzbekistan)	M. KHOLOV	(Tadzhikistan)
SABIR B. NIYAZBEKOV	(Kazakhstan)	B. E. SARKISOV	(Armenia)
P. G. GILASHVILI	(Georgia)	ANNA M. KLYCHEV	(Turkmena)
K. A. KHALILOV	(Azerbaijan)	ARTHUR P. VADER	(Estonia)
ANTANAS S. BARKAUSKAS	(Lithuania)		

Secretary: MIKHAIL PORFIRYEVICH GEORGADZE.

Members

R. G. GAMZATOV	P. M. MASHEROV	G. V. ROMANOV	F. A. TABEYEV
A. V. GITALOV	V. V. NIKOLAYEVA-TERESHKOVA	V. V. SCHERBITSKY	S. S. TSETSEGOV
V. V. GRISHIN	N. A. NOVOSELOVA	M. Z. SHAKIROV	L. G. TYNEL
V. I. KONOTOP	Z. P. PUKHOVA	G. N. SMIRNOV	N. A. ZLOBIN
D. A. KUNAYEV	S. R. RASHIDOV		

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: ALEKSEI KOSYGIN.

First Vice-Chairmen: KIRIL MAZUROV
NIKOLAI TIKHONOV

Vice-Chairmen:

IVAN ARKHIPOV	NIKOLAI MARTYNOV
NIKOLAI BAIBAKOV	IGNATY NOVIKOV
VENIAMIN DYMSHITS	VLADIMIR NOVIKOV
VLADIMIR KIRILLIN	ZIYA NURIEV
MIKHAIL LESECHKO	LEONID SMIRNOV

Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the State Planning Committee:
NIKOLAI BAIBAKOV.

Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the State Building Committee:
IGNATY NOVIKOV.

Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply: NIKOLAI MARTYNOV.

Vice-Chairman, Chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology: VLADIMIR KIRILLIN.

All-Union Ministries

Minister of Aircraft Industry: VASILY KAZAKOV
Minister of the Automobile Industry: VIKTOR POLYAKOV.
Minister of Foreign Trade: NIKOLAI PATOLICHEV.
Minister of the Gas Industry: SABIT ORUDJEV.
Minister of Civil Aviation: BORIS BUGAYEV.
Minister of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industries and Household Appliances: IVAN PUDKOV.
Minister of Machine Building: VYACHESLAV BAKHIREV.
Minister of the Medical Equipment Industry: AFANASY MELNICHENKO.

Minister of Merchant Marine: TIMOFEY GUZHENKO.

Minister of Defence Industry: SERGEI ZVEREV.

Minister of General Machine Building: SERGEI AFANASYEV.

Minister for Machine Building for Livestock Farming and Fodder Production: KONSTANTIN BELYAK.

Minister of Instrument-Making, Means of Automation and Control Systems: KONSTANTIN RUDNEV.

Minister of Railways: IVAN PAVLOVSKY.

Minister of Manufacture of Means and Communication:
ERLEN PERVYSHIN.

Minister of Radio Engineering: PYOTR PLESHAKOV.

Minister of Medium Machine Building: YEFIM SLAVSKY.

Minister of Machine Tool and Instrument Making Industry:
ANATOLY KOSTOUSHOV.

Minister of Machine Building for Construction, Road Building and Municipal Services: YEFIM NOVOSELOV.

Minister of Shipbuilding: MIKHAIL YEGOROV.

Minister of Transport Construction: IVAN SOSNOV.

Minister of Tractor and Agricultural Machinery Industry:
IVAN SINITSYN.

Minister of Heavy and Transport Engineering: VLADIMIR ZHIGALIN.

Minister of the Electronics Industry: ALEKSANDR SHOKIN.

Minister of Chemical Industry: LEONID KOSTANDOV.

Minister of Chemical and Oil Engineering: KONSTANTIN BREKHOV.

Minister for Oil and Gas Industry Enterprises: BORIS SHCHERBINA.
Minister of Oil Industry: NIKOLAI MALTSEV.
Minister of Electro-Technical Industry: ALEKSEI ANTONOV.
Minister of Power Engineering: VIKTOR KROTOV.
Minister of Pulp and Paper Industry: KONSTANTIN GALANSHIN.

Union-Republican Ministers

Minister of Justice: VLADIMIR TEREBILOV.
Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education: VYACHESLAV YELYUTIN.
Minister of Geology: YEVGENY KOZLOVSKY.
Minister of Public Health: BORIS PETROVSKY.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: ANDREI GROMYKO.
Minister of Culture: PYOTR DEMICHEV.
Minister of Light Industry: NIKOLAI TARASOV.
Minister of Timber and Wood Working Industries: NIKOLAI TIMOFEYEV.
Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Conservancy: YEVGENY ALEKSEYEVSKY.
Minister of Assembly and Special Construction Works: BORIS BAKIN.
Minister of Meat and Dairy Industry: SERGEI ANTONOV.
Minister of Oil-Refining and Petrochemical Industry: VIKTOR FEDOROV.
Minister of Food Industry: VOLDEMAR LEIN.
Minister of Agricultural Procurements: J. ZOLOTUKHIN.
Minister of Building Materials Industry: IVAN GRISHMANOV.
Minister of Fisheries: ALEKSANDR ISHKOV.
Minister of Communications: NIKOLAI TALYZIN.
Minister of Defence: DMITRI USTINOV.
Minister of Agriculture: VALENTIN MESYATS.
Minister of Domestic Trade: ALEKSANDR STRUYEV.
Minister of Coal Industry: BORIS BRATCHENKO.
Minister of Finance: VASILY GARBUZOV.
Minister of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy: PYOTR LOMAKO.
Minister of Iron and Steel Industry: IVAN KAZANETS.
Minister of Electric Power Development and Electrification: PYOTR NEPOROZHNY.
Minister of the Interior: NIKOLAI SHCHELOKOV.

Minister of Public Education: MIKHAIL PROKOFIEV.
Minister for the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises: NIKOLAI GOLDIN.
Minister of Industrial Construction: ALEKSANDR TOKAREV.
Minister of Construction: GEORGI KARAVAYEV.
Minister for Construction of Agricultural Enterprises: STEPAN KHITROV.

Chairmen of U.S.S.R. Committees

Chairman of the All-Union Board for the Supply of Farm Machinery: ALEKSANDR YEZHEVSKY.
Chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations: SEMYON SKACHKOV.
Chairman of the State Committee for Forestry: GEORGI VOROBYOV.
Chairman of the State Committee for Standards: VASILY BOITSOV.
Chairman of the State Committee for Vocational Technical Training: ALEKSANDR BULGAKOV.
Chairman of the State Security Committee: YURY ANDROPOV.
Chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio: SERGEI LAPIN.
Chairman of the State Committee on Prices: NIKOLAI GLUSHKOV.
Chairman of the State Committee for Cinematography: FILIP T. YERMASH.
Chairman of the State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Bookselling: BORIS I. STUKALIN.

Other Members

Chairman of the State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries: YURI MAKSAREV.
Chairman of the People's Control Committee: ALEKSEI SHKOLNIKOV.
Chairman of the Administrative Board of the U.S.S.R. State Bank: VLADIMIR ALKHIMOV.
Chief of the Central Statistical Board: LEV VOLODARSKY.

Chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the Union Republics are *ex officio* members of the Council of Ministers (see below).

CHAIRMEN OF THE COUNCILS OF MINISTERS

R.S.F.S.R.: MIKHAIL S. SOLOMENTSEV.
Ukrainian S.S.R.: ALEKSANDR P. LYASHKO.
Byelorussian S.S.R.: TIKHON Y. KISELYOV.
Uzbek S.S.R.: NARMAKHONMADI D. KHUDAIBERDYEV.
Kazakh S.S.R.: BAIKEN ASHIMOV.
Georgian S.S.R.: ZURAB A. PATARIDZE.
Azerbaijani S.S.R.: ALI I. IBRAGIMOV.
Lithuanian S.S.R.: IUOZAS A. MANUSHIS.

Moldavian S.S.R.: S. K. KOZUB.
Latvian S.S.R.: YURY Y. RUBEN.
Kirghiz S.S.R.: AKHMATBEK S. SUYUMBAEV.
Tadzhik S.S.R.: RAKHMAN NABIEV.
Armenian S.S.R.: F. SARKISSAIN.
Turkmen S.S.R.: BALLY Y. YAZKULIEV.
Estonian S.S.R.: VALTHER I. KLAUSON.

ALL-UNION LEGISLATURE

In the Soviet Union laws are enacted exclusively by the higher government bodies—the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. which passes All-Union laws, and the Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics which pass laws effective in the republics concerned. All acts of government bodies must precisely conform to law and may be abolished or altered only by law. A law is considered valid when adopted by both chambers of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, by a simple majority of each chamber (laws on amendments of the articles of the Constitution of the U.S.S.R., are adopted by a qualified majority). Validation of a law is preceded by the introduction of a bill by persons or institutions which have the right of legislative initiative. They are published not later than seven days after adoption and go into effect ten days after their publication, unless the law itself indicates otherwise. If a necessity arises to legislate in the interval between the sessions of the Supreme Soviet, this may be done by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet in the form of a special Decree which is subject to subsequent validation by the Supreme Soviet.

The manner in which laws are passed by the Supreme Soviets of the Union and Autonomous Republics is analogous to that in which they are passed by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet. Unlike All-Union laws, Republican laws are valid only on the territory of the given republic. In cases of discrepancies between a Republic and an All-Union law, the All-Union law assumes superiority. (See also the Constitution.)

SUPREME SOVIET OF THE U.S.S.R.

The Supreme Soviet adopts and repeals laws, sees that the Soviet Constitution is observed, takes decisions on the most important questions of internal and external policy, forms the leading bodies of the State, controls the work of state bodies and officials. It elects the collegiate President, forms the Soviet Government and Council of Ministers, elects the Supreme Court and appoints the Procurator-General; all these bodies are responsible to the Supreme Soviet. It is elected every four years by all citizens of 18 years and over. There are two constituent Chambers, with equal rights.

The Soviet of the Union.

The Soviet of Nationalities.

The Soviet of the Union represents the common interests of all citizens, irrespective of their nationality. The Soviet of Nationalities represents the specific interests of each nation. These two chambers are vested with equal powers to initiate legislation, have equal terms of office, simultaneous sessions. Approval of both chambers is required for a bill to be passed. They have the following permanent Commissions:

Mandate; Legislative Proposals; Planning and Budget; Foreign Affairs; Industry; Transport and Communications; Construction and Building Materials Industry; Agriculture; Public Health and Social Insurance; Education, Science and Culture; Trade and Communal Services; Youth; Nature Protection; Consumer Goods.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet is a permanent body elected by a joint meeting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. It consists of a Chairman, a First Vice-Chairman, 15 Vice-Chairmen, a Secretary and 21 members. It is fully accountable to the Supreme Soviet; between sessions it considers and settles all the main questions of state administration and controls the work of subordinate bodies. Meetings are convened by the Chairman about every two months.

At elections in June 1974, official figures state that over 99 per cent of the electorate voted.

SOVIET OF THE UNION

Chairman: ALEKSEY P. SHITIKOV.

Deputy Chairmen: A. L. DAVIDCHIK, G. A. DJUMAYEV, B. E. PATON.

Chairman of the Mandate Commission: KH. SH. BEKTURGANOV.

Chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission: I. V. KAPITONOV.

Chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission: G. I. VASHCHENKO.

Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission: M. A. SUSLOV.

Chairman of the Industry Commission: YA. P. RYABOV.

Chairman of the Transport and Communications Commission: I. E. KLIMENKO.

Chairman of the Construction and Building Materials Industry Commission: V. P. LOMAKIN.

Chairman of the Agricultural Commission: V. M. KAVUN.

Chairman of the Public Health and Social Insurance Commission: I. N. BLOKHINA.

Chairman of the Education, Science and Culture Commission: A. E. VOSS.

Chairman of the Trade and Communal Services Commission: B. V. KONOPLEV.

Chairman of the Youth Commission: M. S. GORBACHEV.

Chairman of the Nature Protection Commission: M.-S. I. UMAKHANOV.

Chairman of the Consumer Goods Commission: V. P. ORLOV.

Number of elected members: 767.

SOVIET OF NATIONALITIES

Chairman: VITALY RUBEN.

Deputy Chairmen: D. TASHPULATOVA, S. S. ZHAKSYBEKOV, N. M. ZAICHENKO, N. S. TIKHONOV.

Chairman of the Mandate Commission: E. A. SHEVARNADZE.

Chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission: I. G. KEBIN.

Chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission: N. I. MASLENNIKOV.

Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission: B. N. PONOMAREV.

Chairman of the Industry Commission: K. K. KAJRIS.

Chairman of the Transport and Communications Commission: G. A. MARTIROSYAN.

Chairman of the Construction and Building Materials Industry Commission: A. M. KALASHNIKOV.

Chairman of the Agriculture Commission: V. A. KARLOV.

Chairman of the Public Health and Social Insurance Commission: V. D. TIMAKOV.

Chairman of the Education, Science and Culture Commission: P. N. FEDOSEYEV.

Chairman of the Trade and Communal Services Commission: N. T. OSETRV.

Chairman of the Youth Commission: A. ASKAROV.

Chairman of the Nature Protection Commission: G. M. GRIDASOV.

Chairman of the Consumer Goods Commission: A. A. SMIRNOV.

Chairman of Permanent Commission for Questions of Labour and Women and for the Protection of Mothers and Children: L. P. LYKOVA.

Number of elected members: 750.

THE SOVIETS OF WORKING PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES

The Soviets of Working People's Deputies represent all sections of the population. The deputies attend sessions to discuss and adopt legislation, take various decisions and participate regularly in running state and public affairs.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

THE COMMUNIST PARTY

Kommunisticheskaya Partiya Sovyetskovo Soyuza—KPSS
(*Communist Party of the Soviet Union—CPSU*): Central Committee, Staraya pl. 4, Moscow.

The Communist Party was founded in 1903 by V. I. Lenin following a split in the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party at its London Congress into Bolsheviks (Majority) and Mensheviks (Minority). After the October Socialist Revolution (1917) it became the Russian Communist Party. In 1925, following the creation of the U.S.S.R., the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks was formed, uniting various Communist Parties of the Republics of the U.S.S.R. Since 1952 this has been called the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Communist Party creatively develops the doctrine of Marxism-Leninism.

The supreme organ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is the Party Congress which is convened by the Central Committee at least every five years. Congress elects the Central Committee which supervises all Party activities in the intervals between congresses and directs the work of the central state and public organizations through Party groups in them. The Central Committee elects the Political Bureau of the C.P.S.U., the Secretariat and a general secretary, and organizes a Party Control Committee. The Central Committee sets up different Party organs and institutions and guides their activities, appoints the editorial boards of central Party newspapers and journals, allocates and controls Party funds, represents the Party in relations with other parties. It holds plenary sessions periodically to discuss vital problems of Party policy. The work of the Central Committee between plenary sessions is guided by the Political Bureau of the Committee, while the Secretariat of the Committee is responsible for routine work.

The Central Auditing Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is elected by Party congress, supervises the expeditious and proper handling of affairs by the central bodies of the Party, audits the funds of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U. and controls the work of its institutions (Party schools, publishing houses, etc.). The number of members of the Party Central Committee and of the Central Auditing Commission is determined by the Congress. The 25th Congress in March 1976 elected 287 members and 139 alternate members of the Central Committee and 85 members of the Central Auditing Commission.

Party organization throughout the Soviet Union follows the country's territorial divisions in the Republics. Each Territory, Region and District has a Party Committee representing all its Branches. The Branch is the basic unit, usually embracing all the Party members in a factory, farm or other sizeable institution or group of institutions. The Branch might comprise all the members of a profession (e.g. writers) in a territory. Each Branch has a committee to lead its work and large Branches usually have full-time secretaries. Each of the fourteen Republican Communist Parties has as the supreme Party organ a Congress which elects a Central Committee. The Central Committee elects a Political Bureau and Secretariat. Each Republican Party is ultimately responsible to the Central Committee and Political Bureau of the C.P.S.U.

The C.P.S.U. exercises control over all branches of the national economy and state administration, over all activity of state bodies and public organizations.

Party members are accepted on an individual basis only.

Membership is confined to Soviet citizens over 18 years old accepting the Programme and Statute of the Party, fulfilling Party decisions, paying Party dues and working in one of the Party organizations. A one year candidature is demanded before admission. Each Party member and candidate is given a card. There are about 16.8 million members and 610,000 candidate members. Workers make up 41.6 per cent of the membership of the Party and collective farmers 13.9 per cent.

The Politburo

Members:

LEONID BREZHNEV
YURI ANDROPOV
VIKTOR GRISHIN
ANDREI GROMYKO
ANDREI KIRILENKO
ALEKSEI KOSYGIN
FYODOR KULAKOV

DINMOHAMMED KUNAYEV
KIRIL MAZUROV
ARVID PELSHE
GRIGORY V. ROMANOV
VLADIMIR SHCHERBITSKY
MIKHAIL SUSLOV
DMITRI USTINOV

Candidate Members:

GEIDAR ALIEV
KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO
PYOTR DEMICHEV
VASILY KUZNETSOV

PYOTR MASHEROV
BORIS PONOMARYOV
SHARAF RASHIDOV
MIKHAIL SOLOMENTSEV

The Secretariat

General Secretary: LEONID BREZHNEV.

Members:

VASILY DOLGIKH
KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO
IVAN KAPITONOV
ANDREI KIRILENKO
FYODOR KULAKOV
BORIS PONOMARYOV

KONSTANTIN V. RUSAKOV
YAKOV RYABOV
MIKHAIL SUSLOV
DMITRI USTINOV
MIKHAIL ZIMYANIN

Central Auditing Commission

Chairman: GRIGORY SIZOV.

OTHER POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Komsomol (*Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union*): Ul. Bogdana Khmel'nitskogo 3/13, Moscow; f. 1918; reserve and auxiliary to the Communist Party; members aged between 14 and 28; the All-Union Congress elects the Central Committee which elects the Bureau; between Congresses the Central Committee carries on League work; membership about 36.3 million (1977); First Sec. BORIS PASTUKHOV.

Bureau Members:

S. G. ARUTYUNYAN
A. P. DEREVIANKO
A. V. FEDULOVA
A. N. GUIRENKO
V. T. IVANOV
Z. KAMALIDENOV
A. I. KOLESOV
L. K. KORNESHOV
S. A. KUPREEV
V. N. LOBKO
P. V. MASHARAKIN
G. A. MESYATS
V. M. MISHIN

Z. G. NOVOZHILOVA
B. D. PANKIN
B. N. PASTUKHOV
B. K. PUGO
S. V. SHESHTAKAUSKENE
V. G. TSELUEV
E. M. TYAZHELNIKOV
V. G. VOICHIKHIN
G. I. YANAYEV
V. S. YARASHOVETS
G. P. YELISEYEV
V. A. ZHITENYOV

Soviet Peace Committee: Kropotkinskaya 10, Moscow; f. 1949; Chair. NIKOLAI TIKHONOV.

Committee of Soviet Women: Kropotkinskaya 10, Moscow; f. 1941 as the Anti-Fascist Committee of Soviet Women; unites various women's organizations for the defence of the rights of women; Chair. V. NIKOLAYEVA-TERESHKOVA.

Soviet War Veterans Committee: Gogolevsky Bulvar 4, Moscow; f. 1956; Chair. P. I. BATOV, Sec.-Gen. A. MARESYEV.

Committee for Soviet Youth Organizations: Bolshoi Komsomolsky pereulok 8, Moscow; youth sections in various organizations, such as trade and professional unions, are affiliated.

Young Pioneers: linked with Komsomol whose members act as Pioneer leaders and advisers; for children between 10 and 14; membership about 25 million.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE U.S.S.R.

(In Moscow unless otherwise stated).

Afghanistan: Skatertny per. 25; *Ambassador:* Dr. ALI AHMAD POPAL (also accred. to Finland and Romania).

Algeria: Krapivinsky per. 1-A; *Ambassador:* REDA MALEK.

Argentina: Sadovo-Triumfalnaya 4/10 kv.; *Ambassador:* LEOPOLDO BRAVO.

Australia: Kropotkinsky per. 13; *Ambassador:* Sir JAMES PLIMSOLL.

Austria: Starokonyushenny per. 1; *Ambassador:* HEINRICH STANDENAT (also accred. to Mongolia).

Bangladesh: Zemledelchesky per. 6; *Ambassador:* SHAMSUL HOG (also accred. to Mongolia).

Belgium: Stolovy per. 7; *Ambassador:* JEAN-FRANCE HERPIN.

Bolivia: Lopukhinsky per. 5; *Ambassador:* RAÚL LEMA PATIÑO (also accred. to Czechoslovakia and Poland).

Brazil: Ul. Gertsena 54; *Ambassador:* CELSO ANTONIO DE SOUZA E SILVA.

Bulgaria: Leningradsky prospekt 20; *Ambassador:* DIMITR ZHULEV.

Burma: Ul. Gertsena 41; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Burundi: Uspensky per. 7; *Ambassador:* SILVER GAHUNGU (also accred. to Romania).

Cameroon: Ul. Vorovskogo 40; *Ambassador:* FELIX ESSAMA AYI.

Canada: Starokonyushenny per. 23; *Ambassador:* ROBERT A. D. FORD.

Central African Empire: Ul. Gilyarovskogo 20; *Ambassador:* VICTOR N'GAWE (also accred. to Czechoslovakia and Poland).

Chad: Ul. Elizarovoi 10; *Ambassador:* BABA HASAN (also accred. to Iran).

China, People's Republic: Leninskie Gory, ul. Druzhby 6; *Ambassador:* WANG YU-PING.

Colombia: Ul. Burdenko 20; *Ambassador:* A. HUMBERTO MUÑOZ.

Congo: Kropotkinsky per. 12; *Ambassador:* JEAN-PIERRE NONAULT (also accred. to Hungary).

Costa Rica: Leninsky pr. 148, kv. 1; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO BERROCAL SOTO.

Cuba: Mosfilmovskaya ul. 40; *Ambassador:* SEVERO AGUIRRE DEL CRISTO.

Cyprus: Ul. Gertsena 51; *Ambassador:* DIMOS HADJIMILTIS (also accred. to Czechoslovakia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and Sweden).

Czechoslovakia: Ul. Yuliusa Fuchika 12/14; *Ambassador:* JAN HAVELKA.

Denmark: Per. Ostrovskogo 9; *Ambassador:* V. U. HAMMERSHAIMB (also accred. to Mongolia).

Ecuador: Gorokhovskiy per. 12; *Ambassador:* Dr. PLUTARCO NARANJO (also accred. to the German Democratic Republic and Poland).

Egypt: Ul. Gertsena 56; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED HAMDÍ ABUZEID (also accred. to Mongolia).

Ethiopia: Kropotkinskaya nab. 35; *Ambassador:* BELATCHEW ASRAT (also accred. to Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland).

Finland: Kropotkinsky per. 15/17; *Ambassador:* JAAKKO HALLAMA (also accred. to Afghanistan and Mongolia).

France: Ul. Dimitrova 43; *Ambassador:* BRUNO DE LEUSSE.

Gabon: Ul. Vesnina 16; *Ambassador:* LÉONARD MBADINGA.

German Democratic Republic: Ul. Stanislavskovo 10; *Ambassador:* HARRY OTT.

Germany, Federal Republic: Bolshaya Gruzinskaya ul. 17; *Ambassador:* HANS-GEORG WIECK.

Ghana: Skatertny per. 14; *Ambassador:* K. Y. BOAFO.

Greece: Ul. Stanislavskovo 4; *Ambassador:* PIERRE CALOGERAS.

Guinea: Pomerantsev per. 6; *Ambassador:* SÉKOU KABA (also accred. to Czechoslovakia, Finland and Hungary).

Guinea-Bissau: Ul. 26 Bakinskikh Komissarov 9, kv. 8-9; *Ambassador:* HONORIO GOMES DA FONSECA.

Guyana: London, England.

Hungary: Ul. Mosfilmovskaya 62; *Ambassador:* JOZSEF MARJAI.

Iceland: Khlebnyi per. 28; *Ambassador:* HANNES JONSSON (also accred. to Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia and Romania).

India: Ul. Obukha 6-8; *Ambassador:* INDER KUMAR GUJRAL.

Indonesia: Novokuznetskaya ul. 12; *Ambassador:* R.B.I.N. DJAJADININGRAT (also accred. to Mongolia).

Iran: Pokrovsky blv. 7; *Ambassador:* AHMAD ARDALAN.

Iraq: Pogodinskaya ul. 12; *Ambassador:* MURTAHA SAID ABDUL-BAKI (also accred. to Finland).

Ireland: Grokholski per. 5; *Ambassador:* Dr. EDWARD BRENNAN.

Italy: Ul. Vesnina 5; *Ambassador:* GIUSEPPE WALTER MACCOTTA.

Japan: Sobinovskiy per. 5a; *Ambassador:* AKIRA SHIGEMITSU.

Jordan: Sadovskikh per. 3; *Ambassador:* HANI KHASAWNEH (also accred. to Czechoslovakia, Finland and Poland).

Kenya: Ul. Bolshaya Ordynka 70; *Ambassador:* ERNEST A. LANG'AT (also accred. to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Romania).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Ul. Stanislavskovo 9; *Ambassador:* KIM JAE BONG.

Kuwait: 3 Neopalimovskiy per. 13/5; *Ambassador:* ALI ZAKARIA AL-ANSARI (also accred. to Hungary, Poland and Romania).

Laos: Kachalova 18; *Ambassador:* KHAMPHEVANE TOVNALOM (also accred. to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia).

Lebanon: Sadovo-Samotechnaya ul. 14; *Ambassador:* ANTOINE JABRE (also accred. to Finland).

Liberia: Mosfilmovskaya ul. 58; *Ambassador:* J. EDWIN MORGAN (also accred. to Poland).

Libya: Merzlyakovsky per. 20; *Ambassador:* DAW A. SWEIDAN (also accred. to Finland and Poland).

Luxembourg: Khrushchevsky per. 3; *Ambassador:* PAUL REUTER (also accred. to Finland, Mongolia and Poland).

Madagascar: Leninsky pr. 148, kv. 181-182; *Ambassador:* FRÉDÉRIC RANDRIAMAMONJY.

Malaysia: Mosfilmovskaya ul. 50; *Ambassador:* RAJA AZNAM BIN RAJA HAJI AHMAD (also accred. to Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Romania).

Mali: Novokuznetskaya ul. 11; *Ambassador:* BUBAKAR KASSE (also accred. to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Japan, Mongolia and Poland).

Malta: London, England.

Mauritania: Ul. Bolshaya Ordynka 66; *Ambassador:* G. S. SOUMARE (also accred. to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and Romania).

Mexico: Ul. Shchukina 4; *Ambassador:* ROGELIO MARTÍNEZ AGUILAR.

Mongolia: Ul. Pisemskovo 11; *Ambassador:* KHAYANGYN BANZRAGCH (also accred. to Afghanistan, Finland and Sweden).

Morocco: Per. Ostrovskovo 8; *Ambassador:* MAÂTI JORIO (also accred. to Bulgaria).

Nepal: 2 Neopalimovsky per. 14/7; *Ambassador:* G. B. KARKI (also accred. to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and Romania).

Netherlands: Kalashny per. 6; *Ambassador:* Dr. K. W. REININK.

New Zealand: Ul. Vorovskovo 44; *Ambassador:* J. H. WEIR.

Niger: Leninsky pr. 148, kv. 61-62; *Ambassador:* ILLA SALIFOU (also accred. to Poland and Romania).

Nigeria: Ul. Kachalova 13; *Ambassador:* HAMZAT AHMADU (also accred. to the German Democratic Republic).

Norway: Ul. Vorovskovo 7; *Ambassador:* PETTER GRAVER (also accred. to Mongolia).

Pakistan: Sadovo-Kudrinskaya ul. 17; *Ambassador:* SAJJAD HYDER (also accred. to Finland).

Peru: Smolensky blv. 14/22, Apt. 12; *Ambassador:* JUAN JOSÉ CALLE Y CALLE.

Poland: Ul. A. Mitskevicha 1; *Ambassador:* ZENON NOWAK.

Portugal: Botanicheskyy per. 1; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO DE MAGALHÃES CRUZ.

Romania: Mosfilmovskaya ul. 64; *Ambassador:* GHEORGHE BADRUS.

Rwanda: B. Ordinka ul. 72; *Ambassador:* ILDEPHONSE MUNYESHYAKA (also accred. to Hungary, Poland and Romania).

Senegal: Ul. Donskaya 12; *Ambassador:* MAMADOU SEYNI MBENGUE (also accred. to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland).

Sierra Leone: Ul. Paliashvili 4; *Ambassador:* Dr. ANDREW CONTEH (also accred. to Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia).

Singapore: Per. Voyevodina 5; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH CONCANCIO (also accred. to Bulgaria, Finland, Hungary and Poland).

Somalia: Spasopeskovskaya pl. 8; *Ambassador:* ALI HAJI HASCI (also accred. to Czechoslovakia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany).

Spain: Leninsky pr. 83, kor. 5, kv. 484; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ ANTONIO SAMARANCH TORELLO.

Sri Lanka: Ul. Shchepkina 24; *Ambassador:* WALTER JAYAWARDENA (also accred. to Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland and Romania).

Sudan: Ul. Vorovskovo 9; *Ambassador:* ABDEL AAL SINADA FARAH (also accred. to Bulgaria, Hungary and Poland).

Sweden: Ul. Mosfilmovskaya 60; *Ambassador:* GÖRAN RYDING.

Switzerland: Per. Stopani 2/5; *Ambassador:* RENÉ FAESSLER.

Syria: Mansurovsky per. 4; *Ambassador:* JABR AL-KAFRI (also accred. to Finland).

Tanzania: Ul. Pyatnitskaya 33/35; *Ambassador:* PAUL JAMES CASMIR NDOBOHO (also accred. to Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland).

Thailand: Eropkinsky per. 3; *Ambassador:* SATHIT SATHIRATHAYA.

Togo: Leninsky pr. 148, kv. 7/8; *Ambassador:* FOLI AGBENOZAN TETTEKPOE.

Tunisia: Ul. Kachalova 28; *Ambassador:* ABDELHAMID AMMAR.

Turkey: Vadkovsky per. 7; *Ambassador:* NAMIK YOLGA.

Uganda: Per. Sadovskikh 5; *Ambassador:* Lt.-Col. ASEN ELLY (also accred. to Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia).

United Kingdom: Nab. Maurice Thorez 14; *Ambassador:* Sir HOWARD SMITH.

U.S.A.: Ul. Chaikovskogo 19/23; *Ambassador:* MALCOLM TOON.

Upper Volta: Ul. Meschanskaya 17; *Ambassador:* OUBKIRI MARC YAO.

Uruguay: Pr. Mira 74, kv. 160; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Venezuela: Ul. Ermolovoi 13-15; *Ambassador:* RÉGULO BURELLI RIVAS.

Viet-Nam: Bolshaya Pirogovskaya ul. 13; *Ambassador:* NGUYEN HUU KHIEU.

Yemen Arab Republic: Kropotkinskaya nab. 3; *Ambassador:* ALI ABDALLA AL-MATARY (also accred. to Bulgaria, Poland and Romania).

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Al. Tolstoy ul. 14; *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accred. to Bulgaria and Romania).

Yugoslavia: Mosfilmovskaya ul. 46; *Ambassador:* JOZE SMOLE.

Zaire: Per. Ostrovskovo 12; *Ambassador:* TUMANSI BENGANTUNDUKITITWA.

Zambia: Prospekt Mira 52A; *Ambassador:* D. SIBAJENE (also accred. to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Romania).

The U.S.S.R. also has diplomatic relations with Benin, Botswana, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Maldives, Nicaragua, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, São Tomé and Príncipe, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

The former representative of the Royal Government of Cambodia, CHEA SAN, still appears in official Soviet lists of Heads of Mission as Ambassador of Cambodia (Democratic Kampuchea). However, the present Cambodian regime has not established diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE U.S.S.R.

Chairman of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.: L. N. SMIRNOV.

Vice-Chairman: V. V. KULIKOV, S. G. BANNIKOV.

Chairman of the Collegium for Civil Cases: V. E. PANYUGIN.

Chairman of the Collegium for Criminal Cases: E. A. SMOLENTSEV.

Chairman of the Military Collegium: V. LAPUTIN.

The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. is the highest judicial organ in the U.S.S.R., exercising supervision of the judicial activities of all the judicial organs in the country. It is elected by the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. for a term of five years. The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. includes (ex-officio) the Chairmen of the Supreme Courts of the Union Republics. The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. is composed of the Plenum and three Collegia (civil cases, criminal cases and military). The Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. attends the sessions of the Plenum.

The judicial collegia examine protests, by way of judicial supervision, against the rulings and verdicts passed by the Supreme Courts in Union Republics. The military collegium examines appeals and protests, by way of judicial supervision, against the verdicts of military tribunals in the military districts and fleets. All collegia examine, as courts of first instance, cases of exceptional importance coming within their purview under the law. The rulings, verdicts and resolutions of the collegia could be protested by the Chairman of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. or the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. by filing a protest to the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. The Plenum examines also the protests against the rulings of the Supreme Courts of the Union Republics, the materials pertaining to the summarization of judicial practice and judicial statistics, issues explanations to the courts on questions of application of judicial practice. The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. makes appropriate representations to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. on questions regarding the interpretation of the laws. The

Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. has the power of legislative initiative. Cases at the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. are examined by a member of the court and two people's assessors, if the case is heard in the first instance. Appeals and protests are examined by three members of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.

Supreme Courts are formed in Union and Autonomous Republics. They are the highest judicial organs of these Republics and exercise supervision of the activities of the judicial bodies in the given Republic. (See also Articles 151-163 of the Constitution.)

PROCURATOR

Procurator. Procurator's Offices supervise the strict observance of law by all ministerial and executive bodies, economic institutions, co-operative and public organizations, officials and individuals, through instituting criminal proceedings against guilty persons and protesting decisions infringing upon law; they exercise supervision over the legality of passing and executing sentences and observance of law in places of detention.

The Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. and procurators subordinate to him effect prosecutions in courts. They have rights to withdraw a case from the trial for purposes of further examination, to appeal against the decisions and verdicts of courts. The participation of the procurator in court proceedings and the rights he enjoys guarantee the observance of law and the rights of the state and citizens.

Procurator's Offices perform their functions independent of any state bodies, they are subordinated only to the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R.

The Procurator-General is elected by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet for a term of five years. Procurators of Union and autonomous republics, territories, regions and autonomous regions are appointed by the Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. for a term of five years, and procurators of towns, districts and areas are appointed by the Procurator of the Union republic. (See also Articles 164-168 of the Constitution.)

Procurator-General: R. A. RUDENKO.

RELIGION

The Council for Religious Affairs: attached to the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; Chair. VLADIMIR KUROYEDOV.

According to Article 52 of the Fundamental Law (Constitution) of the U.S.S.R., citizens are guaranteed freedom of conscience, that is, the right to profess or not to profess any religion, and to conduct religious worship or atheistic propaganda. The Church is separated from the State, and the school from the Church.

A religious sect is recognized when it consists of twenty or more adherents over the age of eighteen. Places of worship, seminaries and other requirements are provided and maintained by the voluntary contributions of the adherents themselves. A considerable number of churches of various faiths have been restored since the end of the war, and there are a number of religious seminaries for the training of priests in the various religions practised in the U.S.S.R.

The existing religious cults are: The Russian Orthodox Church, the Georgian Orthodox Church, the Armenian Gregorian Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Evangelical Christian Baptists, the Protestant Church, the Old Believers, the Methodist Church, Seventh Day Adventists, Jehovah's

Witnesses, the Molokani, the Moslem communities, the Jewish Religious Community and the Buddhist Religion.

THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

The Russian Orthodox Church is the biggest single body among the religious cults, and the Moscow Patriarchate publishes its own monthly magazine.

Moscow Patriarchate: Ul. Kropotkinskaya, Chisty per. 5, Moscow.

Patriarch: PIMEN, Metropolitan of Moscow and all Russia.

Holy Synod consists of seven members, four of whom are permanent—Patriarch PIMEN; the Metropolitans of Krutitsa and Kolomna (SERAFIM), Leningrad and Novgorod (NIKODIM), Kiev and Galitsa (FILARET) and Tallin and Estonia (ALEXIV); The Chairman of the Department for Foreign Ecclesiastic Relations of the Patriarchy; Metropolitan NIKODIM and the Patriarchal Administrator; Metropolitan ALEXIV.

The Church is divided into 76 bishoprics, whose boundaries correspond to those of the territories and republics of the U.S.S.R. It also has three exarchates: West European, Central European and American. It main-

tains a spiritual mission in Jerusalem and representatives in Austria and Hungary. There is a representative of the Alexandrian Orthodox Church in Odessa, and of the Antioch and Bulgarian Orthodox Churches in Moscow. There are two theological academies (the Moscow and Leningrad Academies) and theological seminaries in Moscow and Leningrad.

THE GEORGIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

The Georgian Orthodox Church is divided into four bishoprics.

Patriarch-Catholicos of All Georgia: DAVID, Tbilisi, Georgian S.S.R.

MOSLEMS

Moslems make up the second largest religious community in the U.S.S.R. The majority are Sunnites with a small number of Shiites, mostly in Azerbaizhan. They are divided into four boards, according to the geographical and historical conditions and the existence of different sects. The four Boards are located at Tashkent (Uzbek S.S.R.), Ufa (Bashkir A.S.S.R.), Baku (Azerbaizhan S.S.R.) and Buinaksk (Daghestan A.S.S.R.). A theological school is maintained in Bukhara.

Chairman of the Moslem Board of Central Asia and Kazakhstan (the biggest single grouping of Moslems, with headquarters in Tashkent): MUFTI ZIYAUDDIN BABAKHANOV.

Chairman of Moslem Board of European Part of the U.S.S.R. and Siberia: MUFTI SHAKIR HIYALITDINOV.

Chairman of Moslem Board for Transcaucasia: SULEYMAN-ZADE ALI AGA.

Chairman of Moslem Board for North Caucasus and Daghestan: MUFTI MOHAMMED KHADJI KURBANOV.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

The Church has an archdiocese, dioceses and parishes in Lithuania, Latvia and W. Byelorussia and Ukraine. There is no single administrative centre.

Metropolitan See of Riga: Apostolic Administrator: Bishop GIULIANO VAIVODS, Riga 47, Pils Iela 2, Latvia.

THE ARMENIAN GREGORIAN CHURCH

Religious centre of the Church of Armenia in the U.S.S.R.—headed by the Supreme Patriarch VAZGEN I, Catholicos of All Armenians—is the ancient city of

Echmiadzin. The Church has 26 bishoprics (20 outside the U.S.S.R.). Its main following is in Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaizhan.

OLD BELIEVERS (THE OLD FAITH)

Divided into three branches: the Belokrinitsky Concord, under the Archbishop of Moscow and All-Russia, the Bezpovovtsi Concord and the Beglopovovtsi Concord. Most of the believers are in the central region of Russia, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Moldavia and the Baltic republics.

EVANGELICAL CHRISTIAN BAPTIST CHURCH

The All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists unites the Baptist, Evangelical, Pentecostal and Mennonite churches in the Soviet Union. There is a religious centre in Moscow.

Chairman of the All-Union Council: ALEXEI M. BICHKOV; P.O.B. 520, Moscow.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

An episcopal church, with its greatest following in Latvia and Estonia.

Primate of Estonia: Archbishop A. T. TOOMING.

Primate of Latvia: Archbishop Y. P. MATULIS.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS

There are independent religious communities in a number of regions of the Soviet Union.

JUDAISM

There is no administrative centre, but many independent communities exist in Moscow, Kiev, and other parts of the Ukrainian and Byelorussian Republics, particularly in Lvov and Minsk, as well as in the Jewish Autonomous Region (R.S.F.S.R.), which has many Jewish settlers. There is a *yeshiva* (Orthodox Jewish Seminary) in Moscow.

BUDDHISM

Buddhism is most widespread in the Buryat Autonomous Republic, where the Central Religious Board has its seat, the Tuva Autonomous Republic and the Irkutsk and Chita Regions.

Chairman of the Central Religious Board: Bandido-Khambo Lama Z. D. GAMBOYEY.

THE PRESS

Newspapers and periodicals in the Soviet Union are owned and published by various public or collective organizations, including the Communist Party, the central and local Soviets (district, city and rural councils), trade unions, co-operatives, ministries, planning organizations, cultural bodies, educational and learned institutions of all kinds, and finally, factories and collective farms. These publications cover national, provincial and local interests. *Pravda*, the largest newspaper in the Soviet Union, is printed in 40 cities; in contrast, the smallest local dailies are no more than bulletins posted on official notice-boards for public reading.

Lenin's dictum that "the Press is the most strong and powerful weapon of the Party" is the basis of the Soviet attitude to its newspapers and periodicals. Lenin believed that the Press is powerful as an organizer of the people, rallying them to the Communist cause. The purpose of the Soviet press is to disseminate the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and to present information on life in the Soviet Union and abroad. It is its duty to encourage a proper attitude to work, an attachment to the Soviet Union and a high sense of social responsibility. In so far as no newspaper is permitted to publish anything harmful to the State or to the Communist cause, a form of censorship exists, but its use is rarely evident since the system provides reliable editors who are Party members, well acquainted with Communist ideology. Senior editors are very well paid.

Owing to the predominantly political nature of the Soviet Press it may appear dull to Western readers. Stories are generally of a serious nature concentrating on international and government affairs; topics outside this sphere are considered trivial. There are very few entertainment features, and personalities are generally played down. Editorials are on serious topics and are given prominent positions. Most reporting has a bias towards the Party line. Newspapers, however, are improving in appearance, with careful layout and an increasing use of photographs.

In general the Soviet Press is remarkably popular and produces about 8,000 newspapers and 6,900 journals and other periodicals. The most influential daily is *Pravda* (circ. 10,600,000), which is published 365 days a year and has a staff of over 40,000 correspondents. It is the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and is essential reading for all serious Party members. It tends to stress internal matters while *Izvestia* (circ. 8.6 million), the Government newspaper, is more concerned with foreign affairs. Among the more important periodicals are *Ogonyok* and *Kommunist*, devoted mostly to internal problems, *Novoye Vremya*, *Za Rubezhom* and *Mezhdunarodnaya Zhizn*, which deal with international matters, *Krokodil*, a lively satirical magazine, *Novy Mir*, the most influential literary journal, and *Zhurnalist*, published by the Union of Journalists.

The main news agency, TASS, plays an important role in distributing by radio or telegraph foreign and domestic news to newspapers throughout the republics; it also transmits *Pravda* editorials. Much of the control of the Soviet Press is effected through strict supervision of the news agency.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

NOTE.—Published in Moscow unless otherwise indicated. Principal Republican newspapers are indicated in the respective Union Republic Section.

Ekonimicheskaya Gazeta (*Economic Gazette*): Bumazhny pr. 14; f. 1918; organ of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party; weekly; Editor A. F. RUMYANTSEV; circ. 900,000.

Gudok (*Hooter*): Khlymovski Tupik 8; f. 1917; organ of the Ministry of Communications and the Rail Transport Workers' Union; six times weekly; Editor B. I. KRASNIKOV.

Izvestia (*News*): Pushkinskaya pl. 5; f. 1917; Supreme Soviet Presidium; six times weekly; Editor P. F. ALEXEYEV; circ. 8,600,000.

Knizhnoe Obozrenie (*Book review*): Sooshevski Vad 64.; f. 1966; summaries of newly published books; weekly; Editor A. I. OVSYANNIKOV.

Komsomolskaya Pravda (*Communist Youth Pravda*): Ul. Pravdy 24; organ of the Leninist Communist Youth League of the Soviet Union; f. 1925; six times weekly; Editor LEV KORNIESHOV; circ. 10,000,000.

Krasnaya Zvezda (*Red Star*): Khoroshevskoye chaussée 38; f. 1924; organ of the Ministry of Defence; six times weekly; Editor N. I. MAKEYEV.

Lesnaya Promyshlennost (*Forest Industry*): Ul. 25 Oktyabrya 17; f. 1926; organ of the U.S.S.R. Ministries of Forest and Wood-working Industry and of Pulp and Paper Industry, State Forestry Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and Central Committee of Trade Union of Workers of Forest, Paper and Wood-working Industry; three times weekly; Editor P. D. BORODIN.

Meditinskaya Gazeta (*Medical Gazette*): Bolshaya Kolkoz-naya, pl. 1-2; f. 1938; organ of the U.S.S.R. Ministries of Public Health and of the Medical Industry, and Central Committee of the Trade Union of Medical Workers; twice weekly; Editor N. O. OSENKOV; circ. 1,200,000.

Pionerskaya Pravda (*Pioneer Pravda*): Sushchevskaya ul. 21; f. 1925; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union and Central Council of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Organization of Pioneers; twice weekly; Editor N. M. CHERNOVA; circ. 9,200,000.

Pravda (*Truth*): Ul. Pravdy 24; also printed at 40 major cities; f. 1912; daily; organ of the Central Ctee. of the Soviet Communist Party; Editor VIKTOR G. AFANASYEV; circ. 11,000,000.

Selskaya Zhizn (*Country Life*): Ul. Pravdy 24; f. 1918; paper of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party; six times weekly; Chief Editor A. P. KHARLAMOV; circ. 8,200,000.

Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya (*Socialist Industry*): Ul. Novoslobodskaya 73; f. 1969; organ of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.; six times weekly; Editor V. N. GOLUBEV.

Sovietskaya Kultura (*Soviet Culture*): Ul. Novoslobodskaya 73; f. 1929; organ of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Culture and of the Central Committee of Trade Union of Workers of Culture; three times weekly; Editor A. V. ROMANOV; circ. 220,000.

Sovietskaya Rossiya (*Soviet Russia*): Ul. Pravdy 24; f. 1956; organ of C.P.S.U. Central Committee and R.S.F.S.R. Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; Editor A. I. LUKOVERS; circ. 2,700,000.

Sovietskaya Torgovlya (*Soviet Trade*): Ul. Razina 14; f. 1926; organ of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Trade and the Central Committee of Trade Union of Workers of State Trade and Co-operative Societies; three times weekly; Editor V. I. PUSHKAREV; circ. 763,000.

Sovietski Sport (*Soviet Sports*): Ul. Arkhipova 8; organ of the U.S.S.R. Committee of Physical Culture and Sports

- and the All-Union Central Council of Trades Unions; f. 1924; six times weekly; circ. 3,500,000; Sunday supplement—"Football", circ. 3,900,000; Editor N. S. KISELEV.
- Stroitel'naya Gazeta (Building Gazette):** Ul. 25 Oktyabrya 8/1; f. 1924; organ of the State Building Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. and the Central Committee of Trade Union of Builders and Workers of the Building Materials Industry; three times weekly; fortnightly supplement "Architecture"; Editor L. P. KRAVCHENKO; circ. 300,000.
- Trud (Labour):** Ul. Gorkogo 18b; f. 1921; organ of the Central Council of the Trade Unions; six times weekly; Editor A. M. SUBBOTIN; circ. c. 8,600,000.
- Uchitel'skaya Gazeta (Teachers' Gazette):** Proyezd Sapunova 13/15; organ of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education and the Central Committee of the Workers' Trade Union of Education; Higher School and Scientific Institutions; f. 1924; three times weekly; Editor N. M. PARFENOVA; circ. 1,400,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

NOTE.—Published in Moscow unless otherwise indicated. Principal Republican periodicals are included in the respective Union Republic section.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, ETC.

NOTE.—All published by the "Kolos" (Corn Ear) Publishing House unless otherwise indicated.

- Agrokimiya (Agricultural Chemistry):** Moscow; f. 1964; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; joint edition of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture; results of theoretical and experimental research work; monthly; Editor Y. V. RAKITIN.
- Doklady Vsesoyuznoy Ordena Lenina Akademii Selskokhozyaystvennykh Nauk Im. V. I. Lenina (Reports of the Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences):** Moscow; f. 1936; the latest achievements in agriculture; monthly; Editor N. F. ROSTOVTSSEV.
- Mekhanizatsia i Elektrifikatsia Sots. Selskogo Khozyaistva (Mechanization and Electrification of Socialist Agriculture):** Moscow B-53 GSP, Ul. Sadovaya-Spasskaya 18; f. 1930; All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; monthly; Editor L. G. PRISHCHEP.
- Molochnoye i Myasnoye Skotovodstvo (Dairy and Meat Cattle Breeding):** Ul. Gorkogo 32/2; f. 1956; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor E. N. ORLOV.
- Selskokhozyaystvennaya Biologiya (Agricultural Biology):** f. 1966; V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; bi-monthly; Acting Editor B. A. RUBIN.
- Svinovodstvo (Pig Breeding):** Ul. Sadovaya-Spasskaya 18; f. 1930; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor G. N. DOBROKHOTOV.
- Tekhnika v Selskom Khozyaistve (Agricultural Technology):** Ul. Sadovaya-Spasskaya 18; f. 1941; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor M. A. STEPANOV.
- Uchyot i Finansy v Kolkhozakh i Sovkhozakh (Stock-Taking and Finances in Collective and State Farms):** f. 1926; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor P. P. GREYTSOV.
- Vestnik Selskokhozyaystvennoy Nauki (Agricultural Scientific Bulletin):** Sadovo-Spasskaya 18; f. 1956; V. I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences; monthly; Editor D. D. BREZHNEV.
- Veterinariya (Veterinary Science):** Orlikov per. 1/11; f. 1924; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor L. I. BESPALOV.

- Zashchita Rastenii (Plant Protection):** Moscow B-66 GSP, Sadovaya-Spasskaya 18; f. 1956; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor E. N. IVANOV; circ. 66,000.
- Zemledeliye (Farming):** Ul. Gorkogo 32; f. 1953; Ministry of Agriculture; f. 1939; monthly; Editor V. IVANOV.
- Zhivotnovodstvo (Cattle Breeding):** Ul. Sadovaya-Spasskaya 18; f. 1928; Ministry of Agriculture; monthly; Editor V. D. KABANOV.

FOR CHILDREN

- Kostyor (Campfire):** Taumcheskaya, ul. 37, Leningrad; f. 1936; joint edition of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League, Central Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization and the Union of Writers of the U.S.S.R.; fiction, poetry, sport, reports and popular science for 10-14 years; monthly; Editor S. V. SAKHAROV.
- Murzilka:** f. 1924; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Central Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Soviet Union; illustrated; for first grades of school; monthly; Editor V. MATEYEV.
- Pioner (Pioneer):** f. 1924; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Central Council of the Pioneer Organization of the Soviet Union; fiction; illustrated; for children of 4th-8th grades; monthly; Editor S. A. FURAN; circ. 1,600,000.
- Veselye Kartinki (Merry Pictures):** f. 1956; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; humorous; for pre-school and first grades; monthly; Editor E. A. VEDERNIKOV.
- Yunyi Naturalist (Young Naturalist):** f. 1928; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Central Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Soviet Union; popular science for children of 4th-10th grades who are interested in biology; monthly; Editor A. A. PODREZOVA.
- Yunyi Technik (Young Technologist):** f. 1956; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Central Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Soviet Union; popular engineering for schoolchildren; monthly; Editor S. V. CHUMAKOV.

CULTURE AND ARTS

- Bibliotekha "V Pomosch Khudozhestvennoy Samodeyatelnosti" (Amateur Art):** f. 1945; published by the "Sovetskaya Rossiya" (Soviet Russia) Publishing House; songs, plays and articles by leading actors of the U.S.S.R.; fortnightly.
- Dekorativnoye Iskusstvo S.S.S.R. (Decorative Art of the U.S.S.R.):** Ul. Gorkogo 9; f. 1957; published by the "Sovetskii Khudozhnik" (Soviet Artist) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Artists; monthly; Editor O. V. BUTKEVICH.
- Iskusstvo (Art):** Ul. Usievicha 9; f. 1933; published by the "Iskusstvo" (Art) Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Culture and the Union of Artists of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.S.R. Academy of Arts; fine arts; monthly; Editor V. ZIMENKO.
- Iskusstvo Kino (Cinema Art):** f. 1931; journal of the State Committee for Cinematography of the Council of Ministers and the Union of Cinematographers of the U.S.S.R.; monthly; Editor E. D. SURKOV.

Kultura i Zhizn (*Culture and Life*): f. 1957; published by the Union of Soviet Societies for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries; monthly in Russian, English, French, Spanish and German; Editor B. S. RZHANOV.

Literaturnaya Gazeta (*Literary Newspaper*): Tsvetnoi Bulvar 30; f. 1929; weekly; Writers' Union; Editor A. CHAKOVSKY; circ. 2,500,000.

Muzykalnaya Zhizn (*Musical Life*): f. 1957; published by the "Sovetskii Kompozitor" (Soviet Composer) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Composers and the Ministry of Culture; development of Soviet music; fortnightly; Editor INNOKENTY E. POPOV.

Programmy Tsentralnogo Radio i Televidenie (*Central Radio and TV Programmes*): f. 1968; published by the Publishing House of the Committee for Broadcasting and Television of the Council of Ministers; weekly.

Sovetskii Ekran (*Soviet Screen*): f. 1957; published by the "Pravda" (Truth) Publishing House; journal of the Committee for Cinematography of the Council of Ministers and the Union of Cinematographers; achievements of Soviet cinema; fortnightly; Editor A. D. GOLUBEV; circ. 1,950,000.

Sovetskii Film (*Soviet Film*): illustrated; Soviet and foreign films; in Russian, English, French, German, Spanish and Arabic; monthly; Editor V. SHALUNOVSKY.

Sovetskoe Foto (*Soviet Photography*): f. 1926; published by "Planeta" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Journalists; monthly; Editor M. BUGAEVA.

Sovetskaya Muzyka (*Soviet Music*): f. 1933; published by the "Sovetskii Kompozitor" (Soviet Composer) Publishing House; journal of the Union of Composers and the Ministry of Culture; monthly; Editor YU. S. KOREV.

Teatr (*Theatre*): f. 1937; published by the "Iskusstvo" (Art) Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Culture and the Union of Writers; new plays by Soviet and foreign playwrights; monthly; Editor AFANASY SALINSKY; circ. 20,000.

Televidenie i Radioveschaniye (*Television and Radio Broadcasting*): Pyatnitskaya ul. 25; f. 1952; organ of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; Editor-in-Chief N. S. BIRYUKOV; circ. 60,000.

ECONOMICS, FINANCE

Dengi i Kredit (*Money and Credit*): f. 1932; published by the "Finansy" (Finances) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. State bank; all aspects of banking and money circulation; monthly; Editor M. M. TITAREV.

Ekonomicheskie nauki (*Economic Sciences*): f. 1957; published by the "Vysshaya Shkola" (School of Higher Learning) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education; articles on theory and methodology of economic sciences; monthly; Editor A. D. SMIRNOV.

Ekonomika i matematicheskie metody (*Economics and Mathematical Methods*): f. 1965; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Central Institute of Economics and Mathematics of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; development of mathematical methods in economics, applicability of computers, systems of optimal planning, etc.; bi-monthly; Editor N. P. FEDORENKO.

Finansy (*Finances of the U.S.S.R.*): f. 1926; published by the "Finansy" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finances; theory and practices of the U.S.S.R. finances; compiling and execution of the U.S.S.R. State budget, insurance, crediting, etc.; monthly; Editor V. A. YEVDORIMOV.

Mirovaya ekonomika i mezhdunarodnie otnosheniya (*World Economics and International Relations*): f. 1957; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; problems of international policies, development of the world socialist system, economic competition of socialism and capitalism, economic and political situation in different countries of the world, etc.; monthly; Editor YA. S. KHAVINSON.

Planovoe khozyaistvo (*Planned Economy*): f. 1924; published by the "Economika" (Economics) Publishing House; journal of the State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; development of the U.S.S.R. national economy and planning; monthly; Editor V. GLAGOLEV.

Voprosy Ekonomiki (*Problems of Economics*): f. 1948; Volkhonka 14, Moscow G-19; published by "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Institute of Economics of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; economic problems of the socialist system in the U.S.S.R.; political economics, planning, statistics, etc.; monthly; Editor T. S. KHACHATUROV; circ. 65,000.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Mezhdunarodnaya Zhizn (*International Affairs*): f. 1954; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Society "Znanie"; problems of foreign policy and diplomacy of the U.S.S.R. and other countries; in Russian, English and French; monthly.

Novoye Vremya (*New Times*): Moscow 103782, Ploshchad Pushkina; f. 1943; published by "Trud" newspaper Publishing House; foreign affairs; in Russian, English, French, German, Spanish, Polish, Czech and Arabic; weekly; Editor M. A. FEDOROV.

XX Vek i Mir (*20th Century and Peace*): f. 1967; journal of the Soviet Peace Committee; Soviet and foreign writers and journalists on the most important developments in international relations, peace, disarmament and the national-liberation struggle; in Russian, Arabic, English, German, Spanish and French; monthly.

Za Rubezhom (*Abroad*): f. 1960; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Journalists; translations from foreign press and periodicals, commentaries of Soviet observers; weekly; Editor D. KRAMINOV; circ. 1,000,000.

EDUCATION

Professionalno-tekhnicheskoe Obrazovanie (*Vocational and Technical Education*): Ul. Chernyakhovskaya 9, Moscow; f. 1941; The State Committee for Vocational Education of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.; monthly; 120,000 copies; Editor A. M. KRESTYANINOV.

Russki Yazyk v Natsionalnoi Shkole (*The Russian Language in National Schools*): Moscow 107066, Lefortovski pr. 8; f. 1957; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education and the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; bi-monthly; Editor I. V. BARANNIKOV.

Semya i Shkola (*Home and School*): Ul. Pavla Korchagina 7; f. 1946; U.S.S.R. Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; monthly; Editor N. I. MONAKHOV; circ. 1,300,000.

Shkola i Proizvodstvo (*School and Production*): Lefortovskiy pr. 8; f. 1957; publ. by the "Pedagogika" Publishing House; journal of U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education; Editor A. A. POLYAKOV.

Sovetskaya Pedagogika (*Soviet Pedagogics*): Moscow Ul. Makarenko 5-16; f. 1937; U.S.S.R. Academy of Pedagogical Sciences; monthly; Chief Editor S. A. CHERNIK.

Vestnik Vysshei Shkoly (Higher Schools Review): Ulitsa Zhdanova 11; f. 1940; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education; monthly; Editor A. N. GORSHENEV.

Vospitanie Shkolnikov (The Upbringing of Schoolchildren): Lefortovskiy per. 8, Moscow; f. 1934; published by "Pedagogika" Publishing House; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Education; bi-monthly.

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE

Filologicheskie nauki (Philology): Moscow, Ul. Gertsena 5-7; f. 1958; published by the "Vysshaya Shkola" (Higher School) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education; reports of Institutions of higher learning on the most important problems of literary studies and linguistics; bi-monthly; Editor N. S. CHEMODANOV; circ. 3,200.

Russkaya Literatura (Russian Literature): Makarov Embankment 4, Leningrad; f. 1958; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Institute of Russian Literature of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; development of Russian and Soviet literature from its appearance up to the present day; quarterly; Editor V. V. TIMOFEEVA.

Russkaya Rech (Russian language): Volkhonka ul. 18/2, Moscow; f. 1967; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Institute of Russian Language of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Science; popular; history of the development of the literary Russian language; bi-monthly; V. L. BORKOVSKY.

Russkii Yazyk za Rubezhom (Russian Abroad): f. 1967; published by the Moscow University Publishing House; journal of the Institute of the Russian Language; current problems of methodology of teaching the Russian language to foreigners; quarterly; Editor A. V. ABRAMOVICH.

Sovetskaya Literatura (Soviet Literature): f. 1931; published by the Izvestia Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers; novels, short stories, verses, poems, literary criticism by Soviet authors; in English, Spanish, German, Polish, Japanese and Czech; monthly; Editor SAVVA DANGULOV.

Voprosy Literatury (Problems of Literature): f. 1957; published by the "Izvestiya" Publishing House; joint edition of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers and the Institute of World Literature of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; theory and history of modern literature and aesthetics; monthly; Editor V. OZEROV.

Voprosy yazykoznaniya (Problems of Linguistics): f. 1952; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Institute of Linguistics of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; actual problems of general linguistics on the basis of different languages; bi-monthly; Editor F. FILIN.

PHILATELY

Filatel'ia S.S.S.R. (Philately): Novokhoroshevskiy proezd 24; Moscow; f. 1966; journal of the All-Union Philatelic Society and the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Communications; monthly; Editor-in-Chief I. V. CHEKHOV; circ. 75,000.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORT

Fizkultura i Sport (Physical Culture and Sport): Moscow; f. 1922; published by the "Fizkultura i Sport" (Physical Culture and Sport) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Committee of Physical Culture and Sports; activities and development of Soviet sport; monthly; Editor A. CHAIKOVSKY.

Shakhmaty v S.S.S.R. (Chess in the U.S.S.R.): Moscow; f. 1921; published by the "Fizkultura i Sport" (Physical

Culture and Sport) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Chess Federation; monthly; Editor Y. AVERBAKH.

Sportivnye Igrы (Sports and Games): Moscow; f. 1955; published by the "Fizkultura i Sport" (Physical Culture and Sport) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Committee of Physical Culture and Sports; monthly; Editor V. A. NOVOSKOLTSEV.

Sport v S.S.S.R. (Sport in the U.S.S.R.): Ul. Moskvina 8, Moscow; f. 1963; published by "Pravda" Publishing House; in Russian, English, French, Spanish, German and Hungarian; monthly.

Teoriya i Praktika Fizicheskoy Kultury (Theory and Practice of Physical Culture): Moscow; f. 1937; published by the "Fizkultura i Sport" (Physical Culture and Sport) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Committee of Physical Culture and Sports; monthly; Editor A. V. SEDOV.

Turist (Tourist): Ul. Marx-Engels 5, Moscow; f. 1966; published by the "Profizdat" (Trade Union) Publishing House; journal of the All-Union Central Board of Trade Unions; articles about new routes for tourists; monthly; Editor B. V. MOSKOVIN.

POLITICS

Agitator (Agitator): Ul. Marx-Engels 5, Moscow; f. 1923; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.; internal and foreign policies of the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet government; fortnightly; M. P. GABDULIN.

Bloknot agitatora (Agitator's note-book): f. 1942; published by the "Krasnaya Zvezda" (Red Star) Publishing House; journal of the Political Department of the Soviet Army and Navy; internal and foreign affairs, army and naval life; fortnightly; Editor I. M. BABENKO.

Kommunist (Communist): f. 1924; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.; problems of Marxist-Leninist theory, philosophy, economy; C.P.S.U. history, etc.; 18 issues annually; Editor R. I. KOSOLAPOV.

Politicheskoe Samoobrazovanie (Political Self-Education): f. 1957; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.; articles, lectures, etc., on urgent problems of the theory and practice of the building of Communism and world socialism, international communist labour and national movements; monthly; Editor A. S. VISHNYAKOV.

Voprosy Istorii K.P.S.S. (Problems of History of the C.P.S.U.): f. 1957; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.; problems of the C.P.S.U., international communist and labour movements' history; monthly; Editor A. KOSULNIKOV.

POPULAR, ILLUSTRATED AND FICTION

Druzhba Narodov (Friendship of Peoples): Ul. Vorovskogo 52; f. 1938; published by the "Izvestia" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers; the best works of writers, poets and critics from all the Republics of the U.S.S.R.; monthly; Editor S. BARUZDIN.

Inostrannaya Literatura (Foreign Literature): Pyatnitskaya ul. 41; f. 1955; published by the "Izvestia" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers; Russian translations of modern foreign authors; monthly; Editor N. FEDORENKO.

Novy Mir (New World): Malyy Putinkovskiy per. 1/2; f. 1925; published by the "Izvestia" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers; new fiction

and essays by Soviet authors; monthly; Editor SERGEI NAROVCHATOV.

Ogonyok (*Beacon*): Bumazhny Proezd 14; f. 1923; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; popular illustrated; weekly; Editor ANATOLY V. SOFRONOV; circ. 2,100,000.

Roman-Gazeta (*Novels*): Novo-Basmanaya 19; f. 1927; published by the "Khudozhestvennaya Literatura" (Fiction) Publishing House; the most wide-spread periodical of fiction and best works previously published in journals, including translation into Russian; fortnightly; Editor V. SHATYGIN.

Sovietski Soyuz (*Soviet Union*): Ul. Moskvina 8; f. 1930; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; illustrated; in 19 languages including Russian, Arabic, Bengali, Chinese, English, Finnish, French, German, Hindi, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Mongolian, Romanian, Serbian, Spanish, Urdu and Vietnamese; monthly; Editor N. M. GRIBACHEV.

Znamya (*Banner*): Tverskoi Blv. 25; f. 1931; Union of Soviet Writers; novels, poetry, essays; monthly; Editor V. KOZHEVNIKOV.

Zvezda (*Star*): Leningrad, Mokhovaya 20; f. 1924; published by the "Khudozhestvennaya Literatura" (Fiction) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers; novels, short stories, poetry, art and literary criticism; monthly; Editor G. KHOLOPOV.

POPULAR SCIENTIFIC

Modelist-Konstruktor (*Modelling-Designing*): f. 1966; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; designs and descriptions of technical models; monthly; Editor Y. STOLYAROV.

Nauka i Religiya (*Science and Religion*): Moscow, Ulyanovskaya 43; f. 1959; journal of the U.S.S.R. Society "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular atheistic; monthly; Editor A. S. IVANOV.

Nauka i Zhizn (*Science and Life*): Ul. Kirova 24; f. 1934; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Society "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular; recent developments in all branches of science and technology; monthly; Chief Editor V. N. BOLKHOVITINOV; circ. 3,000,000.

Priroda (*Nature*): f. 1912; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; popular; natural sciences; monthly; Editor N. G. BASOV.

Radio: f. 1924; joint edition of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Communications and the U.S.S.R. Voluntary Society of Assistance to the Army, Air Force and Navy; popular radio-engineering; monthly; Editor A. V. GOROKHOVSKY.

Tekhnika-Molodezhi (*Engineering—For Youth*): f. 1933; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; popular; engineering and science; monthly; Editor V. D. ZHAKHARCHENKO.

Vokrug Sveta (*Around the World*): Sushevskaya 21, Moscow A-30; f. 1861; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" (Young Guard) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; illustrated; geographical, travel, adventure and science fiction; monthly, including the bi-monthly supplement "Iskatel" (Seeker), science fiction, detective stories; Editor A. NIKONOV; circ. 2,500,000.

Zdorovie (*Health*): f. 1955; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; joint edition of the U.S.S.R. and the R.S.F.S.R. Ministries of Public Health; popular scientific; medicine and hygiene; monthly; Editor M. PIRADOVA.

Zemlya i Vselennaya (*Earth and Universe*): f. 1965; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; joint edition of the Departments of Physical-Technical and Mathematical Sciences and of Earth Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and the U.S.S.R. Society of Astronomy and Geodesy; popular; current hypotheses of the origin and development of the earth and universe; astronomy, geophysics and space research; every 2 months; Editor D. Y. MARTYNOV.

Znanie-Sila (*Knowledge is Strength*): f. 1926; published by the "Znanie" (Knowledge) Publishing House; journal of the All-Union Society "Znanie"; general; popular, scientific; monthly; Editor N. S. FILIPPOVA.

THE PRESS, PRINTING AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Knizhnaya Letopis (*Book Chronicle*): Moscow, Kremlin Embankment 1-9; f. 1907; published by the "Kniga" (Book) Publishing House; journal of the All-Union Book Chamber of the Press Committee of the Council of Ministers; registration of all books published in the U.S.S.R., with description of books; weekly; Editor L. N. NECHAEVA.

Notnaya Letopis (*Chronicle of Music*): Moscow, Kremlin Embankment 1-9; f. 1931; published by the "Kniga" (Book) Publishing House; journal of the All-Union Book Chamber of the Press Committee of the Council of Ministers; registration of issues of music in the U.S.S.R.; quarterly; Editor T. K. KOMOROVA; circ. 1,125.

Poligrafiya (*Printing*): Moscow, Leninsky pr. 15; published by the "Kniga" Book Publishing House; equipment and technology of the printing industry; monthly, Dir. S. SEMENOV.

Sovietskaya Bibliografiya (*Soviet Bibliography*): Moscow J-34; f. 1933; published by the "Kniga" (Book) Publishing House; journal of the All-Union Book Chamber of the Press Committee of the Council of Ministers; theoretical, practical and historical aspects of bibliography; bi-monthly; Editor L. F. KUZNETSOVA; circ. 7,000.

V Mire Knig (*In the World of Books*): Moscow; f. 1936; published by the "Kniga" (Book) Publishing House; journal of the Press Committee of the Council of Ministers; reviews of new books, theoretical problems of literature; monthly; Editor Y. K. FILONOVICH.

Zhurnalist (*Journalist*): Moscow; f. 1920; published by the "Pravda" (Truth) Publishing House; journal of the newspaper "Pravda" (Truth) and of the Union of Journalists; problems of international life and of the life of Soviet journalists; monthly; Editor V. ZHUKOV; circ. 120,000.

RELIGION

Bratski Vestnik (*Brotherly Messenger*): All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian-Baptists of the U.S.S.R., P.O.B. 520, Moscow; f. 1945; every 2 months, Chief Editor A. M. BYCHKOV.

Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii (*Journal of the Patriarchate of Moscow*): Moscow, Novodevichy pr. 11; f. 1931; published by the Patriarchate in Russian and English; monthly; Editor Rt. Rev. PIRIEM, Archbishop of Volokolamsk.

SATIRICAL

Krokodil (*Crocodile*): Bumazhny Proezd 14; f. 1922; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; three times monthly; Editor E. P. PUTOVNIK.

TRADE, TRADE UNIONS, LABOUR AND SOCIAL SECURITY
Sotsialisticheski Trud (Socialist Labour): Pl. Kuibysheva 1; f. 1956; State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. for Labour and Social Problems; monthly; Editor (vacant); circ. 50,000.

Sovietskaya Torgovlya (Soviet Trade): Ul. Razina 28; f. 1927; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Trade; monthly; Editor V. G. MALYKHIN; circ. 1,200,000.

Sovietskie Profsoyuzy (Soviet Trade Unions): Ul. Kirova 13; f. 1917; All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; twice monthly; Editor M. P. MUDROV.

Vneshnyaya Torgovlya (Foreign Trade): Ul. Pudovkina 4; f. 1921; Ministry of Foreign Trade, publ. by Izvestia Publishing House; monthly in Russian, English, French, Spanish and German; Editor-in-Chief V. AZOV.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Avtomatika, Telemekhanika i Svyaz (Automation, Telemechanics and Communication): Moscow; f. 1957; published by the "Transport" (Transport) Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Rail Transport; utilization of new equipment in rail transport; monthly; Editor L. P. SLOBODYANYUK.

Grazhdanskaya Aviatsiya (Civil Aviation): Moscow; f. 1931; journal of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Central Committee of the Civil Aviation Workers' Trade Union; development of Soviet Air Transport; utilization of aviation in construction, agriculture and forestry; monthly.

Radiotekhnika (Radio Engineering): Most 20, Moscow Kuznetsky; f. 1946; published by the "Svyaz" (Communication) Publishing House; journal of the A. S. Popov Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering, Electronics and Electrical Communication; theoretical and technical problems of radio engineering; monthly; Editor A. M. TROSHIN.

Radiotekhnika i Elektronika (Radio Engineering and Electronics): Moscow; f. 1956; published by the "Nauka" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Department of Physics and Applied Physics of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; theory of radio engineering; monthly; Editor V. A. KOTELNIKOV.

Vestnik Svyazi (Herald of Communication): Moscow; f. 1917; published by the "Svyaz" (Communication) Publishing House; joint edition of the Ministry of Communication and of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in Communication, Motor Roads and Transport; mechanization and automation of production; monthly; Editor I. V. SHCHIPANOV.

FOR WOMEN

Krestyanka (Peasant Woman): Bumazhny proezd 14; f. 1922; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; popular; monthly; Editor I. A. KOBCHIKOVA.

Rabotnitsa (Working Woman): Bumazhny proezd 14; f. 1914; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; popular; monthly; Editor V. E. VAVILINA.

Sovietskaya Zhenshchina (Soviet Woman): Kuznetsky Most 22; f. 1945; published by the Soviet Women's Committee and the U.S.S.R. Central Council of Trade Unions; popular; illustrated; in Russian, Chinese, English, French, German, Hindi, Hungarian, Japanese, Korean, Bengali, Arabic and Spanish; monthly; Editor-in-Chief V. I. FEDOTOVA.

Zhurnal Mod (Fashion Journal): Kuznetsky Most 14; f. 1945; quarterly; Editor A. L. DONSKAYA.

YOUTH

Molodaya Gvardiya (Young Guard): f. 1922; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" Publishing House; journal of

the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; fiction, criticism, popular science for the young generation; monthly; Editor A. IVANOV.

Molodoi Kommunist (Young Communist): f. 1918; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; political education of the young; monthly; Editor Yu. D. POROIKOV.

Rovesnik (Contemporary): f. 1962; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League and the Committee of Youth Organizations of the U.S.S.R.; popular illustrated monthly of politics, fiction, verses, songs, etc.; monthly; Editor A. A. NODIYA.

Selskaya Molodezh (Rural Youth): f. 1925; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; popular illustrated, fiction, verses, problems of rural youth; monthly; Editor O. PORTSOV.

Smena (Rising Generation): Bumazhny Proezd 14; f. 1924; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union; popular illustrated, short stories, essays and problems of youth; fortnightly; Editor-in-Chief A. A. LIKHANOV; circ. 1,200,000.

Vozhatyi (Pioneer Leader): f. 1924; published by the "Molodaya Gvardiya" Publishing House; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union and the Central Council of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Organization of Pioneers; activities of pioneer units; monthly; Editor A. P. YAKOVLEVA.

Yunost (Youth): f. 1955; published by the "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the U.S.S.R. Union of Writers; novels, short stories, essays and poems by beginners; monthly; Editor B. N. POLEVOI.

NEWS AGENCIES

Telegrafnoye Agentyo Sovetskoye Soyuz (TASS) (Telegraphic Agency of the Soviet Union): Tverskoy bulvar 10, Moscow; f. 1925; serves 3,600 Soviet newspapers and 300 foreign press agencies in 76 countries; Dir. LEONID ZAMYATIN.

APN (Agentstvo Pechati Novosti) (Novosti Press Agency): Pushkina pl. 2, Moscow; formed 1961 to provide information and general features on Soviet life; collaborates by arrangement with foreign press and publishing organizations of 110 countries of the world; Chair. LEV TOLKUNOV.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Moscow

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Sadovaya-Samotechnaya 12/24, kvartal 67; Bureau Chief JACQUES DAUPHIN.

Agencia EFE (Spain): Sadovaya-Samotechnaya ul. 12-24 kv. 25; Correspondent RAMON PEDROS MARTIN.

Agerpres (Romania): Ul. Mosfilmovskaya 64; Bureau Chief ION GOLA.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): Pr. Mira 74, kvartal 95; Bureau Chief WERNER GÖRNE.

ANAR (News Agency of the Arab Revolution) (Libya): Kutuzovskiy Prospekt 7/4, kvartal 190; Bureau Chief SALEH HALIFAH TURKI.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Kutuzovskiy prospekt 9/4, kvartal 14; Bureau Chief MIRKO TEBALDI.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Kutuzovsky pr. 7/4, kor. 5, kv. 33; Bureau Chief HARRY DUNPHY.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): Kutuzovsky pr. 9, kor. 2, kv. 64; Bureau Chief VENELIN MITOV.

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (Czechoslovakia): Ul. Chaikovskogo, dom 28, Kvartira 4, Moscow; Bureau Chief Dr. OLDŘICH VĚRČAK.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): Gruzinsky per. 3, kvartal 212; Bureau Chief ARNO MAYER.

Hsinhua: (People's Republic of China): Ul. Druzhby 6, korpus 22, kvartal 113; Bureau Chief WANG WEE CHI.

Jiji (Japan): Sadovaya-Samotechnaya 12/24, kvartal 21; Bureau Chief TOSHIYAKI YAMAGUCHI.

Kyodo News Agency (Japan): Kutuzovsky pr. 14, kvartal 1; Bureau Chief MINORU TAKAHASHI.

Montsame (Mongolia): Ul. Gilyarovskogo 8, kvartal 81; Bureau Chief MAGSARYN CHOIJIL.

Magyar Távirati Iroda (MTI) (Hungary): Kalanchevskaya ul. 33, kv. 46; Bureau Chief PÁL BOKOR.

Polska Agencja Prasowa (PAP) (Poland): Leninsky prospekt 45, kvartal 411; Bureau Chief MICHAŁ SKALEN-AJDO.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): Petrovka 15, kv. 22, Moscow; Bureau Chief JESUS MARTI DIAZ.

Reuters (U.K.): Sadovaya-Samotechnaya 12/24, kvartal 55; Bureau Chief ROBERT EVANS.

Samachar (India): B. Pereyaslavskaya ul. 13, kv. 133-134; Bureau Chief PARAYIL UNNIKRISHNAN.

Tanjug (Yugoslavia): Pr. Mira 74, kvartal 124; Bureau Chief STEVAN STARČEVIC.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Kutuzovsky prospekt 7/4, Apt. 67; Bureau Chief JOSEPH L. GALLOWAY.

Viet-Nam News Agency: Leninsky prospekt 45, kvartal 326; Bureau Chief LE MAN BIN.

The following are also represented: Agencja Robotnicza (Poland), Interpress (Poland), Iraq Information Agency, Sofia-press (Bulgaria), Syrian Arab News Agency.

PUBLISHING

There are 217 publishing houses, all under the control of the State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Bookselling; of these 56 serve the whole Union, 97 serve the Union Republics, 20 serve Autonomous Republics or Regions, and 44 serve the territories and districts. The majority of publishers cover a special field of subject matter, the leading publishers being *Nauka* which covers all sciences and the humanities; *Mir* dealing with scientific and technical books; *Khudozhestvennaya Literatura* publishing fiction; *Prosveshchenie* educational books; *Meditsina*, *Progress* and *Detskaya Literatura*. Republican and Regional publishers issue books and booklets of local interest.

Publishing houses function under the auspices of trade unions, the Communist Party, Young Communist League, *Novosti Press* (for distribution mainly for distribution abroad) and Religious organizations and societies also publish their own books. The U.S.S.R. Writers' Union has its own publishing houses, the largest being *Sovietshy Pisatel* (Soviet Writer). The Union publishes 14 journals and 73 fiction magazines centrally, as well as 60 literary magazines in the national republics and areas. There are no private publishing houses in the U.S.S.R.

All branches of publishing (books, periodicals, newspapers), means of production (printers, paper industry), and means of distribution (bookshops, libraries) are either directly or indirectly supervised by the State Committee. The Committee is composed of three editorial boards dealing with, respectively, social and political literature, fiction, and technical and scientific literature. Subject experts, such as members of the Academy of Sciences, the Union of Soviet Writers, or the Ministry of Higher Education, are consulted on the choice of manuscripts for production, and proposals for publication of certain works often originate from these bodies. The three editorial boards are composed largely of editors from the various publishing houses so that, although all proposed publications must be approved by the State Committee, the publisher still influences choice of material at this level.

Publishers plan their programmes a year in advance, forwarding a list of proposed publications to the State Committee which co-ordinates all the lists to prevent duplication. When a publisher's list has been approved, a sample number of copies is printed and distributed to prospective customers—booksellers, libraries, schools. Customers return an estimate of the number of copies they will require, the books are printed, and distributed by Soyuz Kniga, the state distributive organ, which has a centre in each region of the U.S.S.R.

Most bookshops in the U.S.S.R. belong to Soyuz Kniga with the notable exception of chains controlled by "Nauka" and "Sovietshy Pisatel". Inter-regional fairs are arranged where surplus stock is sold off at full price, the principle being to re-direct the right material to the right customer. There are 14,000 bookshops (selling nothing but books) besides 34,000 book kiosks (controlled by the bookshops) operating in factories, schools, and offices.

Book prices are fixed by government decree according to the type of book; educational and children's books are priced low, adult fiction higher. Most of the Soviet libraries buy their stock from Soyuz Kniga, thus profits gained from a flourishing library market benefit the service given to customers through the bookshops.

An author incurs no expenses involved in publishing his book. He is entitled to royalties dependent on the size, edition and nature of the book and each publishing house signs an appropriate contract with the author. To further cultural co-operation, the U.S.S.R. became party to the *Berne Convention* or the *Universal Copyright Law* following a law passed in February 1973. The Soviet Union will now recognize a foreign copyright only if the work is sent abroad "by a procedure established by legislation" and unauthorized foreign publication will be stopped.

The Soviet Union is the largest book producer in the world, accounting for one-quarter of all books produced in the world. During 1971-75 414,000 books were published, in 89 languages spoken in the U.S.S.R. and in 50 foreign languages.

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Moscow (unless otherwise stated)

Atomizdat: Ul. Zhdanova 5-7; atomic science, research; peaceful use of nuclear energy; Dir. V. A. KOLYANIN.

Detskaya Literatura (Children's Literature): Maly Cherkassky pereulok 1; State Publishing House of Children's Literature (other than school books); Dir. J. K. PESHEKHODOVA.

Ekonomika (Economy): Beterzhkovskaya nab. 6, f. 1963; various aspects of economics and economic planning; Dir. K. V. GILCHISHNIKOV.

Energiya (Energy): Shlyuzovaya Naberezhnaya, 10; all aspects of electricity and its uses; Acting Dir. S. P. ROZANOV.

Finansy (Finance): Ul. Chernushenskogo 7; banking, taxation, accountancy, etc.; Dir. V. I. VINOGRADOV.

Fizkulturai Sport (Physical Culture and Sport): Ul. Chaykovskaya ul. 27; all book, periodical, and pamphlet literature of sport, chess, and other games; Dir. V. I. MURAVYOV.

U.S.S.R.

Izskusstvo (Art): Tsvetnoi bul. 25; art; Dir. B. V. VISHN-YAKOV.

Izdatelstvo APN: Podkolokolny per. 13/5; prepares contributions on Soviet economy, politics, culture and science for foreign publishing houses; also produces books for distribution abroad; publs. *Sputnik* (monthly digest in Russian, English, French, Spanish, Italian, Hungarian, Czech and German); *Socialism: Theory and Practice* (monthly magazine in English, French, Spanish and German); Dir. N. I. EFIMOV.

Izobrazitelnoe Iskustvo (Fine Arts): Sushevsky Val 64, Moscow; reproductions of pictures, pictorial art; Dir. V. S. KYZAYKOV.

Izvestia (News): Ploshchad Pushkina 5; publishes the newspaper "Izvestia" with weekly supplement "Nedelya" (Week); official publications of the U.S.S.R. and R.S.F.S.R. Supreme Soviets; journals; Dir. L. P. GRACHEV.

Khimiya (Chemistry): Moscow B-76, Strominka ul. 23; chemistry and the chemical industry; Dir. YA. S. MASHKEVICH.

Khudozhestvennaya Literatura (Fiction): Novo-Basman-naya ulitsa 19; fiction and works of literary criticism, history of literature, etc.; Dir. V. S. SOMOV.

Kniga (The Book): Ul. Nezhdanovoi 8/10; issues bibliographical aids; Dir. M. J. TELEPIN.

Kolos (Corn Ear): Ul. Sadovaya-Spasskaya 18; agricultural production in all aspects; Dir. I. P. KHRAMKOV.

Legkaya Industriya (Light Industry): Kuznetski most 22; textiles, knitted wear, shoes, etc.; Dir. A. D. KONDRATJEV.

Lesnaya Promyshlennost (Forest Industry): Ul. Kirova 40A; publications about forestry, wood and paper products; Dir. S. M. DMITREVSKY.

Malys (Little One): Butyrsky Val 63; books and booklets for children of pre-school age; Dir. I. N. BORONETSKY.

Mashinostroyeniye (Machine Building): Pervy Basmanny per. 3; engineering; Dir. A. V. ASTAKHOV.

Meditsina (Medicine): Petroverigskiy per. 6/8; f. 1918; medical and health literature; Dir. V. I. MAEVSKY.

Metallurgiya (Metallurgy): 2 Obyedensky pereulok 14; metallurgical literature; Dir. V. P. ANDRIANOVA.

Mezhdunarodnye Otnosheniya (International Relations): Kuznetski Most, 24, 103031 Moscow, K-31; international questions, economics and politics of foreign countries, foreign trade, international law, foreign language textbooks, translations for UN; Dir. M. F. TOKAREV.

Mir (Peace): 1 Rizhskiy per. 2; f. 1946; Russian translations of foreign scientific, technical and science fiction books; translations from and into foreign languages; Dir. S. G. SOSNOVSKY.

Molodaya Gvardiya (Young Guard): Sushevskaya ulitsa 21; publishing house of the All-Union Communist Youth League; all subjects for adolescents; Dir. V. N. GANICHEV.

Muzika (Music): Neglinnaya ul. 14; Dir. K. A. FORTUNATOV.

Mysl (The Ideal): Leninsky prospekt 15; science, popular science, economics, philosophy, history, geography; Dir. A. P. PORIVAEV.

Nauka (Science): Podkovensky pereulok 21; f. 1923; publishing house of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; Acting Dir. G. D. KOMKOV.

Nedra (Natural Resources): Tretyakovskiy proezd 1/19; geology, natural resources, mining and coal industry, oil and gas industry; Dir. M. S. LYOV.

Pedagogika (Pedagogy): Lefortovskiy per. 8; books and

periodicals in all fields of pedagogics and school training (except textbooks); Dir. RAZUMNY.

Pishchevaya Promyshlennost (Food Industry): I. Kadashevskiy per. 12; scientific and technical publishing house on food industry; Dir. N. A. ZARIN.

Planeta: Ul. Petrovka 8/11; posters, postcards, brochures; Dir. G. KOVALENKO.

Politizdat: Miusskaya pl. 7; political literature; Dir. N. V. TROPKIN.

Pravda: Ul. Pravdy 24; publishes booklets, books and many newspapers and periodicals; Dir. B. A. FELDMAN.

Profizdat: Ul. Kirova 13; publishing house of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions; economic and other matters; Dir. V. A. BOLDYREV.

Progress: Zubovskiy bul. 21; publishing Russian and other U.S.S.R. language books in foreign languages and publishing translations from them into U.S.S.R. languages; Dir. V. N. SEDYKH-CHEKANNIKOV.

Prosveshchenie (Education): 3D Proezd Maryinoy Roshchi 41; textbooks; Dir. D. D. ZUEV.

Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya (Soviet Encyclopedia): Pokrovskiy blv. 8; f. 1925; 10 universal and special encyclopedias, technical dictionaries, reference books; Chair. of Board A. M. PROKHOROV.

Sovieti Khudozhnik (Soviet Artist): Ul. Chernyakhovskogo 4; art reproduction, art history and criticism; Dir. V. GORYAINOV.

Sovieti Kompozitor (Soviet Composer): 14-12 Sadovaya-Triumfalnaya; established by the U.S.S.R. Union of Composers; music and music criticism; Dir. M. Y. KUNIN.

Sovetskoye Radio (Soviet Radio): Glavny Pochtamt, P.O.B. 693; radio and television subjects; Dir. N. G. ZABOLOTSKY.

Sovietiyskiy Pisatel (Soviet Writer): Ul. Vorovskogo 11; fiction and literary criticism, history, biography; U.S.S.R. Union of Writers; Dir. N. V. LESYUCHEVSKY.

Statistika (Statistics): Ul. Kirova 39; economic statistics; reference books, national economy statistics; Dir. E. I. KOBZAR.

Stroyizdat: Kalyaevskaya ul. 23A; building, architecture and building materials; Dir. V. KASATKIN.

Sudostroyeniye (Shipbuilding): Ul. Gogolia 8, Leningrad 191065; f. 1940; shipbuilding; Dir. W. I. LAPIN.

Svyaz (Communications): Chistoprudny bulvar 2; postal, telegraphic and wireless communications and television, philately; Dir. G. G. RODIN.

Transport: Basmanny tupik 6A; general transport; Dir. V. P. TITOV.

Vneshtorgizdat: Oruzheiny pereulok 25A; publishes foreign technical material translated into Russian, and information on Soviet export goods in foreign languages; Dir. R. V. MOROLEV.

Voyenizdat: Moscow K-160, Voennoye Izdatyestvo; military theory and history; all books (including fiction) intended for Army use; Chief A. I. KOPYTIN.

Vysshaya Shkola (Higher School): Neglinnaya 29/14; higher-education institutions' text-books; Dir. V. G. PANOV.

Yuridicheskaya Literatura (Law Literature): Ul. Chkalova 38/40; law subjects; Dir. S. A. CHIBRYAEV.

Znanie: Novaya ploshchad 3/4; popular books on politics and science; Znanie All-Union Society; Dir. V. K. BELYAKOV.

WRITERS' AND JOURNALISTS' UNION

U.S.S.R. Union of Writers: Moscow, Ul. Vorovskogo 52; f. 1934; 8,000 mems.; First Sec. of the Board G. M. MARKOV.

U.S.S.R. Union of Journalists: Moscow, Prospekt Mira 30; f. 1959; 60,000 mems.; Chair V. G. AFANASYEV.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Committee for Radio Broadcasting and Television under the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers: Ul. Piatnitskaya 25, Moscow; Chair. S. G. LAPIN; Vice-Chair. E. N. MAMEDOV; Directors of Editorial Councils: L. S. MAKSAKOV (Television Broadcasting), A. I. LOSEV (Overseas Broadcasting).

RADIO

Home Services:

Radio Moscow: Piatnitskaya ul. 25, Moscow.

There are eight main programmes daily for listeners in the Soviet Union, on long, medium, short and VHF wavebands. There are also special broadcasts for separate regions, the Urals, Siberia, Central Asia and the Soviet Far East.

There are also radio broadcasts in all the republics, territories and regions that have radio and television committees. These have their own radio stations operating local systems. Broadcasts are in 68 languages. In 1977 programme hours totalled 1,040 hours daily.

Overseas Broadcasting:

Radio Moscow broadcasts in 64 foreign languages, as follows:

Europe: in Albanian, Bulgarian, Catalan, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Macedonian, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Serbo-Croat, Slovak, Slovene, Spanish and Swedish.

Africa: in Amharic, Arabic, Bambara, English, French, Fula/Fulani, Hausa, Lingala, Malagasy, Ndebele, Portuguese, Shona, Somali, Swahili and Zulu.

Near and Middle East: in Arabic, Dari, French, Persian, Pushto and Turkish.

Asia and the Far East: in Assamese, Bengali, Burmese, Chinese, English, Gujarati, Hindu, Indonesian, Japanese, Kannada, Khmer, Korean, Laotian, Malayalam, Marathi, Mongolian, Nepali, Oriya, Pundjabi, Sinhalese, Tamil, Telugu, Thai, Urdu and Vietnamese.

Latin America: in Portuguese, Quechua and Spanish.

U.S.A. and Canada: in English.

Australia and New Zealand: in English.

TELEVISION

Moscow Television: Shabolovka 53, Moscow.

The TV relay system covers an area that includes four-fifths of the country's population. The total telecasting time averages 1,900 hours a day. There are six central TV channels with a total operating time of 46 hours a day.

In 1977 there were 2,000 television stations and transmitters, and 130 television centres. Eighty-one cities have 2 channels, and in 14 capitals of Union republics programmes are presented in national and Russian languages. Moscow has 6 and Leningrad 3 channels. Moscow I operates 12 hours every day. Moscow II operates for 6 hours daily. Moscow III operates 4 hours daily. Moscow IV operates for 3½ hours on weekdays and Moscow V (colour) for 20 hours. Colour television is received in 120 cities.

A new branch of television in the U.S.S.R. is *cosmovision* through which the flights of Soviet cosmonauts are shown. Communications satellites of *Molniya* type are used for the exchange of television programmes between Moscow, Vladivostok and other cities. Through this chain, experimental colour programmes are transmitted between Moscow and Paris based on the Soviet-French SECAM colour system.

FINANCE

BANKING

The Soviet credit system is composed of the following banks:

CENTRAL BANK

Gosbank U.S.S.R. (State Bank): Neglinnaya 12, Moscow; f. 1921; Gosbank issues currency and controls its circulation, grants credits to government enterprises, makes capital investment in agriculture and consumer co-operatives, settles international accounts, and effects transactions with foreign currency, gold and other precious metals. The Bank has main offices in each of the Union Republics, 158 regional and town offices, over 4,000 smaller branches and over 79,200 savings banks throughout the Soviet Union; Chair. VLADIMIR ALKHIMOV.

CREDIT BANKS

Stroibank (All-Union Capital Investment Bank): Tverskoy bulvar 13, Moscow; f. 1922; in 1959 the capital investment system was re-organized, and Stroibank took over all the work of capital investment, which was previously shared between *Prombank* (industrial), *Selkhozbank* (agricultural) and *Tsekbombank* (housing and town planning). Stroibank finances capital investment for state enterprises and organizations of all branches of the economy, except agriculture, and grants long-term credit to constructional and other organizations. It has more than 1,300 local branches; Chair. M. S. ZOROV.

Vneshtorgbank (Foreign Trade Bank): Kobyevesky per. 3/5, Moscow; f. 1924; in charge of the Soviet Union's international business, banking relations with foreign banks, imports, exports, non-commercial payments to countries abroad, payments from foreign countries and the banking business of Soviet foreign trade organizations; develops internal trade and industry connected with export and import; 11 brs.; cap. 835m. roubles; Chair. YU. A. IVANOV.

Sberkassa (Savings Bank): on January 1st, 1975 there were 79,500 savings banks in which private deposits amounted to 78,905 million roubles in 100 million accounts. These banks accept money from and issue money to individual citizens.

INSURANCE

Insurance is a state monopoly, and since 1958 it has been in the hands of the finance ministries of the Union Republics. These ministries carry out a uniform policy based on Soviet law, decisions of the Soviet government and legislation by the Union Republics.

Insurance covers collective farm, co-operative and personal property and exists in both compulsory and voluntary forms. Voluntary personal insurance covered more than 20 million people by January 1974. It is a supplement to the state scheme which operates on state funds.

Ingosstrakh (Insurance Company of the USSR): ul. Pyatnitskaya 12, Moscow

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

U.S.S.R. Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Ul. Kuibysheva 6, Moscow 103012; f. 1932; promotes trade, economic, scientific and technical relations between the Soviet Union and other countries; organizes Soviet Trade and Industrial exhibitions abroad and international exhibitions in the U.S.S.R.; is the sole patent issue office in the U.S.S.R.; Pres. B. A. BORISOV; Gen. Sec. I. I. GAIDAENKO.

INTERNAL TRADE

There are three forms of trade in the U.S.S.R., state, co-operative and collective farm trade. State trade is the leading and predominant one, embracing the entire foreign trade and the internal wholesale trade. The internal state retail trade is carried on through state organizations and offers its services mostly to the urban population. Co-operative trade serves the rural population, its share in the country's overall trade turnover being 28.9 per cent. Collective trade accounts for 1.5 per cent of the total trade volume.

U.S.S.R. Ministry of Trade: Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32-34, Moscow; Minister ALEKSANDR I. STRUYEV; is responsible for internal trade through the Magazini Gosudarstvennoi Torgovli.

Magazini Gosudarstvennoi Torgovli (State-owned Shops): cover the urban areas and are managed and operated by the Ministry of Trade through the local authorities. Shops are subordinated either to the board of consumer goods, or to the board of food stuffs.

Tsentrosoyuz (Central Co-operative Union): organizes wholesale supplies to the local co-operatives and also trades with foreign co-operative bodies in 40 countries; handles construction and management of Kolkhoznie Rynki; Chair. A. P. KLIMOV.

Kooperativi (Co-operative Shops): mainly in rural areas. They are owned and run by local consumer co-operative societies.

Kolkhoznie Rynki (Collective Farm Markets): where collective farmers can sell surplus foodstuffs at market prices.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Foreign trade is a state monopoly, run by the Ministry of Foreign Trade, which directs and controls overall policy and concludes trade agreements on behalf of the Government, and by the Council of Ministers' State Committee for External Economic Relations. Direct commercial activities are handled by foreign trade associations.

U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations: controls economic relations with foreign countries; Chair. S. A. SKACHKOV.

U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Trade: in charge of the conduct of foreign trade; Minister N. S. PATOLICHEV.

FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATIONS

Almazuyvelirexport: Moscow, pr. Kalinina, 29; exports jewellery, gems, articles of precious metals.

Atomenergoexport: Moscow, Ovchinnikovskaya nab. 18/1; exports and imports complete plant and equipment for atomic power stations, etc.

Aviaexport: Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya pl. 32/34; exports aircraft, aircraft engines, spares and associated equipment; imports aviation machinery and equipment.

Avtoexport: Moscow, Volkhonka ul. 14; exports and imports cars, trucks, buses, motor cycles, motor scooters, mopeds and bicycles; exports garage equipment.

Avtopromimport: Moscow, Pyatnitskaya ul. 50/2; imports complete plant for car factories.

Dalintorg: Nakhodka, Shkolnaya ul. 1; export-import coastal and border trade of Eastern Siberia and the Soviet Far East with Japan and the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

Electronorgtechnica: Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya pl. 32/34; exports and imports computers and associated equipment; exports electronic equipment.

Energomashexport: Moscow, Mosfilmovskaya ul. 35; exports complete plant and separate units for thermal and hydro-electric stations, diesel engines, generators, and electric stations, electric motors, welding equipment, induction heating plant, railway equipment and rolling stock, and electric power.

Exportkhleb: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, rice, pulses, flour, oil seeds and other grain and fodder products, seeds and seedlings.

Exportles: Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya pl. 32/34; exports sawn wood and wooden articles, cellulose, paper and cardboard.

Exportlyon: Moscow B-420, Ul. Arkhitekтора Vlasova 33; exports cotton, flax, hemp, wool, raw silk, cotton and silk fabrics and other textile products; imports cotton, jute, wool, sisal, woollen yarn, synthetic fibre, cord and various fabrics.

Lonfintorg: Leningrad, Moskovsky pr. 98; export and import trade in consumer goods with Finland and Norway.

Licensintorg: Moscow, ul. Kakhovka, 31; sells licences for inventions and research findings.

Mashinoexport: Moscow, Mosfilmovskaya ul. 35; exports equipment and tools for oil and gas drilling, geological and geophysical prospecting; equipment for the steel industry, the non-ferrous metals industry, pipeline construction, and mine construction and mining.

Mashinoimport: Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya pl. 32/34; imports power engineering and electrical engineering equipment, railway rolling stock, oil extracting and refining equipment, industrial fittings.

Mashpriborintorg: Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya pl. 32/34; exports and imports wire and wireless communication equipment, control and automation instruments, material testing equipment, meteorological instruments, cameras and accessories, binoculars, radio and TV sets, watches and watch movements, optical instruments.

Medexport: Moscow V-61, Ul. Kakhovka 31, kor. 2; exports and imports medicines, pharmaceutical raw materials, medical equipment and instruments, serums, vaccines and medicines.

Metallurgimport: Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya pl. 32/34; imports mining and ore-dressing equipment, metallurgical and foundry equipment, iron and steel works machinery and equipment.

Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports books, periodicals, newspapers, pictures, maps, gramophone records, postage stamps, slides and film-strips.

Neftechimpromexport: Moscow, Ovchinnikovskaya nab. 18/1; assists in establishment of oil refining, petrochemical and chemical plants, and of pulp and paper plants.

Novoexport: Moscow, Bashilovskaya ul. 19; exports carpets, handicrafts, works by Soviet artists and sculptors, antiques, ceramics and porcelain, fishing and hunting equipment, semi-precious and decorative stones, minerals for collections, wooden utensils, gardening equipment, peat, secondary raw materials and production waste.

Prodintorg: Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya pl. 32/34; exports and imports foodstuffs, horses, pedigree cattle and animals for zoos.

Promasheexport: Moscow, Ovchinnikovskaya nab. 18/1; assists in establishment of engineering, machine-tool building, casting, metal working, toolmaking, electrical and radio engineering enterprises, radio and TV stations, fish processing enterprises, sugar refineries, printing works, airfields and airports; complete equipment for film studios, instrument-making plants and watch factories.

Promashimport: Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya pl. 32/34; imports equipment for the pulp and paper, wood-working and timber industries.

Promsyrimport: Moscow, ul. Tchaikovskovo 13; exports and imports pig iron, ferrous alloys and rolled steel products.

Raznoexport: Moscow, Verkhne Krasnoselskaya 15; exports and imports tobacco, cement, glass, crockery, leather goods, musical instruments, toys, guns, clothes, domestic appliances.

Raznoimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports and exports non-ferrous metal and alloys, rolled semi-products of non-ferrous metals, metal foil and powders, electrical cables, natural and synthetic rubber, tyres and tubes, rubber products, ores and concentrates of non-ferrous metals, linoleum.

Scotoimport: Moscow K-62, 6 Makarenko ul.; imports cattle, sheep, pigs, goats and horses for slaughter.

Selkhozpromexport: Moscow 113324, 18/1 Ovchinnikovskaya nab.; exports complete sets of equipment and renders technical assistance in the construction of grain elevators, grain storages, flour mills, canneries, packing plants, bakeries, champagne factories, wineries, hydro and irrigation installations, timber and wood-working machinery, etc.

Sovexportfilm: Moscow, Kalashny per. 14, imports and exports films.

Sovfracht: Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya pl. 32/34; tanker and cargo ship chartering and broking.

Sovinflot: Moscow, ul. Zhdanova 1/4; general agent of Soviet shipping; ship servicing.

Soyuzgazexport: Smolenskaya-Sennaya pl. 32/34; exports and imports natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, inert and other gases.

Soyuzkhimexport: Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya pl. 32/34; exports and imports products of basic chemistry, coke oven products, synthetic resins and plastics, poisonous chemicals for agriculture, varnishes, paints, chemical reagents and pure preparations, cine-photo materials and chemicals, essential oils and synthetic aromatic substances, perfumery and soaps, detergents, etc.

Soyuzkoopvneshtorg: Moscow, Bolshoy Cherkassky per. 15; foreign trade organization of the Central Council of Union of Consumer's Co-operative Societies; exports fruit and vegetables, food delicacies, toys, cultural

goods, household appliances; imports clothing, footwear, fabrics, leather haberdashery, chinaware, furniture, fruit.

Soyuznefteexport: Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya pl. 32/34; exports crude oil, naphtha, automobile and aviation fuel, paraffin, diesel fuels and oils, lubricants, benzene, toluene, paraffin wax, etc.; imports petroleum products.

Soyuzplodimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports and imports fruit, vegetables, fresh and canned berries, wines, beverages, spices etc.

Soyuzpromexport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; exports coal and coal by-products, manganese, chrome and iron ore, asbestos and other mineral products.

Soyuzpushnina: Moscow K-12, Ul. Kuibysheva 6 and Leningrad M-84, Moskovsky Prospect 98; exports and imports furs, bristles, animal hair, hides, skins and casings, casein products, oils, wigs, etc.; organizes fur auctions in Leningrad, concludes long-term agreements for deliveries of fur goods to foreign firms.

Soyuzvneshtans: Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya pl. 32/34; handles transport and forwarding of imports and exports.

Stankoimport: 117839, Moscow, V-342, Ul. Obrucheva, 34/79; exports and imports machine tools, woodwork and metalwork machinery, rolling mills, foundry machinery, measuring, cutting and mechanics tools, ball and roller bearings, etc.

Sudoimport: Moscow, Kalyevskaya ul. 5; exports hydrofoils, transport, fishing and commercial vessels, floating docks and cranes, sports ships, shipboard equipment; import sea-going and river vessels, fishing and auxiliary craft and spares for shipboard equipment; ship-repairing abroad.

Techmasheexport: Moscow V-330, Mosfilmovskaya ul. 35; exports machinery and equipment for the textile, printing, oil refining and other industries.

Techmashimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports equipment and machinery for industries producing chemicals, rubber goods, fertilizers, refrigerating equipment, plastics, etc.

Technoexport: Moscow, Ovchinnikovskaya nab. 18/1; geological prospecting for all types of raw materials; construction of building material factories; mining of non-metallic materials, glassworks, etc.; major civil engineering projects.

Technopromexport: Moscow Zh.-324, 18 Ovchinnikovskaya nab.; exports complete plant and equipment and renders technical assistance in the construction of thermal and hydro-electric power stations.

Technopromimport: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; imports equipment for the cable, tanning, shoe, fabric, printing industries; technological equipment for electronics industry, etc.

Techsnabexport: Moscow 121200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; export and import of isotopes, nuclear research installations and apparatus, special materials, X-ray apparatus, rare metals and rare-earth metals, uranium conversion and enriching services.

Tyazhpromexport: Moscow, Ovchinnikovskaya nab. 18/1; assists in construction of complete installations of the iron, steel and ore-dressing industries, exports complete plants.

Tsvelmetpromexport: Moscow, Ovchinnikovskaya nab. 18/1; assists in establishing enterprises in the non-ferrous metals, semiconductors, coal and gas industries.

Traktorocexport: Moscow, exports and imports tractors, agricultural and road construction machinery and their

spare parts, repair tools; extends technical aid and advice in the servicing of machinery purchased abroad.

Vneshposyllorg: Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya, pl. 32/34; exports and sells consumer goods and foodstuffs.

Vneshtekhnika: Moscow, Starokonyushenny per. 6; assists Soviet and foreign scientific, research and design organizations with commercial and legal problems.

Vneshstorgizdat: Moscow, Oruzheiny per. 25A; publishes foreign trade advertising materials in Russian and foreign languages; printing, publishing, translating, advertising services for foreign firms.

Vneshstorgreklama: Moscow, Ul. Kakhovka 31; advertises Soviet goods abroad and foreign goods in the U.S.S.R.

Vostoktintorg: Moscow G-200, Smolenskaya-Sennaya 32/34; trade with the Mongolian P.R., Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey, Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen, People's Democratic Republic; exports rolled metal products, building materials, foodstuffs, household goods and appliances, sports and leisure goods and various chemical goods; imports wool, cotton, leather, clothing, foodstuffs, coffee beans and traditional goods of the above countries.

Zapchastexport: 109029 Moscow, 2 Skotoprogonnaya ul. 35; export of spare parts for tractors, cars, lorries, agricultural, road-building and special machines, motor cycles and bicycles.

Some trade organizations do not belong to the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Trade, though they work in direct contact with it.

AGRICULTURE

U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture: Moscow; Minister VALENTIN MESYATS.

All-Union Corporation "Soyuzselkhoztekhnika" of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers: a government body which supplies equipment to collective and state farms; Chair. ALEXANDR YEZHEVSKY.

INDUSTRY

The U.S.S.R. State Planning Committee, GOSPLAN, is responsible for problems of economic development, the drafting and implementation of economic plans and the co-ordination of sector plans; all plans are submitted for approval of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet.

TRADE UNIONS

In the U.S.S.R. there are 30 branch trade unions with a total membership of over 113.5 million (1977).

The trade unions take an active part in the social and political life of the country. They participate in the elections to organs of state power—they have the right to nominate candidates for election to Soviets; in drafting laws on production, labour, living conditions and culture; they draw broad sections of working people into industrial management, in particular through the establishment of standing production conferences. The unions prevent the violation of labour laws, settle labour disputes, conclude collective agreements with the managements of industrial enterprises, and ensure that these are fulfilled; they help factory and office workers improve their professional skills and organize training facilities for active trade union members.

The trade unions operate the system of state social insurance, the budget of which amounted to 34,600 million roubles in 1975. They keep a check on housing and the allotment of apartments, and concern themselves generally with questions of cultural and day-to-day services for the population.

The trade unions are organized on the industrial principle, i.e. all persons employed at the same factory or office belong to the same union, each trade union comprises the employees of one or several branches of the national economy.

The trade unions have a centralized organization headed by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (A.U.C.C.T.U.), which convenes a Congress every five years. The last (16th) Congress took place in March 1977. The Congress elects the Central Council, which exercises authority until the next Congress. In the regions, territories, union republics and cities, the work of trade union organizations is co-ordinated by trade union councils.

CENTRAL ORGANIZATION

The All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions: Leninsky Prospect 42, Moscow V-119; Chair. ALEXEI SHIBAYEV; publ. *Trud* (daily), *Sovietskie Profsoyuzy* (fortnightly), *Okhrana Truda i Sotsialnoe Strakhovanie* (monthly), *Klub i khudozhestvennaya samodeyatelnost* (fortnightly).

TRADE UNIONS (Moscow)

Agricultural and Agricultural Procurement Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; f. 1919; Chair. I. F. SHKURATOV.

Aircraft and Defence Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. A. T. KAREV.

Automobile Transport and Highway Workers' Union: Ul. Krzhizhanovskogo 20/30, kor. 5; Chair. V. K. KONNOV.

Building and Building Materials Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. I. A. LANSIN.

Civil Aviation Workers' Union: Ul. Krzhizhanovskogo 20/30, kor. 5; Chair. V. A. ZUYEV.

Coal Mining Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. V. G. ARKHIPOV.

Communication Workers' Union: 68 Ul. Vavilova; Chair. A. M. KANAeva.

Cultural Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. M. V. PASHKOV.

Educational and Scientific Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; f. 1919; Chair. T. P. YANUSHKOVSKAYA.

Electrical and Power Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. N. I. SIMOCHATOV.

Engineering Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. N. V. DRAGUNOV.

Food Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; f. 1917; Pres. N. L. MATROSOVA.

Geological Survey Workers' Union: Ul. Krzhizhanovskogo 20/30, kor. 5; Chair. L. N. KURZIN.

Local Industries and Public Services Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; f. 1957; G. P. SOROKINA.

Medical Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. L. I. NOVAK.

Metallurgical Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. I. I. KOSTYUKOV.

Oil and Chemical Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. N. P. SVETSOV.

Radio and Electronics Industry Workers' Union: 72 Leninsky Pr.; Chair. V. I. IVANOV.

Railway Transport Workers' Union: 21 Sadovo-Spasskaya ul.; Pres. N. I. KOVALEV.

Sea and River Workers' Union: Moscow V-119, 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. V. I. PETRIKEYEV.

Shipbuilding Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. A. G. BURIMOVICH.

State Institutions Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; f. 1918; Chair. G. A. MAKEYEV.

State Trade and Consumer Co-operative Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. A. G. SHALAUROVA.

Textile and Light Industry Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair. M. G. DOLZHENKOVA.

Timber, Lumber, Paper and Wood Workers' Union: 42 Leninsky pr.; Chair B. A. BELIKOV.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ministry of Railways: Moscow, Novo-Basmanaya 2; Minister IVAN PAVLOVSKY. Administers the railways through 26 railway boards located in the important towns.

The railway network totals 138,500 km. By the end of 1976 almost all lines were converted to electric and diesel traction. The railways carry 60 per cent of all freight. Electrification has been completed on the 5,500 km. (3,438 miles) line between Moscow and Baikal, on the 3,500 km. (2,125 miles) between Leningrad, Moscow, and Lenakan and on the 1,800 km. (1,125 miles) between Moscow, Gorky and Sverdlovsk. The total freight turnover of the U.S.S.R. amounted to 3,295,000 million ton-km. in 1976 and 3,545 million passengers were carried.

ROADS

Main highways connect Moscow with Kiev, the Crimea, Leningrad, Minsk, Riga and Warsaw, the Caucasus, Kazakhstan, Alma-Ata, Frunze and Tashkent, and with parts of Siberia.

The total length of roads is 1,405,600 km., of which 689,700 km. are hard-surfaced (1976).

INLAND WATERWAYS

Each Republic controls its own waterways: total length about 145,000 km. River transport has always been of great importance to the U.S.S.R., and in those areas where railway lines are few it is essential. In 1976 river vessels carried about 145 million passengers. The main inland waterway systems are those of the Volga, Dnieper, Don, Ob, Yenisei, Lena, Amur and Amu-Darya. The Volga with its tributaries is the largest system and carries nearly half the cargoes; it is linked by canals to the Don and the Black Sea, the Baltic and the White Sea. The main terminal ports on the Volga-Don system are Astrakhan, Rostov-on-Don, Moscow, Perm and Leningrad; the main transfer ports are Volgograd, Saratov, Kuibyshev, Kazan, Gorky and Yaroslavl.

River-ports in Siberia improved under the 1951-55 Plan included Omsk, Novosibirsk and Irkutsk. Kotlas and Pechora, in North Russia, have also been improved.

PRINCIPAL CANALS

Moscow-Volga Canal: 128 km. long; installations include 9 locks, 8 power stations, 5 pumping stations. It was completed in 1937, taking over four years to construct.

White Sea-Baltic Canal: 227 km. long; built in 1933, connecting the two seas.

Dnieper-Bug Canal: 202 km. long; connects the Ukraine and Byelorussia with the Baltic countries.

Kara-Kum Canal: connects the Amu Darya, Tedzhen and Murgab rivers and Ashkhabad; 850 km. long.

North-Crimean Canal: 400 km. long; irrigates the Crimean steppes with water from the Dnieper.

Volga-Baltic Canal: 362 km. long; re-constituted 1964; links five seas: the Baltic, White, Black, Caspian

and Azov seas; instead of 39 locks of the old Mariinsky system there are now seven locks.

Volga-Don Canal: 101 km. long; completed May 1952.

Donets-Donbas Canal: in the Ukraine, approx. 120 km. long; completed November 1958; trebles water supply of biggest Soviet industrial area.

Golodnaya Step Canal (Hungry Steppe Canal): in the Uzbek S.S.R., 1,300 km. long; irrigates this largely desert region; first section of 60 km. completed in 1960.

SHIPPING

The Soviet Union has one of the largest merchant fleets in the world. It has 50 steamship lines, each specializing in a particular shipping operation. In 1977 the total displacement of the Soviet fleet reached an estimated 22,067,892 gross tons, making it the sixth largest in the world after Liberia, Japan, the United Kingdom, Norway and Greece.

Soviet companies are full members of a number of freight conferences such as Continent-Australia, Australia-Continent and the United Kingdom, Mediterranean-Canada Westbound Conference, North Atlantic Passenger Conference. In 1973 the U.S.S.R. shipping companies operated 73 regular lines, including 51 international lines. Scheduled shipping reached a total of 19 million tons.

Ministry of the Merchant Marine: Moscow 103759, Ul. Zhdanova 1/4; Minister TIMOFEY GUZHENKO.

The Ministry of Merchant Marine of the U.S.S.R. represents the interests of the Soviet Union in several international organizations concerned with shipping (IMCO, UNCTAD, etc.)

COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND AGENCIES

"Yuzhflot": South Shipping State Corporation; Chair. V. P. USHAKOV.

"Sevzapflot": North-West Shipping State Corporation; Chair. S. M. SAKHAROV.

"Dalflot": Far-East Shipping State Corporation; Chair. G. F. KOLESNIKOV.

V/O "Sovinfлот": 1/4 Zhdanov St., Moscow 103759; f. 1969; general shipping agent; Pres. G. A. MASLOV.

V/O "Soufracht": 32/34 Smolenskaya Sq., Moscow G-200; chartering broker; Pres. N. I. ZUEV.

V/O "Morpasflot": 1/4 Zhdanov Str., Moscow 103759; general maritime passenger agency; Dir. E. A. MIKULINSKY.

V/O "Sovsudopodyom": 1/4 Zhdanov St., Moscow 103759; salvage, towage and dredging corporation; Pres. P. P. GRUZINSKY.

SHIPOWNER COMPANIES

Azov Shipping Company: 89 Lunin Avenue, 341010 Zhdanov.

Baltic Shipping Company: Leningrad, Mezhevoi Canal 5.

Black Sea Shipping Company: Odessa, Ul. Lastochkina, d. 1.

Caspian Shipping Company: Baku, Dzhaparidze, d. 5.

Estonian Shipping Company: Tallinn, Bulvar Estonia 3/5.

U.S.S.R.

Far Eastern Shipping Company: Vladivostok, Ul. 25 Oktyabrya d. 15.
Georgian Shipping Company: Batumi, Ul. Goguebashvili 52.
Kamchatka Shipping Company: Petropavlovsk-on-Kamchatka, Ul. Radiosvyazi 26.
Latvian Shipping Company: Riga, Sovietskyy Bulvar 2.
Murmansk Shipping Company: Murmansk, Ul. Komin-terna 15.
Northern Shipping Company: Arkhangelsk, Ul. Engelsa d. 1.
Novorossisk Shipping Company: 353900, Novorossisk, Ul. Sovetov 13.
Primorskoe Shipping Company: Port Nakhodka, Ul. Pogranichnaya 6.
Sakhalin Shipping Company: Kholmsk, Ul. Shkolnaya 84
Soviet Danube Shipping Company: Izmail, Ul. Suvorova d. 2.
Register of Shipping of the U.S.S.R.: 192041 Leningrad, Dvortsovaya Naberezhnaya 8; Dir. A. M. TSYBULIN.

CIVIL AVIATION

Aeroflot (Ministry of Civil Aviation of the U.S.S.R.): Leningradsky Prospekt 37, Moscow A-167; f. 1923; Minister BORIS BUGAYEV.

TOURISM

U.S.S.R. Company for Foreign Travel—Intourist: Moscow, K-9, Prospekt Karla Marxa 16; Leningrad, Isackievskaya pl. 11; branches in major cities of the U.S.S.R.; organizes tours in numerous Soviet cities, and has contracts with more than 700 foreign companies; Pres. VIKTOR BOICHENKO.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

U.S.S.R. Ministry of Culture: Ul. Kuibisheva 10, Moscow; Minister PYOTR DEMICHEV.
Gosconcert (State Concert Department): Neglinnaya 15, Moscow; for the exchange of international arts groups.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

In the U.S.S.R. there are 570 professional theatres of which 42 are for opera and ballet, 373 for musical comedy, music and drama, 155 for children and youth. The following are the principal Moscow theatres:

Bolshoi Theatre: Pl. Sverdlova 2/7; f. 1776; opera and ballet; Dir. KIRILL MOLCHANOV.
Central State Obratzov Puppet Theatre: Sadovaya-Samotechnaya 3; Dir. S. V. OBRAZTSOV.
Maly Drama Theatre: Pl. Sverdlova 1/6; f. 1824; drama; Dir. M. I. TSAREV.
Mayakovsky Theatre: Ul. Gertsena 19; f. 1922; Dir. R. G. YEKIMYAN.

Aeroflot is the world's largest airline and the sole operator of all kinds of air services in the Soviet Union, which, apart from scheduled flights, include agricultural, survey and ambulance services and the maintenance of airfields and navigation aids. Its extensive domestic network serves the capitals of all the Union Republics and over 3,000 other towns, whilst international flights serve Europe, Africa, Asia and the Americas. In 1976 Aeroflot transported 101 million passengers, about one-third of world air passenger transportation.

There are no official figures published for the size of the Aeroflot fleet; the following estimates appeared in *Flight International*, April 1977: several thousand An-2, 200 An-12, 40 An-22, over 500 An-24/26, 350 Il-18, 90 Il-62, about 100 Tu-104, some Tu-124, 300 Tu-134/134A, over 150 Tu-154, two Tu-144, over 600 Yak-40, and various helicopters and aircraft for special purposes.

The Soviet Union is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Algérie, Air Canada, Air France, Air India, Alitalia, AUA, Balkan, British Airways, ČSA, Egyptair, Finnair, Interflug, Iraqi Airways, JAL, JAT, KLM, LOT, Lufthansa, MALEV, Pan American, SAS, Swissair and TAROM.

Mimiki i Zhesta (Mime Theatre): Izmailovsky bulvar 41.

Moscow Arts Theatre: Proezd Khudozhestvennogo Teatra 3; f. 1898; drama; Dir. K. A. USHAKOV.

Mossoviet Theatre: Bolshaya Sadovaya ul. 16; Dir. L. F. LOSEV.

Romen Theatre (Gypsy Theatre): Leningradsky pr. 32; f. 1931; Dir. V. D. TRUBIN.

Sovremennik Theatre: Christoprudni Bulvar 19, Moscow; Dir. O. P. TABAKOV.

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre: Pushkinskaya ul. 17; Dir. V. A. CHAIKOVSKY.

Taganka Drama and Comedy Theatre: Ul. Chkalova 76; Chief Artistic Dir. Y. P. GIUBIMOV; Exec. Man. N. K. DUPAK.

Vakhtangov Theatre: Arbat 26; Dir. D. K. IVANOV.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Symphony Orchestra of the U.S.S.R.: Moscow; Principal Conductor EVGENY SVETLANOV.

Leningrad State Philharmonic Orchestra: Leningrad; Principal Conductor YEYGENY MRAVINSKY.

Symphony Orchestra of the State Philharmonic Society: Moscow; Principal Conductor DMITRY KITAYENKO.

Moscow Radio Symphony Orchestra: Moscow; Principal Conductor GENNADY ROZHDESTVENSKY.

ATOMIC ENERGY

U.S.S.R. State Atomic Energy Committee: 26 Staromonetnii per., Moscow; controls the development of atomic energy; Chair. A. PETROSYANTS.

The world's first atomic power station began operation in Obninsk with a capacity of 5,000 kW. in June 1954. Since that time, the Soviet Union has carried out an extensive programme of development and experiment in the peaceful use of atomic energy.

Some of the most important power stations in the U.S.S.R. are the Leningrad atomic power station, with a capacity of two million kW.; the Siberian atomic power station in Novosibirsk, opened in 1958, with a total capacity of 600,000 kW.; the Kurchatov atomic power station, opened in 1963, with 300,000 kW. capacity; the Novovoronezh atomic power station, opened in 1964, with 1,485,000 kW. capacity and the Kola atomic power station with 880,000 kW. capacity.

UNIVERSITIES

- Altai State University:** Barnaul, Altai, R.S.F.S.R.
- Azerbaijan S. M. Kirov State University:** Baku, Azerbaijanian S.S.R.; 700 teachers, 11,000 students.
- Bashkir State University of the Fortieth Anniversary of the October Revolution:** Ufa, Bashkir A.S.S.R.; 215 teachers, 5,600 students.
- Byelorussian V. I. Lenin State University:** Minsk, Byelorussian S.S.R.; 370 teachers, 10,000 students.
- Checheno Ingush University:** Grozny, Checheno Ingush A.S.S.R.
- Chernovtsy State University:** Chernovtsy, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 450 teachers, 9,000 students.
- Chuvash I. N. Ulyanov State University:** Cheboksary, Chuvash A.S.S.R.; 300 teachers, 8,000 students.
- Daghestan V. I. Lenin State University:** Makhachkala, Daghestan A.S.S.R.; 450 teachers, 8,000 students.
- Dnepropetrovsk University of the Three Hundredth Anniversary of the Union of Russia and the Ukraine:** Dnepropetrovsk, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 700 teachers, 13,000 students.
- Donetsk State University:** Donetsk, Ukrainian S.S.R.; c. 12,000 students.
- Far Eastern State University:** Vladivostok; 400 teachers, 7,000 students.
- Gomel State University:** Gomel, Byelorussian S.S.R.; 250 teachers, 5,500 students.
- Gorky N. I. Lobachevsky State University:** Gorky; 700 teachers, 8,000 students.
- Irkutsk A. A. Zhdanov State University:** Irkutsk, Checheno-Ingush A.S.S.R.; 500 teachers, 9,000 students.
- Ivanovo State University:** Ivanovo, R.S.F.S.R.
- Kabardino-Balkar State University:** Nalchik, Kabardino-Balkar A.S.S.R.; 400 teachers, 8,000 students.
- Kalinin State University:** Kalinin; 5,500 students.
- Kaliningrad State University:** Kaliningrad, R.S.F.S.R.; 200 teachers, 4,000 students.
- Kalmyk State University:** Elista; f. 1970.
- Karaganda State University:** Karaganda, Kazakh S.S.R.; f. 1972.
- Kazakh S. M. Kirov State University:** Alma-Ata, Kazakh S.S.R.; 739 teachers, 10,296 students.
- Kazan V. I. Lenin State University:** Kazan, Tatar A.S.S.R.; 700 teachers, 10,000 students.
- Kemerovo State University:** Kemerovo, R.S.F.S.R.
- Kharkov A. M. Gorky State University:** Kharkov, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 12,491 students.
- Kiev T. G. Shevchenko State University:** Kiev; 120 professors, 20,000 students.
- Kirghiz State University:** Frunze, Kirghiz S.S.R.; 550 teachers, 12,000 students.
- Kishinev V. I. Lenin State University:** Kishinev, Moldavian S.S.R.; 542 teachers, 7,700 students.
- Krasnoyarsk State University:** Krasnoyarsk; 2,360 students.
- Kuban State University:** Krasnodar; 9,800 students.
- Kuibyshev State University:** Kuibyshev; 950 students.
- Latvian P. Stuchka State University:** Riga, Latvian S.S.R.; 594 teachers, 9,000 students.
- Leningrad A. A. Zhdanov State University (Order of Lenin):** Leningrad; 1,700 teachers, 20,000 students.
- Lvov Ivan Franko State University (Order of Lenin):** Lvov, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 700 teachers, 13,000 students.
- Mari State University:** Ioshkar-Ola, Mari A.S.S.R.
- Mordovian N. P. Ogarev State University:** Saransk, Mordovian A.S.S.R.; 4,000 students.
- Moscow M. V. Lomonosov State University:** Moscow; 3,700 teachers, 28,833 students.
- North-Ossetian K. L. Khetagurov State University:** Ordzhonikidze, North-Ossetian A.S.S.R.; 6,669 students.
- Novosibirsk State University:** Novosibirsk; 550 teachers, 5,000 students.
- Nukus State University:** Nukus, Karakalpak A.S.S.R., Uzbek S.S.R.
- Odessa I. I. Mechnikov State University:** Odessa, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 800 teachers, 12,000 students.
- Omsk State University:** Omsk, R.S.F.S.R.
- Patrice Lumumba People's Friendship University:** Moscow, c. 1,000 teachers, 7,500 students.
- Perm A. M. Gorky State University:** Perm, R.S.F.S.R.; 600 teachers, 12,000 students.
- Petrozavodsk O. V. Kuusinen State University:** Petrozavodsk, Karelian A.S.S.R.; 450 teachers, 7,000 students.
- Rostov State University:** Rostov-on-Don; 9,600 students.
- Samarkand Alisher Navoi State University:** Samarkand, Uzbek S.S.R.; 600 teachers, 6,500 students.
- Saratov N. G. Chernyshevsky State University:** Saratov, R.S.F.S.R.; 700 teachers, 10,000 students.
- Simferopol M. V. Frunze University:** Simferopol, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 5,500 students.
- Syktyvkar State University:** Syktyvkar, Komi A.S.S.R.
- Tadzhik V. I. Lenin State University:** Dushanbe, Tadzhik S.S.R.; 750 teachers, 13,000 students.
- Tartu State University:** Tartu, Estonian S.S.R.; 620 teachers, 6,000 students.
- Tashkent V. I. Lenin State University:** Tashkent, Uzbek S.S.R.; 1,100 teachers, 13,000 students.
- Tbilisi State University:** Tbilisi, Georgian S.S.R.; 1,659 teachers, 16,000 students.
- Tomsk V. V. Kuibyshev State University:** Tomsk, R.S.F.S.R.; 10,058 students.
- Turkmen A. M. Gorky State University:** Ashkhabad, Turkmen S.S.R.; 4,000 students.
- Tyumen State University:** Tyumen, R.S.F.S.R.
- Udmurt State University:** Izhevsk, R.S.F.S.R.; 300 teachers, 1,000 students.
- Urals A. M. Gorky State University:** Sverdlovsk, R.S.F.S.R.; 425 teachers, 6,000 students.
- Uzhgorod State University:** Uzhgorod, Ukrainian S.S.R.; 4,154 students.
- Vilnius V. Kapsukas State University:** Vilnius, Lithuanian S.S.R.; 1,002 teachers, 15,720 students.
- Voronezh State University:** Voronezh, R.S.F.S.R.; 507 teachers, 8,000 students.
- Yakutsk State University:** Yakutsk, Yakut A.S.S.R.; 400 teachers, 6,000 students.
- Yaroslavl State University:** Yaroslavl, R.S.F.S.R.; f. 1971; 700 students.
- Yerevan State University:** Yerevan, Armenian S.S.R.; 384 teachers, 7,000 students.

THE UNION REPUBLICS

THE RUSSIAN SOVIET FEDERATIVE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

(R.S.F.S.R.)

INTRODUCTION

The R.S.F.S.R., which was formed on November 7th, 1917, and joined the U.S.S.R. on December 30th, 1922, has an area of 17,075,400 sq. km. extending from the Baltic Sea and the Arctic Ocean in the north to China and Mongolia in the south and the Pacific Ocean in the east. It embraces 16 Autonomous Republics, 5 Autonomous Regions and 10 National Areas; there are also 6 territories (krai) and 49 regions (oblasts). It is the biggest of the Union Republics in size and population. Out of the total

population of the R.S.F.S.R. of 135,569,000 (January 1st, 1977), 82.8 per cent are Russians, 3.7 per cent Tartars, 2.6 per cent Ukrainians and 1.3 per cent Chuvash (census 1970). There are over 60 other nationalities in the R.S.F.S.R. Moscow, the capital, has a population of 7,819,000 (1977). Other major towns include the seaports of Leningrad on the Baltic, Archangelsk on the Arctic and Vladivostok on the Sea of Japan.

POPULATION BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1973	15.1	9.2
1974	15.6	9.2
1975	15.7	9.8
1976	15.9	10.0

AGRICULTURE

In 1976 about 10 million people were engaged in agriculture on 12,871 collective farms and 10,624 state farms. The Republic has a diversified agriculture owing to differing conditions over the vast area. The main crops are cultivated everywhere except in the northern area. Sown areas of the R.S.F.S.R. constitute 60 per cent of the sown area of the U.S.S.R. and in 1975 the total yield of grain crops was 58 per cent of that of the U.S.S.R. As for other crops,

sugar beet comprised 26 per cent of the total yield in the U.S.S.R., sunflower 50 per cent, flax 40 per cent, potatoes 49 per cent and vegetables 44 per cent. In livestock the R.S.F.S.R. produced 50 per cent of meat, 53 per cent of milk, 58 per cent of eggs and 48 per cent of wool. Bee-keeping, fur farming and reindeer breeding are developed in some regions.

CROP PRODUCTION ('000 tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Wheat	58,558	48,725	35,515	n.a.
Rye	6,385	10,992	5,568	n.a.
Maize (Grain only)	2,743	2,056	1,318	n.a.
Millet	3,364	1,661	597	n.a.
Buckwheat	697	620	308	n.a.
Rice	850	972	1,154	n.a.
Leguminous Plants	5,729	5,505	2,927	n.a.
Sugar Beet	30,500	20,378	19,226	27,832
Flax Fibre	172	164	244	194
Sunflower	3,700	3,497	2,193	3,000
Potatoes	61,400	39,580	51,112	38,902
Vegetables	11,894	10,777	10,600	n.a.
Fruit	2,306	3,048	3,293	3,618
Grapes	671	681	748	834
Tea	4.4	4.6	4.6	n.a.

LIVESTOCK
([']ooo)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cattle	53,180	53,691	54,747	56,508	57,615
<i>of which:</i>					
Cows	20,677	20,958	21,408	21,766	21,760
Pigs	35,557	32,722	34,981	36,460	27,771
Sheep	64,862	63,355	64,233	65,586	63,218
Poultry	380,500	382,900	408,000	434,300	294,600

ANIMAL PRODUCTS
([']ooo tons)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Meat	6,970	6,763	7,421	7,548	6,659
Milk	44,310	47,015	48,930	48,066	46,664
Eggs (million)	27,993	29,654	32,343	33,371	32,286
Wool	213.0	208.4	226.9	226.6	206.7

INDUSTRY AND MINING

PRODUCTION

		1972	1973	1974	1975
Pig Iron	['] ooo tons	45,100	48,200	51,037	52,183
Steel	" "	69,200	72,400	75,646	79,881
Coal	" "	359,000	364,000	372,076	381,059
Mineral Fertilizers	" "	31,300	33,800	36,771	42,444
Cement	" "	62,700	65,400	68,890	73,119
Paper	" "	3,800	4,100	4,192	4,317
Electric Power	million kWh.	536,000	567,000	606,000	640,000
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	103,500	99,900	106,000	108,000
Tractors	"	230,000	239,000	251,000	256,000
Motor Lorries	"	505,000	534,000	566,100	591,000
Cars	"	634,000	810,000	999,900	1,066,000
Cotton Fabrics	['] ooo sq. metres	5,130,000	5,223,000	6,965,900	6,101,600
Woollen Fabrics	" "	490,000	507,000	386,500	390,800
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	87,400	87,841	100,046	115,217
Oil	['] ooo tons	325,556	351,002	379,793	411,325

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population between 9 and 49 years is 99.9 per cent, 56.5 per cent having received secondary or higher education.

(1976/77)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	83,500	22,105,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	2,482	2,732,300
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	484	2,905,700

GOVERNMENT SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: V. A. KOTELNIKOV.

Presidium President: MIKHAIL YASNOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: MIKHAIL S. SOLOMENTSEV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. K. ORLOV.

Procurator: B. V. KRAVTSOV.

THE PRESS

There are 4,226 newspapers published in the R.S.F.S.R. and 4,762 periodicals. The large majority are published in Russian.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Krasnoye Znamya (*The Red Banner*): Vladivostok, Leninskaya 43; f. 1917; organ of the Primorye regional committee of the C.P.S.U., the Vladivostok City Committee and the regional Soviet of Working People's Deputies; Editor V. G. CHUKHLANTSEV.

Leningradskaya Pravda (*Leningrad Pravda*): Leningrad, Fontanka 59; f. 1918; organ of the Leningrad regional and city Soviets of Working People's Deputies; Editor A. K. VARSOBIN.

Leninskoye Znamya (*Banner of Lenin*): Moscow, Chistoprudny bul. 8; f. 1918; organ of the Moscow city committee of the C.P.S.U.; Editor A. I. BORISOV.

Moskovskaya Pravda (*Moscow Pravda*): Moscow, Chistoprudny bulvar 8; f. 1918; organ of the Moscow city committee of the C.P.S.U. and the city Soviet of Working People's Deputies; Editor L. N. SPIRIDONOV.

Moskovski Komsomolyets (*Moscow Communist Youth*): Moscow, Chistoprudny bulvar 8; f. 1919; organ of the Moscow Communist Youth League; Editor A. UDALTSOV.

Sovietskaya Rossiya (*Soviet Russia*): Moscow, Ul. Pravdy 24; f. 1956; organ of the Central Committee of the C.P.S.U.; Editor P. F. ALEKSEYEV.

Vecherni Leningrad (*Leningrad Evening*): Leningrad, Fontanka 59; f. 1946; organ of the Leningrad City Council and the city committee of the C.P.S.U.; Editor M. N. GURENKOV.

Vechernyaya Moskva (*Moscow Evening*): Moscow, Chistoprudny bulvar 8; f. 1923; organ of the Moscow City Council and the city committee of the C.P.S.U.; Editor S. INDURSKY.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

Aurora (*Aurora*): Leningrad, Liteyny 9; f. 1969; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, R.S.F.S.R. Union of Writers and of the Leningrad Writers' Organization; fiction; monthly; Editor V. TOROPYGIN.

Literaturnaya Rossiya (*Literature of Russia*): Moscow, Tsvetnoi bulvar 30; f. 1963; organ of the R.S.F.S.R. Union of Writers and Moscow Writers' Organization; weekly; essays, verse, literary criticism; Editor Y. GRIBOV.

Moskva (*Moscow*): Moscow, Arbat 20; f. 1956; journal of the R.S.F.S.R. Union of Writers and its Moscow branch; fiction; monthly; Editor M. N. ALEKSEYEV.

Neva (*The River Neva*): 191065 Leningrad D-65, Nevsky prospekt 3; f. 1955; journal of the R.S.F.S.R. Union of Writers and its Leningrad branch; fiction; monthly; Editor A. POPOV; circ. 309,000.

Okt'yabr (*October*): Ul. Pravdy 11; f. 1924; published by "Pravda" Publishing House; journal of the R.S.F.S.R. Union of Soviet Writers; new fiction and essays of writers of the R.S.F.S.R.; monthly; Editor A. A. ANANYEV.

Sotsialnoye Obespechenie (*Social Security*): Moscow, Ul. Shabolovka 14; f. 1926; journal of the R.S.F.S.R. Ministry of Social Security; monthly; Editor L. S. MALANCHER.

Sportivnaya Zhizn Rossii (*Sporting Life in Russia*): Moscow; f. 1957; journal of the All-Russian Union of Sports Societies and Organizations; monthly.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Aurora (*Aurora*): Leningrad, Nevsky pr. 7/9; f. 1969; fine arts; published in foreign languages; Dir. B. M. PIDEMSKY.

Izdatelstvo Moskovskogo Universiteta (*Moscow University Publishing House*): Moscow, Ul. Gertsena 5/7; f. 1926; science; Dir. ALEKSANDR K. AVELITCHEV.

Moskovski Rabochi (*Moscow Worker*): Moscow, Ul. Kuibysheva 21; publishing house of the Moscow city and regional Soviets; all types of work, including fiction; Dir. N. H. ESELYEV.

Sovietskaya Rossiya (*Soviet Russia*): Moscow, Proezd Sapunova 13/15; Dir. E. A. PETROV.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Academic Bolshoi Drama Theatre: Leningrad; Dir. V. A. VAKULENKO.

Comedy Theatre: Leningrad; Dir. M. S. INKOVSKY.

Gorky Opera and Ballet Theatre: Gorky; Dir. P. M. RESNIKOV.

Leningrad State Maly Opera and Ballet Theatre: Leningrad, Isskustvo pl.; Dir. V. O. ZNAMENSKY.

Leningrad State Opera and Ballet Theatre: Leningrad, Teatralnaya pl.; Dir. M. E. KZASTIN.

Pushkin Theatre: Leningrad; Dir. Y. N. KISELEV.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

Symphony Orchestra of the Gorky State Philharmonic Society: Gorky; Conductor I. B. GUSMAN.

THE ARMENIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Armenian Republic was formed on November 29th, 1920 and joined the U.S.S.R. on December 30th, 1922. It has an area of 29,800 sq. km. and a population of 2,894,000 (January 1st, 1977). Of these 88.6 per cent are Armenians, 5.9 per cent Azerbaizhanians, 2.7 per cent Russians and 1.5 per cent Kurds (census 1970). Yerevan, the capital, has

a population of 956,000 (1977). Armenia is a country of high mountains and fertile valleys, situated in the southern part of Transcaucasia. To the west, Armenia has a land frontier with Turkey and, to the south, a short frontier with Iran.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1973	22.1	5.2
1974	21.9	5.2
1975	22.4	5.5
1976	22.7	5.5

AGRICULTURE

Armenia lies in the sub-tropical belt, but with its extensive irrigation canals many kinds of crops can be grown. These include almonds, olives, grapes, figs, pomegranates and tobacco.

In 1974 there were 191,000 persons engaged in agriculture on 376 collective farms and 340 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION ('000 tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Grain	286	224	296	314
Sugar Beet	116	135	154	168
Potatoes	246	277	190	207
Vegetables	381	339	299	432
Fruit	118	102	161	n.a.
Grapes	142	186	206	201

LIVESTOCK ('000)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cattle	714	719	694	704
of which:				
Cows	278	280	268	272
Pigs	152	145	163	174
Sheep	2,321	2,363	2,233	2,281
Poultry	5,800	6,100	6,600	7,000

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Meat	60.4	68	67	72
Milk	404.2	409	411	434
Eggs (million)	309.9	340	353	373
Wool	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.7

INDUSTRY AND MINING

PRODUCTION

		1973	1974	1975
Metal-Cutting Lathes .	number	12,700	13,400	14,200
Electric Power . .	million kWh.	7,866	8,500	9,200
Mineral Fertilizers .	'000 tons	392.8	400	401
Synthetic Fibres . .	" "	8.1	7.1	9.2
Cement	" "	1,562.7	1,768	1,828

EDUCATION

(1976/77)

The literacy of the population of Armenia between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.8 per cent. According to the 1970 census, 51.6 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	1,500	651,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	63	53,700
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	13	55,500

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: S. A. AMBARTSUMYAN.

Presidium President: B. E. SARKISOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: F. SARKISSAIN.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Armenian Communist Party: Yerevan; 143,000 mems.;
First Secretary of the Central Committee: K. S. DEMIRCHYAN.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Armenia:
Yerevan; 376,153 mems.; First Sec. G. S. KOTANZYAN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: G. S. KOCHIRYAN.

Procurator: S. A. OSIPYAN.

THE PRESS

There are 80 newspapers published in the Armenian S.S.R., including 70 published in Armenian. 105 periodicals are published, including 58 in Armenian.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Avangard: Yerevan; f. 1923; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Armenia; three times weekly; in Armenian; Editor E. A. KANANOVA.

Kommunist (Communist): Yerevan; f. 1934; organ of the Armenian Communist Party; six times weekly; Editor V. A. SYRTSEV.

Komsomolets (Member of the Leninist Young Communist League): Yerevan; f. 1938; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Armenia; three times weekly; Editor E. A. KANANOVA.

Sovietakan Aiastan (Soviet Armenia): Yerevan; f. 1920; organ of the Armenian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Armenian; Editor L. U. KROYAN.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Ayastani Ashkhatavorui (Working Women of Armenia): Yerevan; f. 1924; journal of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party; popular for women; illustrated; in Armenian.

Ayastani Gyukhtntesutyun (Armenian Agriculture): Yerevan; f. 1954; published by the "CK Kompartii Armenii" (Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; problems of agriculture; in Armenian.

Garun (Spring): Yerevan; f. 1967; published by the Publishing House of Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party; joint edition of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Union of Writers of the Armenian S.S.R.; fiction and youth guidance, translations; in Armenian.

Leninyan Ugiov (Along Lenin's Way): Yerevan; f. 1923; published by the Publishing House of the Central

Committee of the Armenian Communist Party; political; in Armenian.

Literaturnaya Armeniya (Literature of Armenia): Yerevan; f. 1958; journal of the Armenian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction.

Pioner (Pioneer): Yerevan; f. 1923; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the Pioneer Organization of the Armenian S.S.R.; fiction; for 10-15 year old children; in Armenian.

Sovetaken Arvest (Soviet Art): Yerevan; f. 1932; joint edition of the Ministry of Culture of the Armenian S.S.R. and of the State Committee for Cinematography of the Armenian S.S.R.; aspects of Armenian national art; in Armenian.

Sovetaken Ayastan (Soviet Armenia): Yerevan; f. 1945; journal of the Armenian Committee of Cultural Relations with Compatriots Abroad; illustrated; fiction; in Armenian.

Sovetaken Grakanutyun (Soviet Literature): Yerevan; f. 1934; journal of the Armenian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Armenian.

Vozni (Hedgehog): Yerevan; f. 1954; published by the "Sovetakan Ayastan" newspaper; satirical; in Armenian; fortnightly.

NEWS AGENCY

Armenpress (Armenian Press Agency): Yerevan.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHER

"Ayastan" (Armenia Publishing House): Yerevan, Ul Teryana, 91; political and fiction; Dir. G. O. KAZARYN.

RADIO

Radio Yerevan: 5 ul. Mravian, Yerevan; broadcasts in Russian, Armenian, Kurdish and Arabic.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Academic Drama Theatre: Yerevan; Dir. V. M. ADJEMJAN.

Armenian State Opera and Ballet Theatre: Yerevan, Lenina 54; Dir. M. V. KHACHATURYAN.

Russian Dramatic Theatre: Yerevan; Dir. I. S. KOZLINEK.

THE AZERBAIZHAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Azerbaijan Republic was formed on April 20th, 1920 and joined the U.S.S.R. on December 30th, 1922. It has an area of 86,600 sq. km. and a population of 5,786,000 (January 1st, 1977). Of these, 73.8 per cent are Azerbaijanians, 10 per cent Russians and 10 per cent Armenians. Baku, the capital, has a population of 1,435,000 (1977). The Republic includes Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic and Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous oblast.

The Azerbaijan Republic occupies the eastern part of Transcaucasia facing the Caspian Sea. The greater part of the Republic includes the lowlands of the River Kura and the lower reaches of its tributary, the Araks. The Republic juts out into the Caspian Sea, forming the oil-rich Apsheron Peninsula. To the south is a frontier with Iran.

POPULATION BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1973	25.4	6.4
1974	25.0	6.5
1975	25.1	7.0
1976	25.7	6.6

AGRICULTURE

The Republic has fertile lands and abundant water resources and among the chief products are grapes, cotton, tobacco (accounting for 17 per cent of all tobacco production in the U.S.S.R.), vegetables, fruit, olives and tea.

Sheep-breeding is the main area of livestock production. In 1974, 482,000 persons were engaged in agriculture on 913 collective farms and 465 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION ('000 tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Grain	870	910	893	1,184
Cotton	410	531	450	532
Potatoes	131	158	89	161
Vegetables	555	607	604	n.a.
Fruit	134	181	252	n.a.
Grapes	440	631	706	765
Tea	11.6	13.1	13.1	n.a.
Tobacco	38.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

LIVESTOCK ('000)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cattle	1,564	1,637	1,653	1,667
of which:				
Cows	593	621	623	622
Pigs	129	143	151	135
Sheep	4,622	5,078	4,962	4,924
Poultry	10,600	12,400	13,200	12,800

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Meat	103.8	110	115	115
Milk	580	625	658	667
Eggs (million)	493	528	578	566
Wool	9.2	9.2	9.5	10.0

INDUSTRY AND MINING

PRODUCTION

		1973	1974	1975
Steel	'000 tons	789	806.1	824.6
Oil	" "	18,300	17,716	17,169
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	8,400	9,151	9,890
Electric Power	million kWh.	13,500	14,200	14,700
Mineral Fertilizers	'000 tons	753.8	853	896
Cement	" "	1,438.9	1,453	1,398
Cotton Fabrics	million metres	122.8	127.0	125.5
Woollen Fabrics	" "	10.8	5.8	5.3
Silk Fabrics	" "	25.1	29.6	31.7

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Azerbaijan between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.6 per cent. According to the 1970 census, 52.5 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1976/77)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	4,500	1,618,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	78	76,300
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	17	100,200

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: S. A. RUSTAM-ZADE.

Presidium President: K. A. KHALILOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: ALI I. IBRAGIMOV.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Azerbaijan Communist Party: Baku; 288,000 mems.
First Secretary of the Central Committee G. A. ALIEV

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Azerbaijan: Baku; 647,315 mems.; First Sec. V. A. GUSEINOV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. G. IBRAGIMOV.

Procurator: A. T. ZAMANOV.

THE PRESS

There are 117 newspapers published in the Azerbaijan S.S.R., including 92 in Azerbaijani. 123 periodicals are published, including 71 in Azerbaijani.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Azerbaijan Kanchlari (*Youth of Azerbaijan*): Baku; f. 1919; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Azerbaijan; three times weekly; in Azerbaijani; Editor SH. FERSALIEV.

Bakinski Rabochi (*The Baku Worker*): Baku; f. 1906; organ of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Russian; Editor M. A. OKULOV.

Kommunist (*Communist*): Baku; f. 1919; organ of the Azerbaijan Communist Party; six times weekly in Azerbaijani; Editor A. S. RZAEV.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Azerbaijan (*Azerbaijan*): Baku; f. 1923; published by the Publishing House of the Azerbaijanian S.S.R. Union of Writers; recent works by Azerbaijan authors; in Azerbaijani.

Azerbaijan Gadyny (*Women of Azerbaijan*): Baku; f. 1923; journal of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party; popular for women; illustrated; in Azerbaijani.

Azerbaijan Kommunisti (*Communist of Azerbaijan*): Baku; f. 1939; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party; political; in Azerbaijani.

Elm ve Khayat (*Science and Life*): Baku; f. 1961; journal of the Azerbaijan S.S.R. Society "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular scientific; in Azerbaijani.

Kend Khayaty (*Country Life*): Baku; f. 1952; journal of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Azerbaijan S.S.R.; advanced methods of work in agriculture.

The Union Republics (Azerbaijan)

Kirpi (*Hedgehog*): Baku; f. 1952; published by the "Kommunist" newspaper; satirical; in Azerbaijani; fortnightly.

Literaturnyi Azerbaijan (*Literature of Azerbaijan*): Baku; f. 1942; journal of the Azerbaijan S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction.

Pioner (*Pioneer*): Baku; f. 1927; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Azerbaijan S.S.R.; fiction; for 10-15 year old children; in Azerbaijani.

NEWS AGENCY

AZTAG (*Azerbaijan Telegraph Agency*): Baku.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Azerneshr (*State Publishing House of the Azerbaijan S.S.R.*): Baku, Ul. Guzi Gajieva, 4; various; Dir. A. R. HANBABAIEV.

Elm (*Azerbaijan S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Publishing House*): Baku, Poselok Musabekova, 571, kv. 24; scientific books and journals; Dir. F. M. MELIKHOV.

RADIO

Radio Baku: Ul. M. Guzeina 1, 370011 Baku; broadcasts in Russian, Azerbaijani, Arabic, Persian and Turkish.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

State Academic Drama Theatre: Baku; Dir. A. A. ALEKPEROV.

State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Baku, Nizami 27; Dir. A. G. RZAEV.

Russian Drama Theatre: Baku; Dir. I. P. NOVINSKAYA.

THE BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Byelorussian Republic was formed on January 1st, 1919 and joined the U.S.S.R. on December 30th, 1922. It has an area of 207,600 sq. km. and a population of 9,426,000 (January 1st, 1977). Of these, 81.1 per cent are Byelorussians, 10.4 per cent Russians, 4.3 per cent Poles, 2.7 per cent Ukrainians and 1.6 per cent Jews (census 1970).

Minsk, the capital, has a population of 1,230,000 (1977). There is a short frontier with Poland. Lithuania and Latvia lie to the north-west, the R.S.F.S.R. to the north-east and the Ukraine to the south.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic is a member of the United Nations in its own right.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1973	15.7	8.0
1974	15.8	7.9
1975	15.7	8.5
1976	15.7	8.8

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural areas occupy almost half the territory; about one-third is arable. The Republic specializes in dairy farming, livestock breeding, the raising of water fowl, and rye, potato, flax and sugar beet production. The

network of flax mills, sugar refineries, canneries, meat-packing plants and creameries is being rapidly expanded.

In 1974 there were 1,415,000 persons engaged in agriculture on 2,116 collective farms and 839 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Grain	5,728	6,826	5,121	7,400
Sugar Beet	1,159	1,077	1,138	1,068
Flax Fibre	114	99	113	131
Potatoes	14,393	12,437	12,736	14,126
Vegetables	801	705	710	n.a.
Fruit	315	125	693	n.a.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cattle	5,709	5,987	6,261	6,406
of which:				
Cows	2,550	2,611	2,608	2,680
Pigs	4,115	4,291	4,328	3,999
Sheep	662	629	579	541
Poultry	29,600	30,800	32,000	31,900

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Meat	779	815	842	805
Milk	5,757	6,044	6,109	6,125
Eggs (million)	2,294	2,528	2,694	2,523
Wool	1.15	1.2	1.0	1.0

INDUSTRY AND MINING

PRODUCTION

		1973	1974	1975
Steel	'000 tons	131.5	240.0	257.5
Oil	" "	7,000	7,864	7,954
Peat	" "	10,900	8,700	9,400
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	31,300	32,600	33,000
Electric Power	million kWh.	23,000	24,700	26,700
Mineral Fertilizers	'000 tons	9,000	9,873	11,033
Cement	" "	1,987	2,040	2,169
Tractors	number	82,950	84,100	85,900
Lorries	" "	32,800	34,100	35,400
Synthetic Fibres	'000 tons	134.5	154.4	151.9
Television Sets	number	454,100	459,900	497,300
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	413	511	568

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Byelorussia between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.8 per cent. According to the 1973 census, 50.7 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1976/77)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	8,400	1,669,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	133	159,200
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	31	164,600

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: I. P. SHAMYAKIN.

Presidium President: IVAN Y. POLYAKOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: TIKHON Y. KISELYOV.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Byelorussian Communist Party: Minsk; 506,000 mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee P. M. MASHEROV.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Byelorussia: Minsk; 1,247,444 mems.; First Sec. K. M. PLATONOV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. G. BONDAR.

Procurator: I. P. PASTREVICH.

THE PRESS

There are 179 newspapers published in the Byelorussian S.S.R., including 129 published in Byelorussian. 158 periodicals are published, 27 in Byelorussian.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Chyrvona Zmena (*Red Rising Generation*): Minsk; f. 1921; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Byelorussia; five times weekly; in Byelorussian; Editor V. KHORSUN.

Sovietskaya Byelorussia (*Soviet Byelorussia*): Minsk; f. 1927; organ of the Byelorussian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; Editor A. K. ZININ.

Znamya Yunosti (*Banner of Youth*): Minsk; f. 1938; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Byelorussia; five times weekly; Editor N. SOKOLOV.

Zvyazda (*The Star*): Minsk; f. 1917; organ of the Byelorussian Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Byelorussian; Editor A. F. TOLSTIK.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Belarus (*Byelorussia*): Minsk; f. 1944; published by the "Polymya" (Fire) Publishing House; journal of the Byelorussian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction and political essays; in Byelorussian; Editor-in-Chief M. I. KALACHINSKY.

Byarozka (*Birch-tree*): Minsk; f. 1924; published by the "Zvyazda" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Byelorussian S.S.R.; fiction; illustrated; for age group of 10-15 years; in Byelorussian.

Kommunist Belorussii (*Communist of Byelorussia*): Minsk; f. 1927; published by the "Zvyazda" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Byelorussian Communist Party; political.

Maladosta (*Youth*): Minsk; f. 1953; published by the "Zvyazda" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Union of Writers of the Byelorussian S.S.R.; novels, short stories, essays, translations, etc., for young people; in Byelorussian.

Neman (*The River Nieman*): Minsk; f. 1951; published by the "Polymya" (Fire) Publishing House; journal of the Byelorussian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction.

Polymya (*Fire*): Minsk; f. 1922; published by the "Polymya" (Fire) Publishing House; journal of the Byelorussian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Byelorussian.

Rabotnitsa i Silyanka (*Woman Worker and Woman Peasant*): Minsk; f. 1924; journal of the Central Committee of the Byelorussian Communist Party; popular; in Byelorussian.

Vozhyk (*Hedgehog*): Minsk; f. 1945; published by the "Zvyazda" Publishing House; in Byelorussian; fortnightly; satirical.

Vyaselka (*Rainbow*): Minsk; f. 1957; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Byelorussia; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Byelorussian S.S.R.; popular for 5-10 year old children; in Byelorussian; Editor in Chief YEYDOKIA LOS; circ. 115,000.

NEWS AGENCY

BELTAG (*Byelorussian Telegraph Agency*): Minsk.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Belarus (*Byelorussia Publishing House*): Minsk, Prospekt Lenina, 79; various; Dir. M. A. ANTONENKO.

Nauka i Tekhnika (*Science and Technology Publishing House*): Minsk, Prospekt Lenina, 68; books on science and technology; in Byelorussian and Russian; Dir. F. I. SAVITSKY.

Urozhai (*Crop Publishing House*): Minsk, Instrumentalnii pereulok, 11; books and booklets on agriculture; in Byelorussian; Dir. G. P. ZDANOVICH.

RADIO

Radio Minsk: Ul. Krasnaya 4, Minsk; broadcasts in Byelorussian.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Russian Drama Theatre: Minsk; Dir. K. D. GUSEV.

State Academic Drama Theatre: Minsk; Dir. I. F. MIKHALYUTO.

State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Minsk, pl. Parizskoi Kommuny; Dir. N. P. SHEVCHUK.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

Byelorussian State Symphony Orchestra: Minsk; Conductor U. M. YEFIMOV.

ESTONIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

Estonia became part of the Soviet Union on August 6th, 1940, the Republic having been formed on July 21st of that year. It has an area of 45,100 sq. km. and a population of 1,117,000 (January 1st, 1977). Of these, there are 68.2 per cent Estonians, 24.7 per cent Russians, 2.1 per cent Ukrainians, 1.4 per cent Byelorussians and 1.4 per cent

Finns (census 1970). Tallinn, the capital, has a population of 415,000 (1977). The Estonian Republic is located in the north-west of the Soviet Union between Latvia and the Gulf of Finland and, in addition to the mainland, includes over 800 islands in the Baltic Sea. It is bounded on the east by the R.S.F.S.R.

POPULATION
BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1973	15.0	11.0
1974	15.1	10.8
1975	14.9	11.6
1976	15.1	12.0

AGRICULTURE

In 1974 there were 111,000 persons working in agriculture on 211 collective farms and 157 state farms. Live-stock rearing is the main branch of agriculture. The principal crops are potatoes, barley, rye, wheat, oats and vegetables.

CROP PRODUCTION
('000 tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Grain	713	1,167	1,114	1,344
Potatoes	1,414	1,105	1,216	1,181
Vegetables	122	131	107	n.a.

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cattle	744	771	788	821
of which:				
Cows	314	319	325	330
Pigs	694	748	816	835
Sheep	182	180	174	172
Poultry	3,900	4,100	4,400	4,700

ANIMAL PRODUCTS
('000 tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Meat	138	136	162	175
Milk	1,054	1,134	1,181	1,203
Eggs (million)	439	450	450	446
Wool	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4

INDUSTRY AND MINING

PRODUCTION

		1973	1974	1975
Shale	'000 tons	25,300	27,300	28,500
Peat	"	286	279	258
Mineral Fertilizer	"	1,500	1,543	1,565
Paper	"	102.8	104	103
Cement	"	1,016	1,046	1,260
Electric Power	million kWh.	16,200	16,000	16,700
Oil Equipment	'000 tons	17.8	20.9	23.0
Cotton Fabrics	million metres	237.3	195.7	196.0
Excavators	number	1,776	1,047	1,260

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Estonia between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.8 per cent. According to the 1970 census, 53.4 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1976/77)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	600	215,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	37	24,600
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	6	24,100

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: I. A. LOTT.

Presidium President: ARTHUR P. VADER.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: VALTHER I. KLAUSON.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Estonian Communist Party: Tallinn; 84,000 mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee I. G. KEBIN.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Estonia: Tallinn; 141,780 mems.; First Sec. I. K. TOOME.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: R. A. SIMSSON.

Procurator: K. I. KIMMEL.

THE PRESS

There are 38 newspapers published in the Estonian S.S.R., including 29 published in Estonian. 207 periodicals are published, including 112 in Estonian.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Noorte Haal (*The Voice of Youth*): Tallinn; f. 1940; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Estonia; six times weekly; Editor T. K. KHELEMAI.

Rahva Haal (*The Voice of the People*): Tallinn; f. 1940; organ of the Estonian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Estonian; Editor A. SAAREMAGI.

Sovietskaya Estonia (*Soviet Estonia*): Tallinn; f. 1940; organ of the Estonian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; Editor Y. TURONOK.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Eesti Kommunist (*Communist of Estonia*): Tallinn; f. 1945; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party; in Estonian and Russian; political.

Eesti Loodus (*Nature in Estonia*): Tartu; f. 1958; published by the "Periodika" (Periodicals) Publishing House; joint edition of the Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Forest Management and Nature Conservation of the Estonian S.S.R.; popular scientific; illustrated; in Estonian; circ. 46,000.

Kehakultuur (*Physical Culture*): Tallinn; f. 1940; published by the "Periodika" (Periodicals) Publishing House; journal of the Committee of Physical Culture

U.S.S.R.

and Sport; new methods of training, technique, theory, reviews of championships; fortnightly; in Estonian.

Horisont (*Horizon*): Tallinn, P.O.B. 442; f. 1967; journal of the Estonian S.S.R. Society "Teadus" (Knowledge); popular scientific; in Estonian; Editor-in-Chief F. FEODOROV; circ. 36,000.

Kultuur ya Elu (*Culture and Life*): Tallinn; f. 1958; published by the "Periodika" (Periodicals) Publishing House; joint edition of the Ministry of Culture of the Estonian S.S.R. and of the Council of Trade Unions of the Estonian S.S.R.; problems and aspects of culture in the Estonian S.S.R.; in Estonian.

Kunst ja Kodu (*Art and Homestead*): Tallinn; 3 times yearly; circ. 10,000.

Looming (*Creative Work*): Tallinn, Harju str.; f. 1923; published by the "Periodika" (Periodicals) Publishing House; journal of the Estonian S.S.R. Union of Writers; in Estonian; Editor-in-Chief PAUL KUUSBERG; fiction, poetry, critical works; circ. 17,000.

Loomingu Raamatukogu (*Library of Creative Work*): weekly supplement to "Looming".

Noorus (*Youth*): Tallinn; f. 1946; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Estonia; material on work and life of Estonian youth, first publications of beginners in short stories, novels, poems, essays, etc., in Estonian.

Nyukogude Naine (*Soviet Woman*): Tallinn; f. 1945; journal of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party; popular for women; in Estonian.

Pioneer (*Pioneer*): Tallinn 200101, Pärnu 67-a; f. 1940; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the

The Union Republics (Estonia)

Estonian S.S.R.; fiction; for 10-15 year olds; in Estonian; Chief Editor E. MARDI; circ. 32,000.

Täheke (*Little Star*): Tallinn Pärnu 200101, 67-a; f. 1960; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Estonian S.S.R.; illustrated; for 8-10 year olds; in Estonian; Chief Editor E. MARDI; circ. 66,000.

NEWS AGENCY

ETA (*Estonian Telegraph Agency*): Tallinn; f. 1918.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Eesti Raamat (*Estonian Book Publishing House*): Tallinn, Pärnu mnt. 10; political, scientific and fiction; Dir. R. SHRAK.

Kunst (*Fine Art Publishing House*): Tallinn, Ul. Pikk, 6; f. 1957; fine arts and criticism; Dir. N. S. VANASELYA.

RADIO

Radio Tallinn: Tallin 200100, Lomonosovi 21; broadcasts in Estonian, Russian, Finnish and Swedish.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRE

State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Estonia Theatre, Tallinn; f. 1865; Dir. A. J. SOBER.

THE GEORGIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Georgian Republic was formed on February 25th, 1921 and joined the U.S.S.R. on December 30th, 1922. It has an area of 69,700 sq. km. and a population of 4,999,000 (January 1st, 1977). Of these, 66.8 per cent are Georgians, 9.7 per cent Armenians, 8.5 per cent Russians, 4.6 per cent Azerbaijanians, 3.2 per cent Ossetians and 1.7 per cent Abkhazians (census 1970). Tbilisi, the capital, has a population of 1,042,000 (1977). The Georgian Republic

includes the Abkhazian Autonomous Republic (capital Sukhumi), the Adzharian Autonomous Republic (Batumi), and the South-Ossetian Autonomous Region (Tskhinvali). The Republic is situated in West Transcaucasia on both sides of the Suram range. A humid sub-tropical zone with luxuriant evergreen vegetation stretches along the Black Sea coast. There is a short frontier with Turkey in the south.

POPULATION BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1973	18.2	7.4
1974	18.3	7.6
1975	18.2	8.0
1976	18.2	7.8

AGRICULTURE

Georgia's main crop is tea, accounting for 95 per cent of the Soviet Union's total output. The Republic also grows almost all the Soviet Union's tangerines and lemons and is renowned for its grapes, wines, tobaccos, essential oils and mineral waters. In areas where crops are grown, particularly

near industrial centres and on the Georgian highlands, stock is raised for meat, milk and wool.

In 1974 there were 573,000 persons engaged in agriculture on 1,159 collective farms and 269 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION ('000 tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Grain	780	813	715	755
Sugar Beet	119	127	141	132
Sunflower	22.7	25	14	n.a.
Potatoes	232	298	267	276
Other Vegetables	367	446	406	491
Fruit	375	500	522	n.a.
Grapes	412	450	563	448
Tea (green)	289.4	312.2	334.6	n.a.

LIVESTOCK ('000)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cattle	1,520	1,526	1,513	1,537
of which:				
Cows	604	604	592	596
Pigs	691	694	746	762
Sheep	2,053	2,087	1,867	1,973
Poultry	13,900	13,300	14,200	14,900

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Meat	121.5	127	136	140
Milk	499	532	575	579
Eggs (million)	498	516	537	567
Wool	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.2

INDUSTRY AND MINING

PRODUCTION

		1972	1973	1974	1975
Steel	'000 tons	1,303	1,387	1,430.7	1,471.6
Pig Iron	" "	710	741	781	784
Coal	" "	2,160	2,199	2,152	2,050
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	3,804	3,953	4,062	4,123
Electric Power	million kWh.	9,888	10,630	11,100	11,600
Mineral Fertilizers	'000 tons	561	648	672	696
Synthetic Fibres	" "	11.4	13.2	14.3	14.9
Cement	" "	1,481	1,534	1,601	1,671
Lorries	number	15,830	16,380	17,025	18,260
Manganese Ore	'000 tons	1,844	1,708	1,819	1,835
Petroleum	"	27	22	44	261

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Georgia between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.9 per cent. According to the census of 1973, 59.4 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1976/77)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	4,200	1,002,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	95	50,900
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	19	84,200

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: I. V. ABASHIDZE.

Presidium President: P. G. GILASHVILI.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: ZURAB A. PATARIDZE.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Georgian Communist Party: Tbilisi; 318,000 mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee E. A. SHEVARD-NADZE.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Georgia: Tbilisi; 606,324 mems.; First Sec. ZH. K. SHARTAVA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. G. KARANADZE.

Procurator: A. E. PAKIDZE.

THE PRESS

There are 141 newspapers published in the Georgian S.S.R., including 122 published in Georgian. 133 periodicals are published, 84 in Georgian.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Akhalgazdra Kommunisti (*Young Communist*): Tbilisi; f. 1921; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Georgia; three times weekly; in Georgian; Editor G. NINUA.

Kommunisti (*Communist*): Tbilisi; f. 1920; organ of the Georgian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Georgian; Editor D. MCHEDLISHVILI.

Zarya Vostoka (*Eastern Dawn*): Tbilisi; f. 1922; organ of the Georgian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; Editor N. G. CHERKEZISHVILI.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Dila (*Morning*): Tbilisi; f. 1928; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Georgian S.S.R.; illustrated; for 5-10 year olds; in Georgian.

Drosha (*Banner*): Tbilisi; f. 1924; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Georgian S.S.R. Communist Party; fiction; in Georgian.

Literaturnaya Gruziya (*Literature of Georgia*): Tbilisi; f. 1963; published by the "Literatura da helovneba" (Literature and Arts) Publishing House; journal of the Georgian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction.

Metsniereba da Tekhnika (*Science and Technology*): Tbilisi; f. 1949; published by the "Metsniereba" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Georgian S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; popular; in Georgian.

Mnatobi (*Luminary*): Tbilisi; f. 1924; published by the "Literatura da helovneba" (Literature and Arts) Publishing House; journal of the Georgian S.S.R. Union of writers; fiction; in Georgian.

Niangi (*Crocodile*): Tbilisi; f. 1923; journal of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party; in Georgian; fortnightly; satirical.

Pioneri (*Pioneer*): Tbilisi; f. 1926; published by the Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of

the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Georgian S.S.R.; illustrated; for 10-15 year olds; in Georgian.

Sabchota Khelovneba (*Soviet Art*): Tbilisi; f. 1935; published by the "Sabchota Sakartvelo" (Soviet Georgia) Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Culture of the Georgian S.S.R.; propaganda of Soviet art; in Georgian.

Sakartvelos Kali (*Georgian Woman*): Tbilisi; f. 1957; journal of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party; popular, for women; in Georgian.

Sakartvelos Komunisti (*Communist of Georgia*): Tbilisi; f. 1930; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party; in Georgian; political.

Ziskari (*Dawn*): Tbilisi; f. 1957; published by the "Literatura da helovneba" (Literature and Arts) Publishing House; joint edition of the Union of Writers and Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Georgian S.S.R.; fiction; in Georgian.

NEWS AGENCY

GRUZTAG (*Georgian Telegraph Agency*): Tbilisi.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Nakaduli (*Tiny Brook Publishing House*): Tbilisi, Ul. Marjanishvili 5; books for children and youth; Dir. A. S. SALAKAURI.

Merani (*Writer Publishing House*): Tbilisi, Prospekt Plekhanova 181; fiction; Dir. K. R. KELADZE.

Sabchota Sakartvelo (*Soviet Georgia*): Tbilisi, Ul. Marjanishvili 5; political and fiction; Dir. E. S. MAGRADZE.

RADIO

Radio Tbilisi: Ul. Lenin 68, Tbilisi; broadcasts in Armenian, Azerbaizhani, Georgian, Russian.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Tbilisi State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Tbilisi, pr. Rustaveli 25; Dir. Dr. IRAKLI BERIDZE.

Georgian Academic Theatre: Tbilisi; Dir. A. A. KUTATELADZE.

Academic Theatre: Tbilisi; Dir. O. D. KINKLADZE.

Theatre of Russian Drama: Tbilisi; Dir. Sh. M. GABESKIKIA.

THE KAZAKH SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Kazakh Republic was formed as an Autonomous Republic within the Russian Federation on August 26th, 1920, and reconstituted as a Union Republic on December 5th, 1936. It has an area of 2,717,300 sq. km. and a population of 14,527,000 (January 1st, 1977). Of these, 32.6 per cent are Kazakhs, 43.2 per cent Russians, 7.2 per cent Ukrainians and 2.2 per cent Tatars (1970 census). The population density is 5.1 persons per square kilometre. Alma Ata, the capital, has a population of 871,000 (1977). In size the Kazakh Republic (Kazakhstan) is second only

to the Russian Federation. It extends from the Volga to the Altai Mountains and from the Siberian plains to the Central Asian deserts. Kazakhstan has a frontier with the People's Republic of China to the south-east.

The number of towns and industrial communities in Kazakhstan has increased greatly in recent years. The Kazakh settlement of Baikonur, in the heart of the Steppes, is world famous as the launching place of the Soviet spaceships.

STATISTICS

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1973	23.2	6.5
1974	24.1	6.7
1975	24.1	7.1
1976	24.3	7.2

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture in Kazakhstan is varied and intensive. It is one of the greatest regions of the U.S.S.R. for the production of grain and other agricultural crops.

Besides sheep and horses, cows, camels, goats, pigs and poultry are raised. Kazakhstan produces 22.3 per cent of

Soviet wool, 18.2 per cent of grain, 6.8 per cent of meat and 4.8 per cent of milk.

In 1974 there were 1,472,000 persons engaged in agriculture on 437 collective farms and 1,783 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Grain	27,696	27,687	18,490	12,007	29,813
Maize	204	199	218	286	n.a.
Rice	371	428	436.6	283.4	n.a.
Cotton	292	313	340	284	310
Sugar Beet	2,464	2,346	2,014	1,959	2,140
Sunflower	91	91	11	75	n.a.
Potatoes	1,988	1,913	n.a.	n.a.	1,747
Other Vegetables	822	906	956	918	885
Fruit	246	155	171	196	n.a.
Grapes	134	98	123	88	133

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cattle	7,469	7,629	7,890	7,955	7,723
of which:					
Cows	2,730	2,766	2,723	2,727	2,624
Pigs	2,709	2,726	3,791	2,619	1,678
Sheep	32,596	33,510	34,609	34,725	33,955
Poultry	31,800	33,200	35,100	37,400	36,700

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Meat	907.8	958.4	1,032	1,075	891
Milk	3,928	4,173.8	4,218	4,045	4,049
Eggs (million)	2,200	2,387.0	2,691	2,835	2,918
Wool	92.1	99.6	107.1	109.6	100.9

INDUSTRY AND MINING

PRODUCTION

		1972	1973	1974	1975
Pig Iron	'000 tons	3,366	3,500	3,408	3,634
Steel	" "	4,024	4,800	4,829.6	4,907.3
Oil	" "	18,000	20,300	22,308	23,889
Coal	" "	74,500	79,800	86,972	92,225
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,800
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	3,500	4,800	5,372	5,119
Electric Power	million kWh.	41,300	44,000	48,700	52,500
Mineral Fertilizers	'000 tons	3,300	4,200	5,334	5,822
Cement	" "	6,100	6,300	6,491	6,712
Cotton Fabrics	million sq. metres	79.8	82.1	94.0	96.7

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Kazakhstan between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.7 per cent. According to the census of 1973, 52.2 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1976/77)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	9,200	3,293,000
Secondary Specialized Schools	216	240,800
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	50	225,000

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: S. N. IMASHEV.

Presidium President: SABIR NIYAZBEKOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: BAIKEN A. ASHIMOV.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Kazakh Communist Party: Alma Ata; 657,000 mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee DINMOHAMMED A. KUNAYEV.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Kazakhstan: Alma Ata; 1,658,453 mems.; First Sec. Z. KAMALIDENOV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: K. E. MYNBAEV.

Procurator: U. S. SEITOV.

THE PRESS

There are 400 newspapers published in the Kazakh S.S.R., including 151 published in Kazakh. One hundred and seventy-eight periodicals are published, including 28 in Kazakh.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Kazakhstanskaya Pravda (Pravda of Kazakhstan): Alma Ata; f. 1920; organ of the Kazakhstan Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Russian; Editor F. P. MIKHAILOV.

Leninchi Zhas (Leninist Youth): Alma Ata; f. 1921; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kazakhstan; five times weekly; in Kazakh; Editor S. BERDIKULOV.

Leninskaya Smena (Leninist Rising Generation): Alma Ata; f. 1922; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kazakhstan; five times weekly; Editor F. YEGNATOV.

Sotsialistik Kazakhstan (Socialist Kazakhstan): Alma Ata; f. 1919; organ of the Kazakh Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Kazakh; Editor S. B. BAIYANOV.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated)

Ara (Bumble-bee): Alma Ata; f. 1956; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party; in Kazakh and Russian; satirical.

Baldyrgan (Sprout): Alma Ata; f. 1958; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kazakhstan, illustrated; for pre-school and first grades of school; in Russian.

Bilim zhane enbek (Knowledge): f. 1960; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kazakhstan; popular science and technology; in Kazakh.

Kazakhstan Aelderi (Woman of Kazakhstan): Alma Ata; f. 1925; journal of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party; popular women's magazine; in Kazakh.

Kazakhstan Kommunist (Communist of Kazakhstan): Alma Ata; f. 1921; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of Kazakhstan Communist Party; in Kazakh.

Kazakhstan Mektebi (Kazakh School): Alma Ata; f. 1925; journal of the Ministry of Education of the Kazakh S.S.R.; organization of public education; in Kazakh.

Kazakstannyn Auy Shrushylygy (Agriculture of Kazakhstan): Alma Ata; f. 1936; journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; organization of work on collective farms; in Kazakh.

Kooperator Kazakhstan (Kazakhstan Co-operator): Alma Ata; f. 1958; published by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan; journal of the Union of Consumers' Societies of the Kazakh S.S.R.; trade organizations; in Russian.

Madamet hana Turmys (Culture and Life): Alma Ata; f. 1958; published by the Kazakhstan Publishing House; journal of the Kazakh S.S.R. Ministry of Culture; popular illustrated; in Kazakh.

Narodnoe khozyaistvo Kazakhstan (National Economy of Kazakhstan): Alma Ata; f. 1926; journal of the State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh S.S.R.; theory and practice of planning and managing of the national economy of the Republic; in Russian.

Partiinaya Zhizn Kazakhstan (Party Life of Kazakhstan): Alma Ata; f. 1931; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Communist Party; political; in Russian.

Prostor (Wide Horizons): Alma Ata; f. 1935; journal of the Kazakh S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Russian.

Russkiy Yazyk v Kazakhskoy Shkole (Russian Language in the Kazakh School): Alma Ata; f. 1962; journal of the Ministry of Education of the Kazakh S.S.R.; linguistic problems; in Russian.

Vestnik Selskokhozyaistvennoy Nauki (Herald of Agricultural Science): Alma Ata; f. 1958; published by the "Kaynar" (Spring) Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kazakh S.S.R.; problems of agriculture in different zones of Kazakhstan; in Russian.

Zhuldyz (Star): Alma Ata; f. 1928; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Kazakh Communist Party; journal of the Kazakh S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Kazakh.

Zhurnal Mod (Fashion Magazine): Alma Ata; f. 1958; published by the "Dom Modely Odezhdy" (Fashion House) Publishing House; twice a year; everyday fashions; in Russian.

NEWS AGENCY

KAZTAG (Kazakh Telegraph Agency): Alma Ata.

PUBLISHERS

Kainar (Spring) Publishing House: Alma Ata, Ul. Sovetskaya 50; books and booklets about agriculture; Dir. H. M. TLEMISOV.

Kazakhstan Publishing House: Alma Ata 9, Ul. Kirova 122; political and popular editions; Dir. M. K. MAMAJANOV.

Zhazushy (Writer) Publishing House: Alma Ata, Kommunisticheskii prospekt 105; fiction; Dir. A. G. JUMABAEV.

RADIO

Radio Alma-Ata: Alma Ata 480413, Ul. Mira 175-A; broadcasts in Kazakh and Russian.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

State Academic Drama Theatre: Alma Ata; Dir. and Producer A. MAMBETOV.

Kazakh Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Alma Ata, Kalinina 112; Dir. K. N. SHALABAEV.

Russian Dramatic Theatre: Alma Ata; Dir. G. I. VAISMAN.

THE KIRGHIZ SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

Kirghizia was made an Autonomous Republic on February 1st, 1926, and attained the status of a Union Republic on December 5th, 1936. It has an area of 198,500 sq. km. and a population of 3,451,000 (January 1st, 1977). Of these, 43.8 per cent are Kirghiz, 29.2 per cent Russians, 10.6 per cent Uzbeks, 4.1 per cent Ukrainians and 2.4 per

cent Tatars (1970 census). Frunze, the capital, has a population of 511,000 (1977). The Kirghiz Republic is situated at the junction of two gigantic mountain systems, the Tien-shan and the Pamirs, and is noted for its severe natural beauty and amazing range of climate. In the south-east there is a frontier with the People's Republic of China.

STATISTICS

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1972	30.5	7.4
1973	30.6	7.6
1974	30.5	7.3
1975	30.4	8.1
1976	31.3	8.2

AGRICULTURE

The Kirghiz were formerly wandering herdsmen. They have now settled on the land, taken up agriculture and built up their own industry. Kirghizia produces wheat, cotton, tobacco, southern hemp, kenaf, essential oil plants and poppy. Grape- and fruit-growing and silkworm breeding also have an important place in the economy.

Livestock raising is the main branch of agriculture. The wealth of the Republic is made up of its herds of cattle, flocks of fine-fleece sheep and droves of horses.

In 1974 there were 329,000 people engaged in agriculture on 225 collective farms and 121 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Grain	1,171	1,255	1,087	1,055	1,354
Rice	1.8	2	1.2	1.7	n.a.
Cotton	189	217.8	211	202	208
Sugar Beet	1,828	1,851	1,799	1,799	1,768
Potatoes	322	289.7	324	280	268
Vegetables	246	242	332	310	n.a.
Fruit	149	124	110	188	n.a.
Grapes	41	38.6	46	56	62

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cattle	924.6	935.8	945.3	973	942
of which:					
Cows	382	383	387.3	375	366
Pigs	291	283	288.5	290	216
Sheep	9,521	9,691	9,818	9,688	9,654
Poultry	6,900	7,200	7,600	7,900	7,800

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Meat	136.9	142.3	150	157	142
Milk	575.4	600.3	608	611	616
Eggs (million)	305.5	316.3	347	361	386
Wool	28.5	30.6	31.2	32.1	31.2

INDUSTRY AND MINING

PRODUCTION

		1972	1973	1974	1975
Steel	'000 tons	6.1	6.9	8.3	8.9
Oil	" "	277	243	235	230
Coal	" "	3,827	3,910	3,980	4,079
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	2,292	2,479	2,518	2,564
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	395	396	323	285
Electric Power	million kWh.	4,060	4,270	4,400	4,400
Cars	number	15,710	16,100	17,100	17,700
Cement	'000 tons	1,029.1	1,048	1,075	1,131

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Kirghizia between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.7 per cent. According to the census of 1970, 50.9 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1976/77)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	1,800	854,000
Secondary Specialized Schools	39	45,400
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	9	51,500

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: S. TABYSHALIEV.

Presidium President: TURABAY K. KULATOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: AKHMATBEK S. SUYUMBAEV.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Kirghiz Communist Party: Frunze; 111,000 mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee T. USUBALIEV.**Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Kirghizia:** Frunze; 364,264 mems.; First Sec. A. A. RYSMENDIEV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. SUPATAEV.

Procurator: A. M. SATAROV.

THE PRESS

There are 101 newspapers published in the Kirghiz S.S.R., including 56 published in Kirghizian. The daily circulation is 1,196,000 copies (732,000 in Kirghizian). Sixty-seven periodicals are published, including 20 in Kirghizian, with a total circulation of 30,700,000 copies (8,700,000 in Kirghizian).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Komsomolets Kirghizii (*Member of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1938; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kirghizia; three times weekly; Editor I. NOVITSKY.

Leninchil Zhash (*Leninist Youth*): Frunze; f. 1926; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Kirghizia; three times weekly; in Kirghizian; Editor K. OSMONALIEV.

Sovettik Kyrghyzstan (*Soviet Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1924; organ of the Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Kirghizian; Editor G. G. TURSUNOV.

Sovietskaya Kirghizia (*Soviet Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1925; organ of the Kirghiz Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Russian and Kirghizian; Editor P. S. DENISYUK.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Ala-Too (*Ala-Too Mountains*): Frunze; f. 1931; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; journal of the Kirghiz S.S.R. Union of Writers and Ministry of Culture; novels, short stories, plays, poems of Kirghizian authors and translations into Kirghizian; in Kirghizian.

Chalkan (*Stinging-nettle*): Frunze; f. 1955; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; in Kirghizian; satirical.

Kommunist (*Communist*): Frunze; f. 1926; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; in Kirghizian; political.

Kyrgyzstan Ayaldary (*Women of Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1951; journal of the Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party; popular; in Kirghizian.

Kyrgystandyn Ayyi Charbasy (*Agriculture of Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1955; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kirghiz S.S.R.; progressive system of farming; in Kirghizian.

Literaturnyi Kirghizstan (*Literature of Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1955; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Union of Writers of Kirghiz S.S.R.; fiction; bi-monthly; in Russian.

Sovetskoe Zdravookhranenie Kirgizii (*Soviet Public Health System of Kirghizia*): Frunze; f. 1938; published by the "Ala-Too" Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Public Health of the Kirghiz S.S.R.; medical experimental work; bi-monthly; in Russian.

NEWS AGENCY

KIRTAG (*Kirghiz Telegraph Agency*): Frunze.

PUBLISHER

Kirghizstan Publishing House: Frunze, Ul. Sovetskaya 170; political and fiction; Dir. S. D. JETMYSHEV.

RADIO

Dom Radio: 720885 Frunze 10, pr. Molodov Gvardii; broadcasts in Kirghizian and Russian.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

State Drama Theatre: Frunze; Dir. T. TOKOLDASHEV.

Russian Drama Theatre: Frunze; Dir. N. K. ANGAROV.

Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Frunze, Dubovy Park; Dir. S. U. USUPOV.

THE LATVIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

Latvia became part of the Soviet Union on August 5th, 1940, the Republic having been constituted on July 21st of that year. It has an area of 63,700 sq. km. and a population of 2,512,000 (January 1st, 1977). Of these, 56.8 per cent are Letts, 29.8 per cent Russians, 4 per cent Byelorussians, 2.7 per cent Poles and 2.3 per cent Ukrainians (census 1970).

Riga, the capital, has a population of 816,000 (1977). The Latvian Republic is situated in the north-west of the Soviet Union, between Lithuania and Estonia on the Baltic coast. It is bounded on the east by the R.S.F.S.R. and on the south-east by Byelorussia.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1973	13.9	11.5
1974	14.2	11.4
1975	14.0	12.1
1976	13.8	12.1

AGRICULTURE

Latvia is a maritime country and fishing plays a big part in its economy. The Letts now catch fish not only in the Baltic but also in the Atlantic near the coasts of Canada and Africa. There has been a considerable increase in the amount of fish caught and in the output of tinned fish (herring and sprat). The raising of livestock is also impor-

tant and this is the reason for the growing number of food factories, creameries and cheese factories. In many districts there are collective farms which raise poultry and keep bees. The Republic also has silver fox and mink farms.

In 1974 there were 241,000 people engaged in agriculture on 556 collective farms and 235 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION ('000 tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Grain	1,261	1,643	1,243	1,888
Sugar Beet	261	268	205	194
Flax Fibre	5	3	4	5
Potatoes	1,988	1,328	1,491	1,554
Other Vegetables	236	244	196	155
Fruit	76	38	45	n.a.

LIVESTOCK ('000)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cattle	1,289	1,326	1,359	1,389
of which:				
Cows	580	587	589	586
Pigs	1,136	1,230	273	1,195
Sheep	340	314	284	272
Poultry	6,600	7,000	600	500

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Meat	223	244	255	241
Milk	1,666	1,792	1,787	1,813
Eggs (million)	615	636	662	627
Wool	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6

INDUSTRY AND MINING

PRODUCTION

		1973	1974	1975
Steel	'000 tons	459	464.1	496.2
Electric Power	million kWh.	2,200	2,500	2,900
Paper	'000 tons	164	162	174
Cement	"	886	853	903
Telephone Sets	" '000	1,579	1,700	1,800
Radio Sets	"	2,400	2,700	2,400

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Latvia between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.8 per cent. According to the census of 1970, 54.2 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1976/77)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	1,000	361,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	54	42,200
Higher Schools (inc. Universities)	10	46,300

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: V. S. KLIBNIK.

Presidium President: P. Y. STRAUTMANIS.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: YURY Y. RUBEN.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Latvian Communist Party: Riga; 143,000 mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee A. E. VOSS.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Latvia: Riga; 276,191 mems.; First Sec. A. K. PLAUDE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: B. A. AZAN.

Procurator: V. I. LAIVIN.

THE PRESS

There are 83 newspapers published in the Latvian S.S.R. including 52 published in Latvian. The daily circulation is 1,431,000 copies (1,057,000 in Latvian). 121 periodicals are published, including 50 in Latvian, with a total circulation of 53,600,000 copies (over 46 million in Latvian).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Padomju Jaunatne (Soviet Youth): Riga; f. 1921; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Commu-

U.S.S.R.

nist League of Latvia; five times weekly; in Latvian; Editor V. P. KRUSTYN.

Sovietskaya Latvia (*Soviet Latvia*): Riga; f. 1940; organ of the Latvian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; Editor N. P. SALEYEV.

Sovietskaya Molodezh (*Soviet Youth*): Riga, ul. Dzirnau 59; f. 1945; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Latvia; five times weekly; Editor V. RYABIKIN; circ. 60,000.

Tsinya (*Struggle*): Riga; f. 1904; organ of the Latvian Communist Party, Council of Ministers and the Supreme Soviet; six times weekly in Latvian; Editor I. BRITANS.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Dadzis (*Thistle*): Riga; f. 1957; published by the "Tsinya" newspaper; in Latvian; fortnightly; satirical; circ. 100,000 (1974).

Dambrete (*Draughts*): Riga; f. 1959; journal of the Central Board of the Sports Societies and Organizations and of the Draughts Federation of the Latvian S.S.R.; draughts in the U.S.S.R. and abroad; in Latvian.

Draugs (*Friend*): Riga; f. 1945; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of Latvian S.S.R.; illustrated fiction; for 10-15 year olds; in Latvian.

Karogs (*Banner*): Riga; f. 1940; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Latvian S.S.R. Union of Writers; in Latvian; fiction.

Liesma (*Blaze*): Riga; f. 1958; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Latvia; novels, short stories, essays, poems, etc., for young people; in Latvian.

Maksia (*Art*): Riga; f. 1959; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; joint edition of the Union of Soviet Artists, Architects, Composers and Cinematographers and of the Theatrical Society of the Latvian S.S.R.; development of art in the Republic; quarterly; in Latvian.

Padomyu Latvijas Sieviete (*Woman of Soviet Latvia*): Riga; f. 1952; journal of the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party; popular for women; in Latvian.

Padomyu Latvijas Komunisti (*Communists of Soviet Latvia*): Riga, Hanzas 2A; f. 1940; published by the

The Union Republics (Latvia)

Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Publishing House; in Latvian and Russian; theoretical and political; circ. 25,000.

Shakhs (*Chess*): Riga; f. 1959; journal of the Union of Sports Societies and Organizations and Chess Federation of the Latvian S.S.R.; chess in the U.S.S.R. and abroad; in Latvian; fortnightly.

Zilite (*Blue Titmouse*): Riga; f. 1958; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Latvian S.S.R.; illustrated for 5-10 year olds; in Latvian.

Zinatne un Tekhnika (*Science and Technology*): Riga; f. 1960; journal of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Council of Ministers of the Latvian S.S.R. and the Latvian Council of the U.S.S.R. Society of Innovators and Rationalizers; popular science and technology; in Latvian.

Zvaigzne (*Star*): Riga; f. 1950; published by the "Zvaigzne" (Star) Publishing House; illustrated popular and fiction; in Latvian; fortnightly.

NEWS AGENCY

LTA (*Latvian Telegraph Agency*): Riga.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Liesma (*Flame Publishing House*): Riga, Bulvar Padomyu 24; political, fiction, fine arts; Dir. K. Y. SKRUJAS.

Zinatne (*Science Publishing House*): Riga, Ul. Turgeneva 19; scientific and textbooks; Dir. M. M. BELYUK.

RADIO

Radio Riga: Box 266, Riga; broadcasts in Latvian and Russian.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Academic Art Theatre: Riga; Dir. I. A. KOKAN.

Rizhsky Theatre of Russian Drama: Riga; Dir. (vacant).

Academic Drama Theatre: Riga; Dir. I. A. FILIPSON.

State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Riga, blv. Padomyu 3; Dir. EUGENE K. VANAG.

THE LITHUANIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

Lithuania became part of the Soviet Union on August 3rd, 1940, the Republic having been constituted on July 21st, 1940. It has an area of 65,200 sq. km. and a population of 3,336,000 (January 1st, 1977). Of these, 80.1 per cent are Lithuanians, 8.6 per cent Russians, 7.7 per cent Poles and 1.5 per cent Byelorussians (census 1970).

Vilnius, the capital, has a population of 458,000 (1977). The Lithuanian Republic is situated in the north-west of the Soviet Union, with Latvia to the north and Byelorussia to the south-east. There is a short frontier with Poland in the south-west.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1973	16.0	9.0
1974	15.8	9.0
1975	15.7	9.5
1976	15.7	9.6

AGRICULTURE

The agriculture of Lithuania specializes in dairy/meat cattle and pig-breeding for bacon with poultry, sheep and horse-breeding and bee-keeping as auxiliary branches. 3.2 per cent of meat produced in the U.S.S.R. comes from Lithuania, 3 per cent of potatoes and 2.6 per cent of flax fibre. There is a modern fishing fleet.

In 1974 there were 1,249 collective farms and 286 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Grain	1,944	2,773	2,143	3,219
Sugar Beet	760	897	891	641
Flax Fibre	10.5	12	13	20
Potatoes	2,884	2,203	2,547	2,251
Other Vegetables	385	359	355	n.a.
Fruit	165	36	231	n.a.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cattle	1,857	1,897	1,961	2,023	2,121
of which:					
Cows	835	835	858	873	890
Pigs	2,211	2,223	2,365	2,346	2,141
Poultry	9,510	9,500	9,700	10,300	10,800
Sheep	146.1	146	134	108	92

ANIMAL PRODUCTS
('000 tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Meat	421	437	438	440
Milk	2,542	2,661	2,703	2,761
Eggs (million)	781	827	844	838
Wool	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2

INDUSTRY AND MINING

PRODUCTION

		1973	1974	1975
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	24,600	27,900	28,800
Electric Power	million kWh.	9,898	9,200	9,000
Mineral Fertilizers	'000 tons	1,862	1,977	2,111
Cement	" "	2,157	2,279	2,993
Paper	" "	113	116	119
Peat	" "	3,219	3,102	3,221
Tape Recorders	number	258,000	335,000	379,000
Television Sets	"	260,000	297,000	329,000
Bicycles	"	414,000	407,000	394,000

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Lithuania between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.7 per cent. According to the 1970 census, 43.1 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1976/77)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	2,700	621,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	76	69,600
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	12	64,900

GOVERNMENT
SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: R. B. I. SONGAILA.

Presidium President: ANTANAS S. BARKAUSKAS.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: IUOZAS A. MANUSHIS.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Lithuanian Communist Party: Vilnius; 1,46,000 mems.;
First Secretary of the Central Committee P. P. GRISH-KIAVICHUS.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Lithuania:
Vilnius; 347,761 mems.; First Sec. V. S. BALTRUNAS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. L. LIKAS.

Procurator: A. K. KAIRYALIS.

THE PRESS

There are 109 newspapers published in the Lithuanian S.S.R., including 86 published in Lithuanian. The daily circulation is 1,990,000 copies (1,765,000 copies in Lithu-

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anian). 182 periodicals are published, including 137 in Lithuanian, with a total circulation of 43,300,000 copies, 41,400,000 in Lithuanian.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Komjaunimo Tiesa (*Komsomol Truth*): Vilnius 232607, Algirdo av. 31; f. 1919; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Lithuania; five times weekly; in Lithuanian and Russian; Editor V. A. CHAZDEZVIČIUS; circ. 198,000.

Sovietskaya Litva (*Soviet Lithuania*): Vilnius; organ of the Lithuanian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; f. 1944; six times weekly; Editor V. K. YEMELYANOV.

Tiesa (*Truth*): Vilnius; f. 1953; organ of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Lithuanian; Editor A. K. LAURINCHUKAS.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Genis (*Woodpecker*): Vilnius; f. 1940; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Lithuanian S.S.R.; illustrated, for 5-10 year olds; in Lithuanian.

Jaunimo Gryžtos (*Ranks of Youth*): Vilnius; f. 1944; published by the Publishing House of Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party; journal of the Central Committee of Leninist Young Communist League of Lithuania; best works by Lithuanian, Russian and other authors in the Republic, short stories and essays by beginners, translations; in Lithuanian.

Komunistas (*Communist*): Vilnius, Tiesos 7; f. 1918; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party; in Lithuanian and Russian; theoretical and political; circ. 63,000.

Kultūros Barai (*Domains of Culture*): 232600 Vilnius, MTP-7, Basanavičiaus 5; f. 1965; published by the Periodicals Publishing House; monthly; journal of the Ministry of Culture of the Lithuanian S.S.R.; problems of culture and arts; in Lithuanian; circ. 20,000.

Mokslas ir Givyanimas (*Science and Life*): Vilnius; f. 1957; journal of the Lithuanian S.S.R. Society of "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular science; in Lithuanian.

Mūsų Gamta (*Our Nature*): Vilnius; f. 1929; joint edition of the Society for Preservation of Nature, Society of Hunters and Anglers, and Council for Tourism of the Lithuanian S.S.R.; popular; nature preservation in the Republic; in Lithuanian.

The Union Republics (Lithuania)

Pyargale (*Victory*): Vilnius; f. 1942; journal of the Lithuanian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Lithuanian.

Taribine Moteris (*Soviet Woman*): Vilnius; f. 1952; journal of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party; popular, for women; in Lithuanian.

Shluota (*Broom*): Vilnius; f. 1934; journal of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party; in Lithuanian; fortnightly; satirical.

Shvituris (*Beacon*): Vilnius; f. 1949; journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania; fiction; in Lithuanian.

NEWS AGENCY

ELTA (*Lithuanian Telegraph Agency*): Vilnius.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Mintis (*Idea Publishing House*): Vilnius, Ul. Serakausko, 15; political and popular books and booklets; Dir. S. Y. BAUTRENAS.

Vaga (*Furrow Publishing House*): Vilnius, Ul. Kapsuko 10; fiction; Dir. A. Y. PEKELUNAS.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting: Vilnius, Konarskio str. 49; f. 1940; Chair. JONAS JANUITIS.

Radio Vilnius: f. 1926; broadcasts in Lithuanian, Russian, Polish and English.

TV Vilnius: f. 1957; broadcasts in Lithuanian and Russian.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Academic Drama Theatre: Vilnius; Dir. P. I. TREINIS.

Russian Drama Theatre: Vilnius; Dir. V. P. URYEV.

Panevezhsky Lithuanian Drama Theatre: Panevezhitse; Dir. JUOZAS MILTINIS.

State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre: Vilnius, A. Vienolio 1; Dir. V. A. LAURUSHAS.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

State Symphony of Lithuania: Vilnius; Conductor JUOZAS DOMARKAS.

THE MOLDAVIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Moldavian S.S.R. was formed as an Autonomous Republic on October 12th, 1924, and joined the U.S.S.R. on August 2nd, 1940. It has an area of 33,700 sq. km. and a population of 3,896,000 (January 1st, 1977). Of these, 64.6 per cent are Moldavians, 14.2 per cent Ukrainians,

11.6 per cent Russians, 3.5 per cent Gagauzi, 2.7 per cent Jews and 2.1 per cent Bulgarians (census 1970). Kishinev, the capital, has a population of 489,000 (1977). Moldavia is situated in the south-west of the Soviet Union, with Romania to the west.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1973	20.4	8.2
1974	20.4	8.5
1975	20.7	9.3
1976	20.6	9.0

AGRICULTURE

Moldavia contributes a quarter of the grape crop in the Soviet Union, half of the rose oil, and holds second place in tobacco production, after the Ukraine. In addition to grapes and fruit, the Republic raises high-grade winter wheat, maize (which is the main grain crop), sunflower (the biggest industrial crop) and also hemp, soya beans and essential-oil plants. The growth of production of fruit,

grapes, vegetables and sugar beet has led to greater development in the food industries. Thus, Moldavia is one of the country's biggest producers of grape wines and also makes vast quantities of canned foods.

In 1974 there were 742,000 people engaged in agriculture on 481 collective farms and 239 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Grain	2,890	2,485	2,677	2,348
Sugar Beet	2,438	2,965	2,549	4,089
Sunflower Seed	415	347	319	n.a.
Potatoes	300	358	238	393
Other Vegetables	897	1,028	930	n.a.
Fruit	993	783	607	n.a.
Grapes	1,043	987	1,263	1,585

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cattle	1,043	1,053	1,064	1,084
of which:				
Cows	361	368	378	388
Pigs	1,550	1,563	1,652	1,633
Sheep	1,332	1,266	1,233	1,211
Poultry	11,300	12,100	12,700	13,300

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Meat	214	229	230	227
Milk	931	978	1,035	1,041
Eggs (million)	608	613	672	679
Wool	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4

INDUSTRY AND MINING

PRODUCTION

		1973	1974	1975
Electric Power	million kWh.	10,530	12,200	13,700
Pumps	number	71,700	74,300	75,100
Tractors	"	8,161	8,614	8,400
Cement	'000 tons	1,025	1,175	1,231
Refrigerators	number	240,800	204,300	204,700

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Moldavia between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.5 per cent. According to the census of 1970, 46.2 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1976/77)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	2,000	772,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	48	56,600
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	8	45,300

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: A. M. LAZAREV.

Presidium President: KIRIL F. ILYASHENKO.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: S. K. KOZUB.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Moldavian Communist Party: Kishinev; 135,000 mems.;

First Secretary of the Central Committee I. I. BODYUL.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Moldavia:

Kishinev; 495,332 mems.; First Sec. I. T. GUTSU.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: KH. Y. ZINGAN.

Procurator: I. I. CHEBAN.

THE PRESS

There are 138 newspapers published in the Moldavian S.S.R., including 60 published in Moldavian. The daily circulation is 1,890,000 (1,169,000 copies in Moldavian). 53 periodicals are published, including 17 in Moldavian, with a total circulation of 35,800,000 copies, 15,300,000 in Moldavian.

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PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Moldeva Sotsialiste (*Socialist Moldavia*): Kishinev; f. 1924; organ of the Moldavian Communist Party, Council of Ministers and the Supreme Soviet; six times weekly in Moldavian; Editor M. EREMEY.

Sovietskaya Moldavia (*Soviet Moldavia*): Kishinev; f. 1925; organ of the Moldavian Communist Party, the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic; six times weekly; Editor U. KACHANOV.

Tinerimya Moldovei (*Youth of Moldavia*): Kishinev; f. 1928; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Moldavia; three times weekly; in Moldavian; Editor A. CHUBASHENKO.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Femine Moldovei (*Moldavian Woman*): Kishinev; f. 1951; journal of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party; popular, for women; in Moldavian.

Kiperush (*Cayenne*): Kishinev; f. 1958; journal of the Central Committee of the Moldavian Communist Party; in Moldavian; fortnightly; satirical.

Komunistul Moldovei (*Communist of Moldavia*): Kishinev; f. 1956; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of Moldavian Communist Party; in Moldavian and Russian; political.

Nistru (*The River Dnestr*): Kishinev; f. 1932; journal of the Moldavian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Moldavian.

Moldova (*Moldavia*): Kishinev; f. 1966; illustrated popular and fiction; in Moldavian.

The Union Republics (Moldavia)

Scinteia Leniniste (*Lenin's Spark*): Kishinev; f. 1930; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Moldavian S.S.R.; fiction; for 10-15 year olds; in Moldavian.

NEWS AGENCY

MOLDTAG (*Moldavian Telegraph Agency*): Kishinev.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHER

Kartya Moldovenyaske (*Moldavian Book Publishing House*): Kishinev, Ul. Zhukovskogo 44; political and fiction; Dir. G. A. CHERNOBRISOV.

RADIO

Radio Kishinev: 277028 Kishinev, Kotorskoye Shosse 64; broadcasts in Moldavian.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

State Music and Drama Theatre: Kishinev; Dir. V. A. RAILYAN.

Russian Drama Theatre: Kishinev; Dir. A. V. VOLKOVSKY.

State Opera and Ballet Theatre: Kishinev, Lenina 79; Dir. L. V. LUTKEVICH.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

State Symphony Orchestra: Kishinev; Conductor T. I. GURTOVOY.

THE TADZHIK SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Tadzhik Republic was formed as an Autonomous Republic on October 14th, 1924, and attained the status of a Union Republic on October 16th, 1929. It has an area of 143,100 sq. km. and a population of 3,589,000 (January 1st, 1977). Of these, 56.2 per cent are Tadzhiks, 23 per cent Uzbeks, 11.9 per cent Russians and 2.4 per cent Tatars

(1970 census). Dushanbe, the capital, has a population of 460,000 (1977). The Tadzhik Republic (Tadzhikistan) includes the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region (Khorog). It is a mountainous region including the greater part of the Pamirs where the tallest peaks in the Soviet Union are located. Afghanistan lies to the south.

STATISTICS

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1972	35.3	6.3
1973	35.6	7.2
1974	37.0	7.5
1975	37.1	8.0
1976	38.2	8.5

AGRICULTURE

Large irrigation projects have been carried out, making it possible to cultivate cotton, vegetables, hemp, kenaf, groundnuts, sugar-beet and essential oil crops in addition to rice, wheat and maize, the main grain crops. Sheep-breeding is the most developed branch of animal husbandry.

In 1974 there were about 340,000 people working on 251 collective farms and 123 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Grain	223	230	186	227	305
Rice	31	32	30.2	31.4	n.a.
Cotton	742.3	805	879	836	847
Potatoes	94.8	94.9	123	113	110
Other vegetables	231.6	235.7	274	284	n.a.
Fruit	215	185	218	276	n.a.
Grapes	64.6	109	137	147	167

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cattle	1,035	1,062	1,076	1,090	1,095
of which:					
Cows	397	405	412	397	403
Pigs	93	95	98	106	86
Poultry	3,200	3,200	3,400	4,000	4,100
Sheep	2,712	2,645	2,777	2,334	2,369

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Meat	70.7	73.9	78	84	88
Milk	314.6	351	372	383	394
Eggs (million)	166.4	187	210	236	248
Wool	5	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.4

INDUSTRY AND MINING

PRODUCTION

		1972	1973	1974	1975
Oil	'000 tons	198	226	242	274
Coal	" "	900	900	932	868
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	498	520	496	419
Electric Power	million kWh.	3,548	3,779	3,900	4,700
Mineral Fertilizers	'000 tons	324	373	387	406
Cement	" "	967	975	993	1,010
Cotton Fabrics	million sq. metres	99.8	108	109.4	113.1
Silk Fabrics	" " "	45.3	49.2	49.2	54.0

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Tadzhikistan between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.6 per cent. According to the census of 1970, 49 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1976/77)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	3,100	956,000
Secondary Specialized Schools	38	38,500
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	9	51,900

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: K. SH. DZHURAEV.

Presidium President: M. KHOLOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: RAKHMAN NABIEV.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Tadzhik Communist Party: Dushanbe; 97,000 mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee D. R. RASULOV

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Tadzhikistan: Dushanbe; 313,089 mems.; First Sec. U. G. USMANOV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: S. KURBANOV.

Procurator: A. A. SHCHELOCHININ.

THE PRESS

There are 61 newspapers published in the Tadzhik S.S.R., including 51 published in Tadzhik. The daily circulation is 1,139,000 copies (799,000 in Tadzhik). Sixty-

U.S.S.R.

one periodicals are published including 15 in Tadzhik, with a total circulation of 19,000,000 copies (13 million in Tadzhik).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Kommunist Tadzhikistana (*Tadzhik Communist*): Dushanbe; f. 1929; organ of the Tadzhik Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Russian; Editor B. N. PSHENICHNY.

Komsomolets Tadzhikistana (*Member of the Leninist Young Communist League of Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1938; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Tadzhikistan; three times weekly; in Russian; Editor N. TABAROV.

Komsomoli Tochikistoni (*Member of the Leninist Young Communist League of Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1930; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Tadzhikistan; three times weekly; in Tadzhik; Editor M. ABDURAKHMANOV.

Tochikistoni Sovieti (*Soviet Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1925; organ of the Tadzhik Communist Party; the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Tadzhik; Editor G. N. KALANDAROV.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Khochgii Kishloki Tochikiston (*Agriculture of Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1947; journal of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Tadzhik S.S.R.; problems of agriculture; in Tadzhik.

Khorpushtak (*Hedgehog*): Dushanbe; f. 1953; journal of the Central Committee of the Tadzhik Communist Party; in Tadzhik; fortnightly; satirical.

Kommunisti Tochikiston (*Communist of Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1936; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Tadzhik Communist Party; in Tadzhik; political.

Maktabi Soveti (*Soviet School*): Dushanbe; f. 1930; journal of the Ministry of Public Education of the Tadzhik S.S.R.; theory of pedagogical science; in Tadzhik.

The Union Republics (Tadzhikistan)

Flashtal (*Torch*): Dushanbe; f. 1952; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and Republican Council of the Pioneer Organization named after V. I. Lenin of the Tadzhik S.S.R.; fiction for 10-15 years; in Tadzhik.

Sadon Shark (*The Voice of the East*): Dushanbe; f. 1924; journal of the Tadzhik S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Tadzhik.

Zanoni Tochikiston (*Women of Tadzhikistan*): Dushanbe; f. 1951; journal of the Central Committee of the Tadzhik Communist Party; popular; in Tadzhik.

Zdravookhranenie Tadzhikistana (*Tadzhikistan Public Health System*): Dushanbe; f. 1954; journal of the Ministry of Public Health of the Tadzhik S.S.R.; problems of improvement of medical help; bi-monthly; in Russian.

NEWS AGENCY

TADZHIKTAG (*Tadzhik Telegraph Agency*): Dushanbe.

PUBLISHER

Irfon (*Light of Knowledge*) Publishing House: Dushanbe, Ul. Shevchenko 10; political and fiction; Dir. S. H. HOJAEV.

RADIO

Radio Dushanbe: 734025 Dushanbe, Ul. Ordzhonikidze 17; broadcasts in Russian, Tadzhik, Persian and Uzbek.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Academic Drama Theatre: Dushanbe; Dir. L. N. KUZNETZOV.

Russian Drama Theatre: Dushanbe; Dir. A. A. EROSHENKO.

State Academic Opera and Music Theatre: Dushanbe, pl. Moskvyy; Dir. A. S. SAMADOV.

THE TURKMEN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Turkmen Republic was formed on October 27th, 1924. Turkmenia, the southernmost republic in the Soviet Union, is situated in the south-west of Central Asia. It is bounded on the north by the Kazakh S.S.R., on the north-east by the Uzbek S.S.R., on the south by Iran, and the south-east by Afghanistan. To the west lies the Caspian Sea. The Republic has an area of 488,100 sq. km. and a population of 2,652,000 (January 1st, 1977). Of these, 65.6 per cent are Turkmen, 14.5 per cent Russian, 8.3 per cent Uzbeks and 3.2 per cent Kazakhs (1970 census).

The Kara-Kum, one of the largest Central Asian deserts, occupies more than four-fifths of the territory and irrigation is therefore of prime importance to this desolate land. The capital, Ashkhabad, has a population of 302,000 (1977). The mostly densely populated districts are the valleys of the rivers Amu-Dar'ya and Murgab and the foothills of Kopet-Dag, and the oases of Khorezm, Tedzen, Atrek and Ashkhabad, where there are up to 300 inhabitants per sq. km. It is extremely sparse in the vast desert lands. However, the discovery of rich mineral deposits has caused many settlements to develop even in the most arid districts.

STATISTICS

POPULATION BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1972	33.9	7.2
1973	34.3	7.2
1974	34.3	7.2
1975	34.4	7.8
1976	34.7	7.7

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural areas occupy almost half of the territory. By mid-1977 more than 960 km. of the Great Kara-Kum Canal had been completed, from the Amu-Dar'ya river to Geok-Tepe. It supplies water for Ashkhabad and has already provided irrigation for more than 160,000 hectares of desert land; it is also used for shipping. Thanks to its

special climatic conditions, Turkmenia is able to grow large quantities of long-staple cotton. Sowing and cultivating operations are fully mechanized. Sheep-breeding is also important.

In 1974 there were 294,000 people engaged in agriculture on 330 collective farms and 55 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION ('000 tons)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Grain	114.4	126.9	182	224	255
Rice	18.2	20	19.1	27.4	n.a.
Cotton	931.5	1,007.5	1,118	1,079	1,046
Potatoes	11.2	12	12	13	12
Other vegetables	166.8	190	199	182	n.a.
Fruit	50	35	26	38	n.a.
Grapes	25	55	60	63	n.a.

LIVESTOCK
([']ooo)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cattle	455	459	489	511	532
of which:					
Cows	191	193	202	204	208
Pigs	89.1	99.1	109	128	122
Poultry	3,000	3,100	3,300	3,900	3,600
Sheep	4,438	3,933	4,365	4,256	4,226

ANIMAL PRODUCTS
([']ooo tons)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Meat	54.7	60.6	65	75	71
Milk	197.4	217.9	237	245	260
Eggs (million)	135.0	148.7	174	194	181
Wool	12.1	14.4	15.0	14.0	14.3

INDUSTRY AND MINING
PRODUCTION

		1972	1973	1974	1975
Oil	'ooo tons	15,941	16,171	15,857	15,577
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	21,313	28,645	39,272	51,776
Electric Power	million kWh.	1,830	2,347	3,900	4,500
Cement	'ooo tons	463	534	510	584
Cotton Fabrics	'ooo sq. metres	20,100	22,300	23,100	23,100

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Turkmenia between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.5 per cent. According to the 1973 census, 49.6 people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1976/77)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	1,800	675,000
Secondary Specialized Schools	31	30,500
Higher Schools (incl. Uni- versities)	6	32,100

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: A. A. DURDYEV.

Presidium President: ANNA M. KLYCHEV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: BALLY Y. YAZKULIEV.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Turkmen Communist Party: Ashkhabad; 78,000 mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee M. N. GAPUROV.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Turkmenia: Ashkhabad; 303,606 mems.; First Sec. O. I. ISHANKULIEVA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: B. MOKHAMEDKULIEV.

Procurator: A. M. VASILYEV.

THE PRESS

There are 26 newspapers published in the Turkmen S.S.R., including 14 published in Turkmenian. The daily circulation is 778,000 copies (606,000 in Turkmenian). Thirty-one periodicals are published, including 13 in Turkmenian, with a total circulation of 11,400,000 copies (11,100,000 in Turkmenian).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Komsomolets Turkmenistana (*Member of the Leninist Young Communist League of Turkmenia*): Ashkhabad; f. 1938; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League; three times weekly; in Russian; Editor A. DANILEVICH.

Soviet Turkmenistani (*Soviet Turkmenia*): Ashkhabad; f. 1920; organ of the Turkmen Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly in Turkmenian; Editor M. BADAEV.

Turkmenskaya Iskra: Ashkhabad; f. 1924; Russian organ of the Turkmen Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; Editor M. D. MEDVEDEV.

Yash Kommunist (*Young Communist*): Ashkhabad; f. 1925; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Turkmenia; three times weekly; in Turkmenian; Editor KH. DIVANGULIEV.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Ashkhabad (*City of Ashkhabad*): Ashkhabad; journal of the Turkmen S.S.R. Union of Writers; popular; bi-monthly; in Russian.

Pioner (*Pioneer*): Ashkhabad; f. 1926; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Turkmenian S.S.R.; fiction for 10-15 years; in Turkmenian.

Sovet edebiyaty (*Soviet Literature*): Ashkhabad; f. 1928; published by the Turkmenskoe Obyedinennoe (Turkmenian United) Publishing House; journal of the Turkmenian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Turkmenian.

Soviet Turkmenistanynyn Ayallary (*Women of Soviet Turkmenia*): Ashkhabad; f. 1952; journal of the Central Committee of the Turkmenian Communist Party; popular; in Turkmenian.

Tokmak (*Beetle*): Ashkhabad; f. 1925; journal of the Central Committee of the Turkmenian Communist Party; satirical; in Turkmenian.

Turkmenistan Kommunisti (*Communist of Turkmenia*): Ashkhabad; f. 1925; United Publishing House of Newspapers and Journals; political; in Turkmenian.

Turkmenistanyn oba Khozhlygy (*Agriculture of Turkmenia*): Ashkhabad; f. 1957; edition of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Turkmen S.S.R.; intensification of work in agriculture; in Turkmenian.

NEWS AGENCY

TURKMENTAG (*Turkmen Telegraph Agency*): Ashkhabad.

PUBLISHER

Turkmenistan Publishing House: Ashkhabad, Ul. Gogolya 17-a; political and fiction; Dir. B. KH. KHALMURADOV.

RADIO

Ashkhabad Radio: broadcasts in Russian and Turkmenian.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Academic Drama Theatre: Ashkhabad; Dir. and Producer A. KUNMAMEDOV.

Russian Dramatic Theatre: Ashkhabad; Dir. I. K. INTSEN.

Opera and Ballet Theatre: Ashkhabad, Engelsa 93; Dir. M. A. ALLANUROV.

THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Ukrainian Republic, formed on December 25th, 1917, and a member of the U.S.S.R. from December 30th, 1922, has an area of 603,700 sq. km. and a population of 49,343,000 (January 1st, 1977). Of these, 74.9 per cent are Ukrainians, 19.4 per cent Russians, 0.8 per cent Byelorussians, 0.6 per cent Moldavians and 0.6 per cent Poles

(census 1970). The capital, Kiev, has a population of 2,079,000 (1977). The Ukraine has frontiers with Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania, and stretches as far as the Black Sea coast.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic is a member of the United Nations in its own right.

POPULATION

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1973	14.9	9.3
1974	15.1	9.4
1975	15.1	10.0
1976	15.2	10.2

AGRICULTURE

The Ukraine is the second most productive agricultural area of the Soviet Union as the warm climate and black earth give high yields of diverse crops—wheat, sugar beet, maize and sunflower. About a quarter of the industrial crops and more than a quarter of the meat and milk in the Soviet Union is produced in the Ukraine.

In 1974 there were 5,300,000 people engaged in agriculture on 8,740 collective farms and 1,635 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Grain	48,422	45,873	33,803	44,638
Rice	155	170.8	217.2	n.a.
Sugar Beet	47,200	48,258	38,342	61,840
Flax Fibre	138	123	118	155
Sunflower	3,200	2,989	2,385	n.a.
Potatoes	22,167	20,908	16,469	23,724
Other Vegetables	7,557	7,117	6,038	8,213
Fruit	4,520	3,583	3,697	3,927
Grapes	1,254	940	1,187	810

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cattle	22,700	22,800	23,000	23,548	24,180
of which:					
Cows	9,000	9,000	9,100	8,969	8,978
Pigs	19,600	19,800	20,200	20,802	16,847
Sheep	9,100	9,200	9,300	9,281	8,863
Poultry	162,000	163,000	165,000	185,300	168,300

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Meat	3,200	3,438	3,516	3,068
Milk	20,600	21,511	21,287	20,767
Eggs (million)	11,100	12,059	12,429	11,751
Wool	25.9	27.6	28.8	24.9

INDUSTRY AND MINING

PRODUCTION

		1973	1974	1975
Steel	'000 tons	51,000	52,370	53,061
Pig Iron	" "	43,500	44,642	46,367
Coal	" "	213,000	213,674	215,736
Oil	" "	14,100	13,494	12,770
Metal-Cutting Lathes	number	32,800	33,800	35,400
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	68,200	68,318	68,703
Electric Power	million kWh.	172,000	181,000	195,000
Mineral Fertilizers	'000 tons	14,100	16,349	18,265
Cement	" "	20,200	21,489	22,462
Cars	number	140,900	119,500	135,200
Tractors	" "	127,000	137,000	143,000
Paper	'000 tons	213	222	235

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of the Ukraine between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.8 per cent. According to the 1970 census, 54.5 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1976/77)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	24,900	7,891,000
Secondary Specialized Institutions	724	805,600
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	143	844,400

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: M. U. BELIY.

Presidium President: ALEXIS VATCHENKO.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: ALEKSANDR P. LYASHKO.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ukrainian Communist Party: Kiev; 2,633,000 mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee V. V. SHCHERBITSKY.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of the Ukraine: Kiev; 5,814,944 mems.; First Sec. A. I. KORNIENKO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: A. N. YAKIMENKO.

Procurator: F. K. GLUKH.

THE PRESS

There are 2,029 newspapers published in the Ukrainian S.S.R., including 1,573 published in Ukrainian. The daily circulation is 24,344,000 copies (over 16 million copies in Ukrainian). 518 periodicals are published, including 191 in Ukrainian with a total circulation of 234 million copies, 202 million in Ukrainian.

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Pravda Ukrainy (*Ukrainian Pravda*): Kiev; organ of the Central Cttee. of the Ukrainian Communist Party; the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers; f. 1938; six times weekly; Editor A. T. ZONENKO.

Rabochaya Gazeta (*Workers' Gazette*): Kiev; organ of the Ukrainian Communist Party; f. 1957; six times weekly; Editor E. BABENKO-PIVTORADNY.

Radyanska Ukraina (*Soviet Ukraine*): Kiev; f. 1919; organ of the Ukrainian Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; Editor V. MINCHENKO.

Silski Visti (*Rural News*): Kiev; f. 1939; organ of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party; six times weekly; in Ukrainian; Editor I. V. SPODORENKO.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated.)

Barvinok (*Flower*): Kiev; f. 1945; published by the "Molod" (Youth) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Ukraine; illustrated popular fiction for children of 4th-8th grades; in Ukrainian and Russian.

Dniro (*The Dnepr River*): Kiev; f. 1927; published by the "Molod" (Youth) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Ukraine; novels, short stories, essays, poems by young Ukrainian authors; in Ukrainian.

Donbass (*The Donets Coal Basin*): Donetsk; f. 1923; published by the "Donbass" Publishing House; journal of the Donetsk and Voroshilovgrad branches of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction by authors of the area; twice monthly.

Kommunist Ukraini (*Communist of the Ukraine*): Kiev; f. 1925; published by the "Radyanska Ukraina" (Soviet Ukraine) Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party; in Ukrainian and Russian; political.

Lyudina i Svit (*Man and World*): Kiev; f. 1965; published by the "Radyanska Ukraina" (Soviet Ukraine) Publishing House; journal of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Society "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular scientific; in Ukrainian.

Malyatko (*Little People*): Kiev; f. 1960; published by the "Molod" (Youth) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Ukrainian S.S.R.; illustrated; for 5-8 year olds; in Ukrainian.

Muzika (*Music*): 252601 Kiev, Blvd. Sichnevy Povstanya 21, Bldg. 20; f. 1970; organ of the Ministry of Culture of the Ukrainian S.S.R., of the Union of Ukrainian Composers and the Association of Music Choirs of the Ukrainian S.S.R.; musical culture and aesthetics; twice monthly; in Ukrainian.

Nauka i Suspilstvo (*Science and Society*): Kiev; f. 1951; published by the "Radyanska Ukraina" (Soviet Ukraine) Publishing House; journal of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Society "Znanie" (Knowledge); popular scientific; illustrated; in Ukrainian.

Novini Kinoekranu (*Screen News*): Kiev; f. 1961; published by the "Mystetstvo" (Art) Publishing House; supplement of the magazine "Mystetstvo" (Art); problems of development of the cinema in the country; in Ukrainian.

Obrazotvorche Mistetstvo (*Fine Arts*): Kiev, Ul. Sverdlova 19; published by Mistetstvo Publishers; bi-monthly; in Ukrainian.

Perets (*Pepper*): Kiev; f. 1941; published by the "Radyanska Ukraina" Publishing House; in Ukrainian; fortnightly; satirical.

Pioneriya (*Pioneer Movement*): Kiev; f. 1923; published by the "Molod" (Youth) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin All-Union Pioneer Organization; fiction; for 10-15 year olds; in Ukrainian.

Prapor (*Banner*): Kharkov; f. 1956; published by the "Prapor" (Banner) Publishing House; journal of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Ukrainian.

Raduga (*Rainbow*): Kiev; f. 1951; published by the "Radyanskii pismennik" (Soviet Writer) Publishing House; journal of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction.

Radyanska Zhinka (*Soviet Woman*): Kiev; f. 1946; joint edition of the Republican Council of Trade Unions and the Union of Writers of the Ukraine; popular, for women; in Ukrainian.

Ranok (*Morning*): Kiev; published by the "Molod" (Youth) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League; for young people.

Start (*Start*): Kiev; f. 1922; published by the "Molod" (Youth) Publishing House; edition of the Council of the Union of Sports' Societies and Organizations; articles about outstanding sportsmen of the Ukrainian S.S.R.

U.S.S.R.

Ukraina (Ukraine): Kiev; f. 1941; published by the "Radyanska Ukraina" (Soviet Ukraine) Publishing House; popular; illustrated; in Ukrainian and Russian; weekly.

Ukrainsky Teatr (Ukrainian Theatre): Kiev, Ul. Sverdlova 19; published by Mistetstvo Publishers; bi-monthly; in Ukrainian.

Vitchizna (Fatherland): Kiev; f. 1932; published by the "Radyansky pismennik" (Soviet Writer) Publishing House; journal of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Union of Writers; best pieces of Ukrainian prose and poetry; in Ukrainian.

Vsesvit (All the World): Kiev, Kizov St. 34; f. 1925; published by the "Radyanskii pismennik" (Soviet Writer) Publishing House; joint edition of Ukrainian S.S.R. Union of Writers and the Ukrainian Society of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; monthly; foreign fiction, critical works and reviews of foreign literature; in Ukrainian; circ. 55,000.

Zhovten (October): Lvov; f. 1940; published by the Kamenyar Publishing House; journal of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Union of Writers; fiction; in Ukrainian.

Znannya ta Pratsya (Knowledge and Labour): Kiev; f. 1929; published by the "Molod" (Youth) Publishing House; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Ukraine; popular science and technology; in Ukrainian.

NEWS AGENCY

RATAU (Ukrainian Telegraph Agency): Kiev.

PUBLISHING

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

Budivelnik (Builder Publishing House): Kiev, Vladimirska ul. 24; books and journals on building and architecture in Ukrainian and Russian; Dir. V. V. MUSAKOV.

Dnipro (The Dnepr River Publishing House): Kiev, Vladimirska ul. 42; fiction in Ukrainian and Russian; Dir. A. I. BANDURA.

The Union Republics (The Ukraine)

Mistetstvo (Fine Art Publishing House): Kiev, Ul. Sverdlova. 19; fine art criticism, reproduction in Ukrainian; Dir. V. N. MASHINTSEV.

Naukova Dumka (Scientific Idea Publishing House): Kiev, Ul. Repina 3; scientific books and periodicals in Ukrainian and Russian; Dir. Y. A. GROMOV.

Politvidav (Political Literature Publishing House): Kiev, Desyatinnaya Ul. 4/6; books and booklets on political problems; political and popular journals; in Ukrainian and Russian; Dir. U. M. BRETCHAK.

Radyanskii pismennik (Soviet Writer Publishing House): Kiev, Bulvar Lesi Ukrainki 20; fiction in Ukrainian; Dir. A. A. STAS.

Tekhnika (Technology Publishing House): Kiev, Pushkinskaya ul. 28; technological books and journals; Dir. G. P. SALNIKOV.

Urozhai (Crop Publishing House): Kiev, Bolshaya Podvalnaya ul. 10; books and journals about agriculture; Dir. A. G. KAVUNENKO.

RADIO

Radio Kiev: Kiev, Kreschatik 26; broadcasts in Russian and Ukrainian; also broadcasts to Europe and America in Ukrainian.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Academic Drama Theatre: Kiev; Dir. and Producer S. K. SMEYAN.

Kiev Russian Drama Theatre: Dir. I. G. KUNITSA.

Kiev State Opera and Ballet Theatre: Kiev, Vladimirska ul. 50; Dir. V. D. KULAKOV.

Odessa Opera and Ballet Theatre: Odessa, per. Chaikovskogo; Dir. L. A. BOGDANOVICH.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

State Symphony Orchestra: Kiev; Conductor V. M. KOZHUKHAR.

THE UZBEK SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTION

The Uzbek Republic was formed on October 27th, 1924. It has an area of 447,400 sq. km. and a population of 14,485,000 (January 1st, 1977). Of these, 65.5 per cent are Uzbeks, 12.5 per cent Russians, 4.9 per cent Tatars, 4.0 per cent Kazakhs, 3.8 per cent Tadzhiks and 2.0 per cent Kara-Kalpaks (census 1970). Tashkent, the capital, has a population of 1,689,000 (1977). The Autonomous Soviet

Socialist Republic of Kara-Kalpakiya (capital Nukus) is part of the Uzbek Republic. Uzbekistan is situated in the south-eastern part of the Soviet Union, in the heart of Central Asia, and has a short frontier with Afghanistan in the south. Turkmenia lies to the south-west, Kazakhstan to the north, Kirghizia to the east and Tadzhikistan to the south.

STATISTICS

POPULATION BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1972	33.2	6.1
1973	33.7	6.4
1974	34.2	6.4
1975	34.5	7.2
1976	35.3	7.1

AGRICULTURE

Cotton holds the leading place in agriculture with two-thirds of all land under cotton. Sugar beet and groundnuts are grown under irrigation while the main grain crops are rice, wheat and maize.

In 1974 there were 1,540,000 persons engaged in agriculture on 1,009 collective farms and 445 state farms.

CROP PRODUCTION ('000 tons)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Wheat	294	344	189	123	n.a.
Maize (grain only)	143	150	516	504	n.a.
Rice	238.9	279	280.6	291.2	n.a.
Cotton	4,710	4,908	5,330	5,013	5,338
Potatoes	185.3	197	222	214	190
Other vegetables	975	1,020	1,317	1,412	n.a.
Fruit	426	663	483	420	985
Grapes	296	300	367	373	n.a.

LIVESTOCK ('000)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cattle	2,995	2,996	3,060	3,182	3,218
of which:					
Cows	1,191	1,192	1,209	1,216	1,214
Pigs	362	363	375	393	305
Poultry	14,600	15,500	17,500	18,600	16,900
Sheep	7,755	7,756	8,281	7,995	7,685

ANIMAL PRODUCTS

('000 tons)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Meat	222	237	250	268	265
Milk	1,480	1,695	1,709	1,708	1,785
Eggs (million)	1,031	1,121	1,247	1,247	1,227
Wool	20.8	23	24.6	25.4	24.5

INDUSTRY AND MINING PRODUCTION

		1972	1973	1974	1975
Steel	'000 tons	399	403	408.2	409.0
Cement	" "	3,360	3,439	3,480	3,586
Coal	" "	3,907	4,275	4,722	5,263
Mineral Fertilizers	" "	4,920	5,531	5,801	6,132
Oil	" "	1,921	1,318	1,395	1,352
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	33,700	37,100	37,064	37,211
Electric Power	million kWh.	23,000	26,200	30,000	33,600
Tractors	number	17,600	19,100	21,600	23,000
Cotton Fabrics	million sq. metres	212.0	215.7	217.7	223.1
Silk Fabrics	" " "	69.5	75.2	86.2	94.2

EDUCATION

The literacy of the population of Uzbekistan between the ages of 9 and 49 is 99.7 per cent. According to the 1970 census, 53.8 per cent of people over the age of 9 have received higher or secondary education.

(1976/77)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Secondary Schools	9,500	3,790
Secondary Specialized Schools	189	196,600
Higher Schools (incl. Universities)	42	254,500

GOVERNMENT

SUPREME SOVIET

Chairman: S. KH. SIRAZHDINOV.

Presidium President: NAZAR M. MATCHANOV.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman: NARMAKHONMADI D. KHUDAIBERDYEV.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Uzbek Communist Party: Tashkent; 489,000 mems.; First Secretary of the Central Committee SHARAF R. RASHIDOV.

Komsomol Leninist Young Communist League of Uzbekistan: Tashkent 1,624,522 mems.; First Sec. E. G. GAFURDZHANOV.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chairman of the Supreme Court: S. KH. PULATKHODZHAYEV.
Procurator: M. BURIKHODZHAYEV.

THE PRESS

There are 257 newspapers published in the Uzbek S.S.R., including 169 published in Uzbek. The daily circulation is 4,405,000 copies (3,338,000 in Uzbek). One hundred and forty-one periodicals are published, including 34 in Uzbek, with a total circulation of 134,400,000 (about 97 million in Uzbek).

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

- Esh Leninchi** (*Young Leninist*): Tashkent; f. 1925; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Uzbekistan; five times weekly; in Uzbek; Editor R. SHOGULOMOV.
- Komsomolets Uzbekistana** (*Member of the Leninist Young Communist League of Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; f. 1926; organ of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League of Uzbekistan; five times weekly; in Russian; Editor V. TYURIKOV.
- Pravda Vostoka** (*Eastern Truth*): Tashkent; f. 1917; organ of the Uzbek Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Russian; Editor N. TIMOFEEV.
- Soviet Uzbekistoni** (*Soviet Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; f. 1918; organ of the Uzbek Communist Party, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers; six times weekly; in Uzbek; Editor M. KORIEV.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Published monthly unless otherwise indicated)

- Fan va Turmush** (*Science and Life*): Tashkent; f. 1939; published by the "Fan" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Uzbek S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; popular scientific; in Uzbek.
- Gulistan** (*Flourishing Area*): Tashkent; f. 1967; journal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Uzbek S.S.R.; fiction; in Uzbek.
- Gulkhan** (*Bonfire*): Tashkent; f. 1952; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League, Ministry of Education and Republican Council of the V. I. Lenin Pioneer Organization of the Uzbek S.S.R.; illustrated fiction; for ages 10-14 years; in Uzbek.
- Guncha** (*Small Bud*): Tashkent; f. 1958; journal of the Central Committee of the Leninist Young Communist League and the Republican Council of the Pioneer Organization of the Uzbek S.S.R.; illustrated; for ages 5-10 years; in Uzbek.
- Mushtum** (*Fist*): Tashkent; f. 1923; published by the "Soviet Uzbekistoni" newspaper; satirical; in Uzbek; fortnightly.
- Obshchestvennie nauki v Uzbekistane** (*Social Sciences in Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; f. 1957; published by the "Fan" (Science) Publishing House of the Uzbek S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; history, oriental studies, archaeology, economics, ethnology, etc.; in Russian.
- Partiya Turmushi** (*Party Life*): Tashkent; f. 1958; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; political; in Uzbek and Russian.
- Saodat** (*Happiness*): Tashkent; f. 1950; journal of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; popular for women; in Uzbek.
- Shark Yulduzi** (*Star of the East*): Tashkent; f. 1933; journal of the Uzbek Union of Writers; fiction; in Uzbek.
- Sovet Maktabi** (*Soviet School*): Tashkent; f. 1925; published by the "Uchitelj" (Teacher) Publishing House; journal of the Ministry of Education of the Uzbek S.S.R.; improvements to the educational system; in Uzbek.
- Uzbek tili va adabiet** (*Uzbek Language and Literature*): Tashkent; f. 1958; published by the "Fan" (Science) Publishing House; journal of the Uzbek S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; articles on history and modern development of the Uzbek language, folk-lore, etc.; in Uzbek; twice monthly.

Uzbekiston (*Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; journal of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; popular; illustrated; in Uzbek.

Uzbekiston Kishlok Khuzhaligi (*Agriculture of Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; f. 1925; journal of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Uzbek S.S.R.; cotton-growing, cattle-breeding, forestry; in Uzbek.

Uzbekiston Kommunisti (*Communist of Uzbekistan*): Tashkent; f. 1925; published by the United Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; political; in Uzbek and Russian.

Zvezda Vostoka (*Star of the East*): Tashkent; f. 1933; published by the Publishing House of the Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party; fiction; Russian translations from Arabic, Hindi, Turkish, Japanese, etc.

NEWS AGENCY

UZTAG (*Uzbek Telegraph Agency*): Tashkent.

PUBLISHERS

- Esh Gvardiya** (*Young Guard*) Publishing House: Tashkent, Ul. Navoi 30; books and journals for the young; Dir. A. V. VAKHABOV.
- Fan** (*Science*) Publishing House: Tashkent, Ul. Gogolya 70; books and journals in all fields of science; Dir. U. U. YUSUFOV.
- Gafur Gulyam** Publishing House: Tashkent, Ul. Navoi 30; fiction; Dir. H. U. GULYAMOV.
- Meditsina** (*Medicine*) Publishing House: Tashkent, Ul. Navoi 30; all branches of medical sciences; Dir. U. G. SAPOV.
- Uzbekistan** Publishing House: Tashkent, Ul. Navoi 30; various; Dir. N. G. GAIBOV.

RADIO

Radio Tashkent: Tashkent, Khorezmskaya 49; broadcasts in Russian, Uzbek, English, Urdu, Persian and Arabic.

CULTURE

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

- Academic Drama Theatre**: Tashkent; Dir. E. MUSABEKOV.
- State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre**: Tashkent, ul. Pravdy Vostoka 31; Dir. M. R. RACHMANOV.
- Russian Dramatic Theatre**: Tashkent; Dir. S. R. LEIKINA.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

State Symphony Orchestra: Tashkent; Conductor Z. V. SHAKHNAZAKOV.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

GREAT BRITAIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Great Britain is the largest of the islands forming the United Kingdom. It comprises England, Scotland to the north and Wales to the west. It is separated from the coast of western Europe by the English Channel to the south and by the North Sea to the east. The northern and western shores are washed by the Atlantic Ocean. Ireland lies to the west across the Irish Sea. Climate is temperate and variable. The language is English, but Welsh is spoken fairly extensively in Wales. The Church of England is the established church in England. Other large Christian denominations are Roman Catholicism, Methodism, Presbyterianism, Congregationalism and the Baptists. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1), known as the Union Jack, is a superimposition of the red cross of Saint George of England, the white saltire of Saint Andrew of Scotland and the red saltire of Ireland, all on a blue background. The capital is London.

Recent History

After the Second World War, reconstruction of the economy and the establishment of peace-time international relations took first priority. Labour gained a large majority in the general election of 1945 and a smaller one in 1950. Sweeping social reforms were enacted, including the establishment of the National Health Service and the nationalization of major industries and services. In 1951 a Conservative government was formed by Winston Churchill. The Conservatives were to stay in power, forming five consecutive ministries, until 1964.

Britain sought a new role in international affairs in the light of the emergence and ideological confrontation of the two "superpowers", the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. The Suez crisis of 1956, and international condemnation of British intervention in the Middle East, marked the end of direct involvement in the affairs of other sovereign states. In response to nationalist aspirations, independence was granted to India and Pakistan in 1947 and thereafter to the majority of Britain's former colonies. Most remained members of the Commonwealth and increased their multi-lateral relations.

In 1964 Harold Wilson formed a Labour government with a small majority. Labour were re-elected in 1966, but in 1970 a Conservative government under Edward Heath was returned. Economic rather than ideological issues dominated administrations during this period as successive Chancellors of the Exchequer struggled with balance of payments problems and the continued international role of sterling.

The United Kingdom became a full member of the European Economic Community in January 1973. In the election campaigns of 1974, Labour undertook to renegotiate British terms of entry and to hold a referendum on continuing membership, which in June 1975 endorsed

British membership. Legislation for the direct election of a European Parliament was due to be introduced in 1977/78.

Direct rule from London was introduced in Northern Ireland in March 1972. At the end of 1973 direct rule was replaced by government under an Executive of 15 members from the three main parties in Northern Ireland. This Executive collapsed in May 1974 and the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland assumed responsibility for the Government (*see* Northern Ireland, page 1412). During 1974 the Irish Republican Army (IRA) terrorist campaign was extended to Great Britain with increased intensity, leading to the introduction in November of anti-terrorist measures and the outlawing of the IRA. At the end of 1977 proposals were being considered by the major Ulster parties for a measure of Northern Ireland autonomy on transport, planning and the environment.

Successes by the Scottish National Party in the 1974 elections, when they gained 30 per cent of the Scottish vote, the second highest of any party, speeded central government's promises of more autonomy for Scotland and Wales. In late 1977 legislation for Scottish and Welsh assemblies and the devolution of some of Westminster's powers to them was going through Parliament and was expected to occupy most of that session. Before the bills were enacted a referendum was expected to be held in Scotland and Wales.

Following the failure of Heath's appeal for a mandate for his economic measures in the general elections of February 1974, Harold Wilson formed a minority government. In the October 1974 elections Labour achieved a small majority, but this had been reduced to a majority of one by October 1976. Harold Wilson resigned as Prime Minister in April 1976 and was succeeded by James Callaghan, formerly Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The new Labour government was immediately put to the test by an unprecedentedly serious monetary crisis and the need to avoid defeat in the House of Commons.

In return for the modification of some Labour policies such as the imposition of a sales tax on petrol, the Government came to an agreement with the Liberal Party, which was renewed for the 1977/78 session of Parliament. The Liberal Party lost a proportion of its support through its pact with Labour, losing votes in by-elections.

In 1977 there were violent scenes in London as large numbers of police and pickets repeatedly clashed outside a film processing laboratory over the right of pickets to interrupt the entry of non-striking workers into the factory. The Government also faced industrial unrest from the civil service, the police and firemen after it insisted on a firm ceiling of 10 per cent for wage rises. The firemen went on strike in November, and troops were brought in to fight fires.

Government

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy. The Sovereign is Head of the State and the monarchy is hereditary. Parliament consists of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The 635 members of the Commons are elected for a maximum of five years by direct suffrage by all citizens of 18 years and over, using single-member constituencies. The House of Lords is composed of hereditary Peers of the Realm and Life Peers and Peeresses created by the Sovereign for outstanding public service. Legislation may be initiated in either House but it usually originates in the Commons. Each bill has three readings in the Commons and it is then passed to the House of Lords who may return it to the Commons with amendments or suggestions. The House of Lords cannot prevent any bill from becoming law once it has been passed by the Commons. Executive power is vested in the Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister.

Defence

Britain is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and maintains a regular army. The total strength of the armed forces at July 1977, including women's services and those enlisted outside Britain, was 339,150 (navy 76,700, army 175,250, airforce 87,200). There is no compulsory military service. Britain possesses a nuclear deterrent. Defence expenditure for 1977/78 is estimated at £6,298 million.

Economic Affairs

Britain is one of the world's leading industrial and exporting countries. In 1975 over 30 per cent of the United Kingdom's Gross Domestic Product came from manufacturing. Among the principal industries are those producing iron and steel, engineering, chemicals, electronics, motor vehicles, aircraft, textiles, clothes and other consumer goods. The coal, gas, electricity and atomic energy industries are nationalized as are the railways, shipbuilding and the largest civil aviation group.

Petroleum was first discovered under the bed of the North Sea in 1970 and production began in 1975. By 1977 seven fields were on-stream, producing over 800,000 barrels per day of high-quality oil, almost half of domestic requirements, and giving royalties to the Exchequer of over £66 million in 1976. The Government, through the British National Oil Corporation, acquired the right to buy the majority of the oil produced, and took measures to reduce wastage of gas. Large coal deposits were discovered in 1977 under the North Sea and in three mainland fields, extending expected energy self-sufficiency into the 1990s.

Although Britain's agriculture and trawler-fishing are highly mechanized, half of the country's food supplies and most of its raw materials are imported. Britain maintains a large passenger, cargo and oil tanker merchant fleet. At June 30th, 1976, Britain's merchant shipping fleet totalled 32,923,000 gross tons, the third largest in the world, and accounted for more than 10 per cent of world trade.

Although Britain achieved steady economic growth from the end of the Second World War, this declined steadily in relation to other European countries, so that by the early 1970s its per capita G.N.P. was 10 per cent below the European average. Attempts to achieve higher levels of growth by stimulating demand led to repeated

crises in the balance of payments and consequent squeezes on credit.

Britain was affected by the world slump which followed the 1973 rise in oil prices. As the recession deepened in 1974 and 1975, production declined, unemployment rose and wages soared in response to the declining value of the pound and rising prices. The Government introduced anti-inflation measures in July 1975 and, with the co-operation of the trades unions and business organizations, agreed a limit on wage rises. This agreement was continued in June 1976, with the result that incomes declined 1.5 per cent in real terms over 1976 and by June 1977 had reached their lowest point for four years, while retail prices rose by 15.1 per cent over 1976. Unemployment rose to 1,278,000 in June 1976 and over a million children were in families dependent for their income on supplementary benefit.

There were, however, indications of economic recovery from 1977 onwards. Manufacturing investment, which by 1976 was down 22.4 per cent on 1970 in real terms, showed signs of reviving. In January 1977 an international "safety net" was announced to support Britain's reserves if they fell below U.S. \$6,750 million and international confidence in the pound was restored by management of the economy on lines recommended by the IMF. Interest rates dropped steadily, and in July the authorities relaxed their intervention in the foreign exchange market, allowing the pound to "float" upwards against the dollar and other currencies. Record numbers of tourists, the increasing flow of oil royalties and a recovery on the stock market brought the prospect of a surplus in the balance of payments in 1977 and a return to single-figure inflation in 1978. The flow of money into Britain became so strong that British reserves became the third largest in the world, and the Government's control of the money supply was threatened.

Although unemployment continued to rise, to 1,356,700 in August 1977, domestic inflation slowed sharply in the autumn, helped by record vegetable harvests and lower import prices. Public sector borrowing requirements were less than forecast, allowing the Government to announce in October measures worth £1,000 million which took 900,000 people out of the tax-paying category and were designed to reduce unemployment in 1978/79.

Transport and Communications

Railways in Britain cover some 18,562 route kilometres. Of these British Rail operate 18,007 route kilometres. In 1976 British Rail carried 708 million passengers and 178 million metric tons of freight. The London Transport Executive operates by far the largest urban passenger transport undertaking in the world and in 1976 its buses carried 1,423 million passengers while its Underground, the oldest and most extensive in the world, operated over 380 route kilometres and carried 546 million passengers. Total road length in Great Britain was 333,418 kilometres in 1976, including 2,226 kilometres of motorways. In 1976, road transport accounted for 65 per cent of freight movement and 91 per cent of passenger travel. Navigable inland waterways extend for just over 4,000 kilometres. There are over 300 ports, of which London, Liverpool, Southampton, Tees, Milford Haven and Immingham are the busiest. Britain is linked to the continent of Europe by an extensive passenger and vehicle ship ferry service. British Rail, besides having a fairly large share of this business, also

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

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runs two hovercraft services which carry passengers and vehicles to France. In addition to many international air services into and out of the country an internal air network operates from 21 main commercial airports.

Social Welfare

The National Insurance Scheme was started in 1948 and is run by the Department of Health and Social Security, through 545 local offices; the Department of Employment acts as agents in administering unemployment benefit. The scheme is compulsory for most people over 16 and under minimum pension age (which is 65 for men, 60 for women). Employers and employees make earnings-related contributions. The scheme insures against loss of income due to sickness, unemployment and maternity and provides retirement pensions and widows' benefits, maternity benefits, child and guardian allowances, death and industrial injury benefits.

Child benefit is payable for all children, and certain one-parent families are entitled to an extra allowance for their first or only child. The family income supplement is payable to families with at least one child, where the head of the family is in full-time employment and where the family income is below a certain level. Mobility allowance for those unable to walk, attendance allowance for those in need of constant supervision and invalid care allowance for those attending them are among provisions for the severely disabled.

The National Health Service is a comprehensive health service, not based on an insurance scheme, which everyone ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom may use. Apart from charges (from which there are certain exemptions) for such things as prescriptions, dental treatment and spectacles, the service is free. Most of the cost of the service is met from taxation, the remainder (about a tenth) being made up from the proportion of national insurance contributions allocated to the health service. In the financial year ending March 31st, 1976, the gross cost of health and personal social services in Great Britain was £6,441 million.

Education

Education is compulsory from the age of 5 to an appropriate school-leaving date in relation to the 16th birthday.

Secondary education generally begins at the age of 11 and, in the state-maintained system, is given in grammar schools, secondary modern schools and comprehensive schools. Since the mid-1960s there has been a steady replacement of the grammar and secondary modern schools, admission to which is based on a test of ability, by a system of comprehensive schools to which all pupils are admitted without any assessment of their ability. In some areas comprehensive schools are organized for an age-range of 11 to 16, with sixth form colleges for pupils between 16 and 19; there are about 75 such colleges. About 79 per cent of the secondary school population in England and Wales attend over 3,000 comprehensive schools. Alongside the state system, there are fee-paying schools including "public schools", many of which are boarding schools and most of which award scholarships to suitable pupils; numerous private schools, some independent and some run by charitable trusts or churches; and direct grant

grammar schools, which have in the past received grants from the Department of Education and Science but which, since the phasing out of the system started in September 1976, have either entered the maintained sector or are becoming fully independent. The *General Certificate of Education (G.C.E.) Ordinary Level* may be taken (usually at the age of 16) in as many subjects as a candidate wishes. The *G.C.E. Advanced Level*, generally taken two years later, qualifies for entrance to higher education. The *Certificate of Secondary Education (C.S.E.)* is taken by pupils completing five years of secondary education but who are not up to G.C.E. standard.

Further Education: There are about 580 institutions providing vocational and academic courses, on a full-time, part-time and sandwich basis. Three-year teacher training courses and one-year postgraduate teaching courses are provided in institutions of further and higher education and in departments of education in universities and polytechnics.

University Education: Although five G.C.E. passes including two at Advanced Level are normally the minimum requirement for university entrance, the decision to admit students is made by a university according to its own requirements. The first degree course normally lasts three years and leads to a Bachelor of Arts or Sciences (B.A. or B.Sc.) degree. There are 45 universities, including two business schools, plus an Open University which provides degree courses by means of television, radio, correspondence and summer schools.

Responsibility for providing education other than in universities rests with the local education authorities. The Department of Education and Science only sets standards of educational provision, controls the cost of educational building, and the training and supply of teachers. Government finance to the universities is administered through the Universities Grants Committee.

Public expenditure on United Kingdom education was £8,204 million in 1976/77, equivalent to 7.3 per cent of the Gross National Product.

Tourism

Tourism plays a significant part in the economy. In 1976, 10,089,000 visits were made by foreign residents to Britain. Receipts from international tourism totalled £2,156 million in 1976, including £528 million in fares paid to British carriers. The chief attractions are the country's history and traditions and the beauty of the countryside.

In 1969 the British Tourist Authority was established as a statutory organization with particular responsibilities for attracting tourists from overseas. In addition, English, Scottish and Wales Tourist Boards were set up to encourage tourist development in and the growth of visitors to their areas.

Visas are not required for nationals of the following countries: all countries in Central and South America, all members of the EEC, all countries of the Commonwealth, Algeria, Andorra, Austria, Bahrain, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Iran, Israel, the Ivory Coast, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Liechtenstein, Maldives, Monaco, Morocco, Niger, Norway, Portugal, Qatar, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, the U.S.A. and Yugoslavia.

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Sport

Many kinds of sport are popular in Britain. Football (Association and Rugby) is played everywhere. Cricket is regarded as England's national game, and it is played much less in Scotland and Wales. Other popular recreations are golf, tennis, athletics, fishing, boating, swimming, horse racing and motor racing. A Sports Council was formed early in 1965 to advise the government on training and facilities for sport.

Public Holidays

1978: March 24th (Good Friday), March 27th* (Easter Monday), May 1st (May Day), May 29th (Spring Holiday), August 7th†, August 28th*, December 25th (Christmas), December 26th* (Boxing Day), December 26th† (for May Day).

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day).

* Excluding Scotland.

† Scotland only. Dates of Spring and late Summer holidays vary throughout Scotland.

Weights and Measures

The imperial system of weights and measures is in force; conversion to the metric system is in progress.

Weight:

1 pound (lb.) = 16 ounces (oz.) = 453.59 grammes
14 pounds = 1 stone = 6.35 kilogrammes
112 pounds = 1 hundredweight (cwt.) = 50.8 kilogrammes
20 hundredweights = 1 ton = 1,016 kilogrammes.

Length:

1 yard (yd.) = 3 feet (ft.) 36 = inches (in.) =
0.9144 metre.
1,760 yards = 1 mile = 1.609 kilometres.

Capacity:

1 gallon = 4 quarts = 8 pints = 4.546 litres.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 new pence = 1 pound sterling (£).

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 = U.S. \$1.77;

U.S. \$1 = 56.35 pence.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Statistics refer to the United Kingdom unless otherwise stated.

AREA AND POPULATION

	AREA (sq. km.)	HOME POPULATION (Estimate at June 30th, 1976) (‘000)		
		Total	Males	Females
United Kingdom	244,108*	55,927.6	27,218.5	28,709.1
Great Britain	229,988	54,389.5	26,456.9	27,932.6
England	130,447	46,417.6	22,609.6	23,808.0
Wales	20,766	2,766.8	1,343.7	1,423.1
Scotland	78,775	5,205.1	2,503.6	2,701.5
Northern Ireland	14,120	1,538.1	761.6	776.5

* 94,250 square miles.

Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS

Estimated population (‘000) at mid-1976

England		Buckinghamshire	512.0	Hertfordshire	937.3
Greater London	7,028.2	Cambridgeshire	563.0	Humberside	848.6
<i>Metropolitan Counties</i>		Cheshire	916.4	Isle of Wight	111.3
Greater Manchester . . .	2,684.1	Cleveland	567.9	Kent	1,448.1
Merseyside	1,578.0	Cornwall/Isles of Scilly	407.1	Lancashire	1,375.5
South Yorkshire	1,318.3	Cumbria	473.6	Leicestershire	837.9
Tyne and Wear	1,182.9	Derbyshire	887.6	Lincolnshire	524.5
West Midlands	2,743.3	Devon	942.1	Norfolk	662.5
West Yorkshire	2,072.5	Dorset	575.8	Northamptonshire . .	505.9
<i>Non-Metropolitan Counties</i>		Durham	610.4	Northumberland . . .	287.3
Avon	920.2	East Sussex	655.6	North Yorkshire . . .	653.0
Bedfordshire	491.7	Essex	1,426.2	Nottinghamshire . . .	977.5
Berkshire	659.0	Gloucestershire	491.5	Oxfordshire	541.8
		Hampshire	1,456.2	Salop	359.0
		Hereford & Worcester . .	594.2	Somerset	404.4

[continued on next page]

ADMINISTRATIVE AREAS—continued]

Staffordshire	997.6	Grampian	453.8	North Down	60.4
Suffolk	577.6	Tayside	402.2	Antrim	38.5
Surrey	1,002.9	Fife	338.7	Ballymena	52.7
Warwickshire	471.0	Lothian	755.3	Ballymoney	22.3
West Sussex	623.4	Borders	99.9	Carrickfergus	27.5
Wiltshire	512.8	Central	270.1	Coleraine	45.0
Wales		Strathclyde	2,488.6	Cookstown	27.8
<i>Counties</i>		Dumfries and Galloway	143.6	Larne	28.7
Clwyd	376.0	<i>Islands Area</i>		Magherafelt	32.2
Dyfed	323.1	Orkney	17.7	Moyle	13.0
Gwent	439.6	Shetland	19.0	Newtown	72.7
Gwynedd	225.1	Western Isles	29.7	Armagh	48.1
Mid Glamorgan	540.4	Northern Ireland		Banbridge	28.6
Powys	101.5	<i>Districts</i>		Craigavon	72.0
South Glamorgan	389.2	Ards	52.2	Dungannon	43.3
West Glamorgan	371.9	Belfast	363.0	Newry and Mourne	75.2
Scotland		Castlereagh	63.5	Fermanagh	50.9
<i>Regions</i>		Down	48.2	Limavady	25.6
Highland	186.5	Lisburn	81.4	Londonderry	87.6
				Omagh	41.8
				Strabane	35.9

Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS*

POPULATION (estimate at mid-1974)

Greater London (capital)	7,173,900	Plymouth	251,200	Basildon	137,600
Birmingham	1,003,500	Derby	217,800	Birkenhead	134,900
Glasgow	816,265	Southampton	213,000	Reading	132,600
Liverpool	561,100	Sunderland	212,700	Huddersfield	131,700
Manchester	515,800	Newcastle upon Tyne	208,800	Northampton	129,900
Sheffield	506,900	Portsmouth	200,000	Thurrock	126,900
Leeds	498,900	Dudley	187,500	Salford	126,000
Edinburgh	449,907	Walsall	181,900	Ipswich	122,500
Bristol	418,600	Dundee	181,243	Norwich	119,800
Teesside	387,200	Aberdeen	179,575	Oxford	115,100
Belfast†	353,700	Swansea	172,400	Havant	114,800
Coventry	333,700	Luton	165,900	Poole	112,800
Bradford	289,900	Southend-on-Sea	160,200	Torbay	109,000
Nottingham	287,600	West Bromwich	160,100	Newport	108,300
Leicester	287,300	Warley	160,000	Solihull	108,300
Kingston upon Hull	278,800	Brighton	158,500	St. Helens	106,100
Cardiff	275,700	Bolton	154,600	Cambridge	104,000
Wolverhampton	268,200	Blackpool	150,100	York	103,800
Stoke-on-Trent	258,300	Bournemouth	146,400	Oldham	101,700
		Stockport	137,900	Blackburn	101,500

* Local authority areas before 1974 local government reorganization.

† 1973 mid-year estimate.

Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS*

	ENGLAND AND WALES			SCOTLAND			NORTHERN IRELAND		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Registered live births ('000)	639.9	603.4	584.3	70.1	67.9	64.9	27.2	26.1	26.4
Crude birth rate (per 1,000)	13.0	12.3	11.9	13.4	13.1	12.4	17.6	17.0	17.2
Registered marriages ('000)	384.4	380.6	358.6	41.2	39.2	37.5	10.8	10.9	9.9
Crude marriage rate (per 1,000)	7.8	7.7	7.3	7.9	7.5	7.2	7.0	7.1	6.4
Registered deaths ('000)	585.3	582.8	588.5	64.7	63.1	65.2	17.3	16.5	17.0
Crude death rate (per 1,000)	11.9	11.8	12.2	12.4	12.1	12.5	11.2	10.7	11.1

* In England and Wales figures for births are tabulated by year of occurrence, while deaths and marriage data refer to year of registration. All figures for Scotland and Northern Ireland are tabulated by year of registration.

Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION*

('000)

NATIONALITY AND COUNTRY ¹	IMMIGRANTS			EMIGRANTS		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Commonwealth citizens	122.2	138.3	129.9	228.3	196.8	165.5
Commonwealth countries	90.0	100.8	87.6	155.8	107.6	89.9
Australia	22.5	26.2	24.4	62.7	28.9	31.5
Canada	7.1	7.2	7.3	36.1	36.0	22.0
New Zealand	9.8	9.7	8.1	28.2	14.3	9.0
African countries	18.4	21.1	17.7	12.8	12.6	10.7
Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka . .	11.0	13.3	9.2	3.6	3.3	3.6
West Indies ²	3.9	5.0	3.6	6.1	4.1	3.4
Others	17.2	18.3	17.4	6.4	8.2	9.8
Foreign countries	32.2	37.5	42.3	72.5	89.2	75.6
South Africa	4.8	6.8	7.9	19.6	28.3	19.6
Latin America	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.8
U.S.A.	6.7	6.3	6.4	11.3	12.1	10.6
EEC	9.8	11.9	15.1	19.2	16.8	17.4
Others	9.2	11.0	11.1	20.6	30.0	26.1
Aliens	61.6	58.8	49.8	40.7	41.5	44.9
Commonwealth countries	1.4	1.8	0.9	3.0	2.1	1.2
Foreign countries	60.2	57.0	48.9	37.7	39.4	43.6
U.S.A.	12.2	10.2	10.0	7.7	10.0	10.3
EEC	19.5	11.0	9.8	10.4	11.3	6.5
Others	28.6	35.8	29.2	19.7	18.0	13.2
TOTAL	183.8	197.2	179.8	269.0	238.3	210.4

* Figures refer to long-term migration only, excluding all movements between the U.K. and the Republic of Ireland. Also excluded are movements on Scandinavian sea routes. Long-term migrants are defined as persons who have resided (or intend to reside) for one year or more in the U.K. and intend to reside (or have resided) outside the U.K. for one year or more.

¹ Figures refer to the country of immigrants' last permanent residence or emigrants' intended future residence.

² Including Guyana and Belize (formerly British Honduras).

Sources: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(Great Britain, census of April 25th, 1971)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	524,610	110,140	634,750
Mining and quarrying	374,740	16,720	391,460
Manufacturing	5,720,520	2,415,270	8,135,790
Electricity, gas and water	300,900	61,400	362,300
Construction	1,572,030	97,100	1,669,130
Trade, restaurants and hotels	1,717,700	1,986,810	3,704,510
Transport, storage and communications	1,298,220	265,700	1,563,920
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	751,090	632,570	1,383,660
Community, social and personal services	2,687,450	3,022,220	5,709,670
Other activities (not adequately described)	84,290	93,130	177,420
TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT	15,031,550	8,701,060	23,732,610
Unemployed	852,350	436,470	1,288,820
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	15,883,900	9,137,530	25,021,430

* Figures based on a 10 per cent sample tabulation of census returns.

STATUS OF THE WORKING POPULATION
(Great Britain—'000 at June)

	1974			1975			1976†		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Employees in Civil Employment*	13,363	8,933	22,297	13,240	8,973	22,213	13,052	8,945	21,997
Employers and Self-employed	1,493	371	1,864	1,456	369	1,825	1,456†	369†	1,825†
Total in Civil Employment	14,856	9,304	24,161	14,696	9,342	24,038	14,508	9,314	23,822
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	331	14	345	322	15	336	321	15	336
Total in Employment	15,187	9,318	24,506	15,018	9,357	24,374	14,829	9,329	24,158
Registered Wholly Unemployed	439	75	515	680	149	828	972	306	1,278
TOTAL WORKING POPULATION	15,626	9,393	25,021	15,698	9,508	25,202	15,801	9,635	25,436

* Including persons temporarily laid off.

† Assumed to be unchanged from 1975.

‡ Provisional figures.

Source: Department of Employment.

EMPLOYEES IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT*
(Great Britain—'000 at June each year)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Agriculture and Horticulture	392	397	381	366	360
Forestry	14	13	13	13	13
Fishing	11	11	10	9	9
Coal Mining	330	315	300	303	298
Other Mining and Quarrying	47	46	47	47	48
Manufacturing	7,613	7,664	7,705	7,334	7,099
Food and Drink	696	695	706	667	658
Chemicals and Allied Industries	424	425	432	428	421
Metals	516	518	507	501	469
Mechanical Engineering	964	956	965	949	919
Electrical Engineering	780	795	830	768	730
Vehicles	776	789	783	748	733
Textiles	558	555	546	494	480
Clothing and Footwear	426	418	404	383	364
Paper, Printing and Publishing	573	568	582	559	536
Construction	1,258	1,338	1,290	1,273	1,269
Gas	111	107	104	102	103
Electricity	193	186	186	186	181
Water Supply	44	43	47	55	59
Transport, Storage and Communications	1,520	1,501	1,483	1,495	1,453
Distributive Trades	2,588	2,691	2,707	2,709	2,669
Wholesale Distribution	507	527	539	543	527
Retail Distribution	1,808	1,879	1,878	1,879	1,851
Insurance	256	259	262	263	259
Banking and Bill Discounting	266	280	304	317	316
Other Financial and Business Services	461	504	535	508	513
Professional and Scientific Services	3,031	3,171	3,284	3,465	3,559
Educational Services	1,536	1,620	1,693	1,776	1,834
Medical and Dental Services	1,075	1,104	1,130	1,219	1,250
Catering, Hotels, etc.	723	784	796	816	840
Motor Repairs, Garages, etc.	438	455	426	424	429
Other Private Services	841	875	866	918	983
National Government Service	580	583	573	612	623
Local Government Service	934	960	978	996	958
TOTAL	21,650	22,182	22,297	22,213	22,048

* Including persons temporarily laid off.

Source: Department of Employment.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE
(⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

	1974	1975	1976
Arable land	7,154	6,954	6,975
Meadows and permanent pastures	4,920	5,074	5,081
Rough grazing*	5,437	5,429	5,386
Woodland on agricultural holdings	212	225	239
Other land on agricultural holdings	161	171	180
Total land used for agriculture*	17,883	17,852	17,861
Forest and woodland	1,783	1,793	1,804
Other land	4,434	4,460	4,437
TOTAL LAND AREA	24,100	24,105	24,102
Inland water	303	305	308
TOTAL	24,404	24,410	24,411

* Excluding common rough grazings, estimated at 1,126,000 hectares for 1975 and 1976.

PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per hectare)		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Wheat	1,233	1,034	1,231	6,132	4,489	4,773	49.7	43.3	38.8
Barley	2,216	2,345	2,182	9,140	8,511	7,793	41.3	36.3	35.7
Oats	255	233	235	955	795	806	37.5	34.2	38.8
Mixed grain	43	35	28	150	118	89	35.1	33.7	31.7
Potatoes	226	214	222	7,157	4,551	4,789	316.7	212.7	215.7
Sugar beet*	195	198	206	4,587	4,864	6,325	235.2	245.7	307.0

* England and Wales only. Production figures refer to washed and topped beet delivered to factories.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

OTHER CROPS
(June-May)

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			GROSS PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			GROSS YIELD (metric tons per hectare)		
	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76
Beetroot	3.7	3.2	3.3	120.0	96.2	96.4	32.0	30.2	29.6
Carrots	14.4	12.9	14.8	605.6	495.1	572.9	42.1	38.4	38.7
Turnips and swedes	4.0	4.3	4.6	130.8	146.7	150.2	32.9	34.2	32.7
Parsnips	2.3	2.1	2.3	53.4	45.9	44.6	22.7	21.7	19.4
Dry onions	5.4	6.1	6.2	195.2	218.6	173.5	35.7	35.9	28.1
Brussels sprouts	15.6	14.6	13.7	203.7	200.2	161.8	13.1	13.6	11.8
Cabbages, savoys, etc.	21.4	23.8	24.2	541.6	623.3	571.0	25.3	26.2	23.6
Cauliflowers	16.5	16.0	15.4	346.2	318.9	292.5	21.1	19.9	19.1
Beans, broad, runner and French	15.9	16.3	16.1	163.4	167.2	133.6	10.2	10.4	8.3
Green peas	56.3	61.5	61.3	295.8	333.2	295.8	5.2	5.4	4.8
Lettuce	10.2	9.8	8.2	199.9	195.5	154.6	19.5	19.9	22.6
Tomatoes	1.0	0.9	0.9	118.0	121.0	122.0	118.0	134.0	135.0
Apples	44.0	43.6	42.0	472.5	396.7	403.5	10.7	9.1	9.6
Pears	6.0	6.0	5.9	45.8	53.4	31.5	7.6	8.9	5.3
Plums	6.0	6.0	5.8	47.7	50.2	21.2	7.9	8.4	3.7
Soft fruit	17.9	17.4	17.1	110.3	121.6	100.3	6.2	7.0	5.9

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, *Output and Utilisation of Farm Produce in the United Kingdom 1969/70 to 1975/76*.

LIVESTOCK ON AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS
([']000 at June in each year)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Cattle	14,445	15,203	14,717	14,069	13,926
Sheep and Lambs	27,943	28,498	28,270	28,265	28,054
Pigs	8,979	8,544	7,523	7,947	7,673
Chickens	135,929	132,038	130,259	134,917	117,768
Ducks*	1,489	1,313	1,201	1,272	1,411
Geese*	148	128	112	127	122
Turkeys	6,513	6,192	5,000	5,905	5,464

* Excluding Scotland.

Other animals (June 1975): Horses for agricultural purposes 5,000, Goats 12,000.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

		1973	1974	1975	1976
Beef ¹	['] 000 metric tons	848	1,061	1,200	1,048
Veal ¹	" " "	6	12	16	9
Mutton and Lamb ¹	" " "	234	253	259	248
Pork ¹	" " "	682	690	571	584
Bacon and Ham	" " "	252	243	210	227
Edible Offal ¹	" " "	136	159	168	152
Poultry Meat	" " "	664	652	628	663
Cows' Milk ²	million litres	13,468	13,098	13,133	13,618
Butter	['] 000 metric tons	97	54	48	89
Cheese	" " "	182	218	235	204
Condensed Milk ³	" " "	164	155	140	142
Milk Powder	" " "	178	132	124	187
Cream	" " "	82	85	83	80
Eggs ²	million dozen	1,170	1,151	1,113	1,154
Wool (greasy)	['] 000 metric tons	48.5	49.6	49.3	47.6

Cattle Hides: 88,400 long tons in 1962.

¹ Production of home-killed meat, excluding unrecorded domestic slaughter.

² Sold for food.

³ Excluding skim concentrate and condensed milk used in the manufacture of chocolate crumb.

FISHING*

LANDINGS BY BRITISH VESSELS
(Great Britain)

	QUANTITY ('000 metric tons)			VALUE (£'000)†		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Marine ("Wet") Fish	893.6	792.0	839.4	141,036	136,642	184,946
of which:						
Atlantic Cod‡	266.6	241.5	211.1	61,639	60,816	79,951
Haddock‡	126.1	112.5	127.5	27,217	25,705	34,857
European Plaice	29.0	27.8	31.7	8,602	10,096	12,262
Saithe (Coalfish)‡	69.2	34.5	40.4	5,573	3,700	6,971
Whiting	38.3	43.9	46.1	5,516	6,166	8,571
Atlantic Herring	140.5	138.2	85.2	12,751	10,645	10,846
Crustaceans, Molluscs, etc.	60.8	63.4	77.8	10,881	12,708	21,543
of which:						
European Lobster	1.0	0.8	0.9	2,254	2,514	3,414
Nephrop (Norway Lobster)	8.9	9.4	12.6	4,169	4,452	7,349
TOTAL	954.4	855.4	917.2	151,917	149,350	206,489

* Excluding fresh-water fish and seaweeds.

† Figures refer to the amount paid at first sale.

‡ Figures for individual species exclude fish livers.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food

MINING AND QUARRYING

		1973	1974	1975	1976
Hard coal (incl. slurries) ¹	'000 long tons	129,900	108,700	126,600	121,800
Iron ore ²	'000 metric tons	7,105	3,602	4,490	4,582
Crude petroleum	" " "	88	88	1,223	11,630
Chalk	" " "	22,160	20,488	17,924	15,941
China clay ⁴	" " "	3,458	4,284	3,220	3,847
Limestone	" " "	108,404	102,533	92,898	86,034
Sandstone, etc.	" " "	16,912	14,758	13,394	13,522
Fluorspar	" " "	227	277	235	217
Gypsum (incl. anhydrite)	" " "	4,208	3,802	3,479	3,350
Rock salt ⁷	" " "	1,121	990	754	611
Evaporated salt ⁸	" " "	7,397	7,431	6,876	7,395
Sulphur ³	" " "	40	65	58	77
Tin ⁴	metric tons	3,573	3,239	3,330	3,323
Natural gas ⁵ (a)	million cu. metres	28,774	34,825	36,255	38,405
(b)	" " "	124	110	110	118

¹ Annual figures refer to periods of 52 weeks.² Figures refer to gross weight of ores extracted during periods of 52 weeks for 1973-74 and 1976, and 53 weeks for 1975. The iron content was 28 per cent in 1973-74, 27 per cent in 1975 and 26 per cent in 1976.³ Figures refer to sulphur recovered from oil refineries.⁴ Intake of tin concentrates (metal content only) by smelters.⁵ Figures refer to gas from (a) petroleum and gas fields, or (b) coal mines. Figures under (b) are converted from original data at 1 million therms=2.75 million cubic metres.⁶ Including chinastone in 1973 and ball clay in 1974-76.⁷ Great Britain only in 1975-76.⁸ Including salt in brine used for purposes other than salt making.

Source: Institute of Geological Sciences.

INDUSTRY **SELECTED PRODUCTS**

		1973	1974	1975	1976
Wheat Flour	'ooo long tons	3,706	3,692	3,826	3,889
Refined Sugar ¹	" " "	823	758	656	595
Margarine	" " "	336	294	291	335
Beer	million barrels	37.0	38.5	39.5	40.0
Cigarettes	million	127,266	125,333	121,329	124,033
Cotton Yarn (pure) ²	million lb.	254.5	223.4	208.1	224.9
Woven Cotton Fabrics	million yards	496.7	447.4	443.3	409.6
Worsted Yarn ³	'ooo metric tons	100.0	87.2	75.5	80.8
Other Woollen Yarn ⁴	" " "	135	123	112	108
Woven Woollen Fabrics ⁵	million sq. yards	266.7	242.5	210.7	198.3
Man-made Fibre Continuous Filaments	'ooo metric tons	305.6	271	246.5	270.7
Man-made Fibre Discontinuous Fibres ⁶	" " "	425.3	356.6	316.0	347.7
Man-made Fibre Fabrics	million yards	426	427.3	436.1	429.1
Leather Footwear ⁷	million pairs	82.6	69.8	68.4	69.3
Other Footwear ⁷	" " "	57	53.1	46.9	41.7
Sawnwood	'ooo cu. metres	1,392	1,192	1,197	1,325
Newsprint	'ooo metric tons	441.9	381.5	315.1	326.2
Other Paper	" " "	2,939.5	2,991.5	2,383.9	2,723.7
Paperboard and Products	" " "	1,278.3	1,260.2	965.8	1,138.7
Synthetic Rubber	" " "	353.5	327.4	253.0	320.4
Rubber Tyres	'ooo	30,287	27,499	26,008	29,870
Sulphuric Acid ⁸	'ooo metric tons	3,885.8	3,855	3,165.7	3,271.2
Plastics and Synthetic Resins ⁹	" " "	2,324.9	2,443	2,044	2,510
Butane and Propane ⁹	" " "	1,655	1,602	1,447	1,575
Petroleum Naphtha ⁹	" " "	6,607	6,448	3,968	4,583
Motor Spirit (Petrol) ⁹	" " "	14,842	14,520	13,940	15,232
Aviation Turbine Fuel ⁹	" " "	4,550	4,475	3,959	4,163
Burning Oil	" " "	2,682	2,544	2,281	2,440
Diesel Fuel and Gas Oil ⁹	" " "	27,853	27,041	23,323	24,198
Fuel Oil	" " "	42,026	40,022	32,711	32,695
Lubricating Oils ⁹	" " "	1,477	1,455	1,141	1,310
Petroleum Bitumen (Asphalt) ⁹	" " "	2,225	2,129	2,099	1,897
Coke-oven Coke (incl. semi-coke)	" " "	17,864	15,776	15,895	15,764
Gas Coke ¹⁰	" " "	190	10	—	—
Cement	" " "	19,968	17,781	16,891	15,780
Pig-iron ¹¹	" " "	16,838	13,903	12,131*	13,835
Crude Steel (usable)	" " "	26,594	22,323	20,098*	22,274
Aluminium (unwrought)	metric tons	461,280	499,667	484,496	540,393
Refined Copper (unwrought)	" "	170,823	160,123	151,475	137,237
Refined Lead (unwrought) ¹²	" "	265,126	276,910	241,291	251,468
Tin (unwrought): primary	" "	20,404	11,818	11,520	9,848
Zinc (unwrought): primary	" "	83,810	84,351	53,442	41,583
Radio Receivers ¹³	'ooo	1,649	1,128	753	754
Television Receivers	"	3,138	2,616	2,124	2,108
Merchant Vessels Launched	'ooo gross reg. tons	1,012	1,246	1,310	1,372
Passenger Motor Cars	'ooo	1,747.3	1,534.1	1,267.7	1,333.4*
Road Goods Vehicles	"	386.2	368.9	345.1	338.9*
Construction:					
New Dwellings Completed	number	304,637	279,582	322,118	324,142
Electric Energy	million kWh.	281,873	273,132	272,082	276,976
Manufactured Gas	million cu. metres	10,887	7,831	6,789	6,258

¹ Production from home-grown sugar beet.² Including tyre cord yarn and yarns spun from cotton waste.³ Deliveries, including semi-worsted yarn; includes all yarns spun on the worsted system.⁴ Estimated production; includes all yarns spun on the woollen system.⁵ Estimated deliveries of fabrics, after undergoing finishing processes; fabrics woven from all yarns on the woollen and worsted systems.⁶ Deliveries of fibres, including cigarette tow. Includes

* Figures recorded during 53 weeks, compared with 52 weeks in other years.

Source: Department of Industry.

non-cellulosic fibres (nylon etc.) measured in delivered weight, approximately 3 per cent less than actual weight.

⁷ Manufacturers' sales.⁸ Excluding government stocks.⁹ Refinery production only (excluding supplies from other sources).¹⁰ Excluding coke used for heating retorts.¹¹ Including blast-furnace ferro-alloys.¹² Excluding hard lead.¹³ Including car radios and radiograms.

FINANCE

100 new pence (pennies) = 1 pound sterling (£).

Coins: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10 and 50 pence.

Notes: £1, £5, £10 and £20 in England and Wales (Scottish banks also issue notes of £100).

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling = U.S. \$1.77; U.S. \$1 = 56.35 pence.

Note: From November 1967 to August 1971 the central exchange rate was £1 = \$2.40. Between December 1971 and the "floating" of the pound in June 1972 the official parity was £1 = \$2.6057. The average market value of the pound was \$2.434 in 1971; \$2.502 in 1972; \$2.452 in 1973; \$2.339 in 1974; \$2.222 in 1975; \$1.806 in 1976.

BUDGET

(Central Government accounts, year ending March 31st)

CONSOLIDATED FUND TRANSACTIONS

(£ million)

REVENUE	1975/76	1976/77*	1977/78† (forecast)
Inland revenue	18,159	20,720	21,705
of which:			
Income tax	15,068	17,030	18,065
Surtax	109	63	30
Corporation tax	1,987	2,650	2,560
Petroleum revenue tax	—	—	5
Capital gains tax	386	320	330
Estate duty ¹	211	1	5
Development land tax	—	124	70
Capital transfer tax ¹	116	260	320
Stamp duties	282	272	320
Customs and excise ²	9,176	10,900	12,400
of which:			
Value added tax	3,415	3,750	4,250
Oil	1,538	2,060	2,550
Tobacco	1,676	1,885	2,150
Spirits, beer, wine, cider and perry	1,560	1,955	2,050
Betting and gaming	265	285	315
Car tax	163	225	250
Other revenue duties	9	15	10
Protective duties	507	670	690
Agricultural levies	43	55	135
Motor vehicle duties	781	850	1,068
National Insurance surcharge	—	—	1,159
TOTAL TAXATION	28,116	32,470	36,332
Broadcasting receiving licences	230	247	250
Interest and dividends ³	152	190	225
Other	919	890	935
TOTAL	29,417	33,797	37,742

* Provisional.

† Excluding the effects of tax changes and expenditure measures announced in July and October 1977.

¹ Estate duty (chargeable on estates at death) is being phased out and replaced by capital transfer tax, chargeable on significant capital transfers at any time.

² Including customs duties and agricultural levies accountable to the European Communities. Payments to the European Communities are included in the next table.

³ Excluding interest on loans from the National Loans Fund (see below).

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

Statistical Survey

BUDGET—continued]

EXPENDITURE	1975/76	1976/77*	1977/78 (forecast)†
Supply services ¹	34,072	37,070	37,940
of which:			
Defence	5,270	6,153	6,298
Overseas services	723	860	962
Agriculture, fisheries and forestry	1,146	846	502
Trade, industry and employment	3,796	3,082	2,945
Roads and transport	1,358	1,302	1,235
Housing	1,565	2,138	2,449
Other environmental services	314	243	217
Law, order and protective services	933	1,082	1,145
Education and libraries, science and arts	1,285	1,515	1,575
Health and personal social services	4,768	5,407	5,578
Social security	3,471	4,227	5,025
Other public services	886	965	982
Common services	838	958	988
Northern Ireland ²	535	554	528
Rate support grant ³ , financial transactions, etc.	7,184	7,738	7,511
Allowance for price changes (rounded)	—	—	2,200
Supplementary provision (net) ⁴	—	—	9
TOTAL SUPPLY SERVICES	34,072	37,070	40,149
Standing services	1,975	2,332	3,340
of which:			
Transfers to National Loans Fund (see below) in part service of national debt	964	1,157	1,740
Northern Ireland share of taxes ⁵	576	638	688
Payments to European Communities, etc.	382	549	895
Contingencies Fund	36	—28	—
Other services	17	16	17
TOTAL	36,047	39,402	43,489

* Provisional.

† Excluding the effects of tax changes and expenditure measures announced in July and October 1977.

¹ Voted annually by Parliament.² Additional payments by the U.K. Government towards expenditure in Northern Ireland (see note 5 below).³ Supplementation of local authorities' revenue from local rates, etc.⁴ To take account of increases in Temporary Employment Subsidy.⁵ Transfer of part of taxation raised in Northern Ireland to Northern Ireland Departments.NATIONAL LOANS FUND
(£ million, year ending March 31st)

RECEIPTS	1975/76	1976/77 (provisional)	1977/78 (forecast)
Interest on loans, profits of the Issue Department of the Bank of England, etc.	2,596	3,333	3,560
Consolidated Fund: part payment of the service of the National Debt	964	1,157	1,740
Net changes in sterling capital (Exchange Equalization Account)	3,560	4,490	5,300
Net borrowing	600	—	—
Other	8,753	6,640	7,635
	13	—	—
TOTAL	12,926	11,130	12,935

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

Statistical Survey

BUDGET—continued]

PAYMENTS	1975/76	1976/77 (provisional)	1977/78 (forecast)
Service of the National debt:			
Interest	3,482	4,400	5,200
Management and expenses	78	90	100
Consolidated Fund deficit	3,560	4,490	5,300
Net lending	6,630	5,605	5,747
To local authorities and harbour authorities	2,736	1,935	1,888
To nationalized industries	1,197	635	730
To other public corporations	599	-254	84
To private sector	872	597	999
Within central government	-17	4	-6
	85	53	81
GRAND TOTAL	12,926	11,130	12,935

Source: H.M. Treasury.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT TRANSACTIONS*

(£ million)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Receipts	19,248	20,873	21,889	24,144	26,831	33,572	41,381	50,585
Expenditure	18,954	20,706	23,199	26,254	30,500	39,188	51,410	58,506
Balance†	294	167	-1,310	-2,110	-3,669	-5,616	-10,029	-7,921

* Consolidated accounts, covering current and capital transactions, of the central government (all funds and accounts, including the National Insurance Funds) and local authorities.

† Deficit (-) indicates net borrowing requirement.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS

(£ million)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Current Account:					
Taxes on income	8,083	9,295	12,548	16,537	18,724
Taxes on expenditure (central government)	6,885	7,475	8,378	10,163	12,120
Local authorities' rates	2,379	2,647	3,057	3,983	4,540
National insurance contributions, etc.	3,333	3,937	5,000	6,835	8,426
Gross trading surpluses	140	135	132	143	120
Rents	758	971	1,247	1,546	1,940
Interest and dividends, etc.	1,167	1,349	1,748	2,051	2,444
Imputed charge for consumption of non-trading capital	354	445	522	652	820
CURRENT ACCOUNT RECEIPTS	23,099	26,254	32,632	41,910	49,124
Capital Account and Financial Transactions:					
Taxes on capital	756	823	860	829	885
Accruals adjustments	181	-500	-361	-923	-481
Other financial transactions (net)	108	254	441	-435	1,057
CAPITAL ACCOUNT RECEIPTS (net)	1,045	577	940	-529	1,461
TOTAL	24,144	26,831	33,572	41,381	50,585

BUDGET—continued]

GENERAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE
(£ million)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Military defence	3,090	3,410	4,132	5,214	6,176
External relations	381	631	650	677	1,045
Roads and public lighting	917	1,094	1,201	1,562	1,625
Transport and communications	701	686	1,396	1,535	1,141
Employment services	208	211	261	443	689
Other industry and trade	1,739	1,868	1,970	3,052	2,777
Research	234	283	315	375	483
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and food	455	515	1,066	1,701	1,199
Housing and environment services	2,598	3,771	5,688	6,428	7,248
of which:					
Housing	1,498	2,346	4,110	4,322	5,190
Water, sewerage and refuse disposal	541	655	547	768	646
Parks, pleasure grounds, etc.	160	207	278	387	412
Libraries, museums and arts	130	163	210	272	329
Police	479	558	695	909	1,137
Parliament and law courts	125	162	217	284	333
Fire service	112	123	159	229	265
Social services	11,658	13,119	16,219	21,975	26,337
of which:					
Education	3,414	3,949	4,601	6,561	7,340
National health service	2,597	2,939	3,847	5,181	6,182
Personal social services	371	508	688	941	1,128
School meals, milk and welfare foods	165	195	268	386	454
Social security benefits	5,111	5,528	6,835	8,906	11,233
Finance and tax collection	479	362	483	662	768
Debt interest*	2,397	2,760	3,570	4,231	5,446
Non-trading capital consumption	354	445	522	652	820
TOTAL (incl. others)	26,254	30,500	39,188	51,410	58,506

* This item is omitted from the other categories of expenditure as it cannot be allocated satisfactorily under functional heads.

Source: Central Statistical Office, *National Income and Expenditure*.

OFFICIAL RESERVES*
(£ million at December 31st)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Gold	341	382	378	439	522
IMF Special Drawing Rights	279	312	353	415	428
Convertible Currencies	1,730	2,033	2,053	1,648	1,476
Reserve Position in the IMF†	54	60	106	181	—
TOTAL	2,404	2,787	2,890	2,683	2,426

1977: Total reserves \$20,394 million (£11,227 million) at November 30th; \$20,557 million (£10,715 million) at December 31st.

* From December 1971 to February 1973 gold is valued at U.S. \$38 per troy ounce and Special Drawing Rights at \$1.08571 each. Since February 1973 gold has been valued at \$42.22 per ounce and SDRs at \$1.20635 each.

† From July 1972 the official reserves were redefined to include the reserve position in the International Monetary Fund.

Source: H.M. Treasury.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(£ million)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
<i>Annual Averages:</i>					
Bank of England notes*	3,976.7	4,451.3	4,988	5,744	6,469
Scottish bank notes†	176.9	195.8	227	266	299
Northern Ireland bank notes‡	27.1	28.7	30	34	36
TOTAL BANK NOTES	4,180.7	4,675.8	5,245	6,044	6,804
Estimated coin‡	347.3	366.8	393	429	461
TOTAL OUTSTANDING	4,528	5,042	5,638	6,473	7,265
<i>of which:</i>					
In public circulation§	3,679	4,117	4,627	5,392	6,170
<i>At December 31st:</i>					
Currency in public circulation§	4,079	4,377	n.a.	5,674	6,462

* Average of Wednesdays.

† Average of Saturdays in 13 four-week periods.

‡ Excluding coin in the Issue Department of the Bank of England.

§ Outside banks.

Source: Bank of England.

COST OF LIVING

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES*

(Averages of monthly figures. Base 1972-1974: January 16th, 1962=100;
base 1974-1977: January 16th, 1974=100)

	1972	1973	1974†	1974‡	1975	1976	1977§
Food	169.4	194.9	230.0	106.1	133.3	159.9	191.9
Alcoholic drink	159.0	164.2	182.1	109.7	135.2	159.3	185.7
Tobacco	139.5	141.2	164.8	115.9	147.7	171.3	217.6
Housing	190.7	213.1	238.2	105.8	125.5	143.2	164.3
Fuel and light	173.4	178.3	208.8	110.7	147.4	182.4	217.3
Durable household goods	140.5	148.7	170.8	107.9	131.2	144.2	169.1
Clothing and footwear	141.8	155.1	182.3	109.4	125.7	139.4	160.4
Transport and vehicles	155.9	165.0	194.3	111.0	143.9	166.0	192.9
Miscellaneous goods	168.0	172.6	202.7	111.2	138.6	161.3	190.9
Services	180.5	202.4	227.2	106.8	135.5	159.5	174.4
Meals outside the home	180.3	211.0	248.3	108.2	132.4	157.3	188.7
ALL ITEMS	164.3	179.4	208.2	108.5	134.8	157.1	184.7

* The weighting given to each component of the general index is revised in January each year on the basis of ascertained consumption in the year ended in the previous June, valued at prices obtaining at the date of revision. Before 1975 weighting was based on the average of the previous three years' consumption.

† January 1962=100.

‡ January 1974=100.

§ Average for August 1977.

Source: Department of Employment Gazette.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(£ million at current prices)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Private consumers' expenditure	39,944	45,201	51,977	63,552	73,656
Government consumption expenditure	11,630	13,198	16,503	22,746	26,562
Gross domestic fixed capital formation	11,604	14,127	16,947	20,656	23,427
Physical increase in stocks	62	1,412	1,133	-1,423	359
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	63,240	73,938	86,565	105,531	124,004
Exports of goods and services	13,547	17,130	22,876	26,801	34,837
Less Imports of goods and services	13,709	18,925	27,341	28,935	36,564
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	63,078	72,143	82,100	103,397	122,277
Property income received from abroad	3,761	5,807	7,776	7,058	8,609
Less Property income paid abroad	3,227	4,484	6,470	6,158	7,430
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	63,612	73,466	83,406	104,297	123,456
Less Capital consumption	5,813	6,900	8,384	10,918	13,583
NATIONAL INCOME IN MARKET PRICES	57,799	66,566	75,022	93,379	109,873

Source: Central Statistical Office, *National Income and Expenditure*.

COMPOSITION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(£ million at current prices)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Income from employment	37,916	43,571	52,738	68,674	78,639
Income from self-employment	5,415	6,707	7,690	8,916	10,208
Gross trading profits and surpluses	9,290	11,431	12,650	12,887	17,025
Rents	4,044	4,806	5,939	7,463	8,783
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	56,665	66,515	79,017	97,940	114,655
Less Stock appreciation	1,401	3,183	6,147	5,358	6,557
Residual error (net)	55,264 -306	63,332 160	72,870 782	92,582 496	108,098 982
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	54,958	63,492	73,652	93,078	109,080
Taxes on expenditure	9,264	10,122	11,435	14,146	16,660
Less Subsidies	1,144	1,471	2,987	3,827	3,463
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	63,078	72,143	82,100	103,397	122,277

Source: Central Statistical Office, *National Income and Expenditure*.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ORIGIN
(£ million at current prices)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,518	1,881	2,136	2,575	3,116
Mining and Quarrying	835	860	1,050	1,673	2,458
Manufacturing	16,884	19,078	21,694	26,343	30,464
Construction	3,853	5,094	5,977	6,960	7,793
Gas, Electricity and Water Supply	1,745	1,921	2,324	3,028	3,905
Transport	3,329	3,909	4,448	5,721	6,624
Communications	1,458	1,712	2,216	2,970	3,691
Distributive Trades ¹	6,046	6,618	7,230	8,838	10,379
Insurance, Banking, Finance and Business Services ²	2,464	2,892	2,244	2,769	3,015
Ownership of Dwellings	3,011	3,552	4,485	5,732	6,723
Public Administration and Defence	3,908	4,414	5,436	7,288	8,458
Public Health and Educational Services	3,314	3,721	4,812	7,163	8,055
Other Services	6,899	7,680	8,718	11,522	13,417
	55,264	63,332	72,870	92,582	108,048
Residual Error (net)	-306	160	782	496	982
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	54,958	63,492	73,652	93,078	109,080
Taxes on Expenditure	9,264	10,122	11,435	14,146	16,660
Less Subsidies	1,144	1,471	2,987	3,827	3,463
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	63,078	72,143	82,100	103,397	122,277

¹ Excluding hotels, restaurants and the retail distribution of petrol, motor vehicles and accessories. These are included in "Other Services".

² After deducting financial companies' net receipts of interest.

Source: Central Statistical Office, *National Income and Expenditure*.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(£ million)

	1975			1976		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
Merchandise (f.o.b.):						
Exports	19,461	—	19,461	25,416	—	25,416
Imports	—	22,664	-22,664	—	28,987	-28,987
VISIBLE TRADE BALANCE	—	3,203	-3,203	—	3,571	-3,571
Government Services	139	759	-620	215	969	-754
Government Transfers	363	742	-379	251	1,043	-792
Private Services:						
Shipping	2,669	2,605	64	3,251	3,206	45
Civil Aviation	780	664	116	1,051	810	241
Travel	1,123	878	245	1,628	1,008	620
Financial Services (net)	914	—	914	1,086	—	1,086
Others	1,715	1,365	350	2,190	1,584	606
Total	7,201	5,512	1,689	9,206	6,608	2,598

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BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—continued]

	1975			1976		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
Investment Income:						
Private Sector	2,680	1,263	1,417	3,493	1,662	1,831
Public Sector	266	783	-517	253	905	-652
Private Transfers	395	483	-88	420	485	-65
TOTAL "INVISIBLES"	11,044	9,542	1,502	13,838	11,672	2,166
TOTAL CURRENT ACCOUNT	30,505	32,206	-1,701	39,254	40,659	-1,405
Inter-government Loans	34	196	-162	37	75	-38
Other Official Long-term Capital (net)	—	126	-126	—	120	-120
Foreign Investment in U.K. Public Sector (net)	43	—	43	203	—	203
Foreign Investment in U.K. Private Sector (net)	1,719	—	1,719	2,051	—	2,051
U.K. Private Investment Abroad (net)	—	1,383	-1,383	—	2,100	-2,100
Trade Credits	224	570	-346	169	1,178	-1,009
Other Capital Transactions (net)	458	—	458	—	1,801	-1,801
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT (net)	203	—	203	—	2,814	-2,814
Net Errors and Omissions	33	—	33	591	—	591
BALANCE (Net Currency Flow)	—	1,465	-1,465	—	3,628	-3,628
of which:						
Net Transactions with Overseas Monetary Authorities	—	—	—	984	—	984
Foreign Currency Borrowing (net)						
by U.K. Government	423	—	423	—	—	—
by public sector	387	—	387	1,791	—	1,791
Changes in Official Reserves (net) ²	655	—	655	853	—	853

¹ Under exchange cover schemes.² Additions to (—), or drawings on (+), official reserves.Source: Central Statistical Office, *United Kingdom Balance of Payments*.PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON OVERSEAS AID
(£ million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Bilateral:				
Financial aid:				
Project:				
General	84.3	73.3	92.7	105.1
Commonwealth Development Corpn.	10.5	22.0	13.1	21.8
Commonwealth Development Corpn. (other net investment)	10.4	12.7	14.2	4.1
Non-project	44.1	82.4	89.0	118.0
Technical co-operation	72.6	76.4	96.3	127.4
Total bilateral	221.9	266.8	305.2	376.3
Multilateral:				
Financial aid	47.6	69.0	99.3	109.4
Technical co-operation	15.0	16.1	32.3	27.8
Total multilateral	62.6	85.1	131.6	137.2
TOTAL GROSS DISBURSEMENTS	284.5	351.9	436.7	513.6

Source: Ministry of Overseas Development.

DISTRIBUTION OF BILATERAL AID
(£ million)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Africa	59.0	64.7	74.7	79.2	106.0
Kenya	10.6	11.7	16.4	9.5	21.0
Malawi	8.2	6.9	8.1	10.7	16.0
Nigeria	6.5	7.8	6.0	5.8	5.5
Zambia	4.2	7.1	8.4	9.9	11.4
North and South America	24.8	25.4	30.2	40.2	40.0
Belize	1.2	1.6	1.9	2.3	3.9
Brazil	0.3	0.5	1.9	3.3	2.3
Costa Rica	0.1	0.2	0.8	4.6	1.6
Jamaica	3.0	3.3	4.8	2.3	0.9
Asia	109.3	89.9	120.1	124.7	156.9
India	55.8	49.4	75.4	68.1	109.3
Indonesia	6.8	8.1	8.9	6.8	4.7
Pakistan	12.3	4.4	3.6	6.6	6.5
Singapore	7.5	7.4	4.5	0.4	0.4
Europe	12.4	9.8	7.7	7.4	6.5
Malta	2.8	4.4	3.5	3.5	3.6
Turkey	7.0	2.5	0.9	1.5	0.3
Oceania	10.9	13.8	14.1	19.3	25.5
Fiji	1.9	3.6	3.9	3.9	5.5
Gilbert Is.	1.5	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.0
New Hebrides	2.2	2.8	2.8	3.8	5.6
Solomon Is.	4.8	4.6	4.8	8.8	9.4
Tuvalu (Ellice Is.)*	—	—	—	—	1.6
Other Regional Organizations	16.9	18.3	20.0	34.3	41.4
TOTAL	233.3	221.9	266.8	305.2	376.3

* Included with Gilbert Is. until separation of administration in October 1975; separate aid financing from 1976.

Source: Ministry of Overseas Development.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(£ million)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports c.i.f.	8,317	9,040	9,825	11,143	15,852	23,234	24,128	31,155
Exports f.o.b.	7,352	8,076	9,187	9,759	12,505	16,600	19,921	25,769

* Figures relate to the imports c.i.f., including landing charges, and the exports (including re-exports) f.o.b., excluding purchase tax, of the whole United Kingdom (including Northern Ireland) plus the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. The coverage includes certain goods imported and exported temporarily (such as animals for breeding and racing or commercial samples on loan) and German War reparations in kind (except ships and boats). Figures exclude trade in gold, aircraft and sea-going vessels (except ships for breaking up and newly-built vessels and aircraft) and stores for naval, military and air forces carried on government vessels. Imports also exclude fissionable materials (including uranium ore and concentrates), the improvement and repair trade in aircraft, and naval, military and air equipment imported from the U.S.A. under the Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement. Exports also exclude military aircraft delivered to foreign armed forces stationed in the United Kingdom, fish landed abroad directly from British fishing vessels and certain minor categories of military goods on government account. No adjustment has been made for the under-recording of exports (£20 million in 1973; £82 million in 1974; £77 million in 1976).

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(£ million)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1973	1974	1975*	1976*
Food and live animals	2,710.3	3,355.6	3,931.4	4,504.1
Meat and meat preparations	715.8	681.3	701.9	838.6
Dairy products and eggs	225.1	332.8	522.6	504.6
Cereals and cereal preparations	369.8	590.9	612.3	747.9
Fruit and vegetables	561.3	655.0	700.3	948.4
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	174.6	367.0	632.5	429.6
Sugar and honey	169.6	357.9	617.0	415.1
Raw sugar (excl. syrups)	149.3	265.4	454.2	323.5
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	248.6	322.1	321.8	493.3
Beverages and tobacco	383.5	406.8	414.2	488.6
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels ¹	1,833.6	2,344.2	2,049.1	3,022.1
Wood, lumber and cork	458.1	587.2	363.1	585.1
Shaped or simply worked wood	430.2	561.3	341.1	558.2
Shaped coniferous lumber	353.1	503.1	286.0	480.8
Sawn coniferous lumber	334.3	473.9	272.9	456.1
Pulp and waste paper	201.0	329.8	358.0	464.1
Textile fibres and waste	322.2	310.3	263.4	438.3
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	389.1	518.4	475.9	685.8
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	1,723.7	4,626.2	4,309.9	5,651.9
Petroleum and petroleum products	1,678.3	4,532.6	4,168.5	5,518.2
Crude and partly refined petroleum	1,336.3	3,856.3	3,462.9	4,585.8
Crude petroleum	1,296.2	3,725.6	3,371.3	4,448.8
Petroleum products	342.0	676.3	705.6	932.4
Motor spirit (petrol), etc.	171.8	343.2	322.6	489.9
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	129.4	216.2	164.6	200.7
Chemicals	896.6	1,588.7	1,409.0	2,000.5
Chemical elements and compounds	360.4	711.7	672.3	875.3
Organic chemicals	238.3	508.4	401.4	576.5
Plastic materials, etc.	204.7	360.9	262.3	463.0
Basic manufactures ¹	3,379.8	4,785.3	4,741.1	6,072.8
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	401.9	725.1	623.3	827.4
Paper and paperboard	377.2	671.6	575.6	769.9
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	514.6	687.6	682.7	911.4
Woven textile fabrics (excl. narrow or special fabrics)	257.8	331.9	343.3	447.8
Non-metallic mineral manufactures ¹	855.2	974.2	1,077.8	1,385.5
Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones ¹	748.6	801.1	914.5	1,185.7
Non-industrial diamonds (unset) ¹	723.8	773.3	876.9	1,146.9
Iron and steel	373.3	716.3	821.0	965.7
Non-ferrous metals	660.6	1,015.6	820.2	1,039.0
Copper and copper alloys	339.4	470.2	277.7	369.7
Machinery and transport equipment	3,292.8	3,902.9	4,522.7	6,388.9
Non-electric machinery	1,526.2	1,958.8	2,297.9	3,254.0
Power generating machinery	250.1	310.3	399.1	503.7
Office machines	346.0	437.2	479.3	681.1
Construction and mining machinery	75.2	101.6	124.6	490.3
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	847.4	1,009.4	1,045.3	1,383.0
Transport equipment	919.2	934.7	1,179.4	1,751.9
Road motor vehicles and parts (excl. tyres, engines and electrical parts)	652.7	647.1	882.8	1,398.0
Passenger cars (excl. buses)	440.1	357.3	516.5	889.3
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,338.8	1,646.5	1,872.4	2,470.7
Clothing (excl. footwear)	333.2	402.4	505.1	683.8
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	281.7	376.8	446.7	574.7
Other commodities and transactions ²	163.1	371.9	749.0	412.4
TOTAL	15,851.7	23,234.4	24,163.2	31,212.6

* Provisional figures. Revised totals (in £ million) are: 24,128.4 in 1975; 31,154.7 in 1976.

¹ Industrial diamonds, usually classified with natural abrasives (under "crude materials"), are included with non-industrial diamonds (under "basic manufactures").

² Including items not classified according to kind (£ million): 120.3 in 1973; 158.0 in 1974; 560.9 in 1975; 326.1 in 1976.

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

(£ million)

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1973	1974	1975*	1976*
Food and live animals	512.1	610.4	884.8	1,035.9
Beverages and tobacco	363.5	452.9	543.5	658.2
Beverages	305.4	384.0	437.1	524.4
Alcoholic beverages	302.8	381.1	432.5	516.5
Distilled alcoholic beverages	284.4	359.4	404.8	482.3
Whisky	242.5	326.4	366.6	436.7
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels ¹	416.3	544.2	533.3	739.3
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	370.1	767.1	813.7	1,254.8
Petroleum and petroleum products	340.6	696.1	720.9	1,161.6
Petroleum products	316.2	664.1	681.4	980.0
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	17.1	31.5	27.3	36.2
Chemicals	1,272.3	2,143.8	2,179.3	3,046.6
Chemical elements and compounds	364.4	730.4	653.7	1,045.9
Organic chemicals	249.1	549.9	454.2	703.9
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	221.2	301.2	373.0	452.5
Plastic materials, etc.	225.2	366.0	354.9	531.2
Basic manufactures ¹	3,258.8	4,002.7	4,269.3	5,792.0
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	589.5	745.1	698.2	934.2
Non-metallic mineral manufactures ¹	1,010.1	1,060.0	1,177.9	1,730.7
Pearls, precious and semi-precious stones ¹	812.9	804.2	861.3	1,342.7
Non-industrial diamonds (unset) ¹	794.8	784.1	838.7	1,311.2
Iron and steel	433.2	552.5	683.0	824.6
Non-ferrous metals	337.8	689.4	538.9	722.2
Other metal manufactures	338.9	470.2	617.1	800.3
Machinery and transport equipment	4,774.2	6,038.8	8,236.0	10,126.2
Non-electric machinery	2,413.2	3,082.9	4,254.5	5,058.0
Power generating machinery	556.6	668.1	945.9	1,082.7
Internal combustion engines (except for air-craft)	221.5	269.4	406.0	514.7
Agricultural machinery and implements	221.6	266.1	408.5	496.5
Office machines	284.9	361.8	430.0	515.5
Construction and mining machinery	127.8	193.7	283.0	429.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	807.3	1,131.6	1,529.4	2,003.9
Electric power machinery and switchgear	182.5	249.3	380.2	499.1
Telecommunications apparatus	177.0	245.7	352.5	512.7
Transport equipment	1,553.6	1,844.2	2,452.0	3,064.2
Road motor vehicles and parts ²	1,100.4	1,304.2	1,737.1	2,224.3
Passenger cars (excl. buses)	375.3	426.2	493.9	654.3
Lorries and trucks (incl. ambulances, etc.)	159.8	189.6	333.6	420.7
Parts for cars, buses, lorries, etc. ²	472.6	589.7	761.4	967.6
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,149.8	1,479.3	1,779.7	2,381.8
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	343.8	424.3	518.0	628.6
Scientific instruments and photographic equipment	236.4	285.4	353.2	423.5
Other commodities and transactions ³	370.5	509.3	662.4	706.5
TOTAL	12,504.5	16,600.1	19,929.2	25,777.5

* Provisional figures. Revised totals (in £ million) are: 19,921.4 in 1975; 25,769.5 in 1976.

¹ Industrial diamonds, usually classified with natural abrasives (under "crude materials"), are included with non-industrial diamonds (under "basic manufactures").

² Excluding tyres, engines and electrical parts.

³ Including items not classified according to kind (£ million): 235.4 in 1973; 293.4 in 1974; 379.1 in 1975; 431.3 in 1976.

Source: Department of Trade.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*

(£ million)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1974	1975	1976	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1974	1975	1976
Australia . . .	311.2	279.3	387.2	Australia . . .	599.1	631.5	687.6
Austria . . .	204.6	204.0	232.3	Austria . . .	153.1	165.0	212.3
Belgium/Lux'bourg .	730.0	951.3	1,300.2	Belgium/Lux'bourg .	835.7	922.6	1,400.5
Brazil . . .	194.4	174.9	239.5	Brazil . . .	142.9	160.8	174.2
Canada . . .	983.1	855.0	1,159.9	Canada . . .	488.1	538.3	628.7
Denmark . . .	574.1	621.3	704.9	Denmark . . .	427.4	443.6	654.6
Finland . . .	493.5	399.0	562.0	Egypt . . .	52.3	107.7	171.6
France . . .	1,345.0	1,622.1	2,089.9	Finland . . .	228.8	264.5	288.8
Germany, Fed. Rep.	1,903.6	2,001.1	2,755.0	France . . .	914.1	1,163.8	1,708.8
Hong Kong . . .	292.5	307.0	439.6	Germany, Fed. Rep.	1,025.9	1,303.3	1,833.9
India . . .	201.8	235.4	355.1	Hong Kong . . .	158.8	159.6	204.3
Iran . . .	511.6	701.2	1,046.6	India . . .	126.8	164.7	206.8
Iraq . . .	106.6	102.6	279.4	Iran . . .	279.2	494.7	513.1
Ireland . . .	807.0	922.1	1,006.2	Ireland . . .	820.3	907.0	1,246.2
Italy . . .	721.8	807.1	1,103.8	Israel . . .	219.2	237.1	249.2
Japan . . .	569.9	672.8	795.8	Italy . . .	509.9	563.0	825.4
Kuwait . . .	568.2	418.2	587.2	Japan . . .	319.1	309.5	359.5
Libya . . .	385.9	128.0	166.4	Netherlands . . .	982.9	1,114.0	1,498.8
Netherlands . . .	1,631.3	1,861.5	2,425.1	New Zealand . . .	255.5	253.6	251.2
New Zealand . . .	242.3	266.8	320.9	Nigeria . . .	222.4	511.7	773.9
Nigeria . . .	367.7	313.2	317.0	Norway . . .	333.8	389.7	473.4
Norway . . .	408.0	604.7	623.0	Poland . . .	139.1	181.6	189.6
Portugal . . .	236.3	200.9	199.0	Portugal . . .	185.6	156.7	223.2
Qatar . . .	169.1	159.3	248.7	Saudi Arabia . . .	119.6	199.7	399.5
Saudi Arabia . . .	1,184.1	857.0	977.8	South Africa . . .	525.1	684.3	645.3
South Africa . . .	555.9	630.5	612.4	Spain (ex. Canary Is.)	260.0	294.7	366.9
Spain (ex. Canary Is.)	260.2	274.5	356.8	Sweden . . .	723.2	825.3	1,045.0
Sweden . . .	924.5	885.0	1,186.7	Switzerland . . .	672.7	804.6	1,000.0
Switzerland . . .	763.0	736.4	961.7	Turkey . . .	104.7	143.5	211.2
U.S.S.R. . . .	388.1	391.2	645.1	U.S.S.R. . . .	109.7	210.7	240.2
United Arab Emirates . . .	221.4	158.8	199.9	United Arab Emirates . . .	97.1	198.8	323.9
U.S.A. . . .	2,257.8	2,328.6	3,042.8	U.S.A. . . .	1,777.1	1,776.3	2,447.7
TOTAL (incl. others)	23,210.4	24,090.9	31,123.3	TOTAL (incl. others)	16,539.8	19,862.5	25,714.0

* Imports by country of first consignment; exports by country of last consignment. The distribution by countries excludes trade (other than by parcel post) in items valued at less than £100. Imports of such items (in £ million) were: 24.0 in 1974; 37.5 in 1975; and 31.4 in 1976. Undistributed exports (in £ million) were: 60.3 in 1974; 58.9 in 1975; and 55.5 in 1976. The distribution by countries also excludes (though totals include) trade with foreign portions of the continental shelf. This trade (in £ million) was: Imports 3.0 in 1974, 103.5 in 1975, 230.2 in 1976; Exports 30.4 in 1974, 30.6 in 1975, 80.9 in 1976.

Source: Department of Trade.

TOURISM
FOREIGN VISITORS
(⁰⁰⁰)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
EEC	3,606	3,870	4,303	4,985
Other Europe	851	950	1,128	1,385
North America	2,059	1,755	1,817	1,967
Other countries	1,207	1,379	1,597	1,752
TOTAL	7,724	7,953	8,844	10,089
Total expenditure (£ million)	681	837	1,123	1,628

VISITS AND EXPENDITURE BY COUNTRY OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE

	1975		1976	
	VISITS (⁰ 000)	EXPENDITURE (£ million)	VISITS (⁰ 000)	EXPENDITURE (£ million)
Belgium/Luxembourg	522	28.4	683	52.2
France	1,025	67.8	1,171	89.0
Germany, Federal Republic	1,069	85.0	1,104	110.9
Ireland	703	48.2	721	54.4
Italy	291	32.0	281	34.7
Netherlands	564	43.8	832	90.7
Scandinavia	526	55.8	767	113.8
Spain	214	30.1	254	47.4
Switzerland	228	28.0	249	37.7
Other Western Europe	289	48.5	308	66.4
Eastern Europe	47	4.0	58	6.7
U.S.A.	1,350	200.9	1,490	267.7
Canada	467	66.5	477	91.5
Japan	122	16.3	119	19.9
Australia/New Zealand	363	84.0	412	114.5
South Africa	151	26.5	130	28.9
Latin America	160	25.3	156	39.2
Middle East	283	106.1	365	192.8
Other countries	470	113.5	511	151.2
TOTAL	8,844	1,222.7*	10,089	1,627.5*

* Totals include estimates for expenditure by overseas visitors in the Channel Islands.

Source: Department of Industry, *International Passenger Survey*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(Great Britain)

	BRITISH RAIL			LONDON TRANSPORT		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Passenger journeys (million)	733	730	708	636	601	546
Passenger-kilometres (million)	30,900	30,300	28,600	5,166	4,775	4,355
Freight traffic (million metric tons)	178	176	178	—	—	—
Freight metric ton-kilometres (million)*	24,168	23,474	23,104	—	—	—

* Excluding traffic carried for National Freight Corporation.

Source: Department of Transport.

ROADS

LICENSED VEHICLES IN GREAT BRITAIN
(⁰000)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cars	12,717	13,487	13,639	13,747	14,047
Motor cycles	982	1,006	1,042	1,161	1,220
Goods vehicles	1,645	1,762	1,762	1,775	1,756
Public and passenger vehicles	105	106	107	112	113

Source: Department of Transport.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

('000 metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Goods imported	201,990	204,981	219,516	211,141	175,327	179,989
Goods exported	48,741	49,718	53,515	51,132	50,200	62,779

Source: Department of Transport.

CIVIL AVIATION
(UNITED KINGDOM AIRLINES*)

		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
All services:						
Aircraft stage flights	number	369,279	391,480	380,166	351,307	364,772
Aircraft-kilometres flown	'000	309,884	335,862	310,656	286,687	301,032
Passengers carried	"	15,768	17,364	16,396	16,336	17,470
Passenger-kilometres flown	"	22,169,467	26,187,157	25,409,049	27,554,788	31,078,059
Cargo carried:						
Total	metric tons	296,165	319,605	306,403	246,251	247,686
Total traffic	'000 tonne-km.	2,730,076	3,210,701	3,166,599	3,316,530	3,725,638
Freight	" " "	680,434	795,776	786,082	725,331	774,931
Mail	" " "	102,168	111,292	118,533	132,108	144,763
Domestic services:						
Aircraft stage flights	number	158,698	172,636	156,019	145,286	155,884
Aircraft-kilometres flown	'000	44,539	49,079	46,810	43,073	46,654
Passengers carried	"	5,890	6,513	6,062	5,765	6,147
Passenger-kilometres flown	"	2,166,984	2,441,211	2,255,952	2,156,433	2,326,451
Cargo carried:						
Total	metric tons	72,343	79,162	68,862	46,755	46,078
Total traffic	'000 tonne-km.	203,762	226,240	213,664	198,810	212,220
Freight	" " "	21,755	24,690	22,067	14,203	13,671
Mail	" " "	3,034	3,269	3,038	2,816	2,671
International services:						
Aircraft stage flights	number	210,581	218,844	224,147	206,021	208,888
Aircraft-kilometres flown	'000	265,345	286,784	263,845	243,615	254,379
Passengers carried	"	9,878	10,852	10,334	10,571	11,323
Passenger-kilometres flown	"	20,002,484	23,745,945	23,153,097	25,398,354	28,751,608
Cargo carried:						
Total	metric tons	223,816	240,443	237,600	199,496	201,608
Total traffic	'000 tonne-km.	2,526,314	2,984,462	2,952,936	3,117,719	3,513,418
Freight	" " "	658,679	771,085	764,015	711,128	761,259
Mail	" " "	99,134	108,023	115,493	129,293	142,092

* Excluding Charter services.

Source: Civil Aviation Authority.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Books Published (new titles)	32,538	33,140	35,254	32,194
Telephones (at March 31st)	14,858,000	16,025,000	17,441,000	19,136,847
Television Licences (at Dec. 31st)	16,588,000	16,982,000	17,510,632	17,384,775*

Books Published: 36,322 new titles in 1977.

Telephones: 20,389,000 at March 31st, 1975; 21,092,000 at March 31st, 1976.

Television Licences: 17,995,060 in 1976.

Daily Newspapers: 109 in 1974; total circulation averaged an estimated 24.8 million copies per issue.

Radio Receivers: 42 million in use (1974 estimate).

* July 31st.

EDUCATION

(England and Wales)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Number of Schools (January)	33,196	33,129	33,100	33,085	33,100
Teachers (January) ¹ :					
Maintained Primary Schools ²	196,920	203,604	208,813	213,055	213,738
Maintained Secondary Schools	184,985	196,666	213,127	222,591	231,076
Other Schools	53,763	55,001	55,221	56,657	57,654
Total	435,668	455,271	477,161	492,303	502,468
Full-time Pupils (January):					
Maintained Nursery Schools	15,443	15,450	15,431	15,365	15,219
Maintained Primary Schools ²	5,114,907	5,151,174	5,148,824	5,099,633	5,048,370
Maintained Secondary Schools	3,251,426	3,362,554	3,723,743	3,826,646	3,935,500
Special Schools	122,283	127,804	130,677	131,940	133,609
Direct-grant Schools ³	119,865	121,384	122,193	122,092	121,785
Independent Schools	409,075	411,664	419,147	421,798	414,756
Total	9,032,999	9,190,030	9,560,015	9,617,474	9,669,239
Part-time Pupils (January)	86,441	101,065	122,326	140,988	164,364
Further Education Establishments ⁴	625	612	595	575*	n.a.
Full-time Students in Further Education ⁴	304,100	304,100	335,200	392,000*	n.a.

¹ Full-time teachers and the full-time equivalent of part-time teachers. Qualified teachers only in maintained primary and secondary schools. In other schools all teachers have been included for 1972 and 1973; from 1974 qualified teachers only are included in respect of maintained and direct grant nursery and special schools.

² Including immigrant centres.

³ Excluding special schools.

⁴ At autumn term of academic years, including sandwich course students. Figures exclude universities (see below) and evening institutes (1975: 7,620* establishments with 1,981,657* evening students).

* Provisional.

Source: Department of Education and Science.

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

Statistical Survey

(Scotland*)

	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76
Schools¹:					
Nursery	233	261	301	325	376
Primary	2,522	2,506	2,524	2,537	2,533
Secondary	516	492	478	472	467
Special ²	230	236	238	240	264
TOTAL	3,501	3,495	3,541	3,574	3,640
Teachers³:					
Nursery	278	330	409	474	518
Primary	24,093	25,040	25,889	27,044	28,094
Secondary	21,699	23,367	24,966	26,032	27,325
Special	999	1,064	1,154	1,230	1,343
TOTAL	47,069	49,801	52,418	54,780	57,280
Pupils:					
Nursery	14,818	16,751	19,832	20,560	22,750
Primary	642,778	644,352	643,095	635,011	628,722
Secondary	337,535	351,543	384,786	407,040	411,642
Special	12,607	12,665	12,726	12,618	13,064
TOTAL	1,007,738	1,025,311	1,060,439	1,075,229	1,076,178
Further education establishments ⁴	96	103	96	88	89
Full-time teachers in further education ^{4,5}	4,840	5,055	5,196	5,445	5,644
Full-time students in further education ⁴	27,296	30,106	29,003	35,075	39,989

* For school sector, figures relate to education authority and grant-aided establishments only.

¹ Schools or departments (e.g. including primary departments of secondary schools).² Including occupational centres (from 1975/76 classified as special schools).³ Full-time teachers and the full-time equivalent of part-time (qualified only). From 1974/75 all teachers are qualified.⁴ Vocational further education (day colleges only). Figures exclude universities and colleges of education.⁵ Total full-time, whether teacher trained or not.

Source: Scottish Department of Education.

UNIVERSITIES*
(Great Britain—academic years)

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76†
Full-time Teaching Staff	35,595	36,110	36,950	38,067
Students taking University Courses:				
Full-time Students	239,366	244,094	250,565	261,258
Part-time Students	22,626	23,290	24,145	25,009

* 45 universities, excluding the Open University.

† Provisional.

Source: Department of Education and Science.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS (United Kingdom)

	STUDENTS IN INITIAL TRAINING COURSES					
	Men		Women		Total	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
Graduates	5,436	6,200	6,540	6,702	11,976	12,902
Non-graduates	30,542	27,723	83,523	78,535	114,065	106,258
TOTAL	35,978	33,923	90,063	85,237	126,041	119,160

Source: Department of Education and Science.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE United Kingdom is a Constitutional Monarchy. In the ninth century, when England was first united under a Saxon King, the Monarchy was the only central power and the Constitution did not exist. To-day, the Sovereign acts on the advice of her Ministers which she cannot, constitutionally, ignore; power, which has been at various times and in varying degrees in the hands of kings, feudal barons, ministers, councils and parliaments, or of particular groups or sections of society, is vested in the people as a whole; and the Sovereign is an essential part of the machinery of government which has gradually been devised to give expression to the popular will.

Both the powers of the Government and the functions of the Sovereign are determined by the Constitution, by the body of fundamental principles on which the State is governed and the methods, institutions and procedures which give them effect. But the United Kingdom has no written Constitution. There is no document, no one law or statute, to which reference can be made. The Constitution is organic; it is an accumulation of convention, precedent and tradition which, although continually changing as the times change, is at any one moment binding and exact.

Some of the principles and many of the practices are secured by Statute, some are avowed by Declaration or Manifesto and many are incorporated in the Common Law; the Reform Bill of 1832 dramatically broadened the basis of representative government and prepared the way for further changes; the Bill of Rights of 1689 ended the long era of rivalry between Crown and Parliament and began the story of their co-operation; and Magna Carta, in 1215, began the process by which the law of the land acquired a status of its own, independent of King and Parliament and, as Professor G. M. Trevelyan has put it, "gave expression to the spirit of individual liberty as it has ever since been understood in England." But the Constitution is above all based on usage. It has been, and will continue to be, moulded and modified to match changing customs and to meet successive situations. Any one Parliament could, if it chose, revise or repeal every law and disown every convention that has constitutional significance. It could destroy the whole fabric of political and social existence, including its own; because, according to the Constitution, Parliament, which represents the people, is supreme. The work of one Parliament is not binding on its successors, except in so far as changes must be made by constitutional means. Parliament cannot disobey the law, but it can change it.

It would be impossible to enumerate the principles which are extant in the British Constitution. It would also be misleading, because declarations of general principles are quite out of character. In constitutional as in legal practice, the way has been to admit the general principle in quite practical terms related to specific practical problems: the *Habeas Corpus* Act, which establishes the principle of no imprisonment without trial, makes no mention of the principle itself but lays down in most concrete terms the punishments that shall be inflicted on a judge, or other law officer, if he fails to issue the Writ (commanding the prisoner to be brought before the court) when applied for. The principles of the Constitution and constitutional practice are in fact inherent in the Common Law on the one hand and in the structure, functions and procedures of the various instruments of government on the other: of the Crown, of Parliament, of the Privy Council, of the Government and the Cabinet and of the Government Departments.

THE SOVEREIGN

The monarchy is hereditary, descending to the sons of the Sovereign in order of seniority or, if there are no sons, to the daughters.

Her constitutional position as head of the state, quite apart from her position as Head of the Commonwealth, demands of the Queen that she keep herself informed on all aspects of the life of her subjects, that she maintain absolute impartiality and that she should personally visit the different parts of her realm as often as it is possible for her to do so, but she has also quite specific functions, all exercised on ministerial advice: she summons, prorogues and dissolves Parliament; she must give Royal Assent to a Bill which has passed through both Houses of Parliament, before it becomes law; she is head of the judiciary (although the judiciary is now quite independent of the executive); she appoints all important state officials, including judges, officers of the forces and representatives abroad, and she confers honours and awards. Her formal consent is necessary before a Minister can take up office or a Cabinet be formed; and before a Treaty may be concluded, war declared or peace made. These are some of the more essential functions. But the Queen has also endless residuary responsibilities, such as the guardianship of infants and persons of unsound mind, the creation of corporations, granting of printing rights for the Bible and Prayer Book and for state documents; and her signature and consent are necessary to many important state papers. Constitutional government cannot in fact be carried on without her, so much so that provision has been made by Act of Parliament for the appointment of a Regent should the Sovereign be incapacitated or under age and for Counsellors of State to act in the temporary absence of the Queen.

PARLIAMENT

The Queen in Parliament—the House of Commons and the House of Lords—is the supreme legislative authority in the United Kingdom. Under the Parliament Act of 1911 the maximum life of one Parliament was fixed at five years; if, that is, Parliament has not meanwhile been dissolved for any other reason, such as the fall of the government in power, then a general election is at the end of five years necessary by law. During its lifetime, the power of Parliament is theoretically absolute; it can make or unmake any law. In practice, of course, it must take account of the electorate. Parliament is prorogued at intervals during its life, which therefore consists of a number of sessions; by present custom, a session has normally 160 sitting days and is divided into five periods: from November (when the session is opened) until Christmas (about 30 days), from January till Easter (50), from Easter till Whitsun (30), from Whitsun until the end of July (40) and 10 days in October.

The House of Commons. The House of Commons has 635 members, each elected for one geographical constituency. The Speaker, who is elected by the members immediately a new parliament meets, presides. Members of Parliament may be elected either at a general election or at a by-election (held in the event of the death, resignation or expulsion of the sitting member) and in either case hold their seats during the life of the existing parliament. All British subjects over 18 (and subjects of any Commonwealth country and of the Irish Republic who are resident in the United Kingdom) have the vote unless legally barred (e.g. for insanity). Anyone who has the vote may stand as a candidate for election except clergymen of

the Church of England, the established Churches of Scotland and Northern Ireland and the Roman Catholic Church, and certain officers of the Crown; Civil Servants must resign from the Service if they wish to stand as a Member of Parliament.

The House of Lords. There are over 1,000 peers who have the right to a seat in the House of Lords, including Princes of the Royal Blood (who, by tradition, take no part in the proceedings); hereditary peers of England and of the United Kingdom (peerages created since the Act of Union of England and Scotland of 1707 are all peerages of the United Kingdom); several Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (appointed for life to carry out the judicial duties of the House); Scottish peers; created life peers and life peeresses; and the two archbishops and the twenty-four senior bishops of the Church of England. All except the spiritual, judicial and life peerages are hereditary. The Lord Chancellor is the Speaker of the House. The 1963 Peerage Act made three main amendments to the Constitution: (1) An hereditary peerage may be disclaimed by the holder for the duration of his lifetime. The peerage can be reclaimed at his death by his heir, but he himself cannot reclaim it. (2) All Scottish peers, instead of only sixteen representatives, and (3) peeresses in their own right, may take their seats in the House of Lords.

The Party System. Members of Parliament whose views coincide form groups which agree in each case to support the policies put forward by their chosen leaders, and to present a common front on all important issues both in Parliament and to the electorate. This system evolved during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and is now essential to the working of the British Constitution.

Under the party system, the Queen sends for the leader of the party which wins the majority of seats (although not necessarily of votes) at a general election and asks him to form a Government. The party which wins the second largest number of seats forms the Opposition, which has quite specific functions. Members of other minority parties and independents may support the Government or Opposition as they choose. Each party has its own Whips, officials whose duty it is to arrange, in consultation with the Whips of other parties, matters of procedure and organization, to see to it that Members attend debates and to muster for their party its maximum voting strength, and each has its own national and local organizations outside Parliament.

Parliamentary Procedure. Parliamentary procedure, like the Constitution itself, is determined by rules, customs, forms and practices which have accumulated over many centuries. The Speaker is responsible for their application, and generally for controlling the course of business and debates in the house.

It is the duty of Parliament to make the laws which govern the life of the community, to appropriate the necessary funds for the various services of state and to criticise and control the Government. Parliament is also consulted before the ratification of certain international treaties and agreements.

Legislation may with some exceptions be initiated in either House and on either side of the House. In practice, most Public Bills are introduced into the House of Commons by the Government in power (the chief exceptions are Private Members' Bills) as the result of Cabinet decisions. Each Bill which is passed by the Commons at its third reading is sent to the House of Lords, who either accept it or return it to the Commons with suggested amendments. The Lords cannot in any instance prevent Bills passed by the

Commons from becoming law: over Money Bills or Bills affecting the duration of Parliament they have no power at all, and by the Parliament Act of 1949 any other Bill passed by the Commons in two successive sessions may be presented for Royal Assent without the consent of the Lords provided one year has elapsed between the date of the second reading in the Commons and the date of its final passing. In practice, the House of Lords is extremely unlikely to push things thus far, and its main function is to scrutinize the work of the Commons, to caution and suggest. Bills of a non-controversial kind are sometimes introduced initially in the House of Lords.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL

The power of the Privy Council has declined with the development of the Cabinet and its main function to-day is to give effect to decisions made elsewhere. There are at present over 300 Privy Counsellors, including Cabinet Ministers (who are automatically created Privy Counsellors), and people who have reached eminence in some branch of public affairs. Meetings are presided over by the Queen, and the responsible Minister is the Lord President of the Council, an office which since 1600 has always been held by a member of the party in power, who is usually also a leading member of the Cabinet. The Privy Council is responsible for making Orders in Council, of which there are two kinds, those made in virtue of the Royal prerogative, e.g. the ratification of treaties, and those which are authorized by Act of Parliament and are in fact a form of delegated legislation. It has also various advisory functions which cover such subjects as scientific, industrial, medical and agricultural research. An important organ of the Privy Council is the Judicial Committee.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

The Government is headed by the Prime Minister, who is also the leader of the Party which holds the majority in the House of Commons. It includes Ministers who are in charge of Government departments and those who hold traditional offices which involve no special departmental duties; the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Lord Chancellor, who are specially responsible for financial and economic, and legal affairs respectively, the law officers of the Crown (the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, the Lord Advocate for Scotland and the Solicitor-General for Scotland), the Ministers of State, who are usually appointed to assist Ministers in charge of departments, and Parliamentary Secretaries and Under-Secretaries.

The Cabinet. The Cabinet system developed during the eighteenth century from the informal meetings of Privy Counsellors who were also Ministers and who formed a committee of manageable size which, it was gradually realized, could take decisions far more quickly and simply than larger bodies. The cabinet to-day has between 15-25 members at the discretion of the Prime Minister—its main duty is to formulate policy for submission to Parliament.

Ministerial responsibility. The doctrine of ministerial responsibility has also evolved gradually but was generally accepted by the middle of the last century. Each Minister must take full responsibility for the work of his own department, particularly in Parliament; if his department fails over any important matter, he will be expected to resign. Ministers also assume collective responsibility for the work of the Government and for any advice which it may offer to the Crown.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Her Majesty Queen ELIZABETH II (ELIZABETH ALEXANDRA MARY), succeeded to the Throne, February 6th, 1952.

THE MINISTRY

(December 1977)

(Labour Party)

THE CABINET

Prime Minister: JAMES CALLAGHAN.
Lord President of the Council: MICHAEL FOOT.
Lord Chancellor: LORD ELWYN-JONES.
Chancellor of the Exchequer: DENIS HEALEY.
Secretary of State for the Home Department: MERLYN REES.
Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs: DR. DAVID OWEN.
Secretary of State for Education and Science, and Paymaster-General: SHIRLEY WILLIAMS.
Secretary of State for Energy: ANTHONY WEDGWOOD BENN.
Secretary of State for Industry: ERIC VARLEY.
Secretary of State for the Environment: PETER SHORE.
Secretary of State for Northern Ireland: ROY MASON.
Secretary of State for Scotland: BRUCE MILLAN.
Secretary of State for Wales: JOHN MORRIS, Q.C.
Secretary of State for Defence: FRED MULLEY.
Secretary of State for Employment: ALBERT BOOTH.
Secretary of State for Social Services: DAVID ENNALS.
Secretary of State for Trade: EDMUND DELL.
Lord Privy Seal: LORD PEART.
Chief Secretary of the Treasury: JOEL BARNETT.
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food: JOHN SILKIN.
Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection: ROY HATTERSLEY.
Secretary of State for Transport: WILLIAM RODGERS.
Minister for Social Security: STANLEY ORME.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster: HAROLD LEVER.

LAW OFFICERS

Attorney-General: SAMUEL SILKIN, Q.C.
Lord Advocate: RONALD KING MURRAY, Q.C.
Solicitor-General: PETER ARCHER, Q.C.
Solicitor-General for Scotland: LORD MCCLUSKEY, Q.C.

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

Parliamentary Secretary, Treasury: MICHAEL COCKS.
Ministers of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs: FRANK JUDD, LORD GORONWY-ROBERTS.
Financial Secretary, Treasury: ROBERT SHELDON.
Minister of State, Treasury: DENZIL DAVIES.
Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Office: EDWARD ROWLANDS.
Minister for Housing and Construction: REGINALD FREESON.
Minister for Overseas Development: JUDITH HART.
Minister of State, Privy Council Office: JOHN SMITH.
Minister of State, Civil Service Department: CHARLES MORRIS.
Minister of State, Department of the Environment: DENIS HOWELL.
Ministers of State, Home Office: LORD HARRIS of Greenwich, BRYNMOR JOHN.
Minister of State, Department of Energy: DR. DICKSON MABON.
Minister of State, Ministry of Defence: DR. JOHN GILBERT.
Ministers of State, Department of Industry: ALAN WILLIAMS, GERALD KAUFMAN.
Ministers of State, Northern Ireland Office: JOHN D. CONNOR, LORD MELCHETT.
Ministers of State, Scottish Office: GREGOR MACKENZIE, LORD KIRKHILL.
Minister of State, Agriculture, Fisheries and Food: EDWARD BISHOP.
Minister of State, Department of Employment: HAROLD WALKER.
Minister of State, Department of Health and Social Security: ROLAND MOYLE.
Minister of State, Department of Prices and Consumer Protection: JOHN FRASER.
Ministers of State, Department of Education and Science: LORD DONALDSON of Kingsbridge, GORDON OAKES.

DEFENCE

Chief of the Defence Staff: Admiral Sir EDWARD ASHMORE, G.C.B., D.S.C., A.D.C.
Chief of the Naval Staff and First Sea Lord: Admiral Sir TERENCE LEWIN, G.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C., A.D.C.

Chief of the General Staff: General Sir ROLAND GIBBS, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C.
Chief of the Air Staff: Air Chief Marshal Sir NEIL CAMERON, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.

PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker: GEORGE THOMAS.

Chairman of Ways and Means: OSCAR MURTON.

	GENERAL ELECTION OCTOBER 10TH, 1974			SEATS AT NOVEMBER 30th, 1977
	Votes Polled	% of Total	Seats	
Labour Party	11,458,704	39.3	319	312‡
Conservative Party*	10,458,548	35.8	276	281
Liberal Party	5,348,193	18.3	13	13
Scottish National Party	839,628	2.9	11	11
Plaid Cymru (Welsh Nationalist Party)	166,321	0.6	3	3
Communist Party	17,426	3.1	—	—
United Ulster Unionist Council†	407,778		10	10
Social Democratic and Labour Party	154,193		1	1
Independent	323,649		1	1
The Speaker			1	1
Others		—	—	
TOTAL	29,174,440	100.0	635	635§

* Including the Assembly Unionist Party in Northern Ireland (Ulster Unionists who support the Northern Ireland Executive).

† An electoral alliance of the official Ulster Unionist Party, the Vanguard Unionists and the Democratic Unionists.

‡ Including two members who joined the Scottish Labour Party on its foundation in 1976.

§ Including two seats vacant.

HOUSE OF LORDS

(December 1977)

Lord High Chancellor: The Lord ELWYN-JONES.

Lord Chairman of Committees: The Lord ABERDARE.

Peers of the Blood Royal	3
Archbishops	2
Dukes	25
Marquesses	30
Earls and Countesses	160
Viscounts	105
Bishops	24
Barons, Baronesses	795

TOTAL 1,144

There are 301 Life peerages.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Conservative and Unionist Party: 32 Smith Square, London, SW1P 3HH; f. 1870; Chair. Lord THORNEYCROFT.

Leader: MARGARET THATCHER.

The aims of the Conservative Party are to uphold religion, preserve the Constitution, and to strengthen the free association of the Commonwealth; to maintain, in collaboration with other like minded nations, defence forces adequate for the preservation of freedom and prevention of war; to work for peace by international disarmament; to provide financial and technical aid to raise the conditions of under-developed territories; to provide freedom and opportunity by supporting free enterprise and initiative against Socialist systems of state-trading and nationalization; to improve the standards of life by economic policies which preserve full employment, promote expanding trade and production, maintain national solvency, and encourage thrift and an ever wider spread of ownership of property; to promote greater educational opportunities at all levels; to ensure that the old share in rising living standards; to promote better health by good housing and slum clearance, and a modern hospital system.

The Labour Party: Transport House, Smith Square, London, SW1P 3JA; f. 1900; 669,187 individual mems.; 5,757,183 union-affiliated mems. (1975); Gen. Sec. R. G. HAYWARD, C.B.E.; National Agent H. R. UNDERHILL.

Leader: JAMES CALLAGHAN.

The British Labour Party is a democratic socialist party. Its central ideal is the brotherhood of man. Its purpose is to make this ideal a reality everywhere. It rejects discrimination on grounds of race, colour or creed, stands for the right of all peoples to freedom, independence and self-government, pledges itself to support the United Nations Charter and to work for world disarmament. It affirms the duty of richer nations to assist poorer ones, stands for social justice and the creation of a socialist community with a classless society and planned economy. It stands for democracy in industry and the expansion of common ownership, the protection of all citizens from any exercise of arbitrary power. It seeks to obtain and hold power only through free democratic institutions.

Relations with the Trades Union Congress and the Co-operative movement are maintained through the National Council of Labour, representing the T.U.C. General Council, the National Executive of the Labour Party (Chair. JOAN LESTOR), the Parliamentary Labour Party and the Co-operative Union.

Liberal Party: 1 Whitehall Place, London, SW1A 2HE; f. 1936; Pres. GRUFFYDD EVANS; Chair. GEOFFREY THORDOFF; Sec.-Gen. W. N. HUGH JONES.

Leader: DAVID STEEL.

The preamble to the party Constitution states: "The Liberal Party exists to build a Liberal society in which every citizen shall possess liberty, property and security, and none shall be enslaved by poverty, ignorance or con-

formity. Its chief care is for the rights and opportunities of the individual, and in all spheres it sets freedom first."

The Communist Party of Great Britain: 16 King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2; the object of the Party is to replace the capitalist system by public ownership, and it believes that this aim can be attained only by the will of the people, led by the organized working class; approx. 25,300 mems.; Exec. Cttee. Chair. MICHAEL MCGAHEY; Gen. Sec. GORDON MCLENAN; publs. *Comment* (fortnightly), *Marxism Today* (monthly).

The Co-operative Party: 158 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1; linked with the Co-operative Union Ltd., but has its own Annual Conference and National Committee. Under an Agreement with the Labour Party it sponsors Labour and Co-operative candidates at local and parliamentary elections; protects the interests of the co-operative movement; seeks to extend co-operative enterprise and cares for the interests of the consumer; Approx. 15,000 individual members in 150 brs.; 196 societies with approx. 10 million members are affiliated; Chair. A. J. PARKINSON; Sec. D. WISE.

International Marxist Group (IMG): trotskyist party, affiliated to the Fourth International; publs. *Red Weekly*, *Imprecor* (monthly).

National Front: 91 Connaught Rd., Teddington, Middlesex; nationalist and racialist party; Chair. of Nat. Directorate and Exec. Council JOHN TYNDALL; publs. *National Front News* (monthly), *Spearhead* (monthly).

National Party (NP): 6 Pawsons Rd., Croydon, Surrey; f. 1974; a breakaway party from the National Front which seeks to promote a more moderate image; Chair. JOHN KINGSLEY READ; publ. *Britain First*.

Plaid Cymru (Welsh Nationalist Party): 8 Heol y Frenhines, Cardiff, Wales; f. 1925; promotes Welsh interests and seeks national status for Wales; 35,000 mems.; Pres. GWYNFOR EVANS, M.P.; Sec. DAFYDD WILLIAMS; publs. *Welsh Nation* and *Y Ddraig Goch* (monthly).

Scottish Labour Party (SLP): f. 1976; breakaway group from the Labour Party; regards Government devolution proposals as inadequate; Party Leader JAMES SILLARS; Sec. ALEX NEIL.

Scottish National Party (SNP): 6 North Charlotte St., Edinburgh, EH2 4JH; advocates independence for Scotland and Scottish control of national resources; Chair. WILLIAM WOLFE; Pres. Provost Dr. ROBERT MCINTYRE; Nat. Sec. CHRISSIE MACWHIRTER.

Socialist Party of Great Britain (SPGB): 52 Clapham High St., London, S.W.4; f. 1904; marxist party which advocates the democratic control of all means of production and distribution; Gen. Sec. W. VALINAS; publ. *Socialist Standard* (monthly).

Socialist Workers' Party (SWP): 8 Cotton Gardens, London, E.2; advocates workers' control and extra-parliamentary action; publs. *Socialist Worker* (weekly), *International Socialism* (monthly).

Workers' Revolutionary Party (WRP): advocates workers' control; Gen. Sec. MIKE BANDA; publ. *Newsline* (daily).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM

(In London unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Afghanistan: 31 Prince's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUR-RAHMAN PAZHAWAK (also accredited to Netherlands and Norway).

Algeria: 6 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* LAKHDAR BRAHIMI.

Argentina: 9 Wilton Crescent, SW1X 8RP (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* RAFAEL GOWLAND.

Australia: Australia House, The Strand, W.C.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* GORDON FREETH.

Austria: 18 Belgrave Mews West, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KURT ENDERL (also accredited to Malta).

Bahamas: 39 Pall Mall, SW1Y 5JG (HC); *High Commr.:* R. F. ANTHONY ROBERTS.

Bahrain: 98 Gloucester Rd., SW7 4AU (E); *Ambassador:* ALI EBRAHIM AL-MAHROOS (also accredited to the Netherlands and Spain).

Bangladesh: 28 Queen's Gate, S.W.7 (HC); *High Commr.:* A. F. M. ABUL FATEH.

Barbados: 6 Upper Belgrave St., SW1X 8AZ (HC); *High Commr.:* CECIL B. WILLIAMS (also accredited to Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands).

Belgium: 103 Eaton Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT VAES, K.C.M.G. (also accredited to Malta).

Benin: Paris, France (E).

Bolivia: 106 Eaton Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. ROGELIO MIRANDA BALDIVIA (also accredited to the Netherlands).

Botswana: 162 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* BOITHOKO MOONWA SETSHOGO (also accredited to Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Norway and Sweden).

Brazil: 32 Green St., W1Y 4AT (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERTO DE OLIVEIRA CAMPOS.

Bulgaria: 12 Queen's Gate Gardens, SW7 5NA (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR VELCHEV.

Burma: 19A Charles St., Berkeley Square, W1X 8ER (E); *Ambassador:* U THA KYAW (also accredited to Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Burundi: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Cameroon: 84 Holland Park, W11 3SB (E); *Ambassador:* MICHEL KOSSE EPANGUÉ (also accredited to Finland, Norway and Sweden).

Canada: Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* PAUL MARTIN.

Central African Empire: Paris, France (E).

Chad: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Chile: 12 Devonshire St., W.1 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* Dr. JORGE BERGUÑO.

China, People's Republic: 31 Portland Place, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Colombia: Flat 3A, 3 Hans Crescent, SW1X 0LR (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Congo: Paris, France (E).

Costa Rica: 1 Culross St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO SOTO-HARRISON.

Cuba: 57 Kensington Court, W8 5DQ (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JORGE A. BOLAÑOS.

Cyprus: 93 Park St., W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* COSTAS ASHIOTIS, M.B.E. (also accredited to Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Czechoslovakia: 25 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ZDENĚK ČERNÍK (also accredited to Ireland).

Denmark: 29 Pont St., S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* JENS KRISTIANSEN.

Dominican Republic: 4 Braemar Mansions, Cornwall Gardens, SW7 4AG (E); *Ambassador:* ALFREDO A. RICART (also accredited to Austria, Portugal and Turkey).

Ecuador: Flat 3B, 3 Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, SW1X 0LS (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. AGUSTÍN CARLOS ARROYO.

Egypt: 26 South St., W1Y 6DD (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMED SAMIH ANWAR.

El Salvador: 16 Edinburgh House, 9B Portland Place, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MANUEL ARTURO CALDERÓN (also accredited to the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden).

Ethiopia: 17 Prince's Gate, SW7 1PZ (E); *Ambassador:* Ato AYALEW WOLDE-GIORGIS (also accredited to the Netherlands).

Fiji: 34 Hyde Park Gate, SW7 5DN (HC); *High Commr.:* J. D. GIBSON (also accredited to Belgium).

Finland: 38 Chesham Place, SW1X 8HW (E); *Ambassador:* RICHARD TÖTTERMAN.

France: 58 Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN SAUVAGNARGUES.

Gabon: 48 Kensington Court, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* EDOUARD TEALE.

Gambia: The Gambia House, 60 Ennismore Gardens, S.W.7 (HC); *High Commr.:* BOCAR OUSMAN SEMEGAJANNEH, M.B.E. (also accredited to Austria, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden and Switzerland).

German Democratic Republic: 34 Belgrave Square, SW1X 8QB (E); *Ambassador:* KARL-HEINZ KERN.

Germany, Federal Republic: 23 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* HANS HELLMUTH RUETE.

Ghana: 13 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* Col. SAMUEL MCGAL ASANTE.

Greece: 1A Holland Park, W.11 (E); *Ambassador:* STAVROS G. ROUSSOS (also accredited to Iceland).

Grenada: King's House, 10 Haymarket, SW1 4DA (HC); *High Commr.:* OSWALD M. GIBBS, C.M.G.

Guinea: Paris, France (E).

Guyana: 3 Palace Court, Bayswater Rd., W.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* Dr. CEDRIC H. GRANT (also accredited to Austria, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia).

Haiti: 17 Queen's Gate, SW7 5JE (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* MOLIERE DUPLAN.

Honduras: 48 George St., W1H 5RF (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. RICARDO PINEDA-MILLA.

Hungary: 35 Eaton Place, SW1X 8BY (E); *Ambassador:* JÁNOS LORINCZ-NAGY (also accredited to Ireland).

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

Diplomatic Representation

Iceland: 1 Eaton Terrace, SW1W 8EY (E); *Ambassador:* SIGURDUR BJARNASON (also accredited to Ireland, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain).

India: India House, Aldwych, W.C.2 (HC); *High Commr.:* NARAYAN GANESH GORAY.

Indonesia: 38 Grosvenor Square, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* Admiral RICARDUS SUBONO.

Iran: 16 Prince's Gate, SW7 1PX (E); *Ambassador:* PARVIZ C. RADJI (also accredited to Malta).

Iraq: 21-22 Queen's Gate, SW7 5JG (E); *Ambassador:* TAHHA AHMED AL-DAWOOD.

Ireland: 17 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL J. G. KEATING.

Israel: 2 Palace Green, Kensington, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* ABRAHAM KIDRON (also accredited to Ireland).

Italy: 14 Three Kings Yard, Davies St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERTO DUCCI.

Ivory Coast: 2 Upper Belgrave St., S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* LOUIS-ANTOINE ADUKO.

Jamaica: 48 Grosvenor St., W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* Dr. ARTHUR S. WINT (also accredited to Denmark, Italy and Sweden).

Japan: 43 Grosvenor St., W1X 0BA (E); *Ambassador:* TADAO KATO.

Jordan: 6 Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* SALAH ABUZEID (also accredited to Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden).

Kenya: 45 Portland Place, W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* NG'ETHE NJOROGE (also accredited to Italy, Switzerland and the Vatican City).

Korea, Republic: 4 Palace Gate, W8 5NF (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PYO-WOOK HAN (also accredited to Malta).

Kuwait: 46 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh SAUD NASIR AL-SABAH (also accredited to Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Laos: 5 Palace Green, W8 4QA (E); *Ambassador:* PLATTHANA CHOUNLAMANY (also accredited to Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden).

Lebanon: 21 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* NADIM DIMECHKIÉ (also accredited to Ireland).

Lesotho: 16A St. James's St., SW1A 1EU (HC); *High Commr.:* Mrs. MARION LIKHAPHA SEHLABO (also accredited to Austria, Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland).

Liberia: 21 Prince's Gate, SW7 1QB (E); *Ambassador:* WRIGHT BREWER.

Libya: 58 Prince's Gate, SW7 2PW (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED YOUNIS ALMISMARI.

Luxembourg: 27 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ PHILLIPPE (also accredited to Iceland and Ireland).

Malawi: 47 Great Cumberland Place, W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* VICTOR T. LIKAKU (also accredited to France and the Vatican City).

Malaysia: 45 Belgrave Square, SW1X 8QT (HC); *High Commr.:* ABDULLAH BIN ALI (also accredited to Ireland).

Mali: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Malta: 24 Haymarket, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* ARTHUR J. SCERRI (also accredited to U.S.S.R.).

Mauritania: Paris, France (E).

Mauritius: 32-33 Elvaston Place, S.W.7 (HC); *High Commr.:* Sir LECKRAZ TEELock, C.B.E. (also accredited to Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the Vatican City).

Mexico: 8 Halkin St., S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL TELLO (also accredited to Iceland).

Mongolia: 7 Kensington Court, W8 5DL (E); *Ambassador:* DENZENGIN TSERENDONDOV (also accredited to Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Morocco: 49 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* BADREDDINE SENOUSSI.

Nepal: 12A Kensington Palace Gardens, W8 4QU (E); *Ambassador:* Rt. Hon. Gen. KIRAN SHUMSHERE J. B. RANA, K.C.V.O., K.B.E. (also accredited to Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Netherlands: 38 Hyde Park Gate, SW7 5DP (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT FACK (also accredited to Iceland).

New Zealand: New Zealand House, Haymarket, SW1Y 4TQ (HC); *High Commr.:* Sir DOUGLAS J. CARTER, K.C.M.G. (also accredited to Ireland).

Nicaragua: 8 Gloucester Rd., SW7 4PP (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. JOSÉ RIZO CASTELLÓN (also accredited to the Netherlands).

Niger: Paris, France (E).

Nigeria: Nigeria House, 9 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2 (HC); *Acting High Commr.:* Chief J. O. OMOLODUN (also accredited to Ireland).

Norway: 25 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* FRITHJOF H. JACOBSEN (also accredited to Ireland).

Oman: 64 Ennismore Gardens, SW7 5DN (E); *Ambassador:* NASSIR SEIF EL BUALY.

Pakistan: 35 Lowndes Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* MIAN MUMTAZ MOHAMMED KHAN DAULTANA.

Panama: 29 Wellington Court, 116 Knightsbridge, SW1X 7PJ (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. ROGER DECEREGA SMITH.

Papua New Guinea: c/o 22 Garrick St., WC2 9BR (HC); *Acting High Commr.:* FREDERICK B. REIHER (also accredited to France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands).

Paraguay: Braemar Lodge, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. NUMA ALCÍDES MALLORQUÍN (also accredited to Switzerland).

Peru: 52 Sloane St., S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ADHEMAR MONTAGNE (also accredited to Iceland).

Philippines: 9A Palace Green, Kensington, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MANUEL STILIANOPOULOS (also accredited to Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden).

Poland: 47 Portland Place, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ARTUR STAREWICZ.

Portugal: 11 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ARMANDO MARTINS.

Qatar: 10 Reeves Mews, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* RASHID M. AL-KHATER (also accredited to Austria, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden).

Romania: 4 Palace Green, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* PRETOR POPA.

Rwanda: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Saudi Arabia: 30 Belgrave Square, SW1X 8QB (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh FAISAL ALHEJELAN.

Senegal: 11 Phillimore Gardens, W8 7QG (E); *Ambassador:* SALIOU DIODJ FAYE.

Seychelles: 2 Mill St., W1R 9TE (HC); *High Commr.:* RALPH L. ADAM.

Sierra Leone: 33 Portland Place, W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* Dr. R. E. K. TAYLOR-SMITH (also accredited to Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Singapore: 2 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* JEK YEUN THONG (also accredited to Ireland).

Somalia: 60 Portland Place, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED MOHAMED ADAN (also accredited to Denmark and Norway).

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

South Africa: South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2 (E); *Ambassador:* MATHYS I. BOTHA.

Spain: 24 Belgrave Square, SW1 X8QA (E); *Ambassador:* The Marqués DE PERINAT.

Sri Lanka: 13 Hyde Park Gdns., W2 2LX (HC); *High Commr.:* NANEDIRI WIMALASENA.

Sudan: 3 Cleveland Row, St. James's, SW1A 1DD (E); *Ambassador:* SAYED AMIR EL-SAWI.

Swaziland: 58 Pont St., S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* JOHN MNELI DINGANE FAKUDZE (also accred. to Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Malta).

Sweden: 23 North Row, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* OLOF RYDBECK.

Switzerland: 16-18 Montague Place, W1H 2BQ (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ERNESTO THALMANN.

Syria: 5 Eaton Terrace, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* ADNAN OMNAN.

Tanzania: 43 Hertford St., W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* AMON JAMES NSEKELA.

Thailand: 30 Queen's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* PHAN WANNAMETHEE (also accred. to Ireland).

Togo: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Tonga: 17th Floor, New Zealand House, Haymarket, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* INOKE F. FALETAU (also accred. to France).

Trinidad and Tobago: 42 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* EUSTACE SEIGNORET (also accred. to Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland).

The United Kingdom also has diplomatic relations with the Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Liechtenstein, Madagascar, Maldives, Monaco, San Marino, the Vatican City and Western Samoa.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Tunisia: 29 Prince's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* SAID BEN AMMAR (also accred. to Ireland).

Turkey: 43 Belgrave Square, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* TURGUT MENEMENCIOGLU.

U.S.S.R.: 13 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8 (E); *Ambassador:* NIKOLAI LUNKOV (also accred. to Malta).

United Arab Emirates: 30 Prince's Gate, S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* SAYED MOHAMMED MAHDI AL-TAJIR (also accred. to France).

U.S.A.: 24-32 Grosvenor Square, W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* KINGMAN BREWSTER.

Upper Volta: Paris, France (E).

Uruguay: 48 Lennox Gardens, SW1X 0DL (E); *Ambassador:* EDGARDO HÉCTOR ABELLÁ.

Venezuela: Flat 6, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN MANUEL SUCRE-TRÍAS.

Viet-Nam: 12-14 Victoria Rd., W8 5RD (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LAI VAN NGOC.

Yemen Arab Republic: 41 South St., W.1 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED ABDULLAH AL-ERYANI.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: 57 Cromwell Rd., S.W.7 (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMED HADI AWAD (also accred. to Spain and Sweden).

Yugoslavia: 5 Lexham Gardens, W8 5JJ (E); *Ambassador:* ŽIVAN BERISAVLJEVIĆ (also accred. to Ireland).

Zaire: 26 Chesham Place, SW1X 8HH (E); *Ambassador:* KANINDA MPUMBUA TSHINGOMBA.

Zambia: 7-11 Cavendish Place, W.1 (HC); *High Commr.:* LOMBE PHYLLIS CHIBESAKUNDA (also accred. to the Netherlands and the Vatican City).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There are three sources of the law as administered in the law courts today: Statute Law, which is written law and consists mainly of Acts of Parliament, Common Law, which originated in ancient usage and has not been formally enacted, and Equity.

Scottish common and statute law differ in some respects from that current in the rest of the United Kingdom, owing to Scotland's retention of her own legal system under the Act of Union with England of 1707.

Two factors help to ensure a fair trial: the independence of judges, who are outside the control of the executive and can be removed from office only after an address from Parliament to her Majesty; and the participation of private citizens in all important criminal and some civil cases, in the form of a summoned jury of twelve persons, who judge the facts of a case. The judge decides the law. The jury verdict in both criminal and civil cases is a majority verdict system.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS or PETTY SESSIONS

The criminal courts of lowest jurisdiction are presided over by Justices of the Peace, who are unpaid laymen appointed by the Lord Chancellor. They have power to try all non-indictable offences, and some of the less serious indictable offences, if the accused so desires. The trial of nearly all criminal offences begins in the Magistrates' Court. The vast majority of committals for trial are carried out under the Criminal Justice Act of 1967, which does not require the magistrate to consider the evidence.

There are only a few cases in which full committals of the pre-Justice Act era are now necessary.

In London and in certain other large towns there are professional salaried magistrates, known as metropolitan stipendiary magistrates in London and as stipendiary magistrates in the provinces, who sit alone, whereas lay justices cannot when acting judicially.

Juvenile Courts, composed of specially qualified justices selected by the justices of each petty sessional division (in London, by the Lord Chancellor), have power to try most charges against children under seventeen. The general public is excluded and there are restrictions on newspaper reports of the proceedings.

Magistrates also have power to grant, renew, transfer or remove or order the forfeiture of licences for the sale of intoxicating drinks, and to control the structural design of licensed premises where intoxicating liquor is sold for consumption on the premises.

COUNTY COURTS

A high proportion of civil actions are tried in these courts, which are presided over by a paid judge, sitting alone. Subjects coming under the jurisdiction of County Courts include rent restrictions, certain cases under the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, and all civil cases where the sum in dispute is not more than £1,000. The jurisdiction may be increased by the consent of the parties and in certain other special cases. Some County Courts also have jurisdiction in divorce matters, and undefended divorce cases are heard by a Judge in these Courts.

CROWN COURTS

Crown Courts came into force on January 1st, 1972 under the Courts Act 1971 and replace Quarter Sessions and Assizes, abolished by the Act. They sit at various centres throughout the country but, at the Lord Chancellor's direction, they may sit anywhere. The country has been divided into six administrative circuits, each including all three tiers of the Crown Courts. Crimes calling for the severest penalties, such as life imprisonment, are tried in the first tier Crown Courts which, outside London, also deal with civil cases. The Crown Court for the City of London is the Central Criminal Court (Old Bailey). High Court Judges or Circuit Judges preside over the first and second tier courts, Circuit Judges or Records over the third, where less serious offences are heard.

Appeals from the Crown Court in respect of criminal matters go to the Criminal Division of the Court of Appeal and in civil matters to the Civil Division of the Court of Appeal.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

Certain civil cases are heard in the three divisions of this court—Chancery, Queen's Bench and Family. The Chancery Division deals with litigation about properties, family trusts, companies, dissolution of partnerships and disputed estates. The Queen's Bench Division hears cases involving damage to property, personal injuries etc. and also includes the Admiralty Court. The Family Division hears contested or complex divorce and separation cases and matters relating to children such as adoption, wardship, guardianship of minors.

The judges of these three divisions have the title of Justice of the High Court.

CHANCERY DIVISION

President: The Lord High Chancellor Rt. Hon. Lord ELWYN-JONES.

Judges

Hon. Sir ROBERT E. MEGARRY (Vice-Chancellor)
 Hon. Sir J. PATRICK GRAHAM
 Hon. Sir PETER H. B. W. FOSTER, M.B.E., T.D.
 Hon. Sir JOHN N. K. WHITFORD
 Hon. Sir JOHN A. BRIGHTMAN
 Hon. Sir E. IRVINE GOULDING
 Hon. Sir SYDNEY W. TEMPLEMAN, M.B.E.
 Hon. Sir RAYMOND H. WALTON
 Hon. Sir PETER RAYMOND OLIVER
 Hon. Sir MICHAEL J. FOX
 Hon. Sir CHRISTOPHER J. SLADE
 Hon. Sir NICOLAS C. H. BROWN-WILKINSON.

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION

Lord Chief Justice of England: Rt. Hon. Lord WIDGERY.

Judges

Rt. Hon. Sir A. MELFORD S. STEVENSON
 Hon. Sir GERALD A. THESIGER, M.B.E.
 Hon. Sir BASIL E. NIELD, C.B.E.
 Hon. Sir B. J. M. BRIAN MACKENNA
 Hon. Sir ALAN A. MOCATTA, O.B.E.
 Hon. Sir JOHN THOMPSON
 Hon. Sir HELENUS P. J. MILMO
 Hon. Sir JOSEPH D. CANTLEY, O.B.E.
 Hon. Sir HUGH E. PARK
 Hon. Sir RALPH V. CUSACK
 Hon. Sir STEPHEN CHAPMAN
 Hon. Sir JOHN R. WILLIS
 Hon. Sir GRAHAM R. SWANWICK, M.B.E.
 Hon. Sir PATRICK MCC. O'CONNOR

Hon. Sir JOHN F. DONALDSON
 Hon. Sir J. ROBERTSON D. CRICHTON
 Hon. Sir SAMUEL B. R. COOKE
 Hon. Sir BERNARD CAULFIELD
 Hon. Sir HILARY G. TALBOT
 Hon. Sir WILLIAM L. MARS-JONES, M.B.E.
 Hon. Sir RALPH KILNER BROWN, O.B.E., T.D.
 Hon. Sir PHILLIP WIEN
 Hon. Sir PETER H. R. BRISTOW
 Hon. Sir HUGH H. V. FORBES
 Hon. Sir DESMOND J. C. ACKNER
 Hon. Sir W. HUGH GRIFFITHS
 Hon. Sir R. HUGH MAIS
 Hon. Sir NEIL LAWSON
 Hon. Sir DAVID P. CROOM-JOHNSON, D.S.C., V.R.D.
 Hon. Sir TASKER WATKINS, V.C.
 Hon. Sir J. RAYMOND PHILLIPS, M.C.
 Hon. Sir LESLIE K. E. BOREHAM
 Hon. Sir JOHN D. MAY
 Hon. Sir MICHAEL R. E. KERR
 Hon. Sir A. W. MICHAEL DAVIES
 Hon. Sir JOHN D. STOCKER, M.C., T.D.
 Hon. Sir KENNETH G. I. JONES
 Hon. Sir PETER R. PAIN
 Hon. Sir KENNETH G. JUPP, M.C.
 Hon. Sir ROBERT L. A. GOFF
 Hon. Sir GORDON SLYNN
 Hon. Sir ROGER J. PARKER
 Hon. Sir RALPH B. GIBSON

FAMILY DIVISION

President: The Rt. Hon. Sir GEORGE GILLESPIE BAKER.

Judges

Hon. Sir C. W. STANLEY REES, T.D.
 Hon. Sir REGINALD W. PAYNE
 Hon. Sir NEVILLE M. G. FAULKS, M.B.E., T.D.
 Hon. Sir JOHN B. LATEY, M.B.E.
 Hon. Dame ELIZABETH K. LANE, D.B.E.
 Hon. Sir HENRY V. BRANDON, M.C.
 Hon. Sir ROBIN H. W. DUNN, M.C.
 Hon. Sir A. KENNETH HOLLINGS, M.C.
 Hon. Sir JOHN L. ARNOLD
 Hon. Sir C. TREVOR REEVE
 Hon. Sir FRANCIS B. PURCHAS
 Hon. Sir HAYDN TUDOR EVANS
 Hon. Dame ROSE HEILBRON, D.B.E.
 Hon. Sir STEPHEN BROWN
 Hon. Sir BRIAN D. BUSH
 Hon. Sir ALFRED J. BALCOMBE
 Hon. Sir JOHN K. WOOD

COURT OF APPEAL

An appeal lies in civil cases to this court from County Courts and the High Court of Justice and in criminal cases from the Crown Courts. The Master of the Rolls is the effective head of the court.

Ex-Officio Judges

Lord High Chancellor: Rt. Hon. Lord ELWYN-JONES (President).

Lord Chief Justice of England: Rt. Hon. Lord WIDGERY.

Master of the Rolls: Rt. Hon. Lord DENNING.

President of the Family Division: Rt. Hon. Sir GEORGE GILLESPIE BAKER.

Lords Justices of Appeal

Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN MEGAW
 Rt. Hon. Sir DENYS B. BUCKLEY

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

Judicial System

Rt. Hon. Sir E. BLANSHARD STAMP
Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN F. E. STEPHENSON
Rt. Hon. Sir ALAN S. ORR, O.B.E.
Rt. Hon. Sir EUSTACE W. ROSKILL
Rt. Hon. Sir FREDERICK H. LAWTON
Rt. Hon. Sir ROGER F. G. ORMROD
Rt. Hon. Sir PATRICK R. E. BROWNE, O.B.E., T.D.
Rt. Hon. Sir GEOFFREY D. LANE, A.F.C.
Rt. Hon. Sir REGINALD W. GOFF
Rt. Hon. Sir NIGEL C. BRIDGE
Rt. Hon. Sir SEBAG SHAW
Rt. Hon. Sir GEORGE S. WALLER, O.B.E.
Rt. Hon. Sir JAMES R. CUMMING-BRUCE
Rt. Hon. Sir EDWARD W. EVELEIGH

HOUSE OF LORDS

In civil and criminal cases this is the final court of appeal.

Lord High Chancellor: Rt. Hon. Lord ELWYN-JONES.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary

Rt. Hon. The Lord WILBERFORCE, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Rt. Hon. The Lord DIPLOCK
Rt. Hon. The Viscount DILHORNE
Rt. Hon. The Lord SIMON OF GLAISDALE
Rt. Hon. The Lord SALMON
Rt. Hon. The Lord EDMUND-DAVIES
Rt. Hon. The Lord FRASER OF TULLYBELTON
Rt. Hon. The Lord RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN
Rt. Hon. The Lord KEITH OF KINKEL
Rt. Hon. The Lord SCARMAN, O.B.E.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

It is the highest court of appeal on certain issues concerning United Kingdom dependent territories, some former dependent territories and, in a few instances, the United Kingdom. The Lord Chancellor selects a board of three or five from the Committee by invitation for each particular case.

SCOTTISH JUDICIAL SYSTEM

CRIMINAL COURTS

Minor offences are dealt with in District courts.

SHERIFF COURT

Most criminal actions, including all but the most serious offences, are tried in this court. Each of the six sheriffdoms of Scotland has a Sheriff Principal and a number of Sheriffs, who hear the cases.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY

The supreme criminal court in Scotland and all the most serious criminal cases are taken there. Appeal may be made to it from the Sheriff Court and from the District courts; there is, however, no further appeal to the House of Lords.

The judges of this court are known as Lords Commissioners of Justiciary and are headed by the Lord Justice General. Apart from their criminal jurisdiction in this court, these same twenty-one judges are also judges of the Court of Session (see below) in civil cases. The Lord Justice General is also the President of the Court of Session.

CIVIL COURTS

SHERIFF COURT

Tries civil as well as criminal cases, and in civil cases its jurisdiction is practically unlimited. Appeal may be made to the Court of Session.

COURT OF SESSION

This is the supreme civil court in Scotland. It has an Inner House and an Outer House.

INNER HOUSE. Has two divisions of equal standing, each consisting of four judges under the presidency of the Lord President and the Lord Justice Clerk respectively, is mainly an appeal court, whence further appeal may be made to the House of Lords.

First Division:

Lord Justice General and President of the Court of Session:

Rt. Hon. Lord EMSLIE.

Judges:

Hon. Lord CAMERON
Hon. Lord JOHNSTON

Rt. Hon. Lord AVONSIDE

Second Division:

Lord Justice Clerk: Rt. Hon. Lord WHEATLEY.

Judges:

Rt. Hon. Lord HUNTER
Hon. Lord KISSEN

Hon. Lord ROBERTSON

OUTER HOUSE. Deals with the major civil cases and all divorce actions.

The judges are those of the High Court of Justiciary, sitting in a civil capacity as judges of the Court of Session.

Judges:

Hon. Lord THOMSON
Rt. Hon. Lord STOTT
Hon. Lord DUNPARK
Hon. Lord GRIEVE
Hon. Lord BRAND
Hon. Lord KINCRAIG
Hon. Lord MAXWELL

Hon. Lord McDONALD
Rt. Hon. Lord WYLIE
Hon. Lord STEWART
Hon. Lord ROSS
Hon. Lord ALLANBRIDGE
Hon. Lord COWIE

RELIGION

British Council of Churches: 10 Eaton Gate, London, S.W.1; f. 1942; 50 mem. bodies; Pres. Archbishop of Canterbury; Gen. Sec. Rev. H. O. MORTON; publ. *One World* (ten a year).

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

The Church of England is the Established Church, and as such acknowledges the authority of Parliament in matters in which secular authority is competent to exercise control. Queen Elizabeth I was declared "supreme Governor on Earth" of the Church of England, and the Sovereign is consecrated to this office at coronation.

In England, there are two Provinces, Canterbury and York. The former contains 29, the latter 14, dioceses. Each Province has its ancient Convocations, an Upper and Lower House. By the Enabling Act the Constitution of the National Assembly of the Church of England ("Church Assembly") received statutory recognition in 1920, with power, subject to the control and authority of Parliament, of initiating legislation on all matters concerning the Church of England. Measures passed by the Assembly and approved by Parliament, are submitted for the Royal Assent, and have the force of Acts of Parliament.

In 1970 by the Synodical Government Measure 1969 the Church Assembly was reconstituted as the General Synod and was also given authority to exercise most of the functions of the Convocations. The House of Bishops consists of members of the Upper House of the Convocations (52 persons). The House of Clergy consists of the members of the Lower Houses (a maximum of 251 persons). The House of Laity consists almost entirely of representatives of the dioceses elected by the deanery synods (a maximum of 251 persons).

The estimated membership of the Church of England in 1977 was 27 million (baptized), 2 million (on parish electorate).

Sec.-Gen. of the General Synod: W. D. PATTINSON.

Office: Church House, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.1.

The Archbishops and the 24 senior Bishops sit in the House of Lords.

Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan: Most Rev. and Rt. Hon. Dr. DONALD COGGAN.

Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan: Most Rev. and Rt. Hon. STUART Y. BLANCH.

THE CHURCH IN WALES

The Province of Wales was created as a result of the Welsh Church Act of 1914, which took effect on March 31st, 1920, and separated the four Welsh Dioceses from the Province of Canterbury. It is divided into 6 Dioceses served by 860 clergy. The number of Easter communicants is approximately 133,000.

The Church in Wales has an administrative Governing Body which is a legislative assembly composed of bishops, clergy and laity, and a Representative Body incorporated by Royal Charter, which holds and manages the property and central funds of the Church.

Office: 39 Cathedral Road, Cardiff. Lay Sec. of the Governing Body B. V. DAVIES; Clerical Sec. of the Governing Body Rev. J. C. MEARS; Sec. and Accountant of the Representative Body W. R. JONES.

Archbishop of Wales: Most Rev. GWILYM OWEN WILLIAMS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

The Roman Catholic population of England and Wales is estimated at 4,190,550 (1976).

Apostolic Delegate

The Most Rev. BRUNO HEIM.

Archbishops

Westminster: H.E. Cardinal GEORGE BASIL HUME, O.S.B.

Birmingham: Most Rev. GEORGE PATRICK DWYER.

Liverpool: Most Rev. DEREK WARLOCK.

Southwark: Most Rev. MICHAEL BOWEN.

Cardiff: Most Rev. JOHN A. MURPHY.

St. Andrews and Edinburgh: H.E. Cardinal GORDON GRAY.

Glasgow: Most Rev. THOMAS WINNING.

THE SCOTTISH CHURCHES

The Church of Scotland: 121 George St., Edinburgh.

The National Church of Scotland was reformed in 1550, and became Presbyterian in doctrine and constitution. In 1921 "The Church of Scotland Act" was passed, by which the articles declaring the full spiritual freedom of the Church are recognized as lawful. In May 1925, "The Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Act" became law, and made over to the Church of Scotland places of worship, manse and endowments in absolute property, vesting the future control of them in Trustees. The union of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church was effected in 1992. Moderator of the General Assembly (1977) Rev. JOHN GREY; Lord High Commr. to the General Assembly WILLIAM ROSS; 1,020,403 mems. (end 1976); publs. *Life and Work* (monthly), *Manse Mail* (3 a year).

The United Free Church of Scotland: 11 Newton Place, Glasgow, G3 7PR; f. 1900; Moderator General Assembly Rev. A. A. SMALL; Sec. Rev. JOHN BANKS; 88 congregations, 82 ministers and missionaries, 13,207 mems.; publ. *Stedfast* (monthly).

The Free Church of Scotland: 15 North Bank St., Edinburgh; Moderator General Assembly Rev. Principal W. J. CAMERON; 180 congregations; publs. *Monthly Record*, *The Instructor* (monthly), *From the Frontiers* (quarterly).

The Episcopal Church in Scotland: was once the Established Church of Scotland, was disestablished and disendowed in 1689, and thereafter suffered great persecution for 100 years; is in full communion with all branches of the Anglican Communion and is organized in 7 dioceses—those of Aberdeen and Orkney, Argyll and The Isles, Brechin, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Galloway, Moray, Ross and Caithness, and St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane. There is a Bishop in each diocese; one of them is elected by the other Bishops as The Primus; Churches, mission stations, etc. 314, clergy 259, communicants 45,692; Primus F. GOLDIE.

THE FREE CHURCHES

Free Church Federal Council: 27 Tavistock Square, London, WC1H 9HH; central Council for the co-ordination of the work of the Free Churches throughout the country;

Moderator (1977/78) Rev. MORGAN J. WILLIAMS; Gen. Sec. Rev. G. A. D. MANN; publ. *The Free Church Chronicle* (quarterly).

Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland: Baptist Church House, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1; Pres. (1977-78) Rev. Dr. E. A. PAYNE; Sec. Rev. Dr. D. S. RUSSELL.

The Baptist form of Church government is congregational. Baptism by immersion of believers is practised. They are grouped in associations of Churches, the majority of which belong to the Union; f. 1813; mems. in British Isles (1976) 181,798; publ. *The Baptist Times* (weekly).

The Church of Christ, Scientist: C.S.P.S. British Isles Bureau, 4-5 Grosvenor Place, London, SW1X 7HJ; f. 1879; Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist in Boston, Mass. (U.S.A.); over 250 branches in Great Britain; publs. (through The Christian Science Publishing Society), *Christian Science Journal* (monthly), *Christian Science Sentinel* (weekly), *Christian Science Quarterly*, *The Herald of Christian Science* (French, German, Portuguese and Spanish editions monthly, 8 other languages quarterly), *The Christian Science Monitor* (daily; weekly international edition).

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: 64-68 Exhibition Rd., London, S.W.7; f. 1830; 3,600,000 mems.; Area Supervisor for G.B. BERNARD P. BROCKBANK; publ. *England London Messenger* (monthly).

General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches: Essex Hall, Essex St., London, W.C.2; f. 1928; Pres. The Rev. P. B. GODFREY, M.A. (1977-78); Gen. Sec. Rev. BRIAN L. GOLLAND, M.A.

There are between two and three hundred congregations included in the Assembly, some ten of which are overseas. Adult membership is estimated at 15,000. The congregations are self-governing, but for common purposes and mutual benefit they are united in District Associations and the General Assembly. Publs. *The Inquirer* (fortnightly), *The Unitarian* (monthly).

The Methodist Church: 1 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker St., London, SW1H 9NH; f. 1739 by Rev. John Wesley, M.A., a priest of the Church of England; 557,249 mems. (1974).

The chief court of the Church is the Annual Conference, which consists of ministers and laymen. The Church throughout Great Britain is divided into 32 Districts, and these hold their Synod Meetings in the autumn and the spring. The Districts are divided into Circuits, which hold a Circuit Meeting, made up of representatives from the churches within the Circuit. There are also local church courts.

Pres. of the Conference (1978-79) Rev. DONALD ENGLISH, M.A.; publ. *Methodist Recorder* (weekly).

Presbyterian Church of Wales: 9 Camden Rd., Brecon, Breconshire, LD3 7BU; f. 1811; 1,228 churches, 276 ministers; 94,116 mems.; Moderator of General Assembly LYN HOWELL; Sec. Rev. GWILYM EVANS.

The Religious Society of Friends: Friends House, Euston Rd., London, NW1 2BJ; founded by George Fox, about the middle of the 17th century, the Friends ("Quakers") number 120,063 in Great Britain; Clerk to the London Yearly Meetings ROGER WILSON; Recording Clerk (Sec.) ARTHUR J. WHITE; publ. *The Friend* (weekly).

Salvation Army: 101 Queen Victoria St., London, EC4P 4EP; f. 1865 by the Rev. William Booth, present name adopted 1878; aims to achieve personal salvation through belief in Jesus Christ; operates in 83 countries;

General of the Army CLARENCE D. WISEMAN; Chief of Staff Commr. ARTHUR CARR; Int. Secs. Commr. HARRY WILLIAMS (British Dominions and the Americas), Commr. PER-ERIK WAHLSTRÖM (Europe), Commr. W. STANLEY COTTRILL (Africa and the Far East), Commr. ARTHUR HOOK (India, etc.); publs. in Great Britain include *The War Cry*, *The Young Soldier*, *The Musician*, *All the World*, *The Deliverer*, *The Musical Salvationist*, *The Year Book*.

The Spiritualists' National Union Ltd.: Britten House, Stansted Hall, Stansted Mountfitchet, Essex; Pres. G. M. HIGGINSON, 218 Lightwood Rd., Longton, Stoke-on-Trent; Gen. Sec. H. MAYZE. An organization of 500 Spiritualist churches, societies and 20,000 individual members, founded in 1891 (and incorporated 1901) for the advancement of Spiritualism as a religion and a religious philosophy, it is a Trust Corporation officially recognized as the central and national body representing the Spiritualists of Great Britain. Conducts the Arthur Findlay College of Psychic Science.

United Reformed Church: 86 Tavistock Place, London WC1H 9RT; f. 1972 by union of the Congregational Church in England and Wales and the Presbyterian Church of England; approx. 2,000 churches; Moderator Rt. Rev. JOHN EDWARD YOUNG; Gen. Sec. Rev. A. L. MACARTHUR; publs. *Reform* (monthly), *Yearbook*.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

The Jewish Community of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is estimated to number 450,000.

Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Commonwealth of Nations Dr. IMMANUEL JAKOBOWITS, B.A.; Office: Adler House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1; Exec. Dir. MOSHE DAVIS.

The Court of the Chief Rabbi (Beth Din) is at Adler House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1; Clerk to the Court MARCUS CARR, F.C.C.S.

There is no comprehensive organization of synagogues covering the country as a whole.

In London there are the following major synagogue organizations:

The Council of Reform and Liberal Rabbis: f. 1968; comprises over 40 ministers serving nearly 50 congregations in Great Britain and Ireland. Its Chairman, at present Rabbi SIDNEY BRIGHTO, is elected annually to represent and speak for Progressive Jewry, which does not recognize the authority of the Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations.

Federation of Synagogues: 9-11 Greatorex St., London, E.1; f. 1887; Pres. M. LEDERMAN; 50 constituent and affiliated synagogues with a total membership of about 16,000 families.

Liberal Synagogues: Liberal Jewish Synagogue, 28 St. John's Wood Rd., London, N.W.8; f. 1910 by Jewish Religious Union; Senior Minister Rabbi JOHN D. RAYNER, M.A.; Pres. Col. Sir LOUIS GLUCKSTEIN, G.B.E., T.D., Q.C., D.L.; Sec. R. BENEDYK; 2,700 members; publ. *L.J.S. Newsletter*. The largest of 23 synagogues affiliated to the Union of Liberal and Progressive Synagogues, Montagu Centre, 109 Whitfield St., London, W1P 5RP; 12,000 members.

Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Congregation: 2-4 Ashworth Rd., London, W.9; f. 1657; Pres. of the Elders Hon. Sir ALAN MOCATTA, O.B.E.; Sec. M. BENZIMRA.

The Union of Orthodox Hebrew Congregations: 40 Queen Elizabeth's Walk, London, N.16; f. 1926; Rabbi JOSEPH DUNNER; Sec. R. M. HIRSCH; over 4,000 mems.

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

The United Synagogue: Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1; f. 1870 by Act of Parliament, Pres. of the Council Sir ISAAC WOLFSON, Bt.; Vice-Pres. ALFRED WOOLF, J.P., S. S. LEVIN, LL.B.; Sec. NATHAN RUBIN, F.C.I.S.; 40,000 mems.

West London Synagogue of British Jews: 33 Seymour Place, London, W.1; f. 1840; Sec. ALAN SILVERMAN, J.P.; about 2,500 members. Publ. *Synagogue Review* (monthly).

ISLAM

The Muslim community in the United Kingdom, which is estimated to number over 300,000, consists mainly of persons of foreign origin but includes an increasing number

Religion, The Press

of British converts. The chief concentrations of Muslims are in London, the Midlands, South Wales, Lancashire and Yorkshire. There are numerous mosques in the United Kingdom of which the oldest and best established is the Shah Jehan Mosque at 149 Oriental Rd., Woking, Surrey; work began in 1973, and was expected to be completed in 1978, on the London Central Mosque and the Islamic Cultural Centre at 146 Park Rd., London, N.W.8; Dir. H.E. The Raja of Mahmudabad; publ. *The Islamic Quarterly*.

BUDDHISM

The Buddhist Society: 58 Eccleston Square, S.W.1; f. 1924; Founder-Pres. CHRISTMAS HUMPHREYS; Gen. Sec. BURT TAYLOR; publ. *The Middle Way* (quarterly).

THE PRESS

(Except where otherwise stated, addresses are in London.)

The United Kingdom has the world's third highest newspaper circulation per head of population, and boasts some of the highest circulation figures for individual newspapers (*The Daily Mirror* 3.9 million, *The Sun* 3.7 million, *News of the World* 4.9 million). Daily newspaper readership is dominated by nine dailies with a national distribution and combined circulation of over 13 million.

There is no law which specifies the operations of the Press but several items of legislation bear directly on press activities.

Although exact reporting of legal proceedings appearing at the time of trial is protected from later charges of defamation, the freedom to report cases is subject to certain restrictions as defined in the Judicial Proceedings Act of 1926, in the Children's and Young Persons' Act of 1933 and in the Criminal Justice Act 1967.

The strict laws of contempt of court and of libel somewhat limit the scope of the Press. Journalists are subject to the former if they publish material liable to interfere with a matter which is *sub judice*, but this law is qualified by the Administration of Justice Act of 1960 which declares an editor not guilty of contempt if, after taking reasonable care, he remained ignorant of the fact that proceedings were pending. The Scottish law of contempt is more severe than the English.

In recent years libel cases involving the awarding of extremely punitive damages against the Press have taken place. The Defamation Act of 1952 lessened the possible repercussions of unintentional libel and made provision for the claim of fair comment by the defence.

The Official Secrets Act of 1911 prohibits the publication of secret information where this is judged not to be in the national interest. The Secretary of State is empowered to require a person with information about a violation of the Act to disclose his source. Journalists have no exemption here.

The publication of morally objectionable and harmful material is treated in the Children's and Young Persons' (Harmful Publications) Act of 1955 and in the Obscene Publications Act.

In recent years legislative measures have been taken to limit the excessive development of concentrations of newspaper ownership and the extent of the control by newspaper owners over other mass media such as the television. The Television Act of 1964 provides for intervention by the Postmaster-General or the Independent Television Authority where investments by newspaper owners in television companies are judged liable to lead to abuses. The Monopolies and Mergers Act of 1965 requires the written consent of the Board of Trade for the transfer of

daily or weekly papers with an aggregate average of over 500,000 copies per day of publication. The Board's decision is based on the conclusions of the Monopolies Commission to which, with exception of cases of papers judged to be uneconomical and of papers with an average daily circulation of no more than 25,000 copies, all cases are referred for investigation.

The Press Council is a non-statutory association of newspaper editors, publishers, journalists' organizations and lay members which though having no legal powers has acquired considerable standing as an adjudicating body on Press conduct.

Although many British newspapers are owned by individual publishers the great rate of news consumption has fostered the growth of large national groups or chains of papers controlled by a single organization or individual. The six largest of these chains are as follows:

Associated Newspapers Group Ltd.: Carmelite House, E.C.4; Chair. Hon. VERE HARMSWORTH; controls 2 national dailies (*The Daily Mail* and *The Evening News*) and one national weekly (*Weekend*); and through the Northcliffe Newspaper Group Ltd. 12 evening papers, 1 morning paper and several weeklies; the Northcliffe Group also has holdings in a further 5 provincial dailies (4 evening and one morning).

Beaverbrook Newspapers: Fleet St., E.C.4; subsidiary of Trafalgar House; Pres. Sir MAX AITKEN, Bt.; Chair. and Chief Exec. VICTOR MATTHEWS; controls *The Daily Express*, *The Evening Standard* (London), and *The Sunday Express*.

Mirror Group Newspapers Ltd.: 33 Holborn, E.C.1; Chair. EDWARD PICKERING; Deputy Chair. and Chief Exec. PERCY ROBERTS; controls two national daily papers (*The Daily Mirror*, *The Sporting Life*), two national Sunday papers (*The Sunday People*, *Sunday Mirror*), provincial newspapers (including two Scottish national papers *Daily Record* and *Sunday Mail*).

News Group Newspapers Ltd.: 30 Bouverie St., London, E.C.4; Chair. RUPERT MURDOCH; controls *The Sun* and *The News of the World*.

The Thomson Organisation Ltd.: P.O.B. 4YG, 4 Stratford Place, W1A 4YG; Chair. Lord THOMSON of Fleet; controls 30 daily and weekly papers (including *The Times* and *The Sunday Times*) in England, 9 (including *The Scotsman*) in Scotland, 13 in Wales and 4 in Northern Ireland, and 45 magazines in England.

United Newspapers Publications Ltd.: 23-27 Tudor St., EC4Y 0HR; Chair. Lord BARNESON; controls 9 provincial dailies (7 evening and 2 morning), one bi-weekly and 30 provincial weekly papers.

No newspaper is directly owned by a political party. *The Morning Star*, closely related to the British Communist Party, is effectively owned by the People's Press Printing Society, a co-operative society with 30,000 mems. Several influential newspapers are owned and operated by trusts or independent companies, notably *The Observer* and *The Economist*.

Among the most influential newspapers may be included: *The Times*, *The Guardian*, *The Daily Telegraph* and *The Financial Times* (daily), *The Observer*, *The Sunday Times* and *The Sunday Telegraph* (Sunday newspapers). Outstanding among the popular press are: *The Daily Mirror*, *The Daily Express* and *The Sun* (daily), *The Sunday Mirror*, *The News of the World* and *The Sunday People* (Sunday newspapers), *Woman* and *Woman's Own* (weekly magazines), which together with *The Radio Times* and the *TV Times* represent the most widely distributed newspapers and magazines.

NEWSPAPERS PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Published in London

- Daily Express:** 121-128 Fleet St., EC4A 2NJ; f. 1900; independent; Editor DEREK JAMESON; Proprs. Beaverbrook Newspapers; Companion Sunday paper, *Sunday Express*; circ. 2,310,698.
- Daily Mail:** New Carmelite House, Tudor St., EC4Y 0JA; f. 1896, incorporated *News Chronicle* 1960 and *Daily Sketch* 1971; Chair. VERE HARMSWORTH; Editor DAVID ENGLISH; independent; Proprs. Associated Newspapers Group Ltd.; circ. 1,847,115.
- Daily Mirror:** 33 Holborn, EC1P 1DQ; f. 1903; independent; Proprs. Mirror Group Newspapers Ltd.; Editor MICHAEL MOLLOY; circ. 3,889,457.
- The Daily Telegraph:** 135 Fleet St., EC4 4BL (*Daily Telegraph* f. 1855, *Morning Post* f. 1772; amalgamated 1937); independent; Editor WILLIAM DEEDES; Proprs. Daily Telegraph Ltd.; Chair. and Editor-in-Chief Lord HARTWELL; Dir. Viscount CAMROSE; companion Sunday paper, *The Sunday Telegraph*; circ. 1,315,919.
- Financial Times:** Bracken House, Cannon St., EC4P 4BY; f. 1888; Proprs. Pearson Longman Ltd.; Editor M. H. FISHER; circ. 175,887.
- The Guardian:** 119 Farringdon Rd., London, EC1R 3ER and 164 Deansgate, Manchester, M60 2RR; f. 1821; independent; Man. Dir. G. P. TAYLOR; Editor PETER J. PRESTON; circ. 272,951.
- Morning Star** (formerly *Daily Worker*): William Rust House, 75 Farringdon Road, EC1M 3JX; f. 1930; Communist; Editor Dr. TONY CHATER; circ. 38,533.
- The Sun:** 30 Bouverie St., E.C.4; f. 1921 as *Daily Herald*, appeared as *Sun* in 1964, re-appeared in new format under new proprietor in 1969; Proprs. News Group Newspapers Ltd.; Independent; Editor KENNETH DONLAN; Editorial Dir. L. LAMB; circ. 3,722,731.
- The Times:** New Printing House Square, WC1X 8EZ; f. 1785; independent; Editor WILLIAM REES-MOGG; since 1966 owned by Times Newspapers Ltd.; Chair. and Editor-in-Chief Sir DENIS HAMILTON, D.S.O.; Man. Dir. and Chief Exec. M. J. HUSSEY; part of the Thomson Organisation; circ. 296,809.

LONDON

- Evening News:** Carmelite House, Carmelite St., EC4Y 0JA; f. 1881; independent; Propr. Associated Newspapers Ltd.; Editor LOUIS KIRBY; circ. 539,689 (Mon.-Fri.), 510,641 (Sat.).
- Evening Standard:** 47 Shoe Lane, London, EC4P 4DD; f. 1827; Independent; Propr. Beaverbrook Newspapers Ltd.; Editor SIMON JENKINS; circ. 390,676.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

ENGLAND

- Birmingham Evening Mail:** Colmore Circus, Birmingham, B4 6AY; f. 1870; independent; evening; Editor DAVID HOPKINSON; circ. 335,000.
- Birmingham Post:** Colmore Circus, Birmingham, B4 6AY; f. 1857; independent; morning; Editor N. J. REEDY; circ. 46,567.
- Coventry Evening Telegraph:** Corporation St., Coventry, Warwicks., CV1 1FP; f. 1891; independent; Editor N. K. WHETSTONE; circ. Mon.-Fri. 113,071, Sat. 116,254.
- Derby Evening Telegraph:** Derby Daily Telegraph Ltd., Northcliffe House, Derby, DE1 2DW; London Office: Carmelite House, EC4Y 0JA; f. 1932 (incorporating *Derby Daily Telegraph* 1879, *Derby Daily Express* 1884); independent; Editor J. Low; circ. 90,451.
- Eastern Daily Press:** Prospect House, Rouen Rd., Norwich, NR1 1RE; f. 1870; independent; Proprs. Eastern Counties Newspapers Ltd.; Editor P. J. ROBERTS; circ. 87,230.
- Echo:** Pennywell Industrial Estate, Sunderland, Tyne and Wear, SR4 9ER; f. 1873; evening; Editor ARTHUR COATES; circ. 82,722.
- Evening Argus:** Argus House, 89 North Rd., Brighton, BN1 1YE; f. 1880; member of Westminster Press Group; Editor-in-Chief V. P. GORRINGE; circ. 108,157.
- Evening Chronicle:** Thomson House, Groat Market, Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne and Wear; f. 1885; Independent; Proprs. Thomson Regional Newspapers Ltd.; Editor G. BAYLIS; circ. 191,700.
- Evening Gazette:** North-Eastern Evening Gazette Ltd., Gazette Building, Middlesbrough; f. 1869; Proprs. Thomson Regional Newspapers; Editor WILLIAM SINCLAIR; circ. 100,346.
- Evening Post:** Temple Way, Bristol; f. 1932; incorporating the *Evening World*; Proprs. Bristol United Press Ltd.; Independent; Editor G. B. FARNSWORTH; circ. 150,624.
- Evening Post:** Wellington St., Leeds, LS1 1RF; f. 1890; Proprs. Yorkshire Post Newspapers Ltd.; Conservative; Editor M. G. BARKER; circ. (Mon.-Fri.) 194,549, (Sat.) 198,996.
- Evening Sentinel:** Staffordshire Sentinel Newspapers Ltd., Northcliffe House, Foundry St., Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, ST1 5HA; f. 1873; Editor R. A. RANDALL; circ. 125,920.
- Express and Star and Shropshire Star:** Queen St., Wolverhampton, Staffordshire; f. 1874; Propr. The Midland News Association Ltd.; Editor MARK KERSEN; circ. 317,049.
- Grimsby Evening Telegraph:** 80 Cleethorpe Rd., Grimsby, Humberside; f. 1898; Editor FRANK SHELTON; circ. 75,117.
- Hull Daily Mail:** P.O. Box 34, Jameson St., Hull, HU1 3LF; f. 1885; evening; Editor W. I. SNEYD; circ. 129,908.
- The Journal:** Thomson House, Groat Market, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE99 1BO; f. 1711; morning; Editor G. STANTON; circ. 94,320.
- Lancashire Evening Post:** 127 Fishergate, Preston, PR1 2DN; Editor BARRY ASKEW.
- Leicester Mercury:** St. George St., Leicester, LE1 9FQ; f. 1874; evening; Editor NEVILLE STACK; circ. 170,000.
- Liverpool Daily Post:** Liverpool Daily Post and Echo Ltd., P.O.B. 48, Old Hall St., Liverpool L69 3EB; London Office: 132-134 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1855 (incorporating *Liverpool Mercury* 1811); independent; morning; Editor JOHN PUGH; circ. 92,749.

Liverpool Echo: Liverpool Daily Post and Echo Ltd., P.O.B. 48, Old Hall St., Liverpool, L69 3EB; f. 1879; independent; evening; Editor GEORGE CREGEEN; circ. 285,490.

Manchester Evening News: 164 Deansgate, Manchester, M60 2RD; f. 1868; independent; Editor G. D. EMMETT; circ. 366,880.

Northern Echo: North of England Newspapers (Westminster Press Ltd.), Priestgate, Darlington; f. 1869; independent; morning; Editor J. D. EVANS; circ. 113,690.

The News: The News Centre, Hilsea, Portsmouth, PO2 9SX; f. 1877; evening; Editor HOWARD FAIRCLOTH; circ. 104,710.

Nottingham Evening Post: Forman St., Nottingham; f. 1878; Editor WILLIAM W. SNAITH; circ. 141,184.

Sandwell Evening Mail: Shaftesbury House, 420 High St., West Bromwich; f. 1975; independent; evening; Editor-in-Chief DAVID HOPKINSON; Editor JOHN HOLLAND.

Shropshire Star: Ketley, Telford, Salop.; f. 1964; Proprs. Shropshire Star Ltd.; Editor K. PARKER; circ. 75,000.

Southern Evening Echo: Above Bar, Southampton, SO9 7BA; f. 1888; Editor ROY WARDALE; circ. 100,000.

Telegraph and Argus: Bradford and District Newspapers (Westminster Press Ltd.), Hall Ings, Bradford, BD1 1JR; f. 1898; evening; Editor ARNOLD HADWIN; circ. 108,740.

The Star: York St., Sheffield, S1 1PU; f. 1887; independent; Proprs. United Newspapers Ltd.; evening; Editor C. T. BRANNIGAN; circ. 157,324.

Western Daily Press: Bristol United Press Ltd., Temple Way, Bristol, BS99 7HD; London Office: 110 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1858; incorporating *Bristol Times and Mirror*; independent; morning; Man. Dir. H. R. DICKINSON; Editor ERIC PRICE; circ. 68,119.

Western Morning News: Leicester Harmsworth House, New George St., Plymouth, PL1 1RE; f. 1860; Editor JOHN CARTER; circ. 68,910; companion evening paper, *Western Evening Herald*, Editor G. W. IRISH; circ. 65,780.

Yorkshire Post: Wellington St., Leeds, LS1 1RF; f. 1754; Conservative; morning; Proprs. Yorkshire Post Newspapers Ltd.; Editor JOHN EDWARDS; London Editor ROBERT SCOTT; circ. 105,366.

SCOTLAND

Courier and Advertiser: Bank St., Dundee, DD1 9HU; f. 1810; morning; Editor GEORGE BEATTY; circ. 132,376.

Daily Record: Anderson Quay, Glasgow, G3 8DA; f. 1895; Proprs. Mirror Group Newspapers Ltd.; morning; independent; Editor B. VICKERS; circ. 720,000.

Evening News: 20 North Bridge St., Edinburgh 1; f. 1873; Proprs. Thomson Regional Newspapers; Editor IAN A. NIMMO; circ. 143,151.

Evening Times: 70 Mitchell St., Glasgow, C.1; Independent; Proprs. George Outram and Co. Ltd.; Editor C. M. WILSON; circ. 220,000.

Glasgow Herald: 70 Mitchell St., Glasgow; f. 1783; Independent; Proprs. George Outram and Co. Ltd.; morning; Editor IAN LINSAY-SMITH; circ. 112,500.

Press and Journal: P.O. Box 43, Lang Stracht, Mastrick, Aberdeen, AB9 8AF; f. 1747; Proprs. Thomson Regional Newspapers; Editor PETER WATSON; circ. 111,906.

The Scotsman: 20 North Bridge, Edinburgh; f. 1817; Independent; morning; Editor ERIC B. MACKAY; Sec. J. D. M. HILL; circ. 89,576.

WALES

South Wales Echo: Thomson House, Havelock St., Cardiff, CF1 1WR; Proprs. Thomson Regional Newspapers Ltd.; independent; Editor GEOFFREY RICH; circ. 123,669.

Western Mail: Thomson House, Havelock St., Cardiff, CF1 1WR; f. 1869; independent; Editor DUNCAN GARDINER; circ. 96,789.

PRINCIPAL WEEKLY PAPERS

Kent Messenger: New Hythe Lane, Larkfield, Maidstone, Kent; f. 1859; Editor PETER EDWARDS; circ. 125,536.

News of the World: 30 Bouverie St., London, EC4Y 8EX; f. 1843; Proprs. News Group Newspapers Ltd.; independent; Editor BERNARD SHRIMSLEY; circ. 5,184,250.

The Observer: 8 St. Andrews Hill, London, EC4V 5JA; f. 1791; independent; Editor-in-Chief Dr. C. CRUISE O'BRIEN; Editor DONALD TRELFOED; circ. 667,900.

Sunday Express: 121-128 Fleet St., London, E.C.4; f. 1918; incorporated *Sunday Dispatch* 1961; independent; Proprs. Beaverbrook Newspapers; (Sunday companion of the *Daily Express*); Editor JOHN JUNOR; circ. 3,287,087.

Sunday Mail: Anderson Quay, Glasgow, G3 8DA, Scotland; London Office: Holborn Circus, E.C.1; Proprs. Mirror Group Newspapers Ltd.; Editor C. SANDGROUND; circ. 760,030.

Sunday Mercury: The Birmingham Post and Mail Ltd., Colmore Circus, Birmingham, B4 6AZ; f. 1918; Editor FREDERICK WHITEHEAD; circ. 200,026.

Sunday Mirror: 33 Holborn, London, EC1P 1DQ; f. 1915; independent; Proprs. Mirror Group Newspapers Ltd.; Editor ROBERT EDWARDS; circ. 3,954,642.

Sunday People: Orbit House, 9 New Fetter Lane, London, EC4A 1AR; f. 1881; independent; Proprs. Mirror Group Newspapers Ltd.; Editor GEOFFREY PINNINGTON; circ. 3,943,465.

Sunday Post (Glasgow): Courier Place, Dundee, DD1 9QJ, Scotland; Glasgow Office: 144 Port Dundas Rd.; London Office: 186 Fleet St., EC4A 2HS; f. 1920; Editor W. ANDERSON; circ. over 1,000,000.

Sunday Sun: Thomson House, Groat Market, Newcastle upon Tyne, Northumberland; f. 1919; Independent; Proprs. Thomson Regional Newspapers Ltd.; Editor M. ARMSTRONG; circ. 200,000.

The Sunday Telegraph: 135 Fleet St., London, EC4P 4BL; f. 1961; Proprs. Daily Telegraph Ltd.; Chair. Lord HARTWELL; Editor JOHN W. M. THOMPSON; circ. 802,077.

Sunday Times: New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Rd., London, WC1 8EZ; f. 1822; since 1966 owned by Times Newspapers Ltd. of the Thomson Organisation; Editor HAROLD EVANS; circ. 1,324,758.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

WEEKLIES, BI-WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

The following are weeklies and published in London unless otherwise stated:

Accountancy Age: 76 Dean St., W.1; Editor ANTHONY HILTON; circ. 65,000.

Amateur Photographer: I.P.C. Specialist and Professional Press, Surrey House, 1 Throley Way, Sutton, Surrey, SM1 4QQ; f. 1884; Wed.; Editor MARTIN T. HODDER; circ. 72,304.

Architects' Journal: 9 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1H 9BY; f. 1895; Wed.; Editor LESLIE FAIRWEATHER; circ. 21,125.

- Arts Review:** 8 Wyndham Place, W1H 2AY; f. 1949; fortnightly; Editor JOHN GAINSBOROUGH.
- Autocar:** I.P.C. Transport Press Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford St., SE1 9LU; f. 1895; Thurs.; Editor RAY HUTTON; circ. 83,430.
- Autosport:** 54-62 Regent St., W1A 4YJ; f. 1950; Thurs.; Editor QUENTIN SPURRING; circ. 35,056.
- The Bookseller:** 13 Bedford Square, WC1B 3JE; f. 1858; incorporates *Bent's Literary Advertiser* (f. 1802). Proprs. J. Whitaker & Sons; Editor DAVID WHITAKER;
- British Dental Journal:** 64 Wimpole St., W1M 8AL; f. 1880; journal of the British Dental Association; 1st and 3rd Tuesdays; Editor J. A. DONALDSON; circ. 17,000.
- British Farmer and Stockbreeder:** IPC (Business Press) Ltd., Surrey House, 1 Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey, SM1 4QQ; f. 1971; Editor MONTAGUE KEEN; circ. 146,985.
- British Medical Journal:** British Medical Asscn. House, Tavistock Square, WC1H 9JR; f. 1840; Sat.; Editor Dr. MARTIN WARE, F.R.C.P.; circ. 84,385.
- Campaign:** Haymarket Publishing Group, 54-62 Regent St., W1A 4YJ; f. 1968; advertising, marketing and media; Fri.; Editor MICHAEL CHAMBERLAIN; circ. 14,420.
- Catholic Herald:** 63 Charterhouse St., EC1M 6LA; f. 1888; Catholic weekly newspaper; Fri.; Editor RICHARD DOWDEN; circ. 30,820.
- Christian Herald:** South Wharf, Aldington Basin, Portslade, BN4 1WP; f. 1866; circ. 69,140.
- Country Life:** King's Reach Tower, Stamford St., SE1 9LS; f. 1897; Thurs.; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Editor MICHAEL WRIGHT; circ. 45,000.
- The Economist:** 25 St. James's St., S.W.1; f. 1843; half of the shares owned by S. Pearson Ltd., and half by a group of individual shareholders; Sat.; Editor ANDREW KNIGHT; circ. 132,710.
- Farmers Weekly:** Agricultural Press Ltd., Surrey House, 1 Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey, SM1 4QQ; f. 1934; Editor TRAVERS LEGGE; circ. 126,408.
- The Field:** 8 Stratton St., London, W1X 6AT; f. 1851; Thurs.; Editor DEREK BINGHAM; circ. 23,398.
- Flight International:** IPC Transport Press Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford St., SE1 9LU; f. 1909; Thurs.; Editor J. M. RAMSDEN; circ. 43,000.
- Guardian Gazette:** 113 Chancery Lane, WC2A 1PL; f. 1972; lawyers' journal; Editor MARY SMITH; circ. 64,000.
- Investors Chronicle and Stock Exchange Gazette:** 30 Finsbury Sq., E.C.2; f. as *Money Market Review* 1860; amalgamated with *Investors' Chronicle* 1914; amalgamated with the *Stock Exchange Gazette* 1967; independent financial and economic review; Fri.; Editor A. WHITAM SMITH; circ. 29,405.
- Jewish Chronicle:** Jewish Chronicle Newspaper Ltd., 25 Farnival St., EC4A 1JT; f. 1841; Fri.; Editor GEOFFREY D. PAUL; circ. 51,503.
- Keesing's Contemporary Archives:** Keesing's Publications (Longman Group Ltd.), 5 Miles's Bldgs., Bath, BA1 2QS; f. 1931; Fri.; subscription only.
- The Lady:** 39-40 Bedford St., Strand, WC2E 9ER; f. 1885; Editor JOAN GRAHAME; circ. 70,276.
- Lancet:** 7 Adam St., Adelphi, Strand, WC2N 6AD; f. 1823; medical; Editor I. A. H. MUNRO, M.B.; circ. 29,310.
- Law Society's Gazette:** 113 Chancery Lane, WC2A 1PL; solicitors' journal; f. 1903; Editor MARY SMITH; circ. 48,405.
- The Listener:** 35 Marylebone High St., W1M 4AA; f. 1929; television, radio and literary journal; published by the BBC; Thurs.; Editor GEORGE SCOTT; circ. 37,970.
- London Gazette:** publ. by H.M.S.O., Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, EC1P 1BN; f. 1665; the oldest existing European newspaper; Government journal of official announcements; Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Fri.
- Melody Maker:** IPC Specialist and Professional Press Ltd., 24-34 Meymott St., SE1 9LU; f. 1926; jazz and popular music; Thurs. dated Sat.; Proprs. IPC Business Press Ltd.; Editor RAY COLEMAN; circ. 158,270.
- Methodist Recorder:** 176 Fleet St., EC4A 2EP; f. 1861; Thurs.; Editor W. E. PIGOTT; circ. 40,010.
- Motor:** IPC Specialist and Professional Press, Surrey House, 1 Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey, SM1 4QQ; f. 1903; Wed.; Editor ROGER BELL; circ. 94,470.
- Nature:** Macmillan Journals Ltd., 4 Little Essex St., WC2R 3LF; f. 1869; scientific; Thurs.; Editor DAVID DAVIES; circ. 20,000.
- New Musical Express:** King's Reach Tower, Stamford St., SE1 9LS; f. 1946; popular music; Thurs.; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Man. Editor ANDY GRAY; Editor NICK LOGAN; circ. 183,566.
- New Scientist:** King's Reach Tower, Stamford St., SE1 9LS; f. 1956; science and its industrial applications; Thurs.; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Editor Dr. BERNARD DIXON; circ. 64,285.
- New Society:** New Science Publications, King's Reach Tower, Stamford St., SE1 9LS; f. 1962; Thurs.; sociological; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Editor PAUL BARKER; circ. 30,456.
- New Statesman:** 10 Great Turnstile, WC1V 7HJ; f. 1913; independent; Fri.; Editor ANTHONY HOWARD; circ. 43,110.
- Nursing Mirror:** IPC Specialist and Professional Press Ltd. Surrey House, 1 Throwley Way, Sutton, Surrey, SM1 4QQ; f. 1888; Fri.; Editor PATRICIA YOUNG; circ. 52,628.
- Nursing Times:** Macmillan Journals Ltd., 4 Little Essex St., WC2R 3LF; f. 1905; professional nursing journal; Thurs.; Editor ALISON DUNN; circ. 52,000.
- Popular Gardening:** 2523 King's Reach Tower, Stamford St., London, S.E.1; f. 1898; Thurs. for Sat.; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Editor FRED WHITSEY; circ. 156,688.
- Private Eye:** 34 Greek St., W.1; f. 1961; satirical; fortnightly; Editor RICHARD INGRAMS; circ. 90,000.
- Punch:** 23-27 Tudor St., E.C.4; f. 1841; humorous; Editor ALAN COREN; circ. 82,000.
- Radio Times:** 35 Marylebone High St., W1M 4AA; f. 1923; programme journal of the BBC; Thurs.; Editor GEOFFREY CANNON; circ. 3,558,740.
- Reveille:** 33 Holborn, E.C.1; f. 1940; popular general interest magazine; Friday; Proprs. Mirror Group Newspapers Ltd.; Editor L. HILL; circ. 552,165.
- The Spectator:** 56 Doughty St., W.C.1; f. 1828; independent political and literary review; Thurs.; Editor ALEXANDER CHANCELLOR; circ. 14,000.
- The Stage:** 19 Tavistock St., WC2E 7PA; f. 1880; theatre, light entertainment, television, repertory; Thurs.; Editor PETER HEPPLE; circ. 30,595.
- The Teacher:** Derbyshire House, Lower St., Kettering, Northants, NN16 8BB; f. 1872; news, comments and articles on all aspects of education; Fri.; Editor PETER SINGER.
- Time Out:** 374 Gray's Inn Rd., WC1X 8BB; f. 1968; news and diary of events; Thurs.; Editor TONY ELLIOTT; circ. 43,786.

The Times Educational Supplement: Times Newspapers Ltd., New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Rd., WC1X 8EZ; f. 1910; Fri.; Editor STUART MACLURE; circ. 136,600.

The Times Higher Education Supplement: Times Newspapers Ltd., New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Rd., WC1X 8EZ; f. 1971; Fri.; Editor PETER SCOTT; circ. 21,560.

The Times Literary Supplement: Times Newspapers Ltd., New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Rd., WC1X 8EZ; f. 1902; weekly journal of literary criticism; Fri.; Editor JOHN GROSS; circ. 38,699.

TitBits: King's Reach Tower, Stamford St., SE1 9LS; f. 1881; popular general interest magazine; Thurs.; Proprs. IPC Magazines; Editor GEORGE ANFIELD; circ. 451,610.

Trade and Industry: H.M.S.O., Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, EC1P 1BN; f. 1886; official journal of the Department of Trade and Industry; Thurs.; circ. 34,000.

Tribune: 24 St. John St., E.C.1; f. 1937; Socialist; Editor RICHARD CLEMENTS.

TVTimes: 247 Tottenham Court Rd., W1P 0AU; f. 1955; 13 weekly editions covering all I.T.V. regions except Channel Islands; Thurs.; Editor PETER JACKSON; circ. 3,489,571.

The Universe: Universe House, 21 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1860; Proprs. The Associated Catholic Newspapers (1912) Ltd.; an illustrated Catholic newspaper and review; Fri.; Editor JACK WALSH; circ. 156,872.

Weekend: Tallis House, Tallis St., EC4Y 0JA; f. 1904; popular general interest magazine; Wed.; Editor DAVID HILL; circ. 791,803.

Woman: King's Reach Tower, Stamford St., SE1 9LS; f. 1937; Wed.; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Editor JOSEPHINE SANDILANDS; circ. 1,619,470.

Woman's Own: King's Reach Tower, Stamford St., SE1 9LS; f. 1932; Wed.; Proprs. IPC Magazines Ltd.; Editor JANE REED; circ. 1,557,800.

MONTHLIES

Achievement: World Trade Magazines Ltd., 50 London Rd., Riverhead, Sevenoaks, Kent, TN13 2DE; f. 1939; reports internationally on Britain's industrial and constructional achievements; Man. Editor G. B. CUTHBERT; circ. 10,000 to the U.S.A. and major growth countries.

Architectural Review: 9 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1H 9BY; f. 1896; Editor LANCE WRIGHT; circ. 16,917.

Art and Artists: Hansom Books, Artillery Mansions, 75 Victoria St., S.W.1; f. 1966; international coverage of contemporary plastic arts; Editor JOHN GEORGE.

The Banker: Editorial address: Bracken House, 10 Cannon St., E.C.4; f. 1926; monetary and economic policy, international and domestic banking and finance; Editor ROBIN PRINGLE.

Blackwood's Magazine: 32 Thistle St., Edinburgh, EH2 1HA, Scotland; f. 1817; Editor DAVID FLETCHER.

Books and Bookmen: Hansom Books, Artillery Mansions, 75 Victoria St., S.W.1; f. 1955; literature and books of general interest; Editor CIS AMARAL.

British Journal of Psychiatry: 17 Belgrave Square, S.W.1; f. 1853; original articles, reviews and correspondence; Published by authority of the Royal College of Psychiatrists; Editor EDWARD HARE.

Burlington Magazine, The: Elm House, Elm St., WC1X 0BP; f. 1903; all forms of art, ancient and modern; Editor BENEDICT NICOLSON.

Contemporary Review: 61 Carey St., WC2A 2JG; f. 1866; publishers, Contemporary Review Co. Ltd.; Editor ROSALIND WADE.

Cosmopolitan: Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., SW1 1HF; Editor DEIRDRE MCSHARRY; circ. 391,190.

Design: Design Council, 28 Haymarket, S.W.1; f. 1949; all aspects of graphic, interior, and industrial design, engineering and architecture; Editor MARK BRUTTON; circ. 19,800.

Do It Yourself: Link House, Dingwall Ave., Croydon, CR9 2TA, Surrey; f. 1957; Editor TONY WILKINS; circ. 106,705.

The Ecologist: 73 Molesworth St., Wadebridge, Cornwall; f. 1970; all aspects of ecology, the environment etc.; 10 issues per year; Editor EDWARD GOLDSMITH; circ. 10,000.

Encounter: 59 St. Martin's Lane, WC2N 4JS; f. 1953; literature, arts, current affairs; Editors MELVIN J. LASKY, ANTHONY THWAITE; circ. 18,550.

Family Circle: Standbrook Publications Ltd., Elm House, 10-16 Elm St., WC1X 0BP; f. 1964; women's magazine; Editor CHRISTINE BRADY; circ. 854,250.

Films and Filming: Hansom Books, Artillery Mansions, 75 Victoria St., S.W.1; f. 1954; international cinema as a serious art form; Editor ROBIN BEAN.

The Geographical Magazine: 1 Kensington Gore, SW7 2AR; f. 1935; Editor DEREK WEBER; circ. 62,000.

Good Housekeeping: Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., SW1V 1HF; f. 1922 (incorporating *Nash's Pall Mall Magazine* and *House Beautiful*); Editor CHARLOTTE LESSING; circ. 321,710.

Gramophone: 177-179 Kenton Rd., Harrow, Middlesex, HA3 0HA; f. 1923; Editor MALCOLM WALKER; circ. 68,128.

Harpers & Queen: Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.1; f. 1970; international fashion, beauty, general features; Editor WILLIE LANDELS; circ. 66,025.

Hi-Fi News & Record News: Link House, Dingwall Ave., Croydon, CR9 2TA; f. 1956; all aspects of high quality sound recording and reproduction, record reviews; Editor JOHN CRABBE; circ. 54,260.

History Today: 5 Bentinck St., London, W1M 5RN; f. 1951; illustrated historical magazine; Editors PETER QUENNELL, ALAN HODGE; circ. 24,990.

Homes and Gardens: IPC Magazines Ltd., King's Reach Tower, Stamford St., SE1 9LS; f. 1919; Editor PSYCHE PIRIE; circ. 161,392.

Illustrated London News: Elm House, 10-16 Elm St., WC1X 0BP; f. 1842; Editor JAMES BISHOP; circ. 71,555.

Jazz Journal International: 7 Carnaby St., London, W1V 1PG; f. 1948; Editor SINCLAIR TRAILL.

Living: Standbrook Publications Ltd., Elm House, 10-16 Elm St., WC1X 0BP; f. 1967; women's magazine; Editor VERA SEGAL; circ. 586,881.

Management Today: 54-62 Regent St., W1A 4YJ; Editor ROBERT HELLER; circ. 73,590.

Music and Musicians: Hansom Books, Artillery Mansions, 75 Victoria St., S.W.1; f. 1952; contemporary and classical music with international reviews of all musical and operatic events; Editor MICHAEL REYNOLDS.

New Blackfriars: Blackfriars, Oxford; f. 1920; religious and cultural; Editor HERBERT McCABE, O.P.

Opera: 6 Woodland Rise, N.10; f. 1950; illustrated; Editor HAROLD ROSENTHAL.

Penthouse: 2 Bramber Rd., W14 9PB; Editor BOB GUCCIONE; circ. 457,884.

Plays and Players: Hansom Books, Artillery Mansions, 75 Victoria St., SW1H 0HZ; f. 1953; world theatre; Editor MICHAEL COVENEY.

Practical Motorist: IPC Magazines Ltd., Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4; f. 1954; Editor H. B. HEYWOOD; circ. 111,000.

The Practitioner: 30 Calderwood St., SE18 6QH; f. 1868; medical; Editor HUGH L'ETANG, B.M., D.I.H.; circ. 28,330.

Reader's Digest (British Ed.): Reader's Digest Association Ltd., 25 Berkeley Square, W1X 6AB; f. 1939; last Fri. of the month; Editor and Dir. MICHAEL RANDOLPH; circ. 1,379,178.

Records and Recording: Hansom Books, Artillery Mansions, 75 Victoria St., SW1H 0JQ; f. 1957; features and reviews in classical, jazz and rock fields, with audio section; Editor EDNA POTTERSMAN.

Scottish Field: Allander House, 137 Leith Walk, Edinburgh, EH6 8NS; f. 1903; Editor RODERICK MARTINE; circ. 42,286.

Sho: National Magazine Co. Ltd., Chestergate House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., SW1V 1HF; f. 1955; Editors PAMELA CARMICHAEL, MICHAEL GRIFFITHS.

Tatler and Bystander: 15 Berkeley St., W.1; Editor Miss LESLIE FIELD; circ. 49,261.

Vogue: The Condé Nast Publications Ltd., Vogue House, Hanover Square, W.1; f. 1916; 16 issues a year; Editor BEATRIX MILLER; circ. 116,170.

Wireless World: I.P.C. Electrical-Electronic Press Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford St., SE1 9LU; f. 1911; Editor T. E. IVALL; circ. 69,589.

QUARTERLIES AND OTHERS

The following are quarterlies unless otherwise stated:

Antiquity: c/o Heffers Printers Ltd., King's Hedges Rd., Cambridge CB4 2PQ; f. 1927; archaeological; Editor GLYN DANIEL.

Biochemical Journal: publ. by The Biochemical Society, 7 Warwick Court, WC1R 5DP; twice monthly; Editorial Board: Chair. Dr. J. T. DINGLE; Sec. J. D. KILLIP.

British Journal of Psychology: Cambridge University Press, Bentley House, 200 Euston Rd., NW1 2DB; f. 1904; published for British Psychological Society; Editor Prof. A. D. B. CLARKE.

British Journal of Sociology: Routledge Journals, Broadway House, Newton Rd., Henley-on-Thames, Oxon., RG9 1EN; f. 1950; Editor ANGUS STEWART.

The China Quarterly: School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet St., WC1E 7HP; f. 1960; all aspects of contemporary China; Editor DICK WILSON; circ. 4,800.

Classical Quarterly: Oxford University Press (Academic Publishing Division), Walton St., Oxford; f. 1907; Editors Prof. A. A. LONG, M. WINTERBOTTOM, M.A., D.PHIL.

Countryman: Countryman Ltd., 23-27 Tudor St., EC4Y 0HR; Editorial Office: Burford, Oxford, OX8 4LH; f. 1927; Independent; Editor CRISPIN GILL; circ. 69,250.

Drive: Automobile Association, Fanum House, Basing View, Basingstoke, Hants., RG21 2EA; f. 1967; magazine of Automobile Association; Editor ANTHONY PEAGAM; circ. 154,000.

Economic Journal: Nuffield College, Oxford; published for the Royal Economic Society, Cambridge University Press; f. 1891; Editors J. S. FLEMING, D. WINETT, J. BLACK, D. HENDRY, J. KAY, J. WILLIAMSON.

English Historical Review: Longman Group Ltd., Longman House, Burnt Mill, Harlow, Essex; f. 1886; Editors G. A. HOLMES, M.A., PH.D., A. D. MACINTYRE, M.A., D.PHIL.

Folklore: The Folklore Society, University College, London, Gower St., WC1E 6BT; f. 1878; Hon. Sec. Mrs. V. J. NEWALL, M.A., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A.

History: The Historical Association, 59A Kennington Park Rd., S.E.11; f. 1906; 3 parts a year; Editor R. H. C. DAVIS; circ. 9-10,000.

Index on Censorship: Writers and Scholars International Ltd., 21 Russell St., WC2B 5HP; f. 1972; concerned with freedom of expression throughout the world; Editor MICHAEL SCAMMELL; circ. 5,000.

International Affairs: Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, St. James's Square, SW1Y 4LE; f. 1922; original articles, and reviews of publications on current international affairs; Editor WENDY HINDE.

Journal of Contemporary History: 4 Devonshire St., W.1; f. 1966; published by Sage Publications Ltd. for the Institute of Contemporary History; Editors WALTER LAQUEUR, GEORGE L. MOSSE.

Journal of General Management: Mercury House, 109-119 Waterloo Rd., SE1 8UL; f. 1973; journal for senior management; Editor KEITH MACMILLAN.

Law Quarterly Review: Stevens & Sons Ltd., 11 New Fetter Lane, EC4P 4EE; f. 1885; Editor PAUL V. BAKER, Q.C.

Library: Dept. of English, St. David's University College, Lampeter, Dyfed, SA48 7ED; f. 1889 for the Bibliographical Society; Editor P. DAVISON.

Mind: Birkbeck College, Malet St., WC1E 7HX; f. 1876; Editor Prof. DAVID HAMLYN.

Modern Languages: Modern Language Association, 35 Lewisham Way, SE14 6PP; f. 1905; Editor E. M. BATLEY.

New Left Review: 7 Carlisle St., W.1; f. 1960; international politics, economics and culture; 6 issues a year; Editor PERRY ANDERSON.

Philosophy: Royal Institute of Philosophy, 14 Gordon Square, WC1H 0AG; Editor RENFORD BAMBOUGH.

The Political Quarterly: Elm House, Elm St., WC1X 0BP; f. 1930; non-party; progressive; Editors Prof. JOHN MACKINTOSH, B. CRICK and J. CORNFORD.

Race and Class: The Institute of Race Relations, 247 Pentonville Rd., N1 9NG; f. 1959; quarterly journal of race and group relations; Editor A. SIVANANDAN.

Round Table: The Round Table Ltd., 18 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2; f. 1910; a non-party review of world politics, devoted particularly to Commonwealth affairs; Editor ALEXANDER MACLEOD.

Science Progress: Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd., Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0EL; Editors D. LEWIS, F.R.S., and J. M. ZIMAN, F.R.S.

Sight and Sound: British Film Institute, 81 Dean St., W1V 6AA; f. 1932; international film review; Editor PENELOPE HOUSTON; circ. 34,000.

Studio International: 14 West Central St., WC1A 1JH; f. 1893; every 2 months; Editor RICHARD CORK.

Universities Quarterly: Turnstile Press, Ltd., 10 Great Turnstile, WC1V 7HJ; f. 1946; Editor Prof. BORIS FORD.

THE PRESS COUNCIL

1 Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4.

The Press Council, a voluntary body consisting of an independent chairman, ten lay-members and twenty members nominated by the Newspaper Publishers Association, the Newspaper Society, the Scottish Daily Newspaper Society, the Scottish Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the Periodical Publishers Association, the National Union of Journalists, the Institute of Journalists and the Guild of British Newspaper Editors, was set up in June 1953 and reconstituted in July 1963 and July 1973. Its principal aims are to safeguard the freedom of the Press, to maintain its highest professional and commercial standards, to deal with any complaints it may receive about the conduct of the Press or of any persons towards the Press, to keep under review developments likely to restrict the supply of information of public interest and importance and to report publicly on developments that may tend towards greater concentration or monopoly in the Press.

Chairman: Rt. Hon. The Lord SHAWCROSS, G.B.E., Q.C.

Director: N. S. PAUL.

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press Ltd.: 83-86 Farringdon St., E.C.4; f. 1939; British subsidiary of Associated Press of U.S.A.; delivers a world-wide foreign news service to Commonwealth and foreign papers; Chair. KEITH FULLER; Bureau Chief DAVID MASON.

The Exchange Telegraph Co. (Holdings) Ltd.: Extel House, East Harding St., EC4P 4HB; original co. f. 1872; independent news agency distributing financial, commercial and sporting news to newspapers, news media and other subscribers; Chair. and Man. Dir. ALAN B. BROOKER.

Press Association Ltd.: 85 Fleet St., EC4P 4BE; f. 1868; Chair. C. N. D. COLE; Editor-in-Chief D. A. CHIPP.

Reuters, Ltd.: 85 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1851; world-wide news service for press, radio and television; economic news and prices delivered to business houses by teleprinter and computer; branches and correspondents in 183 countries and territories; owned by the British, Australian and New Zealand press; Chair. Lord BARNETSON; Man. Dir. GERALD LONG; Deputy Man. Dir. M. NELSON; Editor-in-Chief MICHAEL REUPKE; Sec. N. L. JUDAH.

United Press International (U.K.) Ltd.: 8 Bouverie St., EC4Y 8BB; supplies world-wide news and news-picture coverage to newspapers, radio and television stations throughout the world; also supplies features and comic strips to the Press and magazines; Bureau Man. MICHAEL KEATS; Business Man. DAVID C. GARLAND.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN BUREAUX

London

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 8 Bouverie St., E.C.4; Bureau Chief PIERRE DUREL.

Agencia EFE (Spain): International Press Centre, 76 Shoe Lane, E.C.4; Correspondent EUGENIO PONTON.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Communications House, Gough Square, E.C.4; Bureau Chief CARLO BASSI.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): 47 Fleet St., E.C.4; Corr. Dr. WOLFGANG DÖHNERT.

Australian Associated Press Ltd. (A.A.P.): 85 Fleet St., EC4Y 1EH.

Campo-Logos News Agency (Spain): 12 Bouverie St., E.C.4.

Canadian Press: 83-86 Farringdon St., EC4A 4BS; Chief Correspondent BRUCE LEVETT.

Central News Agency (Taiwan): Communications House, Gough Square, London, E.C.4.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): 85 Fleet St., London, EC4Y 1PH.

Ghana News Agency: 38 Queen's Gate, S.W.7; Bureau Chief P. K. DWAAH.

Hsinhua News Agency (People's Republic of China): 76 Chancery Lane, W.C.2; Chief Correspondent YU EN-KUANG.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency Ltd.: 150 Fleet St., E.C.4; Editor M. SEGAL.

Magyar Távirati Iroda (MTI) (Hungary): 92 Fleet St., E.C.4; Bureau Chief KAROLY PATAK.

Novosti (U.S.S.R.): 3 Rosary Gardens, SW7 4NW; London Correspondent VLADIMIR DOBKIN.

Polska Agencja Prasowa (PAP) (Poland): 92 Fleet St., E.C.4.

TASS (U.S.S.R.): Communications House, 12 Gough Sq., EC4A 3JH.

INSTITUTIONS

Institute of Journalists: 1 Whitehall Place, S.W.1; f. 1884; Pres. JOHN SLIM; Gen. Sec. R. F. FARMER.

Newspaper Press Fund: Dickens House, 35 Wathen Rd., Dorking, Surrey; f. 1864; 4,650 mems.; Pres. Sir MAX AITKEN, Bt., D.S.O., D.F.C.; Sec. P. W. EVANS.

Newspaper Publishers Association: 6 Bouverie St., E.C.4; f. 1906; 9 member groups (National Newspaper Publishers), 19 newspapers; Chair. Sir RICHARD MARSH; Dir. JOHN DIXEY.

Newspaper Society: Whitefriars House, 6 Carmelite St., London, EC4Y 0BL; Sec. GORDON PAGE.

Periodical Publishers Association Ltd.: Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2; f. 1913; 150 mems.; Pres. GLANVILL BENN; Dir.-Gen. DAVID BURNETT; Sec. R. E. GELLETT.

Press Club: Shoe Lane, E.C.4; f. 1882; Pres. The Hon. VERE HARMSWORTH; Sec. TERENCE WRIGHT; 2,000 mems.

Scottish Daily Newspaper Society: Gordon Chambers, 90 Mitchell St., Glasgow, G1 3NH; Dir. A. GRAHAM THOMSON.

Scottish Newspaper Proprietors' Association: 10 York Place, Edinburgh; Dir. W. BARRIE ABBOTT, B.L., C.A.; Sec. T. LORIMER.

(See also under Employers' Organizations and Trade Unions.)

PRINCIPAL PUBLISHERS

(Except where otherwise stated, addresses are in London, to which postal codes refer.)

Publishing firms in the United Kingdom are mainly located in London and many are members of large publishing groups, notably the International Publishing Corporation (The Hamlyn Publishing Group), Associated Book Publishers and Granada. Fiction remains the largest category. In 1977 36,322 titles were issued, of which 8,638 were reprints and new editions.

Abelard-Schuman Ltd.: 450 Edgware Rd., W2 1EG; f. 1955; children's books, current affairs, biography, memoirs, humour, general, and fiction; Man. Dir. K. FLUEGGE.

Academic Press Inc. (London) Ltd.: 24-28 Oval Rd., London, NW1 7DX; scientific; Man. Dir. C. M. HUTT.

Academy Editions: 7 Holland St., W8 4NA; art, architecture, crafts, design, typography, graphics; Dir. Dr. A. C. PAPADAKIS.

Addison-Wesley Publishing Co. Inc.: West End House, 11 Hills Place, W1R 2LR; academic; Gen. Man. PAUL R. CHAPMAN.

George Allen and Unwin (Publishers) Ltd.: 40 Museum St., WC1A 1LU; f. 1914; associated company, Thomas Murby and Co.; general literature, international affairs, political science, history, sociology, economics, science, philosophy, psychology, management studies, religion, travel, sport, mountaineering, railways; Chair. RAYNER UNWIN, M.A.; Man. Dir. JIM HODGSON.

Allen Lane: 17 Grosvenor Gardens, SW1W 0BD; hardcover imprint of Penguin Books; biography, history, art, literature, politics, sociology; Chief Editor PETER CARSON.

Allen, W. H., and Co. Ltd.: 44 Hill St., W1X 8LB; f. before 1800; wide range of general books; Execs. J. A. SIMMONS, A. CLEARE, C. M. GOULDEN, D. A. MORRISON.

Allison & Busby Ltd.: 6A Noel St., W1V 3RB; f. 1968; general, current affairs, economics, biography, fiction, translations, etc.; Dirs. CLIVE ALLISON and MARGARET BUSBY.

Angus and Robertson (U.K.) Ltd.: 2 Fisher St., WC1R 4QA; fiction, biography, travel, educational, political, medical, technical, children's books; Man. Dir. ROY WOOD; Dirs. IAN DEAR, JAMES FLEMING, MALCOLM NEWELL.

Applied Science Publishers Ltd.: Ripple Rd., Barking, Essex; scientific and technical books and journals; Man. Dir. LESLIE RAYNER.

Architectural Press Ltd.: 9 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1H 9BY; f. 1902; technical and general books on architecture, building, town-planning and magazines on architecture and interior design; Man. Dir. J. M. E. REGAN.

E. J. Arnold and Son Ltd.: Butterly St., Leeds, LS10 1AX; f. 1863; educational; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. M. ARNOLD.

Edward Arnold (Publishers) Ltd.: 25 Hill St., W1X 8LL; f. 1890; general, educational, scientific, technical, medical; Chair. ANTHONY HAMILTON.

Asia Publishing House: 10 Laystall St., E.C.1; economics, technical, sociology, history, political science, medical, literary, fiction, general books; Propr. P. S. JAYASINTHE.

Associated Book Publishers Ltd.: 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4; Holding Company for Methuen & Co. Ltd.; Methuen Educational Ltd.; Methuen Children's Books Ltd.; Eyre Methuen Ltd.; Chapman and Hall Ltd.; Eyre & Spottiswoode (Publishers) Ltd.; Sweet & Maxwell Ltd.; E. & F. N. Spon Ltd.; Tavistock Publications Ltd. and other companies; Chair. PETER ALLSOP; Man. Dir. MICHAEL TURNER.

Athlone Press of the University of London: 4 Gower St., WC1E 6DR; f. 1950; philosophy, literature, history, economics; medical, legal, scientific, etc.; Sec. A. M. WOOD.

Bagster, Samuel, and Sons Ltd.: 116 Baker St., W.1; f. 1794; Bibles and religious books; Gen. Man. L. A. DYSON.

Barker, Arthur, Ltd.: 11 St. John's Hill, SW11 1XA; f. 1936; associated company of George Weidenfeld and Nicolson Ltd.; general; Chair. Sir GEORGE WEIDENFELD; Man. Dir. CHRISTOPHER FOLKUS.

Barrie & Jenkins, Ltd.: 24 Highbury Crescent, N5 1RX; incorporates the imprints Barrie & Rockliff, The Cresset Press, Herbert Jenkins, Hammond Hammond; general; Man. Dir. WALTER CLARE.

B. T. Batsford Ltd.: 4 Fitzhardinge St., W1H 0AH; f. 1843; academic, crafts, history, topographical, economics, educational, children's, social sciences, architecture, engineering; Chair. S. CARR; Man. Dir. PETER KEMMIS-BETTY.

G. Bell and Sons, Ltd.: 6 Portugal St., WC2A 2HL; f. 1840; educational, general, scientific and technical; Chair. R. J. B. GLANVILLE; Sec. W. H. MILLS.

Benn Brothers Ltd.: 25 New Street Sq., EC4A 3JA; f. 1880; trade, technical journals and directories; Chair. R. WOOLLEY.

Ernest Benn Ltd.: Sovereign Way, Tonbridge, Kent, TN9 1RW; f. 1923; general technical, juvenile; Chair. and Man. Dir. T. J. BENN.

A. and C. Black Ltd.: 35 Bedford Row, WC1R 4JH; f. 1807; assocd. company, the Dacre Press; incorporates John Baker (Publishers) Ltd.; general literature, fishing, sport, hobbies, history, art, ballet, theology, reference books, medical, university and school text-books, children's books; Chair. C. A. A. BLACK; Man. Dirs. C. A. A. BLACK, D. GADSBY.

Blackie and Son Ltd.: Bishopbriggs, Glasgow, G64 2NZ, Scotland, and 450 Edgware Rd., W2 1EG; f. 1809; scientific, technical, educational, juvenile, general and dictionaries; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. TANNAHILL.

Basil Blackwell and Mott Ltd.: 5 Alfred St., Oxford; f. 1921; publishers; academic, educational, journals in philosophy, economics and literature; allied cos. Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd., Shakespeare Head Press Ltd., Einar Munksgaard, Copenhagen; Chair. Sir BASIL BLACKWELL; Man. Dir. DAVID MARTIN; Sec. M. A. HOLMES.

Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd.: Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0EL; f. 1939; publishers; medical, dental, veterinary, botanical, scientific and technical; Chair. PER SAUGMAN.

Wm. Blackwood and Sons Ltd.: Head Office: 32 Thistle St., Edinburgh, Scotland; f. 1804; general, memoirs, travel; Man. Dir. J. M. D. BLACKWOOD.

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

Publishers

Blandford Business Press: Pembroke House, Wellesley Rd., Croydon, CR9 2BX; magazines and books; Dir. K. P. WARTON.

Geoffrey Bles (Publishers) Ltd.: P.O.B. 233, London, S.W.3; f. 1923; general, biography, history, travel; Man. Dir. M. BALFOUR.

Blond and Briggs Ltd.: 56 Doughty St., WC1N 2LS; modern fiction, humour, topical, sociology, economics; Joint Man. Dirs. ANTHONY BLOND, DESMOND BRIGGS.

The Bodley Head Ltd.: 9 Bow St., WC2E 7AL; f. 1894; general, biography, current affairs, art, humour, juvenile, fiction; Proprs. of Max Reinhardt Ltd., Hollis and Carter Ltd., The Nonesuch Library Ltd., Putnam and Co. Ltd., Bowes and Bowes Publishers Ltd., H. F. L., Werner Laurie Ltd., Natalie and Maurice Ltd.; Chair. Sir HUGH GREENE, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Man. Dir. MAX REINHARDT.

Boosey and Hawkes, Music Publishers Ltd.: 295 Regent St., W1R 8JH; Chair. and Man. Dir. R. A. FELL.

Bowes and Bowes, Publishers, Ltd.: 9 Bow St., WC2E 7AL; f. as private firm 1730; Proprs. The Bodley Head Ltd.; literary, scholarly, history, economics; Chair. MAX REINHARDT.

Bowker Publishing Company Ltd.: Erasmus House, High St., Epping, Essex; bibliographies and reference directories.

BPC Publishing Ltd. (British Printing Corporation): Print House, 44 Great Queen St., WC2B 5AS; comprising Arben Publishing Co., Futura Publications Ltd., Macdonald Educational, Macdonald and Jane's, Phoebus Publishing Co., Purnell Book Services; Dirs. A. M. ALFRED, P. G. MORRISON.

British and Foreign Bible Society: 146 Queen Victoria St., EC4V 4BX; f. 1804; Bibles and Testaments in many languages; Gen. Dir. Rev. N. B. CRYER; publ. *Word in Action* (quarterly).

Burke Publishing Co. Ltd.: 14 John St., WC1N 2EJ; f. 1934; educational and general books for children and young people; Chair. ANTHONY RUBINSTEIN; Man. Dir. HAROLD K. STARKE; Editorial Dir. NAOMI GALINSKI.

Business Books Ltd.: 24 Highbury Crescent, N.5; business, advertising, marketing, scientific, technical, reference, directories.

Butterworth & Co. (Publishers) Ltd.: 88 Kingsway; WC2B 6AB and Borough Green, Sevenoaks, Kent; f. 1818, incorporating Butterworths, Iliffe and Newnes, part of the Book Publishing Divisions of the International Publishing Corporation; law, medical, scientific, technical and commercial books; Chair. and Chief. Exec. W. GORDON GRAHAM.

Calder and Boyars Ltd.: 18 Brewer St., W.1; fiction, plays, music, European classics, translations, general books, social science, politics; Calder books and Jupiter paperbacks; Joint Mans. JOHN CALDER, MARION BOYARS.

Cambridge University Press: Pitt Building, Trumpington St., Cambridge; f. 1534; scholarly, textbooks, educational, bibles, prayer books and learned journals; Chief Exec. GEOFFREY A. CASS; Man. Dir. (Publishing Division) PHILIP E. V. ALLIN; Publisher MICHAEL BLACK.

Jonathan Cape Ltd.: 30 Bedford Square, WC1B 3EL; f. 1921; general, biography, travel, belles-lettres, fiction, juvenile; proprs. of Jackdaw Publications Ltd. and Cape Goliard Press Ltd.; Chair. TOM MASCHLER; Man. Dir. GRAHAM C. GREENE; Sec. BERNARD STRANGE.

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Cassell and Collier Macmillan Publishers Ltd.: 35 Red Lion Sq., WC1R 4SG; parent company of Baillière Tindall Publishers, Geoffrey Chapman Publishers, Collier Macmillan Publishers, Cassell and Co. Ltd., Johnston and Bacon Publishers, Studio Vista Publishers; Chair. Sir PATRICK DEAN; Man. Dir. MARSHALL D. MASCOTT.

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Geoffrey Chapman: 35 Red Lion Square, WC1R 4SG; a division of Cassell and Collier Macmillan Publishers Ltd.; Roman Catholic books; Editor JOHN STOCKDALE.

Chapman and Hall Ltd.: 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4; f. 1830; Proprs. Associated Book Publishers Ltd.; publishers of scientific, technical and medical books and journals; Man. Dir. R. G. L. STILEMAN.

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Constable and Co. Ltd.: 10 Orange St., WC2H 7EG; all branches of literature, handbooks, science, reference, etc.; Chair. and Man. Dir. B. K. GLAZEBROOK.

Cooper (Leo) Ltd.: 196 Shaftesbury Ave., WC2H 8JL; military history, memoirs and biography; Dir. LEO COOPER.

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- SCM Press Ltd.:** 58 Bloomsbury St., WC1B 3QN; f. 1892; religious, social, educational; Man. Dir. JOHN BOWDEN.
- Scolar Press Ltd.:** 39 Great Russell St., WC1B 3PH; f. 1966; facsimile reprints of early printed books and manuscripts; literary and academic, fine limited editions; Chair. J. COMMANDER.
- Scripture Union:** 5 Wigmore St., W1H 0AD; f. 1864; theology and religion, children's books, music; Gen. Dir. N. W. H. SYLVESTER.
- Secker and Warburg Ltd.:** 14 Carlisle St., W.1; mem. of the Heinemann Group of Publishers Ltd.; f. 1936; history, political, biography, criticism, science, plays, poetry, fiction; Man. Dir. T. G. ROSENTHAL; Dir. D. FARRER.
- Sheed and Ward Ltd.:** 6 Blenheim St., W1Y 0SA; f. 1926; theology, philosophy, politics and social questions; mainly Catholic authors; Man. Dir. M. T. REDFERN.
- Sidgwick and Jackson Ltd.:** 1 Tavistock Chambers, Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1; f. 1908; art, archaeology, drama, fiction, literature, criticism, science, biography, history, music, travel, space flight, science fiction; Chair. The Earl of LONGFORD, P.C.; Man. Dir. W. ARMSTRONG; Joint Man. Dirs. W. D. PROCTER, S. DU SAUTOY.
- Thomas Skinner and Co. (Publishers) Ltd.:** Stuart House, Perrymount Rd., Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH16 3BS; f. 1886; commercial and financial directories and periodicals; Chair. and Man. Dir. T. K. SKINNER.
- Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge:** Holy Trinity Church, Marylebone, NW1 4DU; f. 1698; religious; also, under "Sheldon Press" imprint, secular books; Gen. Sec. P. N. G. GILBERT.
- Souvenir Press Ltd.:** 43 Great Russell St., WC1B 3PA; general; Man. Dir. E. HECHT.
- Sphere Books Ltd.:** 30-32 Gray's Inn Rd., WC1X 8JL; paperback originals and reprints; Chair. GEOFFREY DARRACK; Man. Dir. EDMUND FISHER.
- E. & F. N. Spon, Ltd.:** 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4; f. 1830; parent company: Associated Book Publishers Ltd.; civil, chemical, electrical and mechanical engineering; Chair. B. N. HUGHES; Dir. F. B. WALKER; Sec. D. P. WOOD.
- Stevens and Sons Ltd.:** 11 New Fetter Lane, E.C.4; f. 1810; parent company: Associated Book Publishers Ltd.; law books and world affairs; official publs. to the London Institute of World Affairs; Man. Dir. D. EVANS.
- Studio Vista:** 35 Red Lion Square, WC1R 4SJ; parent company Cassell and Collier Macmillan Publishers Ltd.; art, design, architecture, crafts, children's books; Senior Editor S. ADAMSON.
- Sweet and Maxwell Ltd.:** 11 New Fetter Lane, EC4P 4EE; f. 1799; parent company: Associated Book Publishers Ltd.; law books; Chair. P. H. B. ALLSOP; Man. Dir. C. D. O. EVANS.
- Tavistock Publications Ltd.:** 11 New Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4; parent company: Associated Book Publishers Ltd.; university textbooks, sociology, psychology; Dirs. J. NAYLOR, G. DAVIES, C. SOMERSET.
- Teakfield Ltd.:** 1 Westmead, Farnborough, Hants., GU14 7RU; business, management, scholarly works; Gower Press, Saxon House imprints; Man. Dir. N. FARROW.
- Technical Press Ltd.:** Freeland, Oxford, OX7 2AP; f. 1933; technical, industrial, educational; Dirs. P. STOBART, A. G. DOWN.
- Temple Smith (Maurice), Ltd.:** 37 Great Russell St., WC1 3PP; f. 1969; general non-fiction especially social questions and history; Man. Dir. M. TEMPLE SMITH.
- Thames and Hudson Ltd.:** 30-34 Bloomsbury St., WC1B 3QP; art, archaeology, history, etc.; Chair. E. NEURATH; Man. Dir. T. NEURATH.

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

Transworld Publishing Ltd.: Century House, 61-63 Uxbridge Rd., Ealing, W.5; publishers of Corgi Books, Bantam Books, Storychair Books, Carousel Books; How and Why Wonder Books; all types of fiction and non-fiction and some educational; paperbacks only; Man. Dir. P. D. NEWMAN.

United Society for Christian Literature (see also Lutterworth Press): Luke House, Farnham Rd., Guildford, Surrey; f. 1935; religious publs., illustrated and children's books, educational, in many languages; Gen. Man. MICHAEL E. FOXELL; Gen. Sec. Rev. ALEC GILMORE.

University of Wales Press: 6 Gwennyth St., Cathays, Cardiff, CF2 4YD; f. 1922; academic and educational (Welsh and English), music; Dir. Dr. JOHN RHYS.

University Tutorial Press, Ltd.: 9-10 Great Sutton St., EC1V 0DA; inc. 1901; educational textbooks for schools, colleges, technical institutes, and teachers' training colleges; Gen. Man. R. R. BRIGGS.

Van Nostrand Reinhold: Molly Millar's Lane, Wokingham, Berks.; general; Man. Dir. R. H. HUTCHISON.

Ward Lock Ltd.: 116 Baker St., W1M 2BB; f. 1854; general instructive, reference and guide books, cookery and gardening, children's books, crafts, antiques, collecting; Concorde paperbacks, sports, bridge; Man. Dir. MICHAEL RAEBURN.

Frederick Warne and Co. Ltd.: 40 Bedford Square, WC1B 3HE; f. 1865; standard works, illustrated children's books, handbooks and reference books, natural history, educational, topography, sports and games; Pres. F. W. STEPHENS; Chair. and Man. Dir. C. W. STEPHENS.

George Weidenfeld and Nicolson Ltd.: 11 St. John's Hill, SW11 1XA; fiction and non-fiction covering wide range of subjects, biography, belles-lettres and art books; Chair. Lord WEIDENFELD; Man. Dirs. CHRISTOPHER FALKUS, ALAN MILES.

J. Whitaker and Sons Ltd.: 13 Bedford Square, WC1B 3JE; f. 1841; *Whitaker's Almanack*, *The Bookseller*, and reference books concerning the book trade; Chair. HADDON WHITAKER.

Wildwood House Ltd.: 29 King St., WC2E 8JD; politics, social sciences, psychology, history, biography, science, handbooks, guidebooks; Man. Dirs. D. PEVSNER, O. CALDECOTT.

Wolfe Medical Publications Ltd.: 10 Earlam St., WC2H 9LP; medical atlases; Man. Dir. PETER WOLFE.

John Wright and Sons Ltd.: 42-44 Triangle West, Bristol, BS8 1EX; f. 1825; medical, dental, nursing and veterinary books and journals; Man. Dir. DAVID KINGHAM; Sec. A. GAY.

Zwemmer A. Ltd.: 26 Litchfield St., WC2H 9NJ; architecture, art.

Publishers, Radio and Television

CARTOGRAPHERS

John Bartholomew and Son Ltd.: Duncan St., Edinburgh, EH19 1TA; f. 1826; maps, atlases and non-fiction books.

Geographical Publications Ltd.: The Keep, Berkhamsted, Herts., HP4 1HQ; f. 1933; publs. of books, maps, reports of the First Land Utilization Survey of Britain and World Land Use Survey; Dirs. A. N. CLARK (Sec.), G. N. CLARK.

Johnston and Bacon Publishers: 35 Red Lion Sq., WC1R 4SG; and Tanfield, Edinburgh, EH3 5LL, Scotland; f. 1825; geographical, maps, atlases, etc., educational and Scottish publs.; division of Cassell and Collier Macmillan Publishers Ltd.

George Philip and Son Ltd.: 12-14 Long Acre, WC2E 9LP; maps, atlases, globes, books; Man. Dir. R. J. SHATTOCK.

Edward Stanford Ltd.: 12-14 Long Acre, WC2; maps and guides; Chair. R. J. SHATTOCK; Man. Dir. PETER WOODS.

PUBLISHERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Book Development Council: 19 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1; export division of the Publishers Association; Chair. PHILIP ATTENBOROUGH; Dir. MARTIN BALLARD.

International Book Information Services (IBIS): New Bldg., North Circular Rd., London, NW10 6JG; f. 1971; operates a world-wide, computerized mailing list of academics, schools, libraries, booksellers, etc.; Chair. NICHOLAS THOMPSON; Man. Dir. PHILIP STURROCK.

National Book League: 7 Albemarle St., London, W1X 4BB; a non-profit-making organization; f. 1944; originally founded in 1925 as The National Book Council to extend the use and enjoyment of books, which is still its aim; provides book lists, Readers' Guides and book information services; organizes meetings, mainly at its London headquarters, and exhibitions all over the country; over 5,000 mems.; library of over 10,000 books about books; reference library of childrens' books; special collections: Leslie Linder collection of the original drawings and first editions of the works of Beatrix Potter, works, photographs and letters of May Lamberton Becker, Marion Perez Book Plate; Pres. Lord GOODMAN; Chair. MICHAEL HOLROYD; Dir. MARTYN GOFF; Deputy Dirs. CLIFFORD SIMMONS, STANLEY JACKSON; Quarterly Journal *Books*.

Publishers Association: 19 Bedford Square, WC1B 3HJ; f. 1896; Pres. GRAHAM C. GREENE; Sec. and Chief Exec. CLIVE BRADLEY.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC): Broadcasting House, London, W1A 1AA; Chair. Prof. Sir MICHAEL SWANN; Dir.-Gen. IAN TRETHOWAN; Man. Dir. External Broadcasting and Deputy Dir.-Gen. GERARD MANSELL; Man. Dir. Radio HOWARD NEWBY; Man. Dir. Television ALASDAIR MILNE.

The BBC was founded in 1922 and operates under Royal Charter and a licence from the Secretary of State for Home Affairs. It is financed by television licence fees, less Post Office expenses.

The number of television licences at September 30th,

1977, was 7,681,465 for black and white, and 10,419,925 for colour.

Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA): 70 Brompton Rd., Knightsbridge, London, SW3 1EY; f. 1954; Chair. Lady PLOWDEN; Deputy Chair. CHRISTOPHER BLAND; Dir.-Gen. Sir BRIAN YOUNG.

Dir. of Television COLIN SHAW; Dir. of Radio JOHN THOMPSON.

The Authority was created by Parliament in 1954 as the Independent Television Authority, to provide a comprehensive television service additional to that of the

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BBC. Under the terms of the Sound Broadcasting Act 1972, the Authority was renamed the Independent Broadcasting Authority and its functions extended to cover the provision of Independent Local Radio.

The Authority selects and appoints the programme companies; supervises the programmes provided by the contractors and their scheduling; controls the advertising, and builds, owns and operates the transmitting stations. Fifteen television programme companies provide programmes in the 14 independent television regions of the United Kingdom (two companies share the contract for London). Nineteen Independent Local Radio stations provide a programme service in 18 areas of the United Kingdom (two companies operate in London). Both services are financed by the sale of advertising time.

RADIO

BBC

Domestic services

BBC Radio provides a service of four national networks throughout the United Kingdom, 20 local radio stations in England, and Radio Scotland, Radio Wales, Radio Cymru, broadcasting in Welsh, and Radio Ulster.

Radio 1 on 247 metres broadcasts about 12 hours a day of "pop" music programmes.

Radio 2 on 1500 metres and stereo VHF provides "middle of the road" music.

Radio 3 on 464 metres and stereo VHF provides classical music, drama, talks and documentaries.

Radio 4 on medium wave and VHF is a mixed network including entertainment and drama, and the main channel for the coverage of news and current affairs. Schools programmes are broadcast on Radio 4 VHF.

New frequencies were planned for Radio 1, 2, 3 and 4, to come into effect in November 1978.

External services

The World Service (in English), broadcast for 24 hours daily and directed to all areas of the world in turn. In addition there are special services to:

The Far East	In Burmese, Cantonese, Indonesian, Japanese, Standard Chinese, Malay, Thai, Vietnamese.
India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh	In Bengali, Hindi, Nepali, Urdu, Tamil.
The Middle East, Malta, North Africa	In Arabic, Persian and Maltese.
Central, East, West and South Africa	In English, French, Hausa, Somali, Swahili, Hindi, Arabic and Urdu.
The Western Hemisphere	In English, French for Canada, Portuguese for Brazil, Spanish for Latin America.

Services in the following languages are transmitted for listeners in Europe:

English, Bulgarian, Czech and Slovak, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Spanish, Turkish, Serbo-Croat and Slovene.

INDEPENDENT RADIO

Association of Independent Radio Contractors: 5-11 Mortimer St., London, W1N 7RH; Chair. PHILIP BIRCH; Sec. CECILIA GARNETT.

BRMB Radio: P.O.B. 555, Radio House, Aston Road North, Birmingham, B5 4BX; Chair. A. J. PARKINSON; Man. Dir. D. A. PINNELL; Birmingham area.

Beacon Radio: P.O.B. 303, Wolverhampton, WV6 0DQ; Chair. A. HENN; Man. Dir. J. OLIVER; Wolverhampton area.

Capital Radio: Euston Tower, London, NW1 3DR; f. 1973; Chair. Sir RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH; Man. Dir. JOHN WHITNEY; London area.

Radio City: P.O.B. 194, 8-10 Stanley St., Liverpool, L69 1LD; Chair. G. K. MEDLOCK; Man. Dir. T. SMITH; Liverpool area.

Radio Clyde: Ranken House, Blythswood Court, Anderson Cross Centre, Glasgow, G2 7LB; Chair. F. I. CHAPMAN; Man. Dir. J. GORDON; Glasgow area.

Downtown Radio: Kiltonga Radio Centre, P.O.B. 293, Newtownards, Co. Down, Northern Ireland; Chair. N. KENNEDY; Man. Dir. D. HANNON; Belfast area.

Radio Forth: Forth House, Forth St., Edinburgh, EH1 3LF; Chair. Sir JAMES W. MCKAY; Man. Dir. R. FINDLAY; Edinburgh area.

Radio Hallam: P.O.B. 194, Hartshead, Sheffield, S1 1GP; Chair. G. YOUNG, C.B.E., J.P.; Man. Dir. BILL MACDONALD; Sheffield and Rotherham area.

London Broadcasting Company (LBC): Communications House, Gough Square, London, EC4P 4LP; Chair. Sir GEOFFREY COX, C.B.E.; Man. Dir. P. GALLAGHER; London.

Metro Radio: Newcastle upon Tyne, NE99 1BB; Exec. Chair. Sir JOHN HUNTER; Man. Dir. NEIL ROBINSON; Tyne/Wear area.

Radio Orwell: Electric House, Lloyds Ave., Ipswich, IP1 3HZ; Chair. Comdr. J. C. JACOB; Man. Dir. D. BROOKS; Ipswich area.

Pennine Radio: P.O.B. 235, Pennine House, Forster Square, Bradford, BD1 5NP; Chair. R. K. DENBY; Man. Dir. M. S. BOOTHROYD; Bradford area.

Piccadilly Radio: 127-131 The Piazza, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester, M1 4AW; Chair. J. WILMOT; Man. Dir. P. BIRCH; Manchester area.

Plymouth Sound: Earl's Acre, Alma Rd., Plymouth, PL3 4HX; Chair. The Earl of MORLEY; Man. Dir. R. B. HUSSELL; Plymouth area.

Swansea Sound: Victoria Rd., Gowerton, Swansea, SA4 3AB; Chair. Prof. J. H. PURNELL; Man. Dir. C. BRAHAM; Swansea area.

Radio Tees: 74 Dovecot St., Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland; Chair. J. B. ROBERTSON; Man. Dir. J. BRADFORD; Teesside area.

Thames Valley Broadcasting: P.O.B. 210, Reading, Berks., RG3 5RZ; Chair. Sir JOHN COLVILLE; Man. Dir. R. C. YATES; Reading area.

Radio Trent: 29-31 Castle Gate, Nottingham, NG1 7AP; Chair. N. ASHTON HILL; Man. Dir. D. P. MAITLAND; Nottingham area.

Radio Victory: P.O.B. 257, Portsmouth, PO1 5RT; Chair. J. BROGDEN; Man. Dir. G. PAINE; South Coast area.

Independent Radio News (IRN): LBC subsidiary; news agency for all other ILR companies; Editor PETER THORNTON.

TELEVISION

BBC Television: operates two services, known as BBC-1 and BBC-2.

BBC-1: uses both 405- and 625-line standards; provides a coverage of over 99 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom. Colour service began in 1969; Controller BBC-1 BILL COTTON.

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BBC-2: uses 625-line standards, was opened in 1964, and by 1976 was available to about 97 per cent of the population. Colour service began in 1967. Controller BBC-2 BRIAN WENHAM.

Independent Broadcasting Authority: The Authority awarded contracts to the following 15 programme contractors in 1968.

PROGRAMME CONTRACTORS

Anglia Television Ltd.: Anglia House, Norwich, NR1 3JG; Brook House, Park Lane, WIP 4DX; Chair. The Marquess TOWNSEND OF RAYNHAM; Chief Exec. Anglia Group AUBREY BUXTON; Chief Exec. Anglia Television and Co. Sec. DAVID MCCALL; East Anglia.

ATV Network Ltd.: ATV Centre, Birmingham, B1 2JP; Chair. JACK GILL, C.B.E.; Man. Dir. Lord WINDLESHAM; Midlands.

Border Television Ltd.: Television Centre, Carlisle, CA1 3NT, and 33 Margaret St., London, W1N 7LA; Chair. Sir JOHN BURGESS, C.B.E., T.D., D.L., J.P.; Man. Dir. and Programme Controller JAMES J. BREDIN; Borders and the Isle of Man.

Channel Television: The Television Centre, Rouge Bouillon, St. Helier, Jersey; Les Arcades, St. Peter Port, Guernsey; Chair. E. D. COLLAS; Man. Dir. K. A. KILLIP, O.B.E.; Channel Islands.

Grampian Television Ltd.: Queen's Cross, Aberdeen, AB9 2XJ, and 103-105 Marketgait, Dundee, DD1 1QT, Scotland; Chair. Capt. I. M. TENNANT, J.P.; Chief Exec. ALEX MAIR, M.B.E.; north-east Scotland.

Granada Television Ltd.: Granada TV Centre, Manchester, M60 9EA, and 36 Golden Square, London, W1R 4AH; Chair. and Joint Man. Dir. Sir DENIS FORMAN; Joint Man. Dir. and Programme Controller DAVID FLOWRIGHT; Lancashire.

HTV Wales: Television Centre, Cardiff, CF1 9XL; **HTV West:** Television Centre, Bath Rd., Bristol, BS4 3HG; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord HARLECH, P.C., K.C.M.G.; Man. Dir. A. J. GORARD; Wales and the West of England.

London Weekend Television Ltd.: South Bank Television Centre, Kent House, Upper Ground, London, SE1 9LT; Chair. The Rt. Hon. JOHN FREEMAN; Man. Dir. BRIAN TESLER; London, weekends, continuous with Thames Television.

Radio and Television, Finance

Scottish Television Ltd.: Cowcaddens, Glasgow, G2 3PR, and 70 Grosvenor St., London, W1X 0BT; Chair. J. CAMPBELL FRASER; Deputy Chair. and Man. Dir. WILLIAM BROWN, C.B.E.; central Scotland.

Southern Television Ltd.: Southern Television Centre, Northam, Southampton, SO9 4YQ, and Glen House, Stag Place, London, SW1E 5AX; Chair. C. DAVID WILSON; Man. Dir. FRANK H. COPPLESTONE; south of England.

Thames Television Ltd.: Thames Television House, 306-316 Euston Rd., London, NW1 3BB; Chair. HOWARD THOMAS; Man. Dir. BRYAN COWGILL; London area, Monday to Thursday, Friday up to 7.00 p.m.

Tyne Tees Television Ltd.: Television Centre, City Rd., Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 2AL, and Trident House, 15/16 Brooks Mews, London, W1Y 2PN; Chair. Sir RALPH CARR-ELLISON; Man. Dir. PETER S. PAINE; north-east England.

Ulster Television Ltd.: Havelock House, Ormeau Rd., Belfast, BT7 1EB, and 19 Marylebone Rd., London, NW1 5JJ; Chair. J. L. MACQUITY, Q.C., M.A., LL.B.; Deputy Chair. and Man. Dir. R. B. HENDERSON, M.A.; Northern Ireland.

Westward Television Ltd.: Derry's Cross, Plymouth, PL1 2SP; Dominion House, 23/25 St. Augustine's Parade, The Centre, Bristol, BS1 4UG; Sloane Square House, Holbein Place, London, SW1W 8NT; Exec. Chair. PETER CADBURY; Man. Dir. RONALD PERRY; south-west England.

Yorkshire Television Ltd.: Television Centre, Leeds, LS3 1JS, and Trident House, 15/16 Brooks Mews, London, W1Y 2PN; Chair. Sir RICHARD GRAHAM, Bt., O.B.E., D.L.; Man. Dir. and Dir. of Progs. PAUL FOX; Yorkshire.

Independent Television News Ltd. (ITN): ITN House, 48 Wells St., W1P 4DE; f. 1955; provides the main news programmes for all ITV areas; non-profit-making, financed by all other programme companies; Chair. Rt. Hon. JOHN FREEMAN; Editor and Chief Exec. DAVID NICHOLAS; Gen. Man. WILLIAM HODGSON.

Independent Television Companies Association: Knighton House, 52-66 Mortimer St., London, W1N 8AN; f. 1955; acts on behalf of all the programme companies on certain matters of common interest; Gen. Sec. M. LUND.

FINANCE

The United Kingdom's central bank is the Bank of England, which was established by Act of Parliament and Royal Charter in 1694 and nationalized under the Bank of England Act 1946. The Scottish and Northern Ireland banks issue their own notes but these are largely covered by holdings of Bank of England notes.

The *Bank of England* is responsible for advising the Government on the formulation of monetary policy and for its subsequent execution. It holds the main government accounts, acts as registrar of government stocks and as agent of the Government for a number of financial operations, including the management of the Exchange Equalization Account, and for the administration of Exchange Control. It is also banker to a number of commercial banks. The London clearing banks maintain a substantial proportion of their total cash holdings in the form of balances at the Bank and these are used in the settlement of the daily cheque and credit clearings.

The *commercial banks* may be divided into two broad categories: clearing banks and other banks.

The *clearing banks* are divided into the six London clearing banks, which cover England and Wales, the three Scottish clearing banks and the four Northern Ireland banks. These banks play the main part in operating the money transmission system throughout the U.K. At mid-September 1976 the London clearing banks held deposits totalling approximately £28,000 million, the Scottish clearing banks some £3,000 million, and the Northern Ireland banks about £900 million.

The *other banks* can be divided into accepting houses (taking their name from their business of accepting bills of exchange for payment) and other U.K.-owned banks, overseas-owned banks and consortium banks. The accepting houses and some of the U.K.-owned banks are specialists in bill finance, new issues and company finance.

Consortium banks have been formed in the U.K. by groups of banks, mostly from overseas, but include British clearing banks anxious to expand their merchant banking activities. The consortium banks and many overseas banks are especially active in the Euro-currency markets which have developed rapidly in recent years. Many of the U.K. and overseas banks have large investments in the United Kingdom local authority market and participate in the large inter-bank market in sterling and currency deposits and certificates of deposit. Unlike the clearing banks, nearly all do not seek to provide a money transmission service, but prefer to deal in large sums on behalf of relatively few customers.

The *Discount Houses* are a specialized group of institutions peculiar to London. The eleven member Houses raise the greater part of their funds from within the banking sector. These funds are borrowed by the Houses at call or short notice (thereby providing the lending banks with a highly liquid interest-bearing investment) and are used to purchase correspondingly liquid assets—mainly Treasury and commercial bills, short-dated government stocks, certificates of deposit, local authority debt, etc.

As a result of England's lead in international trade and finance during and after the industrial revolution, several countries tended to use sterling rather than their national currency for international trading transactions and maintained their central currency reserve in London. These countries pegged their currency exchange rate to the pound sterling when the gold standard was abandoned by the United Kingdom in 1931; the pound was devalued by 30.5 per cent in 1949, and by 14.3 per cent in 1967. In June 1972 the pound was floated and, by October 1977, it had not returned to a fixed parity. Since 1958 sterling has been, for non-residents, freely transferable and convertible into other currencies. The United Kingdom's official reserves, comprising gold, convertible currencies and special drawing rights on the International Monetary Fund, are held in the Exchange Equalization Account operated since 1932 by the Bank of England as agent for the Treasury.

The *London Gold Market* evolved in the days of the Australian and Canadian gold rushes in the 19th century, and it remains the leading free market of the world. There are five members of the Market who are present at the two daily price fixings, although all authorized banks may (but rarely do) deal in the commodity.

The *building society movement* is important both as a medium of savings (the largest in the U.K.) and for the finance of house purchase in a country where over 50 per cent of dwellings are owner-occupied. There were 354 societies in June 1977, of which ten accounted for over 60 per cent of funds invested by the public in this way.

National Savings are shared between the Department for National Savings and the Trustee Savings Banks. Through the Department for National Savings the Government administers the National Savings Bank "investment" and "ordinary" accounts, National Savings certificates, and Premium bonds and other securities, all aimed primarily at the small saver. The outlets for these services are some 22,000 post offices in the U.K. National savings securities can also be bought through Trustee Savings Banks and other banks. The Trustee Savings scheme was started in the 19th century, and at the end of 1975 there were 20 banks with 1,579 offices and some 14 million accounts.

In 1968 a new service, the *Post Office Giro*, was opened to provide a cheap credit transfer and postal cheque service for its accountholders, most of whom would not also have bank accounts.

There are certain institutions set up to provide finance for specific purposes; the more important of these are

Finance for Industry and its two main subsidiaries the Finance Corporation for Industry (capital for large corporations unable to borrow elsewhere) and the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation (capital for technical innovation and small companies); the Commonwealth Development Finance Company (investment of private capital in Commonwealth and other countries' development schemes) and the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (loans against mortgages on agricultural property).

The main capital market is the *Stock Exchange*. About 10,000 securities are traded.

The U.K. has a highly developed *insurance* market, located primarily in London. Lloyd's, with its unique system of underwriting syndicates (of which there are about 330, with over 10,670 members) has an international reputation for marine, aviation and other types of insurance; most of its premium income comes from outside the U.K. The bulk of the domestic insurance market is shared, through the 261 accredited Lloyds brokerage houses, between about 100 of the 600 (approximately) insurance companies operating in the U.K. which also do a lot of international business. These companies are important for both their general and their life-assurance business.

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; auth. = authorized; m. = million; dep. = deposits; res = reserves; subs. = subscribed)

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of England: Threadneedle St., London, EC2R 8AH; incorporated by Royal Charter in 1694, and nationalized by Act of Parliament on March 1st, 1946; is the Government's banker and on its behalf manages the note issue and the National Debt and administers the Exchange Control Regulations; also the central bank of the country and the bankers' bank; mem. of the Clearing House; brs. at Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Southampton; capital stock amounting to £14.6m. is held by the Treasury; Governor the Rt. Hon. GORDON RICHARDSON, M.B.E.; Deputy Governor Sir JASPER HOLLON; Chief Cashier J. B. PAGE; Sec. G. C. GOUGH.

PRINCIPAL BANKS INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Bank of Scotland: The Mound, Edinburgh, EH1 1YZ. Scotland; f. 1695; clearing bank; cap. p.u. £32.25m.; dep. £1,040.6m. (Feb. 1975); Gov. Rt. Hon. Lord CLYDESMUIR; Treas. and Gen. Man. A. M. RUSSELL.

Barclays Bank Ltd.: 54 Lombard St., London, EC3P 3AH; f. as a private bank before 1896; clearing bank; cap. auth. £275m., issued £201.8m., dep. £6,558m. (1976); Chair. ANTHONY FAVILL TUKE; nearly 3,100 brs

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: 54 Lombard St., London, EC3P 3AH; f. 1836; overseas and foreign business subsidiary of Barclays Bank Ltd.; cap. auth. £130m.; p.u. £65m.; Chair. ANTHONY FAVILL TUKE; Deputy Chair. RICHARD GEORGE DYSON.

The British Bank of the Middle East: 20 Abchurch Lane, London, EC4N 7AY; f. 1880; cap. p.u. £15m.; dep. £679.6m. (Dec. 1974); Chair. A. MACQUEEN; Gen. Man. K. BRADFORD.

Clydesdale Bank Ltd.: 30 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow; G1 2HL, Scotland; f. 1838; affiliated to Midland Bank; issued share cap. £6.4m., Chair. Sir ROBERT FAIRBURN; Chief Gen. Man. A. R. MACMILLAN.

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Co-operative Bank Ltd.: New Century House, Manchester, M60 4EP; f. 1970; cap. p.u. £8m.; dep. £263.6m. (Jan. 1975); 63 brs.; Chair. A. SUGDEN; Chief Gen. Man. L. LEE.

Coutts and Co.: 1 Suffolk St., SW1Y 4HF; f. 1692; parent company National Westminster Bank Ltd.; cap. and reserves £6.8m.; dep. £666.3m. (Dec. 1976); 14 brs.; Chair. DAVID B. MONEY-COUTTS.

Grindlays Bank Ltd.: 23 Fenchurch St., London, EC3P 3ED; f. 1863; brs. in Africa, Asia and the Middle East; cap. auth. £20m., p.u. £13.4m.; Chair. N. J. ROBSON; Sec. I. F. SHAW.

Lloyds Bank International (LBI): 40-66 Queen Victoria St., London, EC4P 4EL; f. 1971; cap. auth. £75m.; cap. issued £39.8m.; cap. deposits £2,730m. (Sept. 1974); Chair. Sir JEREMY MORSE; Vice-Chair. D. G. MITCHELL; publs. *Bolsa Review*, books on company formation.

Lloyds Bank Limited: 71 Lombard St., London, EC3P 3BS; f. 1865; cap. auth. £150m.; p.u. £129.8m.; dep. £3,275m. (Dec. 1975); Chair. Sir ERIC FAULKNER, M.B.E.; Group Chief Exec. B. H. PIPER; Chief Gen. Man. C. J. MONTGOMERY (to April 1978, then A. J. DAVIS); Sec. D. H. DAVIES; 2,400 brs.

Lombard North Central Ltd.: Lombard House, Curzon St., London, W1A 1EU; f. 1971; cap. auth. £19.68m.; issued and p.u. £18.1m. (1976); Chair. Earl of CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES.

Midland Bank Ltd.: Poultry, London, EC2P 2BX; f. 1836; cap. p.u. £132m.; dep. £10,441m.; clearing bank; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord ARMSTRONG of SANDERSTEAD, G.C.B., M.V.O.; Deputy Chair. Sir DAVID BARRAN, Sir ALAN WALKER; Sec. D. P. G. WYATT; 3,750 brs.

Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd.: 24-32 King William St., London, EC4P 4JS; f. 1919; specializes in the finance of East-West trade; cap. £11m.; dep. £1,086.1m. (Dec. 1974); Chair. S. A. SHEVCHENKO.

National Westminster Bank Ltd.: 41 Lothbury, London, EC2P 2BP; f. 1968; clearing bank; cap. auth. £315m.; dep. £13,238m. (Sept. 1976); Chair. R. LEIGH-PEMBERTON, O.B.E.; Chief Exec. JEFF BENSON; Sec. C. F. GREEN.

The Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd.: P.O.B. 31, 42 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, EH2 2YE; f. April 1969 by merger of The Royal Bank of Scotland and National Commercial Bank of Scotland Ltd., a member of National and Commercial Banking Group Ltd.; clearing bank; cap. issued £37.5m.; res. £82m. (1976); 582 brs.; Chair. Sir MICHAEL HERRIES; Man. Dir. J. B. BURKE.

Standard Chartered Bank Ltd.: 10 Clements Lane, Lombard St., London, EC4N 7AB; cap. auth. £100m.; cap. issued £69.1m.; dep. £1,882.6m. (March 1976); Chair. Lord BARBER; Chief Man. D. YEOMAN; Sec. L. R. BISHOP.

Standard Bank Ltd.: 10 Clements Lane, London, EC4N 7AB; f. 1894; cap. auth. £40m., issued and p.u. £26.8m.; dep. £2,646.2m. (March 1975); Chair. Lord BARBER.

United Dominions Trust Ltd.: 51 Eastcheap, London, EC3P 3BU; f. 1919; group cap. and res. £57m. (1976); total assets over £1,000m.; Chair. L. C. MATHER; Deputy Chair. E. P. HATCHETT.

Williams & Glyn's Bank Ltd.: 20 Birchin Lane, London, EC3P 3DP; f. 1970; member of National and Commercial Banking Group; clearing bank; share cap. auth. and issued £33.75m.; res. £69m. (1976); Chair. Sir JAMES BLAIR-CUNYNGHAME, Chief Exec. S. PROCTER.

Yorkshire Bank Ltd.: 56-58 Cheapside, London, EC2P 2BA; Reg. Office: 2 Infirmary St., Leeds; 189 brs.;

f. 1859; subs. cap. £12m.; Chair. J. P. R. GLYN, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. E. C. MUXLOW.

PRINCIPAL MERCHANT BANKS

* Indicates members of the Accepting Houses Committee.

***Arbuthnot Latham & Co. Limited:** 37 Queen St., EC4R 1BY; f. 1833; cap. auth. £6m., issued and p.u. £5m.; dep. £64.3m. (March 1975); Chair. C. J. PRIDEAUX; Sec. J. R. KAYE.

***Baring Brothers and Co. Ltd.:** 88 Leadenhall St., London, EC3A 3DT; f. 1763; share cap. £5.55m.; Chair. The Hon. JOHN BARING; Sec. O. B. HARRIS.

The British Linen Bank Ltd.: 4 Melville St., Edinburgh, EH3 7N2 and 87 Vincent St., Glasgow, G2 5TJ; f. 1746, re-founded 1977 from Bank of Scotland Finance Co. Ltd.; Governor THOMAS N. RISK, B.L.; Chief Exec. D. BRUCE PATTULLO; Sec. JOAN SMITH, M.A., LL.B., PH.D., ADVOCATE.

***Brown, Shipley & Co. Ltd.:** Founders Court, Lothbury, London, EC2R 7HE; f. 1810; cap. issued £5m. (1976); Chair. P. H. DUNN; Sec. J. HIGINBOTHAM.

***Charterhouse Japhet Ltd.:** 1 Paternoster Row, London, EC4P 4HP; f. 1880; cap. p.u. £6m.; Chair. and Chief Exec. M. H. W. WELLS; Sec. J. H. SLEEMAN.

Dawnay, Day & Co. Ltd.: Garrard House, 31 Gresham St., London, EC2V 7DT; f. 1928; cap. auth. and p.u. £5m.; Chair. E. P. HATCHETT.

Fleming (Robert) & Co. Ltd.: 8 Crosby Sq., London, EC3A 6AN; f. 1974; cap. £5.6m.; dep. £101.7m. (March 1977); Chair. W. R. MERTON; Sec. D. N. SHAMBOOK.

***Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.:** 23 Blomfield St., London, EC2M 7NL; f. 1948; cap. auth. £5.5m.; cap. issued £5.06m.; dep. £85.8m. (Dec. 1974); Chair. H. K. GOSCHEN; Chief Exec. Sir PHILIP DE ZULUETA; Sec. CHRISTOPHER GILL, LL.B., A.C.A.

Grindlays Bank Scotland Ltd.: 4 West Regent St., Glasgow, G2 1RG; f. 1936 as British Bank of Commerce Ltd., present name 1976; cap. auth. £5.6m., issued and p.u. £5.5m.; dep. £10.1m. (Dec. 1974); Chair. S. R. EASTA-BROOKS; Man. Dir. ROBERT KILLIN.

Grindlay Brandts Ltd.: P.O.B. 280, 23 Fenchurch St., London, EC3P 3ED; f. 1805; cap. auth. £10m.; p.u. £7.5m.; dep. £209.6m. (Dec. 1974); Chair. Lord ALD-INGTON; Chief Exec. G. DODSWORTH.

***Hambros Bank Ltd.:** 41 Bishopsgate, London, EC2P 2AA; f. 1970; cap. issued and p.u. £13m.; dep. £905m. (March 1977); Chair. C. E. A. HAMBRO; Deputy Chair. J. M. CLAY; Sec. R. G. SHEFFIELD.

***Hill Samuel and Co. Ltd.:** 100 Wood St., London, EC2P 2AJ; f. 1964; cap. issued £10m.; dep. £740.2m. (March 1974); Chair. Sir ROBERT CLARK, D.S.C.; Sec. G. R. PARRIS.

Keyser Ullmann Ltd.: 25 Milk St., London, EC2V 8JE; f. 1966; cap. p.u. £20m.; dep. £198.2m. (March 1975); Chair. D. EDWARD WILDE; Sec. T. K. DAY.

***Kleinwort, Benson Ltd.:** 20 Fenchurch St., London, EC3P 3DB; f. Cuba 1792, England 1830; cap. p.u. £30m., dep. £886m. (1976); Chair. R. A. HENDERSON; Sec. O. W. ANDREWS.

***Lazard Brothers & Co. Ltd.:** 21 Moorfields, London, EC2P 2HT; f. 1919; cap. p.u. £15.1m.; Chair. DANIEL MEINERTZHAGEN; Sec. R. MAHAFFY.

Matheson & Co. Ltd.: 3 Lombard St., London, EC3V 9AQ; f. 1848; cap. auth. and p.u. £10m.; Chair. H. N. L. KESWICK; Sec. P. H. BLAGBROUGH.

- *Samuel Montagu & Co. Ltd.:** 114 Old Broad St., London, EC2P 2HY; f. 1853; cap. £40m. (1974); Chair. PHILIP SHELBOURNE.
- *Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd.:** 23 Great Winchester St., London, EC2P 2AX; f. 1838; cap. fully paid £12.5m. (1976); Chair. Lord CATTO.
- *N. M. Rothschild and Sons Ltd.:** New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, London, EC4P 4DU; f. 1804; Chair. EVELYN DE ROTHSCHILD.
- *J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Ltd.:** 120 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6DS; f. 1804; cap. £10m.; Chair. Earl of AIRLIE; Sec. R. BADROCK.
- Singer & Friedlander Ltd.:** 20 Cannon St., London, EC4M 6XE; f. 1907; cap. auth. £10m., issued and p.u. £7m. (Dec. 1974); Chair. A. D. CHESTERFIELD; Sec. H. J. CLARK.
- Slater Walker Limited:** 30 St. Paul's Churchyard, London, EC4M 8DA; f. 1820; wholly owned subsidiary of Slater, Walker Securities Limited; cap. auth. and p.u. £10m.; dep. £118.7m.; Chair. A. D. CHESTERFIELD; Chief Exec. A. N. SOLOMONS.
- Wallace Brothers Bank Ltd.:** 4 Crosby Square, London, EC4A 6AJ; f. 1972; cap. £9m.; dep. £65.7m. (July 1974); Chair. D. R. S. FITZGERALD; Sec. J. D. DREW.
- *S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.:** 30 Gresham St., London, EC2P 2EB; f. 1934; auth. cap. £40m.; dep. £321.3m. (1976); Chair. Sir ERIC ROLL.

EUROBANKS AND CONSORTIUM BANKS

The following banks have a significant activity in London in the European currency market:

- Allied Arab Bank:** 88 Leadenhall St., London, EC3A 3DR; f. 1977 after takeover of Edward Bates & Sons merchant bank; owned by Barclays Bank International, Al Mubarakah Finance Holding Co., Al-Tajir Bank, Al Hamdoulilah Finance, Sanctuary Investments and others; Chair. S. K. ROUSHDI; Man. Dir. and Chief Exec. S. M. SHIKRI.
- Amex Bank:** Tribute House, 120 Moorgate, EC2P 2JY; Chair. Lord CAMOYS; Chief Exec. S. J. DAVIES.
- Associated Japanese Bank (International) Ltd.:** 29-30 Cornhill, EC3V 3QA; f. 1970; owned by Sanwa Bank, Mitsui Bank, Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, Nomura Securities; cap. issued £7m.; dep. £399.1m. (Feb. 1977); Chair. G. SUZUKI; Chief Exec. Y. EMORI.
- Atlantic International Bank Ltd.:** 65-66 Queen St., EC4R 1EH; f. 1969; owned by Charterhouse Japhet (U.K.), Banco di Napoli (Italy), F. van Lanschot Bankiers (Netherlands), Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit (U.S.A.), National Shawmut Bank of Boston (U.S.A.); share loan cap. £7.3m., assets £121.9m.; Chair. H. S. CLARKE; Chief Exec. C. R. SANDERS; Man. Dir. J. T. CANNIS.
- Bank of America International Ltd.:** St. Helens, 1 Undershaft, London, EC3 8HN; incorp. 1971; merchant bankers; auth. cap. £10m.; dep. £292m. (Dec. 1976); Chair. PIERRE-PAUL SCHWEITZER; Man. Dir. R. B. BOTCHERBY.
- Bankers Trust International Ltd.:** 56-60 New Broad St., EC2M 1JU; f. 1860; cap. auth. £6m., p.u. £3.5m.; dep. £106m. (1974); Chair. E. G. GALBRAITH.
- Chemical Bank International Ltd.:** 1 Union Court, Old Broad St., London, EC2N 1EA; formerly London Multinational Bank Ltd.; total assets £420m. (Oct. 1977); Man. Dir. J. B. HYDE.
- Citicorp International Bank Ltd.:** 335 Strand, London, WC2R 1LS; f. 1972; owned by First National City Corporation, New York; cap. p.u. £2m.; Chair. G. E. PUTNAM, Jr.; Man. Dir. J. T. FOGARTY.

European Banking Co. Ltd.: 40 Basinghall St., London, EC2V 5EB; f. 1973; owned by Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Creditanstalt Bankverein, Deutsche Bank, Midland Bank, Société Générale de Banque, Société Générale (France); cap. p.u. £10.2m.; Chair. C. F. KARSTEN; Man. Dir. S. M. YASSUKOVICH; Exec. Dir. and Sec. J. C. CHANDLER.

International Mexican Bank Ltd. (Intermex): 29 Gresham St., London, EC2V 7ES; f. 1974; owned by Banco Nacional de Mexico, Bank of America, Dai Ichi Kangyo Bank, Deutsche Bank, Inlat, Paribas International, Union Bank of Switzerland; cap. auth. £20m.; p.u. £5m.; dep. £53m. (Dec. 1975); Chair. AGUSTIN F. LEGORRETA; Man. Dir. GERARD LEGRAIN.

International Commercial Bank Ltd.: 9-10 Angel Court, EC2R 7HP; f. 1967; owned by Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, First National Bank of Chicago, Irving Trust Co., Commerzbank A.G., Crédit Lyonnais, Banco di Roma S.p.A.; cap. auth. £10m., issued and p.u. £5m.; dep. £444m. (Dec. 1976); Chair. Sir JOHN SAUNDERS; Man. Dir. K. EINFELD.

International Energy Bank Ltd. (IEB): Winchester House, 100 Old Broad St., London, EC2M 1BE; owned by Bank of Scotland, Banque Worms, Barclays Bank International Ltd., Canadian Imperial, Bank of Commerce, Republic National Bank of Dallas, Société Financière Européenne S.F.E.; auth. cap. £20m. p.u. £10m.; dep. £72.8m.; Chair. THOMAS W. WALKER; Gen. Man. C. J. CRICKMORE.

International Westminster Bank Limited: 41 Lothbury, London, E.C.2 (private company); f. 1913; cap. auth. £40m.; subsidiary of National Westminster Bank Ltd.; Chair. Sir JOHN PRIDEAUX, O.B.E.; Chief Exec. E. E. RUDDALL; Sec. H. G. ALLEN.

Italian International Bank: P. & O. Building, Leadenhall St., E.C.3; f. 1972; owned by Banco di Napoli, Banco di Sicilia, Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino, Monte dei Paschi di Siena; cap. auth. £20m.; issued £11.7m. dep. £128.5m. (June 1975); Chair. Dr. PAOLUCCI; Deputy Chair. R. RAW; Chief Exec. EFRAIM C. VARESI.

Japan International Bank Ltd.: 7-8 King St., EC2V 8DX; f. 1970; owned by Fuji Bank, Mitsubishi Bank, Sumitomo Bank, Tokai Bank, Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd., Nikko Securities Co. Ltd., and Yamaichi Securities Co. Ltd.; cap. auth. and p.u. £10.8m.; assets £379.3m. (Dec. 1976); Chief Exec. Y. KAJIURA.

Lehman Brothers International: P.O.B. 15, Commercial Union Building, 1 Undershaft, London, EC3P 3EY; owned by Lehman Bros. Inc., Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banca della Svizzera Italiana; Chair. IAIN MACGREGOR.

Libra Bank Ltd.: 1 London Wall, London, EC2Y 5DN; f. 1972; owned by Chase Manhattan Bank, Royal Bank of Canada, National Westminster Bank, Swiss Bank Corporation, Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, Mitsubishi Bank, Banco de Comercio, Banco Itan, Credito Italiano, Banco Espirito Santo e Commercial de Lisboa; cap. p.u. £6.3m.; Chair. Dr. ALFREDO MACHADO GOMEZ; Man. Dir. THOMAS F. GAFFNEY.

Midland and International Banks Ltd.: 26 Throgmorton St., London, EC2N 2AH; f. 1964 by Midland Bank, Commercial Bank of Australia, Standard Chartered Bank and Toronto-Dominion Bank; conducts international financing (particularly medium-term) of development projects abroad; cap. auth. £30m., cap. p.u. £15m. (1977); Chair. Lord ARMSTRONG.

Nordic Bank Ltd.: Nordic Bank House, 41-43 Mincing Lane, London, EC3R 7SP; f. 1971; owned by Den

Norske Creditbank (Oslo), Kansallis-Osake-Pankki (Helsinki), Svenska Handelsbanken (Stockholm), Copenhagen Handelsbank; cap. auth. and p.u. £9.33m.; dep. £293.3m. (Dec. 1976); Chair. JAN WALLANDER; Man. Dir. J. R. SALATER.

Orion Bank Ltd.: 1 London Wall, London, EC2Y 5JX; f. 1970; international merchant bankers; owned by Royal Bank of Canada, Westdeutsche Landes Bank, Chase Manhattan, Credito Italiano, Mitsubishi, National Westminster; cap. and res. £45m. (1976); Chair and Chief Exec. Hon. DAVID MONTAGU.

Scandinavian Bank Ltd.: 36 Leadenhall St., EC3A 1BH; f. 1969; owned by Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken (Sweden), Bergens Privatbank (Norway), Union Bank of Finland Ltd. and others; cap. auth. £25m., issued and p.u. £20.25m.; dep. £638.7m. (Dec. 1976); Chair. L. E. THUNHOLM; Man. Dir. and Chief Exec. J. STAFFAN GADD; Man. Dir. D. J. HUGHES, D. M. JOHNSON.

Bank of Tokyo and Detroit (International): 18 Finsbury Circus, EC2M 7BR; f. 1967; owned by Bank of Tokyo (Japan) and National Bank of Detroit (U.S.A.), merchant bankers; cap. £9.6m.; dep. £102.2m. (Jan. 1975); Chair. J. O. HAMBRØ; Chief Execs. G. E. ROTHELL, H. P. PIRQUET.

UBAF Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 169, Commercial Union Building, St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, EC3P 3HT; f. 1972; owned by Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises (France), Midland Bank (U.K.), Libyan Arab Foreign Bank (Libya); cap. auth. and p.u. £5m.; dep. £68.6m. (Dec. 1975); Gen. Man. W. CRONK.

United International Bank Ltd.: 30 Finsbury Sq., EC2A 1SN; f. 1970; owned by Banco de Bilbao (Spain), Bank Mees and Hope (Netherlands), Bank of Nova Scotia (Canada), Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur (France), Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechselbank (Federal Germany), Crédit du Nord et Union Parisienne (France), Crocker National Bank (U.S.A.), Privatbanken (Denmark), PK-banken (Sweden), Williams and Glyn's Ltd. (U.K.); cap. auth. £10m., issued and p.u. £6m.; dep. £202.4m. (Dec. 1976); Chair. N. P. BIGGS; Man. Dir. A. A. WEISSMULLER.

SAVINGS ORGANIZATIONS AND BANKS

Department for National Savings: National Savings Bank, Blythe Rd., West Kensington, London, W14 1SB and Boydstone Rd., Cowglen, Glasgow, G58 1SB; Savings Certificate and SAYE Office, Millburngate House, Durham, DH99 1NS; Bonds and Stock Office (Premium Savings Bonds and Government Stock and Bonds): Lytham St. Annes, Lancs., FY0 1YN; f. 1861; Dir. of Savings J. LITTLEWOOD.

National Giro: Bootle, Lancs., GIR oAA; f. 1968; aims to provide a cheap and quick money transmission system, making use of available post offices and staff for its dealings with the public but with all its records kept, and processing done, at the computerized giro centre at Bootle; c. 480,000 account holders and c. £112m. in accounts.

National Savings Committee: Alexandra House, Kingsway, London, WC2B 6TS; f. 1916; Chair. Sir ROBERT BELLINGER, G.B.E.; Sec. K. T. PINCH.

National Savings Committee for Scotland: 22 Melville St., Edinburgh, EH3 7NU, Scotland; f. 1916; Pres. Hon. Lord BIRSA; Chair. Rt. Hon. Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE; Sec. A. K. GRANT.

Trustee Savings Bank Central Board: 3 Copthall Ave., London, EC2P 2AB; f. 1976; supervises 19 Trustee Savings Banks; collective funds of the constituent banks exceed £4.500m. with 1,660 offices; Chair. A. RINTOUL; Sec. G. D. SHELLEY.

DISCOUNT HOUSES

The following are members of the London Discount Market Association.

Alexanders Discount Company Ltd.: 1 St. Swithin's Lane, London, EC4N 8DN; f. 1810 as Alexander and Co. Ltd., name changed as above 1919; cap. auth. £6.5m.; cap. issued £5m.; res. £3.1m.; Chair. J. P. R. GLYN; Deputy Chair. D. MEINERTZHAGEN; Man. Dir. I. W. K. SMITH.

Allen Harvey & Ross Ltd.: 45 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3PB; f. 1888; public company 1946; cap. issued and fully paid £1.864m.; published resources £3.8m.; Chair. M. E. R. ALLSOPP.

Cater Ryder and Co. Ltd.: 1 King William St., London, E.C.4; f. 1960 by merger of Cater, Brightwen and Co. Ltd. and Ryders Discount Co. Ltd.; cap. auth. £6m., issued £3m.; Chair. F. HOARE.

Clive Discount Co. Ltd.: 1 Royal Exchange Ave., London, EC3V 3LU; f. 1946; cap. auth. and p.u. £5m.; dep. £229m. (1977); Chair. N. H. CHAMBERLEN.

Gerrard & National Discount Company Ltd.: 32 Lombard St., EC3V 9BE; f. 1970; cap. p.u. £3.94m.; Chair. R. G. GIBBS.

Gillet Brothers Discount Co. Ltd.: 65 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3PD; f. 1867; cap. auth. £3m., issued £2.3m.; Chair. R. D. WHITBY; Man. D. L. ROZIER.

Jessel, Toynbee and Co. Ltd.: 30 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1922; regd. 1943; cap. issued £2.1m. (1976); Chair. and Man. Dir. D. C. G. JESSEL.

King and Shaxson Ltd.: 52 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; an amalgamation of King and Foa and White and Shaxson, May 1933; regd. 1936; cap. auth. £3m., p.u. £2.6m.; Chair. T. S. HOHLER; Sec. D. R. JARRETT.

Seccombe, Marshall and Campion Ltd.: 7 Birchin Lane, London, EC3V 9DE; f. 1922; cap. auth. £2m., issued £1.4m.; Chair. D. G. CAMPION.

Smith, St. Aubyn and Co. Ltd.: White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1891; cap. auth. £2.5m., p.u. £2.07m.; Chair. JEREMY SMITH.

Union Discount Company of London Ltd.: 78-80 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3NH; f. 1885; cap. issue £7.5m.; dep. etc. £56.9m. (1976); Chair. A. J. O. RITCHIE; Deputy Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord REMNANT, F.C.A.; Sec. P. L. SHEPHERD.

CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Finance Corporation for Industry Ltd.: 91 Waterloo Rd., London, S.E.1; f. 1945; cap. £25,000,000 (10 per cent p.u.); a subsidiary of Finance for Industry Ltd. Resources £100m.; provides capital for industry in the national interest, where finance is unobtainable from ordinary market sources. Chair. Lord SEEBOHM, T.D.; Gen. Man. P. F. G. HILDESLEY.

Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation Ltd.: 7 Copthall Ave., London, EC2R 7DD; an institution designed to provide medium and long-term finance to the smaller and medium-sized concern, operating in the British Isles. Usual limits £5,000 to £500,000. Founded in 1945 by the English and Scottish Joint Stock Banks, with authorized share capital of £40 million and total investment of £200 million. A public company, but the shares are held by the banks. Chair. Lord SHERFIELD; Gen. Man. P. F. G. HILDESLEY; Sec. D. R. CLARKE.

BANKING AND FINANCE ORGANIZATIONS

Accepting Houses Committee: Roman Wall House, 1 Crutched Friars, London, EC3N 2NJ; f. 1914; 16 mems. (see under Banks); Chair. MICHAEL J. VEREY, T.D.; Dir.-Gen. Hon. L. H. L. COHEN.

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

Finance

Association of Consortium Banks: c/o Nordic Bank, 41/43 Mincing Lane, London, EC3R 7SP; Chair. DUDLEY W. C. ALLEN; Vice-Chair. JAMES H. JENNINGS.

British Bankers' Association: 10 Lombard St., London, EC3V 9EL; f. 1919; Pres. Lord O'BRIEN OF LOTHBURY, G.B.E., P.C.; Sec.-Gen. R. K. C. GIDDINGS; 310 mem. banks.

The British Overseas and Commonwealth Banks Association: 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4; Chair. D. I. McPHERSON; Hon. Sec. R. D. MASON.

Committee of London Clearing Bankers: 10 Lombard St., London, EC3V 9AP; Chair. A. F. TUKE; Sec.-Gen. P. J. NICHOLSON.

Corporation of Mortgage, Finance and Life Assurance Brokers Ltd.: 34 Rose St., Wokingham, Berkshire; f. 1968; Pres. The Lord AUCKLAND; Chair. JOHN A. HALLADAY, F.C.M.B., A.A.I.B.; Sec.-Gen. DEREK R. THREADGALL, M.B.K.S.T.S.

Institute of Bankers, The: 10 Lombard St., London, EC3V 9AS; f. 1879; Pres. C. J. MONTGOMERY; professional bankers' association; 115,000 British and overseas mems.; Sec.-Gen. GEOFFREY DIX; *Journal* published alternate months.

Institute of Bankers in Scotland: 20 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, EH1 2BB; f. 1875; Pres. (1975-77) A. R. MACMILLAN; Sec. B. McKENNA; approx. 7,500 mems.

Issuing Houses Association: Roman Wall House, 1 Crutched Friars, London, EC3N 2NJ; f. 1945; a consultative and advisory body representing institutions acting as issuing houses; Chair. Exec. Cttee. DAVID C. MACDONALD (Hill Samuel and Co. Ltd.).

London Discount Market Association: 78-80 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3NH; 11 mems.; Chair. I. W. K. SMITH; Hon. Sec. P. L. SHEPHERD.

STOCK EXCHANGE

The Stock Exchange: London, E.C.2; f. 1973 by amalgamation of the Stock Exchange (London, f. 1801), the other British Stock Exchanges, the Belfast Stock Exchange and the Irish Stock Exchange; 3,900 mems. Members act either as Brokers or Jobbers. The Stock Exchange Daily Official List contains about 8,400 different securities with a market value of over £300,000m. Dealings are also permitted in securities quoted on an overseas Exchange; Chair. N. P. GOODISON; Chief Exec. R. FELL, C.B., C.B.E.

INSURANCE

Lloyd's: Offices: Lime St., London, EC3M 7HA; had its origins in the coffee house opened c. 1688 by Edward Lloyd; an international insurance market and society of underwriters, consisting of approx. 10,600 individual members grouped into syndicates who accept risks on the basis of personal and unlimited liability; business is effected through 261 firms of accredited Lloyd's Brokers who alone are permitted to place insurances either directly or by way of reinsurance, and nearly three quarters of the annual premium income (over £1,300 million) is from overseas business. The Lloyd's market is administered by the Corporation of Lloyd's through a committee elected by and from the underwriting membership. Committee Chair. (1977) HAVELOCK H. T. HUDSON; Deputy Chair. LESLIE ROBERT DEW, IAN H. FINDLAY; Sec.-Gen. C. A. THOMAS.

Abbey Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Abbey Life House, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, EC4M 8AR; f. 1961; Chair. and Chief Exec. R. FREDERICK RICHARDSON.

Britannic Assurance Co. Ltd.: Moor Green, Moseley, Birmingham, 13; f. 1886; cap. auth. £1,023,800; Chair. JOHN F. JEFFERSON; Gen. Man. N. F. CARROLL.

Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society: 15 St. James's Square, London, SW1Y 4LQ; f. 1824; Mutual Society; Chair. Sir ROBERT BLACK, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Gen. Man. LEONARD G. HALL, F.I.A.; Actuary ROGER D. CORLEY.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, EC3 3DQ; f. 1861; Chair. Sir FRANCIS SANDILANDS; Chief Gen. Man. J. EMMS; Sec. C. R. HARRIS. Principal U.K. subsidiaries:

Employers' Liability Assurance Corp'n. Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, EC3P 3DQ; f. 1887; Chair. N. G. E. DUNLOP; Sec. D. R. COBDEN

London and Scottish Assurance Corporation Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, EC3P 3DQ; f. 1862; cap. auth. £1m.; Chair. N. G. E. DUNLOP; Sec. D. R. COBDEN.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, EC3P 3DQ; f. 1809; Chair. N. G. E. DUNLOP; Sec. D. R. COBDEN.

Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, EC3P 3DQ; f. 1836; Chair. N. G. E. DUNLOP; Sec. D. R. COBDEN.

Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, EC3P 3DQ; f. 1871; Chair. N. G. E. DUNLOP; Sec. D. R. COBDEN.

Ocean Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, EC3P 3DQ; f. 1859; Chair. N. G. E. DUNLOP.

Union Assurance Society Ltd.: St. Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London, EC3P 3DQ; f. 1714; Chair. N. G. E. DUNLOP; Sec. D. R. COBDEN.

Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.: Miller St., Manchester, M60 0AL; f. 1867; Chair. H. A. TOOGOOD; Chief Gen. Man. H. SEELEY, F.C.I.S., A.C.I.I.

Cornhill Insurance Co. Ltd.: 32 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3LJ; f. 1905; Chair. COLIN J. DRAPER; Gen. Man. CECIL G. BURROWS.

Crusader Insurance Co. Ltd.: Woodhatch, Cockshott Hill, Reigate; Chair. and Man. Dir. G. C. CROOK; Deputy Chair. R. V. CRAIG.

Eagle Star Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Threadneedle St., London, EC2R 8BE; f. 1904; Chair. and Man. Dir. Sir DENIS MOUNTAIN, Bt.; Sec. R. W. DURANT.

Ecclesiastical Insurance Office Ltd.: Beaufort House, Brunswick Rd., Gloucester GL1 1JZ; f. 1887; Chair. A. W. GRANT; Gen. Man. B. V. DAY.

Equitable Life Assurance Society: 4 Coleman St., London, EC2R 5AP; f. 1762; Pres. J. A. CALDECOTT; Gen. Man. and Actuary E. B. O. SHERLOCK, F.I.A.

Equity & Law Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 20 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2; f. 1844; cap. auth. £1.2m.; Chair. Sir JOHN WITT; Gen. Man. M. J. BURNS; Sec. H. M. STEWART.

Excess Insurance Co. Ltd.: 13 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.3; f. 1894; cap. auth. £1.6m.; p.u. £1.6m.; Chair. and Chief Exec. W. L. SAMENGO-TURNER; Sec. M. W. S. DANE.

Friends' Provident Life Office: 7 Birchin Lane, London, EC3P 3BA; f. 1832; Chair. EDWIN W. PHILLIPS, M.B.E.; Gen. Man. W. L. STUBBS, F.I.I.C.; Sec. R. N. JOHNSON, F.C.I.S.

General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Ltd.: General Buildings, Perth; f. 1885; cap. p.u. £41.2m.; Chair. I. H. STUART BLACK; Chief Gen. Man. D. A. BLAKIE.

Yorkshire General Life Assurance Company Ltd.: 2 Rougier St., York; f. 1837; cap. p.u. £200,000; Chair. I. H. STUART BLACK; Gen. Man. C. R. FISHER; Actuary C. G. MYERS.

Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd.: Rougier St., York; and General Buildings, Perth, Scotland; f. 1824; cap. p.u. £2.2m.; Chair. Sir RICHARD GRAHAM; Gen. Man. D. A. BLAICKIE; Sec. I. A. CHAMBERS.

Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3V 3LS; f. 1968; Chair. J. E. H. COLLINS; Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON. Principal U.K. subsidiaries:

Atlas Assurance Co. Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3V 3LS; f. 1808; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

British Equitable Assurance Co. Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3V 3LS; f. 1903; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

British Oak Insurance Co. Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3V 3LS; f. 1908; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Caledonian Insurance Co.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3V 3LS; f. 1805; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Cambrian Insurance Co. Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3V 3LS; f. 1934; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Car and General Insurance Corporation Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3V 3LS; f. 1903; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Essex and Suffolk Insurance Co. Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3V 3LS; f. 1804; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3V 3LS; f. 1821; Chair. J. E. H. COLLINS; Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Local Government Guarantee Society Ltd., The: Royal Exchange, London, EC3V 3LS; f. 1890; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3V 3LS; f. 1906; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

National Provincial Glass Co. Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3V 3LS; f. 1854; Chair. E. F. BIGLAND; Man. J. HUDD; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Reliance Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3V 3LS; f. 1881; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Royal Exchange Assurance: Royal Exchange, London, EC3V 3LS; f. 1720; Gov. J. E. H. COLLINS; Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

State Assurance Co. Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3V 3LS; f. 1891; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

United British Insurance Co. Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, EC3V 3LS; f. 1915; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. F. BIGLAND; Sec. R. M. EGGLESTON.

Iron Trades Employers' Insurance Association Ltd.: 21-24 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1880; employers' liability, third party and personal accident only; Chair. Dr. D. REBBECK; Man. Dir. A. E. SANSOM; Gen. Man. P. CROSS.

Iron Trades Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.: 21-24 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1; inc. Jan. 1946.

Legal and General Assurance Society Ltd.: Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria St., EC4N 4TP; f. 1836; cap. auth.

£10m.; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Viscount CALDECOTE; Chief Exec. R. H. PEET; Sec. J. E. NEILL.

British Commonwealth Insurance Co. Ltd.: Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria St., London, EC4N 4TP; inc. 1946; cap. auth. £500,000; Chair. R. H. PEET; Gen. Man. E. WYNN OWEN; Sec. G. D. LINTOTT.

Gresham Fire and Accident Insurance Society Ltd.: Temple Court, 11 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4N 4TP; f. 1910; cap. issued £500,000; p.u. £400,000; Chair. R. H. PEET; Gen. Man. E. W. OWEN; Sec. G. D. LINTOTT.

Legal and General Unit Assurance: Man. J. ELBOURNE.

Life Association of Scotland Ltd.: 10 George St., Edinburgh, EH2 2YH; f. 1838; Chair. Sir ROBERT ERSKINE-HILL, Bt.; Gen. Man. and Actuary J. M. SOUNESS.

Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society: Head Office: Victoria House, Southampton Row, London, WC1B 4DB; f. 1843; Chair. E. ROBERTSON; Sec. L. L. MUNS, F.I.A.

London and Manchester Assurance Co. Ltd.: 50 Finsbury Square, London, EC2A 1HE; f. 1869; Chair. LEWIS G. WHYTE, C.B.E., F.F.A.; Chief Exec. H. L. K. BROWNE, F.C.A.; Sec. J. M. D. COOPER.

The London Life Association Ltd.: 81 King William St., London, EC4N 7BD; f. 1806; Pres. Sir HUMPHREY POVAH TREVERBIAN PRIDEAUX, O.B.E.; Actuary, Gen. Man. and Dir. A. K. TUDOR, F.I.A.; Asst. Gen. Man. and Sec. A. L. LODGE, LL.B.

Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society: M.G.M. House, Heene Rd., Worthing, Sussex, BN11 2DY; f. 1852; Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord DENMAN; Dir. and Gen. Man. P. A. SLATTERY.

Municipal Mutual Insurance Ltd.: 22 Old Queen St., London, SW1H 9JG; f. 1903; Chair. Sir FRANCIS HILL; Gen. Man. A. E. THOROUGHGOOD, F.C.I.I.

National Employers' Mutual General Insurance Association Ltd.: National Employers House, Bury St., London, EC3A 5AS; f. 1914; Chair. M. H. R. KING; Chief Gen. Man. T. R. USHER.

National Farmers Union Mutual Insurance Society Ltd.: Church St., Stratford on Avon; f. 1910; Chair. R. CARY; Gen. Man. R. A. NIXON.

National Mutual Life Assurance Society: 5 Bow Churchyard, London, EC4M 9DH; f. 1830; Chair. D. A. PEASE, F.C.A.; Man. Dir. D. MCD. SUMNER; Sec. W. P. JACKSON, F.I.A.

National Provident Institution: 48 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3; f. 1835; Chair. JOHN L. HARVEY, M.B.E.; Manager and Actuary G. V. BAYLEY, F.I.A.

Norwich Union Life Insurance Society: Surrey St., Norwich; f. 1808; Chair. DESMOND E. LONGE; Chief Gen. Man. P. W. SHARMAN; Sec. H. H. SCURFIELD.

Maritime Insurance Co. Ltd.: Surrey St., Norwich; f. 1864; Chair. DESMOND E. LONGE; Chief Gen. Man. C. H. MOORE; Sec. H. H. SCURFIELD.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd.: Surrey St., Norwich.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.: Surrey St., Norwich; f. 1824.

Orion Insurance Co. Ltd.: 70-72 King William St., London, EC4N 7BT; f. 1931; cap. auth. £2.6m.; Chair. Sir ANTONY PART; Dir. and Gen. Man. J. L. SAGE.

Pearl Assurance Co. Ltd.: High Holborn, London, WC1V 7EB; f. 1864; cap. auth. £2.1m.; Pres. Sir GEOFFREY KITCHEN; Chair. S. C. MCINTYRE; Chief. Gen. Man. R. E. HOLLAND.

Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.: Phoenix House, 4-5 King William St., London, EC4P 4HR; f. 1782; Chair. Viscount DE L'ISLE; Chief Gen. Man. W. C. HARRIS; Gen. Man. and Sec. K. WILKINSON.

London Guarantee and Reinsurance Co. Ltd.: P & O Building, Leadenhall St., London, EC3V 4QL; f. 1869; Chair. Viscount DE L'ISLE; Gen. Man. N. WALKER-ROBSON; Sec. E. R. WILLS.

Union Marine and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: P & O Building, Leadenhall St., London, EC3V 4QL; f. 1863; Chair. W. C. HARRIS; Man. D. TOWN.

Pioneer Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.: 16 Crosby Rd. North, Waterloo, Liverpool, L22 0NY; Chair. G. HEYWOOD; Man. Dir. H. CLARKE.

Provident Mutual Life Assurance Association: 25-31 Moor-gate, London, E.C.2; f. 1840; Chair. D. L. M. ROBERTSON; Gen. Man. B. RICHARDSON.

Provincial Insurance Co. Ltd.: Stramongate, Kendal; London Office: 100 Cannon St., E.C.4.; f. 1903; Chair. CHARLES F. E. SHAKERLEY; Gen. Man. N. PROCTOR, F.C.I.I.

The Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.: Holborn Bars, London, EC1N 2NH; f. 1848; cap. auth. £17.5m.; Chair. R. H. OWEN; Chief Gen. Man. W. G. HASLAM.

Refuge Assurance Co. Ltd.: Oxford St., Manchester, M60 7HA; f. 1858; cap. auth. £1,008,000; Mans. W. N. BREWOOD, V. G. RAMSDEN, R. STEVENSON; Sec. A. T. BOOTH.

Reinsurance Corporation Ltd.: Bankside House, 107-112 Leadenhall St., London, EC3A 4AS; f. 1919; cap. auth. £1m.; Chair. J. C. S. LEPINE; Chief Exec. Officer D. Fox.

Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.: Bow Bells House, Bread St., London, EC4M 9ER; f. 1845; cap. auth. £42m.; cap. p.u. £37.5m.; Chair. D. MEINERTZHAGEN; Chief Gen. Man. K. M. BEVINS; Sec. H. A. STAMMERS.

Law Union and Rock Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 North John St., Liverpool, L69 2AS; f. 1806; cap. auth. £2,075,000; cap. p.u. £525,000; Chair. K. M. BEVINS, T.D.; Sec. H. A. STAMMERS.

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. Ltd., The: 1 North John St., Liverpool, L69 2AS; f. 1836; cap. auth. £3m.; p.u. £1.06m.; Chair. D. MEINERTZHAGEN, T.D.; Sec. H. A. STAMMERS.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 North John St., Liverpool, L69 2AS; f. 1861; Chair. D. MEINERTZHAGEN; Sec. H. A. STAMMERS.

Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: Forum House, 15-18 Lime St., London, EC3M 7JX; f. 1836; cap. £1,000,000; cap. p.u. £600,000; Chair. K. M. BEVINS; Man. B. K. WILLIAMS; Sec. H. A. STAMMERS.

Royal Liver Friendly Society: Royal Liver Building, Liverpool, L3 1HT; f. 1850; Chair. A. P. MCARDLE; Sec. D. E. WHITE.

Royal London Mutual Insurance Society Ltd.: 18 Finsbury Square, London, EC2A 1DP; f. 1861; Chair. T. COWMAN.

Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society: 35 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, G1 2EP and 10/12 Copthall Ave., London, EC2R 7AH; f. 1826; Pres. Rt. Hon. The Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, D.L., J.P.; Gen. Man. and Actuary W. PROUDFOOT, F.F.A.

Scottish Life Assurance Co.: 19 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, EH2 1YE, Scotland; inc. 1881, re-inc. as a Mutual Company 1968; Chair. R. K. WATSON; Gen. Man. W. M. MORRISON.

The Scottish Mutual Assurance Society: 109 St. Vincent St., Glasgow, G2 5HN; London Office: 6 Bell Yard, Law

Courts, WC2A 2LA; f. 1883; Chair. W. R. BALLANTYNE; Gen. Man. and Actuary R. E. MACDONALD.

The Scottish Provident Institution: 6 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, EH2 2YA; London Office: 3 Lombard St., EC3V 9AE; f. 1837; Chair. JAMES A. LUMSDEN; Gen. Man. and Actuary J. M. MACHARG.

Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society: 15 Dalkeith Rd., Edinburgh, EH16 5BU; f. 1815; Gen. Man. G. A. KINGSNORTH.

Standard Life Assurance Co.: 3 George St., Edinburgh; South Region Office: Holborn Hall, Grays Inn Rd., WC1 8JD; f. 1825; Chair. A. M. HODGE, G.C., V.R.D., D.L., W.S.; Gen. Man. and Actuary D. W. A. DONALD, O.B.E., T.D.F.F.A.

Sun Alliance and London Insurance Ltd.: 1 Bartholomew Lane, London, EC2N 2AB; f. 1959; cap. p.u. £49.3m.; Chair. The Lord ALDINGTON; Chief Gen. Man. G. BOWLER; Sec. H. SILVER. Principal subsidiaries include:

Sun Alliance & London Assurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Bartholomew Lane, London, EC2N 2AB; f. 1967; cap. p.u. £1m.; Chair. The Lord ALDINGTON; Chief Gen. Man. G. BOWLER; Sec. H. SILVER.

Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Bartholomew Lane, London, EC2N 2AB; f. 1824; cap. p.u. £5,750,000; Chair. The Lord ALDINGTON; Chief Gen. Man. G. BOWLER; Sec. H. SILVER.

The London Assurance: 1 Bartholomew Lane, London, EC2N 2AB; f. 1720; cap. p.u. £5m.; Gov. The Lord ALDINGTON; Chief Gen. Man. G. BOWLER; Sec. H. SILVER.

Sun Insurance Office Ltd.: 1 Bartholomew Lane, London, EC2N 2AB; f. 1710; cap. p.u. £2.4m.; Chair. The Lord ALDINGTON; Chief Gen. Man. G. BOWLER; Sec. H. SILVER.

Sun Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 107 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6DU; f. 1810; Chair. P. G. WALKER, F.C.A.; Gen. Man. R. F. C. ZAMBONI.

United Kingdom Provident Institution: Dolphin House, New St., Salisbury, Wilts., SP1 2QQ; f. 1840; Chair. and Man. Dir. S. G. BROOKSBANK, F.C.A.; Gen. Man. R. W. SALT.

Wesleyan and General Assurance Society: Colmore Circus, Ringway, Birmingham, B4 6AR; f. 1841; Chair. J. D. W. FIELD; Gen. Man. H. J. JONES.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Accident Offices Association: Aldermay House, Queen St., London, E.C.4; Chair. O. S. MASEFIELD, O.B.E.; Sec. T. A. KENT.

Accident Offices Association (Overseas): Aldermay House, Queen St., London, E.C.4; Chair. O. S. MASEFIELD, O.B.E.

Associated Scottish Life Offices: 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, EH2 1AQ; constituted 1841 as an Association of General Managers of Scottish Offices transacting life assurance business; 9 full mems. and some partial mems.; Chair. W. PROUDFOOT; Sec. G. C. TRAIN.

British Insurance Association: Aldermay House, Queen St., London, E.C.4; f. 1917; Objects: protection, promotion, and advancement of the common interests of all classes of insurance business; 297 mems.; Chair. W. G. HASLAM; Sec.-Gen. R. C. W. BARDELL.

The Chartered Insurance Institute: 20 Aldermanbury, London, EC2V 7HY; f. 1897; inc. 1912; approx. 50,000 mems.; Chair. W. N. BREWOOD; Pres. Sir HENRY MANCE; Sec. D. C. McMURDIE; publs. *Journal* (3 a year), bulletins, individual titles.

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

Finance, Trade and Industry

Fire Offices' Committee: Aldermay House, Queen St., London, EC4P 4JD; Chair. A. A. MACLAREN; Principal Sec. J. F. BROADWAY; Sec. P. E. CROWE.

Industrial Life Offices Association: Aldermay House, Queen St., London, EC4N 1TL; f. 1901; 18 assoc. offices; Chair. R. E. HOLLAND; Sec. D. J. MASON.

Institute of London Underwriters: 40 Lime St., London, EC3M 5DA; f. 1884; Chair. A. E. MANN; Man. and Sec. A. C. HULL.

The Life Offices' Association: Aldermay House, Queen St., London, EC4N 1TP; f. 1889; 81 mems.; Chair. P. W. SHARMAN; Sec.-Gen. T. H. M. OPPÉ.

Liverpool Underwriters' Association: Derby House, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool 2; f. 1802; Chair. F. H. HUNTER.

ASSOCIATIONS OF ACTUARIES

The Faculty of Actuaries: 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, EH2 1AQ; f. 1856; inc. 1868; 515 Fellows; Pres. M. D. THORNTON; Sec. W. W. MAIR; publs. *Transactions* (irregular), *Yearbook*.

The Institute of Actuaries: Staple Inn Hall, High Holborn, London, WC1V 7QJ; f. 1848; Royal Charter 1884; 2,150 Fellows; Pres. C. M. O'BRIEN; Sec.-Gen. N. J. PAGE; publs. *Year Book*, *Journal of Institute of Actuaries*.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

GENERAL

Association of British Chambers of Commerce: 6-14 Dean Farrar St., London, S.W.1; f. 1860; c. 90 affiliated U.K. chambers and 16 British Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries; Pres. TOM BOARDMAN; Vice-Pres. Earl of LIMERICK; Dir.-Gen. W. A. NEWSOME.

Birmingham Chamber of Industry and Commerce: P.O.B. 36075, Harborne Rd., Birmingham, B15 3DH.

British Export Houses Association: c/o 69 Cannon St., London, EC4N 5AB; Dir. V. R. B. SMALLWOOD.

Confederation of British Industry: 21 Tothill St., London, S.W.1; f. 1965; acts as a national point of reference for all seeking views of industry and is recognized internationally as the representative organization of British industry and management. Advises the Government on all aspects of policy affecting the interests of industry at home and abroad. Membership consists of about 12,000 companies, 230 Trade Associations and Employers' Organizations; most of the publicly-owned corporations are members; Pres. Viscount WATKINSON; Dir.-Gen. Sir JOHN METHVEN; Sec. ERIC FELGATE.

Glasgow Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures: 30 George Square, Glasgow, G2 1EQ; f. 1783 (first Chamber in British Dominions); 2,725 mems.; Pres. IAN A. LYLE, D.S.C., V.R.D., D.L., F.I.C.S.; Chief Exec. MATTHEW NEIL, C.B.E., M.A., LL.B.

International Chamber of Commerce: 52-54 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6SW.

London Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 69 Cannon St., London, EC4N 5AB; Pres. Rt. Hon. Lord MAIS, G.B.E., E.R.D., T.D., D.L., D.S.C.

Associated body:

British Importers Confederation: Pres. A. H. CAVE, M.B.E.

Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Ship Canal House, King St., Manchester, M60 8AH; f. 1820; regional chambers for Bolton, Bury, Rochdale, Wigan, with sections for Salford and Tameside; Pres. D. G. WILSON; Dir. ALAN F. MACK, J.P.

National Chamber of Trade: Enterprise House, Henley on Thames, Oxon., RG9 1TU; f. 1897; 835 affiliated local Chambers; 1,000 individual members; 30 affiliated Trade Associations; covers approx. 350,000 separate businesses; Pres. MILDRED HEAD; Chair. Board of Management C. L. DODD.

SBA—Association of Independent Businesses: Europe House, World Trade Centre, London, E1 9AA; f. 1964;

2,000 mems.; Exec. Council Pres. PATRICK DE LASZLO; Chair. COLIN DAURIS; Gen. Sec. AMANDA BROWN.

EXPORT

British Overseas Trade Board: 1 Victoria St., London, SW1H 0ET; directs and administers all government services to exporters through the Department of Trade; Chair. Sir FREDERICK CATHERWOOD.

Institute of Export: World Trade Centre, London, E1 9AA; f. 1935 as a professional educational organization devoted to the development of British export trade and the interests of those associated with it; Pres. Rt. Hon. Lord LUKE, T.D., D.L.; Dir.-Gen. A. J. DAY; publ. *Export* (monthly).

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Aluminium Federation Ltd.: Broadway House, Calthorpe Rd., Five Ways, Birmingham, B15 1TN; f. 1962; extensive library services, available to the public; Sec.-Gen. L. PATRICK MATTHEWS, M.B.E.; publs. bulletins and pamphlets.

Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry: 162 Regent St., London, W1R 6DD; f. 1948; Pres. FRANK GOULDING; Dir. Dr. R. B. ARNOLD; Deputy Dir. and Sec. A. G. SHAW.

Association of Jute Spinners and Manufacturers: Kandahar House, 71 Meadowside, Dundee, DD1 1EE, Scotland; f. 1918; 15 mems., 10 associate mems.; Dir. D. A. BORRIE; Sec. I. D. MCINTYRE.

Association of Manufacturers of Domestic Electrical Appliances: AMDEA House, 593 Hitchin Rd., Stopsley, Luton, LU2 7UN; f. 1969; Pres. Lord PLOWDEN.

Brewer's Society: 42 Portman Square, London, W1H 0BB; f. 1904; 93 mems.; Chair. E. J. THOMPSON; Sec. R. L. MATTHEWS.

British Carpet Manufacturers' Association: Margam House, 26 St. James's Square, London, SW1Y 4JH; Dir. W. R. P. ADAMS; Deputy Dir. and Sec. F. ROWLAND.

British Ceramic Manufacturers' Federation: Federation House, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.; f. 1919; 168 mems.; Pres. KENNEDY CAMPBELL; Deputy Pres. J. S. GODDARD; Vice-Pres. ALAN LLOYD.

British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association Ltd.: 8 Leicester St., Leicester Square, London, WC2H 7BN; f. 1905; 395 mems.; Chief Exec. A. K. EDWARDS.

British Fishing Federation Ltd.: Trinity House Chambers, 12 Trinity House Lane, Hull, HU1 2JF; Sec. I. C. THORBURN.

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

Trade and Industry

British Footwear Manufacturers Federation: Royalty House, 72 Dean St., London, W1V5 HB; Dir. Gen. J. R. PARR; Dirs. W. N. S. CALVERT, M. J. R. HERON, Mrs. C. M. LONG.

British Furniture Manufacturers' Federated Associations: 17 Berners St., London, W1P4DY; Dir. D. D. MITCHELL, O.B.E.

British Hotels, Restaurants and Caterers Association: 13 Cork St., London, W1X2BH; f. 1907; Chief Exec. CLIVE DERBY.

British Non-Ferrous Metals Federation: 6 Bathurst St., Sussex Square, London, W2 2SD; Dir. I. J. BENSON.

British Ports Association: 3 Queen Square, London, WC1N 3AR; Dir. E. BAINBRIDGE; f. 1919; 106 mems.; Sec. A. J. SMITH.

British Precast Concrete Federation: 60 Charles St., Leicester; f. 1918; approx. 160 mems.; Dir. J. P. METCALFE, M.A.

British Printing Industries' Federation: 11 Bedford Row, London, WC1R 4DX; f. 1900; approx. 3,800 mems.; Dir. H. W. G. KENDALL, F.C.M.A.

British Ready Mixed Concrete Association: Shepperton House, Green Lane, Shepperton, Middx., TW17 8DN; Dir. K. NEWMAN; Sec. W. H. YELLOWLEES.

British Rubber Manufacturers' Association: 90 Tottenham Court Rd., London, W1P 0BR; f. 1968; Pres. PETER FATHARLY.

British Sugar Refiners' Association: Plantation House, Mincing Lane, London, EC3M 3HT; Sec. R. C. HUGHES.

British Textile Employers' Association (Cotton, Man-made and Allied Fibres): 5th Floor, Royal Exchange, Manchester, M2 7ED; f. 1969; Dir.-Gen. R. LLOYD-JONES; Sec. J. PLATT, M.B.E.

Cable Makers' Association: P.O.B. 1AP, London, W1A 1AP; f. 1898; Sec. E. H. ADAMS.

Cement Makers' Federation: Terminal House, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1W 0AH; Dir. Rear-Adm. C. K. T. WHEEN, C.B.; Sec. Cmdr. H. J. PINNOCK, R.N.

Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain Ltd.: 14-16 Cockspur St., London, SW1Y 5BL; f. 1910; Deputy Dir. G. W. FRENCH; Sec. JOHN WILSON.

Electrical Contractors' Association: ESCA House, 34 Palace Court, London, W2 4HY; f. 1901; Dir. and Sec. B. E. GRAY.

Employers' Federation of Papermakers and Boardmakers: 1 Clements Inn, London, WC2A 2EA; Dir. J. H. ADAMS.

Engineering Employers' Federation: Broadway House, Tothill St., London, SW1H 9NQ; f. 1896; Dir.-Gen. A. F. FRODSHAM; Sec. H. K. MITCHELL.

Farmers' Union of Wales: Queen's Square, Aberystwyth; f. 1955; 14,000 mems.; Pres. T. MYRDDIN EVANS; Sec. EVAN LEWIS; publ. *Y tir* (The Land), *Welsh Farmer*.

Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors: Romney House, Tufton St., London SW1P 3DU; f. 1919; Chair. S. E. BAUCHER; Gen. Sec. P. R. O'DAY.

Federation of Public Passenger Transport Employers: Friars House, 6 Parkway, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 0NN; f. 1950; 50 mems.; Sec. C. H. BARNACLE.

Film Production Association of Great Britain Ltd.: 27 Soho Square, London, W1V 6QE; Pres. KENNETH L. MAIDMENT; Sec. IAN MITCHELL.

Glass and Glazing Federation: 6 Mount Row, London, W1Y 6DY; Dir. BRYAN H. K. HERN; Deputy Dir. and Sec. MICHAEL G. S. HILL.

Glass Manufacturers' Federation: 19 Portland Place, London, W.1; Pres. STANLEY WARING.

Gypsum Mining Association: Ferguson House, Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1.

Incorporated National Association of British and Irish Millers Ltd.: 21 Arlington St., London, SW1A 1RN; f. 1878; Dir.-Gen. M. N. LUCEY; Sec. E. T. J. HURLE.

Independent Steel Employers' Association: 5 Cromwell Rd., London, SW7 2HX; Sec. K. HALE.

Leather Producers' Association: Leather Trade House, 9 St. Thomas St., London, SE1 9SA; f. 1919; Sec. J. A. COX.

National Association of Port Employers: 3-5 Queen Square, London, WC1N 3AR; f. 1920; Gen. Man. E. BAINBRIDGE.

National Association of Scottish Woollen Manufacturers: 45 Moray Place, Edinburgh, EH3 6EQ; f. 1929; Sec. A. B. CRAWFORD.

National Farmers' Union: Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1; f. 1908; 49 county and over 800 local branches in England and Wales; Pres. Sir HENRY PLUMB; Dir.-Gen. G. H. B. CATTELL.

National Federation of Building Trades Employers: 82 New Cavendish St., London, W1M 8AD; f. 1878; 12,000 mems.; Dir.-Gen. M. J. GRAFTON, C.B.E., T.D., D.L.; Sec. H. L. FOSTER; publs. *National Builder* (monthly), *House-Builder* (monthly), *Modern Plastering* (quarterly).

National Federation of Clay Industries: Weston House, West Bar Green, Sheffield, S1 2DA; f. 1928; Dir. R. S. REDMOND.

National Federation of Vehicle Trades: 3 Shakespeare Rd., London, N3 1XE; f. 1915; Pres. H. B. SNELL; Sec. W. E. A. ROBINSON.

National Light Metal Trades Federation: Fleming House, Renfrew St., Glasgow, G3 6TG; Sec. I. A. SUTHERLAND, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc.

Scottish National Federation of Building Trades' Employers: 13 Woodside Crescent, Glasgow, G3 7UP; Dir. R. W. CAMPBELL, F.C.I.S.

Scottish Woollen Trade Employers' Association: 45 Moray Place, Edinburgh, EH3 6EQ; f. 1917; Sec. A. B. CRAWFORD.

Society of British Aerospace Companies: 29 King St., London, SW1Y 6RD; f. 1916; Pres. R. F. HUNT; Sec. and Comptroller P. D. B. LOCKE.

Timber Trade Federation: Clareville House, Whitcomb St., London, WC2H 7DL; Sec. H. JOHN BOCKING.

Wool and (Allied) Textile Employers' Council: 60 Toller Lane, Bradford BD8 9DA, Yorks.; f. 1919; Dir. E. S. BOOTH.

Woollen and Worsted Trades Federation: Lloyds Bank Chambers, Hustlergate, Bradford, Yorks., BD1 1PF; Sec. J. M. LAMBERT.

TRADE UNIONS

CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS

Trades Union Congress (TUC): 23-28 Great Russell St., London, WC1B 3LS; f. 1868; a voluntary association of trade unions, the representatives of which meet annually to consider matters of common concern to their members. A General Council of 41 members is elected at the annual Congress to keep watch on all industrial movements, legislation affecting labour and all matters touching the interest of the trade union

movement, with authority to promote common action on general questions and to assist trade unions in the work of organization. Through the General Council and its committees the TUC maintains systematic relationships with Government, government departments, the Confederation of British Industry and other bodies; 11,515,920 mems. (1977); publs. *Annual Report*, *Economic Review* (annually) and numerous booklets.

The TUC is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the European Trade Union Confederation, and nominates the British Workers' Delegate to the International Labour Organisation.

Chairman: (1977/78) D. BASNETT.

Gen. Secretary: LIONEL MURRAY, O.B.E.

Scottish Trades Union Congress: 16 Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow, G3 6DE, Scotland; f. 1897; 1,111,438 Scottish trade unionists affiliated through 79 trade unions and 44 trade councils; Gen. Sec. J. MILNE.

Wales Trades Union Council: 42 Charles St., Cardiff, CF1 4SN; f. 1973; Sec. G. WRIGHT.

General Federation of Trade Unions: Central House, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1; f. 1899 by the T.U.C.; 42 affiliated organizations, with a total membership of 478,000; Sec. L. HODGSON.

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS AFFILIATED TO THE TUC

One hundred and fifteen unions with a total membership of 11,515,920 were affiliated to the TUC at the end of 1976.

The following list includes all affiliated Unions whose membership is in excess of 10,000:

Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths and Structural Workers: Lifton House, Eslington Rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, NE2 4SB; f. 1963, as result of a merger of Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, Shipbuilders, and Structural Workers (f. 1834) and the Ship Constructors and Shipwrights Association; Pres. (vacant); Gen. Sec. J. CHALMERS; 128,403 mems.

Amalgamated Society of Wire Drawers and Kindred Workers: Prospect House, Alma St., Sheffield, S3 8SA; f. 1840; Sec. L. CARR; 10,808 mems.

Amalgamated Textile Workers' Union: Textile Union Centre, 5 Caton St., Rochdale, Lancs., OL16 1QJ; Gen. Sec. JACK BROWN; 44,102 mems.

Amalgamated Union of Engineering workers—Engineering Section: 110 Peckham Rd., London, SE15 5EL; Gen. Sec. JOHN BOYD, C.B.E.; 1,168,990 mems.

Constructional Section: Construction House, 190 Cedars Rd., Clapham, London, SW4 0PP; Gen. Sec. JOHN BALDWIN; 25,000 mems.

Foundry Section: 164 Chorlton Rd., Brook's Bar, Manchester, M16 7NU; Gen. Sec. R. GARLAND; 56,479 mems.

Technical and Supervisory Section: Onslow Hall, Little Green, Richmond, Surrey TW9 1QN; Gen. Sec. K. GILL; 161,607 mems.

Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen: 9 Arkwright Rd., London, NW3 6AB; f. 1880; Gen. Sec. R. W. BUCKTON; 28,189 mems.

Association of Broadcasting Staff: Kings Court, 2 Goodge St., London, W1P 2AE; Sec. D. A. HEARN; 14,159 mems.

Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians: 2 Soho Square, London, W1V 6DD; f. 1933; Sec. A. SAPPER; 18,682 mems.

Association of Government Supervisors and Radio Officers: 90 Borough High St., London, SE1 1LL; Sec. P. L. AVERY; 11,964 mems.

Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (APEX): 22 Worple Rd., London, SW19 4DF; Gen. Sec. R. GRANTHAM; 144,579 mems.

Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs: 10-26 Jamestown Rd., London, NW1 7DT; f. 1968; Gen. Sec. CLIVE JENKINS; 396,000 mems.

Medical Practitioners' Section: 10-26A Jamestown Rd., London, NW1 7DT; Gen. Sec. (vacant); 5,502 mems.

Association of University Teachers: United House, 1 Pembroke Rd., London, W11 3HJ; f. 1919; Gen. Sec. L. SAPPER; 28,149 mems.

Bakers', Food and Allied Workers' Union: Stanborough House, Great North Rd., Stanborough, Welwyn Garden City, Herts., AL8 7TA; f. 1861; Gen. Sec. S. MADDOX; 57,000 mems.

British Actors' Equity Association: 8 Harley St., London, W1N 2AB; Gen. Sec. PETER PLOUVIEZ; 24,263 mems.

Ceramic and Allied Trades Union: 5 Hillcrest St., Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs., ST1 2AB; f. 1825; Gen. Sec. L. R. SILLITOE, O.B.E.; 46,559 mems.

Civil and Public Services Association: 215 Balham High Rd., London, SW17 7BQ; f. 1919; Gen. Sec. K. R. THOMAS; 230,572 mems.; publ. *Red Tape*.

Civil Service Union: 17-21 Hatton Wall, London, EC1N 8JP; Sec. L. H. MOODY; 46,758 mems.; publ. *The Whip* (monthly).

Confederation of Health Service Employees: Glen House, High St., Banstead, Surrey, SM7 2LH; f. 1910; Gen. Sec. E. A. G. SPANSWICK; 200,455 mems.; publ. *Health Services* (monthly).

Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union: Hayes Court, West Common Rd., Bromley, Kent, BR2 7AU; Gen. Sec. FRANK CHAPPLE; 420,000 mems.

Engineers' and Managers' Association: Station House, Fox Lane North, Chertsey, Surrey; f. 1913; Gen. Sec. JOHN LYONS; 45,000 mems.

Fire Brigades Union: 59 Fulham High St., London, S.W.6; Sec. TERENCE PARRY, O.B.E.; 30,000 mems.

Furniture, Timber and Allied Trades Union: Fairfields, Roe Green, Kingsbury, NW9 0PT; Gen. Sec. B. RUBNER; 90,000 mems.

Greater London Council Staff Association: 164-168 Westminster Bridge Rd., London, SE1 7RW; Sec. F. T. HOLLOCKS; 18,504 mems.

Inland Revenue Staff Federation: 79 St. George's Square, London, SW1V 2HY; f. 1892; Sec. A. M. G. CHRISTOPHER; 63,984 mems.; publ. *Taxes* (monthly).

Institution of Professional Civil Servants: 3-7 Northumberland St., London, WC2N 5BS; f. 1919; Gen. Sec. W. MCCALL; 100,233 mems.

Iron and Steel Trades Confederation: Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Rd., London, WC1X 8DD; f. 1917; Gen. Sec. W. SIRS; 104,073 mems.

Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association: Oceanair House, 750-760, High Rd., London, E11 3BB; f. 1936; Sec. ERIC NEVIN; 36,050 mems.

Musicians' Union: 29 Catherine Place, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1; Gen. Sec. J. MORTON; 37,000 mems.

National and Local Government Officers Association: 1 Mabledon Place, London, WC1N 9AJ; f. 1905; Gen. Sec. GEOFFREY DRAIN, J.P.; 700,000 mems.; publ. *Public Service* (monthly).

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

Trade and Industry

National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfirers: Argyle House, 29-31 Euston Rd., London, NW1 2SP; Sec. A. E. SIMPSON, 20,141 mems.

National Association of Licensed House Managers: 9 Coombe Lane, London, SW20 8NE; Gen. Sec. H. SHINDLER; 13,984 mems.

National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers (NAS/UWT): Swan Court, Waterhouse St., Hemel Hempstead, Herts., HP1 1DT; f. 1919, merged with UWT 1976; Sec. TERRY A. CASEY, C.B.E., K.H.S.; 100,000 mems.

National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education: Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, London, WC1H 9BH; f. 1976; Gen. Sec. S. R. BROADBRIDGE; 59,750 mems.; publ. *NATFHE Journal, Journal of Further and Higher Education*.

National Association of Theatrical, Television and Kine Employees: 155 Kennington Park Rd., London, SE11 4JU; Sec. J. L. WILSON; 16,070 mems.

National Society of Metal Mechanics: 70 Lionel St., Birmingham, 3; f. 1872; Sec. J. H. WOOD; 44,832 mems.

National Graphical Association: 63-67 Bromham Rd., Bedford; f. 1963; Gen. Sec. JOE F. WADE; 107,723 mems.; publ. *Print*.

National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical & Media Personnel: Caxton House, 13-16 Borough Rd., St. George's Circus, London, SE1 0AL; Sec. OWEN O'BRIEN; 53,396 mems.

National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers: Headland House, 308 Gray's Inn Rd., London WC1X 8DS; f. 1906; Gen. Sec. (vacant); 85,000 mems.

National Union of Bank Employees: Sheffield House, Portsmouth Rd., Esher, Surrey, KT10 9BH; f. 1918; Gen. Sec. L. A. MILLS; 112,000 mems.

National Union of Blast Furnacemen, Ore Miners, Coke Workers and Kindred Trades: 93 Borough Rd. West, Middlesbrough; f. 1921; Gen. Sec. H. C. SMITH; 16,245 mems.

National Union of Dyers, Bleachers, and Textile Workers: National House, Sunbridge Rd., Bradford, West Yorks., BD1 2QB; Gen. Sec. FRED DYSON; 61,228 mems.

National Union of the Footwear, Leather and Allied Trades: The Grange, Earls Barton, Northampton, NN6 0JH; f. 1971; Gen. Sec. S. F. CLAPHAM; 66,553 mems.

National Union of General and Municipal Workers: Thorne House, Ruxley Ridge, Claygate, Esher, Surrey; f. 1889; Gen. Sec. DAVID BASNETT; 950,000 mems.

National Union of Hosiery and Knitwear Workers: 55 New Walk, Leicester, LE1 7EB; Gen. Pres. H. L. GIBSON, M.B.E.; Gen. Sec. D. A. C. LAMBERT; 73,811 mems.

National Union of Insurance Workers: 22 Worple Rd., London, SW19 4DD; f. 1964; Gen. Sec. J. P. BROWN; 25,582 mems.; publ. *N.U.I.W. News* (quarterly).

National Union of Journalists: Acorn House, Gray's Inn Rd., WC1X 8DP; f. 1907; Sec. K. ASHTON; 29,870 mems.; publ. *The Journalist* (monthly).

National Union of Mineworkers: 222 Euston Rd., London, NW1 2BX; Pres. J. GORNLEY, M.B.E.; Gen. Sec. L. DALY; 255,266 mems.

National Union of Public Employees: Civic House, 8 Aberdeen Terrace, London, SE3 0QY; f. 1888; Gen. Sec. ALAN FISHER; 650,530 mems.; publ. *Public Employers' Journal* (monthly).

National Union of Railwaymen: Unity House, Euston Rd., London, NW1 2BL; f. 1872; Gen. Sec. SIDNEY WEIGHELL; 180,000 mems.

National Union of Seamen: Maritime House, Old Town, Clapham, London, SW4 0JP; f. 1887; Gen. Sec. JIM SLATER; 41,919 mems.; publ. *The Seaman* (monthly).

National Union of Sheet Metal Workers, Coppersmiths, Heating and Domestic Engineers: 75-77 West Heath Rd., Hampstead, London, NW3 7TL; f. 1872; Gen. Sec. L. G. GUY; 75,049 mems.

National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers: Radlett House, West Hill, Aspley Guise, Milton Keynes, MK17 8DT; f. 1932; Gen. Sec. J. MACGOUGAN; 112,783 mems.; publ. *The Garment Worker* (monthly).

National Union of Teachers: Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, London, WC1H 9BD; Sec. F. F. JARVIS; 289,107 mems.

Post Office Engineering Union: 150 Brunswick Rd., Ealing, W5 1AW; Gen. Sec. B. C. STANLEY; 125,535 mems.

Post Office Management Staffs Association: 52 Broadway, Bracknell, Berks, RG12 1AJ; Sec. L. F. PRATT; 19,037 mems.

Prison Officers' Association: Cronin House, 245 Church St., London, N9 9HW; Gen. Sec. K. A. DANIEL; 20,686 mems.

Society of Graphical and Allied Trades: SOGAT House, 274-288 London Rd., Hadleigh, Essex, SS7 2DE; Gen. Sec. W. H. KEYS; 194,312 mems.

Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers and Process Workers: 55 Clapham Common South Side, London, SW4 9DF; f. 1885; Gen. Sec. J. A. JACKSON; 18,239 mems.; publ. *Slade Journal* (monthly).

Society of Post Office Executives: 116 Richmond Rd., Kingston upon Thames, Surrey, KT2 5HL; Sec. J. K. GLYNN; 22,583 mems.

Tobacco Workers' Union: 9 Station Parade, High St., London, E11 1QF; f. 1834; Gen. Sec. CHARLES D. GRIEVE; 21,074 mems.

Transport and General Workers' Union: Transport House, Smith Square, London, SW1P 3JB; Gen. Sec. JACK JONES, M.B.E.; over 2,000,000 mems.

Transport Salaried Staffs' Association: 10 Melton St., Euston, London, N.W.1; f. 1897; Gen. Sec. TOM JENKINS; 73,842 mems.

Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians: 177 Abbeville Rd., Clapham, London, SW4 9RL; f. 1921; Sec. GEORGE F. SMITH, C.B.E.; 300,000 mems.

Union of Post Office Workers: UPW House, Crescent Lane, Clapham Common, London, SW4 9RN; f. 1920; Sec. T. JACKSON; 201,099 mems.

Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers: Oakley, 188 Wilmslow Rd., Fallowfield, Manchester, M14 6LJ; Gen. Sec. Lord ALLEN, C.B.E.; 420,000 mems.

United Road Transport Union: 76 High Lane, Manchester 21; f. 1890; Gen. Sec. J. MOORE; 30,000 mems.; publ. *Wheels*.

NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Co-ordinate matters of common interest to the unions within each group.

Confederation of Entertainment Unions: 2 Soho Square, London, W1V 6DD; Pres. ALAN SAPPER; Sec. JOHN MORTON.

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

Trade and Industry

Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions:

140/142 Walworth Rd., London, S.E.17; about 2,030,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. J. M. SERVICE.

Federation of Theatre Unions: 8 Harley St., London, W1N 2AB; Sec. P. PLOUVIEZ.

National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade: National House, Sunbridge Rd., Bradford, West Yorks., BD1 2QB; Sec. FRED DYSON.

National Federation of Furniture Trade Unions: Fairfields, Roe Green, London, NW9 0PT; Gen. Sec. B. RUBNER.

National Federation of Professional Workers: 30A Station Rd., Harpenden, Herts.; f. 1920; over 1,900,000 affiliated mems.; Gen. Sec. JOHN FRYD.

NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

(Information about the British Railways Board, the British Airways Corporation, the British Transport Docks Board, the British Waterways Board and the National Bus Company will be found in the section on Transport.)

British Aerospace: Brooklands Rd., Weybridge, Surrey; f. 1977; Chair. Lord BESWICK; Deputy Chair. A. H. C. GREENWOOD.

British Shipbuilders: 12-18 Grosvenor Gdns., London, S.W.1; est. July 1977 through the nationalization of the shipbuilding and part of the ship-repairing industries; Chair. Admiral Sir ANTHONY GRIFFIN.

BRITISH STEEL CORPORATION

33 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.

Established 1967; nationalized corporation representing the bulk of Britain's steelmaking capacity; organized in regional manufacturing divisions with product-based sales units.

Chairman: Sir CHARLES VILLIERS.

NATIONAL COAL BOARD

Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London, SW1X 7AE.

Established under the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act of 1946. Charged with the duties of (a) working and getting the coal in Great Britain to the exclusion of any other person; (b) securing the efficient development of the coal-mining industry; (c) making supplies of coal available of such qualities and sizes, in such quantities and at such prices as may seem to them best calculated to further the public interest in all respects.

Chairman: Sir DEREK EZRA.

ELECTRICITY

The statutory bodies comprising the electricity service in England and Wales are the Electricity Council, the Central Electricity Generating Board and the twelve Area Electricity Boards.

The Electricity Council: 30 Millbank, London, SW1P 4RD; advises the Secretary of State for Energy on all questions affecting the electricity supply industry, and supervises the maintenance and development by the Generating and Area Boards of electricity supply.

Chairman: F. L. TOMBS.

The Central Electricity Generating Board: Sudbury House, 15 Newgate St., London, EC1A 7AU; responsible for generating and supplying electricity in bulk to twelve Area Boards who distribute it to their consumers in England and Wales.

Chairman: GLYN ENGLAND, B.Sc.(ENG.), F.I.E.E., F.I.MECH.E., J.P.

BRITISH GAS CORPORATION

59 Bryanston St., Marble Arch, London, W1A 2AZ.

Since 1973, British Gas has been responsible for all piped gas supplies in Great Britain. It is involved in the exploration for and production of oil and gas both offshore and onshore, transmission and distribution of gas and selling and servicing gas appliances. In terms of capital employed, British Gas is Britain's seventh largest business. In 1976/77 it had 14,208,000 customers, a turnover of £1,957 million and sold 13,837 million therms of gas.

Chairman: Sir DENIS ROOKE, C.B.E.; **Deputy Chairman:** J. H. SMITH, C.B.E.

BRITISH NATIONAL OIL CORPORATION

150 St. Vincent St., Glasgow.

Founded 1976; Chair. and Chief Exec. Lord KEARTON; Man. Dir. R. A. MORTON.

ADVISORY AND SUPERVISORY BODIES

Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service—ACAS

Cleland House, Page St., London, SW1P 4ND; f. 1974, an independent service, under the management of a Council appointed following consultations with the CBI and TUC. Provides conciliation as a means of avoiding and resolving industrial disputes; makes facilities available for arbitration; provides advisory and information services on industrial relations and related matters; undertakes investigations as a means of promoting improvements and extensions in collective bargaining; and advises in respect of alleged infringement of individual rights under industrial relations legislation with particular responsibility for dealing with complaints of alleged unfair dismissal. Chair. J. MORTIMER; Sec. DAVID RICHARDSON.

British Productivity Council: 16 South Molton St., London, W1Y 1DE; f. 1952; supported by management and trade unions in the U.K.; publishes and makes films on all productivity matters; Chief Exec. W. MCLENAGHAN.

British Iron and Steel Consumers' Council: 241 City Rd., London, EC1P 1ET; f. 1967 as statutory body, dissolved 1972 and re-established as an independent body in January 1973; to protect and pursue the interests of the members in all matters concerning the purchase and use of iron and steel, and to represent U.K. iron and steel consumers as appropriate in matters relating to the European Economic Community; Chair. J. FRYE, C.B.E.; Dir. L. F. TIDD.

Central Policy Review Staff: Cabinet Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1; an independent long-term planning assessment body, known as the "Think Tank"; Dir. Sir KENNETH BERRILL.

Industrial Development Advisory Board: Millbank Tower, Millbank, London, SW1P 4QU; under Department of Industry; Chair. Sir ROBERT CLARK.

Manpower Services Commission: Stratton House, Stratton St., London, W.1; f. 1973; Chair. RICHARD O'BRIEN.

Monopolies and Mergers Commission: New Court, 48 Carey St., London, WC2A 2JT; to inquire into and report on matters referred to it by the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection and by the Director-General of Fair Trading under the Fair Trading Act of 1973; Chair. J. G. LE QUESNE, Q.C.; Sec. YVONNE LOVAT WILLIAMS.

National Consumer Council: 18 Queen Anne's Gate, London, SW1H 9AA; f. 1975; Chair. MICHAEL SHANKS; Dir. JEREMY MITCHELL.

National Economic Development Council: Millbank Tower, London, SW1P 4QX; f. 1962; independent forum for

economic consultation between government, management and unions. The Economic Development Committees (Little Neddies, f. 1964) developed from the NEDC, examine the prospects and performance of key individual industries in the private sector. The National Economic Development Office (NEDO) provides the professional staff for the NEDC and EDCs. Memos. 7 government ministers, 6 from Confederation of British Industry, 6 from Trades Union Congress, 2 from nationalized industries, 2 independents; Dir.-Gen. (vacant).

National Enterprise Board: 12-18 Grosvenor Gdns., London, SW1W 0DW; f. 1975; public corporation; promotes industrial efficiency and international competitiveness and provision of employment; finances industrial expansion and modernization; holds shares in companies; two regional offices; Chair. Sir LESLIE MURPHY; Sec. JOHN CAINES.

National Research Development Corporation: Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria St., London, SW1E 6SL; f. 1949;

an independent public corporation which promotes the adoption by industry of new products and processes invented in government laboratories, universities, and elsewhere, advancing money where necessary to bring them to a commercially viable stage; assists industrial development; Chair. Lord SCHON; Man. Dir. W. MACINSON; Sec. P. N. RANDELL; publs. *Bulletin* (every six months), reports and pamphlets.

Price Commission: Neville House, Page St., London, SW1P 4LS; f. 1973; empowered to administer the Price Code; Chair. CHARLES WILLIAMS; Deputy Chair. DOUGLAS CHALMERS HAGUE.

Regional Economic Planning Councils: Department of the Environment, 2 Marsham St., London, S.W.1; f. 1965 to advise the Government on regional policies; Secretariats are provided for the eight Councils and Boards in England by the Department of the Environment; there is similar planning machinery in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are 18,562 route km. of railways in Great Britain, of which British Rail is responsible for 18,007 km. and the London Underground 381.

British Railways Board: 222 Marylebone Rd., London, NW1 6JJ; Chair. PETER PARKER, M.V.O.; Deputy Chair. J. M. W. BOSWORTH, C.B.E.; Chief Exec. DAVID BOWICK; Chief Sec. G. R. BURT, B.E.M.

In January 1963, the Board took over the railways, hotels and shipping services of the former British Transport Commission. The Board's duty is to provide rail services in Great Britain. Day-to-day management is the responsibility of five Regional Boards.

British Rail, London Midland Region: Euston House, Eversholt St., London, NW1 1DF; Gen. Man. J. G. URQUHART.

British Rail, Western Region: Paddington Station, London, W2 1HA; Gen. Man. L. LLOYD.

British Rail, Southern Region: Waterloo Station, London, SE1 8SE; Gen. Man. J. PALETTE.

British Rail, Eastern Region: York; Gen. Man. G. MYERS.

British Rail, Scottish Region: Buchanan House, 58 Port Dundas Rd., Glasgow, G4 0HG, Scotland; Gen. Man. J. PALETTE.

METROPOLITAN TRANSPORT

London Transport: 55 Broadway, London, SW1H 0BD; f. 1933; runs the London Underground and metropolitan bus services; Chair. KENNETH ROBINSON; Deputy Chair. and Chief Exec. RALPH BENNETT; Man. Dir. (Railways) R. M. ROBBINS; Chief Sec. P. E. GARBUTT.

ROADS

Total road mileage in 1976 in Great Britain was 333,418 km., of which 2,226 km. were motorway.

Passenger traffic is handled by London Transport, municipal companies, Passenger Transport Executives, the state-controlled National Bus Co. and Scottish Bus Group, and private coach companies.

National Bus Company: 25 New Street Square, London, EC4A 3AP; Chair. Sir FREDERICK WOOD; Chief Exec. ROBERT BROOK.

National Freight Corporation: Argosy House, 215 Great Portland St., London, W1N 6BD; f. 1969 as statutory body responsible to the Secretary of State for the

Environment; Chair. Sir DANIEL PETTIT; Chief Exec. PETER THOMSON.

British Road Federation Ltd.: 26 Manchester Square, London, W1M 5RF; f. 1932; membership includes national organizations concerned with the construction and use of roads in Great Britain; Chair. A. P. DE BOER; Dir. R. H. PHILLIPSON.

Road Haulage Association Ltd.: 22 Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1; f. 1945; membership embraces road hauliers throughout Great Britain. The Association has Area Offices in every Traffic Area in Great Britain; Chair. J. MALE; Dir.-Gen. G. K. NEWMAN; 16,500 mems.; publs. *Road Way* (monthly), *Haulage Manual* (annually)

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATIONS

Automobile Association (AA): Fanum House, Basingstoke, Hants., RG21 2EA; over 5,000,000 mems.; f. 1905; Dir.-Gen. O. F. LAMBERT; Sec. W. LYNCH.

Royal Automobile Club (R.A.C.): Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; club (full members) and service for motorists (associate members); Chair. Sir CLIVE BOSSOM; Dir.-Gen. N. MILLS BALDWIN.

Royal Scottish Automobile Club (R.S.A.C.): 11 Blythswood Square, Glasgow, G2 4AG; 5,500 mems.; Sec. Major R. TENNANT REID, M.C.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are some 2,000 miles of inland waterways in Great Britain under the control of the British Waterways Board, varying from the river navigations and wide waterways accommodating commercial craft with a carrying capacity of 750-1,000 tons, to canals taking boats 6 ft. 10 in. wide.

British Waterways Board: Melbury House, Melbury Terrace, London, NW1 6JX; f. 1963; Chair. Sir FRANK PRICE; Sec. T. T. LUCKCUCK.

SHIPPING

PORTS

There are over 300 ports in the United Kingdom of which London, Liverpool, Milford Haven, Southampton, Manchester, Clyde, Tees and Hartlepool, Hull, Bristol, Immingham and the Medway and Tyne ports are the largest (in terms of the tonnage of shipping cleared).

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

Transport

Nineteen ports, including Hull, Southampton and five ports in South Wales, are nationally owned and administered by the British Transport Docks Board. London is administered by the Port of London Authority, Liverpool by the Mersey Docks and Harbours Company, Belfast by the Belfast Harbour Commission and Glasgow by the Clyde Port Authority. Bristol and a few smaller ports are under the control of local authorities, and there are over a hundred ports, of which Manchester is the largest, which are owned and administered by private companies.

British Transport Docks Board: Melbury House, Melbury Terrace, London, NW1 6JY; f. 1963; Chair. Sir HUMPHREY BROWNE, C.B.E.; Dir. and Gen. Man. J. K. STUART; Sec. D. DIXON.

The Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange Ltd.: St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; world market for chartering tramp shipping, for the sale and purchase of ships, for the purchase of grain and oil and oil-seeds and for the chartering of aircraft; 2,500 mems., and about 800 companies; Chair. GRAHAM R. NEWMAN; Sec. D. J. WALKER.

National Ports Council: Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford St., London, WC1A 1DZ; f. 1964; co-ordinates and assists harbour authorities in maintaining and improving harbour facilities; Chair. JOHN PAGE; Dir.-Gen. J. MORRIS GIFFORD.

PRINCIPAL SHIPPING COMPANIES

Anchor Line Ltd.: 59 Waterloo St., Glasgow, C.2; regd. 1935; Chair. W. G. RUNCIMAN; Sec. J. G. WALKER.

Anglo-Soviet Shipping Co. Ltd.: 10 Lloyd's Ave., London, EC3N 3DA; Chair. A. B. POSTNIKOV; Dir. and Gen. Man. D. P. BRENNAN.

Associated Container Transportation: 136 Fenchurch St., London, E.C.3; f. 1966; consortium owned by Ben Line, Blue Star, Cunard, Ellermans and Harrison Line; Chair. H. R. MACLEOD.

Bank Line Ltd., The: 21 Bury St., London, E.C.3; f. 1885; Managers: ANDREW WEIR AND CO. LTD.; Pres. Lord INVERFORTH; Sec. G. L. EAMES, LL.B., F.C.I.S.

Ben Line Containers Ltd.: P.O.B. 65, 33 St. Mary's St., Edinburgh, EH1 1TN; container service between Europe and the Far East.

Ben Line Ship Management Ltd.: P.O.B. 65, 33 St. Mary's St., Edinburgh, EH1 1TN; Chair. Sir F. D. D. THOMSON, Bt.; Sec. M. J. PRETTY.

Ben Line Steamers Ltd.: P.O.B. 65, 33 St. Mary's St., Edinburgh, EH1 1TN; fast liner, container and break bulk services between Europe and Far East; subsidiary companies operated include Ben Odeco Ltd., The Sheaf Steam Shipping Co. Ltd., Bamburgh Shipping Co. Ltd., Atlantic Drilling Co. Ltd.; Chair. M. F. STRACHAN; Sec. J. P. YOUNG.

Bibby Line: Norwich House, Water St., Liverpool, L2 8UW; f. 1807; Pres. Sir A. H. BIBBY; Chair. D. J. BIBBY.

Blue Star Line Ltd.: Albion House, 34-35 Leadenhall St., London, EC3A 1AR; f. 1920; Sec. D. J. WALKERLEY.

Booker Bros. (Liverpool) Ltd.: 608 Martins Bldg., Water St., Liverpool, L2 3TE; holding company for Booker Line Ltd., Booker Merchantmen Ltd., Coe and Co. Ltd., Metcalf Motor Coasters Ltd.; cargo trampers; Chair. M. A. NICOLSON.

Bowker and King Ltd.: Riverside House, Woolwich, S.E.18; Chair. Comdr. G. S. C. CLARABUT.

BP Oil Ltd.: BP House, Victoria St., London, SW1E 5NJ; tanker services; Chair. C. C. F. LAIDLAW; Sec. R. G. ELDEN.

BP Tanker Co. Ltd.: Britannic House, Moor Lane, London, EC2Y 9BR; inc. 1915; Chair. D. E. C. STEELE, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; Sec. D. A. G. SARRE.

British & Commonwealth Shipping Co. Ltd., The: Cayzer House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 8BP; f. 1955; Chair. Sir W. NICHOLAS CAYZER, Bt.; Sec. G. A. ADKIN.

King Line Ltd.: Cayzer House, 2-4 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 8BP; f. 1889; Chair. Sir W. NICHOLAS CAYZER, Bt.; Sec. C. H. LEMON.

British Rail (Shipping Division): Eversholt House, 163-203 Eversholt St., London, NW1 1BG; services to Ireland, the Continent and various parts of U.K., operated in conjunction with French Railways, Belgian Maritime Transport Authority, Dutch Zeeland Steamship Co.; Gen. Man. D. D. KIRBY.

Caledonian MacBrayne Ltd.: The Pier, Gourock, Renfrewshire; extensive car and passenger service; Gen. Man. G. S. SINCLAIR.

China Navigation Co. Ltd.: 43-46 King William St., London, EC4R 9DE; operates liner services in Far East and South Pacific; Chair. A. C. SWIRE; Man. Dir. A. D. MOORE.

Common Bros. (Management) Ltd.: Bamburgh House, Market St., Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mans. of Hindustan Steam Shipping Co. Ltd., Home Line Ltd., Northumbrian Shipping Co. Ltd., Gomba Shipping (Jersey) Ltd., First Stratton Shipping Co. Ltd., Common Bros. (Middle East) Services; Chair. J. W. COMMON.

Crescent Shipping: 11-13 Canal Rd., Rochester, Kent; Chair. G. S. C. CLARABUT; Sec. B. J. M. TOOKE.

Cunard Steam-Ship Company Ltd., The: 1 Berkeley St., London, W1X 6NN; f. 1878; controls Cunard Line Ltd.; Cunard-Brocklebank Ltd., Cunard-Brocklebank Bulkiers Ltd., Port Line Ltd., Offshore Marine Ltd.; Chair. VICTOR MATTHEWS; Man. Dirs. W. B. SLATER, J. C. MITCHELL.

Dilmun Navigation Co. Ltd.: 40 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3 8EV; tankers and dry cargo; Dirs. J. M. SIM, J. M. H. MILLINGTON-DRAKE, W. D. D. ORDE, J. L. KERGAN, B. MACDONALD.

Ellerman City Liners: 12/20 Camomile St., London, EC3A 7EX; f. 1901; shipping division of Ellerman Lines Limited; all Ellerman lines except the North Sea services out of Hull to South and East Africa, Mediterranean and Portugal, and India; five sub-divisions: deep sea containers, eastern trades, ship management and Canadian City Line, African trades, Mediterranean and Portugal; Chair. DAVID LLOYD; Deputy Chair. ALISTAIR LLOYD.

Esso Petroleum Company Ltd.: Transportation Dept., Administration Bldg., Fawley, Southampton, SO4 1TX; f. 1888; Chair. Dr. A. W. PEARCE; Man. Dirs. L. R. PINCOTT, S. J. RESO; Sec. E. S. KIRK.

European Ferries Ltd.: 1 Camden Crescent, Dover; owners of Townsend Thoresen Car Ferries, Thoresen Car Ferries, Transport Ferry Service (Atlantic Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.), P. & A. Campbell Ltd., Felixstowe Dock and Railway Co. and Larne Harbour; Chair. K. D. WICKENDEN; Sec. K. SIDDLE.

Everard & Sons Ltd.: 6-8 Fenchurch Buildings, London, EC3M 5HX; container and general cargo between U.K. and Ireland and Continent; Mans. F. T. EVERARD AND SONS MANAGEMENT LTD.

Furness Withy Group: 105 Fenchurch St., London, EC3M 5HH; Chair. Sir JAMES STEEL, C.B.E.; Man. Dir. and Chief Exec. B. P. SHAW; Sec. J. D. PITCAIRN, M.A., F.C.I.S.; owners of ships managed by:

- Houlder Brothers and Co. Ltd.:** 53 Leadenhall St., London, EC3A 2BR; f. 1849, inc. 1898; Chair. and Chief Exec. J. M. HOULDER, M.B.E.; Sec. M. W. HULBERT.
- Pacific Steam Navigation Co., The:** Wheelwright House, 157 Regent Rd., Liverpool, L5 9YF; f. 1840; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. J. GAWNE; Sec. C. J. TURNCOCK.
- Royal Mail Lines Ltd.:** 157 Regent Rd., Liverpool, L5 9YF; f. 1932; Chair. J. J. GAWNE; Sec. C. J. TURNCOCK.
- Shaw Savill and Albion Co. Ltd.:** 14-19 Leadenhall St., London, EC3V 1NP; f. 1882, following Shaw, Savill and Co., f. 1858; Chair. B. P. SHAW; Man. Dir. Capt. O. O. THOMAS; Sec. D. L. MARR.
- Fyffes Line (Fyffes Group Ltd.):** 15 Stratton St., Piccadilly, London, W.1; inc. 1901; Man. Dir. and Chief Exec. Officer A. J. ELLIS; Sec. J. B. HAY.
- The Geest Line:** White House Chambers, Spalding, Lincs.; passenger/cargo services to the West Indies; Gen. Man. P. G. BUSHELL.
- Goulandris Ltd., N.J.:** Lee House, London Wall, London, EC2Y 5AB; tankers and bulk carriers; Man. Dir. J. D. SHAW.
- John Harker Ltd.:** P.O.B. No. 6, Knottingley, Yorks.; Chair. and Man. Dir. M. E. LYON; Gen. Man. D. J. CAIRNS; Sec. J. R. ILLINGWORTH.
- T. and J. Harrison Ltd.:** Mersey Chambers, Old Churchyard, Liverpool, L2 8UF; Chair. P. S. WILSON.
- H. Hogarth and Sons Ltd.:** 12 Princes Sq., 48 Buchanan St., Glasgow, G1 3JU; f. 1963.
- Lamport & Holt Line Ltd.:** Albion House, 30 James St., Liverpool, L2 7SY; f. 1845; Chair. E. H. VESTLEY; Gen. Man. D. A. BARBER.
- London & Overseas Freighters Ltd.:** 8 Balfour Place, Park Lane, London, W.1; tankers, freighters, bulk carriers; Chair. B. M. MAVROLEON; Sec. C. V. MELLIARD, F.C.A.
- Lyle Shipping Co. Ltd.:** Princes Square, 48 Buchanan St., Glasgow, G1 3JU; Chair. and Man. Dir. H. A. WALKINSHAW.
- Manchester Liners Ltd.:** Manchester Liners House, P.O.B. 189, Manchester M5 2XA; f. 1898; Chair. R. B. STOKER, M.A.; Man. Dir. W. A. L. ROBERTS; Sec. D. PORTER, A.C.U.
- Mobil Shipping Co. Ltd.:** York House, 199 Westminster Bridge Rd., London, S.E.1; Man. Dir. G. M. O. ROBINSON; Sec. L. E. WINGROVE.
- Ocean Transport and Trading Ltd.:** India Buildings, Water St., Liverpool, L2 0RB; f. 1865; Chair. Sir LINDSAY ALEXANDER; Sec. A. J. WHITE.
- Blue Funnel Line:** India Bldgs., Liverpool, L2 0RB; f. 1865; Man. Dir. C. D. LENNOX-CONYNGHAM.
- Ocean Cory Ltd.:** Chair. C. D. ST. JOHNSTON.
- Elder Dempster Lines Ltd.:** India Buildings, Water St., Liverpool; f. 1932; Chair. G. J. ELLERTON.
- Overseas Containers Ltd.:** Beagle House, Braham St., London, E1 8EP; f. 1965; consortium formed by P. & O., Ocean Transport and Trading Ltd., Furness, Withy, and British and Commonwealth Shipping, Europe/Australia and Far East Containerships; Chair. R. O. C. SWAYNE.
- Palm Line Ltd.:** UAC House, P.O.B. 2, Blackfriars Rd., London, SE1 9UG; passenger/cargo services to Continent and West Africa; Chair. and Man. Dir. H. W. TURNER, A.C.I.S.
- Panocean-Anco Ltd.:** 1 Aldgate, London, E.C.3; world-wide parcel tankers; Man. Dir. J. N. MALTBY; Sec. D. S. TOMLINSON.
- Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.:** P & O Bldg., Leadenhall St., London, EC3V 4QN; f. 1840; world-wide passenger service; Mans. P & O LINES LTD.; Man. Dir. A. B. MARSHALL; Sec. L. J. A. COLLINS, C.A.
- Port Line Ltd.:** 36 Edgware Rd., London, W2 2EL; f. 1914; Chair. W. B. SLATER; Man. Dir. F. K. CRAWFORD; Sec. B. N. BARLOW.
- Ropner Management Ltd.:** 140 Coniscliffe Rd., Darlington, Durham; f. 1874; Chief Supt. J. E. CHURCH; Sec. R. VART.
- Christian Salveson (Shipping) Ltd.:** 50 East Fettes Ave., Edinburgh, EH4 1EQ; managers for Christian Salveson Ltd., Central Electricity Generating Board, The Gracechurch Line Shipping Co.; Gen. Man. D. C. HORSBURGH.
- Shell International Marine Ltd.:** Shell Centre, London, S.E.1; provide freight services on behalf of, and act as marine consultants for, Shell International Petroleum Co. Ltd.; Marine Co-ordinator D. R. SKINNER.
- Shell Tankers (U.K.) Ltd.:** Shell Centre, London, SE1 7PQ; owns and manages tankers of Royal Dutch/Shell Group under British flag; Chair. D. R. SKINNER; Man. Dir. A. F. WHITELEY; Sec. C. D. L. CUNNINGHAM.
- Sir William Reardon Smith and Sons Ltd.:** Head Office: P.O.B. 90, Devonshire House, Greyfriars Rd., Cardiff, CF1 1RT; 1906; bulk carriers; Chair. C. R. CHATTERTON.
- W. A. Souter and Co. Ltd.:** Clayton House, Regent Centre, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE3 3NW; managers of The Sheaf Shipping Co., The Bamburgh Shipping Co., The Hebburn S.S. Co., Whitwell Cole and Co. Ltd., J. T. Essberger, Hamlet Marine; bulk carriers.
- Stephenson Clarke Shipping Ltd.:** Europe House, World Trade Centre, London, E1 9AJ; Chair. G. A. H. JONES; Man. Dirs. D. G. DREWETT, G. J. STAFFORD; Sec. P. L. MALLIER.
- Tate & Lyle Shipping Ltd.:** 24-25 Mark Lane, London, EC3R 7BE; f. 1974; Chair. C. B. ROWAN; Exec. Vice-Chair. A. J. FAIRRIE.
- Texaco Overseas Tankship Ltd.:** 1 Knightsbridge Green, London, SW1X 7QJ; Man. Dir. E. F. POINTON.

ASSOCIATIONS

- General Council of British Shipping:** 30-32 St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 5ET; Pres. P. I. WALTERS; Dir.-Gen. J. N. WOOD.
- Liverpool Steam Ship Owners' Association:** Mann Island, Liverpool, L3 1DQ; f. 1858; Chair. D. STAVELEY-TAYLOR; Sec. R. CAMPKIN.
- National Maritime Board:** 3/6 Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, London, EC3A 5AB; f. 1917, reconstituted 1920; Joint Chair. W. F. HUNT (Employers), L. F. EDMONDSON (Employees).
- The Passenger Shipping Asscn.:** Russell Chambers, Covent Garden, London, WC2E 5AA; formerly Ocean Travel Development (f. 1958); 26 mems.; Chair. H. F. SPANTON; Dir. and Sec. JOHN LANCASTER.

CIVIL AVIATION

- Civil Aviation Authority:** Space House, 43-59 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6TE; f. 1972; Chair. NIGEL FOULKES.
- British Airports Authority:** 2 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1; f. 1966; responsible for Heathrow, Stansted, Gatwick, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Prestwick and Edinburgh

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

Transport, Tourism

airports; Chair. NORMAN PAYNE; Man. Dir. (from June 1977) J. MULKERN.

STATE AIRLINE

British Airways: Speedbird House, Heathrow Airport, Hounslow, Middx.; f. 1973; operates extensive European and worldwide services, over 600,000 route km. to 150 destinations in 79 countries; fleet (Oct. 1977): 25 BAC 1-11, 20 Boeing 707 (4 all-cargo), 22 Boeing 747, 5 Concorde, 2 HS 748, 5 Merchantmen, 54 Trident, 9 Tristar, 15 Super VC 10, 18 Viscount, 1 Bell 212 helicopter, 2 Sikorsky 58T helicopters, 21 Sikorsky S61N helicopters.

Chair. Sir FRANK MCFADZEAN; Deputy Chair. and Chief Exec. J. ROSS STANTON, C.B.E.; Sec. and Legal Dir. B. C. WOOD.

PRINCIPAL PRIVATE AIRLINES

Air Wales: Rhoose Airport, Glamorgan, Wales; f. 1977; services from Wales to Continent; Chair. DAVID KING.

British Galedonian Airways: Gatwick Airport (London), Horley, Surrey; scheduled passenger services to France, Italy, Spain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal, Scotland, Jersey, the Canary Islands, North and South America, North, West and Central Africa; world-wide passenger and cargo charters; all-freight Africargo service between the U.K. and Africa and the U.K. and Houston, Texas; fleet of 9 Boeing 707, 16 BAC 1-11, 2 DC-10; Chair. and Chief Exec. ADAM THOMSON; Deputy Chief Exec. ALISTAIR PUGH.

British Island Airways Ltd.: Berkeley House, 51-53 High St., Redhill, Surrey; scheduled passenger and cargo services within the U.K. and to the Channel Islands, Ireland, France and the Netherlands; contract charter and ad hoc work; fleet of 12 Dart Heralds; Chair. Hon. ANTHONY CAYZER; Gen. Man. C. P. W. VILLA.

British Midland Airways Ltd.: East Midlands Airport, near Derby; scheduled services to Scotland, Teesside, Newquay, the Channel Islands, Ireland, Holland, Germany, Belgium; cargo and charter flights; fleet of 2 Boeing 707, 3 Heralds, 12 Viscounts; Chair. A. R. G. MCGIBBON; Man. Dir. M. D. BISHOP; Sec. S. BALMFORTH.

Dan-Air Services Ltd.: Bilbao House, 36-38 New Broad St., London, E.C.2; charter and IT domestic services; international scheduled services to Norway, Holland, France, Switzerland, Isle of Man and Channel Islands; fleet of 5 Boeing 707, 6 Boeing 727, 10 Comet IV, 13 BAC 1-11 and 16 HS 748; Chair. F. E. F. NEWMAN; Man. A. J. A. SNUDDEN.

Laker Airways: Gatwick Airport, Surrey; charter and stand-by services to and from North America; Chair. FREDDIE LAKER.

Loganair: Glasgow Airport, Abbotsinch, Paisley, Renfrewshire; f. 1962; Scottish domestic services and Scottish Air Ambulance Service; fleet of 7 Islanders, 8 Trislanders, 1 Twin Otter; Chair. J. B. BURKE; Man. Dir. D. MCINTOSH, O.B.E., A.F.C., M.C.I.T.

TOURISM

British Tourist Authority: Queen's House, 64 St. James's St., London, S.W.1; Chair. HENRY MARKING; Dir.-Gen. L. J. LICKORISH.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Belgium: The British Tourist Authority, 23 Place Rogier, Brussels 1000.

Denmark: The British Tourist Authority, P.O.B. 46, 1002, Copenhagen K.

France: The British Tourist Authority, 6 Place Vendôme, 75001 Paris.

Holland: The British Tourist Authority, Leidseplein 5, Amsterdam.

Italy: The British Tourist Authority, via S. Eufemia 5, 00187 Rome.

Federal Germany: The British Tourist Authority, Neue Mainzer Strasse 22, 6 Frankfurt-am-Main 1.

Norway: Postboks 1781 Vik, 5 King Haakon VII Gate, Oslo 1.

Spain: The British Tourist Authority, Torre de Madrid 6-4, Plaza de España, Madrid 13.

Sweden: Malmkillnadsgatan 42, P.O.B. 40097, 10342 Stockholm 40.

Switzerland: The British Tourist Authority, 8001 Zürich, 78/V Limmatquai.

Other offices are maintained in New York, Chicago, Dallas (Texas), Los Angeles, Sydney, Toronto, Mexico City, Buenos Aires, São Paulo, Johannesburg, Wellington and Tokyo.

English Tourist Board: 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London, SW1W 0DU.

Scottish Tourist Board: 23 Ravelston Terrace, Edinburgh EH4 3EU; Chief Exec. P. A. TAYLOR; Sec. W. R. ROSS.

Wales Tourist Board: Llandaff, Cardiff, CF5 2YZ.

Northern Ireland Tourist Board: see under Northern Ireland.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Arts Council of Great Britain: 105 Piccadilly, London, W1V 0AU; f. 1945; Chair. Rt. Hon. KENNETH ROBINSON; Sec.-Gen. ROY SHAW.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Birmingham Repertory Theatre Ltd.: Broad St., Birmingham, B1 2EP; Dir. CLIVE PERRY.

Bristol Old Vic Company: Theatre Royal, Bristol, BS1 4ED; f. 1946; Dir. RICHARD COTTRELL; Gen. Man. DOUGLAS MORRIS.

Coliseum: St. Martin's Lane, London, WC2N 4ES; English National Opera season of operas in English July-March; visiting ballet companies April-July; Man. Dir. Lord HAREWOOD.

English Stage Company: Royal Court Theatre, London, S.W.1; modern, particularly the work of new dramatists; Artistic Dir. STUART BURGE.

Leeds Playhouse: Calverley St., Leeds, LS2 3AJ; f. 1970; Dir. JOHN HARRISON.

The National Theatre: Upper Ground, South Bank, London, SE1 9PX; 3 theatres; Dir. PETER HALL; Gen. Admin. PETER STEVENS.

Nottingham Playhouse: Wellington Circus, Nottingham; f. 1948; repertoire; classical and modern; Dir. RICHARD EYRE; Administrator GORDON STRATFORD; Man. JEAN SANDS.

The Royal Opera House: Covent Garden, London, WC2E 7QA; Gen. Administrator JOHN TOOLEY; Royal Opera (Music Dir. COLIN DAVIS) and Royal Ballet (Dir. KENNETH MACMILLAN).

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

The Royal Shakespeare Theatre: Stratford on Avon, Warwickshire; mainly Shakespeare (also at the Aldwych Theatre, London); Artistic Dir. TREVOR NUNN.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

BBC Symphony Orchestra: Delaware Rd., Maida Vale, London, W9 2LG; Principal Guest Conductors GENADY ROZHDESTVENSKY, CHARLES MACKERRAS. Each of the BBC's regional services also has its own orchestra.

Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra/Bournemouth Sinfonietta: The Poole Arts Centre, 2 Seldown Rd., Poole, Dorset; Principal Conductors PAAVO BERGLUND, VOLKER WANGENHEIM; General Administrator KEITH B. WHITMORE.

City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra: 60 Newhall St., Birmingham, B3 3RP; Principal Conductor LOUIS FREMAUX.

Hallé Orchestra: 30 Cross St., Manchester, M2 7BA; f. 1858; Gen. Man. CLIVE F. SMART; Principal Conductor JAMES LOUGHRAN.

Tourism, Atomic Energy

London Philharmonic Orchestra: 53 Welbeck St., London, W1M 7HE; f. 1932; Principal Conductor and Artistic Dir. BERNARD HAITINK.

London Symphony Orchestra: Regent Arcade House, 19/25 Argyll St., London, W1V 2LN; f. 1904; Man. Dir. MICHAEL KAYE; Principal Conductor CLAUDIO ABBADO.

Philharmonia Orchestra: 12 de Walden Court, 85 New Cavendish St., London, W1M 7RA; f. 1945; Principal Conductor RICCARDO MUTI.

Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra: Hope St., Liverpool, L1 9BP; Principal Conductor and Artistic Adviser WALTER WELLER.

Royal Philharmonic Orchestra: 97 New Bond St., London, W1H 9DL; Conductor ANTAL DORATI; Chair. JOHN BIMSON.

Scottish National Orchestra Society Ltd.: 150 Hope St., Glasgow, G2 2TH; Gen. Admin. DAVID RICHARDSON; Music Dir. Sir ALEXANDER GIBSON.

ATOMIC ENERGY

United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA): 11 Charles II St., London, SW1Y 4QP; f. 1954; Chair. Sir JOHN HILL; Deputy Chair. Dr. W. MARSHALL; publ. *Atom* (monthly).

The Authority was created in 1954 to take responsibility for the rapidly growing programme of research and development into all aspects of atomic energy. The Authority is a public corporation with a structure akin to that of a big industrial organization rather than a government Department.

The Authority is responsible for research and development on reactor systems for the generation of electricity; this has included the construction of prototypes. The Authority's role is fourfold: first, their stewardship on behalf of the Government in atomic affairs generally; secondly, research into new reactor systems and safety and environmental matters; thirdly, continuing research and development support for the British nuclear industry and, fourthly, research using the Authority's special expertise and skills in areas outside the nuclear power field.

The functions of its establishments are as follows:

Atomic Energy Establishment, Winfrith, Dorchester, Dorset, DT2 8DH; major activities are concerned with the development and assessment of both thermal and fast reactor systems including the important areas of reactor physics, heat transfer and fluid dynamics, reactor safety, reactor control and nucleonic instrumentation. There are extensive experimental facilities for the study of reactor core performance including reactor kinetics, safety and operation. Studies are also made of new reactor concepts and new applications for nuclear reactors.

Dir. H. CARTWRIGHT, M.B.E.

Deputy Dir. Dr. J. E. R. HOLMES.

Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, Didcot, Oxfordshire, OX11 0RA; about half of Harwell's effort is directly concerned with problems of reactor development and nuclear power generally, with particular reference to materials research. This is supported by a programme of underlying research. The rest of the laboratory's effort is divided between work (not necessarily related to nuclear

energy) done for industry and for the public sector including government departments. Most of this work is done on direct repayment, but a small effort is devoted to joint innovative projects with industrial firms.

Dir. Dr. L. E. J. ROBERTS.

Sec. M. A. W. BAKER.

Group Sec. C. E. KILVINGTON.

Culham Laboratory, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX14 3DB; UKAEA centre for research in nuclear fusion and plasma physics and associated technology. The British fusion research programme is carried out in close collaboration with other countries in the European Economic Community, under a contract of Association with Euratom. In addition, the Laboratory undertakes contract research in the fields of electrotechnology, laser applications, space technology, electrostatics and computing.

Dir. Dr. R. S. PEASE.

Sec. P. G. OATES.

Downreay Nuclear Development Establishment, Thurso, Caithness, KW14 7TZ; principal centre for fast reactor development concerned with reactor operation, the testing of fuel elements including comprehensive post-irradiation examination, fuel reprocessing and development work associated with components required to operate in sodium environments. DERE is the site of the 250 MW(e) Prototype Fast Reactor. Comprehensive fast reactor irradiation services are provided for overseas customers and materials testing reactor fuels fabricated and reprocessed for U.K. and overseas customers.

Dir. C. W. BLUMFIELD.

Deputy Dir. A. D. EVANS.

Windscale Nuclear Power Development Laboratories, Wind-scale, Sellafield, Seascale, Cumbria, CA20 1PF; development of plutonium fuels for fast reactors with appropriate facilities covering manufacture, assembly, and inspection. Development work on advanced gas-cooled reactors is centred on the 32 MW(e) Windscale AGR and the out-of-pile rigs for heat transfer, fluid flow and vibration studies. There are extensive post-

irradiation examination facilities for the examination of gas-cooled and water-cooled reactor fuels of all types. Development and monitoring studies are made for trapping fission product iodine in charcoal and storing other fission products in glass.

Head Dr. H. LAWTON.

Deputy Head J. S. NAIRN.

Springfields Nuclear Power Development Laboratories, Springfields, Salwick, Preston, Lancs., PR4 0RR; development of fuels and fuel element components and necessary fuel engineering for thermal and fast nuclear reactors. The laboratory facilities cover the complete range from prototype manufacturing plant to rigs for environmental testing of complete fuel assemblies. Development work is also carried out on welding, brazing, machining and inspection techniques and the Advanced Metal Forming Laboratory carries out studies on the commercial development of hydrostatic and helical extrusion processes. REFEL silicon carbide is developed as an engineering material.

Head J. HARPER, O.B.E.

Deputy Head Dr. G. B. GREENOUGH and D. O. PICKMAN.

Safety and Reliability Directorate, Wigshaw Lane, Culcheth, Warrington, Cheshire, WA3 4NE; concerned with developing technology to establish the safety of nuclear plants, and through the National Centre of Systems Reliability, the safety and reliability of other industrial processes. Advice and services are also provided to government departments, other organizations and industry and a Systems Reliability Service is available to industry on a repayment basis.

Dir. G. H. KINCHIN.

Safety Adviser F. R. FARMER, O.B.E.

Risley Nuclear Power Development Establishment, Warrington, Cheshire, WA3 6AT; responsible for the design and development of nuclear reactors. It acts as engineering consultant for the Electricity Boards, overseas organizations and the company formed for the building of nuclear power stations.

Man. Dir. Dr. T. N. MARSHAM, O.B.E.

Risley Nuclear Power Development Establishment Laboratory, Risley, Warrington, Cheshire, WA3 6AT; all stages of reactor component development. Large-scale component evaluation rigs, operating with sodium, water and high pressure gases, are supplemented by extensive laboratory facilities in the areas of hydraulics, vibration, instrumentation, corrosion, metallurgy, pressure vessel technology, fabrication and non-destructive testing. The Laboratory also incorporates the National Centre of Tribology.

Head J. M. HUTCHEON, O.B.E.

The Radiochemical Centre Ltd.: Amersham, Bucks.; f. 1940; previously part of the UKAEA, est. as a limited company under the Atomic Energy Authority Act 1971; produces and markets throughout the world a wide range of radioactive products for use in industry, medicine and research; Chair. Sir JOHN HILL; Man. Dir. Dr. W. P. GROVE, C.B.E.

British Nuclear Fuels Limited (BNFL): Risley, Warrington, Cheshire; f. 1971 to take over all the nuclear fuel business of the Production Group of the UKAEA; Man. Dir. C. ALLDAY, C.B.E.

Windscale and Calder Works: Sellafield, Seascale, Cumbria; Gen. Man. P. W. MUNNERY, O.B.E.

Reprocessing of irradiated nuclear fuels and manufacture of plutonium and plutonium oxide fuels. Windscale will provide a large part of the reprocessing capacity for United Reprocessors G.m.b.H., an international company in which BNFL is an equal shareholder with French and German nuclear organizations.

Chapelcross Works: Annan, Dumfriesshire; Gen. Man. R. L. PILLING.

Operation of nuclear power station.

Springfields Works: Salwick, Preston, Lancashire; Gen. Man. H. E. DIBBEN, O.B.E.

Uranium ore treatment, uranium fuel element manufacture and uranium hexafluoride production.

Capenhurst Works: Chester, Cheshire; Gen. Man. A. W. AVERY.

Operation of a gaseous diffusion plant producing enriched uranium. A prototype plant, using an alternative gas centrifuge process, is now operational. This forms part of the collaborative project between the U.K., the Netherlands and Federal Germany (see co-operation below).

Nuclear Power Programme

Calder Hall, opened in 1956, was the world's first commercial-scale nuclear power station. In 1959 the Authority commissioned another four-reactor station at Chapelcross, Scotland.

Nuclear power stations based on the Calder Hall 'magnox' concept, but built for the generating boards by the British nuclear industry, now have an installed capacity of more than 5000 MW(e). The first two, Berkeley (Gloucestershire) and Bradwell (Essex), started to produce electricity in 1962 and the others, at Hinkley Point 'A' (Somerset), Trawsfynydd (Merionethshire), Dungeness 'A' (Kent), Sizewell (Suffolk), Oldbury-on-Severn (Gloucestershire), Hunterston (Ayrshire), and Wylfa (Anglesey), were all on load by 1971.

Stations based on the Authority's advanced gas-cooled reactor will provide 6,000 MW(e) when completed. The first two, AGRs at Hinkley Point, Somerset and at Hunterston, Ayrshire, have now been commissioned. At the end of 1977 nuclear power accounted for 14 per cent of all electricity generated in England and Wales, and a rather higher percentage in Scotland.

International co-operation

The U.K. continues to support the activities of the IAEA. Support is also given to OECD activities through the Nuclear Energy Agency and the U.K. participates in the NEA/IAEA and WHO/FAO food irradiation project based on Karlsruhe.

U.K. collaboration in the nuclear field is maintained with countries of the Commonwealth, Europe, including the European Economic Community, Latin America, Japan, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., through bilateral and other agreements for the exchange of information, attachment of personnel, visits and other reciprocal arrangements. This collaboration extends over a wide variety of topics, including thermal and fast reactor systems development, reactor safety, fuel enrichment and reprocessing, fusion research and other research and development.

NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD

Stations operating, showing design output and, in brackets, accepted output capacity:
Berkeley: Power 276 MW (276).
Bradwell: Power 300 MW (250).

UNITED KINGDOM (GREAT BRITAIN)

Dungeness A: Power 550 MW (410).
Hinkley Point A: Power 500 MW (460).
Hinkley Point B: Power 1,320 MW.
Sizewell: Power 580 MW (420).
Trawsfynydd: Power 500 MW (390).
Oldbury-on-Severn: Power 600 MW (417).
Wylfa: Power 1,180 MW (840).

Stations under construction:

Dungeness B: Power 1,200 MW; start-up date 1978.

Atomic Energy, Universities

Hartlepool: Power 1,320 MW; start-up date 1979.
Heysham: Power 1,320 MW; start-up date 1979.

NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE SOUTH OF SCOTLAND ELECTRICITY BOARD

Hunterston A: Power 300 MW.
Hunterston B: Power 1,320 MW.

UNIVERSITIES

(October 1977)

The Open University: Walton Hall, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AA, Bucks.; c. 400 teachers, c. 55,000 students; courses by radio, television and correspondence; c. 260 study centres throughout the country.

University of Aberdeen: Aberdeen; 1,201 teachers, 5,670 students.

University of Aston in Birmingham: Birmingham; 515 teachers, 5,264 students.

University of Bath: Bath; 352 teachers, 3,550 students.

University of Birmingham: Edgbaston, Birmingham; 1,046 teachers, 8,348 students.

University of Bradford: Bradford; 500 teachers, 4,178 students.

University of Bristol: Bristol; 2,500 teachers, 7,156 students.

Brunel University: Uxbridge, Middlesex; 265 teachers, 4,000 students.

The University College at Buckingham: Buckingham; 22 teachers, 250 students.

University of Cambridge: Cambridge; 1,200 teachers, 10,978 students.

The City University: London, E.C.1; 320 teachers, 2,600 students.

University of Dundee: Dundee; 480 teachers, 3,152 students.

University of Durham: Durham; 450 teachers, 4,230 students.

University of East Anglia: Norwich; 360 teachers, 3,600 students.

University of Edinburgh: Edinburgh; 1,400 teachers, 110,311 students.

University of Essex: Colchester; c. 260 teachers, c. 2,600 students.

University of Exeter: Exeter; 409 teachers, 4,200 students.

University of Glasgow: Glasgow; 2,054 teachers, 10,585 students.

Heriot-Watt University: Edinburgh, Scotland; c. 290 teachers, c. 2,900 students.

University of Hull: Hull; 501 teachers, 4,183 students.

University of Keele: Keele, Staffs.; 300 teachers, 2,299 students.

University of Kent at Canterbury: Canterbury; 400 teachers, 3,250 students.

University of Lancaster: Lancaster; 450 teachers, c. 3,600 students.

University of Leeds: Leeds 2; 9,561 students.

University of Leicester: Leicester; 634 teachers, 3,830 students.

University of Liverpool: Liverpool; 1,010 teachers, 7,748 students.

University of London: London; 1,665 teachers, 44,970 internal and 27,470 external students.

Loughborough University of Technology: Loughborough; 400 teachers, 4,220 students.

Victoria University of Manchester: Manchester; 1,900 teachers, 15,552 students.

University of Newcastle upon Tyne: Newcastle; 1,100 teachers, 6,842 students.

University of Nottingham: Nottingham; 690 teachers, 6,100 students.

University of Oxford: Oxford; c. 1,300 teachers, 11,750 students.

University of Reading: Reading; 681 teachers, 5,903 students.

University of St. Andrews: St. Andrews; 319 teachers, 3,332 students.

University of Salford: Salford; 555 teachers, 4,500 students.

University of Sheffield: Sheffield; 924 teachers, c. 6,950 students.

University of Southampton: Southampton; 631 teachers, 5,650 students.

University of Stirling: Stirling; 250 teachers, 2,300 students.

University of Strathclyde: Glasgow; 750 teachers, 6,308 students.

University of Surrey: Guildford, Surrey; 330 teachers, 3,330 students.

University of Sussex: Brighton; 495 teachers, 4,400 students.

University of Wales: Cardiff; seven constituent colleges; 2,118 teachers, 17,355 students.

University of Warwick: Coventry; 400 teachers, 4,251 students.

University of York: York; 300 teachers, 2,900 students.

NORTHERN IRELAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Northern Ireland is situated in the north-east of Ireland and forms part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It comprises the six Ulster counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone. The rest of the island comprises the Republic of Ireland. The climate is mild and temperate. It is characterized by freedom from extremes of temperature and very little snow, fog or thunder. The language is English. There are approximately two Protestants to every one Roman Catholic. The flag is the union flag of the United Kingdom. The capital is Belfast.

Brief History

The sectarian tension that has characterized Ireland's history began with the first major settlement by British Protestants in the 17th century. The main area of Protestant colonization was the province of Ulster, comprising nine counties in the north-east of Ireland. Protestant supremacy over the indigenous Catholics was established and in 1801 Great Britain absorbed Ireland into the new United Kingdom.

The resentment of the dispossessed Catholics came to a head in 1916 with the Easter uprising in Dublin. Administrative division of the country was implemented and the Government of Ireland Act of 1920 provided for two parliaments in Ireland, one in Dublin for 26 of the 32 counties and one in Belfast for the other six (mainly Protestant-populated) counties, known today as Northern Ireland. The presence of a large Catholic minority, traditionally deprived of many civil rights, has led to a continuance of tension.

Efforts were made by Captain Terence O'Neill, Prime Minister of Northern Ireland from 1963 to 1969, and by his successor, Major James Chichester-Clark, to improve the situation, but agitation for civil rights continued, as did the activities of the Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army. The British military presence in Northern Ireland had been growing since the late 1960s and Brian Faulkner, who became Prime Minister in 1971, endorsed this trend and established internment without trial for terrorists. These measures led to an increase in violence and to the banding together of Protestants in paramilitary groups. During the early part of 1972 the situation deteriorated to such an extent that in March the British Government prorogued the Northern Ireland Parliament and introduced direct rule from Westminster, which alienated many Protestants. A referendum held in March 1973 showed that a majority of the electorate wanted to retain links with Britain. A 78-member Assembly for Northern Ireland was proposed and established. After lengthy negotiations with William Whitelaw, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, the three main parties formed the first-ever coalition Government in the Province. A 15-member Northern Ireland Executive, with Brian Faulkner at its head, was set up. Direct rule was terminated on December 31st, 1973, and the new Executive took office the following day.

As a result of the talks in December 1973 at Sunningdale, England, between the British and Irish Governments and the Northern Ireland Executive, parallel declarations were made by the British and Irish Governments on the new status of Northern Ireland, and it was agreed that a Council of Ireland comprising a Council of Ministers of 7 members from each of both the Irish Government and the new Executive, together with a Consultative Assembly, would be set up as soon as possible.

Following a vote in favour of the Sunningdale Agreement in the Northern Ireland Assembly in May 1974 a Protestant trade unionist organization, the Ulster Workers' Council, declared a general strike which led to widespread disruption, the declaration of a state of emergency and the collapse two weeks later of the Northern Ireland Executive, followed by the proroguing of the Assembly. The Executive's functions were taken over by the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

In July 1974 the Northern Ireland Act 1974 provided for the election of a Constitutional Convention to determine the general opinion in Northern Ireland on future constitutional and government institutions, with the provision that any proposals must include power-sharing. The Convention, elected in May 1975, reported in November, with a majority firmly opposed to power-sharing. The Convention's conclusions were considered unacceptable by the Westminster Government in January 1976, and the Convention was reconvened in February for further discussions. These were fruitless and the Convention was dissolved in March. Talks between the parties and Roy Mason, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, were re-started in November 1977 in the hope of establishing an acceptable constitutional arrangement, while direct rule continued.

In May 1977 there was a call for a general strike by the leaders of the United Ulster Unionist Action Council. The strike had a very limited effect and resulted in the withdrawal of the majority official Unionist Party from the United Ulster Unionist coalition and its dissolution at Westminster.

In August H.M. the Queen visited Northern Ireland for the first time, as part of her Jubilee tour.

Violence and terrorist activities continued throughout 1973 and 1974, but early in 1975 the IRA declared a ceasefire. At the end of 1976 the ceasefire was still technically in force, but terrorist activities in Northern Ireland continued into 1977, although at a decreased level.

Government

After the collapse of the Northern Ireland Executive in May 1974, the Northern Ireland Act 1974 of July made the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and his ministers answerable to Parliament at Westminster for the government of Northern Ireland.

Northern Ireland also returns 12 members to the United Kingdom Parliament.

Economic Affairs

Northern Ireland has experienced a shift of emphasis in recent years from traditional manufacturing industries, such as shipbuilding, to services as its main source of growth in employment and income. Agriculture remains an important part of the economy but its success will increasingly depend on greater specialization in beef and milk production based on grassland.

The industrial structure has been strengthened over the last 15 years by the establishment of new investment in the manufacturing of man-made fibres, rubber products and engineering; such investment has, however, declined in recent years owing to the world economic recession and the problems caused by local unrest. These two factors have caused severe economic problems; post-war records in unemployment and declining industrial production precipitated a review of economic and industrial strategy in the province in 1976. On the recommendations of the review team the Government made £1,000 million available in 1977, to be spread over a number of years, to stimulate growth and put the province on a sound economic footing. This sum was in addition to the annual grant-in-aid.

Northern Ireland remains at a more depressed level than the other regions of the United Kingdom. Earnings are 90 per cent of the United Kingdom average, household income is 86 per cent, personal income is 81 per cent, and G.D.P. per head is 74 per cent. In October 1977 unemployment rates were running at over 10 per cent of all employees, a level which was 180 per cent of the United Kingdom average. The differentials have, on the whole, been narrowing, but there are indications that the economy of the province, as one of the peripheral regions of the E.E.C., is both more sensitive to economic down-turn and more difficult to stimulate and stabilize. There are fears that, without effective action, the differentials with the rest of the United Kingdom may again widen and that Northern Ireland will become increasingly dependent on public monies for its economic and social well-being.

Defence

All matters of defence come under the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom Parliament.

Transport and Communications

The Northern Ireland Railways Co. Ltd. provides services on 203 miles of railways and there are 14,400 miles of road, including 67 miles of motorway. There are frequent cross-channel shipping services to Great Britain for passengers and freight.

Social Welfare

There is a comprehensive system of health and social services similar to that in Great Britain, managed on behalf of the Ministry of Health and Social Services by four Health and Social Services Boards and by the Central Services Agency, which comprises representatives from each of the Boards. There are also a Ministry of Community Relations and an independent Community Relations Commission, which work together.

Education

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 16 and is free in primary, secondary (intermediate) and special schools; fees are payable in all grammar schools but the great majority of the pupils in their secondary departments hold scholarships from the local education authorities as qualified pupils.

In 1976/77 there were 1,134 primary (including nursery) schools, 262 secondary schools, 30 special schools, 27 technical colleges, one polytechnic, Ulster College, and 2 universities, Queen's University, Belfast, and the New University of Ulster. Teacher training is catered for in 3 general colleges of education and in the departments of education of Ulster College and the universities.

Tourism

Income from tourism has been severely affected by violence and terrorism: in 1968 income was £28.2 million from over a million visitors and in 1976 £23.8 million when the total number of visitors was 410,000. The majority of visitors are from Great Britain.

Sport

Football and rugby are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

The main public holidays are the same as for Great Britain with the addition of March 17th (St. Patrick's Day) and July 12th (Battle of the Boyne).

Weights and Measures

The Imperial System of weights and measures is gradually being replaced by the metric system. (See under Great Britain.)

Currency and Exchange Rates

(See under Great Britain.)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION ('000)				
	1961 Census	1971 Census	1974 June 30th est.	1975 June 30th est.	1976 June 30th est.
14,121 sq. km.*	1,236.0	1,536.0	1,546.8	1,537.2	1,538.1

* 5,452 sq. miles.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	Total	Rate per 1,000	Total	Rate per 1,000	Total	Rate per 1,000
1973 . . .	29,200	18.9	11,212	7.2	17,669	11.4
1974 . . .	27,732	17.9	10,952	7.1	17,386	11.2
1975 . . .	26,130	17.0	10,867	7.1	16,511	10.7
1976 . . .	26,361	17.1	9,914	6.4	17,030	11.1

Average life expectancy (1976): Men 66.8 years, Women 70.7 years.

EMPLOYMENT

('000)

(June 1975)

<i>Total working population</i>	592.8	Textiles	35.9
Males	377.9	Clothing and Footwear	19.8
Females	214.9	Paper, Printing and Publishing	6.3
<i>Registered wholly unemployed</i>	37.6	Other Manufacturing Industries	33.7
<i>Employers and self-employed persons†</i>	61.1	Construction	47.5
<i>Total employes in employment*</i>	494.1	Gas, Electricity and Water	10.3
<i>Total in civil employment*</i>	555.2	Transport and Communication	24.0
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	46.4	Distributive Trades	62.0
Mining and Quarrying	2.6	Insurance, Banking, Finance and Busi- ness Services	15.8
Food, Drink and Tobacco	24.8	Professional and Scientific Services	94.6
Mechanical, Instrument, Electrical and Marine Engineering and Shipbuilding	36.0	Miscellaneous Services	49.1
		Public Administration and Defence	46.3

* Includes persons temporarily stopped.

† Precise data not available beyond 1974.

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			YIELD ('100 kg. per hectare)		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Wheat	0.7	0.6	0.6	3.0	2.6	2.4	45.9	46.4	41.5
Barley	49.0	49.7	49.8	197.0	186.6	172.3	40.2	37.6	34.6
Oats	8.9	9.0	6.9	24.5	23.4	17.2	27.5	26.0	24.8
Potatoes	12.5	10.9	14.2	296.9	242.4	330.8	238.0	222.0	233.0
Turnips*	0.4	0.6	0.6	18.5	29.1	28.3	469.0	488.0	507.0

* Stock feeding.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCE

(£ million)

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75*	1975/76*	1976/77†
Field Crops	8.6	9.9	11.9	24.6	47.7
Barley	1.6	3.1	3.7	4.0	4.8
Oats	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Potatoes	6.6	6.0	7.3	19.8	42.0
Grass seed	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other crops	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
Horticultural Produce	7.1	7.3	10.2	9.0	10.1
Fruit	1.8	1.1	2.5	3.2	2.6
Vegetables	2.2	2.4	3.2	2.7	3.6
Mushrooms	2.0	2.5	2.9	1.7	2.4
Flowers	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.5

* Provisional figures.

† Forecast.

LIVESTOCK

(at June)

('000)

	1974	1975	1976		1974	1975	1976
Cattle	1,619.7	1,626.0	1,548.0	Turkeys	113.1	96.0	160.0
Sheep	937.0	934.1	926.0	Geese	9.1	8.0	8.0
Pigs	839.0	645.4	698.0	Ducks	18.4	16.0	16.0
Horses	0.5	0.5	0.5	Chickens	11,677.4	11,937.0	11,925.0

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(£ million)

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76*	1976/77†
Eggs	22.3	35.7	26.9	26.9	33.1
Wool	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9
Milk	39.0	46.6	55.9	76.8	87.1
Poultry	5.4	9.3	10.4	13.4	18.4
Exported breeding livestock	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.6
Fat cattle	53.3	59.5	76.5	94.7	104.3
Fat pigs	35.3	50.9	40.2	36.7	46.0

* Provisional figures.

† Forecast.

FORESTRY

(hectares, years ending March 31st)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
State forests	63,255	63,718	65,898	67,054
Total area planted	45,356	46,848	47,981	49,218
Volume felled (cu. metres)	35,997	42,675	45,722	36,280

FISHING

(metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Herring	3,719	4,073	5,806	8,705	5,606	5,770
Prime* and flat fish	263	207	205	139	167	210
Whiting	1,687	1,755	2,165	1,816	2,023	3,290
Other sea fish†	2,263	2,251	2,586	1,943	1,979	2,083
TOTAL	7,932	8,286	10,762	12,603	9,775	11,353
Shell-fish	3,632	4,794	4,386	2,847	3,822	4,266

* Prime fish: turbot, brill, sole.

† Other sea fish: cod, haddock, hake, coalfish, skate, dogfish, mackerel, etc.

MINING AND QUARRYING

('000 tons)

	1973	1974	1975*	1976*
Basalt	8,975.1	8,044.5	9,324.6	8,642.1
Chalk	613.3	540.7	603.9	598.3
Clay and Shale	363.8	319.3	248.6	264.5
Grit	3,017.2	2,633.9	3,188.8	3,442.2
Limestone	1,970.1	1,794.6	1,865.2	2,142.8
Sand and Gravel	3,740.7	3,899.7	3,946.2	3,887.1

* Thousand metric tons.

INDUSTRY

(Net output—£'000)

	1969	1970	1972
Linen	25,000	24,919	} 102,400
Other Textiles	49,927	58,516	
Clothing	19,143	21,692	28,900
Engineering*	67,359	74,004	102,100
Food, Drink and Tobacco	77,149	81,834	112,800
Mineral Products	9,042	11,108	20,400
Timber and Furniture	5,248	5,938	10,100
Paper, Printing and Publishing	10,700	11,213	18,300
Other Manufactures	24,165	26,478	32,600
Construction	45,281	46,750	52,300
Gas, Electricity, Water	24,825	29,800	32,400
TOTAL	357,840	392,252	512,300

* Includes shipbuilding and aircraft construction. Shipping launched (1972): 185,477 gross tons

GAS AND ELECTRICITY SALES

		1974	1975*	1976*
Electricity	million units	4,676	4,692	4,433
Gas	'000 therms	35,735	34,185	30,404

* Provisional.

FINANCE

100 new pence (pennies) = 1 pound sterling (£).

Coins: ½, 1, 2, 2½, 5, 10 and 50 pence.

Notes: £1, £5, £10, £20 and £100.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 = U.S. \$1.77; U.S. \$1 = 56.35 pence.

BUDGET

(£ million, April 1st to March 31st)

REVENUE	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78*	EXPENDITURE	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78*
Attributed share of U.K. taxes	554.2	637.7	698.0	Consolidated Fund services	72.6	79.0	88.1
Payments by U.K. Government under N.I. Constitution Act 1973 (grant-in-aid)	351.0	360.0	341.4	District rates	20.4	25.4	27.5
Agricultural acts	2.0	2.4	—	Supply services	990.6	1,103.0	1,144.2
Refund of value added tax	5.6	5.5	5.5				
Regional and district rates	69.0	76.3	88.5				
Other receipts	101.9	125.7	126.6				
TOTAL	1,083.7	1,207.5	1,260.0	TOTAL	1,083.6	1,207.4	1,259.8

* Forecasts.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SECTOR

(Current prices at factor cost—£ million)

	1971	1972	1973
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	73.4	81.8	96.2
Mining and quarrying	4.7	5.3	6.6
Manufacturing:			
Food, drink and tobacco	67.9	72.2	88.7
Engineering	75.1	74.7	81.0
Textiles	78.4	76.4	100.0
Clothing	22.3	23.2	23.9
Mineral products	12.5	12.8	13.9
Timber and furniture	8.0	8.4	11.9
Paper, printing and publishing	11.9	13.2	14.9
Other manufacturing	26.0	26.6	30.7
Total manufacturing	302.2	307.5	365.0
Gas, electricity and water	24.8	26.7	27.4
Construction	87.5	106.4	129.4
Distribution	97.9	109.2	119.9
Transport and communications	49.8	55.5	69.8
Insurance, banking and financial services	54.9	60.4	76.5
Ownership of dwellings	42.5	48.5	53.8
Miscellaneous services	172.7	195.6	200.6
Public administration and defence	81.1	96.3	141.6
TOTAL	990.6	1,093.2	1,286.8

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(£'000)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Total Imports	551,709	659,596	727,915	828,659	892,323	937,079	1,279,100	1,733,700
Total Exports (incl. Re-exports)	507,040	596,071	688,619	744,741	843,202	916,684	1,174,769	n.a.

* Data no longer collected.

COMMODITIES*

(£ million)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973
Live animals and food	158.8	168.4	181.3	252.3
Beverages and tobacco	56.6	47.8	49.4	61.3
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	27.9	28.0	28.8	46.4
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	47.7	52.9	53.4	69.1
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.6
Chemicals	41.6	51.3	53.9	62.5
Basic manufactures	217.2	244.6	260.2	374.3
Machinery and transport equipment	222.1	228.9	232.7	317.4
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	55.5	69.4	76.2	119.7

EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973
Live animals and food	145.6	167.4	177.5	211.8
Beverages and tobacco	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.3
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	41.5	46.3	63.4	83.6
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related material	1.5	1.8	2.1	3.1
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.4
Chemicals	4.4	3.6	5.0	7.8
Basic manufactures	194.1	247.9	276.9	378.7
Machinery and transport equipment	131.6	132.0	131.0	178.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	223.8	241.7	257.8	307.9

* Data no longer collected.

COUNTRIES*

(£'000)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973	EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Australia . . .	7,174	5,661	2,621	Austria . . .	1,008	1,294	1,469
Belgium . . .	3,016	4,030	6,588	Belgium . . .	2,127	2,025	3,736
Canada . . .	14,196	12,934	10,158	Canary Islands . . .	616	1,553	765
Denmark . . .	3,472	3,548	5,399	Denmark . . .	2,401	2,106	2,450
Finland . . .	3,422	4,296	5,445	France . . .	2,689	2,660	3,132
France . . .	7,750	7,956	24,442	Federal Republic of Germany . . .	4,672	5,859	7,535
Federal Republic of Germany . . .	16,167	12,263	19,845	Republic of Ireland . . .	73,803	85,065	130,501
Iran . . .	4,682	2,495	3,469	Italy . . .	1,963	2,714	3,462
Republic of Ireland . . .	103,488	116,154	149,400	Netherlands . . .	5,367	8,884	7,323
Kuwait . . .	4,009	2,167	2,355	Poland . . .	961	763	144
Netherlands . . .	13,429	15,592	17,922	Spain . . .	686	503	525
South Africa . . .	4,499	3,967	5,413	Sweden . . .	2,632	2,686	5,038
Sweden . . .	6,371	7,055	9,353	Switzerland . . .	2,974	2,236	2,080
Switzerland . . .	3,731	1,956	2,612	U.S.A. . . .	3,275	4,203	39,785
U.S.A. . . .	18,785	21,828	24,713	U.S.S.R. . . .	3,226	2,187	1,968
U.S.S.R. . . .	4,120	4,528	3,778	Other Countries . . .	4,592	27,491	20,257
Other Countries . . .	27,345	27,791	37,993				
TOTAL†	245,658	254,221	331,505	TOTAL†	112,994	152,231	230,161
From and through other parts of United Kingdom . . .	654,290	690,690	984,728	To and through other parts of United Kingdom . . .	733,915	769,935	986,244
GRAND TOTAL	899,948	944,911	1,316,233	GRAND TOTAL	846,908	922,166	1,216,413

* Total import-export data is no longer collected.

† Includes parcel post, air traffic, coin and transit trade.

Discrepancies in totals are due to rounding.

TOURISM

('000)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Total Number of Tourists	456	432	455	410
From or Via U.K.	308	289	298	268
From Republic of Ireland	148	143	157	142
From Overseas	43	39	43	36
Total Value of Trade (£ million)	18.5	19.7	22.1	23.8

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1972	1973	1974	1975/76*	1976/77*
Passenger Journeys ('000)	7,000	7,000	6,736	5,657	5,815

* From 1975 figures relate to financial years.

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use)

	1974	1975	1976
Private Cars	309,237	313,665	325,766
Goods Vehicles	38,846	38,357	40,306
Buses and Trams	2,072	1,902	2,317
Agricultural Tractors, etc.	12,360	11,151	11,535
Motor Cycles	11,211	12,346	15,252
Vehicles Exempt from Duty*	5,547	6,233	8,043

* Vehicles used by the Royal Ulster Constabulary have been taxed since the force came under the Police Authority's control.

SHIPPING
(‘000 tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Ships Entered	10,108	10,680	10,707	11,316
Ships Cleared	10,401	10,577	10,052	10,972

CIVIL AVIATION
(Flights in and out of Belfast)

	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (metric tons)	MAIL (metric tons)
1973	1,314,253	17,394	2,732
1974	1,124,072	17,397	2,652
1975	1,184,662	10,529	2,487
1976	1,087,999	10,722	2,408

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1974	1975	1976
Television Licences	305,191	311,179	277,204
Telephones	212,352	229,850	249,289

Radio licences ceased January 31st, 1971.

EDUCATION

	1975/76			1976/77		
	Schools	Students (Full-time)	Teachers (Full-time)	Schools	Students (Full-time)	Teachers (Full-time)
Primary (incl. Nursery)	1,146	213,130	8,072	1,134	209,080	8,350
Secondary	262	157,507	8,999	262	160,781	9,512
Special	30	2,519	254	30	2,613	268
Institutions of Further Education	28	10,459	1,422	27	10,943	1,446
Colleges of Education	3	2,270	203	3	2,153	203
Ulster College	1	2,738	475	1	3,500	495
Universities	2	7,438	1,039	2	7,511	988

Source: Department of Finance, Northern Ireland Office Information Service, *Northern Ireland Digest of Statistics*.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

After the collapse of the Northern Ireland Executive and the proroguing of the Northern Ireland Assembly in May 1974, the Northern Ireland Act of July 1974 made the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland and his ministers responsible to the United Kingdom Parliament at Westminster for the Government of Northern Ireland.

(December 1977)

Secretary of State for Northern Ireland: Rt. Hon. ROY MASON.

Minister of State: JOHN D. CONCANNON, deputy to Secretary of State, responsible for Departments of Commerce and Manpower Services.

Minister of State: Lord MELCHETT, responsible for Departments of Health and Social Services and Education.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: RAY CARTER, responsible for Department of the Environment.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: JAMES DUNN, responsible for Department of Agriculture.

In the elections to the United Kingdom Parliament in October 1974 10 Unionists, one member of the SDLP and one independent were returned.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Alliance Party: 88 University St., Belfast, BT7 1HE; f. 1970; non-sectarian and non-doctrinaire party of the centre; third largest political party in Northern Ireland, attracting support from within both Catholic and Protestant sections of the community; Leader OLIVER NAPIER; Deputy Leader BASIL GLASS; Gen. Sec. JOHN CUSHNAHAN; publ. *Alliance* (monthly).

Democratic Unionist Party: 1A Ava Avenue, Belfast, BT7 3BN; f. 1971; right-wing anti-Republican Protestant party; Leader Rev. IAN R. K. PAISLEY, D.D., M.P.; Sec. PETER D. ROBINSON.

Northern Ireland Labour Party: 1-5 Cheviot Ave., Belfast, BT4 3AG; associate of the British Labour Party; aims at the building of a non-sectarian socialist state; Chair. SANDY SCOTT.

People's Democracy: Connolly Bookshop, Avoca Park, Andersonstown, Belfast; f. 1968; revolutionary socialist organization; Leader M. FARREL; Sec. PAUL DILLON; publs. *Unfree Citizen* (fortnightly), *Northern Star* (quarterly).

Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP): 15 Derryvolgie Ave., Belfast, BT9 6FL; f. 1970; radical, left of

centre principles with a view to the eventual reunification of Ireland by popular consent; Leader GERARD FITT, M.P.; Gen. Sec. DAN MCARLAVY.

Ulster Liberal Party: 5 Windsor Ave., Belfast 9; associate of the British Liberal Party and supporting its present policy on Northern Ireland; Pres. A. H. McELROY; Chair. B. FARR; Sec. C. BELL; publ. *Northern Radical*.

Ulster Unionist Party: 41/43 Waring St., Belfast, BT1 2EY; f. 1898; governed N. Ireland 1921-72; largest political party in Northern Ireland; represented in the House of Commons at Westminster by 7 members (Dec. 1977); Leader The Rt. Hon. H. W. WEST.

Unionist Party of Northern Ireland: 15 Chichester St., Belfast, BT1 4ND; f. 1974; comprises those members of the original Unionist Party who support the Sunningdale proposals, including government by a voluntary coalition; Leader ANNE DICKSON; Chair. F. C. TUGHAN, C.B.E.

Volunteer Political Party: f. 1974; identifies with Ulster Volunteer Force; extremist Protestant sectarian party.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system of Northern Ireland, so far as the Supreme Court is concerned, is a miniature of the English system, and is based on the Supreme Court established in Ireland in 1877 on the model of the Supreme Court in England. It consists, as in England, of a High Court and a Court of Appeal, the High Court having an unlimited jurisdiction both in civil and criminal matters. A Court of Criminal Appeal was established in 1930, also on the English pattern. The county court system to some extent corresponds to its English prototype, with the important difference that in Northern Ireland a county court has, in addition to its civil jurisdiction, a criminal jurisdiction that in England is exercised at Crown Courts. County court judges and recorders of boroughs accordingly exercise all the jurisdiction which in England is divided. The jurisdiction of the courts of summary jurisdiction is held by a permanent judiciary of resident magistrates.

The Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland: The Rt. Hon. Sir ROBERT LOWRY.

Lords Justices of Appeal:

Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Sir EDWARD WARBURTON JONES.
Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Sir AMBROSE JOSEPH MCGONIGAL, M.C.
Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Sir MAURICE WHITE GIBSON.

Judges of the High Court:

Hon. Mr. Justice O'DONNELL
Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice KELLY
Hon. Mr. Justice MacDERMOTT
Hon. Mr. Justice MURRAY

Recorders:

Belfast: His Honour The Rt. Hon. Judge TOPPING, Q.C.
Londonderry: His Honour Judge LITTLE, Q.C.

County Court Judges and Chairmen of Quarter Sessions:

W. W. B. TOPPING, Q.C.
DAVID J. LITTLE, Q.C.
W. JOHNSON, Q.C.
J. A. BROWN, Q.C.
R. WATT, Q.C.
J. P. B. HIGGINS, Q.C.
R. R. CHAMBERS, Q.C.
H. G. McGRATH, Q.C.
R. T. ROWLAND, Q.C.
R. J. BABINGTON, Q.C.

RELIGION

The organization of the churches takes no account of the fact that Ireland is divided into two political entities—Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic; Armagh is the seat of both Catholic and Protestant Primates of All Ireland, and Belfast is the headquarters of the Presbyterians and Methodists. Figures below however are for Northern Ireland only.

Roman Catholic	477,921
Presbyterian	405,717
Church of Ireland	334,318
Methodist	71,235
Other denominations	87,938
Not stated	142,511
TOTAL (Census 1971)	1,519,640

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Catholic dioceses of Down and Connor and Dromore are completely in Northern Ireland; Armagh, Derry and Clogher are partly in Northern Ireland and partly in the Republic of Ireland.

Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland: His Grace the Most Rev. TOMÁS Ó FIAICH, D.D.; Archbishop's House, Ara Coeli, Armagh, BT61 7QY.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND

Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland: The Most Rev. GEORGE OTTO SIMMS, D.D., PH.D., The See House, Cathedral Close, Armagh, BT61 7ES.

Presbyterian: General Office: Church House, Belfast, BT1 6DW; 565 churches; 563 ministers; 706 Sunday Schools; 405,717 adherents (1971 census); Moderator of the General Assembly (1977/78) Rev. T. A. PATTERSON, B.A.; Clerk of Assembly and General Sec. Very Rev. A. J. WEIR, M.Sc., D.D.; publs. *The Presbyterian Herald* (monthly), *The Christian Irishman* (monthly), *Daybreak* (monthly), *Woman's Work* (quarterly), *Outward Bound* (monthly).

Methodist Church in Ireland: Pres. Rev. R. DESMOND MORRIS, Epworth, Woolhara Park, Cork; 71,235 adherents (1971 census).

Baptist Union of Ireland: 3 Fitzwilliam St., Belfast, BT9 6AW; 88 churches; 83 ministers; 7,329 mems.; Pres. R. MARTIN; Sec. Rev. J. R. GRANT; publ. *The Irish Baptist* (monthly).

Congregationalists: 24 churches; 20 ministers; 10,069 adherents (1971 census); 27 Sunday Schools; Chair, J. M. MCCABRAY; Sec. Rev. J. M. HENRY, B.A., B.D., PH.D., "Laurel Mount", 8 Shore Rd., Greenisland, Co. Antrim.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Belfast Telegraph: 124 Royal Ave., Belfast; f. 1870; Independent evening; Proprs. Thomson Organization Ltd.; Editor R. H. LILLEY; circ. 186,000.

Irish News and Belfast Morning News: 113 Donegall St., Belfast; f. 1855; Nationalist; morning; Editor T. O'KEEFE; circ. 52,280.

News Letter: 51-59 Donegall St., Belfast; f. 1737; Unionist morning; Editor KEN WITHERS; circ. 75,204.

WEEKLIES

Armagh Guardian: 2 Upper English St., Armagh; f. 1844; Unionist; weekly; Editor WILLIAM MCCULLOUGH; circ. 4,725.

Armagh Observer: 26 English St., Armagh; f. 1930; Independent; weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON.

Ballymena Guardian: 15 Bryan St., Ballymena; f. 1970; weekly; News Editor M. O'NEILL; circ. 13,020.

Ballymena Observer: 124 Royal Ave., Belfast, BT1 1EB; f. 1855; Unionist weekly; Editor A. SMITH; circ. 18,705.

Banbridge Chronicle: 14 Bridge St., Banbridge; f. 1870; Independent weekly; Man. Editor JOHN ROOKS.

Carrickfergus Advertiser: 33-35 Irish Quarter South Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim; f. 1883; weekly; mem. of Century Newspapers Group; Editor JOHN CAUGHEY; circ. 10,000.

Coleraine Chronicle: 7 Abbey St., Coleraine; f. 1844; weekly; Editor SAMUEL S. TROY; circ. 20,570.

County Down Spectator and Newtownards Spectator: 109 Main St., Bangor, Co. Down; f. 1904; weekly; Editor Miss A. ROYCROFT; circ. 18,875.

Derry Journal: Buncrana Rd., Londonderry; f. 1772; Nationalist; Tuesday and Fridays; Editor T. F. CASSIDY; circ. Tues. 11,964, Fri. 22,512.

Derry People: John St., Omagh; f. 1902; Nationalist; weekly, Sats.; Editor Dr. P. F. MCGILL.

Down Recorder: 2-4 Church St., Downpatrick; f. 1836; weekly; Editor J. MCCOUBREY; circ. 11,125.

Dungannon News and Tyrone Courier: George St., Dungannon; Unionist weekly; f. 1880; Editor E. J. RICHARDSON; circ. 9,154.

Dungannon Observer: Irish Street, Dungannon, Co. Tyrone; f. 1929; mem. of Observer Group of Weekly Newspapers; Independent weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON; circ. 65,000.

East Antrim Times: Ulster Bank House, Upper Main St., Larne; f. 1891; Independent; weekly; Editor J. E. A. THOMPSON; circ. 17,150.

Fermanagh Herald: Belmore St., Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh; f. 1903; Nationalist weekly; Editor P. J. O'HARE.

Fermanagh News: Irish St., Dungannon, Co. Fermanagh; f. 1967; Independent weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON.

Impartial Reporter: 8-10 East Bridge St., Enniskillen; f. 1825; Independent weekly; Editor M. DANE; circ. 11,815.

Irish Weekly and Ulster Examiner: 113-117 Donegall St., Belfast; f. 1878; Editor J. A. DEVLIN; circ. 19,700.

The Leader: Market Square, Dromore; f. 1916; weekly; Thurs.; Editor G. V. BROWN; circ. 8,000.

Londonderry Sentinel: Strand Road, Londonderry; f. 1829; Unionist weekly; Managing Editor S. D. M. BUCHANAN; circ. 10,980.

UNITED KINGDOM (NORTHERN IRELAND)

Lurgan and Portadown Examiner: Irish St., Dungannon; f. 1930; Independent; weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON.

Lurgan Mail: Windsor Avenue, Lurgan; f. 1890; Independent; weekly; Editor LEWIS MALCOLM; circ. 8,460.

Mid-Ulster Mail: Cookstown, Tyrone; f. 1891; Unionist; weekly; Chair. B. G. L. GLASGOW; Editor T. M. CORRIGAN; Sec. J. McKEOWN; circ. 10,400.

Mid-Ulster Observer: James Street, Cookstown, Tyrone; f. 1950; Nationalist weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON.

Mourne Observer and Dromore Weekly Times: The Roundabout, Newcastle, Co. Down; f. 1949; Independent; weekly; Man. Dir. and Editor D. J. HAWTHORNE; circ. 13,321.

Newry Reporter: 4 Margaret St., Newry; f. 1867; Independent; weekly; Editor H. M. O'BRIEN; circ. 12,600.

Newtownards Chronicle: 25 Frances Street, Newtownards, Co. Down; f. 1873; Independent weekly; Editor N. SOAL; circ. 12,140.

Newtownards Spectator: 109 Main St., Bangor, Co. Down; f. 1904; Independent weekly; Editor Miss A. ROYCROFT.

Northern Constitution: Railway Rd., Coleraine, Co. Londonderry; f. 1875; Independent; weekly; Editor R. ACHESON.

The Press, Radio and Television, Finance

Outlook: Castle St.; Rathfriland, Co. Down; f. 1939; every Thurs.; independent; Editor E. T. BRADY; circ. 9,751.

Portadown News and Craigavon Times: Market St., Portadown; f. 1859; Unionist; weekly; Editor DAVID ARMSTRONG; circ. 12,000.

Strabane Weekly News: 25-27 High St., Omagh, Tyrone; f. 1908; Unionist weekly; Editor N. F. ARMSTRONG; circ. 3,180.

Sunday News: 51-59 Donegall St., Belfast, BT1 2GB; f. 1965; Independent; weekly; Editor P. J. CARVILLE; circ. 95,645.

Tyrone Constitution: 25 and 27 High St., Omagh; f. 1844; Unionist weekly; Editor N. F. ARMSTRONG; circ. 10,902.

Ulster Gazette and Armagh Standard: Scotch St., Armagh; f. 1844; Unionist weekly; Editor W. GREER; circ. 8,834.

Ulster Herald: 10 John St., Omagh; f. 1901; Nationalist weekly (local editions in Derry, Newry, Enniskillen and Omagh); Editor Dr. P. F. MCGILL.

Ulster Star: 43 Market Sq., Lisburn; f. 1957; Unionist; weekly; Editor GORDON HANNA; circ. 15,500.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

STATE BROADCASTING

British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC): Northern Ireland Office: Broadcasting House, 22-27 Ormeau Avenue, Belfast; National Governor for Northern Ireland BILL O'HARA; Controller BBC, Northern Ireland JAMES HAWTHORNE.

RADIO

Northern Ireland relays the four national BBC radio programmes broadcast throughout the United Kingdom and a local regional service, BBC Radio Ulster (224m.).

TELEVISION

The BBC has two colour TV studios in Belfast and a full-scale colour outside broadcast unit. A wide range of programmes is made for broadcasting in Northern Ireland, and for the BBC-1 and BBC-2 U.K. networks. More than 99 per cent of the population of Northern Ireland are within the reception area of BBC-1 transmitting on 405

lines. BBC-1 and BBC-2 on 625 lines and colour are radiated from Divis, Carnmoney, Limavady, Londonderry, Strabane, Armagh, Newcastle, Kilkeel, Killairn Mt., Larne. Plans are in hand to convert all remaining transmitters to 625 line and colour in due course.

COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING

Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA): Head Office: 70 Brompton Rd., London, S.W.3; Dir.-Gen. BRIAN YOUNG.

Downtown Radio: Kiltonga Radio Centre, P.O.B. 293, Newtownards, Co. Down; independent; Chair. N. KENNEDY; Chief Exec. D. HANNON.

Ulster Television Ltd.: Havelock House, Ormeau Rd., Belfast, BT7 1EB; started transmission 1959; Chair. J. L. MACQUITTY, Q.C., M.A., LL.B.; Man. Dir. R. B. HENDERSON, M.A.; all the week.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; res.=reserves; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; br(s).=branch(es).)

BANKS

Northern Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 183, Donegall Square West, Belfast, BT1 6JS; f. 1824; cap. auth. and p.u. £6m.; Chair. J. B. NEWLAND; Man. Dirs. D. H. BRYANT, W. ERVIN, R. N. BOWMAN, J. TUNSTEAD; Sec. M. S. D. THOMPSON; subsid. Northern Bank Finance Corp'n. Ltd. (formerly Northern Bank Trustee Co. Ltd.) in Dublin.

Northern Bank Executor and Trustee Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 183, Donegall Square West, Belfast, BT1 6JS; f. 1960; capital owned by the Northern Bank Ltd.;

auth. cap. £500,000; p.u. cap. £200,000; Chair. J. B. NEWLAND; Man. Dir. J. MCC. CREIGHTON; Gen. Man. G. A. ALLEN.

Northern Bank Development Corporation Ltd.: Griffin House, 1-7 Bedford St., Belfast, BT2 7EB; f. 1971; cap. auth. £5m.; p.u. cap. £3m.; Chair. J. B. NEWLAND; Man. Dir. G. C. REVILL.

Northern Computing (N.I.) Ltd.: Aldersgate House, University Rd., Belfast, BT7 1NA; f. 1971; cap. auth. and p.u. £70,000; Chair. J. B. NEWLAND; Gen. Man. W. H. CHITTRICK.

UNITED KINGDOM (NORTHERN IRELAND)

Finance, Trade and Industry

Northern Ireland Development Agency: Maryfield, 100 Belfast Rd., Holywood, BT18 9QX; f. 1976; industrial development bank; funds £50m.; Chair. DENIS C. FAULKNER; Chief Exec. RONALD J. HENDERSON.

Ulster Bank Ltd.: 47 Donegall Place, Belfast, BT1 5AU; f. 1836; a member of National Westminster Group; cap. p.u. £2.25m.; Chair. Sir R. G. C. KINAHAN; Deputy Chair. W. J. M. CLARK.

Allied Irish Banks Ltd.: Head Office: Dublin; Belfast Office: 2 Royal Ave.

Bank of Ireland: Head Office: Lower Baggot St., Dublin 2; Belfast Office: Donegall Place, Belfast, BT1 5BX; London Office: Woolgate House, Coleman St., E.C.2; f. 1783; cap. auth. £50m., issued £34.7m. (Aug. 1977); Governor WILLIAM D. FINLAY; Man. Dir. R. IAN MORRISON.

SAVINGS BANKS

Trustee Savings Bank of Northern Ireland.

Ulster Savings Committee: 58 Royal Ave., Belfast, BT1 1DU; f. 1939; Chair. Capt. C. N. M. ROUNTREE, O.B.E.; Gen. Sec. S. C. COWAN; publ. *Ulster Savings Bulletin*.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Exchange: Head Office: London; Belfast Office: 10 High St.; see under Great Britain.

INSURANCE

Commercial Insurance Co. of Ireland: 15 Donegall Square South, Belfast; cap. p.u. £100,750; Chair. Lt.-Col. J. G. CUNNINGHAM, O.B.E., D.L.; Man. J. A. ROBINSON; all classes except life.

Ulster Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 5 Donegall Square South, Belfast, BT1 5JP; f. 1867; Chair. A. MACDONALD.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Economic Council: Chichester House, 64 Chichester St., Belfast, BT1 4JX; f. 1964; re-constituted with increased membership 1971; advises the Northern Ireland Government on economic planning; 16 members representing employers' and trade organizations in industry, commerce, and agriculture; Chair. (vacant).

Northern Ireland Chamber of Commerce and Industry, The: Chamber of Commerce House, 22 Great Victoria St., Belfast, BT2 7BJ; f. 1783; 840 mems.; Pres. STANLEY CRAIGS; Sec. G. L. AURET, M.B.E., A.C.I.S.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Belfast and North of Ireland Federation of Employers: c/o Depo Ltd., Dufferin Rd., Belfast, BT3 9AA; Sec. J. M. C. DAVIS.

Belfast and N.I. Ship-Owners' Assn.: Chair. J. H. KENNEDY, 42 Donegall Quay; Sec. JAMES P. HOUSTON, 65 Pilot St., Belfast.

Belfast Marine Engineering Employers' Assn.: Queen's Rd., Belfast, BT3 9DU; f. 1929; Sec. J. McFALL.

Belfast Merchant and Craftsman Tailors Association: 191 Donegall St., Belfast, BT1 2FJ; Sec. J. KAY.

Belfast Printing Industries Association: 7 Donegall Square West, Belfast, BT1 6LN; S. L. LITTLE, F.C.A.

Belfast Shipbuilders' Asscn.: f. 1928; c/o Messrs. Harland and Wolff Ltd., Queen's Island, Belfast, BT3 9DU; Sec. J. McFALL.

The Bleachers', Dyers' and Finishers' Association (Inc.): Arnott's Buildings, 12 Bridge St., Belfast, BT1 1LY; f. 1956; associate member of British Textile Employers' Association; Sec. E. O. L. SECCOMBE.

Central Council of the Irish Linen Industry Ltd.: Lambeg, Lisburn; f. 1959; 15 mems.; Chair. J. W. FRAZER, V.R.D., J.P.; Sec. E. O. L. SECCOMBE.

Federation of Building and Civil Engineering (NI) Ltd.: 143 Malone Rd., Belfast, BT9 6SU; f. 1945; Dir. G. BURNISON, LL.B., F.C.I.S.

Flax Spinners' Asscn. Ltd.: Lambeg, Lisburn; f. 1866; 16 mems.; Chair. D. W. BARTON; Sec. E. O. L. SECCOMBE.

Irish Linen Merchants' Asscn.: Lambeg, Lisburn; f. 1918; 25 mems.; Chair. R. G. CAIRNS; Sec. E. O. L. SECCOMBE.

Irish Power Loom Manufacturers' Asscn.: Lambeg, Lisburn; f. 1922; 22 mems.; Chair. A. G. WILSON; Sec. E. O. L. SECCOMBE.

Northern Ireland Wholesale Merchants' and Manufacturers' Asscn. Ltd.: 10 Arthur St., Belfast BT1 4GD; f. 1895; 140 mems.; Sec. H. MARTIN.

Shirt Manufacturers' Federation (Northern Ireland): f. 1910; 22 mems.; Sec. WILLIAM LONG, B.A., 8 Shipquay St., Londonderry.

Ulster Chemists' Asscn.: 73 University St., Belfast, BT7 1HL; Sec. H. S. PORTER, M.P.S.

Ulster Farmers' Union: 475 Antrim Rd., Belfast, BT15 3DA; Sec. W. H. GILLILAND.

TRADE UNIONS

The organization of Trade Unions in Northern Ireland is a similar system to that in Great Britain. Below are some of the major organizations in Northern Ireland, some of which are affiliated to the corresponding Union in England. Many of the large unions in Great Britain are represented by minor branches in Northern Ireland.

Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (Engineering Section): A.E.U. House, 26-34 Antrim Rd., Belfast, BT15 2AA; Divisional Organizer JAMES GRAHAM; Asst. Divisional Organizer J. LUNEY; Belfast District Sec. J. BLAIR.

Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union: Transport House, High St., Belfast, BT1 2OL; N.I. District Sec. W. B. GILLESPIE.

Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (N.I. Area Council): Candaw House, 291 Antrim Rd., Belfast, BT15 2GZ; f. 1890; 4,600 mems.; Area Sec. P. A. MCCARTAN.

Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, also H.M. Establishments, Aircraft Industry and Railway Workshops: A.E.V. House, 26-34 Antrim Rd., Belfast, BT15 2MA; District Sec. J. GRAHAM.

Electrical, Electronic Telecommunications and Plumbing Union: 240 Antrim Rd., Belfast, BT15 2HD; Area Officer J. COSBY.

General and Municipal Workers Union: Belfast; District Organizers T. H. MINNIS, H. J. CURLIS, M.B.E., T. D. DOUGLAS.

Irish National Teachers' Organization: Northern Sec. E. G. QUIGLEY, 23 College Gardens, Belfast; f. 1868; 18,500 mems.; publs. *An Muinteoir Naisiunta* (monthly), *The Northern Teacher* (bi-annually).

UNITED KINGDOM (NORTHERN IRELAND)

National Federation of Building Trade Operatives: Irish Regional Sec. in Dublin, Branch Secs. in the principal Northern Ireland towns.

National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers: 44 Elmwood Ave., Belfast, BT9 6BB; 14,500 mems.; Sec.-Gen. J. MACGOUGAN; Irish Divisional Officer WILLIAM LINDSAY.

Ulster Teachers' Union: 94 Malone Rd., Belfast, BT9 5HP; f. 1919; 5,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. BRIAN K. TOMS; Membership Sec. RAY CALVIN.

Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians: 79-81 May St., Belfast, BT1 3JL; Regional Sec. R. ALLEN, M.B.E., J.P.

Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers: 61-63 Royal Ave., Belfast, BT1 1NN; Area Organizers W. J. HAMILTON, J.P., A. WHITE, D. WYLIE, M.P., J.P.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Northern Ireland Railways Co. Ltd.: Central Station, East Bridge St., Belfast, BT1 3PB; subsid. of Northern Ireland Transport Holding Co.; operates rail service for passenger traffic over approximately 365 km. (202 miles) of railway track.

Belfast Central Railway: f. 1976; links Bangor, Dublin and Londonderry lines.

ROADS

Northern Ireland Transport Holding Company: Chamber of Commerce House, 22 Great Victoria St., Belfast, BT2 7LX; publicly-owned; 5 subsidiaries.

Citybus Ltd.: Milewater Rd., Belfast, BT3 9BG; is responsible for operating Municipal transport in the City of Belfast; 60 million passengers annually.

Northern Ireland Carriers Ltd.: Milewater Rd., Belfast, BT3 9BE.

Ulsterbus Ltd.: Milewater Rd., Belfast, BT3 9BG; is responsible for all road passenger transport in Northern Ireland outside Belfast; services into the Irish Republic; 64 million passengers annually.

About 1,800 operators provide road freight services.

In 1976 there were over 14,400 miles of roads of all classes including 67 miles of motorway.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Automobile Association (A.A.): Area Office: Fanum House, 108-110 Gt. Victoria St., Belfast, BT2 7AT.

Royal Automobile Club (R.A.C.): 65 Chichester St., Belfast BT1 4JR; Man. B. McREYNOLDS.

SHIPPING

There are regular passenger and freight services from Belfast and Larne to ports in Great Britain; freight services also operate from Londonderry, Warrenpoint and Coleraine.

British Rail Shipping Services: 24 Donogall Place, Belfast 1; freight, car and passenger services Heysham-Belfast, Stranraer-Larne; Man. A. B. STREET.

Cawood Containers Ltd.: Herdman Channel West, Belfast, BT3 9AL; container service Belfast/Liverpool.

Transport, Tourism, Universities

G. Heyn and Sons Ltd.: Head Line Buildings, Victoria St., Belfast; 1 vessel; parent company of the Ulster Steamship Co. Ltd.; Gen. Man. J. M. STEWART, O.B.E.

Thomas Jack and Co. (Shipping) Ltd.: The Harbour, Larne; cargo service; Chair. C. S. BROWN, F.C.I.S.; Dir. H. BROWN.

John Kelly Ltd.: 2 High St., Belfast, BT1 2BH; coal importers; 8 vessels, total 8,842 tons gross; Chair. Dr. DENIS REBBECK, C.B.E., J.P.; Man. Dir. W. DEVLIN, F.C.A.

P & O Ferries—Irish Sea Services: Ulster House, 42 Donegall Quay, Belfast, BT1 3EL; 4 vessels totalling 10,817 tons gross.

Shamrock Shipping Co. Ltd.: The Harbour, Larne, BT40 1AS; container services; Chair. and Man. Dir. EDMUND L. B. DORMAN.

CIVIL AVIATION

Belfast (Aldergrove) Airport handled 1,184,622 passengers and 10,529 metric tons of freight in 1975.

Northern Ireland Airports Ltd.: Belfast Airport, Belfast, BT29 4AB; subsid. of Northern Ireland Transport Holding Co.

The following airlines serve Northern Ireland: Aer Lingus, British Airways, British Island Airways, British Midland Airways.

TOURISM

Northern Ireland Tourist Board: Head Office: River House, 48 High St., Belfast, BT1 2DS; Chair. Lord O'NEILL, T.D., D.L.; Chief Exec. R. C. C. HALL, M.INST.P., M.INST.M.

Ulster Tourist Development Association Ltd.: River House, 48 High St., Belfast, BT1 2DS; London Inquiry Bureau: Ulster Office, 11 Berkeley St., W.1; f. 1924; 475 mems.; Chair. Alderman Mrs. M. HOLMES; Sec. JOHN SCOTT, J.P.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Arts Council of Northern Ireland: 181A Stranmillis Rd., Belfast, BT9 5DU; to promote appreciation of the arts and increase their accessibility to the general public; to ensure high standards of presentation and performance; receives grant from Department of Education; Dir. J. K. JAMISON.

ORCHESTRA

Ulster Orchestra: 181A Stranmillis Rd., Belfast, BT9 5DU; f. 1966; Artistic Dir. BRYDEN THOMSON; Gen. Man. BEATRICE CROMIE.

ARTS FESTIVAL

Queen's University Festival: Queen's University, Belfast; f. 1964; Annual Festival in November; the organization also runs other events and the Queen's Film Theatre; Dir. MICHAEL BARNES; Administrative Offices: Festival House, 9 College Gardens, Belfast, BT9 6BQ.

UNIVERSITIES

New University of Ulster: Coleraine, Co. Londonderry; 240 teachers, 2,100 students.

Queen's University of Belfast: Belfast; 750 teachers, 5,750 students.

ISLE OF MAN

The Isle of Man lies in the Irish Sea between the Cumbrian coast of England and Northern Ireland. It is a dependency of the Crown and does not form part of the United Kingdom. It has its own legislative assembly and legal and administrative systems, its laws depending for this validity on Orders made by the Queen in Council. Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom is responsible for the defence and international relations of the island, and the Crown is ultimately responsible for its good government. However, control of direct taxation is exercised by the Manx government.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (Census, April 1976)		
	Males	Females	Total
145,325 acres (227 square miles)	28,735	31,761	60,496

Principal towns (1976): Douglas (capital) 19,897, Onchan 6,395, Ramsey 5,372, Peel 3,295, Castletown 2,788.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1974	748	13.7	418	7.6	1,097	19.7
1975	692	12.7	408	7.5	992	18.2
1976	721	11.9	392	6.5	977	16.2

EMPLOYMENT
(April 4th/5th, 1976)

	FEMALES	MALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	92	1,186	1,278
Manufacturing:			
Textiles, clothing and footwear	263	130	393
Food and drink	174	375	549
Engineering	200	1,098	1,298
Other	162	553	715
Construction	100	3,186	3,286
Gas, electricity and water	50	479	529
Transport and communication	254	1,862	2,116
Wholesale distribution	177	739	916
Retail distribution	1,388	1,245	2,633
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	502	671	1,173
Professional and scientific services	2,193	1,308	3,501
Tourist accommodation	638	486	1,124
Other catering and entertainment	418	491	909
Miscellaneous services	894	890	1,784
Public administration	294	780	1,074
TOTAL	7,799	15,479	23,278

AGRICULTURE

CROPS
(acres)

	1974	1975	1976
Cereals and Vegetables	15,277	15,163	16,120
Grass	61,625	61,983	61,443
Rough Grazing	43,540	43,078	42,201

LIVESTOCK

	1974	1975	1976
Cattle	43,671	43,159	39,166
Sheep	112,776	109,047	100,794
Pigs	3,832	3,927	3,888
Poultry	130,298	112,498	114,811

HERRING FISHING

	VESSELS USING MANX PORTS		AMOUNT LANDED (metric tons)	VALUE OF LANDINGS (£)
	Total	Manx Boats	Total	Total
1974 . . .	152	7	11,023	857,498
1975 . . .	143	7	11,129	1,312,071
1976 . . .	121	6	7,698	1,220,762

FINANCE

100 new pence = 1 pound sterling.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 = U.S. \$1.77; U.S. \$1 = 56.35 pence.

BUDGET

(estimates in £)

REVENUE (major items)	1976/77	1977/78	EXPENDITURE (major items)	1976/77	1977/78
Customs duties	12,830,000	15,360,000	Police service	747,700	944,530
Income tax	13,600,000	14,380,000	Agriculture and fisheries	1,481,620	1,363,700
Airports board	539,000	599,350	Airports board	832,670	892,290
Social security contributions	9,327,410	10,934,230	Education	5,298,100	6,269,430
Harbour revenues . . .	632,610	667,510	Harbours	902,810	952,970
Borrowing	1,996,950	2,761,207	Health services	7,050,010	8,030,540
Loan repayment	3,161,760	3,881,990	Highways	1,580,000	1,851,940
Interest on investment .	1,000,000	900,000	Local government	2,581,700	3,174,300
			Social security	13,180,960	15,850,050
			Tourist board	1,390,450	1,579,340
			Contribution to United Kingdom Government	592,500	710,750
			Capital expenditure . . .	10,310,130	11,881,170

EXTERNAL TRADE

		IMPORTS				EXPORTS	
		1975	1976			1975	1976
Horses	Number	108	92	Horses	Number	98	34
Sheep for breeding . .	"	164	213	Sheep for breeding . .	"	2,202	1,881
Cattle for breeding . .	"	129	109	Cattle for slaughter . .	"	2,330	—
Calves	"	229	95	Cattle for breeding . .	"	1,955	1,685
Pig carcasses	"	1,060	400	Sheep carcasses	"	20,860	14,440
Bacon	tons	670	544	Oats	tons	487	44
Wheat	"	2,800	3,892	Potatoes (seed)	"	435	365
Vegetables	"	790	1,063	Kippers*	"	623	490
Potatoes	"	380	221	Salted herring	"	8,571	7,701
Eggs	cases	11,239	9,045	Shellfish meat*	"	549	533

* Estimate.

The Isle of Man carries on very little direct visible foreign trade, except for imports of timber, fertilizers, fish and sundries, and exports of tweeds, herring and processed shellfish meat.

TOURISM

MAY 1ST-SEPT. 30TH	ARRIVALS BY AIR	ARRIVALS BY SEA	TOTAL
1974	152,586	319,825	472,405
1975	142,489	387,424	529,913
1976	121,833	375,017	496,850
1977	117,004	334,308	451,312

TRANSPORT
ROADS

	CARS, VANS AND LORRIES	MOTOR CYCLES AND SCOOTERS	TRACTORS AND ENGINEERING PLANT MACHINERY	PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLES
1974/75	24,473	1,543	1,427	1,165
1975/76	25,470	1,988	1,438	966
1976/77	26,445	2,407	1,419	865

SHIPPING

	PASSENGERS	GOODS UNLOADED (tons)	GOODS LOADED (tons)
1973/74	783,304	337,635	55,575
1974/75	716,507	319,607	57,615
1975/76	856,962	299,732	38,517

CIVIL AVIATION

	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (metric tons)
1974	450,340	4,005
1975	418,668	3,069
1976	366,184	3,126

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS	TELEVISION LICENCES
1973	11,551	18,492
1974	13,334	19,026
1975	14,279	19,575
1976	15,381	20,500

Separate radio licences were abolished in 1972; 1970 figure 2,126.

EDUCATION

	1975		1977	
	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS
Primary	36	5,527	37	5,771
Secondary	6	3,532	6	3,935
Technical colleges	1	3,001	1	3,350

Source: Economics Section, Treasury, Douglas.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Isle of Man is governed by its own laws. Tynwald is the administrative body, and consists of both branches of the Legislature, that is, the Legislative Council and the House of Keys, sitting together as one body, but voting separately on all questions except, in certain eventualities, the appointment of Boards of Tynwald. The House of Keys has 24 members chosen by adult suffrage for five years. The Legislative Council is composed of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, the Attorney-General and eight members elected by the House of Keys. Customs duties and income-tax come within the province of Tynwald, but since 1921 the Governor, who is Chancellor of the Exchequer, submits the budget estimates in private to the Keys and the Council separately before bringing the vote to Tynwald. The Isle of Man Act, 1958, gave the Tynwald greater control of Fiscal matters. An Executive Council of five members of the House of Keys and two of the Legislative Council was set up in 1961, to act with the Governor.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1977)

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (Upper House)

The Lieutenant-Governor: Sir JOHN WARBURTON PAUL, G.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.

The Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man: Rt. Rev. V. S. NICHOLLS.

The Attorney-General: J. W. CORRIN.

Members appointed by the House of Keys: J. A. NIVISON, Sir JOHN BOLTON, O.B.E., E. N. CROWE, O.B.E., R. E. S. KERRUSH, W. E. QUAYLE, A. H. SIMCOCKS, M.B.E., G. V. H. KNEALE, G. T. CRELLIN.

Clerk: J. R. CANNAN.

HOUSE OF KEYS (Lower House)

Speaker: H. C. KERRUSH, O.B.E., C.P.

Secretary: R. QUAYLE.

The House of Keys consists of 24 members, elected by adult suffrage—seven for Douglas, two for Ramsey, one each for Peel and Castletown, and thirteen for rural districts.

The last General Election was held in November 1976.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Isle of Man is, for legal purposes, an independent sovereign country under the British Crown with its own Legislature and its own Judiciary administering its own common or customary and statute law. The law of the Isle of Man is, in most essential matters, the same as the law of England and general principles of equity administered by the English Courts are followed by the Courts of the Isle of Man unless they conflict with established local precedents. Her Majesty's High Court of Justice of the Isle of Man is based upon the English system but modified and simplified to meet local conditions. Justices of the Peace are appointed by the Lord Chancellor of England usually on the nomination of the Lieutenant Governor. Members of the Legislative Council, the High Bailiff and

The Constitution, The Government, Judicial System, etc.

the Mayor of Douglas, and the Chairman of the Town and Village Commissioners are *ex-officio* J.P.s.

First Deemster and Clerk of the Rolls: R. K. EASON, LL.B.

Second Deemster: A. C. LUFT.

Judge of Appeal: C. M. CLOTHIER, Q.C.

RELIGION

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

There are 27 parishes in the Isle of Man.

Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man: Rt. Rev. V. S. NICHOLLS.

There are also congregations of the following denominations: Baptist, Congregational, Independent Methodist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Salvation Army, Roman Catholic, and Society of Friends; also Christian Science, Jehovah's Witnesses, Church of Jesus Christ and Latterday Saints.

THE PRESS

Isle of Man Courier: 19 Parliament St., Ramsey; f. 1884; weekly, Fri.; Editor H. BREGAZZI.

Isle of Man Examiner: Hill St., Douglas; f. 1880; independent; Editor E. W. KINRADE.

Isle of Man Weekly Times: Hill St., Douglas; f. 1861; independent; Editor R. C. KELLY.

Manx Life: Hill St., Douglas; every two months; Editor JOHN KITTO.

Manx Star: Hill St., Douglas; Editor VALERIE ROACH.

Manxman: Shearwater Press, Welch House, Church Rd., Onchan; quarterly; Editor IAN FAULDS.

Peel City Guardian and Chronicle: Peel; f. 1882; Independent; Chair. C. W. PALMER; Editor F. S. PALMER.

Weekly Diary of Current Events: 6 Victoria St., Douglas; f. 1928; Fridays, May to September; Independent; Editor P. D. NORRIS.

PUBLISHERS

Bridson and Horrox: Market St., Douglas.

Norris Modern Press Ltd.: 6 Victoria St., Douglas; Editor P. D. NORRIS.

Times Press: Hill St., Douglas.

Victoria Press Ltd.: Kensington Lane, Douglas.

RADIO

Manx Radio, Isle of Man Broadcasting Commission: Douglas, Isle of Man; Government concessionaires for local commercial broadcasting; studios and offices at Douglas Head, Douglas; stations at Foxdale (MF) and Snaefell (VHF); Chair. of Management Cttee. MARK WHITE; Chief Exec. PETER KNEALE.

The Isle of Man also receives television programmes from the BBC and from the Independent Television Authority.

FINANCE

Finance Board: Government Offices, Buck's Rd., Douglas; Chair. P. RADCLIFFE, M.H.K.; Govt. Treasurer W. DAWSON, I.P.F.A., A.R.V.A., A.M.B.I.M.

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; br(s).=branch(es)).

BANKS

Isle of Man Bank: Athol St., Douglas; f. 1865; cap. issued £2m.; dep. £68m. (Dec. 1976); Bankers to Isle of Man Government; a member of the National Westminster Group; 21 brs.; Chair. T. E. BROWNSDON.

Anglo Manx Bank: 5 Athol St., Douglas; Man. A. L. A. BONBERNARD.

Barclays Bank Ltd.: 45 Victoria St., Douglas; Man. R. NAYLOR.

Lloyds Bank Ltd.: Victory House, Douglas; Man. A. F. WILD.

Mannin Trustee Co.: Lorne House, Castletown; Man. Dir. R. BUCHANAN.

Midland Bank Ltd.: 10 Victoria St., Douglas; Man. J. P. BOYD.

National Westminster Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 7, 1 Prospect Hill, Douglas; Man. T. W. N. PRICE.

Savings and Investment Bank: 3 Upper Church St.; Douglas; Man. P. WHELAN.

Williams and Glyn's Bank (IOM): Victory House, Prospect Hill, Douglas; Chair. D. B. REID; Man. M. R. BRUNT.

SAVINGS BANKS

The Isle of Man Bank for Savings: 32 Athol St., Douglas; f. 1834; Chairman of Trustees W. H. ELLIS.

Mid-Lancashire and Merseyside Trustee Savings Bank: P.O.B. 1, 78 Strand St., Douglas; f. 1951; brs. at Ramsey and Castletown; Man. A. FILSON.

Isle of Man & General Life Assurance: 8 St. George's St., Douglas.

INSURANCE

The larger insurance firms on the mainland have offices in Douglas.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Manx Electric Railway Board: Strathallan Crescent, Douglas; 24 miles of track; Chair. J. C. CLUCAS; Man. and Sec. H. GILMORE.

ROADS

Highway and Transport Board: Government Offices, Buck's Rd., Douglas; Surveyor-General M. C. CORLETT, B.ENG., M.I.C.E., M.R.S.H.; Sec. W. H. VINCENT.

There are over 400 miles of country roads, excluding streets and roads in the four towns; about half are main roads. The roads are kept in excellent condition and some form the course for the International T.T. races.

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Automobile Association (AA): 12B Walpole Ave., Douglas.

Royal Automobile Association: 4 Belmont Terrace, Ramsey.

SHIPPING

Isle of Man Steam Packet Co. Ltd.: Imperial and Royal Buildings, North Quay, Douglas; f. 1830; fleet of seven passenger vessels and two cargo vessels; regular services operate all the year round between Liverpool and Douglas; bi-weekly sailings between Ardrossan and Douglas, and frequent services between Douglas and Dublin and Douglas and Belfast; limited number of day excursions from Llandudno to Douglas and from Liverpool to Llandudno during the summer and from Fleetwood to Douglas; Chair. T. E. BROWNSDON; Gen. Man. S. R. SHIMMIN.

Ramsey Steamship Company Ltd.: 13 North Quay, Ramsey; f. 1913; cargo services; Dir. Maj. K. G. GROVES.

AIRLINES

The following airlines serve the Isle of Man: British Airways, British Midland, British Island Airways, and Dan-Air.

TOURISM

Tourist Board: 13 Victoria St., Douglas; f. 1896; 5 mems.; Chair. E. C. IRVING.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

The Channel Islands lie off the north-west coast of France and are the only portions of the Duchy of Normandy now belonging to the Crown of England, to which they have been attached since 1106. They do not form part of the United Kingdom, however. They have their own legislative assemblies and legal and administrative systems, their laws depending for their validity on Orders made by the Queen in Council. Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom is responsible for the defence and international relations of the islands, and the Crown is ultimately responsible for their good government.

Exports are protected by British tariff barriers. The citizens of the Channel Islands enjoy tax sovereignty and imports are free of British purchase tax. Income tax is low. Jersey and Guernsey, especially the former, are being developed as finance centres, and Jersey's commercial laws have encouraged the founding of several merchant banks, mainly subsidiaries of London banks, which profit the economy, otherwise largely based on agriculture.

In addition to the British public holidays, the Channel Islands also celebrate May 9th (Liberation Day).

JERSEY

Jersey, the largest of the Channel Islands, is situated to the south-east of Guernsey, from which it is separated by 17 miles of sea.

STATISTICAL SURVEY AREA, POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS (1976)

AREA	POPULATION (1977)	BIRTHS	DEATHS
28,717 acres	74,382	812	900

AGRICULTURE

There are approximately 14,600 acres of land under cultivation (not including glass-houses). The principal crops are potatoes and tomatoes. Dairy and cattle farming are important activities.

FINANCE

100 new pence = 1 pound sterling.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 = U.S. \$1.77; U.S. \$1 = 56.35 pence.

BUDGET

(1976)

Revenue: £55,167,513.

Expenditure: £39,882,100.

EXTERNAL TRADE (1976—£'000)

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS			PRINCIPAL EXPORTS		
Machinery and transport equipment	.	26,115	Food	.	16,084
Manufactured goods	.	45,933	Manufactured goods	.	19,366
Food	.	23,056	Machinery and transport equipment	.	9,977
Mineral fuels	.	10,084			
Chemicals	.	7,771			

TRANSPORT

ROADS

VEHICLES REGISTERED DECEMBER 1976

Auto cycles, scooters	1,538	Taxis	118
Motor cycles	1,337	Vans	3,055
Private cars	39,006	Lorries/trucks	1,806
Omnibuses	58	Coaches/mini buses	491
Tractors	1,830	Miscellaneous	638

SHIPPING

NUMBER OF VESSELS
(1976)

Commercial	32
Yachts*	1,193
Fishing	355

* Over 15 feet.

MOVEMENT OF SHIPPING

	VESSELS ARRIVALS	PASSENGERS ARRIVALS
1974	3,715	388,783
1975	3,983	420,094
1976	3,836	427,790

CIVIL AVIATION

	AIRCRAFT ARRIVALS	PASSENGERS ARRIVALS
1974	33,182	738,566
1975	54,435	720,645
1976	68,184	1,401,674

THE CONSTITUTION

The Lieutenant-Governor and the Commander-in-Chief of Jersey is the Personal Representative of the Sovereign, the Commander of the Armed Forces of the Crown, and the channel of communication between Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Insular Government. He is appointed by the Crown, and is entitled to sit and speak in the Assembly of the States, but not to vote. He has a veto on certain forms of legislation.

The Bailiff is appointed by the Crown, and is President both of the Assembly of the States (the Insular Legislature) and the Royal Court of Jersey. He has, in the States, a right of dissent and a casting vote.

The Deputy Bailiff is appointed by the Crown and, when authorized by the Bailiff to do so, may discharge any function appertaining to the office of Bailiff.

The Government of the Island is conducted by Committees appointed by the States. The States consist of 12 Senators (elected for six years, six retiring every third year), 12 Constables (triennial), and 28 Deputies (triennial), all elected under universal suffrage, by the people. The Dean of Jersey, the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General are appointed by the Crown and are entitled to sit and speak in the States, but not to vote. Permanent laws passed by the States require the sanction of Her Majesty in Council but Triennial Regulations do not.

The official language is French, but English is the language in daily use.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1977)

Lieutenant-Governor and C-in-C. Jersey: H.E. General Sir DESMOND FITZPATRICK, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E., M.C.

Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor and A.D.C.: Lt. Commdr. O. M. B. DE LAS CASAS, O.B.E., R.N. (retd.).

Bailiff: Sir FRANK FREAUT.

Deputy Bailiff: P. L. CRILL.

Dean of Jersey: Rev. T. A. GOSS.

Attorney-General and Receiver-General: V. A. TOMES.

Solicitor-General: P. M. BAILHACHE.

Judicial Greffier: T. A. DOREY.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered in Jersey by the Royal Court, which consists of the Bailiff or Deputy Bailiff and twelve Jurats elected by an Electoral College. There is a Court of Appeal which consists of the Bailiff (or Deputy Bailiff) and two Judges, selected from a panel appointed by the Crown. A final appeal lies to the Privy Council in certain cases.

A Stipendiary Magistrate deals with minor civil and criminal cases. He also acts as an Examining Magistrate in criminal matters.

RELIGION

Church of England in Jersey: The Dean of Jersey Very Rev. Canon THOMAS A. GOSS; served by twenty-one clergy; the Deanery of Jersey is an Ecclesiastical Peculiar, governed by its own canons—the Dean being the Ordinary of the Island; it is attached to the diocese of Winchester for episcopal purposes. The Church of England is the Established Church.

Roman Catholic: St. Mary and St. Peter's (English), Vauxhall St.; St. Thomas (French), Val Plaisant, St. Helier; there are ten other Catholic Churches on the island.

Also Methodist, Baptist, Congregational New Church, Presbyterian, Salvation Army.

THE PRESS

Jersey Evening Post: 45 Bath St., St. Helier; f. 1890; Independent Progressive; Man. Dir. F. H. WALKER; Editor M. A. RUMFITT; circ. 21,406.

Jersey Weekly Post: 45 Bath St., St. Helier; Man. Dir. F. H. WALKER; News Editor A. BICKERTON; circ. 2,781.

Magnet Magazine: Halkett St., St. Helier; Man. Editor BARBARA DANIEL.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Programmes are received from the BBC and IBA in England. Programmes are also received from France.

BBC: Radio and Television (*see* Great Britain).

IBA: Television transmitted through the following programme company:

Channel Television: Television Centre, Rouge Bouillon, St. Helier, Jersey; began 1962; daily transmissions; Chair. E. D. COLLAS; Man. Dir. K. A. KILLIP, O.B.E.

FINANCE

(br(s).=branch(es); m.=million; cap.=capital; auth.=authorized; p.u.=paid up.)

BRITISH CLEARING BANKS

The banks listed below are branches of British banks, and details concerning directors, capital, etc. will be found under the appropriate section in the pages dealing with Great Britain.

Barclays Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 8, 13 Library Place, St. Helier; Man. T. LAVERY; 4 brs.

Lloyds Bank Ltd.: 9 Broad St., St. Helier; Man. R. W. C. FITZ; 2 brs., 1 sub-br.

Midland Bank Ltd.: Library Place, St. Helier; Mans. H. W. HALL (Library Place), D. W. NICOLLE (Hill St.).

National Westminster Bank Ltd.: Royal Square, St. Helier; 3 brs.

Williams and Glyn's Bank Limited: 6-7 Mulcaster St., St. Helier; br. at St. Brelade; Man. J. M. ALCOCK.

OTHER BANKS

Brown Shipley (Jersey) Ltd.: P.O.B. 72, Martins Bank Chambers, St. Helier.

Channel International Bank Ltd.: Channel House, Green St., St. Helier; cap. auth. £5m., p.u. £2m.; Chair. R. W. J. OVERLAND; Mans. R. J. B. HOARE, C. M. BATTY.

Citibank (Channel Islands) Ltd.: Channel House, Green St., St. Helier; Man. Dir. J. A. BENNETT.

Commercial Bank of Wales (Jersey) Ltd.: 41 Hill St., St. Helier.

Grindlays (Jersey) Limited: 31 Broad St., St. Helier; subsidiary of National and Grindlays Bank, London; Man. Dir. G. F. THOMAS.

Hambros (Jersey) Limited: 13 Broad St., St. Helier; subsidiary of Hambros Bank, London; Man. Dir. L. R. FOORT.

Hill Samuel & Co. (Jersey) Ltd.: P.O.B. 63, 7 Bond St., St. Helier; f. 1961; merchant bank; subsidiary of Hill Samuel, London; Man. Dir. L. J. BANKS.

Jersey International Bank of Commerce Ltd.: 22 Hill St., St. Helier; f. 1964; Chair. PHILIP SHELBOURNE.

Kleinwort Benson (Channel Islands) Limited: Norwich Union House, Church St., St. Helier; f. 1962; subsidiary of Kleinwort Benson Group, London; Gen. Man. R. W. LE SAUTEUR.

L.B.I. Finance (Jersey) Ltd.: 9 Broad St., St. Helier.

Lloyds and Scottish Finance (C.I.) Ltd.: 24 Hill St., St. Helier.

Lombard Banking (Jersey) Ltd.: 78 Halkett Place, St. Helier.

Midland Bank Trust Company Ltd.: 28-34 Hill St., St. Helier; Man. S. G. ELSTON.

Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Jersey) Ltd.: 6 New St., St. Helier; Gen. Man. D. G. FOSTER.

Minden Securities (Jersey) Ltd.: 2-6 Church St., St. Helier; merchant bankers; subsidiary of Lazard Bros. & Co., London; cap. issued £2m.; Chair. J. N. BUTTERWICK.

Morgan Grenfell (Jersey) Ltd.: 12 Dumaresq St., St. Helier.

Standard Chartered Bank (C.I.) Ltd.: Julian Hodge Bldg., Conway St., St. Helier; Chair. Earl of JERSEY; Man. Dir. OLIVER OAKES.

S. G. Warburg & Co. (Jersey) Ltd.: 7 Library Place, St. Helier.

Williams & Glyn's Bank Investments (Jersey) Ltd.: 14 Mulcaster St., St. Helier; merchant bankers; Chair. D. B. REID; Man. R. ROBINSON.

SAVINGS BANKS

Jersey Savings Bank: 23 New St., St. Helier; 2 brs.

Jersey Savings and Loan Corp. Ltd.: La Motte Chambers, La Motte St., St. Helier.

Trustee Savings Bank of the Channel Islands: 23 New St., St. Helier; est. 1834; total funds £109m.; Gen. Man. D. J. E. CLOTHIER.

INSURANCE

Jersey Mutual Insurance Soc., Inc.: 28 Halkett Place, St. Helier; f. 1869; J. P. LE FEUVRE; Sec. R. FAUVEL; fire.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce: Royal Square, St. Helier; f. 1768; 560 mems.; Pres. H. W. BURKE; Sec. S. LE BROCC.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

MOTORISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Automobile Association (AA): 11 Esplanade, St. Helier.

UNITED KINGDOM (CHANNEL ISLANDS)

Royal Automobile Club (RAC): 27 The Parade, St. Helier.

SHIPPING

The harbour of St. Helier has 4,600 ft. of cargo working quays, with ten berths in dredged portion (7 ft. 6 in.) and eight drying berths. Range of tide 9-40 ft. Unloading facilities include fourteen electric cranes of 3 to 30 tons, two Scotch Derricks of 32 tons and 35 tons and two 15-ton mobile cranes.

British Railways: A daily passenger service is run between Weymouth and Jersey from late April to early October.

twice weekly November to February; thrice weekly March and early April.

CIVIL AVIATION

British Airways: The Airport, Jersey.

The following airlines also serve Jersey: Aer Lingus, Aurigny Air Services, British Midland, British Caledonian, British Island Airways, Dan-Air, Rousseau Aviation.

TOURISM

Jersey Tourism Committee: Weighbridge, St. Helier; over a million tourists visited Jersey in 1974; Pres. C. S. DUPRÉ; Chief Executive Officer L. R. REBINDAINE.

GUERNSEY

Dependencies of Guernsey are Alderney, Brechou, Great Sark, Little Sark, Herm, Jethou and Lihou.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

(including Herm and Jethou)

AREA, POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS

(1976)

AREA	POPULATION	BIRTHS	DEATHS
16,062 acres	53,637	618	632

AGRICULTURE

The famous Guernsey breed of cattle is well known. The principal produce of Guernsey is tomatoes and flowers, much of which is grown under-glass. About 8,000 acres are cultivated.

FINANCE

100 new pence=1 pound sterling.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1=U.S. \$1.77; U.S. \$1=56.35 pence.

BUDGET

(£'000)

	1976		1976
General Revenue Income	21,424	General Revenue Expenditure	18,618
General Revenue Income in respect of Alderney	703	Expenditure in respect of Alderney	651
TOTAL	22,127	TOTAL	19,269

EXTERNAL TRADE

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS	1974	1975	1976	PRINCIPAL EXPORTS	1974 (£)	1975 (£)	1976 (£)
Coal (tons)	14,335	13,238	14,246	Tomatoes	14,410,027	n.a.*	18,950,000
Petrol and Oil (gallons)	45,848,463	45,300,000	44,089,360	Flowers and Fern	5,827,218	7,000,000	8,000,000
				Sweet peppers	237,765	189,650	167,700

* 45,906 tons.

**TRANSPORT
ROADS
VEHICLES REGISTERED**

	MOTOR CARS	MOTOR CYCLES	COMMERCIAL VEHICLES
1975	21,142	2,404	3,803
1976	21,105	2,543	3,912
1977	21,147	2,679	4,125

**SHIPPING AND CIVIL AVIATION
PASSENGER ARRIVALS**

	ARRIVALS BY SEA	ARRIVALS BY AIR
1974	107,312	193,873
1975	103,818	199,725
1976	105,723*	190,072

* Does not include 15,378 excursionists.

Source: Office of the Lieutenant-Governor, Guernsey.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Guernsey is the Personal Representative of the Sovereign and the channel of communication between Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Insular Government. He is appointed by the Crown. He is entitled to sit and speak in the Assembly of the States, but not to vote.

The Bailiff is appointed by the Crown and is President both of the Assembly of the States (the insular legislature) and of the Royal Court of Guernsey and has a casting vote.

The Government of the island is conducted by committees appointed by the States.

The States of Deliberation is composed of the following members:

- (a) The Bailiff, who is President *ex-officio*.
- (b) Twelve *Conseillers* elected by the States of Election (elected for six years, six retiring every three years).
- (c) H.M. Attorney-General and H.M. Solicitor-General (Law Officers of the Crown), who have a voice but not a vote.
- (d) Thirty-three People's Deputies elected by popular franchise.
- (e) Ten Douzaine Representatives elected by their respective Parochial Douzaines.
- (f) Two Alderney Representatives elected by the States of Alderney.

The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General are appointed by the Crown, and are entitled to sit and speak in the States, but not to vote.

Projets de Loi (Permanent Laws) require the sanction of Her Majesty in Council.

The function of the States of Election is to elect persons to the offices of Jurat and Conseiller. It is composed of the following members:

- (a) The Bailiff (President *ex-officio*).
- (b) The 12 Jurats or "Jures-Justiciers".
- (c) The 12 *Conseillers*.
- (d) The 10 Rectors.

(e) H.M. Attorney-General and H.M. Solicitor-General.

(f) The 33 People's Deputies.

(g) Thirty-four Douzaine Representatives.

(h) Four Alderney representatives for the election of *Conseillers* only.

Meetings of the States and of the Royal Court formerly conducted in French, are now conducted in English, but the proceedings in both are begun and ended in French. English is the language in common use but the Norman *patois* is often heard in the country parishes.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1977)

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Guernsey:

Vice-Admiral Sir JOHN MARTIN, K.C.B., D.S.C., M.N.I.

Secretary and A.D.C. to the Lieutenant-Governor: Capt.

M. H. T. MELLISH, O.B.E.

Bailiff of Guernsey: Sir JOHN LOVERIDGE, C.B.E.

Deputy Bailiff: C. K. FROSSARD.

Attorney-General: GRAHAM MARTYN DOREY.

Solicitor-General: DE VIC GRAHAM CAREY.

State Supervisor: A. S. FORTY.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered in Guernsey by the Royal Court, which consists of the Bailiff and the twelve Jurats. The Royal Court also deals with a wide variety of non-contentious matters.

An acting Magistrate deals with minor civil and criminal cases.

A Court of Appeal, possessing appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters, has now been constituted:

Bailiff: Sir JOHN LOVERIDGE, C.B.E.

Judge of Courts of Appeal: (vacant).

RELIGION

The Church of England is the Established Church.

Church of England in Guernsey: The Guernsey Deanery (Dean: The Very Rev. F. W. COGMAN) includes the islands of Alderney, Sark, Herm and Jethou and forms part of the Bishopric of Winchester.

The Roman Catholic Church: is represented by six churches, of which the senior is St. Joseph, Cordier Hill, St. Peter Port; The Very Rev. B. FISHER, M.A.

The Presbyterian Church and The Church of Scotland: are represented by St. Andrew's Church, The Grange, St. Peter Port.

The Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, Elim and Salvation Army Churches are also represented throughout the island.

UNITED KINGDOM (CHANNEL ISLANDS)

THE PRESS

Guernsey Evening Press and Star: 8 Smith St., St. Peter Port; f. 1897; Independent; Editor-in-Chief H. N. MACHON; circ. 15,391.

Guernsey Weekly Press: 8 Smith St., St. Peter Port, Guernsey; f. 1902; Independent; Editor H. N. MACHON.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

See under Jersey.

FINANCE

(br. = branch)

BRITISH CLEARING BANKS

Barclays Bank Ltd.: 6 and 8 High St., St. Peter Port; Man. D. M. LE PAGE.

Lloyds Bank Ltd.: St. Peter Port; Man. P. J. LEECH; also The Bridge, St. Sampson's; sub-br. at St. Martin's; agency at Alderney.

Midland Bank Ltd.: St. Peter Port; Man. D. LE SUEUR.

National Westminster Bank Ltd.: 35 High St., St. Peter Port; Man. L. A. MOSS.

Williams and Glyn's Bank Ltd.: 22 High St., St. Peter Port.

OTHER BANKS

Ansbacher (Gl) Ltd.: La Plaiderie, St. Peter Port; merchant bankers; Chair. J. M. BUTTON; Man. Dir. S. A. FAULKNER.

Bank of Bermuda (Guernsey) Ltd.: 31/33 Le Pollet, St. Peter Port.

Barclays Finance Co. (Guernsey) Ltd.: P.O.B. 184, St. Peter Port; Man. W. ALLAN.

Barclaytrust (Channel Islands) Ltd.: P.O.B. 184, St. Peter Port; Man. S. A. COKER.

Dunbar & Co. (Guernsey) Ltd.: Commercial Arcade, St. Peter Port.

Hambros (Guernsey) Ltd.: P.O.B. 86, St. Peter Port.

Hanson (Guernsey) Ltd.: Hirzel Ct., St. Peter Port.

Hill, Samuel, & Co. (Guernsey) Ltd.: 8 Lefebvre St., St. Peter Port; merchant bankers.

Julian S. Hodge (Guernsey) Ltd.: 11 Victoria St., Alderney.

Italian International Bank (Channel Is.) Ltd.: St. Julian's Ct., St. Peter Port.

Kleinwort Benson (Guernsey) Ltd.: The Grange, St. Peter Port; f. 1965; Chair. A. J. HAYNES; Gen. Man. P. A. WITHERICK.

Lloyds Bank International Trust Corp. (Guernsey) Ltd.: La Tour Gand House, Pollet, St. Peter Port.

Midland Bank Trust Corporation (Guernsey) Ltd.: 22 Smith St., St. Peter Port.

Guernsey

Morgan Grenfell (Guernsey) Ltd.: Channel House, Smith St., St. Peter Port.

National Westminster Bank Finance (Channel Is.) Ltd.: 29 High St., St. Peter Port.

National Westminster Guernsey Trust Co. Ltd.: 35 High St., St. Peter Port.

Rea Bros. (Guernsey) Ltd.: The Grange, St. Peter Port.

N. M. Rothschild & Son (Gl) Ltd.: St. Julian's Court, St. Peter Port.

Williams and Glyn's Bank Investments (Guernsey): Chair. D. B. REID.

SAVINGS BANK

Trustee Savings Bank of the Channel Islands: 24 High St., St. Peter Port; Bridge, St. Sampson's, Grande Rue, St. Martin's, Guernsey; and 39 Victoria St., Alderney; Gen. Man. D. J. E. CLOTHIER.

INSURANCE

Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.: Hirzel Ct., Hirzel St., St. Peter Port; Head Office: London; f. 1861; Chair. F. E. P. SANDILANDS.

Guernsey Mutual Insurance Soc.: South Side, St. Sampson; f. 1871; Pres. REX BRAGG; Sec. E. L. SPANSWICK.

Phoenix International Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 77, St. Julian's Ct., St. Julian's Ave., St. Peter Port.

TRANSPORT

SHIPPING

British Railways: A passenger and roll-on roll-off car service is run from Weymouth to Guernsey daily from May to early October, and twice or thrice weekly outside this period. Daily cargo ship service from Portsmouth.

Commodore Shipping Co. Ltd.: Commodore House, St. Sampson's; regular cargo services between Portsmouth, Channel Islands and St. Malo; container services to U.K., Spain and Portugal.

Condor Ltd.: 4 North Quay, St. Peter Port; f. 1964; 3 hydrofoils operating between the Channel Islands and St. Malo; Man. Dir. P. L. DOREY.

Onesimus Dorey (1972) Ltd.: 4 North Quay, St. Peter Port; general coasting, Baltic and Mediterranean trades; 3 vessels of 4,065 gross tons; Chair. and Man. Dir. PETER L. DOREY.

AIRLINES

The following airlines serve Guernsey: Aurigny Air Services, British Airways, British Caledonian, British Midland, British Island Airways, Rousseau Aviation.

TOURISM

States Tourist Office: P.O.B. 23, St. Peter Port, Guernsey; 311,173 tourists visited Guernsey during 1976; Dir. of Tourism M. J. WALDEN.

ISLANDS OF THE BAILIWICK OF GUERNSEY

ALDERNEY

President: J. KAY-MOUAT.

Clerk of the States: W. R. JONES, M.A.

Clerk of the Court: K. K. LACEY, D.S.C., V.R.D.

The President is the civic head of Alderney and has precedence on the island over all persons except the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, and the Bailiff of Guernsey or his representative. He presides over meetings of the States of Alderney, which are responsible for the administration of the Island with the exception of Police, Public Health and Education which are administered by the States of Guernsey. The States consist of twelve members who, with the President, hold office for three years and are elected by universal suffrage of residents. The area is 1,962 acres and in 1975 the population was 1,785.

Transport: Alderney Shipping Co. Ltd., White Rock, Guernsey.

Aurigny Air Services, Alderney; Services to Guernsey, Jersey, Southampton and Cherbourg.

SARK

Seigneur of Sark: J. M. BEAUMONT.

Seneschal: B. G. JONES.

The Seigneur of Sark is the hereditary civic head of the island and thereby entitled to certain privileges.

He or she is a member of the Chief Pleas of Sark, the island parliament, and has a suspensory veto on its ordinances. He or she has the right, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, to appoint the Seneschal of Sark, who is President of the Chief Pleas and Chairman of the Seneschal's Court, which is the local Court of Justice. The area of the island is 1,348 acres and in 1976 the population was 604.

Transport: No motor vehicles are permitted apart from 42 tractors. In summer a daily steamer service runs between Guernsey and Sark, and in winter a service four times a week (Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat.).

HERM

Tenant: Major A. G. Wood.

Herm is leased by the States of Guernsey to a tenant whose contract obliges him to carry out some of the day-to-day administration of Herm on behalf of the States. The island has an area of 500 acres and a population in 1971 of 107 (including Jethou).

Transport: A daily boat service runs between Guernsey and Herm.

JETHOU

Jethou has an area of 44 acres and is leased by the Crown to a tenant who has no official functions.

VATICAN CITY STATE

(HOLY SEE)

HISTORICAL NOTE

For a period of nearly a thousand years, dating roughly from the time of Charlemagne to the entry of the Italians into Rome at Porta Pia, Sept. 20th, 1870, the Papacy held temporal possessions. During the process of unification the Kingdom of Italy gradually absorbed these possessions of the Pope, the States of the Church, which stretched from sea to sea across the middle of the peninsula, the process being completed by the entry into Rome of King Victor Emmanuel's troops in 1870. From 1860 to 1870 many attempts had been made to induce the Pope to surrender his temporal possessions; but regarding them as a sacred trust from a higher Power, to be guarded on behalf of the Church, he replied constantly "Non possumus". After the entry of the Royal Army into Rome he retired into the Vatican, whence no Pope issued thereafter until the ratification of the Lateran Treaty of February 11th, 1929. By the Law of Guarantees of May 1871, Italy attempted to stabilize the position of the Papacy by recognizing the Pope's claim to use of the Palaces of the Lateran and the Vatican, the Papal villa of Castelgandolfo, and their "gardens and annexes", and to certain

privileges customary to Sovereignty. This unilateral arrangement was not accepted by Pius IX, and his protest against it was repeated constantly by his successors.

In 1929 two agreements were made with the Mussolini Government, the Concordat and the Lateran Treaty. Under the Concordat, the Catholic religion became the state religion of Italy, with special privileges defined by law. By the terms of the Lateran Treaty the Holy See was given exclusive power and sovereign jurisdiction over the State of the Vatican City, an area of 44 hectares (109 acres) within the city of Rome. The Vatican State was declared neutral and inviolable territory. The new Italian Constitution of 1947 reaffirmed adherence to the Lateran Treaty, but in 1967 negotiations were begun for a revision of the Concordat. In November 1976 the two sides agreed on a draft plan for a new Concordat which would remove most of the Catholic Church's special privileges in Italy. The Lateran Treaty and the status of the Vatican City State were not, however, put in question.

The population of the Vatican City was 726 at July 1st 1976).

GOVERNMENT

The Vatican City State came into existence with the Lateran Treaty of 1929. The Holy See (a term designating Rome as the bishopric of the Pope) is a distinct, pre-existing entity. Both entities are subjects of international law. Ambassadors and Ministers are accredited to the Holy See, which sends diplomatic representatives (Nuncios and Pro-Nuncios) to more than 80 states, as well as having Delegates or Observers at the United Nations

and other international organizations. The Vatican City State is a member of such international governmental organizations as the Universal Postal Union and Intelsat.

Both entities are indissolubly united in the person of the Pope, who is at once ruler of the state and visible head of the Catholic Church.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE VATICAN CITY STATE

The Vatican City is under the temporal jurisdiction of the Pope, the Supreme Pontiff elected for life by the College of Cardinals. He appoints a Papal Commission, headed by a President who is Secretary of State of the Roman Curia, to conduct the administrative affairs of the Vatican.

HEAD OF STATE

His Holiness Pope PAUL VI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA MONTINI.

PAPAL COMMISSION

Cardinal JEAN VILLOT (President)
Cardinal SERGIO GUERIN (Pro-President)
Cardinal MAXIMILIEN DE FURSTENBERG
Cardinal PAOLO BERTOLI
Cardinal JOHN JOSEPH WRIGHT
Cardinal SILVIO ODDI
Cardinal GIUSEPPE PAUPINI
Marchese GIULIO SACCHETTI (Special Delegate)

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OF THE HOLY SEE

The central government of the Catholic Church in Rome is vested in the Pope, who is supreme, and in the College of Cardinals. Cardinals who reside in Rome as the Pope's immediate advisers are styled Cardinals "in Curia". The Sacred College of Cardinals derives from the church's earliest days. Until the reign of Pope John XXIII, the number of Cardinals was limited by custom to seventy. In June 1977 there were 137 Cardinals. There are six Cardinal Bishops who are in Titular charge of suburban sees of Rome—Palestrina, Sabina, Porto and Santa Rufina, Albano and Ostia, Velletri, and Frascati. An Oriental Patriarch is also a member of the order of Cardinal Bishops. Cardinal Priests hold titular churches in Rome, the origins of which go back to the earliest times. The administration of the affairs of the Church is carried out through the

Secretariat of State and the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church under the Cardinal Secretary of State, and through a number of Sacred Congregations, each under the direction of a Cardinal, as well as through Tribunals, Offices, Commissions and Secretariats for special purposes.

A general reform of the Curia became effective in 1968, with a reduction in the number of departments, the creation of three new organs and the restructuring of the Secretariat of State. In May 1969 the Sacred Congregation of Rites was divided into two Congregations—one for Divine Worship and the other for the Causes of Saints. In July 1975 the Sacred Congregation for the Discipline of the Sacraments and the Sacred Congregation for Divine Worship were amalgamated.

THE SUPREME PONTIFF

His Holiness Pope PAUL VI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA MONTINI, the 264th Roman Pontiff; b. at Concesio, Brescia, September 26th, 1897; accession June 21st, 1963.

Bishop of Rome, Vicar of Christ, Successor of the Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal

Church, Patriarch of the West, Primate of Italy, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Province of Rome, Sovereign of the Vatican City State, Servant of the Servants of God.

THE SACRED COLLEGE OF CARDINALS

The cardinals are divided into three orders: Bishops, Priests and Deacons.

(Members in order of precedence)

Cardinal Bishops

*LUIGI TRAGLIA (Italian), Tit. Bishop of Albano and Ostia.

*CARLO CONFALONIERI (Italian), Tit. Bishop of Palestrina, Dean.

*PAOLO MARELLA (Italian), Tit. Bishop of Porto and Santa Rufina.

JEAN VILLOT (French); Tit. Bishop of Frascati; Secretary of State and Prefect of the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church; President of the Pontifical Commission for the Vatican City State; Chamberlain of the Holy Roman Church.

ANTONIO SAMORÉ (Italian), Tit. Bishop of Sabina; Librarian and Archivist of the Holy Roman Church.

SEBASTIANO BAGGIO (Italian), Tit. Bishop of Velletri; Prefect of the Congregation for Bishops.

STEPHEN I. SIDAROUS (Egyptian), Patriarch of Alexandria of the Copts.

Cardinal Priests

*CARLOS CARMELO DE VASCONCELLOS MOTTA (Brazilian), Archbishop of Aparecida.

*JOSEPH FRINGS (German).

*ANTONIO CAGGIANO (Argentine).

GIUSEPPE SIRI (Italian), Archbishop of Genoa.

*JAMES FRANCIS MCINTYRE (U.S.A.).

STEFAN WYSZYŃSKI (Polish), Archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw.

PAUL EMILE LÉGER (Canadian).

VALERIAN GRACIAS (Indian), Archbishop of Bombay.

*ALFREDO OTTAVIANI (Italian).

*ANTONIO MARIA BARBIERI (Uruguayan), Archbishop of Montevideo.

JOSÉ MARÍA BUENO Y MONREAL (Spanish), Archbishop of Seville.

FRANZ KÖNIG (Austrian), Archbishop of Vienna, Pres. of the Secretariat for Non-Believers.

*ALBERTO DI JORIO (Italian).

BERNARD JAN ALFRINK (Dutch).

LAUREAN RUGAMBWA (Tanzanian), Archbishop of Dar-es-Salaam.

JOSÉ HUMBERTO QUINTERO (Venezuelan), Archbishop of Caracas.

JUAN LANDÁZURI RICKETTS (Peruvian), Archbishop of Lima.

RAÚL SILVA HENRÍQUEZ (Chilean), Archbishop of Santiago.

LEO JOZEF SUENENS (Belgian), Archbishop of Mechelen-Brussel.

*JOSEF SLIPYJ (Ukrainian), Archbishop Major of Lvov of the Ukrainians.

THOMAS COORAY (Sri Lankan), Archbishop of Colombo.

MAURICE ROY (Canadian), Primate of Canada, Archbishop of Quebec.

OWEN MCCANN (South African), Archbishop of Cape Town.

LEON-ETIENNE DUVAL (French), Archbishop of Algiers.

ERMENEGILDO FLORIT (Italian), Archbishop of Florence.

FRANJO ŠEPER (Yugoslav), Prefect of the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith.

PAUL ZOUNGRANA (Upper Volta), Archbishop of Ouagadougou.

LAWRENCE JOSEPH SHEHAN (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Baltimore.

AGNELO ROSSI (Brazilian), Prefect of the Congregation for the Evangelization of the Peoples.

GIOVANNI COLOMBO (Italian), Archbishop of Milan.

GABRIEL-MARIE GARRONE (French), Prefect of the Congregation for Catholic Education.

PATRICK O'BOYLE (U.S.A.).

EGIDIO VAGNOZZI (Italian), Prefect of the Economic Affairs of the Holy See.

MAXIMILIEN DE FURSTENBERG (Belgium).

FRANCESCO CARPINO (Italian).

JOSEF MAURER (German), Archbishop of Sucre (Bolivia).

*PIETRO PARENTE (Italian).

JOHN KROL (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Philadelphia.

JOHN CODY (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Chicago.

CORRADO URSI (Italian), Archbishop of Naples.

ALFRED BENGSCHE (German), Archbishop of Berlin.

JUSTIN DARMOJUWONO (Indonesian), Archbishop of Semarang (Indonesia).

KAROL WOJTYŁA (Polish), Archbishop of Cracow.

MICHELE PELLEGRINO (Italian), Archbishop of Turin.

ALEXANDRE RENARD (French), Archbishop of Lyons.

PAUL YU PIN (Chinese), Archbishop of Nanking.

ALFRED VICENTE SCHERER (Brazilian), Archbishop of Porto Alegre.

JULIO ROSALES (Filipino), Archbishop of Cebu.

GORDON JOSEPH GRAY (British), Archbishop of Saint Andrews and Edinburgh.

PAOLO BERTOLI (Italian).

MIGUEL DARIO MIRANDA Y GOMEZ (Mexican), Archbishop of Mexico.

JOSEPH PARECATTIL (Indian), Archbishop of Ernakulam.

VATICAN CITY STATE

JOHN FRANCIS DEARDEN (American), Archbishop of Detroit.

FRANÇOIS MARTY (French), Archbishop of Paris.

GEORGE BERNARD FLAHIFF (Canadian), Archbishop of Winnipeg.

PAUL GOUYON (French), Archbishop of Rennes.

MARIO CASARIEGO (Guatemalan), Archbishop of Guatemala.

VICENTE ENRIQUE Y TARANCÓN (Spanish), Archbishop of Madrid.

JOSEPH MALULA (Zairian), Archbishop of Kinshasa.

PABLO MUÑOZ VEGA (Ecuadoran), Archbishop of Quito.

ANTONIO POMA (Italian), Archbishop of Bologna.

JOHN J. CARBERRY (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Saint Louis.

TERENCE JAMES COOKE (U.S.A.), Archbishop of New York.

STEPHEN SOU HWAN KIM (Korean), Archbishop of Seoul.

EUGENIO DE ARAÚJO SALES (Brazilian), Archbishop of São Sebastião do Rio de Janeiro.

JOSEPH HÖFFNER (German), Archbishop of Cologne.

JOHN JOSEPH WRIGHT (U.S.A.), Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Clergy.

JOHANNES WILLEBRANDS (Dutch), Archbishop of Utrecht, President of the Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity.

ALBINO LUCIANI (Italian), Patriarch of Venice.

ANTONIO RIBEIRO (Portuguese), Patriarch of Lisbon.

JAMES ROBERT KNOX (Australian), Prefect of the Congregation for the Sacraments and Divine Worship.

AVELAR BRANDÃO VILELA (Brazilian), Archbishop of São Salvador da Bahia.

JOSEPH CORDEIRO (Pakistani), Archbishop of Karachi.

ANÍBAL MUÑOZ DUQUE (Colombian), Archbishop of Bogotá.

LUIS APONTE MARTÍNEZ (Puerto Rican), Archbishop of San Juan.

RAUL FRANCISCO PRIMATESTA (Argentine), Archbishop of Córdoba.

SALVATORE PAPPALARDO (Italian), Archbishop of Palermo.

MARCELO GONZÁLEZ MARTÍN (Spanish), Archbishop of Toledo.

LOUIS JEAN GUYOT (French), Archbishop of Toulouse.

UGO POLETTI (Italian), Vicar-General of Rome.

TIMOTHY MANNING (Irish), Archbishop of Los Angeles.

PAUL YOSHIGORO TAGUCHI (Japanese), Archbishop of Osaka.

MAURICE OTUNGA (Kenyan), Archbishop of Nairobi.

JOSÉ SALAZAR LÓPEZ (Mexican), Archbishop of Guadalajara.

HUMBERTO S. MEDEIROS (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Boston.

PAULO EVARISTO ARNS (Brazilian), Archbishop of São Paulo.

JAMES DARCY FREEMAN (Australian), Archbishop of Sydney.

NARCISO JUBANY ARNAU (Spanish), Archbishop of Barcelona.

HERMANN VOLK (German), Bishop of Mainz.

The Government

PIO TAOFINU'U (Samoan), Bishop of Apia or Samoa and Tokelau.

OCTAVIO ANTONIO BERAS ROJAS (Dominican), Archbishop of Santo Domingo.

JUAN CARLOS ARAMBURU (Argentine), Archbishop of Buenos Aires.

JOSEPH-MARIE TRIN-NHU-KHUÊ (Vietnamese), Archbishop of Hanoi.

HYACINTHE THIANDOUM (Senegalese), Archbishop of Dakar.

EMMANUEL NSUBUGA (Ugandan), Archbishop of Kampala.

LAWRENCE TREVOR PICHACHY (Indian), Archbishop of Calcutta.

JAIME L. SIN (Filipino), Archbishop of Manila.

WILLIAM WAKEFIELD BAUM (U.S.A.), Archbishop of Washington.

ALOISIO LORSCHIEDER (Brazilian), Archbishop of Fortaleza.

REGINALD JOHN DELARGEY (New Zealand), Archbishop of Wellington.

LÁSZLÓ LÉKAI (Hungarian), Archbishop of Esztergom.

GEORGE BASIL HUMÉ (English), Archbishop of Westminster.

VICTOR RAZAFIMAHATRATRA (Malagasy), Archbishop of Antananarivó.

DOMINIC EKANDEM (Nigerian), Bishop of Ikot Ekpene.

GIOVANNI BENELLI (Italian), Archbishop of Florence.

BERNARDIN GANTIN (Benin).

JOSEPH RATZINGER (German), Archbishop of Munich and Freising.

FRANTIŠEK TOMÁŠEK (Czechoslovakian), Archbishop of Prague.

LUIGI CIAPPI (Italian).

Cardinal Deacons

PERICLE FELICI (Italian).

SILVIO ODDI (Italian).

GIUSEPPE PAUPINI (Italian), Major Penitentiary.

GIACOMO VIOLARDO (Italian).

MARIO NASALLI ROCCA DI CORNELIANO (Italian).

SERGIO GUERRI (Italian).

SERGIO PIGNEDOLI (Italian), President of the Secretariat for Non-Christians.

UMBERTO MOZZONI (Argentine).

PAUL PHILIPPE (French), Prefect of the Congregation for the Eastern Churches.

PIETRO PALAZZINI (Italian).

FERDINANDO GIUSEPPE ANTONELLI (Italian).

OPILIO ROSSI (Italian).

GIUSEPPE MARIA SENSI (Italian).

CORRADO BAFILE (Italian), Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Causes of Saints.

JOSEPH SCHRÖFFER (German).

EDUARDO PIRONIO (Argentine), Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for Religious Orders and Secular Institutes.

BOLESŁAW FILIPIAK (Polish).

* Under the decree *Ingravescentem Aetatem*, these Cardinals do not have the right to enter the conclave for the election of the Pope.

THE ROMAN CURIA

(Consisting of Sacred Congregations, Secretariats, Tribunals and Offices)

I Secretariat of State

Secretariat of State and the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church: Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano; Sec. of State Cardinal JEAN VILLOT; *Substitute of the Secretariat of State* Mgr. GIUSEPPE CAPRIO; Secretary of the Council for the Public Affairs of the Church Mgr. AGOSTINO CASAROLI, Tit. Archbishop of Carthage.

II The Sacred Congregations

- (1) **The Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith**, formerly Congregation of the Holy Office, it is concerned with questions of doctrine and morals. It examines doctrines and gives a judgement on them. Prefect Cardinal FRANJO ŠEPER; Sec. Mgr. JÉRÔME HAMER, Tit. Archbishop of Lorum.
- (2) **The Sacred Congregation for the Bishops**, designed for the preparation of matters for discussion in consistories, for the erection and division of dioceses and the election of Bishops, for dealing with Apostolic Visitations and the spiritual care of emigrants. Prefect Cardinal SEBASTIANO BAGGIO; Sec. Mgr. ERNESTO CIVARDI, Tit. Archbishop of Sardica.
- (3) **The Sacred Congregation for the Eastern Churches**, which exercises jurisdiction over all persons and things pertaining to the Oriental Rites. Prefect Cardinal PAUL PHILIPPE; Sec. Mgr. MARIO BRINI, Tit. Archbishop of Algiza in Turkey in Asia.
- (4) **The Sacred Congregation for the Sacraments and Divine Worship**, which decides questions of the administration and reception of the Sacraments, of dispensations from impediments to marriage and to ordination, and of the validity of marriage and ordination and which has the care of rites and ceremonies. Prefect Cardinal JAMES ROBERT KNOX; Sec. Mgr. ANTONIO INNOCENTI, Tit. Archbishop of Eclano.
- (5) **The Sacred Congregation for the Clergy**, which controls the observance of precepts of the Church and dispensations therefrom, makes regulations as to parish priests and Canons, deals with pious associations, bequests and works, and with the celebration and ratification of Councils. Prefect Cardinal JOHN J. WRIGHT; Sec. Mgr. MAXIMINO ROMERO DE LEMA, Tit. Archbishop of of Cittanova.
- (6) **The Sacred Congregation for Religious Orders and Secular Institutes**, which make regulations for dealing with matters in dispute between Bishops and members of religious orders and with the internal affairs of such religious orders. Prefect Cardinal EDUARDO PIRONIO; Sec. Mgr. AUGUSTIN MAYER, Tit. Archbishop of Satriano.
- (7) **The Sacred Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples** (de Propaganda Fide), which exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction over missionary countries. Prefect Cardinal AGNELO ROSSI; Sec. Mgr. SIMON LOURDUSAMY.
- (8) **The Sacred Congregation for the Causes of Saints**, which deals with the proceedings relating to beatification and canonization. Prefect Cardinal CORRADO BAFILE; Sec. Mgr. GIUSEPPE CASORIA, Tit. Archbishop of Vescovio.
- (9) **The Sacred Congregation for Catholic Education**, which deals with the direction, temporal administration and studies of Catholic Universities, seminaries, schools and colleges. Prefect Cardinal GABRIEL-MARIE GARRONE; Sec. Mgr. ANTONIO JAVIERRE ORTAS, Tit. Archbishop of Meta.

III Secretariats

Secretariat for Promoting Christian Unity: Via dell'Erba 1, 00193 Rome; f. 1964; Pres. Cardinal JOHANNES WILLEBRANDS; Sec. Mgr. CHARLES MOELLER.

Secretariat for Non-Christians: Piazza S. Calisto 16, 00153 Rome; f. 1964; Pres. Cardinal SERGIO PIGNEDOLI.

Secretariat for Non-Believers: Piazza S. Calisto 16, 00153 Rome; f. 1965; Pres. Cardinal FRANZ KÖNIG.

IV Commissions

Council for the Laity: Piazza S. Calisto 16, 00153 Rome; f. 1967; to advise and carry out research on lay apostolic initiatives; Pres. Cardinal MAURICE ROY.

Pontifical Commission for Justice and Peace: Piazza S. Calisto 16, 00153 Rome; f. 1967; to promote social justice among nations and development in needy areas; Pres. Cardinal BERNARDIN GANTIN.

Pontifical Commission for the Revision of Canon Law: Palazzo dei Convertendi, Via dell'Erba 1, 00193 Rome; f. 1963; Pres. Cardinal PERICLE FELICI.

Pontifical Commission for the Revision of Oriental Canon Law: Pres. Cardinal JOSEPH PARECATIL.

Pontifical Commission for the Interpretation of the Decrees of the Second Vatican Council: Pres. Cardinal PERICLE FELICI.

Pontifical Commission for Social Communication: Pres. Mgr. ANDRÉ-MARIE DESKUR.

Pontifical Commission for Latin America: Pres. Cardinal SEBASTIANO BAGGIO.

Pontifical Commission for the Pastoral Care of Migrants and Travellers: Pres. Cardinal SEBASTIANO BAGGIO.

Pontifical Council 'Cor Unum': Pres. Cardinal JEAN VILLOT.

Council for the Family: Pres. Mgr. EDOUARD GAGNON.

Theological Commission: Pres. Cardinal FRANJO ŠEPER.

V Tribunals

Supreme Tribunal of the Apostolic Signatura: Palazzo della Cancelleria Apostolica, 00186 Rome; Prefect Cardinal PERICLE FELICI, Sec. Mgr. AURELIO SABATTANI.

Sacred Roman Rota: Palazzo della Cancelleria Apostolica, 00186 Rome.

Sacred Apostolic Penitentiary: Via della Conciliazione 34, 00193 Rome; Major Penitentiary Cardinal GIUSEPPE PAUPINI; Regent Mgr. GIOVANNI SESSOLO.

VI Offices

Prefecture of the Economic Affairs of the Holy See: Palazzo delle Congregazioni, Largo del Colonnato 3, 00193 Rome; Prefect Cardinal EGIDIO VAGNOZZI; Sec. Mgr. GIOVANNI A. ABBO.

Apostolic Chamber: Palazzo Apostolico, 00120 Vatican City; Chamberlain of the Holy Roman Church Cardinal JEAN VILLOT; Vice-Chamberlain Mgr. ETTORE CUNIAL.

Administration of the Patrimony of the Holy See: Pres. Cardinal JEAN VILLOT.

Prefecture of the Papal Household: Prefect Mgr. JACQUES MARTIN.

Central Statistics Office.

The Reverenda Fabbrica of St. Peter's: Pres. Cardinal PAOLO MARELLA; Delegate Mgr. LINO ZANINI, Tit. Archbishop of Adrianapoli di Eminonto.

Istituto per le Opere di Religione: autonomous bank for the Vatican and for the Roman administration of the religious orders; Pres. Mgr. PAUL C. MARCINKUS, Tit. Bishop of Orta.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO THE HOLY SEE

(In Rome unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Algeria:** Geneva, Switzerland (E).
- Argentina:** Palazzo Patrizi, Piazza S. Luigi de' Francesi 37, 00186 (E); *Ambassador:* H. RUBEN VICTOR MANUEL BLANCO.
- Australia:** Corso Trieste 27, 00198 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN MILL McMILLAN.
- Austria:** Via Reno 9, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* GORDIAN GUDENUS.
- Bangladesh:** Geneva, Switzerland (E).
- Belgium:** Via G. de Notaris 6a, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Benin:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Bolivia:** Via Bruxelles 55/6, 00198 (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE SILES SALINAS.
- Brazil:** Via Dalmazia 31, 00198 (E) *Ambassador:* ANTONIO CASTELLO BRANCO.
- Burundi:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Cameroon:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Canada:** Via della Conciliazione 4/D, 00193 (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL TREMBLAY.
- Chile:** Via Maria Cristina 8, 00196 (E); *Ambassador:* HÉCTOR RIESLE CONTRERAS.
- China (Taiwan):** Via Tolmino 31, 00198 (E); *Ambassador:* CHEN CHI-MAI.
- Colombia:** Via Sistina 138, 00187 (E); *Ambassador:* GERMÁN ARCINIEGAS.
- Costa Rica:** Via Campania 31, 00187 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Cuba:** Viale di Villa Graziolo 15, 00198 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ ANTONIO PORTUONDO VALDOR.
- Cyprus:** Paris, France (E).
- Dominican Republic:** Via Archimede 143/4, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN H. CONTIN.
- Ecuador:** Via Bertoloni 35a, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* ERNESTO VALDIVIESO CHIRIBOGA.
- Egypt:** Via E. Ximenes 12, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED EL SHAFEI ABDEL HAMID.
- El Salvador:** (E); *Ambassador:* GUSTAVO ADOLFO GUERRERO.
- Ethiopia:** Viale Giuseppe Mazzini 132, 00195 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Finland:** Villa Lante, Passeggiata del Gianicolo 10, 00165 (E); *Ambassador:* JUSSI MÄKINEN.
- France:** Villa Bonaparte, Via Piave 23, 00187 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGES GALICHON.
- Gabon:** Paris, France (E).
- Germany, Federal Republic:** Via Giuseppe Mangili 9, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDER BÖKER.
- Guatemala:** Viale Bruno Buozzi 83, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS VALLADARES Y AYCINENA.
- Haiti:** Via B. Ammannati 4, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Honduras:** Via Ippolito Pindemonte 30, 00152 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- India:** Berne, Switzerland (E).
- Indonesia:** Piazza Roberto Ardigò 42, 00142 (E); *Ambassador:* SUSARNO WONGSONEGORO.
- Iran:** Via Bruxelles 57, 00198 (E); *Ambassador:* MEHDI VAKIL.
- Iraq:** Madrid, Spain (E).
- Ireland:** Villa Spada al Gianicolo, Via Giacomo Medici 1, 00153 (E); *Ambassador:* GERARD WOODS.
- Italy:** Via Flaminia 166, 00196 (E); *Ambassador:* GIAN FRANCO POMPEI.
- Ivory Coast:** Via Sforza Pallavicini 11, 00193 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH AMICHIA.
- Japan:** Lungotevere Michelangelo 9, 00192 (E); *Ambassador:* KIYOSHI SUGANUMA.
- Kenya:** Paris, France (E).
- Korea, Republic:** Via Misurina 31, 00135 (E); *Ambassador:* HYUN JOON SHIN.
- Kuwait:** Paris, France (E).
- Lebanon:** Via Emilio de' Cavalieri 7, 00198 (E); *Ambassador:* BOUTRAS DIF.
- Liberia:** London, England (E).
- Lithuania:** Via Po 40, 00198 (L); *Minister:* (vacant).
- Luxembourg:** (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARD MOLITOR.
- Madagascar:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- Malawi:** London, England (E).
- Malta:** Valletta, Malta (E).
- Mauritius:** London, England (E).
- Monaco:** Largo Nicola Spinelli 5, 00198 (L); *Minister:* CÉSAR CHARLES SOLAMITO.
- Netherlands:** Via Leon Battista Alberti 25, 00153 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH J. H. WELSING.
- New Zealand:** Paris, France (E).
- Nicaragua:** Via di Villa Grazioli 15, 00199 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ SANSON TERAN.
- Niger:** Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).
- Pakistan:** Berne, Switzerland (E).
- Panama:** Villa Tersi, Via di Villa Ruffo 27, 00196 (E); *Ambassador:* ARTURO MORGAN MORALES.
- Paraguay:** Via F. Bolognesi 28, 00152 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN LIVIERES ARGANA.
- Peru:** Viale Bruno Buozzi 28, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LUIS COSSIO y RUIZ DE SOMOCURCIO.
- Philippines:** Via Gian Giacomo Porro 18, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO C. DELGADO.
- Portugal:** Villa Lusa, Via S. Valentino 9, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ TOMÁS CABRAL CALVET DE MAGALHÃES.
- Rwanda:** Brussels, Belgium (E).
- San Marino:** Piazza G. Winckelmann 12, 00162 (L); *Minister:* (vacant).
- Senegal:** Via dei Monti Parioli 51, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* HENRI RENÉ DODDS.

VATICAN CITY STATE

Spain: Palazzo di Spagna, Piazza di Spagna 57, 00187 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Sudan: Paris, France (E).

Syria: Madrid, Spain (E).

Tanzania: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Thailand: Berne, Switzerland (E).

Tunisia: Berne, Switzerland (E).

Turkey: Piazza delle Muse 8, 00197 (E), *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Uganda: Bonn-Bad Godesberg, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

The Holy See has diplomatic relations with the Central African Empire, Iceland, Lesotho, Sri Lanka and the Sovereign and Military Order of the Knights Hospitaller of St. John of Jerusalem (the Order of the Knights of Malta).

Diplomatic Representation, Organization, The Press

United Kingdom: Via Condotti 91, 00187 (L); *Minister:* G. A. CROSSLEY.

Upper Volta: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Uruguay: Via Luigi Luciani 7, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* RAÚL ABRAHAM.

Venezuela: Via Mangili 25, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO TAMAYO GASQUE.

Yugoslavia: Via Gramsci 36, 00197 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Zaire: Via Boncompagni 61, 00187 (E); *Ambassador:* TSHIMBALANGA SHALA-DIBWE.

Zambia: London, England (E).

ORGANIZATION

THE ECCLESIASTICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE CHURCH

The organization of the Church consists of:

(1) Patriarchs, Archbishops and Bishops in countries under the common law of the Church.

(2) Abbots and Prelates "nullius dioceseos".

(3) Vicars Apostolic and Prefects Apostolic in countries classified as Missionary and under Propaganda, the former having Episcopal dignity.

Accuracy cannot be guaranteed for the following particulars. They are compiled from statistics gathered from different sources and dates. They will serve, however, as a reliable outline picture.

The total population of the world was estimated in 1974 at 3,873,733,000; the Catholic population at 705,028,000, about 18.3 per cent.

Among the Pope's titles is that of Patriarch of the West. There are five other Patriarchates of the Latin Rite—

Jerusalem, the West Indies, the East Indies, Lisbon and Venice. The Eastern Catholic Churches each have Patriarchs: Alexandria for the Coptic Rite, Babylon for the Chaldean Rite, Cilicia for the Armenian Rite, and Antioch for the Syrian, Maronite and Melchite Rites.

There are 2,219 residential sees—13 patriarchates, 424 metropolitan archbishoprics, 57 archbishoprics and 1,716 bishoprics. Of the 1,983 titular sees (92 metropolitan archbishoprics, 89 archbishoprics and 1,802 bishoprics), 1,190 are filled by priests who have been given these titles, but exercise no territorial jurisdiction. Other territorial divisions of the Church include 101 prelacies, 22 abbacies nullius, 12 apostolic administrations, 26 exarchates of the Eastern Church, 78 apostolic vicariates, 67 prefectures and 4 missions 'sui iuris'.

The above figures refer to the state of the Church on November 30th, 1975.

THE PRESS

Acta Apostolicae Sedis: Vatican City; f. 1909; official publication issued by the Holy See, monthly, with special editions on special occasions. It is the record of Encyclicals and other Papal pronouncements, Acts of the Sacred Congregations and Offices, nominations, etc.; Dir. Mgr. FRANCO MARTINI.

Annuario Pontificio: Direction and Administration, The Secretariat of State, 00120 Vatican City; official year book.

L'Osservatore Romano: 00120 Vatican City; f. 1861; an authoritative daily newspaper; its special columns devoted to the affairs of the Holy See may be described as semi-official. Its news service covers religious matters, and in a limited measure general affairs. Weekly editions in French, Spanish, Portuguese, German and English. Editor VALERIO VOPINI.

Statistical Yearbook of the Church: the Secretariat of State, 00120 Vatican City.

NEWS AGENCY

Agenzia Internazionale Fides—A.I.F.: Palazzo di Propaganda Fide, Via di Propaganda 10, 00187 Rome; f. 1926; handles news of mission countries throughout the world; Dir. Mgr. J. IRIGOVEN; publs. *Information* (twice weekly; in Italian, French, German, English and Spanish); *Documentation* (monthly); *Photographic Service* (weekly).

PUBLISHERS

Libreria Editrice Vaticana: Vatican City; f. 1926; Dir. Rag. BRENNO BUCCHARELLI.

Tipografia Poliglotta Vaticana (Vatican Polyglot Press): Vatican City; Dir. Very Rev. ANDREA TOTI.

RADIO

Radio Vatican: Vatican City and Santa Maria di Galeria;
Dir.-Gen. ROBERTO P. TUCCI, S.J.; Dir. of Programmes
JORGE P. BLAJOT, S.J.

Radio Vatican was founded in 1931 and situated within the Vatican City. A new transmitting centre, inaugurated by Pius XII on October 27th, 1957, has been added and is located at Santa Maria di Galeria, about twelve miles north-west of the Vatican. Under a special treaty between the Holy See and Italy the site of this new centre, which covers about 1,037 acres, enjoys the same extra-territorial privileges as are recognized by international law to the diplomatic headquarters of foreign States.

The station operates an all-day service, normally in thirty-one languages, but with facilities for broadcasting liturgical and other religious services in additional languages, including Latin.

The purpose of the Vatican Radio is to broadcast Papal teaching, to provide information on important events in the Catholic Church, to express the Catholic point of view on such problems as touch upon religion and morality, but above all to form a continuous link between the Holy See and Catholics throughout the world.

There is no television service.

UNIVERSITIES

Pontificia Universitas Gregoriana: Rome; 248 teachers, 1,933 students.

Pontificia Universitas Lateranensis: Rome; 144 teachers, 1,190 students.

Università Pontificia Salesiana: Rome; 100 professors, 570 students.

Pontificia Università S. Tommaso d'Aquino: Rome; 659 students.

Pontificia Università Urbaniana: Rome.

Pontificio Ateneo Antoniano: Rome; 85 professors.

Pontificio Ateneo di S. Anselmo: Rome; 55 professors, 200 students.

YUGOSLAVIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has a long western coastline on the Adriatic Sea. It is bounded to the north by Italy, Austria and Hungary, by Romania and Bulgaria to the east, with Greece and Albania to the south. The climate is continental in the hilly interior and Mediterranean on the coast, with a steady rainfall throughout the year. The average summer temperature in Belgrade is 22°C (71°F), the winter average being 0°C (32°F). Serbo-Croat is spoken by Croats, Montenegrins and Serbs; Macedonians and Slovenes use their own languages. All three are official languages. Religion is separate from the state; about two-fifths of the population belong to the Orthodox Church and one-third to the Roman Catholic Church. There are also a considerable number of Muslims and several other small Christian communities. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) consists of blue, white and red horizontal stripes, with a five-pointed, gold-edged red star in the centre. The capital is Belgrade.

Recent History

Following the struggle of the Partisans against the German occupation during the Second World War, the Monarchy was abolished and a Republic set up in 1945 under the leadership of Marshal Tito. Refusing to accept Soviet hegemony, Yugoslavia was expelled from the Cominform in 1948 after which it formed closer relations with the West. Following the death of Stalin, its relations with the Soviet Union were normalized but have subsequently been subjected to periodical strain, as at the time of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968, when Yugoslavia condemned Soviet actions and took active measures to strengthen its defences. Yugoslavia has for many years followed a policy of non-alignment in its foreign relations and holds a prominent place among the non-aligned countries.

President Tito has consistently attempted to put real power into the hands of the working people, encouraging the devolution of power from the Federation to the Constituent Republics and the system of workers' control in industry. Many difficulties have been encountered in the implementation of these policies during a period of rapid economic development. Political trials have been frequent, leading to the suspension or imprisonment of dissident intellectuals in universities and among the press. However, in November 1977 an amnesty for most political prisoners was announced. In industry the policy of workers' self-management continues to be reinforced, managers who disregarded this policy have been dismissed. Early in 1975 a Federal Council for the Defence of the Constitutional Order was formed to safeguard internal order further. The constitution adopted in February 1974 aimed at involving the working class directly in the exercise of political power at all levels, reducing the role of bureaucrats and professional politicians. A major role is envisaged for the League of Communists, the leadership of which is expected to be reorganized in 1978.

Government

Yugoslavia is a Socialist Federal Republic comprising the Republics of Serbia, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Slovenia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, as well as the autonomous provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina. A collective Presidency, consisting of one representative of each republic and autonomous province and the President of the League of Communists, exercises the rights and duties of Head of State. In May 1974 President Tito was proclaimed President "with no limitation as to the duration of the mandate" by the SFRY Assembly. The Presidency, which is elected by the SFRY Assembly, is assisted by a Federal Executive Council, the administrative branch of government.

The SFRY Assembly is composed of two chambers. The Federal Chamber consists of 30 delegates from each of the six republics and 20 delegates from each of the two provinces, while the Chamber of Republics and Provinces consists of 12 delegates from each Republican Assembly and 8 from each Provincial Assembly. A delegate is chosen by each basic self-managing organization or community, a grouping of people in their place of work or residence. These delegates then choose further delegates for higher levels of government. Delegates are not to be managers, executives or career politicians, but ordinary working people, and they do not relinquish their jobs during their four-year term of office.

Defence

The Republic has no defensive alliances. Military service is compulsory, and lasts for 15 months in the army and air force, and 18 months in the navy. In 1977 the total strength of the armed forces was 260,000, comprising an army of 193,000, navy 27,000 and air force 40,000. There are 16,000 Frontier Guards, and a territorial defence force of 600,000. The system of Total National Defence, in case of war, covers all citizens from 15 to 65 years of age. The 1977 budget set defence expenditure at 30,000 million dinars.

Economic Affairs

The rapid development of heavy and light industry since the end of the Second World War has reduced the proportion of the working population employed in agriculture from 80 per cent to less than 40 per cent. In recent years, agricultural production has been helped by the extension of mechanization. The main crops are wheat, maize, sugar beet, sunflowers and potatoes. There are many forests, orchards and vineyards, and abundant livestock. Since record harvests in 1966, 1967 and 1969, wheat imports have ceased and the country is self-sufficient in chemical fertilizers. In the industrial sector there has been a marked increase in the production of electric power, crude oil and its derivatives, non-ferrous metals, machinery, motor cars, shipbuilding, electronics, paper, food and other consumer goods.

In 1965 extensive reforms were introduced with the aim of consolidating the leading role of the League of Communists.

reorientating the economy away from central control and establishing a free market economy. Yugoslavia has since experienced a sharp rise in imports and a growth in the visible trade deficit, as well as a high rate of inflation. These problems have been countered by devaluation of the dinar in January and December 1971, and by a series of freezes on wages and prices. Yugoslavia continues to have a large foreign trade deficit, and severe import restrictions were introduced in 1975 to counteract this trend. A deficit of U.S. \$2,500 million was recorded in 1976, two-thirds of which was with EEC countries.

The Five-Year Plan for 1971-75 envisaged an annual growth rate of 7.5 per cent in the material product, but an overall growth rate of only 5.5 to 6 per cent was achieved. This was sufficient to provide employment for a rising population and an increasing number of workers returning from temporary employment abroad. The dinar was devalued by 7 per cent in October 1974 because of a growing trade deficit caused by the rising price of imports.

The 1976-80 Plan aims at an average annual increase of 7 per cent in the GNP. Industry should achieve a growth rate of 8-9 per cent each year, with the emphasis being placed on producer goods. Agriculture is expected to expand by 4 per cent annually, and investment should rise by 8.5 per cent. Wages should increase by 6 per cent per year. In 1976 GNP went up by 3.6 per cent in real terms, and the industrial sector registered a growth of 3.4 per cent.

Yugoslavia has participated in certain activities of CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) since 1965, and in 1976 trade agreements were signed with all European CMEA countries; as a result, Yugoslavia's CMEA trade should more than double by 1980. Trade with the Third World is also increasing. Yugoslavia became a full member of GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) in 1966. The EEC has become one of Yugoslavia's most important trading partners, accounting, in 1970, for 35 per cent of its total trade and further co-operation was initiated in 1976.

Transport and Communications

Yugoslavia has 9,967 km. of railways, of which 2,649 km. have been electrified. There are 101,607 km. of road, of which 41,018 km. are asphalt, concrete or similar roads, and 35,980 km. are macadamized; both figures are increasing as many new roads are currently under construction. The state airline, Jugoslovenski Aerotransport, (JAT) provides internal and international services. Yugoslav shipping lines have a fleet of 352 vessels totalling 1,877,000 tons (1976). The principal Adriatic ports are Rijeka, Split, Ploče, Bar, Dubrovnik and Koper. The Danube is the chief inland waterway, the chief ports being Novi Sad and Belgrade.

Social Welfare

All employed persons and their families are covered by general social insurance schemes. This form of insurance is obligatory and is enforced by law. Insurance provides for health insurance, money and grants in kind in case of sickness, accidents at work or elsewhere, disablement, old-age and death. The social insurance funds are managed by the insured persons themselves organized in communal, republican and federal social insurance associations. Insured persons are entitled to medical care and services in

health institutions and at their homes, including compensation in money during sick leave, rehabilitation and preventive care. The duration of this form of insurance is unlimited. The right to most benefits is acquired on the day of insurance, i.e. the day of employment.

In 1975 there were 127,645 hospital beds, 3,822 general clinics and 2,678 dental clinics, as well as a wide network of medical guidance centres, children's clinics and anti-tubercular dispensaries. The number of doctors has increased from 14,354 in 1962 to 31,059 in 1975, but there is still a shortage in some rural areas.

The right to a retirement pension and its amount depend on the total of the contributions paid into the retirement insurance funds and on the period of time over which these payments were made. Insured persons are entitled to a full pension, which is equivalent to 85 per cent of their average monthly income during the last five years of employment, after a 40-year term of employment for men and 35-year term for women regardless of age. The right to a pension is also acquired upon reaching 60 years of age (55 for women) and a 20-year term of employment, or 65 years of age and a 15-year term of employment. Women and young children enjoy special protection under the health insurance scheme. Employed women are entitled to 180 days' paid leave before and after confinement. Confinements in hospital and maternity care are free of charge, whether the woman is employed or not. Women are entitled to shorter working hours until their child is 8 months old.

There is workers' self-management in Yugoslavia. A 42-hour week is guaranteed by the Constitution. All workers are entitled to annual leave which varies from 14 to 30 days, depending on the nature of their work.

Education

The entire educational system is organized at republican and local authority level. Elementary education is free and compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 15, when Yugoslav children attend the "eight-year school". Various types of secondary education are available to all who are able to qualify, but it is the vocational and technical schools which are most popular and attract the bulk of the country's youth. Alternatively, a child may attend a general secondary school (gymnasium) where he follows a four-year course which will take him up to university entrance. At the secondary level there are also a number of art schools, apprentice schools and teacher-training schools, which train teachers for the elementary schools over a period of five years. Those who have attended the technical schools may pursue their education further at one of the two-year post-secondary schools, which were created in response to the needs of industry and the social services for people trained above the secondary level. Higher education is run on a very open system and is available to all who can qualify, irrespective of their school background. Apart from the 18 universities and the post-secondary schools, there are also a number of schools of higher learning for teachers who have completed the courses at training schools. There are special facilities for adult education at evening schools, and in part-time studies.

Tourism

Tourist attractions include the mountains, the great lakes of Scutari, Prespa and Ohrid in the south, the

YUGOSLAVIA

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Federal capital of Belgrade and the other republican capitals, and, most particularly, the Adriatic resorts, where considerable hotel development has taken place in recent years.

The expansion of the tourist industry in Yugoslavia has been remarkable in recent years, and tourism is now an important source of foreign currency. In 1976, 5,572,000 foreign tourists visited the country.

Sport

The main sports are football, athletics, swimming, boxing, table tennis and basketball.

Public Holidays

1978: May 1st (Labour Day), July 4th (Fighters' Day), Republican Holidays*, November 29th and 30th (Republic Days).

1979: January 1st and 2nd (New Year).

*Each republic observes a holiday on the following dates:

July 7th (Serbia), July 13th (Montenegro), July 22nd (Slovenia), July 27th (Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina), August 2nd, October 11th (Macedonia).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 para = 1 Yugoslav dinar.

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 32.19 new dinars;

U.S. \$1 = 18.14 new dinars.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	MID-YEAR POPULATION			
	1972	1973	1974	1975
255,504	20,772,000	20,956,000	21,131,000	21,352,000

Mid-1977: Estimated population 21,718,000.

REPUBLICS

(Census of March 31st, 1971)

REPUBLIC	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION	DENSITY (per sq. km.)	CAPITAL	POPULATION OF CAPITAL
Serbia	88,361	8,446,591	96	Belgrade	1,209,360
Vojvodina	21,506	1,952,533	91	Novi Sad	213,861
Kosovo	10,887	1,243,693	114	Priština	152,744
Croatia	56,538	4,426,221	78	Zagreb	667,687
Slovenia	20,251	1,727,137	85	Ljubljana	257,800
Bosnia and Herzegovina	51,129	3,746,111	73	Sarajevo	292,263
Macedonia	25,713	1,647,308	64	Skopje	388,962
Montenegro	13,812	529,604	38	Titograd	98,796

OTHER TOWNS

POPULATION 1971

Niš	193,509	Banja Luka	158,736
Split	185,047	Subotica	146,773
Maribor	171,745	Osijek	143,804
Rijeka	160,044	Kragujevac	130,551

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1971 . . .	375,762	18.3	183,916	8.9	179,113	8.7
1972 . . .	380,743	18.3	186,156	9.0	190,578	9.2
1973 . . .	379,051	18.1	183,665	8.8	180,997	8.6
1974 . . .	382,947	17.9	181,192	8.5	177,691	8.4
1975 . . .	388,037	18.1	180,046	8.7	184,907	8.6

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(Census of March 31st, 1971)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing . . .	2,270,142	1,694,885	3,965,027
Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying . . .	1,092,555	481,957	1,574,512
Crafts and Personal Services . . .	337,349	96,302	433,651
Construction . . .	364,445	33,418	397,863
Trade and Hotels . . .	287,387	236,357	523,744
Transport, Storage and Communications . . .	282,560	39,976	322,536
Banking, Social Insurance, Other Services . . .	507,385	414,023	921,408
Others (not adequately described) . . .	23,074	10,090	33,164
Persons Working Abroad Temporarily . . .	5,164,897	3,007,008	8,171,905
Persons Seeking Work for the First Time . . .	441,756	147,412	589,168
	79,679	49,064	128,743
TOTAL . . .	5,686,332	3,203,484	8,889,816

* Excluding certain persons who were unemployed or seeking work for the first time and who, at the time of the census, declared themselves as being dependants.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE "SOCIALIZED" SECTOR
(average number of employees, March and September each year)

	1974	1975	1976
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing . . .	324,900	339,400	303,200
Mining and Quarrying . . .	1,710,100	1,802,100	1,807,400
Manufacturing . . .			
Construction . . .	374,000	407,000	419,500
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply . . .	152,900	162,700	162,600
Commerce* . . .	562,200	591,700	646,700
Transport, Storage and Communications . . .	305,700	320,600	353,700
Services* . . .	993,000	1,043,800	1,140,200
TOTAL . . .	4,423,300	4,667,300	4,833,300

* Employees in banking and social insurance are excluded from Commerce and included in Services.

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND

(1976—'000 hectares)

TOTAL	CULTIVATED LAND				MEADOW AND PASTURE	FOREST
	All	Arable	Fruit	Vineyard		
14,401	9,963	7,291	468	246	6,316	8,745

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (^{'000} hectares)			PRODUCTION (^{'000} metric tons)			YIELD (quintals per hectare)		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Wheat	1,843	1,615	1,727	6,282	4,404	5,979	34.1	27.3	34.7
Rye	91	84	77	120	98	105	13.2	11.8	13.8
Maize	2,256	2,863	2,385	8,030	9,389	9,106	35.6	39.7	38.4
Tobacco	57	61	70	56	70	75	9.8	11.1	10.8
Hemp	11	9	8	69	52	56	66	58	74
Sugar Beet	104	107	108	4,299	4,213	4,711	413	392	442
Potatoes	321	314	308	3,128	2,394	2,828	97.5	75.0	91

FRUIT

	PRODUCTIVE TREES (^{'000})			PRODUCTION (^{'000} metric tons)			YIELD (kg. per tree)		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Apples	19,311	19,396	20,060	370	390	486	19	19	24
Grapes*	1,484	1,450	1,412	1,080	1,029	1,204	0.7	0.7	0.9
Plums	73,044	73,604	73,138	682	950	562	9	13.0	8

* Number of vines given in millions.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

('000)

	HORSES	CATTLE	SHEEP	PIGS	POULTRY
1971	1,048	5,138	8,703	6,562	44,954
1972	1,015	5,148	8,326	6,216	44,584
1973	964	5,366	7,774	6,342	49,206
1974	945	5,681	7,852	7,401	54,685
1975	922	5,872	8,175	7,683	54,921
1976*	864	5,755	7,831	6,536	54,764
1977*	812	5,611	7,484	7,326	59,359

* Provisional figures.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976*
Beef	'ooo tons	266	272	309	330	332
Pork	" "	340	308	393	390	375
Poultry Meat	" "	144	160	181	188	204
Crude Fats	" "	231	210	271	277	257
Wool	tons	9,617	9,551	10,306	10,664	9,896
Milk	million litres	2,879	3,159	3,531	3,688	3,871
Eggs	million	2,964	3,201	3,674	3,590	3,825

* Provisional figures.

FORESTRY

CUT TIMBER

('ooo cubic metres)

	TOTAL	SOCIALLY-OWNED	PRIVATELY-OWNED	CONIFEROUS	BROAD-LEAVED
1974 . . .	18,157	14,455	3,702	5,738	12,419
1975 . . .	18,602	14,674	3,928	5,636	12,966
1976 . . .	18,492	14,782	3,710	5,644	12,848

PRODUCTION*

('ooo cubic metres)

	TOTAL	SAWLOGS	VENEER LOGS AND LOGS FOR PEELING	PULPWOOD	PITWOOD	FUELWOOD	OTHER WOOD
1974	10,115	5,240	577	1,315	435	1,942	606
1975	10,554	5,134	596	1,528	452	2,204	629
1976	10,356	5,069	593	1,335	403	2,349	603

* From socially-owned forests only.

FISHING

(tons)

	1974	1975	1976*
Freshwater Fish	23,999	24,344	23,981
Seafish	30,217	32,251	34,849
Shellfish	n.a.	921	798

* Provisional figures.

MINING
([']000 tons)

	1974	1975	1976
Coal	33,582	35,537	36,845
Crude Petroleum	3,458	3,692	3,880
Iron Ore	5,034	5,239	4,259
Copper Ore	14,930	14,576	17,377
Lead and Zinc Ore	3,195	3,606	3,806
Bauxite	2,370	2,306	2,033
Natural Gas (['] 000 cu. m.)	1,447	1,554	1,730

INDUSTRY

PRODUCT		1973	1974	1975	1976
Electrical Energy	million kWh	35,062	39,456	40,040	43,573
Processed Petrol	['] 000 tons	9,055	10,000	10,880	10,639
Pig Iron	" "	1,955	2,126	2,100	1,918
Steel	" "	2,676	2,235	2,916	2,751
Electrolytic Copper	" "	137	150	138	136
Refined Lead	" "	98	113	126	111
Zinc	" "	55	86	98	95
Aluminium	" "	90	147	168	198
Iron Castings	" "	382	414	450	453
Building Machinery	" "	34	35	35	38
Industrial Machinery	" "	96	111	131	138*
Agricultural Machinery	" "	56	71	69	59
Tractors	number	19,985	27,704	33,207	42,246
Lorries	" "	12,842	11,959	14,847	17,471
Motor Cars	" "	123,865	165,820	183,188	195,000
Wagons	" "	3,791	2,141	3,333	3,321
Bicycles	thousands	442	483	373	296
Rotating Machines	MW	2,497	2,650	3,724	2,952
Power Transformers	['] 000 kVA.	5,897	6,188	7,897	9,815
Thermal Apparatus	tons	58,000	68,000	57,594	55,000
Sulphuric Acid	['] 000 tons	947	926	935	904
Calcined Soda	" "	129	143	147	137
Bricks	millions	2,981	3,242	3,331	3,342
Roofing Tiles	" "	303	345	356	322
Cement	['] 000 tons	6,206	6,647	7,066	7,621
Mechanical Woodpulp	" "	90	95	88	100
Cellulose	" "	437	465	439	395
Stationery and Newsprint	" "	585	616	634	696
Cotton Yarn	" "	103	107	107	117
Woollen Yarn	" "	41	40	42	44
Cotton Fabrics	million sq. m.	361	365	376	385
Sole Leather	['] 000 tons	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.8
Upper Leather	million sq. m.	14.2	14.2	16.6	16.9
Footwear	million pairs	42	43	48	49
Radio Receivers	['] 000	104	155	140	109
Television Sets	" "	354	418	425	402
Sugar	['] 000 tons	444	462	525	577
Canned Vegetables	tons	103,231	122,447	110,759	113,000
Canned Meat	" "	61,713	70,060	73,277	81,000
Canned Fish	" "	27,518	31,342	30,504	28,000
Edible Oil	" "	168,322	179,339	175,232	176,000
Wine	['] 000 hectolitres	7,701	5,811	5,419	6,379
Beer	" "	9,704	9,429	8,454	8,645
Cigarettes	['] 000 tons	37	40	41	42

* Provisional figure.

FINANCE

100 para = 1 Yugoslav dinar.

Coins: 5, 10, 20 and 50 para; 1, 2, 5 and 10 dinars.

Notes: 5, 10, 100, 500 and 1,000 dinars.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling = 32.19 new dinars; U.S. \$1 = 18.14 new dinars;

100 Yugoslav dinars = £3.11 = \$5.51.

Note: From January 1966 to January 1971 the central exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 12.50 new dinars (1 dinar = 8 U.S. cents). Between January and August 1971 the rate was \$1 = 15.00 dinars. From December 1971 to July 1973 it was \$1 = 17.00 dinars. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1 = 30.00 dinars from November 1967 to January 1971; £1 = 36.00 dinars from January to August 1971; and £1 = 44.30 dinars from December 1971 to June 1972. Since July 1973 the dinar has been allowed to "float". The exchange rate against the U.S. dollar is adjusted from month to month. The average rate (dinars per U.S. dollar) was 16.189 in 1973; 15.913 in 1974; 17.386 in 1975; 18.193 in 1976. However, the value of foreign trade is still calculated according to the 1972 rate of U.S. \$1 = 17.00 dinars.

BUDGETS
(million dinars)

REVENUE	FEDERAL BUDGET		OTHER BUDGETS*	
	1974	1975	1974	1975
Contributions	48,606.4	59,944.2	7,754.3	10,195.6
Taxes			16,913.1	23,860.9
Other			9,028.0	14,190.6
TOTAL REVENUE	48,606.4	59,944.2	33,695.4	48,247.1

EXPENDITURE	FEDERAL BUDGET		OTHER BUDGETS*	
	1974	1975	1974	1975
Schools	n.a.	n.a.	1,397.0	1,341.9
Science and Culture	n.a.	n.a.	1,206.8	1,030.7
Public Health and Social Welfare	n.a.	n.a.	3,275.1	3,143.8
National Defence	20,858.2	28,465.2	245.1	349.6
Investment	431.0	554.7	5,141.0	5,424.4
Government	3,008.3	3,315.8	12,441.2	16,768.5
Interventions in the Economy	10,585.0	13,023.6	1,695.9	3,988.2
State Liabilities, Budget Reserve, etc.	13,380.8	14,584.8	7,825.6	16,013.1
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	48,623.3	59,944.1	33,228.7	48,060.1

* Republican, Provincial (Vojvodina and Kosovo) and Communal Budgets.

Currency in circulation at December 31st, 1976: 49,103 million dinars.

Gold reserves at December 31st, 1975: 1,968 million dinars.

NET MATERIAL PRODUCT
(million dinars—at current prices)

ACTIVITIES OF THE MATERIAL SPHERE	1973	1974	1975
Manufacturing	96,173	134,172	166,865
Agriculture	58,991	70,488	78,482
Forestry	3,103	4,195	4,671
Construction	24,964	32,491	44,195
Transport	19,908	25,396	32,487
Trade	56,283	74,932	96,699
Arts and crafts	14,159	19,178	28,093
Public utility—productive part	1,968	2,429	2,844
TOTAL	275,549	363,281	454,336

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(million dinars)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports c.i.f.	26,672	35,925	48,781	54,957	76,689	127,837	130,844	125,235
Exports f.o.b.	18,431	20,989	27,217	38,033	48,494	64,678	69,228	82,927

* Beginning 1972, the value of trade is calculated on the basis of a fixed exchange rate of U.S. \$1 = 17.00 dinars.

COMMODITIES

(million dinars)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1974	1975	1976
Food and live animals	11,153.7	6,674.0	10,611.3
Cereals and cereal preparations	3,628.1	292.7	2,408.4
Fruit and vegetables	1,460.1	1,411.9	1,862.5
Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	700.7	1,605.3	1,952.7
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	1,955.2	1,776.3	2,013.1
Animal feeding stuff (excl. cereals)	2,114.8	880.7	1,414.3
Beverages and tobacco	169.2	458.5	222.9
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	17,072.7	12,557.5	11,787.8
Crude rubber	1,083.8	877.2	982.6
Wood, lumber and cork	1,724.7	1,304.0	891.2
Pulp and waste paper	1,037.5	869.8	856.4
Textile fibres and waste	7,127.0	4,333.5	4,213.7
Crude fertilizers and crude minerals	1,869.0	1,954.9	1,581.3
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	2,488.7	1,966.0	1,835.5
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	16,169.0	16,030.2	18,372.1
Coal, coke and briquettes	1,725.5	2,986.2	2,662.6
Petroleum and petroleum products	14,283.0	12,748.3	14,866.3
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	911.9	1,779.2	1,045.4
Chemicals	13,787.4	14,177.2	13,441.5
Chemical elements and compounds	5,150.4	5,800.1	5,395.5
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	1,459.2	1,348.8	1,397.2
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	1,029.7	1,233.1	1,100.4
Plastic materials, etc.	3,399.0	2,730.0	2,928.1
Basic manufactures	30,311.8	29,703.7	23,190.1
Rubber manufactures	1,320.0	1,357.0	1,114.9
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	2,135.5	1,408.0	1,193.0
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	5,406.9	4,394.4	3,511.7
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	2,046.4	1,639.9	1,647.9
Iron and steel	9,694.3	13,155.5	9,151.7
Non-ferrous metals	5,280.6	3,214.0	2,752.7
Other metal manufactures	2,737.9	3,402.0	2,955.6
Machinery and transport equipment	33,297.7	44,456.5	42,213.7
Non-electric machinery	17,834.6	26,404.4	25,404.7
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	5,664.9	7,378.2	7,484.3
Transport equipment	9,798.2	10,673.9	3,324.7
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	4,765.7	4,823.6	4,215.1
Scientific instruments, watches, etc.	1,647.3	1,927.3	1,896.0
Other commodities and transactions	198.3	183.3	135.6
TOTAL	127,837.4	130,843.5	125,235.4

[continued on next page]

COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS f.o.b.	1974	1975	1976
Food and live animals	5,669.9	6,370.5	8,484.1
Live animals	697.4	1,338.8	1,377.9
Meat and meat preparations	1,820.6	2,435.4	3,054.3
Cereals and cereal preparations	1,245.6	608.4	1,742.6
Fruit and vegetables	1,251.3	1,341.1	1,424.5
Beverages and tobacco	1,338.4	1,762.2	2,028.8
Beverages	621.5	527.1	608.9
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	717.0	1,235.1	1,420.0
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	6,121.9	4,798.9	7,296.4
Wood, lumber and cork	3,118.0	2,380.1	4,219.5
Textile fibres and waste	797.6	398.9	830.8
Crude fertilizers and crude minerals	302.6	413.6	371.9
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	771.4	846.1	915.5
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	692.6	511.3	823.7
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	135.4	26.4	51.0
Chemicals	6,521.8	6,449.7	6,007.1
Chemical elements and compounds	2,337.2	1,819.6	1,624.7
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	403.0	748.4	490.2
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	919.4	1,132.0	1,255.3
Manufactured fertilizers	1,393.6	750.4	495.6
Plastic materials, etc.	577.0	707.8	644.6
Basic manufactures	21,161.2	20,068.0	22,726.6
Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture)	983.1	932.6	1,465.6
Paper, paperboard and manufactures	866.0	870.0	1,037.5
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	2,581.5	3,023.9	3,867.3
Non-metallic mineral manufactures	951.9	1,375.2	1,518.0
Iron and steel	5,126.3	3,571.3	3,727.9
Non-ferrous metals	7,581.7	6,266.7	6,516.3
Other metal manufactures	2,254.2	2,987.7	3,381.1
Machinery and transport equipment	15,009.6	19,405.6	23,174.6
Non-electric machinery	3,180.0	4,588.1	6,899.5
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	5,158.7	5,977.8	6,731.1
Transport equipment	6,670.9	8,839.6	9,544.1
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7,803.5	9,699.0	12,115.8
Furniture	1,709.4	1,805.6	2,605.1
Clothing (excl. footwear)	2,537.7	3,463.7	3,987.2
Footwear	2,473.7	3,074.2	3,757.1
Other commodities and transactions	223.8	136.6	219.3
TOTAL	64,678.2	69,228.1	82,927.5

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(million dinars)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1974	1975	1976	EXPORTS f.o.b.	1974	1975	1976
Austria	6,086.9	5,383.5	4,218.9	Austria	1,624.2	1,273.4	1,711.3
Czechoslovakia	5,035.4	5,408.9	5,558.5	Czechoslovakia	3,485.7	4,154.4	3,922.7
France	4,698.6	5,962.2	5,409.5	France	1,436.6	1,477.9	2,160.8
German Dem. Rep.	2,931.8	3,797.8	3,716.1	German Dem. Rep.	2,303.2	3,217.3	3,281.0
Germany, Fed. Rep.	23,125.9	24,436.3	32,956.0	Germany, Fed. Rep.	6,180.5	5,369.0	7,242.1
Hungary	1,960.8	1,932.6	2,139.7	Hungary	1,689.9	1,468.5	1,518.7
Iraq	3,414.7	6,610.0	7,615.0	India	516.7	2,056.7	2,168.4
Italy	15,141.1	14,771.9	12,927.0	Iraq	601.5	2,038.3	1,758.4
Japan	1,826.1	3,091.3	1,582.2	Italy	7,287.9	6,323.2	10,131.7
Netherlands	2,072.2	2,021.9	2,106.1	Liberia	273.6	1,574.3	268.8
Poland	2,107.0	3,385.3	3,338.0	Libya	877.4	1,043.9	1,119.0
Romania	2,563.4	1,972.0	3,529.8	Poland	2,607.4	3,089.5	3,418.1
Switzerland	3,700.5	3,468.3	2,644.3	Romania	2,008.4	1,739.7	1,853.0
U.S.S.R.	12,781.0	13,711.5	17,034.0	U.S.S.R.	11,421.5	17,210.5	19,411.1
United Kingdom	3,882.0	4,973.8	5,142.4	United Kingdom	1,172.0	1,070.0	1,004.8
U.S.A.	6,022.5	7,096.1	6,285.8	U.S.A.	5,366.8	4,498.2	6,001.4
TOTAL (incl. others)	127,837.4	130,843.5	125,235.4	TOTAL (incl. others)	64,678.2	69,228.1	82,927.5

TOURISM

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Austria	516,000	618,000	577,000	568,000	603,000
Czechoslovakia	131,000	152,000	206,000	224,000	207,000
France	366,000	400,000	326,000	391,000	380,000
Federal Republic of Germany	1,410,000	1,736,000	1,632,000	1,686,000	1,546,000
Italy	797,000	872,000	574,000	720,000	569,000
United Kingdom	300,000	361,000	257,000	319,000	317,000
U.S.A.	283,000	283,000	223,000	182,000	190,000
TOTAL (incl. others)	5,140,000	6,150,000	5,458,000	5,835,000	5,572,000

Number of hotel beds (1975): 169,250.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Length of Track . . . ('000 km.)	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.0
Normal Gauge . . . (" ")	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.6
Narrow Gauge . . . (" ")	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5
Locomotives . . . ('000)	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6
Passenger Coaches . . . (")	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.7
Wagons (")	59.4	59.2	55.0	51.2
Passengers (million)	137.0	135.0	129.0	126.0
Passenger-kilometres . . . ('000 million)	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.4
Goods Carried . . . (million tons)	75.0	82.0	78.0	74.0
Ton-kilometres . . . ('000 million)	10.4	23.1	21.6	21.0

ROADS

	1973	1974	1975	1976
TYPE OF MOTOR VEHICLE:				
Motor cycles	86,120	86,252	77,932	269,701
Passenger cars	1,140,532	1,332,972	1,536,677	1,732,131
Buses	17,838	19,162	20,180	21,029
Lorries	125,962	136,110	142,520	152,356
Special vehicles	14,225	15,485	16,179	17,299
Tractors	55,440	69,263	75,414	81,258

INLAND WATERWAYS

FLEET

	1974	1975	1976
Passenger vessels	20	21	21
Tugs	265	268	268
Motor barges	28	29	30
Tankers	184	183	189
Barges	698	702	692

TRAFFIC

	1974	1975	1976
Passengers ('000)	62	76	39
Goods Traffic (million tons)	15.6	17.7	17.6

SHIPPING

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Vessels Entered . (million net reg. tons)	34.3	35.6	36.9	40.6
Exports (million tons)	3.0	3.1	2.4	2.8
Imports (" ")	9.0	10.5	9.7	10.9
Goods in Transit . . (" ")	4.3	5.3	5.4	6.5

CIVIL AVIATION*

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Kilometres Flown . . ('000)	46,397	48,031	52,752	53,463
Passengers Carried "	3,044	3,317	3,949	3,947
Passenger-kilometres . . (million)	3,192	3,453	3,806	3,794
Cargo Carried (tons)	15,436	17,908	26,694	26,942
Ton-kilometres ('000)	11,644	13,621	32,762	56,280

* Data include JAT, Inex Adria, Pan Adria and Aviogenex.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1974	1975	1976
Telephone Subscribers	1,143,000	1,301,000	1,431,000
Radio Licences	4,081,000	4,181,000	4,526,000*
Television Licences	2,784,000	3,076,000	3,463,000*
Books (Titles published)	13,063	11,239	9,054
Daily Newspapers	25	26	26
Average Circulation ('000)	1,852	1,896	2,073
Newspapers (all frequencies)	1,988	1,939	2,064
Average Circulation ('000)	9,288	9,629	12,216
Periodicals	1,150	1,229	1,544
Average Circulation ('000)	8,743	9,829	8,503

* Provisional figures.

EDUCATION

(1975/76)

CATEGORY	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
Primary (Eight-year School)	13,442	2,856,453	130,997
Schools for Skilled Workers	792	247,315	3,016
Technical and Vocational	710	245,311	5,465
Teacher Training	34	9,133	849
Art	46	4,547	1,480
General Technical	126	21,151	41
General Secondary	459	211,919	9,827
Other Schools (incl. adult and supplementary education)	2,007	200,447	10,254
Institutions for Higher Education (incl. 105 University Faculties)	319*	404,273*	21,448*

* 1976/77 figures.

Source: Statistical Yearbook published by the Federal Institute for Statistics, Kneža Miloša 20, Belgrade.

THE CONSTITUTION

(1974)

The Constitution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (SFRY), adopted February 21st, 1974, is the fifth constitutional act promulgated in the new Yugoslavia. The first constitutional act establishing Yugoslavia as a federated state was adopted in the form of decisions taken by the Second Session of the Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia of November 29th, 1943. The first Constitution, promulgated in 1946, introduced the system of People's Democracy and state ownership of the basic means of production. The constitutional law adopted in 1953 brought an essential change in the statist concept of the organization of the state and society, and inaugurated the system of self-management in the economy, as well as in other spheres of the life of society. The Constitution enacted in 1963 raised the right of the working people to self-management to the level of a constitutional norm. A total of 42 amendments were made to that Constitution, in 1967, 1968 and 1971, consolidating the leading role of the working class in society and establishing new relations between the Federation and the constituent republics and provinces on the basis of full equality. These amendments, and particularly those of 1971, represented an introduction to the reform of the constitution which was completed with the promulgation of the new Constitution of the SFRY.

INTRODUCTION

The introductory section of the Yugoslav Constitution contains ten chapters dealing with basic principles. The first chapter states:

"The peoples of Yugoslavia, taking as their point of departure the right of every nation to self-determination, including the right of secession; on the basis of their will freely expressed in the common struggle in the National Liberation War and socialist revolution; and in line with their historical aspirations, aware that the further consolidation of their fraternity and unity is in the common interest, have, together with the nationalities with whom they live side by side, united into a federal republic of free and equal peoples and nationalities and created a socialist federal community of working people—the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in which, in the interest of each nation and nationality individually and collectively, they are implementing and assuring:

- socialist social relationships based on self-management by the working people and the protection of the socialist system of self-management;
- national freedom and independence;
- the fraternity and unity of the nations and nationalities;
- the integral interests of the working class and the solidarity of the workers and all working people;
- the possibility and freedom for the comprehensive development of the human personality and for rapprochement among men, nations and nationalities, in line with their interests and aspirations along the road of creating a richer culture and civilization for the socialist society;
- the unification and coordination of efforts to develop the material foundations of socialist society and prosperity for the people;
- the system of socio-economic relationships and the integral foundations of the political system for the purpose of pursuing the joint interests and assuring the equality of the nations and nationalities, and the working people; the integration of their own aspirations with the progressive aspirations of mankind.

The working people, the nations and nationalities exercise their sovereign rights in the socialist republics and in the socialist autonomous provinces in line with their constitutional rights, and in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia where this is established by the Constitution of the SFRY as being in the common interest.

The working people, the nations and nationalities make their decisions at federal level in line with the principles of agreement between the republics and autonomous provinces; solidarity and mutuality; equitable participation by the republics and autonomous provinces in federal organs in accordance with this Constitution; and the responsibility of the republics and autonomous provinces for their own development and for the development of the socialist community as a whole".

It is stated in the second chapter that the inviolable foundation for the position and role of man is social ownership of the means of production; the emancipation of labour and the transcendence of historically conditioned socio-economic inequalities and dependence of people in labour; the right to self-management; the right of the working man to enjoy the fruits of his labour and the material progress of the social community; the economic, social and personal security of man; democratic political relationships, etc. The third chapter deals with social ownership, as a reflection of socialist socio-economic relationships among people; the fourth chapter with the working class and working people as the bearers of power and management of social affairs; the fifth chapter with the liberties, rights, duties and responsibilities of individuals and citizens; the sixth chapter with the determination of the working people and citizens, the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia consistently to pursue a policy of peace and against war and aggressive pressures of any kind whatsoever; the seventh chapter with the international position and foreign policy of Yugoslavia inspired by peaceful coexistence and the principles of non-alignment; the eighth chapter with the League of Communists of Yugoslavia which, by its guiding ideological and political activity in conditions of socialist democracy and social self-management, represents the basic moving force and vehicle of political activity, and also with the role and activities of other socio-political organizations; the ninth chapter with the socio-economic and political system and the tenth chapter with the basic principles as a "component part of the Constitution and the basis and direction for interpreting the Constitution and the laws and for the activity of one and all"

PARTS I-II

Part one, with nine articles, is devoted to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia as a "federal state, a state community of voluntarily united peoples and their socialist republics and the socialist autonomous republics of Kosovo and Vojvodina which are part of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, based on the government and self-management of the working class and all working people and on the socialist, self-management, democratic community of working people and citizens and equal nations and nationalities".

Part two is devoted to the social order. Chapter I consists of Articles 10 to 87 and deals with the socio-economic position of man in associated labour, the integration of labour and the means of social reproduction, the self-managed communities of interest, social planning,

information systems, socio-economic status and association of farmers, independent personal labour with means owned by citizens, legal property relations, goods of general interest and the protection of the human environment. Chapter II deals with the foundations of the socio-economic system and contains Articles 88 to 152 which regulate the position of the working people in the socio-political system, self-management in the organizations of associated labour, self-management in the self-managed communities of interest, self-management in the local communities, the position of the commune as a self-managed and basic socio-political community founded on the power and self-management of the working class and all working people, self-management agreements and social compacts, the protection by society of the rights of self-management and social property, the foundations of the assembly system which rests on the principle of delegates as a new form of direct participation by the working people in the management of society's affairs from the local communities to the federation. Chapter III from Articles 153 to 203 deals with the liberties, rights, duties and responsibilities of man and citizen, pursued "in mutual solidarity and through the fulfilment of the duties and discharge of responsibilities of each toward all and all toward each". Chapter IV from Articles 204 to 216 is dedicated to constitutionality and legality. Constitutionality and the rule of law are the concern of the courts, self-managed judicial organs, organs of the socio-political communities, organizations of associated labour and other self-managed organizations and communities and the bearers of self-management, public and other social functions. Chapter V from Articles 217 to 236 deals with the judiciary and public prosecutor and Chapter VI from Articles 237 to 243 with national defence. Article 237 states: "It is the inviolable and inalienable right and duty of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, of the working people and citizens, to protect and defend the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and socio-political system of the SFRY, the latter having been established by the Constitution of the SFRY". Article 238 states that "no one has the right to recognize or sign capitulation, or to accept or recognize the occupation of the SFRY or any of its parts". The armed forces of the SFRY are an integral entity and consist of the Yugoslav People's Army, as the joint armed force of all the nations and nationalities and all working people and citizens; and of the territorial defence forces as the broadest form of organized armed resistance by the people.

PART III

Part three, from Articles 244 to 281, deals with relationships at federal level. "In the SFRY, the nations and nationalities and the working people and citizens exercise and assure: sovereignty, equality and national freedom, independence, territorial integrity, security and social self-

defence, the defence of the country and the international position and relations of the country with other states and inter-state organizations, the system of socialist self-management of socio-economic relationships, the integral foundations of the political system, the fundamental democratic freedoms and rights of men and citizens, solidarity and the social security of the working people and citizens and the integral market, and coordinate their joint economic and social development and other of their common interests." These common interests are pursued through the organs and organizations of the federation with the equitable participation and responsibility of the republics and autonomous provinces; through direct co-operation and agreement between the republics, autonomous provinces, communes and other socio-political communities, by self-management agreement, social compact and integration of organizations of associated labour and other organizations and self-managed communities of interest; through the activities of socio-political and other organizations and through free and multifaceted activities by the citizens.

PARTS IV-VI

Part four, dealing with the rights and duties, and the organization, of the federation, comprises Articles 282 to 397. Chapter 1 deals with the rights and duties of the SFRY Assembly as exercised by the Federal Chamber and the Chambers of Republics and Provinces; Chapter 2 with the Presidency of the SFRY which "represents the SFRY at home and abroad and discharges other rights and duties as established by the Constitution"; Chapter 3 with the President of the Republic and contains the express formulation that "in view of the historic role of Josip Broz Tito in the National Liberation War and socialist revolution, in the creation and development of the SFRY, in the advancement of the Yugoslav socialist society of self-management, in the achievement of fraternity and unity among the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, in the consolidation of the country's independence and its position in international relations, in the struggle for peace in the world, and in line with the expressed will of the working people and citizens, nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia—the SFRY Assembly may, on the proposal of the Assemblies of the Republics and Autonomous Provinces, elect Josip Broz Tito President of the Republic for an unlimited term of office"; Chapter 4 with the Federal Executive Council; Chapter 5 with the federal administrative organs; Chapter 6 with federal judicial organs, and Chapter 7 with the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia.

Part five, from Articles 398 to 403, deals with the procedure of amending the Constitution; and Part six, Articles 404 to 406, with transitional and terminal provisions.

THE GOVERNMENT*(December 1977)***HEAD OF THE STATE****President of the Republic: JOSIP BROZ TITO.****COLLECTIVE PRESIDENCY****Vice-President: STEVAN DORONJSKI** (Vojvodina)**Members:**

PETAR STAMBOLIĆ (Serbia)
 EDVARD KARDELJ (Slovenia)
 VLADIMIR BAKARIĆ (Croatia)
 CVIJETIN MIJATOVIĆ (Bosnia-Herzegovina)
 LAZAR KOLIŠEVSKI (Macedonia)
 FADILJ HODŽA (Kosovo)
 VIDOJE ŽARKOVIĆ (Montenegro)

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL**President: VESELIN DJURANOVIĆ.****Vice-Presidents: DOBROSAV ČULAFIĆ; BERISLAV ŠEFER,**
ANTON VRATUŠA, MILOŠ MINIĆ.**MEMBERS WITHOUT PORTFOLIO**

MUGBIL BEJZAT	FRANJO NADJ
ASLAN FAZLIJA	RADOVAN PANTOVIĆ
SLOBODAN GLIGORIJEVIĆ	ASEN SIMITČIJEV
FERHAD KOTORIĆ	VAJO SKENDŽIĆ
LJUBOMIR MARKOVIĆ	JANKO SMOLE

FEDERAL SECRETARIES**National Defence: Gen. NIKOLA LJUBIČIĆ.****Internal Affairs: FRANJO HERLJEVIĆ.****Market and Prices: IMER PULJA.****Finance: MOMČILO ČEMOVIĆ.****Foreign Trade: Dr. EMIL LUDVIGER.****Justice and Organization of Federal Administration: IVAN FRANKO.****Foreign Affairs: MILOŠ MINIĆ.****CHAIRMEN OF FEDERAL COMMITTEES****Social Planning: MILORAD BIROVLJEV.****Energy and Industry: DUŠAN ILIJEVIĆ.****Agriculture: IVO KUŠTRAK.****Transport and Communications: BOŠKO DIMITRIJEVIĆ.****Tourism: MILAN VUKASOVIĆ.****Economic Relations with Developing Countries: STOJAN ANDOV.****Labour and Employment: SVETOZAR PEPOVSKI.****Veterans and Disabled Persons: MARA RADIĆ.****Public Health and Social Security: ZORA TOMIĆ.****Science and Culture: TRPE JAKOVLEVSKI.****Information: MUHAMED BERBEROVIĆ.****PARLIAMENT****SRFY (FEDERAL) ASSEMBLY****President: KIRO GLIGOROV.****THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS****FEDERAL CHAMBER****President: DANILO KEKIĆ.****Vice-President: BOGDAN OSOLNIK.****CHAMBER OF REPUBLICS AND PROVINCES****President: ZORAN POLIĆ.****Vice-President: STOJAN MILENKOVIĆ.****REPUBLICAN AND PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES****PRESIDENTS****Serbia: ŽIVAN VASILJEVIĆ.****Croatia: IVO PERIŠIN.****Bosnia-Herzegovina: HAMDIJA POZDERAC.****Slovenia: MARJAN BRECELJ.****Macedonia: BLAGOJA TALESKI.****Montenegro: BUDISLAV ŠOŠKIĆ.****Vojvodina: VILMOŠ MOLNAR.****Kosovo: ILIJAZ KURTEŠI.**

POLITICAL PARTY AND ORGANIZATION

Savez komunista Jugoslavije (*League of Communists of Yugoslavia*): Bulevar Lenjina 6, Novi Beograd (Belgrade); 1,460,267 mems. (1976); organizations of the League of Communists, existing in all the provinces and republics of the country, function on the basis of democratic centralism and in line with the Statute and Programme of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

President of the LCY: JOSIP BROZ TITO.

Executive Bureau of the Presidium of the LCY: *Secretary*: STANE DOLANC; *Members*: JURE BILIĆ, TODO KURTOVIĆ, MIRKO POPOVIĆ, ALEKSANDAR GRLIČKOV, IVAN KUKOČ, MUNIR MESIHOVIĆ, DUŠAN POPOVIĆ, DRAGOLJUB STAVREV, ALI SUKRIJA, DOBRIVOJE VIDIĆ.

The Presidium has 48 members; the Central Committee has 166 members.

Publication: *Komunist* (weekly).

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Socijalistički savez radnog naroda Jugoslavije (*Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia*): Bulevar Lenjina 6, Novi Beograd (Belgrade); 11,042,493 mems. (1975); is the largest political organization in the country, whose aim is the building of socialism in Yugoslavia; responsible for the nomination of candidates for the elections to the Federal Assembly or other representative bodies. The supreme body is the Federal Conference.

Acting President of the Federal Conference and Vice-President: MARIN CETINIĆ.

Vice-President: RISTO DŽUNOV.

Secretary: MARJAN ROŽIĆ.

President of the Commission for International Relations: ALEKSANDAR BAKOČEVIĆ.

Publication: *Borba* (daily).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO YUGOSLAVIA

(In Belgrade unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Risanska 5 (E); *Ambassador*: MOHAMMAD AMIN ETEMADI.

Albania: Kneza Miloša 56 (E); *Ambassador*: SOKRAT PLAKA.

Algeria: Bulevar Crvene Armije 22 (E); *Ambassador*: U. L. DEMAGLATROUS (also accredited to Albania and Romania).

Angola: Hotel Moskva (E); *Ambassador*: JOAD PHILIPS MARTINS.

Argentina: Knez Mihajlova 24/I (E); *Ambassador*: DR. CARLOS MARCELINO BELTRAMINO.

Australia: Čika Ljubina 13 (E); *Ambassador*: BARRIE G. DEXTER (also accredited to Bulgaria and Romania).

Austria: Kneza Sime Markovića 2 (E); *Ambassador*: DR. HELMUT LIEDERMAN (also accredited to Albania).

Bangladesh: Kumodraška 55 (E); *Ambassador*: RASHID AHMAD (also accredited to Bulgaria and Greece).

Belgium: Proleterskih brigada 18 (E); *Ambassador*: PHILIPPE DE LIEDEKERKE (also accredited to Albania).

Bolivia: Delovi 2-A Resnik (E); *Ambassador*: FERNÁNDEZ FERRUFINO (also accredited to Hungary).

Brazil: Knez Mihajlova 24/II (E); *Ambassador*: FRANCK HENRI TEIXEIRA DE MESQUITA.

Bulgaria: Birčaninova 26 (E); *Ambassador*: STEFAN PETROV.

Burma: Kneza Miloša 72 (E); *Ambassador*: U BA MAW (also accredited to Bulgaria and Romania).

Cambodia: Gospodar Jovanova 67 (E); *Ambassador*: CHEA SOTH (also accredited to Hungary).

Cameroon: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Canada: Proleterskih brigada 69 (E); *Ambassador*: KEITH W. MACLELLAN (also accredited to Bulgaria).

Central African Empire: Takovska 12 (E); *Ambassador*: JEAN MICHEL BENZOT (also accredited to Albania and Bulgaria).

Chad: Paris, France (E).

China, People's Republic: Kralja Milutina 6 (E); *Ambassador*: CHANG HAI-FENG.

Colombia: Blvd. Oktobarske Revolucije 26 (E); *Ambassador*: MEHIA MEDINA.

Costa Rica: Kostolačka 75A (E); *Ambassador*: (vacant).

Cuba: Moravska 5 (E); *Ambassador*: DR. FERNANDO FLOREZ IBARRA.

Cyprus: Diplomatska Kolonija (E); *Ambassador*: NICOS KRANIDIOTIS.

Czechoslovakia: Bulevar Revolucije 22 (E); *Ambassador*: OLDŘICH PAVLOVSKÝ.

Denmark: Šekspirova 5 (E); *Ambassador*: PETER MAYER MICHAELSEN (also accredited to Albania).

Ecuador: Jove Plića 83 (E); *Ambassador*: (vacant).

Egypt: Andre Nikolića 12 (E); *Ambassador*: DR. MORAD GHALEB.

Ethiopia: Knez Mihajlova 6/IV (E); *Ambassador*: ASSEFA WOLDIE (also accredited to Bulgaria and Romania).

Finland: Birčaninova 29 (E); *Ambassador*: EEVA-KRISTINA FORSMAN (also accredited to Greece).

France: Pariska 11 (E); *Ambassador*: JACQUES MARTIN.

Gabon: Generala Ždanova 34 (E); *Ambassador*: JEAN ROBERT FANGUINOVENY.

German Democratic Republic: Birčaninova 19A (E); *Ambassador*: DR. GERHARD HAHN.

Germany, Federal Republic: Kneza Miloša 74-76 (E); *Ambassador*: JESCO VON PUTTKAMER.

Ghana: Ognjena Price 50 (E); *Ambassador*: JOSEPH AMO ASMAH (also accredited to Bulgaria).

Greece: Francuska 33 (E); *Ambassador*: DIMITRIS HERACLIDES.

Guinea: Ohridska 4 (E); *Ambassador*: MOHAMED MANCONA KOUYATE (also accredited to Bulgaria).

Guyana: London, England (E).

YUGOSLAVIA

Hungary: Proleterskih brigada 72 (E); *Ambassador:* JÓZSEF HALÁSZ.

Iceland: Stockholm, Sweden (E).

India: Dositejeva 26 (E); *Ambassador:* NATARAJAN KRISHNAN (also accred. to Greece).

Indonesia: Trg Republike 5/IV (E); *Ambassador:* KOEN DJELANI (also accred. to Greece).

Iran: Dobračina 39 (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD SALEHI (also accred. to Bulgaria).

Iraq: Kajmakčalanska 42 (E); *Ambassador:* HAYAWI AL HAMMASH.

Italy: Birčaninova 11 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO CAVAGLIERI.

Jamaica: Geneva, Switzerland (E).

Japan: Pirska 5 (E); *Ambassador:* MIZUO KURODA.

Jordan: Uzun Mirkova 2/II (E); *Ambassador:* NUSIR BATAYNEH (also accred. to Bulgaria and Hungary).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Dr. Milutina Ivkovića 9 (E); *Ambassador:* DZONG GUAN SUN.

Kuwait: Generala Hanrisa 1 (E); *Ambassador:* ADEL N. JARRAH.

Laos: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Lebanon: Vase Pelagića 38 (E); *Ambassador:* ISSAM BEYHUM (also accred. to Bulgaria).

Lesotho: Teheran, Iran (E).

Liberia: Rome, Italy (E).

Libya: Silvija Kranjčevića 9 (E); *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM M. T. EL BISHARY.

Madagascar: 00194 Rome, Italy (E).

Malaysia: Neznamog Junaka 15 (E); *Ambassador:* ENG HEE M. KHOR.

Mali: Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany (E).

Malta: Rome, Italy (E).

Mauritania: Tunis, Tunisia (E).

Mauritius: Paris, France (E).

Mexico: Dragorska 4 (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE EDUARDO NAVARRETE LÓPEZ.

Mongolia: Generala Vasića 5 (E); *Ambassador:* DASIN ADILBISH (also accred. to Greece and Italy).

Morocco: Tadeuša Koščuškog 28 (E); *Ambassador:* MOKHTAR HADJ NASSAR (also accred. to Hungary and Romania).

Nepal: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Netherlands: Simina 29 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. J. VAN DER VALK (also accred. to Albania).

New Zealand: Rome, Italy (E).

Nigeria: Njegoševa 56 (E); *Ambassador:* EDWARD OMOKWALE ENAHORO.

Norway: Terazije 45 (E); *Ambassador:* KJELL ELIASSEN (also accred. to Albania and Bulgaria).

Pakistan: Blvd. Oktobarske Revolucije 62 (E); *Ambassador:* AFTAB AHMAD KHAN (also accred. to Malta).

Panama: Blvd. Crvene armije 20/II (E); *Ambassador:* VIRGILIO F. BRANDFORD HAMMIT (also accred. to Bulgaria).

Yugoslavia also has diplomatic relations with Bahrain, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Ireland, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Luxembourg, Niger, Paraguay, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Togo, the Upper Volta and the Yemen Arab Republic.

Diplomatic Representation

Peru: Koste Jovanovića 82 (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE LLOSA PAUTRAT. (also accred. to Albania).

Philippines: Hotel Jugoslavia (E); *Ambassador:* LEON MARIA GUERRERO.

Poland: Kneza Miloša 38 (E); *Ambassador:* JANUSZ BURAKIEWICZ.

Portugal: Baba Višnjina 16 (E); *Ambassador:* ALVARO GUERRA.

Romania: Kneza Milčoa 70 (E); *Ambassador:* VIRGIL CAZACU.

Rwanda: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Senegal: Baba Višnjina 26/2 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MAMADOU IBRA N'GOM.

Singapore: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Somalia: Rome, Italy (E).

Spain: Njegoševa 54/I Apt. 1-3 (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO OLIVIE Y GONZÁLES PYMARIEGA.

Sri Lanka: Lepenička 10 (E); *Ambassador:* HALUKHIRTI OLIVER WIJEGONAWARDENA.

Sudan: Nemanjina/4 V (E); *Ambassador:* SALAH AHMED (also accred. to Greece).

Sweden: Pariska 7 (E); *Ambassador:* AXEL LEWENHAUPT (also accred. to Albania).

Switzerland: Birčaninova 27 (E); *Ambassador:* HANSJOERG HESS (also accred. to Albania).

Syria: Mlada Bosna 31 (E); *Ambassador:* NASSER SALEH KADDOUR.

Tanzania: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Thailand: Filipa Filiporića 82 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. VAIKUNDHA SAMRUATRUAMPHOL (also accred. to Romania).

Trinidad and Tobago: Brussels, Belgium (E).

Tunisia: Vase Pelagića 19 (E); *Ambassador:* TAIEB SAHBANI (also accred. to Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania).

Turkey: Proleterskih brigada 1 (E); *Ambassador:* OGUZ GÖKMEN.

Uganda: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

U.S.S.R.: Deligradska 32 (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR STEPANOV.

United Kingdom: Generala Ždanova 46 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT A. FARQUHARSON.

U.S.A.: Kneza Miloša 50 (E); *Ambassador:* LAWRENCE S. EAGLEBURGER.

Uruguay: Majke Jevrosime 2/III (E); *Ambassador:* NELSON MIGUEL MARENALES BORCIO.

Vatican: Svetog Save 24 (L); *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* MICHELE CECCHINI.

Venezuela: Zmaj Jovina 32/I (E); *Ambassador:* ABEL CIFUENTES SPINETTI.

Viet-Nam: Topčiderski Venac 4 (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN THANH HA.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Zaire: Nemanjina 21 (E); *Ambassador:* KAUWA KIMOTO.

Zambia: Simina 17 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT NKADA KALYATI (also accred. to Albania and Romania).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Yugoslav Constitution states that judicial functions are to be discharged within a uniform system and that the jurisdiction of the courts shall be established and altered only by law. In general, court proceedings are conducted in public (exceptionally the public may be excluded to preserve professional secrets, public order or morals) in the national language of the region in which the court is situated. Citizens who do not know the language in which the proceedings are being conducted may use their own language.

The judicial system comprises courts of general jurisdiction, i.e. *communal courts, county courts, republican supreme courts, and supreme courts of autonomous regions* (which decide on appeals against the decisions of county courts), *the Federal Court*, and courts of specialized jurisdiction established to hear definite cases. Self-management courts decide specific disputes as laid down by the Constitution or Statute, also disputes from working people in organizations of associated labour or other self-managing organizations and communities. Economic cases and other legal matters of concern to the economy are heard by *economic courts* with the *Supreme Economic Court* at the head, and criminal offences committed by military persons or offences in any way connected with service in the army are heard by *military courts* with the *Supreme Military Court* at the head. Courts of arbitration, arbitration commissions, conciliation councils and other institutions may be set up to settle disputes between citizens or organizations.

Judges are elected or dismissed by the Assembly of the particular Republic and lay judges are elected or dismissed by the assembly of the particular district or town.

The powers of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia and the Federal Court are set out in the Constitution.

Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia. Decides on the conformity of laws with the Constitution.

President: NIKOLA SEKULIČ.

Number of members: 13.

Federal Court of Yugoslavia. This is the highest organ of justice in Yugoslavia. It decides on appeals against decisions of supreme courts of the Republics and supreme courts of autonomous regions, and gives guidance on the application of federal laws. Judges are elected or dismissed by the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly.

President of the Federal Court of Yugoslavia: PERO KOROBAR.

Number of members: 13.

Office of the Public Prosecutor. The Federal Public Prosecutor is elected or dismissed by the Federal Assembly. Public prosecutors of the various republics are nominated by the Federal Public Prosecutor with the approval of the Executive Council of the particular Republic. All other public prosecutors are appointed by the public prosecutor of the Republic.

Federal Republic Prosecutor: Dr. VUKO GOZZE GUČETIĆ.

Office of Public Attorney. Represents proprietary interests of the federation, republics, districts and communities. There is a Federal Office, and in addition there are six republican offices, two offices in the autonomous regions, five town offices and 228 communal offices.

Federal Attorney-General: DRAGO DRAGOJEVIĆ.

Federal Social Attorney of Self-Management. Carries out his function within the framework of federal rights and duties.

Social Attorney of Self-Management: MILOVANOVIĆ MOMČILO.

Matters concerning the improvements and functioning of the judiciary system are controlled by the *Federal Council for the Judiciary*; President Dr. JOSIP BRNČIĆ.

RELIGION

The principle of the complete separation of Church and State was adopted after the events of 1945 and is incorporated in the constitution which also states that religious confession shall in no way be restricted and makes other provisions for the welfare of religious bodies. In this way, the Republic safeguards the freedom of faith and of religious assembly, provided the State laws are respected, and ensures full equality for each religious community, as well as the freedom of its activity.

Serbian Orthodox Church: Headquarters: 7 jula 5, P.O.B. 182, 11001 Belgrade; its nine million adherents are located throughout Yugoslavia and abroad; Patriarch GERMAN DJORIĆ; publs. *Glasnik, Pravoslavlje, Pravoslavni misionar, Svetosavsko zvonice, Teoloski pogledi, Bogoslovie, Serbian Orthodox Church—Its Past and Present*.

Macedonian Orthodox Church: P.O.B. 69, Skopje; one million mems.; Archbishop of Ochrid and Macedonia Archbishop DOSIPEJ of Skopje; publ. *Vesnik*.

Roman Catholic Church: Kaptol 1, Zagreb; with the majority of its seven million adherents in Slovenia and Croatia; Archbishop of Zagreb Mgr. FRANJO KUARIĆ; publ. *Glas koncila*.

Croatian Old Catholic Church: Branimirova 11, Zagreb; f. 1923; Archbishop MIHOVIL DUBRAVČIĆ; publ. *Starokatolik*.

Croatian Popular Old Catholic Church: Trnjanska 7a/III, Zagreb; Bishop VILIM HUZZAK.

Slovene Old Catholic Church: Ljubljana, Trg Francoske revol. 1/I; Maribor, Jedličkova ul. št. 5; Celje, Stanetova ul. št. 15/II.

Old Catholic Church in Serbia and Vojvodina: Cvijićeve 79/II, Belgrade; Dir. of Bishop's Diocese JOVAN AJHINGER.

Evangelical Slovak Church: Karadžićeva 2, Novi Sad; Bishop JURAJ STRUHARIK.

Evangelical Hungarian Church: Subotica, Brace Radiča 17; Pastor DANNY NOVÁK.

Evangelical Church of SR Croatia, SR Bosnia and Herzegovina and SAP Vojvodina: Zagreb, Gundulićeva 28; Pres. VLADO L. DEUTSCH; publ. *Pax* (circ. 1,000).

Evangelical Lutheran Church of Slovenia: Headquarters: 69205 Hodoš 55, Slovenia; f. 1561; 26,145 mems.; Chair. Sen. LUDVIK NOVAK; publs. *Evangeličanski Koledar, Evangeličanski List*.

YUGOSLAVIA

Religion, The Press

Christian Reformed Church: 24342 Pačir, Bačka; 30,000 mems.; Bishop IŠTVAN ČETE; publ. *Református Élet*.

United Methodist Church: Novi Sad, L. Mušičkoga 7; f. 1898; 3,000 mems.; Superintendent ČEKO ČEKOV; publs. *Glas Jevandjela* (monthly in Serbian), *Put Života* (weekly in Serbian), *Pat na životot* (monthly in Macedonian, also in Slovak).

Baptist Union of Yugoslavia: Kordunska 4/III, Zagreb; f. 1928; Pres. Dr. J. HORAK; Sec. J. SUDAR (4 jula 32, Karlovac).

Christian Adventist Church: Božidara Adžije 4, Belgrade; Pres. JOVAN SLANKAMENAC.

Christian Nazarene Community: Žarka Zrenjanina 6/II, Novi Sad; Pres. DUŠAN TUBIĆ.

Christian Church Jehovah's Witnesses: Milorada Mitrovića 4, Belgrade; Chair. RUDOLPH R. KALE.

Church of Christ's Brethren: Janka Kralja 4, Bački Petrovac; Pres. SAMUEL RYBAR.

Islamic Community: Save Kovačevića 2, Sarajevo; Reis El-Ulema Hadži SULEIMAN KEMURA; publ. *Glasnik Viz*.

Federation of Jewish Communities in Yugoslavia: 7 jula 71a/III, P.O.B. 841, Belgrade; f. 1919, revived 1944; 30 communities; Pres. of Federation of Jewish Communities in Yugoslavia Dr. LAVOSLAV KADELBURG; publs. *Jevrejski pregled*, *Kadima*, *Jevrejski almanah*, *Jevrejski kalendar*, *Zbornik Jevrejskog istorijskog muzeja u Beograd*.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

(In Serbo-Croat except where otherwise stated)

Borba: Trg Marksa i Engelsa 7, Belgrade; f. 1922; Belgrade (Cyrillic) and Zagreb (Roman) editions; organ of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia; Editor-in-Chief NIKOLA BURZAN; circ. 60,000.

Delo: Tomšičeva 1-3, 61000 Ljubljana; f. 1959; in Slovene; Editor MITJA GORJUP; circ. 93,000.

Dnevnik: Bulevar 23, Novi Sad; f. 1942 as *Slobodna Vojvodina*; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Vojvodina; Editor MIROSLAV STAJNER; circ. 29,000.

Glas Slavonije: Prolaz Vitomira Sukića 2, Osijek; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Croatia; Editor DRAGUTIN RAUHER; circ. 12,000.

Ljubljanski Dnevnik: Kopitarjeva 2, Ljubljana; f. 1951; organ of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Ljubljana; in Slovene; Editor Božo KOVAČ; circ. 55,000.

Magyar Szó: V. Mišića 1, Novi Sad; f. 1944; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of the Hungarian minority in Yugoslavia; Editor KAROLY ERDELYI; circ. 32,000.

Novi List: Bulevar Marksa i Engelsa 20, Rijeka; Editor STANISLAV ŠKRBEČ; circ. 59,000.

Nova Makedonija: Bulevar JNA 68, Skopje; f. 1944; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Macedonia; in Macedonian; Editor PANČE MIHAJLOV; circ. 26,000.

Oslobodjenje: Maršala Tita 13, 71000 Sarajevo; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Bosnia and Herzegovina; Dir. IVICA LOVRIĆ; circ. 79,000.

Pobjeda: Marka Milanova 7, Titograd; organ of the Socialist Alliance of Montenegro; Editor SVETOZAR DURUTOVIĆ; circ. 13,000.

Politika: Makedonska 29, 11000 Belgrade; f. 1905; non-party; Dir. VUKOJE BULATOVIĆ; circ. 272,000.

Politika ekspres: Makedonska 29, 11000 Belgrade; Chief Editor DRAGOLJUB TRAILOVIĆ; circ. 226,000.

Privredni Pregled: M. Birjuzova 3-5, 11000 Belgrade; f. 1950; the only economic daily in Yugoslavia; Dir.-Gen. TOMA MARKOVIĆ; Chief Editor VLADA KAČANSKI; circ. 13,000.

Rilindja: Druga Zejnel Salih 1, Priština; in Albanian; Editor BUJARI FADILJ; circ. 19,000.

Slobodna Dalmacija: Splitskog odreda 4, Split; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Dalmatia; Editor MARIN KUZMIĆ; circ. 58,000.

Sport: Trg Marksa i Engelsa 7, Belgrade; Editor LJUBOMIR LOVRIĆ; circ. 98,000.

Since 1956 the Yugoslav Press has enjoyed an organizational freedom that has enabled it to establish a position of independence and individuality. In that year, ownership of Yugoslav newspapers was transferred to societies controlled by their employees, who share in the profits. The Constitution guarantees newspaper publishers the right to exercise self-management, which includes the appointment of directors, editors and a board comprising a large number of people from public and political life, as well as representatives of the workers. This board has an important role in shaping the newspapers' policy. Legal provisions also impose certain obligations on the publisher, but the main effect of this system is that the Press is free from financial and administrative control by the State, and that keen competition has developed between newspapers with the need to attract more readers becoming more apparent.

Censorship is not imposed; editors are aware of their responsibilities and of the flexibility of the Press Law in force since 1960. This lays down the usual restrictions regarding the publication of false and distorted news, confidential information, and items harmful to foreign relations, to the government or to representatives of other countries. In 1957, Tito asserted, "We are not against the free expression of ideas, but we want to build Socialism. Everything must be subordinated to this end". A year later he went further: "During our country's revolutionary period of transition, the Press cannot be considered as an independent and autonomous factor in our society, since all the actions of society as a whole must converge towards one aim: the construction of Socialism."

There are now 24 dailies published in Yugoslavia, printed in Serbian (Cyrillic alphabet), Croatian (Roman), Slovene, Macedonian, Hungarian, Italian and Albanian. The most influential are those published in Belgrade and the capitals of the constituent republics. Despite a drastic decline in circulation (from 700,000 in the 1950s to about 60,000 in 1977), *Borba*, the organ of the Socialist Alliance, retains a significant amount of influence. The weekly *Komunist*, official organ of the League of Communists, has recently experienced a considerable growth in circulation and influence. Other important newspapers include *Politika* (Belgrade), *Vijesnik* (Zagreb), *Delo* (Ljubljana), *Oslobodjenje* (Sarajevo), *Nova Makedonija* (Skopje) and *Pobjeda* (Titograd). Evening papers have also increased greatly in popularity, notably *Večernje novosti* (Belgrade), with a circulation of 341,000.

The Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, has had the monopoly of news distribution in Yugoslavia since 1958. It has reciprocal arrangements with several foreign news agencies, including Tass, Reuters, AFP and UPI.

Sportske novosti: Lj. Gerovac br. 1, 41000 Zagreb; circ. 149,000.

Večer: Svetozarevska 14, Maribor; f. 1945; organ of the Socialist Alliance of Working People for Maribor region; in Slovene; Editor JANEZ ŠVAJNCER; circ. 55,000.

Večer: Blvd. Jna. 68, 91000 Skopje; f. 1963; in Macedonian; Editor-in-Chief MIRKO MIRONSKI; circ. 24,000.

Večernji list: Ljubice Gerovac Br. 1, 41000 Zagreb; Editor DRAGO ŠUBIĆ; circ. 242,000.

Večernje novine: Maršala Tita 13, Sarajevo; Editor ZDRAVKO KOKOTOVIĆ; circ. 18,000.

Večernje novosti: Trg Marksa i Engelsa 7, 11000 Belgrade; f. 1953; Editor TOMISLAV MILINOVIĆ; circ. 341,000.

Vjesnik: Ljubice Gerovac 1, 41000 Zagreb; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Croatia; Editor PERO PLETIKOSA; circ. 88,000.

La Voce del Popolo: Bulevar Marksa i Engelsa 20, Rijeka; f. 1944; organ of Socialist Alliance organization of Rijeka for the Italian minority; Editor MARIO BONITA; circ. 4,000.

PERIODICALS

Arena: Ljubice Gerovac br. 1, 41000 Zagreb; f. 1957; Yugoslav illustrated weekly; Editor TOMISLAV K. ŠPELETIĆ; circ. 250,000.

Arhiv za Pravne i Društvene Nauke: Proleterskih Brigada 74, Belgrade; quarterly; organ of Yugoslav Jurists' Union; Editor Dr. J. DJORDJEVIĆ.

Auto: Tomšičeva 1, Ljubljana; f. 1967; fortnightly motoring magazine; Slovene and Serbo-Croat editions; Editor VILKO NOVAK; circ. 70,000.

4. Jul: Trg bratstva i jedinstva 9/III-IV, Belgrade; weekly; organ of Federation of Veterans of the People's Liberation War of Yugoslavia; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief MILORAD VUKADINOVIĆ; circ. 50,000.

Ekonomist: Nušičeva 6/III, Belgrade; f. 1948; quarterly; organ of the Yugoslav Association of Economists; Editor Dr. JAKOV SIROTKOVIĆ.

Ekonomika Politika: Trg Marksa i Engelsa 7, 11000 Belgrade; f. 1952; weekly; Editor-in-Chief DIMIČE NAJDESKI.

Finansijske: Jovana Ristića 1, Belgrade; bi-monthly; f. 1945; organ of the State Secretariat of Finance; Editor BOGOLJUB LAZAREVIĆ.

Front: M. Pijade 29, Belgrade; f. 1945; twice monthly; illustrated Yugoslav Army organ; Editor MILAN KAVAGIĆ.

Gospodarski vestnik: Miklošičeva 38/I, 61000 Ljubljana; Slovenian; twice weekly.

Hrvatska Riječ: Vase Stajica 13, Subotica; weekly; organ of Socialist Alliance organization for Vojvodina; Editor JOSIP KUJUNDŽIĆ.

Ilustrovan Politika: Makedonska 29, Belgrade; weekly illustrated review; Editor MIODRAG POPOVIĆ; circ. 280,000.

Informativni tednik Dela-Teleks: Tomšičeva 1, Ljubljana; f. 1977; weekly news magazine; Slovene language; Editor ANTE MAHKOTA; circ. 70,000.

Informator: Masarykova 1, 41000 Zagreb; twice weekly; Editor SREČKO LAZIĆ.

Jež: Terazije 27, Belgrade; f. 1935; humorous weekly; Editor RADIVOJE IVANOVIĆ (acting); circ. 50,000.

Književne Novine: Francuska 7, Belgrade; f. 1948; fortnightly; review of literature, arts and social studies; Editor DRAGAN JEREMIĆ; circ. 7,500.

Književnost: Terazije 16, Belgrade; monthly; literary review; Editor ZORAN MIŠIĆ.

Komunist: Trg Marksa i Engelsa, Belgrade; f. 1925; weekly; organ of Central Committee of League of Communists; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief MILAN RAKAS; circ. 240,000.

Letopis Matice Srpske: Matice srpske 1, Novi Sad; f. 1825; monthly literary review; Editor DIMITRIJE VUČENOV.

Medjunarodna Politika (Review of International Affairs): Nemanjina 34, Belgrade; f. 1950 by the Federation of Yugoslav Journalists; fortnightly; published in English, French, Russian, German, Spanish and Serbo-Croat; Editor-in-Chief VELIMIR POPOVIĆ.

Medjunarodni Problemi: Makedonska 25, Belgrade; f. 1949; quarterly; review of the Institute for International Politics and Economics; Editor RANKO PETKOVIĆ.

Mladost: Maršala Tita 2/II, Belgrade; weekly; organ of People's Youth organization of Yugoslavia; literary review; Editor MILAN JOVANOVIĆ; circ. 96,000.

Narodna Armija: Proleterskih brigada 13, Belgrade; f. 1945; weekly; Yugoslav Army organ; Dir. VINKO MILIĆ; Editor-in-Chief IVO TOMINC.

Narodna Zadruga: Ulica 221 br. 1, Skopje; weekly; organ of the Peasant Co-operatives of Macedonia; Editor PANDE TAŠKOVSKI.

Naši Razgledi: Cankarjeva 5, 61000 Ljubljana; f. 1952; political and cultural fortnightly; Editor BOGDAN CEPUDER.

NIN (Nedeljne Informativne Novine): Makedonska 29, Belgrade; weekly; Editor-in-Chief DRAGAN MARKOVIĆ; circ. 140,000.

Nova Proizvodnja: Erjavceva 15, Ljubljana; bi-monthly; technics and economics; organ of the Association of Engineers and Technicians of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia; Editor Prof. Dr. FRANCE ADAMIČ.

Official Gazette of the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia: Jovana Ristića 1, Belgrade; f. 1945; editions in Serbo-Croat, Slovene, Albanian, Hungarian and Macedonian; Dir. DUŠAN MAŠOVIĆ; circ. 73,000.

Politikin Zabavnik: Makedonska 29, Belgrade; f. 1939; weekly; comic; Editor ŽIVORAD STOJANOVIĆ; circ. 350,000.

Pravoslavije: 7 Jula 5, 11000 Belgrade; religious; twice a month; published by the Serbian Orthodox Church; Editor MILISAV PROTIC.

Privredni vjesnik: Rooseveltov trg 2, 41000 Zagreb; f. 1953; Serbo-Croat; weekly; Editor ANTE GAVRANOVIĆ.

Rad: Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5, Belgrade; weekly; organ of the Confederation of Trade Unions; Dir. and Editor-in-Chief ŽIVOTA KAMPERELIĆ; circ. 110,000.

Radna i Društvena Zajednica (formerly Nova administracija): Lenjinov Bulevar, SIV Building, Belgrade, 25; f. 1946; monthly; publ. by Federal Institute of Public Administration; Editor Dr. NIKOLA BALOG.

Republika: Prilaz Jugoslovenske Armije 2, Zagreb; f. 1945; monthly; published by ZORA State publishing enterprise of Croatia; literary review; Editors AUGUSTIN STIPČEVIĆ, ZVONIMIR MAJDAK, ZVONIMIR GOLOB.

Review: Terazije 31, Belgrade; illustrated monthly on life in Yugoslavia; in French, English, German, Russian, Spanish; Editor-in-Chief NEBOJŠA TOMAŠEVIĆ.

Socialist Thought and Practice: Trg Marksa i Engelsa 11, P.O.B. 576, 11,000 Belgrade; monthly review covering current theoretical aspects and practical problems of socialist development in Yugoslavia; also in French: *Questions Actuelles du Socialisme*; in Russian: *Socijalističeskaja misl i praktika*; in Spanish: *Cuestiones*

Actuales del Socialismo; in German: *Sozialistische Theorie und Praxis*; in Italian: *Questioni Attuali del Socialismo*; and a quarterly edition in Arabic; Editor-in-Chief STIPE DUŽEVIĆ.

Socijalistička Izgradnja: Sarajevo; monthly; organ of Central Committee of Bosnia and Herzegovina Communist Party.

Socijalizam: M. Pijade 35, Belgrade; f. 1957; 6 times a year; organ of Central Committee of League of Communists, dealing with ideological, political and theoretical questions of socialism; Editor-in-Chief Dr. NAJDAN PAŠIĆ.

Stop: Tomšičeva 1-3, Ljubljana; f. 1967; weekly magazine of film, theatre and pop music, radio and television programmes; Editor EDI HRAUSKY; circ. 100,000.

Studentski List: Trg Žrtava Fašizma, Zagreb; weekly organ of Yugoslavia Students' Union; Editor NINO PAVIĆ; circ. 8,000.

Stvaranje: Bulevar Revolucije 11; Titograd; f. 1946; monthly literary review; Man. SRETEN ASANOVIĆ; published by the Literary Association of Montenegro.

Svijet: Vladimira Perića Valtera 3, Sarajevo; illustrated times; weekly; Editor DEJAN DIVLJAN; circ. 130,000.

Todenska Tribuna: Tomšičeva 3, Ljubljana; weekly; Editor ZORAN JERIN; circ. 75,000.

Trudbenik: Udarne brigada 12, Skopje; weekly; organ of Macedonian Trade Unions; Editor SIMO IVANOVSKI.

Yugoslav Law (1975-): Terazije 41, Belgrade; published 3 times a year in English and French by the Institute of Comparative Law and the Union of Jurists Asscn.; Editors Dr. BORISLAV BLAGOJEVIĆ, Dr. JOVAN DJORDJEVIĆ.

Yugoslav Life: P.O.B. 609, 11001 Belgrade; f. 1956; monthly paper describing social and political events and culture in Yugoslavia, in English, French, Russian and Spanish; published by TANJUG news agency; Editor-in-Chief LJILJANA SAMOKOVLIC.

Yugoslav Survey: Moše Pijade 8/1 (P.O.B. 677), Belgrade; f. 1960; quarterly general reference publication of basic documentary information about Yugoslavia in English; Editor-in-Chief BOŽIDAR DJUROVIĆ; circ. 3,000.

Zadruga: Generala Ždanova 13, Belgrade; weekly; central organ of Peasant Co-operatives of Serbia; Editor VELIBOR KOSIĆ; circ. 53,000.

Zadugar: Omladinska 1, Sarajevo; f. 1945; weekly; journal for farmers; Editor-in-Chief FADIL ADEMOVIĆ; circ. 34,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Novinska Agencija Tanjug: Obilićev venac 2, P.O.B. 439, Belgrade; f. 1943; 80 correspondents in Yugoslavia and 42 offices abroad; press and information agency governed by self-management; news service for Yugo-

slav press, radio and television; also news service for abroad in English, French, Spanish, Russian and German; photo and telephoto service; economic and financial services for home and abroad; Dir. PERO IVAČIĆ; Editor-in-Chief JAK KOPRIVC; publs. *Yugoslav Life*, *Reforma*, *Menadžer u privredi*, and features.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Belgrade

Agence France-Presse: Trg Marksa i Engelsa 2; Correspondent RENÉ PASCAL BIAGI.

Agentstvo Pechati Novosti (U.S.S.R.): Strahinjića Bana 50; Bureau Chief ANATOLIY SHERSTJUK.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Brace Jugovica 5; Bureau Chief ETTORRE MENACCI.

Agerpress (Romania): Pere Todorovića 2; Correspondent SIMION MORCOVESCU.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): Brzakova 7; Correspondent LUDWIG AULBACH.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Dositejeva 12; BORISLAV BOŠKOVIĆ.

Austria Presse-Agentur (APA): Prote Mateje 33; Correspondent BOŽA BOŽIĆ.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): Gospodar Jevremova 41; Correspondent GORAN GOTEV.

Československá tisková kancelář (ČTK) (Czechoslovakia): Joce Jovanovića 2; Correspondent Dr. IVAN MELICHERČÍK.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany): Sanje Živanovića 8; Correspondent BERNHARD KUEPPERS.

Hsinhua (China): Svetozara Markovića 27; Bureau Chief TING HSIANG-CHI.

Magyar Távirati Iroda (MTI) (Hungary): Ivana Milutinovića 64; Correspondent GYULA MARCUS.

Polska Agencja Prasowa (PAP) (Poland): Vrnjačka 12; Correspondent DARIUSZ PILEWSKI.

Prensa Latina (Cuba): III bulevar 116-blok 28; Correspondent EDEL SUÁREZ VENEGAS.

Reuters (U.K.): Brankova 13-15; Correspondent MICHAEL LOCKLEY.

TASS (U.S.S.R.): Ognjena Price 17; Bureau Chief VYACHESLAV SEREBRYAKOV.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Generala Ždanova 19; Correspondent DOYLE McMANUS.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Savez Novinara Jugoslavije (Federation of Yugoslav Journalists): Trg Republike 5/III, Belgrade; f. 1945; 6,000 mems.; publ. *Naša Stampa* (monthly).

PUBLISHERS

Beogradski izdavačko-grafički zavod: Blv. vojvode Mišića 17, Belgrade; f. 1831; children's books, pocket books, popular science, philosophy, politics; Gen. Man. DUŠAN POPOVIĆ; Editor-in-Chief NIKOLA BERTOLINO.

Bratstvo-Jedinstvo: Arse Teodorovića 11, Novi Sad; novels, school books, and other literature; Dir. SRBOSLAV BOJOVIĆ.

Cankarjeva Založba: Kopitarjeva 2, Ljubljana; f. 1945; import and export, home and foreign authors; philosophy, economics, politics, popular science; Dir. Gen. MILOŠ MIKELN.

Državna Založba Slovenije: Mestni trg 26, Ljubljana; f. 1945; Slovenian textbooks, Yugoslav authors, world classics, natural sciences, art books, dictionaries; Man. IVAN BRATKO.

Forum: Novinsko i izdavačko preduzeće Forum, Vojvode Mišića 1, P.O.B. 200, 21000 Novi Sad; f. 1951; newspapers, periodicals and books in Hungarian and Serbo-Croat; Gen. Man. IMRE BALINT.

Gradjevinska Knjiga: Trg Marksa i Engelsa 8-11, Belgrade; f. 1948; technical, scientific and educational textbooks; Dir. LJUBICA JURELA; circ. 200,000.

Informator: Novinsko-izdavačko, štamparski i birotehnički zavod, Masarykova ul. 1, Zagreb; Dir. NIKOLA ŠARANOVIĆ.

Izdavačko preduzeće Matice Srpske: Trg heroja Toze Markovića 2, Novi Sad; Yugoslav and foreign fiction, science; Dir. SAVA JOSIĆ; Editor-in-Chief Boško PETROVIĆ.

Jugoslavija: 11001 Belgrade, Nemanjina 34; arts, travel, juvenile literature, textbooks, science fiction, original graphic prints; Serbo-Croat, English, German, French, Russian and Spanish; Dir. ŽIKA BOGDANOVIĆ.

Jugoslavenski Leksikografski zavod: Strossmayerov trg 4, Zagreb; f. 1951; encyclopaedias, atlases, guide and reference books; Dir. MIROSLAV KRLEŽA.

Kultura: Bulevar JNA 68A, Skopje; f. 1945; Marxist-Leninist, political works, and fiction, in Macedonian; Dir. DUŠAN CRVENKOVSKI.

Makedonska knjiga: Ul. 11 oktombri 6b, Skopje; arts, non-fiction; novels, children's books; Dir. SLAVKO JANEVSKI.

Medicinska knjiga: 11001 Belgrade, Mata Vidakovića 24; f. 1947; medicine, pharmacology, stomatology, veterinary; Man. J. DULETIĆ.

Minerva: Izdavačko-štamarsko preduzeće, Subotica, Trg 29 novembra 3; novels and general; Dir. JOSIP PRČIĆ.

Mladinska knjiga: Titova 3, Ljubljana; f. 1945; books for youth and children, including general, fiction, science, travel and school books; international co-operation; Dir. Gen. MIRAN ZIRKELBACH.

Mladost: Ilica 30, Zagreb; f. 1947; fiction, science, art; children's books; Gen. Dir. BRANKO JURIČEVIĆ.

Muzička naklada: Nikole Tesle 10; f. 1952; musical editions; Dir. ALBERT TRINKI.

Nakladni zavod Matice Hrvatske: Matice Hrvatske 2, 41000 Zagreb; f. 1946; fiction, popular science, politics, agriculture, economics, sociology, history; Man. PERO BUDAK; Editors BRANIMIR DONAT, IGOR ZIDIĆ.

Nakladni zavod Znanje: Socijalističke revolucije 17, Zagreb; f. 1946; popular science, political, agriculture, fiction, poetry, essays; Dir. BRUNO PEKOTA; Editor-in-Chief ZLATKO CRNKOVIĆ.

Naprijed: Palmotićeve 30, Zagreb; philosophy, history, economics, popular science; Dir.-Gen. ANTUN ŽVAN.

Narodna knjiga: Šafarikova 11, Belgrade; f. 1950; economics, scientific and popular literature; Dir. VIDAK PERIĆ.

Narodna Zadruga: Fah 132, Skopje; fiction, technical and scientific, politics, economics, and sociology.

Naša Djeca: Gajeva ul. 25, Zagreb; picture books, postcards, etc.; Dir. PETAR BUTKOVIĆ.

Naučna knjiga: Uzun Mirkova 5, Belgrade; f. 1947; textbooks for universities and higher educational institutions, publications of scientific bodies; Man. DRAGOSLAV JOKOVIĆ.

NIP "Sportska knjiga": Makedonska 19, Belgrade; f. 1949; sport, chess books; Dir. MILOŠ PETRONIĆ; Editor DUŠAN CVETKOVIĆ.

Nolit: Terazije 27/II, Belgrade; f. 1929; Yugoslav and other belles-lettres, philosophy and fine art; scientific and popular literature; Dir.-Gen. DRAGOLJUB GAVARIĆ; Editor-in-Chief MILOŠ STAMBOLIĆ.

Otokar Keršovani-Rijeka: Maršala Tita 65, Opatija; fiction, art, gastronomy, horticulture, memoirs and essays; Dir. DRAGO CRNČEVIĆ.

Primorski Tisk, Založba Lipa: Muzejski trg 7, Koper; fiction; Dir. ČRTOMIR KOLENC.

Prosveta: Dobračina 30, Belgrade; f. 1944; general scientific works, musical editions, literature, art books, dictionaries, encyclopaedias; Dir. BOŽIDAR PERKOVIĆ.

Prosvetno Delo: Ulica Ivo Lola Ribar bb, Skopje; f. 1945; works of domestic writers and textbooks in Macedonian for elementary, professional and high schools; fiction and scientific works; Man. MIHAILO KORVEZIROSKI.

Rad: M. Pijade 12, Belgrade; from 1946-49 acted as the Publishing Dept. of the T.U. Confederation, 1949 onwards as an independent publishing house; history of the Yugoslav working-class movement, and of international movements, labour and labour relations, politics and economics, sociology, psychology; literature, biographies, science fiction; Man. Dir. MILENKO KOVAČEVIĆ.

Rilindja: Zajnel Salihi 4, Priština; popular science, literature, children's fiction and travel books, textbooks in Albanian; Dir. REXHEP ZOGAJ.

Savremena Administracija: Knez Mihajlova 6/V, Belgrade; f. 1954; economy and law; Dir. ZIVORAD JEVTIĆ.

Školska knjiga: Masarykova 28, Zagreb; education, textbooks; Dir. ANTE MARIN.

Slovenska Matica: trg osvoboditve 7, Ljubljana; f. 1864; history and poetry; Pres. Prof. Dr. FRAN ZWITTER.

Srpska Književna Zadruga: Maršala Tita 19, Belgrade; f. 1892; works of Serbian writers, Yugoslav modern writers, and translations of works of foreign writers; Pres. RISTO TOŠOVIĆ; Editor MILORAD DJURIĆ.

Stvarnost (Izdavačka kuća): Frankopanska 11, Zagreb; Yugoslav and translated books on journalism, philosophical and Marxist thought; Yugoslav and foreign literature, monographs and text books; Dir. PETAR MAJSTOROVIĆ; Chief Editor MARIJAN SINKOVIĆ.

Svetlost: Petar Preradovića 2, 71000 Sarajevo; f. 1945; textbooks and literature; Dir. ABDULAH JESENKOVIĆ.

Tehnička knjiga: 7 Jula 26, Belgrade; f. 1948; technical works and fiction; Man. KUZMAN RAŽNJEVIĆ.

Tehnička knjiga: Jurišićeva 10, Zagreb; technical and popular science literature; Dir. KUZMA RAŽNJEVIĆ.

Veselin Masleša: Sime Milutinovića 4, Sarajevo; school and university textbooks, scientific literature; Dir. AHMED HROMADŽIĆ.

Vojno Delo: Balkanska 53, Belgrade; general; Editor-in-Chief MIHAILO VUČINIĆ.

"Vuk Karadžić": Kraljeva Marka 9, P.O.B. 762, Belgrade; scientific literature, popular science, children's books, general; Dir. MOMČILO POPOVIĆ.

Zadružna knjiga: Generala Ždanova 13, Belgrade; agricultural literature; Dir. MIHAJLO KRSTIĆ.

Založba Obzorja: Partizanska 5, Maribor; f. 1950; popular science and general literature; Dir. DRAGO SIMONČIĆ.

Zavod za udžbenike i nastavna sredstva: Obiličev Venac 5/1, 11000 Belgrade; f. 1958; textbooks and teaching aids; Dir. ZDRAVKO VUKOVIĆ.

Izdavački zavod Jugoslavenske Akademije Znanosti i Umjetnosti: Preradovića 2, Zagreb; f. 1918; publishing dept. of the Yugoslav Academy of Arts and Sciences; Dir. JOSIP HANŽEVAČKI.

Zora: Prilaz JNA 2/II, Zagreb; f. 1950; literature, monographs and dictionaries; Man. NAZIF FRNDIĆ.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Udruženje izdavača i knjižara Jugoslavije (Association of Yugoslav Publishers and Booksellers): Belgrade, Kneza Miloša 25; f. 1954; 101 mem. orgs.; organizes Belgrade International Book Fair; Pres. ABDULAH SESENKOVIĆ; Dir. JELENKO BUČEVAČ; publ. *Knjiga i Svet*, *Katalog Knjiga*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Jugoslovenska Radio-Televizija (*Association of Yugoslav Radio and Television Organizations*): 70/1 Borisa Kidriča, 11000 Belgrade; f. 1952; Pres. ISMAIL BAJRA; Sec.-Gen. IVKO PUSTIŠEK.

Radio-Televizija Belgrade: 2 Hilendarska; f. 1929; Dir.-Gen. MILAN VUKOS; Dir. of Broadcasting BRANKO DADIĆ; Dir. of Television LJUBOMIR ZEČEVIĆ; first station broadcasts medium-wave on 150 kW. transmitter.

Radio-Televizija Zagreb: 4 Jurisićeva; f. 1926; Dir.-Gen. FRANKO VINTER; Dir. of Broadcasting IVICA KRIŽMANIĆ; Dir. of Television BRANKO PUHARIĆ; medium-wave transmission, 350 kW.

Radio-Televizija Ljubljana: 61001 Ljubljana; f. 1928; 3 radio and 3 TV programmes, 14 local radio stations. Medium wave, FM, VHF and UHF transmissions. Main MW stations: Ljubljana 200 kW, Koper 100 kW, Maribor 20 kW. TV studios at Ljubljana and Koper; Pres. JANEZ VIPOTNIK; Dir. Radio MARJAN JAVORNIK; Dir. Television DUŠAN DOLINAR; Tech. Dir. PETER MORI.

Broadcasts in Slovene and Italian/Koper-Capodistria languages; transmissions for tourists.

Radio-Televizija Skopje: Dolno Nerezi; Dir.-Gen. MATEJA MATEVSKI; Dir. of Broadcasting ALEKSANDER ALEKSIJEV; Dir. of Television DIMITRIJE SOLEV.

Radio-Televizija Sarajevo: Danijela Ozme 7; Dir.-Gen. MILAN UZELAC; Dir. of Broadcasting ANTE FILIPOVIĆ; Dir. of Television FAIK DIZDAREVIĆ.

Radio-Televizija Titograd: Proleterskih Brigada 2; Dir.-Gen. VELIMIR POPOVIĆ; Dir. of Broadcasting VLADO DJURKOVIĆ; Dir. of Television VASILJE VUKADINOVIĆ.

Radio-Televizija Novi Sad: Žarka Zrenjanina 3; Dir.-Gen. MILAN GVOZDENOV; Dir. of Broadcasting TIBOR MINDA; Dir. of Television SLOBODAN BUDAKOV. Broadcasts in Serbo-Croat, Slovak, Romanian, Hungarian and Ruthenian.

Radio-Televizija Priština: Zejnel Ajdina bb; Dir.-Gen. ISMAIL BAJRA; Dir. of Broadcasting SLOBODAN DIMIĆ; Dir. of Television RIZA ALJAJ.

Broadcasts in Albanian, Serbo-Croat and Turkish.

Number of radio licences (1976): 4,526,000.

Number of television licences (1976): 3,463,000.

FINANCE

(brs. = branches; cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res. = reserves)

BANKING

The Yugoslav credit and banking system is based on the provisions of the Constitution, of the Law on the National Bank of Yugoslavia (1976), of the law on the Basic Principles of banking and credit operations (1977), and other legislation relating to money and credit. The National Bank is the central bank of Yugoslavia and its powers and obligations are determined by law. Its functions include the issue of money, provision of credit to banks and government authorities, control of credits and bank activities, recommendation of legislation relating to the foreign exchange system and its implementation, management of gold and foreign exchange reserves, control of foreign exchange operations and other special activities.

The system of business banks in Yugoslavia differs from that of the Western countries, and resembles closely the Western commercial banks. They are mixed banks, providing short- and long-term credits to organizations and individuals, issue of securities, etc. Other financial institutions are savings banks, insurance institutes and savings and credit departments attached to farmers' co-operatives for savings deposits.

Payments operations, with the exception of external payments (which are handled by the National Bank), are performed by the Social Accounting Service, which keeps the accounts of all working organizations and carries out a number of other duties. It has 383 operating units. Since 1967 certain business banks have been permitted to carry on various kinds of foreign exchange operations. In order to do this they must fulfil certain conditions, according to which they are then granted either the "great charter"—authorizing them to perform payments transactions with foreign countries and obtain credits from abroad—or the "small charter", permitting them to operate residents' foreign exchange accounts only. In 1977 20 banks held the "great charter", and 18 were in possession of the "small charter".

NATIONAL BANK

Narodna Banka Jugoslavije (*National Bank of Yugoslavia*):

Head Office: Bulevar Revolucije 15, P.O.B. 1010, 11001 Belgrade; f. 1883 as Banque Nationale Privilegiée du Royaume du Serbie; in 1920, name changed to Banque Nationale du Royaume des Serbes, Croates et Slovenes and in 1929 to Banque Nationale du Royaume de Yougoslavie; in January 1946 name changed to Banque Nationale de la République Fédérative Populaire de Yougoslavie; received its present name April 1963. The Bank has the sole right of issuing notes and performs the usual functions of a central bank. There are also National Banks of the Yugoslav Republics in their capitals: Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Skopje, Titograd, and National Banks of the Autonomous Provinces in their capitals: Novi Sad and Priština. Gov. KSENTE BOGOEV; Vice-Govs. JOŠKO ŠTRUKELJ and ILIJA MARJANOVIĆ.

AUTHORIZED BANKS

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Privredna Banka Sarajevo (*Sarajevo Economic Bank*): Ul. JNA 52, P.O.B. 93, 71000 Sarajevo; Man. Dir. MARKO ČERANIĆ; Asst. Man. MUHAMED SANDŽAKTAREVIĆ.

Croatia

Riječka Banka (*Bank of Rijeka*): Trg P. Togliatti 1, Rijeka; f. 1954; total assets 19,338m. dinars (Dec. 1976); 12 brs.; Gen. Man. VLADO TOGUNJAC; Foreign Dept. Man. MILORAD POPOVIĆ.

Investicijsko Komercijalna Banka Split (IKB) (*Bank for Investments and Commerce, Split*): A. Jonica 7, 58000 Split; f. 1947; mem. of United Bank, Zagreb; Head office at Split and 31 br. offices; cap. 980m. dinars; dep. 11,216m. dinars (Dec. 1976); Gen. Man. JOVICA KUŠAC; publ. *Annual Report*.

YUGOSLAVIA

Kreditna Banka Zagreb (*Zagreb Credit Bank*): Paromlinska, 41000 Zagreb; Gen. Man. VLADO BOGATEC.

Privredna Banka Zagreb (*Economic Bank of Zagreb*): Račkoga 6, Zagreb; f. 1966; cap. and reserves 1,522m. dinars; dep. 3,181m. dinars; Man. Dir. NEVEN BARAC.

Macedonia

Stopanska Banka Skopje (*Economic Bank of Skopje*): P.O.B. 582, ul. 11 Oktomvri br. 7, Skopje; f. 1956; assets 11,768m. dinars; Dir.-Gen. DRAGAN ZAHARIEVSKI.

Montenegro

Investiciona Banka Titograd (*Titograd Investment Bank*): Bulevar Revolucije 5, Titograd; f. 1966; resources 7,854m. dinars; 7 brs.; Gen. Man. SAVO LAKIĆ.

Serbia

Beogradska Banka (*Belgrade Bank*): Knez Mihajlova 2-4, 11000 Belgrade; established 1971 through the merger of Beogradska Udružena Banka and the Privredna Banka u Beogradu; assets 117,546m. dinars (Dec. 1976); 38 brs.; Chair. RADOJE STEFANOVIĆ; Man. Dir. PAVLE PAVLOVIĆ.

Jugobanka: 7 Juli 19-21, Belgrade, P.O.B. 400; f. 1955; cap. p.u. 2,587m. dinars; dep. 26,078m. dinars; 168 brs.; Pres. BRANKO ČOLANOVIĆ; Gen. Man. PETAR ILIĆ.

Jugoslovenska Investiciona Banka (*Yugoslav Investment Bank*): Terazije 9, P.O.B. 152, Belgrade; f. 1862; business potential 92,618m. dinars; dep. 11,209m. dinars; Gen. Man. MOMIR TEPAVČEVIĆ; publs. *Vesnik* (The Messenger) (monthly), *Statistički Pregled* (Statistical Review) (monthly), *Annual Report, Investbanka*.

Jugoslovenska Poljoprivredna Banka (*Yugoslav Agricultural Bank*): Sremska 5, P.O.B. 1008, Belgrade; f.

Finance, Trade and Industry

1958; cap. 8,239.2m. dinars; dep. 1,768.9m. dinars (Dec. 1975); Dir. DJORDJE STRIŽAK.

Komercijalna Banka Pančevo (*Pancevo Commercial Bank*): Maršala Tita bb, Pančevo; Dir. BLAGOTA MRDIĆ.

Zdržena Jugoslovenska Izvozna i Kreditna Banka (*Joint Yugoslav Export and Credit Bank*): Masarikova Str. 5/VIII, P.O.B. 274, 11001 Belgrade; Dir.-Gen. MILOVAN MILUTINOVIĆ.

Slovenia

Ljubljanska Banka: Trg Revolucije 2, P.O.B. 534, Ljubljana; f. 1955; cap. 3,440m. dinars; dep. 76,030m. dinars; 26 brs., 162 agencies; Pres. Gen. Man. METOD ROTAR.

Vojvodina

Vojvodjanska Banka: 21001 Novi Sad, Bul. Maršala Tita 14, P.O.B. 272; f. 1973; formerly Privredna Banka; incorporates Kreditna Banka Zrenjanin; 32 brs.; Gen. Dir. DUŠAN VLATKOVIĆ.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Udruženje banaka Jugoslavije (*The Association of Yugoslav Banks*): Masarikova 5/IX, Belgrade; f. 1965; association of Yugoslav business banks; works on improving inter-bank co-operation, organizes agreements of mutual interest for banks, gives expert assistance, links Yugoslav banks with foreign banks, contacts international financial institutions, represents banks in relations with the Yugoslav Government and the National Bank of Yugoslavia; Sec. Gen. LJUBIŠA LUKIĆ; publ. *Jugoslovensko bankarstvo* (monthly).

INSURANCE

"DUNAV" Zajednica Osiguranja Imovine i Lica (*Dunav Insurance Community*): Makedonska 4, P.O.B. 624, 11000, Belgrade; f. 1974; all types of insurance in Yugoslavia and abroad.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Federal Chamber of Economy: Terazije 23, P.O.B. 1003, 11000 Belgrade; independent organization affiliating all Yugoslav economic organizations; promotes economic and commercial relations with foreign countries; Pres. ILIJA VAKIĆ; Vice-Pres. BORIS ŠNUDERL, RATKO SVILAR, MILORAD STANOJEVIĆ; Sec.-Gen. STEVAN SUŠA; publ. *Yugoslavia—Export* (monthly).

TRADE UNIONS

Veće Saveza sindikata Jugoslavije (*Council of Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia*): Belgrade, Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5 (Dom sindikata); Pres. MIKA ŠPILJAK; Secs. MIOBRAG VLAHOVIĆ, ŠEĆET JAŠARI, BORO PETKOVSKI, ANDREJ GRAHOR, VIDOJE MITROVIĆ; 4,599,622 mems. (1976).

Trade unions composing the Confederation of Trade Union of Yugoslavia:

Sindikat radnika industrije i rudarstva (*Industrial and Mining Workers' Union*): Belgrade, Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5 (Dom sindikata); Pres. Federal Committee RADE GALEB. The Union embraces workers employed in industries and mining (except building and building material industry, and food processing and tobacco industries), and workers employed in forestry; 1,599,235 mems. (1975).

Sindikat Radnika Poljoprivrede, Prehambene i Duvanske Industrije Jugoslavije—Savezni Odbor (*Agricultural, Food, and Tobacco Workers' Union—Federal Board*): Belgrade, Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5 (Dom sindikata); Pres. Federal Board VASO PRODANOVIĆ. The Union embraces workers employed in agriculture, food and tobacco industries; 443,215 mems. (1975).

Sindikat gradjevinskih radnika (*Building Workers' Union*): Belgrade, Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5 (Dom sindikata); Pres. Federal Board JOVO NIKINOVIĆ. The Union embraces workers employed in building industry and industry of building materials; 514,276 mems. (1976).

Sindikat radnika saobraćaja i veza (*Transport and Communications Workers' Union*): headquarters in Belgrade, Miloša Pocerca 10; f. 1959; Pres. Federal Board MILOJKO MILUTINOVIĆ. The Union embraces workers employed in all kinds of transport (railway, road, air, maritime, river, and PTT transport); 395,456 mems. (1976).

Sindikat radnika uslužnih delatnosti (*Service Trade Workers' Union*): Belgrade, Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5 (Dom sindikata); Pres. Federal Board PREDRAG PETROVSKI. The Union embraces workers employed in commerce, catering, handicrafts, and housing-communal services; 731,882 mems. (1976).

Sindikrat radnika društvenih delatnosti Jugoslavije (*Civil Workers' Union*): Belgrade, Trg Marksa i Engelsa 5 (Dom sindikata); Pres. Federal Committee JOŽE MAROLT. The Union embraces workers employed in non-economic activities; 837,542 mems. (1976).

TRADE FAIRS

Belgrade Fair: Bulevar Vojvode Mišića 14, P.O.B. 408, Belgrade; International Technical Fair, annually in May; International Motor Show, annually in April; International Chemical Fair, every three years in June; International Clothing Fair "Fashions in the World", annually in October; International Book and Furniture Fair, annually in November; and other specialized fairs; Dir.-Gen. MILADIN ŠAKIĆ.

Novi Sad: Novosadski Sajam, Hajduk Veljkova 11; Novi Sad International Agricultural Fair, annually in May; International Fair of Hunting, Fishing, Sports and Tourism, annually in September; International Autumn Fair, annually in September; Dir.-Gen. NIKOLA DRAGIN.

Zagreb: Zagrebački Velesajam, Avenija Borisa Kidriča 2, P.O.B. 41021-16, Zagreb; f. 1909; International Spring Fair, annually in April, International Autumn Fair, annually in September; International Leather and Footwear Week; and numerous specialized fairs; Dir.-Gen. VLADIMIR JURIČIĆ.

There are also international fairs in Ljubljana and Leskovac.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Zajednica Jugoslovenskih Železnica (*Community of Yugoslav Railways*): Nemanjina 6, P.O.B. 563, 11000 Belgrade; Gen. Man. NIKOLA FILIPOVIĆ.

Railways in Yugoslavia are owned by five self-managing enterprises, one in each republic (except Montenegro). The Community of Yugoslav Railways is the co-ordinating body. The total length of track is 9,967 km. (1977).

ROADS

There is now a network of good all-weather motor roads (totalling 101,607 km.), covering most of the country and including, in particular, the main inland route through Ljubljana, Zagreb, Belgrade, Niš and Skopje to the Greek frontier, the Adriatic highway linking Rijeka, Split, Dubrovnik and Titograd, and a number of intermediate roads.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Auto-Moto Savez Jugoslavije (A.M.S.J.): Ruzveltova 18, B.P. 66, 11000 Belgrade; f. 1923; Fed. Cttee.; Pres. Ing. VANČO CVETKOVSKI; Vice-Pres. IVAN MEDVEDEC. ČEDO ŠČEPOVIĆ; Sec.-Gen. VUKAŠIN MARAŠ; publ. *Moto Revija* (monthly).

INLAND WATERWAYS

Savezni Komitet za Saobraćaj i Veze (*Federal Committee for Transport and Communications*): Bulevar Avnoja, 104-Beograd.

Navigable waterways are the rivers Danube 588 km., Sava 593 km., Tisa 164 km., Drava 75 km. (for vessels up to 1,500 tons-capacity) and Begej 77 km. (for vessels up to 650 tons-capacity); the canals Veliki bački and Malibački, 123 km. and 29 km. (for vessels up to 400 tons-capacity).

SHIPPING

The principal ports are Rijeka and Koper in the north, Šibenik, Split and Ploče along the central Dalmatian coast, Dubrovnik and Bar in the south. The rail link between Belgrade and Ploče was completed in 1966 and the port facilities at Ploče have undergone extensive expansion and modernization, allowing accommodation for vessels of up to 60,000 tons. A direct rail link between Belgrade and Bar, completed in 1976, provides a third major outlet to the Adriatic. The largest port is Rijeka, which handled 13,997,000 tons of the total goods traffic of 22,945,000 tons in 1976.

Jadrolinija (*Adriatic Lines*): Obala Jugoslovenske Mornarice 16, Rijeka; regular passenger and cargo services between Adriatic tourist centres and Yugoslav Islands; car-ferry service Ancona-Zadar, Dubrovnik-Bari and

to Yugoslav Islands; cruises in the Mediterranean and throughout the world; Man. Dir. JOSIP SUŠANJ.

Jugolinija (*Yugoslav Shipping Line*): 51001 Rijeka, P.O.B. 379; f. 1947; cargo and passenger services from the Adriatic to northern Europe, North, Central and South America, the Middle East, Asia and the Far East; fleet of 74 vessels totalling 805,000 g.r.t.; Man. Dir. JURE VUKASOVIĆ; Comm. Dir. FRANE VALENTIĆ.

Jugoslovenska Okeanska Plovidba (*Yugoslav Ocean Lines*): Kotor; regular service every 15 days between Yugoslav ports and Tampico (Mexico), U.S.A., Italy; Gen. Dir. STAROVIĆ SAVO.

Jugoslovenska Pomorska Agencija (*Yugoslav Shipping Agency*): Knez Mihajlova 22, P.O.B. 298, Belgrade; f. 1947; ship brokers and chartering agents for Yugoslav and foreign vessels; booking of passengers and cargoes for Yugoslav and foreign lines; container service; air passenger and cargo service; ferry boat service; brs. Zagreb, Ljubljana, Rijeka, Sarajevo, Skopje, Split, Novi Sad, Dubrovnik, Šibenik, Koper, Ploče, Zadar, Bar, Bakar, Bijela, Pula, Maribor, Bitola, Titograd, Priština; representative offices in New York, Hamburg, Piraeus, Genoa, London; Gen. Man. RADE KONČAR.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Belgrade, Dubrovnik, Ljubljana, Maribor, Ohrid, Priština, Pula, Rijeka, Sarajevo, Skopje, Split, Titograd, Tivat, Zadar and Zagreb.

Jugoslovenski Aerotransport (JAT) (*Yugoslav Airlines*): P.O.B. 749, Birčaninova 1-III, Belgrade; f. 1947; 5,155 staff; mem. of IATA; services to Amsterdam, Athens, Baghdad, Berlin, Birmingham, Brussels, Budapest, Cairo, Copenhagen, Frankfurt/Main, Gothenburg, Istanbul, Kiev, Leningrad, London, Lyon, Malta, Manchester, Milan, Moscow, Munich, New York, Paris, Prague, Rome, Singapore, Sofia, Stockholm, Sydney, Tirana, Tripoli, Tunis, Vienna, Warsaw and Zurich; charter services to Africa, Europe and North America; internal services; fleet of four Boeing 707, five Boeing 727, thirteen DC-9 and four SE-210; Dir.-Gen. DRAGOSLAV RADISAVLJEVIĆ; Commercial Dir. Miodrag VASILJEVIĆ; Tech. Dir. Ing. VLADIMIR NIKOLIĆ; Air Yugoslavia Dir. ALEKSANDER AVEJIĆ; Operational Dir. MILAN RADOJČIĆ.

There are four charter operators in Yugoslavia:

Air Yugoslavia: Mese Pijade 1/III, Belgrade 11000; mainly flights to the U.S.A., Canada and Africa; Dir. ALEKSANDER AVEJIĆ.

YUGOSLAVIA.

Aviogenex: Juriša Gagarina 221, Belgrade 11000; f. 1968; charter flights to Europe and the Mediterranean area; passenger and cargo flights to the Middle East; fleet of five Tupolev Tu-134A; Gen. Man. MIROSLAV SPASIĆ.

Inex Adria Aviopromet (*Inex Adria Airways*): Titova 48, 61001 Ljubljana; f. 1960; charter and tourist flights; also domestic passenger service between Ljubljana and Belgrade; fleet of seven DC-9; Gen. Man. JANEZ NEDOG.

Pan Adria: Grgura Ninskog 2, 41000 Zagreb; f. 1961; internal passenger and cargo services; also international flights; fleet of five Fairchild FH-227B, three Convair CV-440, three Aero-Commander 500 and thirteen Piper Pawnee; Commercial Man. CEDOMIR BREGANT.

Yugoslavia is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air France, Alitalia, AUA, British Airways, CSA, Interflug, KLM, LOT, Lufthansa, MALEV, Pan American, Sabena, SAS and Swissair.

TOURISM

Turistički Savez Jugoslavije (*Tourist Association of Yugoslavia*): Moše Pijade 8/IV, Poštanski fah 595, 11001 Belgrade; f. 1953; mem. World Travel Organization; publ. tourist leaflets, folders, brochures, etc., in foreign languages; Sec.-Gen. VOJISLAV DJURANOVIĆ.

EUROPEAN OFFICES

Austria: Mahlerstr. 3, 1010 Vienna.

Belgium: 103c Rue Royale, 1000 Brussels.

Denmark: Trommesalen 2, 1614 Copenhagen V.

France: Palais Berlitz, 31 Boulevard des Italiens, Paris 2e.

Germany (Federal Republic): Goetheplatz 7, 6 Frankfurt am Main; Hüttenstr. 6, 4 Düsseldorf; Sonnenstr. 14, 8 Munich 2.

Greece: 4 Voukourestiou St., Athens 133.

Hungary: Párisi u. 9, 1052 Budapest V.

Italy: Via Vittorio Veneto 10, Rome 00187; Via Albricci 10, Milan 20122.

Netherlands: Vijzelstraat 4, Amsterdam.

Sweden: Hötorgs-City, Slöjdsgatan 10, 10341 Stockholm 40.

Switzerland: Limmatquai 70, 8001 Zürich.

United Kingdom: 143 Regent St., London, W.1.

United States of America: Rockefeller Center, 630 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10020.

Apart from the Tourist Association of Yugoslavia, there are specialist tourist organizations in many regions.

Atlas: Pile 1, 50000 Dubrovnik; 32 branch offices.

Autotehna: Blvd. Revolucije 94, 11000 Belgrade; 15 branch offices.

Centroturist: Bulevar Revolucije 70, 11000 Belgrade; 30 branch offices, 6 foreign offices.

Dalmacijaturist: Titova obala 5, 58000 Split; 14 branch offices.

Generaliturst International: Starčevičev trg 6, Zagreb; 56 branch offices.

Globtur: Wolfova 1/III, 61000 Ljubljana; 22 branch offices.

Inex Turist: Trg. Republike 5/VIII, 11000 Belgrade; 25 branch offices.

Jugotours: Vase Čarapića 16-18, 11000 Belgrade; 8 branch offices.

Jugotanker-Turisthotel: I. L. Ribara, 57000 Zadar; 10 br. offices.

Kompas: Pražakova 9, 61000, Ljubljana; f. 1923, reorganized 1951, 1959; Gen. Dir. DR. MIHA HLADE.

Kvarner Express: Šetalište M. Tita 186, 51410 Opatija.

Libertas: Put od Republike 44, 5000 Dubrovnik.

Putnik: Dragoslava Jovanovića 1/II, 11000 Belgrade; 43 branch offices.

Srbijaturist: Voždova 12, 18000 Niš.

Vojvodina Turist: Slovačka 21/VI, 21000 Novi Sad; 3 branch offices.

Zagreb Express: Bogovićevo 16, 41000 Zagreb.

Zenicaturist: Radićeva 22, 72000 Zenica; 3 branch offices.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Federal Council for Science and Culture: Belgrade.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Drama Slovenskega Nar. Gledališča: Erjavčeva 1, Ljubljana; Artistic Dir. JANEZ NEGRO; publ. *Gledališki List*.

Hrvatsko Nar. Kazalište: Trg Maršala Tita 15, Zagreb.

Jugoslovensko Dramsko Pozorište: Maršala Tita 50, Belgrade.

Naroden Teatar: Bulevar JNA 6.b., Skopje.

Narodno Pozorište: Trg Republike, Belgrade; f. 1868; also Obala 9, Sarajevo, and Stanka Dragojevića 12, Titograd; Gen. Man. VELIMIR LUKIĆ.

Pokrajinsko Narodno Pozorište: Maršala Tita 21, Priština.

Srpsko Narodno Pozorište: Zrenjaninova 4, Novi Sad.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Beogradska Filharmonija: Francuska 5, Belgrade; Dir. ŽIVOJIN ZDRARKOVIĆ.

Filharmonija na S.R. Makedonija: Branislava Nušića 6.b., Skopje; f. 1944; Dir. SERAFIM MURATOVSKI.

Sarajevska Filharmonija: Obala 9, 71000 Sarajevo; f. 1948; Dir. ROMANIĆ TEODOR.

Slovenska Filharmonija: Trg Osvoboditve 9, 61000 Ljubljana; f. 1701; Dir. DRAGIŠA OGNJANOVIĆ; publ. *Koncertni List*.

Zagrebačka Filharmonija: 41000 Zagreb, Trnjanska, P.O.B. 909; f. 1919; Conductors LOVRO MATAČIĆ, MLADEN BAŠIĆ; Dir. JOSIP DEPOLO.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Boris Kidrič Institute of Nuclear Sciences: P.O.B. 522, Belgrade; f. 1948; Dir. Dr. BRANISLAVA PEROVIĆ; Head of Scientific Council Dr. IVAN DRAGANIĆ; Pres. of the Workers' Council Dr. SOFRENOVIĆ RADOSAV; publ. *Bulletin*.

Jožef Stefan Institute: University of Ljubljana, Jamova 39, 61000 Ljubljana; Dir. Dr. BORIS FRLEC.

Energoinvest (Research and Development Centre for Heat and Nuclear Engineering): Sarajevo, Stup; Dir. TEODOR GREGORIĆ.

Rudjer Bošković Institute: Bijenička cesta 54, 41000 Zagreb; f. 1950; Dir. VOJNO KUNDIĆ; publ. *Thalassia Yugoslavica* (annual).

Institute for Geological and Mining Exploration and Investigation of Nuclear and Other Mineral Raw Materials: Rovinjska 12, Belgrade; f. 1948; Dir. STANIMIR PUTNIK.

The first nuclear power plants are under construction in Krško (Slovenia), and Vir (Dalmatia); a third plant is scheduled for construction near Zagreb (Croatia) in the 1980s.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION

Extensive co-operation has been established with almost all countries carrying on activities in the nuclear energy field. Yugoslavia is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and is an observer at the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN).

UNIVERSITIES

(1977/78)

Univerzitet u Banja Luci (*University of Banja Luka*): Banjaluka; 152 teachers, 4,037 students.

Univerzitet u Beogradu (*University of Belgrade*): Belgrade; 3,496 teachers, 45,833 students.

Univerzitet Umetnosti u Beogradu (*University of the Arts of Belgrade*): Belgrade; 255 teachers, 1,111 students.

Univerzitet u Kragujevcu (*University of Kragujevac*): 224 teachers, 4,124 students.

Univerza v Ljubljani (*University of Ljubljana*): Ljubljana; 1,405 teachers, 13,816 students.

Univerzitet v Mariboru (*University of Maribor*): Maribor; 282 teachers, 4,133 students.

Univerzitet Džemal Bijedić u Mostaru (*Džemal Bijedić University of Mostar*): 100 teachers, 2,493 students.

Univerzitet u Nišu (*University of Niš*): Niš; 592 teachers, 12,202 students.

Univerzitet u Novom Sadu (*University of Novi Sad*): Novi Sad; 1,085 teachers, 14,170 students.

Sveučilište u Osijeku (*University of Osijek*): Osijek; 212 teachers, 4,701 students.

Univerzitet u Prištini (*University of Priština*): Priština; 759 teachers, 21,934 students.

Sveučilište u Rijeci (*University of Rijeka*): Rijeka; 410 teachers, 5,446 students.

Univerzitet u Sarajevu (*University of Sarajevo*): Sarajevo; 1,402 professors, 18,757 students.

Univerzitet Kiril i Metodij v Skopje (*Cyril and Methodius University of Skopje*): Skopje; 1,128 teachers, 26,090 students.

Sveučilište u Splitu (*University of Split*): Split; 332 teachers, 7,856 students.

Univerzitet u Tuzli (*University of Tuzla*): 221 teachers, 2,642 students.

Univerzitet Veljko Vlahović u Titogradu (*Veljko Ulahović University of Titograd*): Titograd; 170 teachers, 6,000 students.

Sveučilište u Zagrebu (*University of Zagreb*): Zagreb; 2,490 teachers, 26,932 students.

PART III

AFGHANISTAN—BRAZIL

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AFGHANISTAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Afghanistan lies in the heart of Asia. Its neighbours are to the north the U.S.S.R., to the west Iran, to the north-east China and to the east and south Pakistan. The climate varies sharply between the highlands and lowlands; the temperature in the south-west in summer reaches 48.8°C (120°F) and in the winter in the Hindu Kush mountains of the north-east falls far below zero. Of the many languages spoken in Afghanistan the two main ones are Pashtu and Dari. The vast majority of Afghans are Muslims of the Sunni sect; there are also minority groups of Hindus, Sikhs and Jews. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three horizontal stripes of black (a quarter of the depth), red (a quarter) and green (half the depth). In the upper left is the circular state emblem in yellow. The capital is Kabul.

Recent History

The last King of Afghanistan, Zahir Shah, reigned from 1933 to 1973. His country was neutral during both World Wars and remains a staunch advocate of non-alignment. In 1953 the King's cousin, Mohammad Daoud, became Prime Minister and, securing aid from the U.S.S.R., initiated a series of economic plans for the modernization of the country. Daoud resigned in 1963 and Dr. Mohammad Yusuf became the first Prime Minister not of royal birth. He introduced a new democratic constitution which combined western ideas with Islamic religious and political beliefs, but the King never allowed political parties to operate. Afghanistan made little progress under the succeeding Prime Ministers.

In July 1973, while King Zahir was in Italy, the monarchy was overthrown by a coup, in which the main figure was the former Premier, Mohammad Daoud. The 1964 constitution was abolished and Afghanistan declared a republic. Daoud took office as Head of State, Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and Minister of Defence.

A new constitution was adopted by the Loya Jirgah (Grand Assembly) in February 1977, providing for a presidential one-party system. In March 1977 President Daoud formed a new civilian government, ending three years and nine months of military rule. In a move apparently intended to retain the support of the armed forces, President Daoud appointed the army chief of staff, General Ghulam Haider Rasuli, as Defence Minister. Disenchantment within the armed forces with President Daoud, himself a former army strongman, had become apparent in 1976 when a plot to overthrow the President was discovered. A number of the alleged plotters were military personnel.

Because Afghanistan maintains that an autonomous area, to be known as Pashtunistan, should be created for the Pashtun and Baluch tribes in north-west Pakistan, relations with Pakistan have been strained. Trade and diplomatic relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan were suspended between 1961 and 1963, during the premiership of Mohammad Daoud, a particularly strong supporter of

Pashtunistan. When Daoud became President relations between the two countries worsened again. During 1975 there was hostile press and radio propaganda in each country against the other. In April 1976, however, Pakistan offered aid to flood and earthquake victims in Afghanistan, and later in the year there were friendly exchanges between President Daoud and Premier Bhutto of Pakistan.

In June 1977 the long-standing dispute between Iran and Afghanistan was resolved with the signing of a treaty in which the two countries agreed to share the waters of the Helmand river.

Government

Afghanistan is a republic comprising 26 provinces, each administered by an appointed governor. A Loya Jirgah (Grand Assembly), appointed from among notable elders by provincial governors, was convened in January 1977 and adopted a new constitution in February. The Assembly elected President Daoud to continue in office for six years and was then dissolved. The constitution provides for a new Loya Jirgah which will include the members of a Meli Jirgah (National Assembly), due to convene in November 1979, who are to be nominated by the only permitted political party, the National Revolutionary Party, and then elected by universal adult suffrage. Pending the formation of the Meli Jirgah, its powers are exercised by the Government, appointed by the President.

Defence

Every able-bodied Afghan has to serve two years in the army, which numbers 100,000 men. Its equipment and training are largely provided by the Soviet Union. The Afghan air force, which numbers 10,000, is equipped with supersonic jet aircraft. Police security forces come under the Ministry of the Interior. Para-military forces number 30,000 men.

Economic Affairs

Afghanistan is essentially a tribal society and 2.4 million of its people are nomadic. Agriculture, which provides employment for about 80 per cent of the labour force, is the mainstay of the economy. In 1970 it accounted for over half the G.N.P. and for 80 per cent of export earnings. Principal agricultural exports include livestock, wool and cotton, fresh and dried fruits, processed hides and skins and medicinal herbs. In years of normal production Afghanistan has not achieved self-sufficiency in food-grains. However, in 1970, because of better weather and increased use of new fertilizers and seeds, wheat and cotton production rose greatly.

The country is well-endowed with minerals: natural gas (with estimated reserves of over 100,000 million cubic metres), coal, salt, lapis-lazuli, beryl and talc are extracted. Other mineral deposits, such as petroleum, iron ore and copper, are to be explored, according to a seven-year plan launched in 1976. Petroleum products have been imported

AFGHANISTAN

Introductory Survey

at special low prices from Iran and the U.S.S.R. but it is planned to increase internal sources of energy by setting up hydro- and thermal electric power stations.

Industry still contributes less to G.N.P. than handicrafts such as carpet-making, and employs 0.7 per cent of the working population. The major industries include cotton textiles, chemical fertilizers, leather and plastic goods. In 1972 the Industrial Development Bank was set up and a seven-year plan (1976-83) provides for new industries in both public and private sectors. Plans for a railway to help carry Afghanistan's important mineral resources are listed as one of the most important ventures of the seven-year plan.

As well as carpets and rugs, Afghanistan exports fruit and vegetables to Pakistan and India, natural gas to the U.S.S.R. (its main trading partner) and karakul to the European fur markets.

Afghanistan has received foreign aid chiefly from the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., but substantial help has also come from the People's Republic of China, the EEC, Saudi Arabia and Iran. By mid-1975 Afghanistan had built up reserves of nearly U.S. \$120 million, but drew on these to meet its trade deficit of about U.S. \$10 million in 1976. In April 1977 an agreement on economic co-operation was signed with the Soviet Union, which takes approximately 40 per cent of Afghanistan's trade.

Transport and Communications

Afghanistan is a land-locked country and the most convenient access to the sea lies through Pakistan, or alternatively on the road and rail container route through the Soviet Union. A network of asphalted highways, connecting the main towns, has been built with Soviet and U.S. help. All-weather highways link Kabul with Kandahar and Herat in the south and west, Jelalabad in the east and Mazar-i-Sharif and the Oxus, on which there is water traffic, in the north. There are two international and 29 local airports. A feasibility study for the country's first railway, linking Kabul to Iran and Pakistan, was completed in 1977.

Social Welfare

Government officials in the main towns enjoy national health insurance and all officials are entitled to an old age pension. Most private companies have their own doctor and hospitals. There are over 60 public hospitals with some 3,200 beds. Disabled people are looked after in social welfare centres in the provincial capitals. China is to build a 250-bed hospital free.

Education

Free compulsory primary education for 8 years was introduced in 1975. By 1975/76 there were 3,429 primary

and village schools with 691,000 pupils. Another 125,000 attended 512 middle schools, and 62,600 pupils were taught at 197 lycées. There are two universities and a polytechnic.

Tourism

Afghanistan's attractions for the foreign visitor include: Bamian with its high statue of Buddha and thousands of painted caves; Bandi Amir with its suspended lakes; the Blue Mosque of Mazar; the walls of Kabul; Herat with its Grand Mosque and minarets; the towns of Kandahar and Girishk; Balkh (ancient Bactria), "Mother of Cities", in the north; Bagram, Hadda and Surkh Kotal (of interest to archaeologists); and the high mountains of the Hindu Kush.

Tourism is an important contributor to Afghanistan's foreign currency reserves, raising over \$10 million a year.

Visas are required for nationals of all countries to enter Afghanistan.

Sport

The traditional sports are wrestling and buzkashi, a game played by teams of hundreds of horsemen. Athletics and ball games are sponsored by the Ministry of Education.

Public Holidays

1978: March 21st (Nau-roz: New Year's Day, Iranian calendar), May 27th (Roze-Isteqlal, Independence Day), July 17th-19th (Jashyn-i-Jamhoriyat, Republic Celebrations), August 8th (first day of Ramadan), August 31st (Pashtunistan Day), September 6th-8th (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), September 9th (Parliament Day), October 15th (Roze Nejat, Day of Deliverance), October 24th (United Nations Day), November 10th-13th (Id ul Adha, Celebration of the Sacrifice), December 12th (Ashura, Martyrdom of Imam Husayn).

1979: February 10th (Roze-Maulud, Birth and death of Prophet Mohamed).

Weights and Measures

The metric system has been officially adopted but traditional weights are still used. One "seer" equals 16 pounds.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 puls = 2 krans = 1 afghani.

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 79.85 afghanis;

U.S. \$1 = 45.00 afghanis.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	ESTIMATED MID-YEAR POPULATION				DENSITY (per sq. km.) 1976
	1973	1974	1975	1976	
250,000 sq. miles (647,497 sq. km.)	15,924,000	16,290,000	16,665,000	17,050,000	26.3

PROVINCES*

(July 1st, 1975)

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION	DENSITY (per sq. km.)	CAPITAL
Uruzgan	28,929	461,000	16	Tareenkoot (49,000)
Badghis	21,678	348,000	16	Qala-i-nau (70,000)
Bamian	17,545	332,000	19	Bamian (47,000)
Badakhshan	40,886	424,000	10	Faizabad (77,000)
Baghlan	17,168	565,000	33	Baghlan (85,000)
Balkh	12,282	428,000	35	Mazar-i-Sharif (97,000)
Parwan (including Kapisa)	11,367	1,152,000	101	Charikar (98,000)
Paktia	17,772	908,000	51	Gardiz (54,000)
Takhar	12,325	468,000	38	Taluqan (67,000)
Jawzjan	26,227	408,000	16	Sheberghan (59,000)
Zabul	17,071	294,000	17	Qalat (37,000)
Samangan	16,639	301,000	18	Uiback (63,000)
Ghazni	32,797	1,010,000	31	Ghazni (48,000)
Ghour	38,757	339,000	9	Cheghcheran (82,000)
Fariab	21,326	493,000	23	Maimana (29,000)
Farah	59,146	364,000	6	Farah (47,000)
Kunduz	7,927	468,000	59	Kunduz (108,000)
Kandahar	49,368	803,000	16	Kandahar (209,000)
Kabul	4,720	1,463,000	310	Kabul (749,000)
Laghman	6,733	272,000	40	Meterlam (76,000)
Logar	4,409	314,000	71	Pulialam (88,000)
Nangarhar	18,636	1,151,000	62	Jelalabad (58,000)
Neemroze	41,724	101,000	2	Zarunj (41,000)
Wardak	9,699	372,000	38	Maidan (37,000)
Herat	38,799	733,000	19	Herat (157,000)
Helmand	62,336	288,000	5	Bost (22,000)
TOTAL	636,266†	14,260,000	22	

* Population figures refer to settled inhabitants only, excluding kuchies (nomads), estimated at 2,405,000 for the whole country.

† Other sources give the total area as 250,000 square miles (647,497 sq. km.).

Source: Central Statistics Office, Kabul.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

(estimated population at July 1st, 1975)

Kabul (capital)	749,000	Charikar	98,000
Kandahar	209,000	Mazar-i-Sharif	97,000
Herat	157,000	Pulialam	88,000
Kunduz	108,000	Baghlan	85,000

Source: Central Statistics Office, Kabul.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 49.8 per 1,000; death rate 26.4 per 1,000 (UN estimates for 1965-70).

EMPLOYMENT*

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76
Agriculture	3,130,000	3,210,000	3,290,000	3,330,000
Manufacturing (incl. handicrafts)	280,000	290,000	310,000	350,000
Construction and mining	120,000	120,000	130,000	130,000
Transport and communications	30,000	40,000	40,000	80,000
Other production industries	80,000	90,000	90,000	n.a.
Education and health services	30,000	40,000	50,000	50,000
Government institutions	80,000	80,000	n.a.	90,000
Commerce	120,000	120,000	130,000	200,000
Other non-productive sectors	110,000	110,000	110,000	375,000
Unknown	670,000	670,000	n.a.	343,000
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	4,650,000	4,770,000	n.a.	4,948,000

* Excluding kuchies (nomads).

Source: Central Statistics Office, Kabul.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

('000 hectares)

	1970	1975
Arable land	7,870*	7,950*
Land under permanent crops	300*	550*
Permanent meadows and pastures	6,000*	5,950*
Forest and woodland	1,900	1,900
Other land and inland water	48,680	48,400
TOTAL	64,750	64,750

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
Wheat	2,277.6	2,350	2,350	2,750	2,800	2,936
Maize	446.2	484	482	770	780	800
Rice	210	210	210	420	435	448
Barley	340.2	320	310	350	384	400
Cotton	138	112	128	145	160	159
Sugar beet	4.5	5	4.8	66.6	108.5	91
Sugar cane	1.3	1.7	3.5	51.6	60	68.1
Vegetables	94.7	92	134	700	120	918.2
Fruits	140.8	140	140	865	880	900
Oil seeds	44.7	50	106.4	40	40	62

Source: Central Statistics Office, Kabul.

LIVESTOCK
(⁰⁰⁰)

	1972/73*	1973/74*	1974/75	1975/76
Cattle	3,500	3,550	3,604	3,700
Sheep†	23,644	n.a.	20,417	21,200
Goats	2,200	2,300	3,000	3,000
Horses	381	370	370*	370*
Asses	1,213	1,250	1,250*	1,250*
Mules	26	27	27*	27*
Buffaloes	32	33	35*	37*
Camels	300	300	300*	290*
Poultry	7,300	7,500	8,000*	10,000*

* FAO estimate.

† Including Karakul sheep, numbering 6.8 million in 1971.

Sources: FAO, *Production Yearbook*, and Central Statistics Office, Kabul.LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons—FAO estimates)

	1974	1975	1976
Beef and veal	42	42	43
Mutton and lamb	93	95	98
Goats' meat	16	17	18
Poultry meat	6	7	10
Cows' milk	310	312	331
Sheep's milk	208	211	215
Goats' milk	46	47	47
Buffaloes' milk	3	3	3
Butter	5.3	5.3	5.3
Cheese	9.3	9.3	9.3
Hen eggs	15.4	15.7	16
Honey	3.2	3.3	3.5
Wool: greasy	24	26	26
clean	13.2	14	14
Cattle and buffalo hides	9.4	9.5	9.7
Sheep skins	15.5	15.9	16.3
Goat skins	2.6	2.7	2.8

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(⁰⁰⁰ cubic metres, excluding bark)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	724	755	700	130	130	100	854	885	800
Pitprops (mine timber)	—	—	—	20*	20*	20*	20*	20*	20*
Other industrial wood	60*	50	50*	227	227	250	287	277	300
Fuel wood	1,600	1,690	1,735	3,300	3,945	4,050	4,900	5,635	5,785
TOTAL	2,384	2,495	2,485	3,677	4,322	4,420	6,061	6,817	6,995

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
(’000 cubic metres, including boxboards)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Coniferous	250	275	300	335	345	305	360	360	350
Broadleaved	45	50	55	60	60	55	50	50*	50*
TOTAL	295	325	355	395	405	360	410	410	400

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Inland Fishing (1964-75): Total catch 1,500 metric tons each year (FAO estimate).

INDUSTRY AND MINING PRODUCTION
(Twelve months ending March 20th)

		1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76
Ginned Cotton	’000 tons	15.2	25.0	32.6	44.2
Cotton Fabrics	million metres	60.2	61.3	68.1	60.4
Woollen Fabrics	’000 metres	273.0	133.4	113.6	415.2
Rayon Fabrics	” ”	14,787.0	29,887.0	20,865.0	35,200.0
Cement	’000 tons	90.6	135.0	151.0	147.3
Electricity	million kWh	503.9	525.4	615.2	705.0
Wheat Flour	’000 tons	63.0	48.0	53.4	56.6
Sugar	” ”	7.1	7.4	8.9	13.6
Vegetable Oil	” ”	3.9	5.7	8.5	10.8
Coal	” ”	70.9	116.5	115.0	149.7
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	2,849.4	2,735.0	2,946.0	2,959.2

Source: Central Statistics Office, Kabul.

FINANCE

100 pulis (puli)=2 kranis=1 afghani.

Coins: 25 and 50 pulis; 1, 2 and 5 afghanis.

Notes: 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 afghanis.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling=79.85 afghanis; U.S. \$1=45.00 afghanis (official rates).
1,000 afghanis=£12.52=\$22.22.

Note: Multiple exchange rates were in operation before March 1963. Between 1956 and 1963 the official base rate was U.S. \$1=20.00 afghanis. Since March 1963 there has been a single official rate of \$1=45.00 afghanis. In terms of sterling, the official exchange rate was £1=108.00 afghanis from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=117.26 afghanis from December 1971 to June 1972. Some trade takes place at the official rate; some at rates determined by discounts or premiums; and some at free market rates, which fluctuate widely. In January 1977 the free rate was \$1=50.50 afghanis.

BUDGET

(million afghanis, twelve months ending September 21st)

REVENUE	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76*	EXPENDITURE	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76*
Direct Taxes	818	1,022	1,191	Administration	540	757	1,084
Indirect Taxes	3,540	6,036	5,630	Defence, Security	1,885	1,682	2,187
Revenue from monopolies and other enterprises	736	447	945	Social Services	1,412	1,430	1,966
Natural Gas Revenue	690	1,175	2,375	Economic Services	448	491	487
Revenue from other property and services	872	1,042	1,475	TOTAL MINISTRIES	4,285	4,360	5,724
Other Revenue	364	530	408	Foreign Debt Service	1,411	1,834	1,311
TOTAL REVENUE	7,020	10,252	12,024	Subsidies (exchange etc.)	835	1,144	3,018
				TOTAL ORDINARY	6,531	7,338	10,053
				Development Budget	1,986	2,373	2,894

* Estimates.

Source: Central Statistics Office, Kabul.

BANK OF AFGHANISTAN RESERVES
(U.S. \$ '000 at March 21st)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Gold	35,920	39,350	39,350	40,690	37,720	38,140
IMF Special Drawing Rights	4,960	1,360	5,090	6,300	6,230	5,690
Foreign Exchange	21,520	18,090	14,970	18,820	70,320	128,420
TOTAL	62,400	58,800	59,410	65,810	114,270	172,250

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

MONEY SUPPLY
(million afghanis at March 21st)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Currency outside banks	6,532	6,785	8,180	9,057	10,038	11,659	15,202
Private sector deposits at Bank of Afghanistan	360	321	460	400	592	742	1,269
Demand deposits at commercial banks	491	587	477	559	589	619	872
TOTAL MONEY	7,383	7,693	9,117	10,016	11,219	13,020	17,343

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

COST OF LIVING
(Twelve months ending March 20th. Base: 1961/62=100)

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76
All Items	265	313	267	246	280	298
Cereals	318	401	307	233	278	309
Meat	223	204	245	311	356	369
Fruits	215	228	261	351	372	306
Vegetables	248	241	218	294	282	335
Other Food Articles	147	162	203	206	213	253
Non-Food Items	117	120	123	133	144	153

Source: Central Statistics Office, Prime Ministry, Kabul.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million afghanis, at 1965 market prices)

	1967	1968	1969
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	28,300	29,050	29,117
Mining	280	540	700
Manufacturing	5,707	5,777	6,200
Construction	860	900	990
Transportation, Communication, Utilities	1,481	1,630	1,820
Wholesale and Retail Trade*	7,122	7,350	7,650
Ownership of Dwellings	4,673	4,800	4,900
Public Administration and Defence	2,890	3,150	3,528
Other services	2,174	2,200	2,300
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT	53,487	55,397	57,205

* Including storage, hotels and restaurants.

Source: United Nations, Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Pacific, March 1974.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million, twelve months ending March 20th)

	1971/72	1972/73
Merchandise trade:		
Exports	99.6	124.5
Imports	-167.4	-157.1
Trade balance	- 67.8	- 32.6
Adjustment between customs and exchange records	5.7	- 6.4
Adjusted trade balance	- 23.5	- 23.4
Tourism*	6.4	6.9
Project assistance (services component)	- 6.0	- 7.2
Foreign grants and loans	52.62	60.87
Foreign debt service	- 28.1	- 29.5
Net residual transactions (including errors and omissions)	12.5	- 4.6
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	4.3	—
BALANCE (net monetary movements)	+ 15.4	- 2.2

* Provisional figures.

Sources: Bank of Afghanistan; Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Planning, Kabul.

FOREIGN AID
(U.S. \$ million, twelve months ending March 20th)

SOURCE	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
Import of commodities aid	22.9	—	—
Other grants	11.3	—	—
Foreign project and non-project loans	47.2	60.8	55.3
TOTAL	81.4	60.8	55.3

Source: Central Statistics Office, Kabul.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million afghanis, twelve months ending March 20th)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Imports*	9,410	9,271	14,155	12,645	11,323	14,353
Exports	6,160	7,160	8,427	10,045	9,556	13,606

* Including imports under commodity loans and grants from foreign countries and international organizations.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS	1974/75	1975/76	EXPORTS	1974/75	1975/76
Sugar	26.3	39.5	Casings	1.9	1.3
Tea	15.7	30.5	Dry fruits	64.1	47.2
Vegetable oils	6.7	8.6	Fresh fruits	31.5	23.2
Tobacco	1.6	1.9	Oil seeds	4.1	8.3
Medicines	6.4	6.7	Hides and skins	7.1	11.7
Petroleum products	22.5	27.0	Karakuls	12.2	10.3
Other chemical products	2.0	2.7	Wool	6.2	7.9
Tyres and tubes	11.3	21.6	Cotton	34.7	32.5
Cotton and rayon textiles	7.9	11.8	Rugs and carpets	20.0	17.0
Chemical fertilizer	8.7	7.8	Natural gas	32.1	45.3
Soap	3.5	5.2	Cement	1.8	—
Rayon thread	10.9	7.9	Medicinal herbs	8.9	10.4
Woolen and silk textiles	0.7	0.9	Skin coats	1.0	—
Footwear	2.2	2.9	Other goods	4.7	8.3
Vehicles and machinery	7.0	11.1			
Used clothes	4.2	4.1			
Construction materials (iron)	3.5	3.9			
Spare parts	4.6	5.8			
Other goods	96.8	149.7			
TOTAL	242.5	349.6	TOTAL	230.5	223.4

Source: Central Statistics Office, Kabul.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS	1974/75	1975/76	EXPORTS	1974/75	1975/76
Czechoslovakia	0.8	2.9	Czechoslovakia	3.1	2.1
Germany, Fed. Republic	10.6	43.5	Germany, Fed. Republic	5.7	22.3
India	24.6	41.4	India	37.7	26.8
Japan	59.7	67.6	Pakistan	26.2	29.0
Pakistan	10.8	7.5	Switzerland	8.4	5.9
U.S.S.R.	73.3	83.4	U.S.S.R.	91.9	86.4
United Kingdom	8.4	12.7	United Kingdom	23.0	15.1
U.S.A.	10.5	22.8	U.S.A.	5.2	9.4
TOTAL (incl. others)	242.5	349.6	TOTAL (incl. others)	230.5	223.4

Source: Central Statistics Office, Kabul.

TOURISM

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Australia	2,703	2,614	2,974	3,349	4,239
France	8,130	7,649	6,442	6,541	9,383
Germany, Federal Republic	7,524	7,020	7,516	7,157	8,577
India	1,533	2,769	3,619	4,608	8,393
Pakistan	51,792	49,161	28,470	26,864	15,013
United Kingdom	10,117	9,067	8,875	10,112	10,937
U.S.A.	11,965	11,630	12,769	10,369	9,317
Others	19,345	20,906	20,997	29,830	25,278
TOTAL	113,109	110,816	91,662	98,830	91,137

Receipts from Tourism: U.S. \$4.3 million in 1969; \$7.8 million in 1970; \$11 million in 1971.

Source: Central Statistics Office, Kabul.

TRANSPORT
CIVIL AVIATION
(twelve months ending March 20th)

	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76
Kilometres flown ('000)	3,604	3,595	3,595	3,152
Passengers carried	81,669	80,317	77,933	65,815
Passenger-km. ('000)	203,300	198,000	249,600	207,763
Freight ton-km. ('000)	14,944	16,100	35,529	26,839
Cargo	14,744	14,900	12,800	8,000
Mail	200	200	166	135

Source: Central Statistics Office, Kabul.

ROAD TRAFFIC
Motor Vehicles in Use

	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76
Passenger cars	12,105	15,486	18,791	20,154	20,257
Commercial vehicles	3,057	5,600	6,603	7,483	8,469

Source: Central Statistics Office, Kabul.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Telephones in use: 20,492 in 1973/74.

Radio sets in use: 906,037 in 1976.

Daily newspapers: 18 in 1970 (total circulation: 101,000).

EDUCATION
(1975/76)

	INSTITUTIONS	PUPILS
Primary Schools	1,517	546,236
Village Schools	1,912	148,004
Middle Schools	512	112,616
Lycées	197	59,647
Commercial, Agricultural and Technical Schools	17	3,875
Teacher Training Colleges	10	4,033
Religious Schools	19	3,899
Universities and Higher In- stitutes	14	12,399

Note: Teachers in all institutions totalled 27,104 in 1975/76.

Source: Central Statistics Office, Kabul.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated February 1977)

The Preamble of the Constitution states that the people of Afghanistan, adhering to the basic principles of the sacred religion of Islam, have resolved to consolidate their national life on the basis of liberty, progress, truth, justice and peace based on the principles of brotherhood and equality, and to found the philosophy of life and the destiny of the present and future generations of the country in accordance with the fundamental and economic objectives of Afghanistan's national and progressive revolution of Saratan 26, of the year 1352 (that is July 17th, 1973).

Fundamental Objectives

Objectives stated in the Constitution include: the defence of national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; the exercise of power by the people; the elimination of torture and discrimination; the institution of economic and social changes; the elimination of exploitation; the ensuring of the right to work; the provision of compulsory primary education and the development of free general vocational secondary education; the improvement of public health; and the support of just peace, the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Economic Principles

Resources such as mines, forests and energy, large industries, communications, air and surface transport organizations, ports, banks, insurance, food procurement organizations and archaeological and historical objects are the nation's property and their administration shall belong to the State.

Limits on agricultural property shall be fixed by a Land Reform Law.

Taxes shall be collected on the basis of social justice in accordance with the provisions of the law.

The State

Afghanistan is a Republican, democratic, independent, unitary and indivisible State. National sovereignty belongs to the people.

The religion of Afghanistan is the sacred religion of Islam. Citizens who are not followers of Islam shall be free to practise their religion within the limits determined by the laws relating to public decency and public peace.

Pashtu and Dari shall be the official languages of Afghanistan.

The Armed Forces shall be at the service of the people under the orders of the Government. It is their duty to defend the Afghan territory and to participate in national activities through the High Council of the Armed Forces.

The administration of Afghanistan is based on the principle of centralization.

Rights and Obligations of the People

All Afghans, both women and men, have equal rights and obligations before the law.

Rights include: the right to vote from the age of 18; the right to travel and settle anywhere within Afghanistan and to travel abroad; inviolability of residence, property and communications, whether in written form or by telephone and telegraph, unless a search warrant has been issued by a competent court; freedom of thought and expression; the right to assemble for securing permissible and peaceful

objectives, without carrying weapons; the right to work and freedom of choice of work.

The accused is recognized to be innocent until found guilty by final judgement of a competent court.

The indebtedness of one person to another cannot cause the deprivation or limitation of the debtor's liberty. The method of recovering debts shall be covered by law.

No Afghan can be sentenced to exile in or outside of Afghanistan. No Afghan, accused of a crime, shall be extradited to a foreign state.

The imposition of forced labour is not permissible, even for the State. This shall not bar the application of laws which shall be promulgated for the regulation of collective activity to secure the public interest.

Every Afghan is obliged to pay tax and duty to the State, to defend the homeland and to adhere to the provisions of the Constitution.

The Meli Jirgah

The Meli Jirgah (National Assembly) of Afghanistan is where the will of the people is manifested and it represents the whole of the nation.

Members of the Meli Jirgah, 50 per cent of whom shall be composed of farmers and workers, are nominated by the Party and shall be elected by the people for a period of four years through free, universal, secret and direct elections. For this purpose Afghanistan shall be divided into electoral constituencies.

Members of the Meli Jirgah must have acquired the citizenship of Afghanistan at least ten years prior to their election. They must not have been punished by a court with deprivation of political rights. They must have attained the age of twenty-five.

The Meli Jirgah shall hold one ordinary session every year for four consecutive months beginning on the first of Qaus (November 22nd).

Within fifteen days from the beginning of the session, the Meli Jirgah shall elect from its members an Administrative Board consisting of a President, First and Second Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary.

The Meli Jirgah shall adopt necessary decisions on laws drafted by the Government. The adoption of decisions on the budget, the ratification of international treaties and the dispatch of Afghan armed forces abroad are within the competence of the Meli Jirgah. A law is a resolution enacted by the Meli Jirgah and signed by the President of the Republic. During recess or the dissolution of the Meli Jirgah ordinances shall come into force after signature and proclamation by the President of the Republic. These ordinances shall be submitted to the Meli Jirgah for a decision within thirty days from its first meeting.

The Loya Jirgah

The Loya Jirgah (Grand Assembly) is the supreme manifestation of the power and will of the people. It is composed of the members of the Meli Jirgah, the members of the Central Council of the Party, the members of the Government and of the High Council of the Armed Forces, the members of the Supreme Court, five to eight representatives from each province and thirty members who shall be appointed through a decree of the President of the Republic. The President of the Republic is the chairman of the Loya Jirgah.

AFGHANISTAN

The Loya Jirgah shall be convened for decisions on the following: the amendment of the Constitution; the election and the acceptance of the resignation of the President of the Republic; the approval of declaration of war and armistice; any other important event.

The President of the Republic

The President of the Republic is the head of the State of Afghanistan and shall administer and guide those functions of the executive and of the Party which have been directly entrusted to him in the Constitution and the Charter of the Party.

The President of the Republic, after nomination by the Party, shall be elected by the Loya Jirgah with a two-thirds majority vote for a term of six years.

The President must be a citizen of Afghanistan and a Muslim, and must not be under forty years of age. Both the President and his spouse must be born of Afghan parents.

The President's powers and duties include: supreme command of the armed forces; declaring war and armistice with the advice of the Loya Jirgah; declaring a state of emergency and its termination; convening the Loya Jirgah and extraordinary sessions of the Meli Jirgah; dissolving the Meli Jirgah and decreeing new elections; guiding the country's foreign policy; appointing the Vice-President or Vice-Presidents of the Republic from amongst the members of the Party and also appointing the ministers from within and outside the Party.

In the event of the death or resignation of the President of the Republic, his functions shall be entrusted to the President of the Meli Jirgah, who cannot then be nominated as a candidate for election to the office of President of the Republic. The new President of the Republic must be elected within thirty days of the date the office became vacant.

The Government

The Government is the supreme executive of the State and consists of the Vice-President(s) of the Republic and the ministers, under the leadership of the President. The

The Constitution, The Government

Vice-President(s) of the Republic and the ministers are responsible to the President of the Republic, the Central Council of the Party and the Meli Jirgah.

The Judiciary

(See under the Judicial System.)

Emergency

A state of emergency may be declared by the President of the Republic. Should the state of emergency continue for more than four months, the agreement of the Meli Jirgah is imperative for its extension.

In a state of emergency the President may transfer all or part of the powers of the Meli Jirgah to the Government, transfer part of the jurisdiction of the Judiciary to military courts, suspend certain of the constitutional rights of the people, transfer the capital of Afghanistan to a place other than Kabul.

In a state of emergency the Constitution shall not be amended.

Amendment

The principle of adherence to the basic principles of Islam and the Republican Order shall not be amended.

Transitional Provisions

The President of the Republic shall convene the Meli Jirgah on the first of Qaus, 1358 A.H. (November 22nd, 1979). The period between the enforcement of this Constitution and the inauguration of the Meli Jirgah shall be considered the transitional period. During this period the powers of the Meli Jirgah shall belong to the Government. Ordinances enforced during the transitional period shall be presented for decision to the first session of the Meli Jirgah within thirty days of its convening.

During the transitional period the President shall establish and proclaim the High Council of the Armed Forces.

The President shall proclaim the establishment of the Supreme Court on the first day of Suratan, 1357 A.H. (June 22nd, 1978).

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic of Afghanistan: MOHAMMAD DAUD.

CABINET

(December 1977)

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs: MOHAMMAD DAUD.

National Defence Minister: Gen. GHULAM HAIDER RASULI.

Finance Minister: SAYED ABDULLAH.

Minister of State: Dr. ABDUL MAJID.

Minister of Justice: Prof. WAFIULLAH SAMAYEE.

Minister of Interior: ABDUL KADIR.

Minister of Higher Education: Prof. Dr. GHULAM SEDIQ MOHEBI.

Minister of Education: Prof. Dr. MOHAMMAD IBRAHIM MAJID SARAI.

Minister of Commerce: MOHAMMAD KHAN JALALAR.

Minister of Agriculture: AZIZULLAH WASSEFI.

Minister of Mines and Industries: ABDUL TAWAB ASSEFI.

Minister of Public Works: GHASUDDIN FAEQ.

Minister of Information and Culture: Dr. ABDUR RAHIM NEVIN.

Minister of Planning: (vacant).

Minister of Communications: ABDUL KARIM ATTAYEE.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. ABDULLAH OMAR.

Minister of Water and Power: JUMA MOHAMMAD MOHAMMADI.

Minister of Frontier Affairs: Prof. ABDUL KAYOUM.

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs: WAHEED ABDULLAH.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Under the Constitution the Meli Jirgah (National Assembly) will be convened by the President of the Republic for the first time on the first of Qaus, 1358 A.H.

(November 22nd, 1979). Until then the powers of the Meli Jirgah shall belong to the Government.

POLITICAL PARTY

The Constitution states that:

"For the reflection of social demands and for the political education of the people of Afghanistan, until such time as this aspiration is realized and attains its natural maturity, the one-party system led by *Hezbe*

Engelabe Meli (National Revolutionary Party), which is the founder and vanguard of the popular and progressive Revolution of Saratan 26, of the year 1352 (July 17th, 1973) of the people of Afghanistan, will prevail in the country."

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO AFGHANISTAN

(Kabul unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy.

Algeria: New Delhi, India.
Argentina: Teheran, Iran (E).
Australia: Islamabad, Pakistan (E).
Austria: Zarghouna Wat (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RICHARD KREUTEL.
Bahrain: Teheran, Iran.
Bangladesh: Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E); *Ambassador:* C. M. MURSHED.
Belgium: Teheran, Iran (E).
Brazil: Teheran, Iran (E).
Bulgaria: Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E); *Ambassador:* STOYAN RADOSLAVOV.
Canada: Islamabad, Pakistan (E).
Chile: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
China, People's Republic: Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Wat (E); *Ambassador:* HUANG MING-TA.
Czechoslovakia: Taimani Wat, Kale Fatullah (E); *Ambassador:* ZDENĚK KARMEĹITA.
Denmark: Teheran, Iran (E).
Egypt: Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD FOAAD ABDUL MOBDI.
Finland: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
France: Nedjat Wat (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE PERRUCHE.
German Democratic Republic: Teheran, Iran (E).
Germany, Federal Republic: Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. F. J. HOFFMAN.
Ghana: New Delhi, India (E).
Greece: Teheran, Iran (E).
Hungary: Teheran, Iran (E).
India: Malalai Wat (E); *Ambassador:* SHILENDRA KUMAR SINGH.
Indonesia: Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Iran: Malekyar Wat (E); *Ambassador:* HUSSEIN DAVOUDI.
Iraq: Malalai Wat, Shar-e-Nau (E); *Ambassador:* NASSER A. A. AL-SHAWI.

Italy: Khwaja Abdullah Ansari Wat (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Japan: Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E); *Ambassador:* JUNJI YAMADA.
Jordan: Teheran, Iran (E).
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E); *Ambassador:* KIM RYO GON.
Korea, Republic: Wazir Akbar Khan Mena; *Ambassador:* MEUNG JUN CHOI.
Kuwait: Teheran, Iran (E).
Lebanon: Teheran, Iran (E).
Libya: Wazir Akbar Khan Mena; *Ambassador:* AL HADI OMAR ELHERIK.
Malaysia: Teheran, Iran (E).
Mexico: New Delhi, India (E).
Mongolia: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
Morocco: Teheran, Iran (E).
Nepal: New Delhi, India (E).
Netherlands: Teheran, Iran (E).
Norway: Teheran, Iran (E).
Pakistan: Zarghouna Wat (E); *Ambassador:* ALI ARSHED.
Philippines: New Delhi, India (E).
Poland: Guzargah Wat (E); *Ambassador:* BOGUSLAW PASZEK.
Qatar: Teheran, Iran (E).
Romania: Teheran, Iran (E).
Saudi Arabia: Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E); *Ambassador:* AL SHEIKH ABDULLAH SALEH HABIBI.
Senegal: Teheran, Iran (E).
Spain: Teheran, Iran (E).
Sri Lanka: New Delhi, India (E).
Sudan: New Delhi, India (E).
Sweden: Teheran, Iran (E).
Switzerland: Teheran, Iran (E).
Syria: New Delhi, India (E).
Thailand: New Delhi, India (E).

AFGHANISTAN

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press

Turkey: Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Wat (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ALP KARAOSMANOGLU.

U.S.S.R.: Dar-ul-Aman Wat (E); *Ambassador:* M. POZANOV.

United Kingdom: Karte Parwan (E); *Ambassador:* K. R. CROOK.

U.S.A.: Khwaja Abdullah Ansari Wat (E); *Ambassador:* THEODORE L. ELIOT, Jnr.

Viet-Nam: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).

Yugoslavia: Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E); *Ambassador:* BORISLAV SAMONIKOV.

Afghanistan also has diplomatic relations with Burma, Cuba, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Under the Constitution, the President of the Republic is to proclaim the establishment of the Supreme Court on the first of Saratan, 1357 A.H. (June 22nd, 1978). In the transitional period until then the President is to adopt necessary measures to ensure the performance of the functions of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court is composed of nine justices appointed by the President of the Republic. These justices must have attained thirty-five years of age and have acquired Afghan citizenship at least ten years prior to their appointment. The President of the Republic appoints one of the Supreme Court justices, who must not be under forty years of age, as Chief Justice.

The Supreme Court regulates the organization and

functions of the lower courts, whose judges are appointed by the President of the Republic, on the recommendation of the Chief Justice.

Trials are held openly. The decision of the courts is final except in the case of a death sentence, in which instance the execution of the judgment of the highest court is subject to the endorsement of the President of the Republic.

If no provision exists in the Constitution or in the laws of the State for a case under consideration, the courts render judgment within the limitations set out in the Constitution by following the basic principles of the Hanafi jurisprudence of the Shariah of Islam.

RELIGION

The official religion of Afghanistan is Islam. The great majority of Afghans are Muslims, approximately 97 per

cent of them of the Sunni sect. There are small minority groups of Hindus, Sikhs and Jews.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Anis (*Friendship*): Kabul; f. 1927; evening; Independent; Persian and Pashtu; news and literary articles; Editor-in-Chief SYED KHAL; circ. 24,000.

Badakshan: Faizabad; f. 1945; Persian and Pashtu; circ. 3,000.

Bedar: Mazar-i-Sharif; f. 1920; Persian and Pashtu; circ. 1,500.

Daiwan: Sheberghan.

Ettehadi-Baghlani: Baghlani; f. 1921; Persian and Pashtu; circ. 3,500.

Ettifaqi-Islam: Herat; f. 1920; Persian and Pashtu; circ. 2,500.

Helmand: Bost; f. 1953; twice weekly; Pashtu.

Hewad: Kabul; f. 1949; Pashtu; Editor-in-Chief (acting) MOHAMMAD WALI ZALMAI; circ. 5,000.

Jamhouryat (*Republic*): Kabul; f. 1973; official organ; Dari and Pashtu; Editor-in-Chief Dr. ASIF SOHAIL; circ. c. 30,000.

Kabul Times: Kabul; f. 1962; English; Editor SAYED SHAFIE RAHEL; circ. 5,000.

Nangarhar: Jalalabad; f. 1918; Persian and Pashtu; circ. 1,500.

Seistan: Farah; f. 1947; twice weekly; circ. 1,800.

Tulu-i-Afghan: Kandahar; f. 1924; Pashtu; circ. 1,500.

Wolanga: Gardiz; f. 1941; Pashtu; circ. 2,000.

PERIODICALS

Adab: Kabul; f. 1953; organ of the Faculty of Literature, Univ. of Kabul.

Afghan Journal of Public Health: Institute of Public Health, Ansari Wat, Kabul; 2 per month; Editor A. SATAR AHMADI, M.D.

Afghan Tebbi Mojalla: Faculty of Medicine, Kabul University; monthly.

Afghanistan: Historical Society of Afghanistan, Kabul; f. 1946; quarterly; English and French; historical and cultural.

Akhbare Erfani: Ministry of Education, Kabul; f. 1952; fortnightly.

Aryana: Historical Society of Afghanistan, Kabul; f. 1943; quarterly; Pashtu and Dari; cultural and historical.

Badany Rauzana: Department of Physical Education, Kabul University; quarterly.

Eqtesad: Afghan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Darulaman Wat, Kabul; monthly; Editor PAINDA MOHAMMED MOHEBZADA.

Hawa: Afghan Air Authority, Kabul; f. 1957.

Irfan: Ministry of Education, Kabul; f. 1923; monthly; Persian.

Jamalmeena: Ministry of Agriculture, Kabul; f. 1955; monthly; Editor S. M. S. PEERZADA.

Jamhouryat: Kabul; every two months; Pres. MOHAMMED ASSEF SOHIL.

AFGHANISTAN

Kabul: Pashto Academy, 26 Saratan Wat, Kabul; f. 1937; monthly; Pashtu; literature, history, social sciences; Editor ALI MOHD.

Kabul Pohantoon: Kabul University; monthly.

Kocheniano Zhaqh: Ministry of Education, Kabul; f. 1957; monthly.

Mairmun: Kabul; f. 1955; Persian and Pashtu; produced by the Women's Welfare Association.

Pamir: Kabul; f. 1951; organ of the Municipality; fortnightly.

Pashun Zhaqh: Ansari Wat, Kabul; f. 1940; programmes of broadcasts; issued by Kabul Radio; 2 per month.

Sera Miasht: Red Crescent Society, Kabul; f. 1958.

Talim wa Tarbia: Kabul; f. 1954; monthly; published by Institute of Education.

Urdu: Kabul; f. 1922; monthly; military journal; issued by the Ministry of National Defence.

Zhwandoon: Kabul; Persian; illustrated; Editor NAJEE-BULLAH RAHEQ; circ. 10,000.

Ziry: Pashto Academy, 26 Saratan Wat, Kabul; f. 1949; weekly; Editor ZALMAI HIWADMAL.

NEWS AGENCIES

Bakhtar News Agency: Kabul; f. 1939.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

The following Foreign Agencies are represented in Kabul: Agence France-Presse (AFP), Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa), Novosti Press Agency (APN), Tass, Tanjug, Hsinhua, and the National Iranian Radio and TV (NIRT).

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Journalists' Association: c/o Department of Press and Information, Sanaii Wat, Kabul.

PUBLISHERS

Afghan Book: P.O.B. 206, Kabul; f. 1969 by Kabir A. Ahang; books on various subjects, translations of foreign works on Afghanistan, books in English on Afghanistan and Dari language textbooks for foreigners; Man. Dir. JAMILA AHANG.

Afghanistan Publicity Department: c/o Kabul Times, Kabul; publicity materials; answers enquiries about Afghanistan.

Book Publishing Institute: Kabul; f. 1966 by co-operation of the Government Press, Bakhtar News Agency and leading newspapers.

Book Publishing Institute: Herat; f. 1970 by co-operation of Government Press and citizens of Herat; books on literature, history and religion.

Book Publishing Institute: Kandahar; f. 1970 by citizens of Kandahar, supervised by Government Press; mainly books in Pashtu language.

Educational Publications: Ministry of Education, Kabul, textbooks for primary and secondary schools in the Pashtu and Dari languages, also three monthly magazines in Pashtu and in Dari.

Government Press: Kabul; f. 1870 under supervision of the Ministry of Information and Culture; four daily newspapers in Kabul, one in English; weekly, fortnightly and monthly magazines, one of them in English; books

The Press, Publishers, Radio, Finance

on Afghan history and literature, as well as textbooks for the Ministry of Education; thirteen daily newspapers in thirteen provincial centres and one journal and also magazines in three provincial centres.

Historical Society of Afghanistan: Kabul; f. 1931; mainly historical and cultural works and two quarterly magazines: *Afghanistan* (English and French), *Aryana* (Dari and Pashtu); Head Dr. M. YAKUB WAHIDI.

Institute of Geography: Faculty of Letters, Kabul University; geographical and related works.

Kabul University Press: Kabul; publishes textbooks for Kabul and Nangarhar Universities, College Journals, etc.

Pashto Tolana (*Pashto Academy*): Kabul; f. 1937 by the Department of Press and Information; research works on Pashtu language and literature; Pres. MOHAMAD SIDIQ ROHI; publs. *Zery* (weekly), *Kabul* (monthly).

RADIO

Radio Afghanistan: P.O.B. 544, Kabul; Acting Pres. and Head of Broadcasting S. Y. WASEEQ; the Afghan Broadcasting station is under the supervision of the Ministry of Information; Home service in Dari, Pashtu and Balochi; Foreign service in Urdu, Arabic, English, Russian, German, Dari and Pashtu.

Number of radio receivers: 1m. (approx.) in 1977.

Television broadcasting in colour is to begin in March 1978 in Kabul. TV broadcasting to other provinces is planned for later.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res. = reserves; m. = million; Afs. = Afghanis.)

BANKING

In June 1975 all banks were nationalized.

Da Afghanistan Bank: Ibno Sina Wat, Kabul; f. 1939; the central bank; main functions: banknote issue, foreign exchange regulation, credit extensions to banks and leading enterprises and companies, government and private depository, government fiscal agency; 63 local brs., cap. Afs. 1,000m.; dep. Afs. 6,006m. (March 1977); Gov. MOHAMMED HAKIM.

Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan: P.O.B. 414, Kabul; f. 1955; makes available credits for farmers, co-operatives and agro-business; aid provided by IBRD and UNDP; auth. share cap. Afs. 1,000m. Pres. A. AFZAL; Gen. Man. G. GRAESEL.

Banke Millie Afghan (*Afghan National Bank*): Jada Ibn Sina, Kabul; f. 1932; cap. Afs. 500m.; dep. 1,284m. (March 1975); Pres. (vacant).

Export Promotion Bank of Afghanistan: Pres. Prof. Dr. ZABIOULLAH A. ELTEZAM

Industrial Development Bank of Afghanistan: P.O.B. 14, Kabul; f. 1973; provides financing for industrial development, total financial resources including cap. Afs. 948m. Pres. Dr. NOUR ALI, Gen. Man. SUNIR GURIA

Mortgage and Construction Bank: 2 Jade' Maiwand, Kabul; f. 1955 to provide short and long term building loans; cap. Afs. 60m.; Pres. ESPATOLLAH ENAYAT SEPAJ.

AFGHANISTAN

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy, etc.

Pashtany Tejaraty Bank (*Afghan Commercial Bank*): Mohammad Jan Khan Wat, Kabul; f. 1954 to provide long- and short-term credits, forwarding facilities, opening letters of credit, purchase and sale of foreign exchange, transfer of capital, issuing travellers' cheques; cap. p.u. Afs. 250m.; total resources Afs. 3,244m. (March 1975); Pres. GUL AHMAD NOOR; 18 brs. in Afghanistan and abroad.

There are no foreign banks operating in Afghanistan.

INSURANCE

There is one national insurance company:

Afghan Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 329, Ghazi Wat, Kabul; f. March 1964; marine, aviation, fire, motor and accident insurance; Pres. ABDUL RASHID; Adviser N. H. SIMONDS.

No foreign insurance companies are permitted to operate in the country.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Afghan Chambers of Commerce and Industry: Darulaman Wat, Kabul; Pres. Dr. MOHAMMAD AKBAR OMER.

TRADING CORPORATIONS

Afghan Carpet Exporters Guild: Charrahi, Anssari Shah-i-naw, Kabul; f. 1966; exports traditional hand-knotted carpets and rugs; Pres. K. M. NASSERI; Vice-Pres. H. M. TAHER NADERI.

Office S. M. Azam Azimi: P.O.B. 498, Kabul; f. 1972; carries out import-export transactions.

Balkh Union: export and import agency handling exports of wool, hides and karakul.

Wool Company: deals with wool exports.

TRADE UNIONS

There are no trade unions in Afghanistan.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

A feasibility study for a railway system was completed in 1977. The proposed railway (1,815 kilometres long) will connect Kabul to Kandahar and Herat, and will run through Islamqala and Mashed to join the Iranian railway network. Another branch will run from Kandahar to link with Pakistan Railways at Quetta.

ROADS

Ministry of Communication and Ministry of Public Works: Kabul; in 1971 there were about 6,000 km. of all-weather tarmac and gravel roads. All-weather high-

ways now link Kabul with Kandahar and Herat in the south and west, Jelalabad in the east and Mazar-i-Sharif and the Oxus in the north. Road development continues with the aid of Soviet and American loans.

Afghan Motor Service and Parts Co.: Zendabanon Workshops, P.O.B. 86, Kabul; passenger services in Kabul; long-distance freight and passenger services from Kabul to most parts of the country; trucking services in all towns; Pres. HAFIZULLAH RAHIMI; Vice-Pres. KHAJWA MOENODDIN.

The Millie Bus Enterprise: Kabul; government-owned and run.

INLAND WATERWAYS

River ports on the Oxus are linked by road to Kabul.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil Aviation and Tourism Authority: Ansari Wat, P.O.B. 165, Kabul; Pres. SULTAN MAHMOUD GHAZI; Dir. MOHAMMAD NADIR MALYAR.

There are international airports at Kabul and Kandahar.

NATIONAL AIRLINES

Ariana Afghan Airlines Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 76, Ansari Wat, Kabul; f. 1955; services to India, Iran, Pakistan, U.S.S.R., Turkey, Europe; Pres. AMINULLAH NAJIB; 1 Boeing 720B, 2 727-100C.

Bakhtar Afghan Airlines: Ansari Wat, P.O.B. 165, Kabul; f. 1968; internal services between Kabul and 17 regional locations; 3 DHC-6 Twin otter projects, 2 YAK-40 jets; Pres. A. A. ETEMADI; Dir. of Operations Capt. R. NAWROZ.

The following airlines also operate services to Afghanistan: Aeroflot, IAC, Iran Air, TMA (cargo).

TOURISM

Afghan Tourist Organization: Salang Wat, Kabul; f. 1958; Pres. M. O. SERADJ; Vice-Pres. R. A. SULTANI; publ. *Statistical bulletin* (quarterly).

Afghan Tour: Kabul; official travel agency supervised by A.T.O.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission: Faculty of Science, Kabul University, Kabul; Pres. of Commission and Dean of Faculty Dr. F. M. RAOUFY.

UNIVERSITIES

Kabul University: Kabul; 1,027 teachers, 10,865 students
University of Nangarhar: Jelalabad; 81 teachers, 615 students.

ALGERIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria borders on the Mediterranean to the north, Mali and Niger to the south, Tunisia and Libya to the east, and Morocco and Mauritania to the west. The climate on the coast is temperate, becoming more extreme in the Atlas mountains immediately to the south. The Sahara, further south, is hot and arid. Arabic is the official language but French is still widely used. There is a considerable Berber-speaking minority. Islam is the state religion. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has equal vertical stripes of green and white, with a red crescent moon and five-pointed red star superimposed in the centre. The capital is Algiers.

Recent History

Until 1962 Algeria was part of the French Republic, "attached" to metropolitan France. Economic and political power was in the hands of a large white-settler population. In 1954, the native Muslim majority began a war for national independence, led by the *Front de libération nationale* (FLN). In March 1962, despite resistance from the Europeans in Algeria, the French government agreed to a cease-fire and independence for Algeria. Over a million Muslims died in the war. Most of the white population left for France when independence was declared on July 3rd, 1962. In August the Algerian provisional government transferred its functions to the Political Bureau of the FLN, and in September a National Constituent Assembly was elected (from a single list of FLN candidates) and the Republic proclaimed. A new government was formed, with Ahmed Ben Bella, founder of the FLN, as Prime Minister.

A draft constitution, providing for a presidential regime with the FLN as the sole party, was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in August 1963. In September the constitution was approved by popular referendum and Ben Bella was elected President. Under his leadership economic reconstruction was begun and the foundation was laid for a single-party socialist state. However, the failure of the FLN to function as an active political force left real power with the bureaucracy and the army. In June 1965 the Minister of Defence, Col. Houari Boumedienne, deposed Ben Bella in a bloodless *coup* and took control of the state as President of a Revolutionary Council.

Boumedienne faced considerable opposition from the Left. In 1967 Col. Tahar Zbiri led an unsuccessful armed rising with the support of several leading politicians. By 1971, however, the government felt strong enough to adopt a more active social policy. French oil interests were nationalized and an agrarian reform programme was initiated.

In June 1975, Boumedienne announced a series of measures to consolidate the regime and his personal power, including the drawing up of a National Charter and a new Constitution, and the holding of elections for a President and National Assembly. These actions provoked a resurgence of opposition dormant since the 1960s. However, after the publication in April 1976 of the National Charter,

which lays down the principles and plans for creating a socialist system and maintaining Islam as the state religion, the administration encouraged public discussion and responded to criticisms by amending the Charter. In a referendum in June the Charter was adopted by 98.5 per cent of the electorate. A new Constitution (*see below*), embodying the principles of the Charter, was approved by another referendum in November, and on December 10th Boumedienne was elected President unopposed with over 99 per cent of the votes cast. The new formal structure of power was completed in February 1977 by the election of FLN members to the National Assembly.

Since independence Algeria has been one of the most prominent non-aligned states. It has supported national liberation movements, among them that of Palestine.

The annexation of the former Spanish Sahara by Morocco and Mauritania (*see* chapter on Morocco) embittered relations between the two countries and Algeria, which advocated independence for the territory. In January and February 1976 Algerian and Moroccan troops clashed in the Sahara, a border long-disputed by both countries, and in March Algeria recognized the Sahraoui Arab Democratic Republic proclaimed by Polisario, the Saharan liberation movement. Morocco and Mauritania broke off diplomatic relations with Algeria and, following a guerrilla raid into Mauritania in May 1977, there was a substantial military build-up in the area, drawing both France, with which Algeria's relations have deteriorated sharply, and Libya into the struggle.

Government

Under the 1976 Constitution Algeria is a socialist single-party state. The Head of State is a President elected for a six-year term by universal adult suffrage. The President presides over a Council of Ministers, appointed by himself, and a High Security Council. The President may appoint a Vice-President and a Prime Minister but executive power is essentially concentrated in his own hands. The President shares legislative power with a unicameral National Popular Assembly, with 261 members elected by universal adult suffrage for a five-year term. The President may dissolve the Assembly at any time and is empowered to legislate by decree when it is not in session. The country is divided into 31 wilayas, sub-divided into 691 communes. Each wilaya and commune has an elected assembly. All candidates for election, whether to local or national assemblies or to the Presidency of the Republic, are nominated by the FLN but the electorate may be offered a choice of candidates.

Defence

The National Popular Army, formerly FLN's military wing, is now Algeria's official army. The estimated strength of the armed forces in 1977 was 75,800, comprising an army of 67,000, a navy of 3,800 and an air force of 5,000. The 1977 defence budget was 1,000 million dinars. Both France and the Soviet Union provide military equipment and training.

ALGERIA

Military service is compulsory for six months, and there is a gendarmerie of 10,000.

Economic Affairs

About 85 per cent of the working population is employed in agriculture which accounted for 21 per cent of G.N.P. in 1963 but only 7 per cent in 1976. The main products are wine, olives and citrus fruit. The government has sought to encourage cereal production and dairy farming to replace the traditional dependence on wine exports. An agrarian reform programme has been under way since 1971. Land is being distributed among the rural population organized into co-operatives. Efforts to increase production have so far failed, and Algeria is forced to import considerable quantities of food stuffs.

Algeria is rich in minerals, notably iron ore, phosphates, petroleum and natural gas. The Government is committed to rapid industrialization based on these resources. Algeria is a relatively small oil producer but its reserves of natural gas, estimated at between 3 and 7 million million cubic metres, are among the world's largest, and ambitious development programmes have been undertaken at Arzew and Skikda. The high cost of these has led to an alarming growth of public indebtedness. Iron and steel and fertilizers are major industrial products. Large industrial building contracts were signed with Italy and other European countries in 1977.

Commerce and industry are dominated by state-controlled enterprises. The Government is committed to socialist company management by the workers, *gestion socialiste des entreprises*, introduced in 1974, but the problems of state capitalism have yet to be overcome.

During the period of the 1970-73 Four-Year Plan, GDP rose by about 10 per cent annually. After the large oil-price rise in 1973-74 the Government decided on a more intense investment programme which would use the increased revenue to push growth still faster. In 1974 Algeria for the first time achieved a large export surplus, but petroleum production fell in volume and natural gas production was slower to expand than had been expected. The following year there was a massive trade deficit. The second Four-Year Plan ended in 1977, G.D.P. having reached 29,700 million Algerian dinars. The third will be formulated from 1979 to allow time for a reassessment of economic priorities.

Algeria's development has so far been concentrated in capital-intensive production for export. Backward agricultural areas have been little affected by economic change, despite government projects to reduce regional inequalities. The French investment in transport, housing, etc. has not been sufficiently augmented and the reliance on the existing infrastructure has caused a general decline in urban living standards. Too few jobs have been created to cope with a population increase of 3.2 per cent a year. Nearly a million Algerians work abroad and about another million are unemployed or under-employed at home. The 1977 budget shifted the emphasis from heavy to light industry and increased investment in these neglected areas in order to diversify the economy away from its dependence on hydrocarbons.

Transport and Communications

There are about 4,000 km. of railway, excellent coastal

roads and good major roads over the mountains and into the Sahara. A Trans-Saharan Highway is under construction. Algiers is one of the principal ports on the Mediterranean. There are internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

Since January 1st, 1974, all Algerian citizens have the right to free medical attention. There is a great shortage of doctors and hospitals, but the public health budget rose in 1976 to 805 million dinars.

Education

Since independence, Algeria has pursued a policy of returning to its Arab-Islamic roots while remaining receptive to modern influences. Some 30 per cent of the annual budget is devoted to education and 80 per cent of Algerian children receive primary education. In keeping with the National Charter, the various primary and secondary schools were unified in 1976, private education was abolished and a nine-year *école fondamentale* introduced. This will gradually supercede the present system which is divided between elementary and middle cycles, and only allows 40 per cent of pupils to move from one cycle to the other. In 1976 there were 2,272,000 pupils in the primary cycle and 453,000 in the middle cycle; 50,000 students attended university and there were 90,000 teachers.

Tourism

The chief attractions for tourists are the Mediterranean coast, the Atlas mountains and the desert, and the climate. There were 296,516 tourist visits in 1975.

Visas are not required to visit Algeria by nationals of the following countries: Andorra, Bahrain, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France and the French overseas territories, Guinea, Guyana, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Mauritius, Norway, Oman, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, the Yemen Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport. Algeria also takes part in many athletic events, and sports of all kinds are being encouraged.

Public Holidays

1978: May 1st (Labour Day), June 19th (Ben Bella's Overthrow), July 5th (Independence), September 4th (Id ul Fitr), November 1st (Anniversary of the Revolution), November 11th (Id ul Adha), December 2nd (Muslim New Year), December 11th (Ashoura).

1979: January 1st (New Year), February 10th (Mouloud, birth of the Prophet).

Note: The European community observes the usual Christian holidays.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 Algerian dinar.

Exchange rates (August 1977):

£1 sterling = 7.23 dinars;

U.S. \$1 = 4.15 dinars.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION					
	CENSUS	MID-YEAR ESTIMATES†				
	April 4th, 1966‡	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
2,381,741 sq. km.*	11,821,679	15,270,000	15,772,000	16,275,000	16,776,000	17,304,000

* 919,595 square miles.

† Including Algerian nationals living abroad, numbering 268,868 at the 1966 census.

‡ A census began throughout the country on February 12th, 1977, details of which are not yet available.

In 1972 over 700,000 Algerians were estimated to be living in France.

POPULATION BY DEPARTMENTS†

(1966 Census)

Algiers	1,629,019	Oran	946,567
Annaba	939,378	Saida	236,338
Aurès	748,970	Saoura*	209,850
Constantine	1,469,106	Sétif	1,164,636
El Asnam	775,692	Tiaret	360,920
Médéa	864,799	Tizi-Ouzou	776,588
Mostaganem	766,216	Tlemcen	432,225
Oasis*	501,375		

* Enumeration took place between December 22nd, 1965, and January 20th, 1966.

† The number of departments (wilayas) was raised to 31 in 1974.

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1966 Census)

Algiers (capital)	903,530*	Skikda	88,000†
Oran	327,493†	Mostaganem	74,876
Constantine	243,558	El Asnam	69,580
Annaba	152,006	Batna	68,856
Sidi Bel Abbès	105,000†	Bejaia	65,012
Sétif	98,384	Biskra	59,052
Tlemcen	96,072	Médéa	53,951
Blida	93,000†	Tizi Ouzou	53,291

* 1973 estimate 1,200,000 (including suburbs).

† 1973 estimate 325,000.

‡ Estimates.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	LIVE BIRTHS*		MARRIAGES		DEATHS*	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1966	561,528	46.2	61,981	5.1	122,999	10.1
1967	534,904	42.7	59,549	4.7	118,325	9.4
1968	529,806	39.3	n.a.	n.a.	134,160	9.9

1975: Registered live births 801,720 (birth rate 47.8 per 1,000).

* Data exclude live-born infants dying before registration of birth. Birth registration was estimated to be 90 per cent complete in 1968. Death registration was estimated to be between 40 and 60 per cent complete. According to United Nations estimates, the average annual birth rate was 49.6 per 1,000 in 1965-70 and 48.7 per 1,000 in 1970-75, while the death rate was 17.4 per 1,000 in 1965-70 and 15.4 per 1,000 in 1970-75.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*
(1966 Census)

	MALES	FEMALES†	TOTAL†
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	1,270,098	23,315	1,293,413
Mining and Quarrying	21,456	414	21,870
Manufacturing	148,506	14,496	163,002
Construction	128,012	690	128,702
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	9,752	391	10,143
Commerce	148,500	3,775	152,275
Transport, Storage and Communications	85,580	2,316	87,896
Services	286,134	51,778	337,912
Other Activities (not adequately described)	83,104	2,655	85,759
TOTAL	2,181,142	99,830	2,280,972

* Excluding Algerian nationals abroad, military personnel in barracks and 283,691 persons (274,068 males and 9,623 females) seeking work for the first time.

† Excluding about 1,200,000 females, mainly occupied in agriculture.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1975
(‘000 hectares)

Arable Land	6,450*
Under Permanent Crops	600*
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	38,452†
Forest Land	2,424†
Other Land and Inland Water	190,248
TOTAL AREA	238,174

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

(‘000 metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976*
Wheat	1,091	1,848	2,200
Barley	331	743	600
Potatoes	395	575	576
Onions (dry)	79	106	107
Tomatoes	121	135	135
Grapes	675	601	680
Olives	73*	197	30
Oranges	350	337	340
Tangerines and mandarines	150	149	150
Dates	168	182	185
Tobacco	2	3*	3

Figs: 52,000 metric tons in 1973.

* FAO estimate.

LIVESTOCK
([']ooo head, year ending September)

	1974	1975	1976*
Sheep	8,687	9,773	8,886
Goats	2,545	2,269	2,400
Cattle	1,210*	1,245*	1,281
Horses	152	154	156
Mules	191	195	205
Asses	415	429	439
Camels	165	155	157
Chickens	15,600*	16,000*	16,672

* FAO estimate.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
([']ooo metric tons—FAO estimates)

	1974	1975	1976
Beef and veal	27	28	29
Mutton and lamb	45	47	47
Goats' meat	8	8	8
Poultry meat	34	36	38
Cows' milk	355	370	380
Sheep's milk	125	130	130
Goats' milk	131	125	132
Hen eggs	13.4	14.0	14.5
Wool (clean)	7.9	8.2	8.7

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
([']ooo cubic metres, excluding bark)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	13*	18*	15*	5	5	5	18	23	20
Pitprops (Mine timber)	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other industrial wood	105	105	115	50	55	55	155	160	170
Fuel wood	790	810	905*	410	430	390	1,200	1,240	1,295
TOTAL	908	933	1,035	466	491	451	1,374	1,424	1,486

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SEA FISHING
([']ooo metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Total catch	21.2	18.2	23.2	25.7	23.8	28.3	31.2	35.7	37.7

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING

		1972	1973	1974	1975
Coal	['] ooo metric tons	15	15	13	8
Iron ore: gross weight	" " "	3,660	3,180	3,797	3,200
metal content	" " "	1,978	1,700	2,064	1,728
Antimony	metric tons	60†	60†	60†	60†
Lead ore*	" "	5,000	3,700	3,000	2,700
Zinc ore*	" "	17,030	14,350	10,446	11,200
Copper ore*	" "	400	300	400	400
Mercury	" "	461	456	486	977
Phosphate rock	['] ooo metric tons	506	608	802	703
Crude petroleum	" " "	49,339	49,632	48,656	45,057‡
Natural gasoline	" " "	747	1,190	1,200	2,500
Natural gas	million cu. metres	3,390	4,745	5,978	9,532‡

* Metal content of concentrates.

† Estimates of U.S. Bureau of Mines

‡ Estimated figures.

Sources: United Nations, *Yearbook of Industrial Statistics and Statistical Yearbook*.

Crude petroleum (million metric tons): 40.1 in 1976.

INDUSTRY **SELECTED PRODUCTS**

		1972	1973	1974	1975
Olive oil, crude	'000 metric tons	23	18	18	n.a.
Flour	" " "	580	616	659	n.a.
Wine	'000 hectolitres	5,753	7,600*	6,282	6,100*
Cigarettes	metric tons	7,641	8,012	8,724	n.a.
Paints	'000 metric tons	29.9	36.9	28.2	35.9
Washing powder and detergents	" " "	21.5	25.2	18.5	19.3
Nitrogenous fertilizers	" " "	39*	50*	52*	75*
Superphosphates	" " "	16*	38*	73*	103*
Naphtha	" " "	72	434	400	460
Motor spirit (petrol)	" " "	507	861	717	797
Kerosene	" " "	84	153	181	180
Jet fuel	" " "	106	185	195	182
Distillate fuel oils	" " "	936	1,652	1,898	1,716
Residual fuel oils	" " "	623	1,357	1,345	1,549
Liquefied petroleum gas	" " "	131	245	240	232
Cement	" " "	927	1,007	941	948
Pig iron	" " "	391	360	276	245
Crude steel	" " "	98	186	181	n.a.
Welded steel tubes	" " "	83	94	105	131
Buses and coaches (assembly)	number	229	303	337	n.a.
Lorries (assembly)	"	3,991	6,156	5,962	n.a.
Electricity	million kWh.	2,325	3,002	3,249	3,744
Manufactured gas	million cu. metres	144	72	64	48

* FAO estimate.

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook and Yearbook of Industrial Statistics*.

FINANCE

100 centimes = 1 Algerian dinar.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centimes; 1 and 5 dinars.

Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 dinars.

Exchange rates (August 1977): £1 sterling = 7.23 dinars; U.S. \$1 = 4.15 dinars.

100 Algerian dinars = £13.83 = \$24.10.

Note: The Algerian dinar was introduced in April 1964, replacing (at par) the new Algerian franc. From January 1960 the Algerian franc (equal to the French franc) was valued at 180 milligrammes of gold. Until August 1971 the dinar was thus valued at 20.255 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = 4.937 dinars). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the dinar's value was 21.991 U.S. cents (\$1 = 4.537 dinars); from February 1973 to January 1974 it was 24.435 U.S. cents (\$1 = 4.093 dinars). Since January 1974 the Algerian authorities have allowed the dinar to "float" on foreign exchange markets. The average exchange rate (dinars per U.S. dollar) was: 3.959 in 1973; 4.181 in 1974; 3.949 in 1975; 4.164 in 1976. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1 = 11.849 dinars.

BUDGET (million AD)

	1975	1976
Current Budget	13,168.8	14,600
<i>of which:</i>		
Defence	1,030.0	1,288
Interior	622.3	739
Agriculture and agrarian reform	387.5	417
Primary and secondary education	2,106.1	2,412
Higher education and scientific research	417.5	542
Public health	725.9	805
Public works	270.0	287
Labour and social affairs	172.8	208
Finance	268.0	300
Veterans	432.1	428
Youth and sports	175.0	191
Expenditure in common (Incl. price subsidies)	5,703.0	6,023
(Incl. price subsidies)	(3,200.0)	(2,200)
Development Budget	8,685.0	8,685
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	21,853.8	23,285

DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1974-77

EXPENDITURE (million AD)

Industry	48,000
Agriculture	12,005
Dams and water	4,400
Tourism	1,500
Fishing	115
Economic infrastructure	15,521
Education and training	9,947
Social services	14,610
Administration	1,399
TOTAL (incl. others)	110,217

In the 1977 Budget, planned expenditure amounted to 27,770 million AD and revenue to 28,000 million. 15,860 million AD were allotted to recurrent expenditure, of which nearly 60 per cent was for health and education, 1,600 million for defence and 1,311 for food subsidies; 11,900 million AD were allotted to capital expenditure.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million AD)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports	6,205	6,028	6,694	8,876	16,821	23,148	22,123
Exports	4,980	4,208	5,854	7,479	17,803	18,058	21,068

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
('000 AD)

IMPORTS	1973	1974	1975
Dairy products	207,685	340,871	425,764
Cereals and flour	410,705	1,364,399	1,648,571
Sugar	293,107	593,522	1,716,158
Vegetable oils	102,248	314,329	415,654
Semi-finished textiles	467,550	782,039	338,383
Iron and steel	998,281	2,438,563	3,195,176
Electrical equipment	542,770	875,234	1,572,903
Transport equipment	1,054,953	1,605,395	2,393,309
Machinery	1,751,561	3,217,803	5,303,152
Pharmaceutical products	283,289	278,589	462,157

EXPORTS	1973	1974	1975
Fruit and vegetables	140,460	110,640	126,619
Wine and beverages	665,166	477,657	486,871
Crude petroleum	5,648,307	15,241,344	14,436,254
Natural gas	214,488	237,712	314,015
Petroleum products	342,851	990,732	911,836
Metal ores and concentrates	52,166	129,712	99,786
Iron and steel	50,630	129,812	163,222
Transport equipment	22,092	21,892	70,334

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
('000 AD)

IMPORTS	1973	1974	1975
Argentina	61,763	121,188	286,457
Belgium-Luxembourg	442,880	641,954	702,387
Brazil	70,848	609,682	931,992
Canada	118,385	512,888	502,347
France	2,844,147	4,706,053	7,936,862
Germany, Federal Republic	1,220,023	2,315,510	2,755,458
Italy	741,770	1,428,413	1,874,762
Japan	129,691	532,681	872,184
Netherlands	286,865	348,212	434,083
Spain	450,518	830,942	870,737
Sweden	115,789	191,063	376,439
Switzerland	111,614	171,173	198,613
U.S.S.R.	261,763	490,195	202,326
United Kingdom	346,555	630,236	814,569
U.S.A.	729,721	1,679,998	2,664,770

[continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—*continued*

EXPORTS	1973	1974	1975
Belgium-Luxembourg	50,607	350,134	416,517
Brazil	13,911	463,289	261,994
China, People's Republic	19,937	134,114	134,086
France	1,666,615	3,211,152	2,500,377
Germany, Federal Republic	1,634,427	3,994,831	3,226,928
Italy	712,470	1,230,866	1,936,303
Japan	13,647	105,927	153,632
Morocco	101,990	238,065	3,662
Netherlands	282,548	370,634	573,167
Romania	49,899	196,509	226,133
Spain	708,878	896,360	517,503
Sweden	124,081	243,071	18,022
Switzerland	92,036	151,978	64,596
U.S.S.R.	305,991	334,715	381,625
United Kingdom	419,522	396,902	656,954
U.S.A.	828,450	4,362,991	4,541,525
Yugoslavia	31,417	19,700	136,073
Zaire	—	14,193	164,317

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS

	1972	1973	1974
Passengers Carried ('000)	n.a.	6,900	8,000
Freight Carried ('000 metric tons)	n.a.	6,650	7,683
Passenger-km. (million)	1,016	944	1,057
Freight ton-km. (million)	1,536	1,790	1,817

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1972	1973	1974
Passenger cars	165,022	176,898	204,137
Commercial vehicles	90,771	96,676	103,147

Source: IRF, World Road Statistics.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

	GOODS LOADED (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)		GOODS UNLOADED (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)		PASSENGER MOVEMENTS (number)	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1971	1972
Algiers	1,605	1,340	2,685	2,829	138,892	141,315
Annaba	3,532	n.a.	2,076	n.a.	8,521	7,682
Arzew	1,100	21,568	149	282	—	—
Bejaia	9,776	10,240	903	907	—	—
Oran	433	332	1,908	2,098	47,521	16,569
TOTAL (incl. others)	44,824	42,948	9,447	10,603	n.a.	n.a.

CIVIL AVIATION SCHEDULED SERVICES

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Kilometres Flown ('000)	13,800	14,800	19,200	20,000
Passengers Carried ('000)	844	923	1,090	1,132
Passenger-km. (million)	699	760	997	1,039
Freight ton-km. ('000)	4,200	4,600	5,600	5,700
Mail ton-km. ('000)	700	700	800	800
Total ton-km. ('000)	68,000	74,000	95,000	99,000

Source: UN Statistical Yearbook.

TOURISM

Number of tourist arrivals: (1971) 174,800; (1972) 196,700.

EDUCATION*

	SCHOOLS		PUPILS		TEACHERS	
	1974/75	1975/76	1974/75	1975/76	1974/75	1975/76
Primary	7,794	7,798	2,499,605	2,641,446	60,179	65,043
Secondary	670	805	419,759	502,255	16,656	19,764
General	n.a.	n.a.	396,838	481,055	n.a.	n.a.
Technical	n.a.	n.a.	14,966	12,391	n.a.	n.a.
Teacher training	n.a.	n.a.	7,955	8,809	n.a.	n.a.
Higher	8	n.a.	35,887	n.a.	3,437	n.a.

* State institutions only.

Source: mainly Ministère des Enseignements Primaire et Secondaire, *Informations Statistiques 1975-1976*.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Direction Générale du Plan des Etudes Economiques, Ministère des Finances, Algiers.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Approved by popular referendum, November 1976).

The preamble recalls that Algeria owes its independence to a war of liberation which will go down in history as one of the epic struggles in the resurrection of the peoples of the Third World. It emphasizes that the institutions established since June 1965 are intended to transform the progressive ideas of the revolution into real achievements, affecting daily life, and to develop the content of the revolution by thought and action towards a definitive commitment to socialism.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE ORGANIZATION OF ALGERIAN SOCIETY

The Republic: The State is socialist. Islam is the state religion and Arabic is the official national language. National sovereignty resides in the people. The National Charter is the fundamental source of national policy and law. It is to be referred to on ideological questions and for the interpretation of the Constitution. The popular assemblies are the basic institution of the state.

Socialism: The irreversible option of socialism is the only path to complete national independence. The individual ownership of property for personal or family use is guaranteed. Non-exploitative private property is an integral part of the new social system. The cultural, agrarian and

industrial revolutions and socialist management of enterprises are the bases for the building of socialism.

The State: The State is exclusively at the service of the people. Those holding positions of responsibility must live solely on their salaries and may not, directly or by the agency of others, engage in any remunerative activity.

Fundamental Freedoms and the Rights of Man and the Citizen: Fundamental rights and freedoms are guaranteed. All discrimination on grounds of sex, race or occupation is forbidden. Law cannot operate retrospectively and a person is presumed innocent until proved guilty. Victims of judicial error shall receive compensation from the State.

The State guarantees the inviolability of the home, of private life and of the person. The State also guarantees the secrecy of correspondence, the freedom of conscience and opinion, freedom of intellectual, artistic and scientific creation, and freedom of expression and assembly.

The State guarantees the right to join a trade union, the right to work, to protection, to security, to health, to leisure, to education, etc. It also guarantees the right to leave the national territory, within the limits set by law. The Law lays down the conditions under which the fundamental rights and freedoms may be withdrawn from anyone who uses them to attack the Constitution, the essential

interests of the nation, the unity of the people and of the national territory, the internal and external security of the State, and the socialist revolution.

Duties of citizens: Every citizen must protect public property and safeguard national independence. The law sanctions the duty of parents to educate and protect their children, as well as the duty of children to help and support their parents. Women must participate fully in the building of socialism and national development.

The National Popular Army: The Army safeguards national independence and sovereignty. It participates in the development of the country and the building of socialism.

Principles of foreign policy: Algeria subscribes to the objectives of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the Arab League. It supports Arab, Maghreb and African unity, on a basis of popular liberation. It is non-aligned and advocates peace and non-interference in the internal affairs of states. It fights against colonialism, imperialism and racial discrimination and supports the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America in their liberation struggles.

POWER AND ITS ORGANIZATION

Political power: The Algerian institutional system rests on the principle of the single-party state. The FLN is a vanguard force, guiding and organizing the people for the building of socialism. Party and state organs work in different frameworks and with different means to attain the same objectives. The decisive posts in the state organization are held by members of the party leadership.

The Executive: The President of the Republic is Head of State, Head of the Armed Forces and responsible for national defence. He must be of Algerian origin, a Muslim and more than 40 years old. He is elected by universal, secret, direct suffrage. His mandate is for six years, and is indefinitely renewable. The President embodies the unity of the political leadership of the party and the state. The presidential candidate is nominated by the party congress. The President presides over joint meetings of the party and the executive. Ministers are appointed by the President. The President presides over meetings of the Council of

Ministers. He may appoint a Vice-President and a Prime Minister, to whom he may delegate some of his powers. Should the Presidency fall vacant, the President of the National Popular Assembly temporarily assumes the office and organizes presidential elections within 45 days. He may not himself be a candidate in the election. The President presides over a High Security Council which advises on all matters affecting national security.

The Legislature: The National Popular Assembly prepares and votes the law. Its members are nominated by the party leadership and elected by universal, direct, secret suffrage for a five-year term. The deputies enjoy parliamentary immunity. The Assembly sits for two ordinary sessions per year, each of not more than three months' duration. The commissions of the Assembly are in permanent session. Both the President and the Assembly may initiate legislation. The Assembly may legislate in all areas except national defence. In the periods between sessions of the Assembly the President may legislate by decree, but all such legislation must be submitted to the Assembly in the following session.

The Head of State is empowered to dissolve the Assembly or call premature elections, having consulted a joint meeting of the party leadership and the Government.

The Judiciary: Judges obey only the law. They defend the socialist revolution. The right of the accused to a defence is guaranteed. The Supreme Court regulates the activities of courts and tribunals. The Higher Court of the Magistrature is presided over by the President of the Republic; the Minister of Justice is Vice-President of the Court. All magistrates are answerable to the Higher Court for the manner in which they fulfill their functions.

Surveillance of the State: Surveillance is intended to ensure the efficient functioning of state organs and their respect for the National Charter, the Constitution and the law. Popular surveillance is exercised by the elected assemblies. An Audit Office is established to examine all expenditure by state and party bodies.

Constitutional revision: The Constitution can be revised on the initiative of the President of the Republic by a two-thirds majority of the National Assembly. The basic principles of the Constitution may not be revised.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: HOUARI BOUMEDIENNE.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(November 1977)

President and Minister of Defence: HOUARI BOUMEDIENNE.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ABDELAZIZ BOUTEFILKA.

Minister of the Interior: AHMED BEN AHMED ABDELGHANI.

Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: TAYEBI LARBI.

Minister of Transport: AHMED DRAIA.

Minister of Hydraulics, Land Protection and of the Environment: AHMED BENCHERIF.

Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research: ABDELLATIF RAHAL.

Minister of Finance: SEDDIK BENYAHIA.

Minister of Fundamental and Secondary Education: MOSTEFA LACHERAF.

Minister of Information and Culture: REDHA MALEK.

Minister of Light Industry: BELAID ABDESSELAM.

Minister of Heavy Industry: MOHAMED LIASSINE.

Minister of Energy and Petrochemicals: SID AHMED GHOZALI.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: MOHAMED ZERGUINI.

Minister of Public Health: SAID AIT MESSAOUDENE.

Minister of Housing and Reconstruction: ABDELMADJID AOUCHE.

ALGERIA

Minister of Public Works: BOUALEM BENHAMOUDA.
Minister of Labour and Professional Training: MOHAMED AMIR.
Minister for War Veterans: MOHAMED SAID MAZOUZI.
Minister of Commerce: M'HAMED HADJ YALA.
Minister of Justice: ABDELMALEK BENHABYLES.

National Assembly, Political Party, Diplomatic Representation

Minister of Youth and Sports: DJAMAL HOUHOU.
Minister of Tourism: ABDELGHANI AKBI.
Minister in charge of Religious Affairs: MOULOUD KASSIM.
Minister adviser to the President of the Republic: AHMED TALEB IBRAHIMI.
Secretary of State for Planning: ABDALLAH KHODJA.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The national assembly (*assemblée nationale populaire*) consists of 261 deputies elected by universal suffrage for a five-year term. In February 1977 elections were held for the first time under the new constitution. A single-party list of candidates was presented by the FLN, but the electorate was offered a choice of candidates within the list. Electoral participation was 78.5 per cent.

President of the National Assembly: RABAH BITAT.

There are two subsidiary levels of assemblies in Algeria. The communal assemblies (*assemblées populaires communales*) were created in 1967. They are headed by an elected president and are renewed by democratic vote every four years. The provincial assemblies (*assemblées populaires de wilayas*) were created in 1969 and are renewed every five years. The chief of the executive, the wali, is a government appointee. As for the national assembly, representatives are elected from a single list presented by the FLN.

POLITICAL PARTY

Government is based on a one-party system.

Front de Libération Nationale (FLN): place Emir Abdelkader, Algiers; f. 1954; socialist in outlook, the party is divided into a Secretariat, a Central Committee, Federations, Dairas and Kasmass; under the 1976 constitution, the party congress nominates the candidate for the Presidency of the Republic; Head MOHAMED CHERIF MESSADIA.

Under the aegis of the FLN there exists a number of mass political organizations, including *Jeunesse du Front de Libération Nationale* (JFLN) and the *Union Nationale des Femmes Algériennes* (UNFA).

There are several small opposition groups; all are

proscribed and in exile in France or in other Arab countries.

Frente Popular para la Liberación de Sakiet el Hamra y Río de Oro—POLISARIO: f. 1973 to gain independence for Western Sahara, first from Spain and then from Morocco and Mauritania; originally based in Mauritania but later moved to Algeria where it is supported by the Algerian Government; proclaimed the Sahraoui Arab Democratic Republic in February 1976; since recognized by ten countries in Africa and Asia; its main organs are a seven-member executive committee and a 21-member Political Bureau; Sec.-Gen. MOHAMED AZZEDINE; Deputy Sec.-Gen. BACHIR MUSTAPHA SAYED.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO ALGERIA

(In Algiers unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Cairo, Egypt.

Albania: 50 rue Oukil Mohammed, Birmandréis; *Ambassador:* SYRJA LAZE (also accred. to Mauritania).

Argentina: 7 rue Hamani; *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO SPAGENBERG (also accred. to Tunisia).

Austria: Cité Dar el Kef, rue Shakespeare, El Mouradia; *Ambassador:* MANFRED SCHEICH.

Bangladesh: 141 blvd. Salah Bouakouir; *Chargé d'Affaires:* ARSHAD UZ ZAMAN (also accred. to Tunisia).

Belgium: 18 ave. Claude Debussy; *Ambassador:* VICTOR NIJS.

Brazil: 48 blvd. Mohammed V; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Bulgaria: 13 blvd. Bougara Mohammed; *Ambassador:* VENELINE KOTZEV.

Cambodia: 52 rue Parmentier, Hydra; *Ambassador:* SNGUON CHEM.

Cameroon: 26 chemin Sheikh Bachir Brahimi; *Ambassador:* FERDINAND LEOPOLD AYONO.

Canada: 27 bis rue d'Anjou, Hydra; *Ambassador:* P. E. CHARPENTIER.

Cape Verde: 3 rue Wiasse, *Ambassador:* LUIS DE OLIVEIRA SANÇA.

Central African Empire: 14 rue Jean Rameau, Bellevue; *Ambassador:* CHRISTOPHE MAIPOU (also accred. to Tunisia).

Chad: *Ambassador:* MBAILAOU NAIMEYI LOSSIMIAN.

China, People's Republic: 34 blvd. des Martyrs; *Ambassador:* CHOU PO-TING.

Congo: 6 rue Cheick el Kamel Kouba, *Ambassador:* RAPHAEL ELENGA.

Cuba: 14 rue ibn Batran, Mouradia; *Ambassador:* GIALLO MAZOLA COLLAZO.

Czechoslovakia: Villa Mahka, 7 chemin Zarvab; *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR BERGER.

Denmark: 23 blvd. Ziarout Yacoub, *Ambassador:* OLE BRENHARD OLSEN (also accred. to Tunisia).

ALGERIA

Egypt: chemin de la Madeleine, Hydra (*diplomatic relations broken off, December 5th, 1977*).

Finland: 2 blvd. Mohammed V.; *Ambassador:* OSMO ORKOMIES.

France: rue Larbi Alik, Hydra; *Ambassador:* GUY DE COMMINES DE MARSILLY.

Gabon: 136 blvd. Salah Bouakouir; *Ambassador:* ETIENNE M'BOUMBA MOUDOUNGA.

Gambia: *Ambassador:* Shaikh AHMAD TEJANE WADA.

German Democratic Republic: 16 rue Payen, Hydra; *Ambassador:* KARL-HEINZ VESPER.

Germany, Federal Republic: 165 Chemin Findja; *Ambassador:* Dr. MICHAEL JOVY.

Ghana: 62 rue Parmentier, Hydra; *Ambassador:* CHARLES KWASHIE MAWUENYEGAH.

Greece: 38 rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* CONSTANTIN MIGLIARESSIS.

Guinea: 43 blvd. Central Said Hamdine, Hydra; *Ambassador:* LANCINE SYLLA (also accred. to Tunisia).

Guinea-Bissau: 3 rue Wiasse; *Ambassador:* ADELINO NUNES CORREIA.

Hungary: 18 ave. Lyautey; *Ambassador:* ZOLTÁN SZEPHELYI (also accred. to Tunisia).

India: 119 rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* K. K. S. RANA.

Indonesia: 6 rue Etienne Baillac, El-Mouradia; *Chargé d'affaires:* SAGIRI KARTANEGARA (also accred. to Guinea, Mali and Morocco).

Iran: 60 rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* ASSAD K. SADRY.

Iraq: 4 rue Areski, Abri-Hydra; *Ambassador:* HISHAM FAKHERI TABABJALI.

Italy: 37 chemin Sheikh Bachir Brahimi; *Ambassador:* UBERTO BOZZINI.

Ivory Coast: Parc Paradou, Hydra; *Ambassador:* EDMOND ZEGBEHI BOUAZO.

Japan: 3 rue du Lucien Reynaud; *Ambassador:* YOSHITO SHIMODA.

Jordan: 6 rue Chenoua; *Ambassador:* NAIF AS-SAAD AL-BATAYANA.

Kenya: Cairo, Egypt.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 49 rue Salvandy; *Ambassador:* KIM HI DJOUN.

Kuwait: 1 rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* YOUSOUF AL MONAYES.

Lebanon: 9 rue Kaid Ahmed el Biar; *Ambassador:* SAID HIBRI.

Libya: 15 chemin Bachir Brahimi; *Ambassador:* ABDUL-FATTAH NAAS.

Madagascar: rue Abdelkadir Aouis; *Ambassador:* M. P. ZAFERA (also accred. to Tunisia).

Mali: Paris, France.

Mexico: *Ambassador:* OSCAR GONZÁLES CEZAR.

Mongolia: rue Belkacem Amani, Hydra; *Ambassador:* BAYARYN JARGALSAIKHAN (also accred. to Mauritania).

Nepal: Cairo, Egypt.

Netherlands: 23 blvd. Zirout Youcef; *Ambassador:* GERHARD WOLTER BENTINCK.

Niger: 136 blvd. Salah Bouakouir; *Ambassador:* SOUMAILA SALIFOU (also accred. to Morocco and Tunisia).

Nigeria: 27 rue Blaise Pascal; *Ambassador:* LAMIDI MALIKI.

Norway: Rabat, Morocco.

Algeria also has diplomatic relations with Australia, Benin, Bolivia, Burma, Burundi, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Malta, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay.

Diplomatic Representation

Oman: Tunis, Tunisia.

Pakistan: 14 ave. Souidani Boudjemâa; *Ambassador:* S. A. D. BUKHARI.

Peru: 127 rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* SANTIAGO ROMERO MARCENARO (also accred. to Morocco and Tunisia).

Philippines: *Ambassador:* PACIFICO CASTRO.

Poland: 37 ave. Mustafa Ali Khodja, El Biar; *Ambassador:* ANTONI KARAS.

Portugal: *Ambassador:* ANTÓNIO MANUEL DA VEIGA E MENEZES CORDEIRO.

Qatar: 23 chemin Edith Cavell; *Ambassador:* ABDELKADER BRAIK AL-AMERI.

Romania: 24 rue Si Areski, Hydra; *Ambassador:* IOAN LAZARESCU.

Saudi Arabia: 7 chemin des Glycines; *Ambassador:* ABDALLAH AL MOULHAQ.

Senegal: 60 ave. Souidani Boudjemâa; *Ambassador:* CHARLES DELGADO.

Somalia: 11 blvd. des Martyrs; *Ambassador:* ABDELHAMID ALI YOUSSEF.

Spain: 10 rue Azil Ali; *Ambassador:* GABRIEL MAÑUESCO DE LECEA.

Sri Lanka: Cairo, Egypt.

Sudan: 27 rue de Carthage, Hydra; *Ambassador:* TAHER MUSTAFA ABDULLA.

Sweden: 4 blvd. Mohammed V; *Ambassador:* HARALD EDEL STAM.

Switzerland: 27 blvd. Zirout Youcef; *Ambassador:* JIMMY MARTIN.

Syria: chemin de la Madeleine, El Biar; *Ambassador:* AHMAD MADANIYA.

Tanzania: *Ambassador:* PAUL JOSEPH MHAIKI.

Tunisia: 11 rue du Bois de Boulogne, Hydra; *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD MAAMOURI.

Turkey: Villa dar el Ouard, blvd. Colonel Bougara; *Ambassador:* FAIK MELEK.

Uganda: Cairo, Egypt.

U.S.S.R.: chemin du Prince d'Annam, El Biar; *Ambassador:* VASSILY NAZAROVICH RYKOV.

United Arab Emirates: *Ambassador:* ISSA KHALFAN.

United Kingdom: 7 chemin des Glycines; *Ambassador:* JOHN ARMSTRONG ROBINSON.

U.S.A.: 4 chemin Bachir Brahimi; *Ambassador:* ULRIC HAYNES, Jr.

Upper Volta: Hydra le Paradou, Immeuble du Bosquet; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Vatican: 1 rue de la Basilique; *Pro-Nuncio:* Mgr. SANTE PORTALUPI (also accred. to Morocco).

Venezuela: 38 rue Jean Jaures, Mouradia; *Ambassador:* ALFREDO MONCH (also accred. to Senegal).

Viet-Nam: 30 rue de Chenoua, Hydra; *Ambassador:* VAN BA KIEM.

Yemen Arab Republic: 74 rue Bouraba; *Ambassador:* ABDELWAHEB JAHAF (also accred. to Tunisia).

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: 105 ave. Mustapha Ali Khodja, El Biar; *Ambassador:* SAEED HADI AWAD.

Yugoslavia: 7 rue d'Anjou, Hydra; *Ambassador:* DUSAN VEJNOVIC.

Zaire: 12 rue A, Les Crêtes, Hydra; *Ambassador:* TSHIM PUMAPU KANYINDA.

Zambia: Cairo, Egypt.

ALGERIA

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The highest court of justice is the Supreme Court in Algiers. Justice is exercised through 132 courts grouped on a regional basis. Three special Criminal Courts have been set up in Oran, Constantine and Algiers to deal with economic crimes against the state. From these there is no appeal. In April 1975 the Government decided to establish a *Cour de sûreté de l'état*, composed of magistrates and high-ranking army officers, to try all cases involving state security.

President of Supreme Court: M. GATY.

Prosecutor-General: M. MOSTEFAI.

RELIGION

Islam is the official religion and the whole Algerian population, with a few rare exceptions, is Muslim.

President of the Superior Islamic Council: AHMED HAMANI; place Cheik Abdelhamid ibn Badis, Algiers.

The Europeans, and a few Arabs, are Christians, mostly Roman Catholics.

Archbishop of Algiers: H.E. Cardinal LÉON-ETIENNE DUVAL; 13 rue Khelifa Boukhalfa, Algiers.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

al Chaab: 1 Place Maurice Audin, Algiers; f. 1962; national information journal in Arabic.

al Joumhouria: 6 rue Bencenoussi Hamida, Oran; f. 1963; Arabic language; Editor ABDEL-HAMID SEKKAI; circ. 30,000.

el Moudjahid: 20 rue de la Liberté, Algiers; f. 1965; FLN journal in French; circ. 130,000.

an Nasr: 100 rue Larbi Ben M'Hidi, Constantine; f. 1963; Arabic language.

WEEKLIES

Algérie Actualité: 20 rue de la Liberté, Algiers; f. 1965; French language weekly; Dir. R. C. YUCEF FERHI.

el Hade: 100 rue Larbi ben M'Hidi, Constantine; f. 1972; sports; in French.

el Moudjahid: 20 rue de la Liberté, Algiers; f. 1965; FLN journal in Arabic.

Révolution Africaine: 7 rue du Stade, Hydra, Algiers; FLN journal in French; Socialist.

Révolution et Travail: 48 rue Khelifa Boukhalfa, Algiers; journal of U.G.T.A. in Arabic and French editions; Dir. RACHID AIT ALI.

PERIODICALS

al Acala: Algiers; f. 1970; published by the Ministry of Education.

Algérie Médicale: 3 blvd. Zirout Youcef, Algiers; f. 1964; publ. of *Union médicale algérienne*; twice a year; circ. 3,000.

Alger Réalités: Rue Açela Hocine, Algiers; f. 1972; organ of the Popular Assembly of the Wilaya of Algiers; monthly; French.

Alouan: 119 rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers; f. 1973; cultural review published by the Ministry of Information and Culture; monthly; Arabic.

Bibliographie de l'Algérie: Bibliothèque Nationale, 1 ave. Docteur Fanon, Algiers; f. 1964; lists books, pamphlets and periodicals published in Algeria; twice a year; Arabic and French.

Judicial System, Religion, The Press, Publishing

Bulletin Economique: 7 blvd. Ché Guévara, Algiers; summary of items issued by state news agency; monthly.

al Chaab al Thakafi: Algiers; f. 1972; cultural monthly; Arabic.

el Chabab: 2 rue Khelifa Boukhalfa; journal of the JFLN; bi-monthly; French and Arabic.

el Djazairia: Villa Joly, ave. Franklin Roosevelt, Algiers; f. 1970; organ of the UNFA; monthly; French and Arabic.

el Djeich: Office de l'Armée Nationale Populaire, 3 chemin de Gascogne, Algiers; f. 1963; monthly; Algerian army review; Arabic and French.

Journal Officiel de la République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire: 7, 9 and 13 ave. A. Benbarek; f. 1962; French and Arabic.

al Kitab: 3 blvd. Zirout Youcef, Algiers; f. 1972; bulletin of SNED; every two months; French and Arabic.

Libya: 3 blvd. Zirout Youcef, Algiers; f. 1953; anthropology and ethnography; irregular; French; Dir. MOULOUD MAMMERI.

Nouvelles Economiques: 6 blvd. Amilcar Cabral, Algiers; f. 1969; publ. of *Institut Algérien du Commerce Extérieur*; monthly; French.

Revue Algérienne du Travail: 28 rue Hassiba Benbouali, Algiers; f. 1964; Ministry of Labour publication; quarterly; French.

Revue d'Histoire et de Civilisation du Maghreb: 3 blvd. Zirout Youcef, Algiers; f. 1966; history and civilization; irregular; French and Arabic; circ. 4,000; Dir. M. KADDACHE.

at Thakafa: 119 rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers; f. 1971; published by the Ministry of Information and Culture; cultural review; circ. 10,000; Editor-in-Chief Dr. HANAFI BENAÏSSA.

PRESS AGENCIES

Algérie Presse Service (A.P.S.): 7 blvd. Ché Guévara, Algiers; f. 1961; Dir. MOHAMED BRAHIMI.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Algiers

Agence France-Presse (AFP): 6 rue Abdelkrim El Khettabi.

Agencia EFE (Spain): Bureau Chief JULIAN DIEZ LAZARO.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 1 Chemin du parc Gatliff; Bureau Chief BERRANE GEBRE EGZABHIER.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (German Democratic Republic): 38 rue Larbi Alik, Hydra-Alger; Bureau Chief PETER GLAUNSINGER.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): B.P. 709, Bureau Chief MICHAEL GOLDSMITH.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): Zaatcha 5, Muradia; Bureau Chief GORAN GOTEV.

Middle East News Agency (Egyff): 10 ave. Pasteur, B.P. 500.

Novosti Press Agency (APN) (U.S.S.R.): B.P. 24, Muradia; Chief Officer YURI S. BAGDASAROV.

The following are also represented: Maghreb Arabe Presse, Prensa Latina, Reuters, Tass.

PUBLISHING

All privately owned publishing firms have been replaced by a single national organization:

Société Nationale d'Édition et de Diffusion (SNED): 3 blvd. Zirout Youcef, Algiers; f. 1966; publishes books of all types, and is sole importer, exporter and distributor of books and periodicals; also holds state monopoly for commercial advertising.

ALGERIA

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion Télévision Algérienne (R.T.A.): Imm. RTA, 21 boulevard des Martyrs, Algiers; Government controlled; Dir. ABDERRAHMANE CHERIET.

RADIO

Arabic Network: stations at Algiers, Oran, Constantine.

French Network: stations at Algiers, Constantine, Oran.

Kabyle Network: station at Algiers.

Supplementary Network: stations at Bouira, Tlemcen, Sétif, Souk Ahras, Batna, Bejaia, Touggourt, Laghouat, Ghardaia, Aïn Salah and Tamanrasset.

There were 3,220,000 radio receivers in 1974.

TELEVISION

There are stations at Algiers, Oran, Tizi-Ouzou, Chrea and Constantine; the national network was completed during 1970. Television is taking a major part in the national education programme.

There were 440,000 television receivers in 1976.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; AD = Algerian dinars; Fr. = French francs.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale d'Algérie: 8 blvd. Zirout-Youcef, Algiers; f. 1963; cap. 40m. AD; central bank of issue; Gov. SEGHIR MOSTAFAI.

NATIONALIZED BANKS

From November 1967 only the following nationalized banks were authorized to conduct exchange transactions and to deal with banks abroad, and by May 1972 these three banks had absorbed all foreign and private banks. The Banque Extérieure and the Banque Nationale enjoy a monopoly in the financing of the agricultural sector and most of the new industries.

Banque Extérieure d'Algérie: 11 blvd. Colonel Amirouche, Algiers; f. 1967; cap. (1977) 360m. AD; chiefly concerned with foreign trade transactions and the financing of industrial development in Algeria; brs. in Algiers and 16 other principal cities in Algeria; Pres. and Gen. Man. BOUASRIA BELGHOULA.

Banque Nationale d'Algérie: 8 blvd. Ernesto Ché Guévara, Algiers; f. 1966; cap. 300m. AD; dep. 7,588m. AD; 150 brs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. ABDELMALEK TEMAM.

Crédit Populaire d'Algérie: 2 blvd. Colonel Amirouche, Algiers; f. 1966; cap. 85m. AD; re-grouping of former credit banks; specializes in lending to small and medium size enterprises; brs. in Algiers, Constantine and Annaba; Pres. MOHAMED NOUR-EDDINE KERRAS.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Banque Algérienne de Développement: Immeuble Joly 38, ave. Franklin Roosevelt, Algiers; f. 1963; a public establishment with fiscal sovereignty, to contribute to Algerian economic development through long-term investment programmes.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (CCCE): 22 rue Larbi Alik, Hydra, Algiers; f. 1968; Dir. JEAN GAMBELLE.

Radio and Television, Finance, Trade and Industry

Caisse Nationale d'Epargne et de Prévoyance: 40-42 rue Larbi Ben M'Hidi, Algiers; extends loans to housing sector.

INSURANCE

Insurance is a state monopoly.

Caisse Algérienne d'Assurance et de Réassurance: 48 rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers; f. 1963 as a public corporation; Admin.-Gen. A. BELBAY.

Caisse Nationale de Mutualité Agricole: 24 blvd. Victor Hugo, Algiers; Dir. O. LARFAOUI.

Société Algérienne d'Assurances: 5 blvd. de la République, Algiers; f. 1963; state sponsored company; Chair. and Man. Dir. MOHAMED BENSALEM.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

EXPORT INSTITUTE

Institut National Algérien du Commerce Extérieur-COMEX: 6 blvd. Amilcar Cabral, Algiers; f. 1975; publs. *Annuaire des Exportateurs Algériens*, *Annuaire de l'Industrie Algérienne de l'Emballage*.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Annaba: Palais Consulaire, 4 rue du Cénra, Annaba; Pres. AMARA AMAR.

Chambre de Commerce de Bejaia: B.P. 105, Bejaia; f. 1892; 11 mems.; Pres. BENCHEIKH ABDERRAHMANE; Sec.-Gen. MAHDI YOUNÉS.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Constantine: 2 ave. Zebane, Constantine; Pres. BEN MATTI ABDESSELAM.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Oran: 8 blvd. de la Soummam, Oran; f. 1844; 12 mems.; Pres. TAIEB BRAHIM MOKHTAR; Sec.-Gen. ABDELHAK NOR'EDDINE; publs. *Rapport Economique Bimestriel*, *Statistiques Mensuelles des Produits Exportés*.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Mostaganem: avenue Bénédict Bendehiba, Mostaganem; f. 1901; 8 mems.; Pres. MOHAMED BELHADJ; Sec.-Gen. HARRAG BENBERNOU.

Chambre Française de Commerce et d'Industrie en Algérie: 1 rue du Languedoc, Algiers; Pres. M. J. BERNARD; Dir. M. G. FAULX-BRIOLE.

Jeune Chambre Economique d'Alger: rue de Nîmes, Algiers; Pres. M. DONNEAUD.

There are also Chambers of Commerce at Colomb-Béchar, Ghordaia and Tlemcen.

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS

Union Générale des Travailleurs Algériens-UGTA: Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1956; 300,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. ABDELKADER BENIKOUS; publ. *Révolution et Travail* (weekly).

AFFILIATES

Fédération du Bois, du Bâtiment, des Travaux Publics et des Activités Annexes (*Federation of Building Trades Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1964; 17,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. BELHADJ BUKIR.

Fédération Nationale des Cheminots (*National Federation of Railwaymen*): 3 rue Alexandre Dumas, Algiers; Sec.-Gen. AZZI ABDELMOUDJID.

Fédération Nationale de la Santé (*Federation of Hospital Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1962; 15,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. DJEFFAL ABDELAZIZ.

Fédération Nationale des Travailleurs du Pétrole, du Gaz et Assimilés (*Federation of Oil and Gas Workers*): 21 blvd. Colonel Amirouche, Algiers; f. 1964; 45,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. ALI LASFER.

Fédération Nationale des Travailleurs de la Terre—FNTT (*Federation of Farm Workers*): 4 rue Arago, Algiers; f. 1964; Gen. Sec. BENMEZIANE DAOUD.

Fédération des Ports, Docks et Aéroports (*Federation of Dock and Airport Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1964; 2,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. SAID OUKALI.

Fédération des Postes et Télécommunications (*Federation of Postal and Telecommunications Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1964; 6,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. YSSAAD ABDELKADAR.

Fédération Sonelgaz (*National Federation of Utility Workers*): 47 rue Khélifa Boukhalfa, Algiers; f. 1963; 5,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. CHABANE LABOU.

Fédération des Travailleurs de l'Alimentation et du Commerce (*Federation of Food and Commerce Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1965; 14,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. DJEBIENE MAHMOUD.

Fédération des Travailleurs de l'Education et de la Culture—FTEC (*Federation of Teachers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1962; 13,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. BOUAMRANE CHAIKH.

Fédération des Travailleurs des Mines et Carrières (*Federation of Mine and Quarry Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1965; Sec.-Gen. OUALI MAHOUD KAHAR.

Fédération des Travailleurs Municipaux d'Algérie (*Federation of Municipal Employees*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; 15,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. AHMED ZITOUNI.

Union nationale des paysans algériens (UNPA): f. 1973; 700,000 mems.

DEVELOPMENT

Société Centrale pour l'Equipement du Territoire—S.C.E.T. International: 8 rue Sergent Addoun, Algiers; Dir. A. GAMBRELLE.

Société Nationale d'Etudes de Gestion, de Réalisations et d'Exploitations Industrielles—S.N.E.R.I.: 50 rue Khélifa Boukhalfa, Algiers.

NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

A large part of Algerian industry is nationalized. The following are some of the most important nationalized industries:

Office Algérien des Pêches: 1 place de la Pêcherie, Algiers; f. 1969; state trawling and canned sea-food organization.

Société Nationale de Constructions Mécaniques (SONA-COME): 1 Route Nationale, Birkhadem, Algiers; f. 1967; sole manufacturer and importer of motor vehicles, agricultural equipment and allied products.

Société Nationale de Constructions Métalliques (SN METAL): 38 rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers; f. 1968; production of metal goods.

Société Nationale des Industries Textiles (SONITEX): 5 rue Abane Ramdane, Algiers; f. 1966; 16,000 employees; Dir. Gen. BENALY CHERIF.

Société Nationale des Industries du Liège et du Bois (SNLB): 1 rue Aristide Briand, Algiers; f. 1973; production of cork and wooden goods.

Société Nationale des Matériaux de Construction (SNMC): 17 rue Hamani, Algiers; f. 1968; building materials.

Société Nationale des Industries des Peaux et Cuirs (SONI-PEO): 100 rue de Tripoli, Hussein Dey, Algiers; f. 1967; hides and skins.

Société Nationale de Recherches et d'Exploitations Minières (SONAREM): 127 Blvd. Salah Bouakouir, Algiers; mining and prospecting; Dir.-Gen. MOHAMED AMIROUCHE.

Société Nationale de Semouleries, Meuneries, Fabriques de Pâtes Alimentaires et Couscous (SN SEMPAC): 6 blvd. Zirout Youcef, Algiers; f. 1965; semolina, pasta, flour and couscous.

Société Nationale de la Sidérurgie (SNS): 5 rue Abou Moussa, Algiers; f. 1963; steel, cast iron, zinc and products.

Société Nationale des Tabacs et Allumettes (SNTA): 40 rue Hocine Nourredine, Algiers; monopoly of manufacture and trade in tobacco, cigarettes and matches.

STATE TRADING ORGANIZATIONS

Since 1972 all international trading has been carried out by state organizations, of which the following are the most important:

Office Algérien Interprofessionnel des Céréales (OAIC): 5 rue Ferhat Bousaad, Algiers; f. 1962; monopoly of trade in wheat, rice, maize, barley and products derived from these cereals.

Office des Fruits et Légumes d'Algérie (OFLA): 21 rue Larbi Ben M'Hidi, Algiers; f. 1969; division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform; collects the produce from worker-controlled farms, and exports vegetables, fresh and dried fruit and associated by-products of Europe.

Office National de Commercialisation (ONACO): 21 rue Larbi Ben M'hidi, Algiers; f. 1963; monopoly of bulk trade in basic foodstuffs except cereals; brs. in over 40 towns.

Office National de Commercialisation des Produits Viti-Vinicoles (ONCV): 112, Quai-Sud, Algiers; f. 1968; monopoly of importing and exporting products of the wine industry; Dir.-Gen. A. KARA TERKI.

Other state buying organizations exist for dairy products, wood and wood products, textiles, footwear and hides and skins, and more are being set up.

TRADE FAIR

Foire Internationale d'Alger: Palais des Expositions, Pins Maritimes, B.P. 571, Algiers; annual; fortnight in September.

OIL AND GAS

Sonatrach (*Société nationale pour la recherche, la production, le transport, la transformation et la commercialisation des hydrocarbures*): 80 Avenue Ahmed Ghermoul, Algiers; f. 1963; state-owned organization for exploration, exploitation, transport, refining and marketing of oil and gas and their products. In 1976 it accounted for 79.8 per cent of output and 78.5 per cent of exports, operating through a number of subsidiary companies formed in association with foreign oil companies; Pres. Dir.-Gen. SID AHMED GHOZALI.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Société Nationale des Transports Ferroviaires: 21-23 blvd. Mohammed V, Algiers; f. 1976 to replace Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Algériens; 4,074 km. of track, of which 319 km. are electrified, daily passenger

ALGERIA

services from Algiers to the principal provincial cities and a service to Tunis; Dir.-Gen. SADDEK BENMEHD JOUBA.

ROADS

There are about 82,000 km. of roads and tracks, of which 18,500 km. are main roads and 19,000 km. are secondary roads. The total is made up of 55,000 km. in the north, including 24,000 km. of good roads, and 27,000 km. in the south, including 3,200 km. with asphalt surface. The French administration built a good road system, partly for military purposes, which since independence has been allowed to deteriorate in parts, and only a small percentage of roads are surfaced. New roads have been built linking the Sahara oil fields with the coast, and the trans-Saharan highway is a major project. Algeria is a member of the Trans-Saharan Road Committee, organizing the building of this road, now renamed the "Road of African Unity". The first 360-km. stretch, from Hassi Marroket to In Salah, was opened in April 1973, and work has begun on the next section, which will include 420 km. inside Algeria and run into Niger.

Société Nationale des Transports Routiers: 27 rue des 3 Frères, Bouaddon, Algiers; f. 1967; holds a monopoly of goods transport by road; Dir.-Gen. HAOUSSINE EL-HADJ.

Société Nationale pour le Transport des Voyageurs: 27 rue des 3 Frères, Bouaddon, Algiers; f. 1967; holds monopoly of passenger transport by road.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Touring Club d'Algérie: 1 rue El Idrissi, Algiers.

SHIPPING

Algiers is the main port, with 23-29 metres anchorage in the Bay of Algiers, and anchorage for the largest vessels in Agha Bay. The port has a total quayage of 8,380 metres. There are also important ports at Annaba, Arzew, Bedjaia, Djidjelli, Ghazaouet, Mostaganem, Oran and Skikda. Petroleum and liquid gas are exported through Arzew, Bedjaia and Skikda. Algerian crude petroleum is also exported through the Tunisian port of La Skhirra.

Compagnie Nationale Algérienne de Navigation (CNAN): quai d'Ajaccio, B.P. 280, Algiers; f. 1964; State-owned company managing its own fleet and vessels on time charter; concerned in the transport of oil, gas, wine, early fruit and other goods; 63 vessels; agencies and monopoly of handling facilities in all Algerian ports; office in Marseilles and reps. in Paris, all French ports and the principal ports in many other countries.

Office National des Ports: 2 rue d'Angkor, B.P. 830, Algiers; f. 1971; responsible for management and growth of port facilities and sea pilotage; Dir.-Gen. M. HARRATI.

Société Nationale de Manutention (SONAMA): Môle Bologhine, Quai 23, Alger/Port; monopoly of port handling.

Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

CIVIL AVIATION

Algeria's main airport, Dar el Beïda at Algiers, is a class A airport of international standing. At Constantine, Annaba and Oran are smaller modern airports able to accommodate jet aircraft, and there are also 65 aerodromes of which 20 are public, and a further 135 air-strips connected with the oil industry.

Air Algérie: 1 place Maurice Audin, B.P. 858, Algiers; f. 1946; internal services and extensive services to Europe, North, Central and West Africa, the Middle East and Asia; fleet of 6 Boeing 727, 13 Boeing 737, 4 Convair 640, 5 Nord 262, 18 Grumman AG-CAT, 2 Piper Pawnee, 5 Beechcraft 80, 8 Beechcraft 70, 1 King Air, 1 Cherokee 6B; Pres. MOHAMED BOUZADA; Asst. Dir. LARBI HAMLAOUT; Admin. Dir. ABDELMALEK BOUDJELLAL.

FOREIGN LINES

The following foreign airlines operate services to Algiers: Aeroflot, Air France, Air Niger, Alitalia, Aviaco, Balkan, British Caledonian, CSA, EgyptAir, Interflug, Iraqi Airways, Libyan Arab Airlines, Lot, Lufthansa, Sabina, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Swissair, TAAG, Tarom.

TOURISM

Office National Algérien du Tourisme (ONAT): 25-27 rue Khélifa Boukhalfa, Algiers.

Société Nationale Algérienne de Tourisme et d'Hôtellerie (SONATOUR): 8 rue du Dr. Saadane, Algiers (general affairs); 5 blvd. Ben Boulaid, Algiers (commercial affairs).

THEATRE

Théâtre National Algérien: 10 rue Hady Oman, Algiers; performances in Arabic and French in Algiers and all main cities.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Centre des Sciences et de la Technologie Nucléaires (CSTN): B.P. 1017, Alger-Gare; f. 1958 as Institut d'Etudes Nucléaires d'Alger; research into nuclear physics, solid and electronic physics; two Van de Graaff accelerators, 3 MeV and 2 MeV; one Sames accelerator 600 KeV and one isotope separator of the Saclay type; Dir. A. BENNINI.

UNIVERSITIES

Université d'Alger: Algiers; 1,530 teachers, 17,086 students.

Université d'Oran: Oran; 557 teachers, 6,790 students.

Université de Constantine: Constantine; 1,023 teachers, 8,340 students.

Université des Sciences et de la Technologie d'Alger: Algiers; 480 teachers, 24,500 students.

ANGOLA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Republic of Angola lies on the west coast of Africa. The Cabinda district is separated from the rest of the country by the estuary of the River Congo and Zairian territory. Angola is bordered by Zaire to the north, Zambia to the east and Namibia to the south. The climate is tropical, locally tempered by altitude. Tribal dialects and Portuguese are spoken. Most of the population follow traditional beliefs although there is a large minority of Roman Catholics and other Christian faiths. The flag (proportions 3 by 2) has two equal horizontal bands of red and black. Superimposed in gold are a five-pointed star, half a cogwheel and a machete. The capital is Luanda.

Recent History

Formerly a Portuguese colony, Angola became an overseas province in 1951. Small nationalist groups began to form in the 1950s. There was an unsuccessful nationalist rebellion in 1961. Severe repression followed and there was a lull in nationalist activity until 1966. After a new wave of fighting, nationalist guerrilla groups were able to establish military and political control in large parts of eastern Angola and to press westward. Three major nationalist organizations were formed: the *Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola* (MPLA), the *Frente Nacional de Libertação de Angola* (FNLA) and the *União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola* (UNITA).

Following the April 1974 *coup d'état* in Portugal, Angola's right to independence was recognized but negotiations were slow to take place because of a lack of nationalist unity and the violence caused by a minority of white settlers who still wanted white minority rule. Negotiations between the Portuguese government and the nationalist groups began in September and, following the formation of a common front by these groups, it was agreed in January 1975 that Angola would become independent in November 1975.

A transitional government of representatives of the MPLA, FNLA, UNITA and Portuguese government was set up. However, violent clashes between the MPLA and the FNLA occurred in March as a result of the groups' ideological and tribal differences. Ceasefire agreements were signed in March, May and June but they had little effect on the violent fighting which continued throughout the country.

In the second half of 1975 the MPLA, supported by the U.S.S.R. and Cuba, controlled Luanda, parts of the coast and the districts east of the capital; the FNLA, aided by the U.S.A. and some West European countries, held the northern Angola; and UNITA held the central regions of northern Angola and most of southern Angola. The Huambo and Bié and most of southern Angola. The FNLA and UNITA formed a united front to fight the Communist-backed MPLA.

Cabinda, the oil-rich enclave separated from Angola by Zaire, was taken over from the FNLA by the MPLA at the end of 1975. There is an active secessionist movement comprising three competing factions of the *Frente de Libertação do Enclave de Cabinda* (FLEC).

The Portuguese government proclaimed Angola independent from November 11th, 1975, and transferred sovereignty to "the Angolan people" and not to any of the liberation movements. The MPLA proclaimed the People's Republic of Angola and the establishment of a government, with its seat in Luanda, under the presidency of Dr. Agostinho Neto. The FNLA and UNITA proclaimed the People's Democratic Republic of Angola and a coalition government, based in Nova Lisboa (renamed Huambo). The involvement of South African troops in the south, ostensibly to safeguard the Cunene hydro-electricity scheme, and of an estimated 15,000 Cuban troops, caused an international furore.

However, by the end of February 1976 the MPLA, aided by Cuban technical and military expertise, had effectively gained control of the whole country. South African troops were withdrawn from Angola in March but Cuban troops remained to counter guerrilla activity by the remnants of the defeated UNITA forces. In late 1976 and 1977 there were reports of renewed UNITA activity, possibly with South African support, in southern Angola and also of a resurgence of FNLA and FLEC resistance in the north. Relations with Zaire, which supported these movements during the civil war, deteriorated further in February 1977 when President Mobutu accused Angola of instigating the invasion of Shaba province by former Katangese gendarmes. Angola is one of the "front-line" states supporting the liberation of Rhodesia.

Disagreements within the Government were revealed by an attempted coup led by Nito Alves (the former Minister of the Interior) in May 1977. The uprising, which was not confined to Luanda, had some support from units of the Angolan army but was crushed within a few hours. Among the estimated 200 dead were several senior MPLA officials, including Saydi Mingas, the Minister of Finance. Numerous arrests and a purge of state and party officials followed. The task of national reconstruction was severely hampered by these security considerations, although at the MPLA Congress in December 1977 measures were taken to activate the paralysed sectors of the economy, extend and consolidate the state sector, give priority to solving the problems of food, health and the education of the masses, solve the housing problem, restructure the state apparatus and combat illiteracy. Many people's power organizations and workers' committees were set up throughout the country. The Government signed many friendship agreements with other countries, including a 20-year co-operation agreement with the Soviet Union and receives considerable military and economic assistance from Cuba.

Government

According to the 1975 constitution (amended in October 1976), the MPLA is responsible for the country's political, economic and social leadership. The MPLA's supreme organ is the Congress, which normally meets every four years. The Congress elects the MPLA's President and Central Committee (15 full members and 10 alternates to

supervise the movement's work. At a congress held in December 1977, the MPLA was renamed the Marxist-Leninist Angola Workers' Party and transformed into a Marxist-Leninist vanguard party. Amendments to the constitution may be made only by the MPLA Central Committee. The Committee elects a Political Bureau (10 members, including the President) to be its executive organ.

The supreme organ of state is to be the elected People's Assembly but, until the Assembly is established, legislative power is held by the Council of the Revolution. The Head of State is the President of the Republic, who is also President of the MPLA, Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and Chairman of the Council of the Revolution and the Council of Ministers. The President appoints the Government to exercise executive authority. There are plans to create an executive committee of the Council of Ministers (composed of the President, the Prime Minister, three Deputy Prime Ministers, the Minister of Defence and the Director of National Security) to exercise the highest executive authority. The first MPLA Congress was held in December 1977. An important local administration system has been established.

Defence

In July 1977 the Angolan army had a strength of 30,000, the air force 800 and the navy 700. There is compulsory conscription for both sexes between the ages of 18 and 35. In addition there are an estimated 15,000 Cuban troops stationed in Angola.

Economic Affairs

The principal crops are coffee (the second largest export commodity), sugar cane, maize and wheat. Livestock is of little significance. Forestry is important in the Cabinda and Moxico districts.

Angola is very rich in minerals, especially diamonds, petroleum and iron ore, and there are also deposits of copper, manganese, phosphates and salt. In 1975 deposits of uranium were discovered on the border with Namibia.

Between 1966 and 1974 Angola's annual economic growth rate averaged 6 per cent but the two-year civil war severely disrupted the economy. Agricultural production fell dramatically in 1974-76. Production of the principal cash crop, coffee, plummeted from 3.2 million bags in 1973/74 to an estimated one-third of that total in 1976/77 because of the neglect of the coffee plantations in the north. It was estimated that it would take at least four years before the plantations would reach maximum yield. However, the huge increase in world market prices between 1975 and 1977 should help to offset the fall in export volume. Other agricultural exports usually include sisal, cotton, maize, tobacco, bananas and palm oil. However, shortages compelled the Government to import an estimated £40 million of food in 1976. The Government is partly reorganizing agriculture on a co-operative and state-run plantation basis.

Crude petroleum is the major earner of foreign exchange, accounting for nearly 50 per cent of export earnings in 1974. Around 85 per cent of production comes from offshore fields in Cabinda which produced an average of 140,000 barrels per day before the civil war and in September 1976 was reported to have reached 123,000 barrels per

day. Onshore production is reported to have reached 30,000 barrels per day compared with the average of 25,000 in 1975. Proven reserves in Angola are estimated at 1,300 million barrels. In May 1976 a national oil company, Sonangol, was set up to supervise production and distribution and in the following February the Angolan oil company, Angol, was nationalized. There are two refineries, one at Luanda handling 21,700 barrels per day and one in Cabinda handling 2,800, but the bulk of the oil is exported in its crude form.

Diamonds are the country's second most valuable mineral. Normally Diamang, in which the Government took a controlling interest in September 1977, produces around 8 per cent of the world's diamonds but only 460,000 carats were mined in 1975, about a quarter of the 1974 output. It is reported that production had fallen to one-fifth of its pre-war levels by 1976, because of the intensification of the civil war and increased smuggling.

The other main mineral is iron ore, the production of which reached 5.6 million metric tons in 1974. However, production was virtually halted in August 1975 when the Cassinga mines were partially destroyed. Angola has great hydro-electricity potential and when the Cunene scheme in the south is completed it will supply Angola and Namibia with hydro-electricity and vast supplies of water for irrigation projects in the area.

The economy has been severely affected by the exodus of over 300,000 Portuguese, creating a severe shortage of skilled workers, although the Cuban Government is sending technicians in order to alleviate the situation. In November 1977 Cuba agreed to double the number of technicians to 5,000 in 1978. The Government plans to increase its control over national resources by nationalizing with indemnity any industry essential to the economy. However, although by November 1977 the banks, all foreign-owned land and about 90 per cent of small enterprises had been nationalized, many had already been abandoned by their Portuguese owners. The economy is to be divided into three sectors, the state, co-operative and private.

Another obstacle to economic recovery is the shortage of imported raw materials but the many economic agreements signed with other countries should improve this situation. A centralized import agency, Importang, was established in 1977. Distribution is another problem, and emphasis is being laid on the repair and improvement of the transport system. In 1976 widespread labour unrest and a rash of strikes and wage demands in the face of falling productivity generated immense inflationary pressures and led to the Government's suspension of all wage negotiations and the introduction of prison sentences for acts of economic sabotage.

Security and transportation problems, allied to the shortage of skilled labour, continue to hamper Angola's recovery from the civil war. A National Planning Commission has been set up to draft a National Plan. The Government is seeking economic assistance from capitalist and non-capitalist countries.

Transport and Communications

The Portuguese developed an extensive transport and communications network but much of this was destroyed during the civil war. While many bridges have been rebuilt with Cuban assistance, there remains a severe

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shortage of road vehicles. The Benguela railway, of particular importance for Zambian trade, has been closed to international traffic since August 1975, although domestic services from Benguela to Luso have been operating. Internal air transport is well developed. The main harbours are Lobito, Luanda and Moçâmedes.

Social Welfare

Medical care is free, but hampered by a shortage of trained personnel and medicines. Cuba provides assistance. War veterans are cared for by the Ministry of Defence.

Education

There is a shortage of teachers and equipment but Cuban aid should help to alleviate this problem. Primary

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education is compulsory. There is a university at Luanda.

The Government is pledged to extend education to all and plans to reduce drastically the 80 per cent illiteracy rate. A National Literacy Commission is to be established to direct the literacy campaign.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 lwei = 1 kwanza.

Exchange rates (April 1977):

£1 sterling = 66.6 kwanza;

U.S. \$1 = 38.7 kwanza.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1972)	
	Total	Luanda (capital)
1,246,700	5,798,000*	480,613†

Estimated population: 6,761,000 at December 31st, 1975.

* In addition over 600,000 Angolan refugees lived in exile, mostly in Zaire.

† Of which: 126,233 Whites, 39,255 Mestiços, 314,879 Blacks. By November 1977 there were probably no more than 40,000 Whites remaining in Angola.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS (1972)

CHURCH BAPTISMS	REGISTERED MARRIAGES	REGISTERED DEATHS
134,029	26,278	15,086

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY DISTRICT* (Census of December 15th, 1970)

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION	DENSITY (per sq. km.)
Cabinda	7,270	81,265	11.17
Zaire	40,130	40,365	1.00
Uíge	55,818	386,709	6.92
Luanda	33,789	569,113	16.84
Cuanza Norte	27,106	304,565	11.23
Cuanza Sul	59,269	462,968	7.81
Malanje	101,028	558,630	5.52
Lunda	167,786	302,538	1.80
Benguela	37,808	474,897	12.56
Huambo	30,667	837,627	27.31
Bié	71,870	650,337	9.04
Moxico	199,786	189,885	0.95
Cuando-Cubango	192,079	113,562	0.59
Moçâmedes	55,946	52,179	0.93
Huíla	166,348	644,864	3.87
TOTAL	1,246,700	5,669,504	4.54

* Subsequent administrative reorganization has altered the area of most districts and created a new one, Cunene.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per hectare)		
	1974	1975	1976*	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976*
Wheat	13	13*	13	17	10*	13*	13.1	7.7*	10.0
Maize	600	610	600	400*	450	450*	6.7	7.4	7.5
Millet and sorghum	93*	93*	93	80*	75*	80*	8.6*	8.1*	8.6
Rice (paddy)	15	15*	15	17	20	30*	11.2	13.3*	15.0
Potatoes	5*	5*	5	35*	32*	35*	64.8*	59.3*	64.8
Sweet potatoes, yams	18*	18*	18	165*	160*	165*	91.7*	88.9*	91.7
Cassava (manioc)	124*	120*	120	1,640*	1,600*	1,600*	132.3*	133.3*	133.3
Dry beans	120*	120*	120	72*	70*	70*	6.0*	5.8*	5.8
Citrus fruit	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	85*	75*	80*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bananas	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	320*	250*	300*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Palm kernels	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12	12*	12*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Palm oil	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	40	40	40*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Groundnuts (in shell)	40	40	40	20	20	20*	5.0	5.0	5.0
Seed cotton	97	61	61	104	39*	39*	10.7	6.4*	6.4
Sesame seed	6*	6*	6	2	2*	2*	3.3*	3.3*	3.3
Castor beans	12*	12*	12	4*	3*	3*	2.9*	2.5*	2.5
Coffee (green)	500*	200*	200	225	68	72	4.5*	3.4*	3.6
Tobacco	6	6*	6	3	7	7*	5.0	11.5*	11.5
Kenaf (mesta)	2*	2*	2	2*	2*	2*	10.0*	10.0*	10.0
Sisal	72*	72*	72	70	60	65*	9.7*	8.3*	9.0
Sugar cane	13*	10*	15	550*	470*	600*	423.1*	470.0*	400.0

Cottonseed (production in ⁰⁰⁰ metric tons): 69.0 in 1974; 26.0 in 1975; 26.0 in 1976.

Cotton lint (production in ⁰⁰⁰ metric tons): 34.0 in 1974; 13.0 in 1975; 13.0 in 1976.

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK NUMBERS

(FAO estimates, ⁰⁰⁰ head, year ending September)

	1974	1975	1976
Cattle	2,900	2,950	3,000
Pigs	350	355	360
Sheep	195	200	205
Goats	890	900	910
Poultry	4,800	4,900	5,000

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(FAO estimates, ⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976
Beef and veal	43	46	48
Goats' meat	2	2	3
Pig meat	11	12	12
Poultry meat	6	6	7
Other meat	6	7	5
Cows' milk	135	138	140
Butter	0.7	0.7	0.7
Cheese	2.0	2.0	2.0
Hen eggs	3.4	3.4	3.5
Cattle hides	6.4	6.5	6.6

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1969	1970*	1971*	1972*	1973*	1974*	1975*
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	740	720	910	580	556	556	556
Pulpwood	160	170	170	170	140	140	140
Other industrial wood	450	470	480	490	505	515	530
Fuel wood	5,650	5,920	6,050	6,180	6,300	6,450	6,610
TOTAL	7,000	7,280	7,610	7,420	7,501	7,661	7,836

*FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Sawnwood (incl. boxboards)	190	281	240	339	199	228	200	150
Railway sleepers	17	20	44	43	20	10*	10*	10*
TOTAL	207	301	284	382	219	238	210	160

*FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

SEA FISHING
('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974*	1975*
Cunene horse mackerel	165.7	136.9	270.7	175.0	175.0	43.7
Round and shortbody sardinellas	67.3	86.4	142.1	116.1	116.1	29.0
South African pilchard (sardine)	50.9	1.6	72.8	23.3	23.3	5.8
Anchovies	0.3	4.0	12.8	65.0	65.0	16.2
Silver scabbardfish (Frostfish)	10.7	3.2	2.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Chub mackerel	21.6	9.4	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Others	51.7	74.8	97.0	86.8	86.8	85.6
TOTAL	368.2	316.3	599.1	469.7	469.7	183.8

* FAO estimates.

Inland waters: Total catch 20,000 metric tons per year (FAO estimate).

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

MINING
(metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Haematite Iron Ore*	6,090,888	6,157,819	4,830,957	6,052,194
Manganese Ore	23,000	23,000	37,700	4,682
Crude Petroleum	5,065,105	5,721,331	7,057,253	8,175,201
Diamonds (carats)	2,395,552	2,413,021	2,155,057	2,124,719
Asphalt Rock	36,956	56,100	55,535	49,637
Sea Salt	87,743	90,284	125,302	96,717
Gypsum	14,800	25,900	83,376	46,655

* Gross weight. Metal content (in '000 metric tons) was: 3,752 in 1970; 3,810 in 1971; 2,095 in 1972; 3,752 in 1973.

1974 Production: Iron ore 3,328,000 metric tons (metal content); Crude petroleum 8,541,000 metric tons; Diamonds 1,970,000 carats.

1975 Production: Iron ore 3,388,000 metric tons (metal content); Crude petroleum 8,027,000 metric tons; Diamonds 460,000 carats.

INDUSTRY

(metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Sugar	76,073	84,215	81,901
Beer ('000 litres)	81,907	93,884	119,603
Fishmeal	72,488	128,599	96,253
Cement	529,594	624,394	767,549
Cotton Blankets (number)	679,000	759,000	972,000
Flour	72,023	78,637	82,142
Soap	15,168	19,735	18,400
Tobacco	2,188	2,468	2,596
Butane	7,043	8,136	8,438
Fuel Oil	388,847	377,685	434,629
Gas Oil	100,807	104,514	104,259
Motor Spirit	52,385	48,065	63,771
Bitumen Asphalt	16,733	27,446	17,303

Electric energy (million kWh): 742 in 1971; 838 1972; 984 in 1973.

1974 ('000 metric tons): Sugar 80; Fishmeal 63.

1975: Sugar 40,000 metric tons (unofficial estimate).

FINANCE

100 lwei = 1 kwanza.

Coins: 50 lwei; 1, 2, 5 and 10 kwanza.

Notes: 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 kwanza.

Exchange rates (April 1977): £1 sterling = 66.6 kwanza; U.S. \$1 = 38.7 kwanza.

1,000 kwanza = £15.01 = \$25.82.

Note: The kwanza was introduced in January 1977, replacing (at par) the Angolan escudo, itself at par with the Portuguese escudo. Between September 1949 and August 1971 the official exchange rate (par value) was U.S. \$1 = 28.75 escudos (1 escudo = 3.478 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the central rate was \$1 = 27.25 escudos. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1 = 69.00 escudos from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1 = 71.006 escudos from December 1971 to June 1972. Since March 1973 the Portuguese escudo has been allowed to "float". The average exchange rate (escudos per U.S. dollar) was: 24.67 in 1973; 25.41 in 1974; 25.55 in 1975; 30.22 in 1976. Figures in this Survey may still be expressed in terms of escudos.

ORDINARY BUDGET

('000 escudos)

RECEIPTS	1972	1973	EXPENDITURE	1972	1973
Direct Taxes	1,283,501	1,689,074	Provincial Debt	616,848	781,776
Indirect Taxes	2,163,000	2,283,938	Governments, etc.	45,394	80,865
Special Duties	1,766,399	3,332,181	Pensions, etc.	125,000	164,202
Dues, Service Returns	641,666	683,975	Administration	2,941,054	3,707,585
State Enterprises, etc.	371,940	446,816	Treasury	242,586	243,917
Capital Returns, etc.	74,670	71,193	Justice	154,309	201,596
Repayments, etc.	175,173	237,637	Development	3,517,854	4,467,593
Miscellaneous	3,756,359	4,962,579	Defence	876,970	1,223,114
			Navy	51,701	48,433
			Miscellaneous	1,648,016	2,083,233
			Other	12,976	105,043
TOTAL	10,232,708	13,707,393	TOTAL	10,232,708	13,107,357

COST OF LIVING
(Consumer price index for Luanda. Base: 1965=100)

1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
103	105	116	125	134	141	152	172

Source: UN Economic Commission for Africa, African Statistical Yearbook.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million escudos)

	1972			1973		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods	12,012	9,310	2,702	14,475	12,300	2,175
Tourism	77	270	-193	38	779	-741
Transport	740	80	660	1,258	91	1,167
Insurance	12	55	-43	16	25	-9
Capital Earnings	15	442	-407	28	783	-755
Official Transfers	281	427	-146	595	573	22
Private Transfers	39	264	-225	59	287	-228
Other Services	455	1,128	-673	718	1,066	-348
CURRENT ACCOUNT	13,631	11,956	1,675	17,187	15,904	1,283
Capital Account	533	1,241	708	540	1,522	-982
COMBINED CURRENT AND CAPITAL ACCOUNT	14,164	13,197	967	17,727	17,426	301

EXTERNAL TRADE
(excluding gold)
(‘000 escudos)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Imports	10,594,665	12,127,640	10,728,164	13,268,873	15,836,000
Exports	12,172,187	12,147,051	13,923,273	19,158,291	30,996,000

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(‘000 escudos)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Vehicles and Accessories	1,332,017	1,204,599	1,801,157
Iron and Steel	996,338	950,631	1,215,772
Textiles	516,007	n.a.	416,697
Wine	405,457	291,728	303,571
Tractors	290,492	221,770	212,279
Clothing	268,054	n.a.	259,516
Wheat	160,220	142,198	309,489
Medicaments	318,862	409,405	495,624
Fuel Oil	206,919	295,880	422,480
Excavating Machinery	243,124	205,258	52,107
Olive Oil	161,863	73,641	61,764
Fertilizers	138,648	127,024	202,117
Tools	186,836	184,740	n.a.
Paper and Paperboard	171,990	165,027	175,710
Pumps	119,508	150,021	137,449
Motors and Parts	126,439	139,775	n.a.
TOTAL (incl. others)	12,127,640	10,728,164	13,268,873

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PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—*continued*

EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Coffee	4,026,355	3,834,941	5,090,130
Crude Petroleum	2,157,393	3,535,396	5,755,588
Diamonds	1,523,239	1,583,059	1,999,551
Iron Ore	1,187,495	1,011,666	1,210,823
Raw Cotton	649,201	284,210	619,602
Sisal	221,537	338,937	467,928
Fish Meal	211,639	530,663	740,120
Wood	169,181	174,961	266,988
Maize	181,809	142,760	249,969
Fuel Oil	155,465	93,146	129,279
Dried Fish	125,912	138,844	74,576
Wood Pulp	114,636	111,309	123,787
Palm Oil	63,849	44,643	15,922
Tobacco and Products	62,666	61,245	246,081
Fresh Fish	114,979	227,998	348,972
Bananas	174,806	264,082	313,132
Dried Beans	77,944	76,426	118,945
Excavating Machinery	35,258	430,385	n.a.
Motor Spirit (Petrol)	291	70,460	70,776
Cement	29,208	47,215	101,083
Fish Oil	n.a.	63,079	85,957
TOTAL (incl. others)	12,147,051	13,923,723	19,158,291

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
('000 escudos)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Portugal	3,832,299	2,485,214	3,498,798
Mozambique	247,158	102,059	198,230
Macao	198,299	121,819	160,298
Other Portuguese Territories	2,918	2,501	4,166
Belgium-Luxembourg	393,890	401,429	452,992
Denmark	111,873	129,989	102,019
France	556,821	636,622	893,075
Germany, Federal Republic	1,379,065	1,320,748	1,726,327
Iran	180,154	320,153	339,349
Italy	453,727	480,610	503,245
Japan	673,764	616,480	733,006
Netherlands	266,921	238,158	330,445
Norway	114,665	157,375	103,511
South Africa	443,377	491,080	768,944
Spain	167,252	179,240	208,730
Sweden	155,766	210,851	219,418
Switzerland	152,408	148,984	194,290
United Kingdom	1,092,126	964,498	1,016,901
U.S.A.	1,339,713	1,364,379	1,262,112
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic	10,587	9,772	171,271
TOTAL (incl. others)	12,127,640	10,728,164	13,268,873

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PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—continued]

EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Portugal	3,698,708	3,632,455	4,859,180
Mozambique	210,661	161,146	190,077
Cape Verde Islands	119,563	126,488	136,952
São Tomé and Príncipe	41,663	44,244	53,979
Other Portuguese Territories	14,777	15,673	17,108
Australia	3,309	20,819	106,960
Belgium-Luxembourg	182,085	136,495	211,068
Canada	704,357	1,636,992	1,988,417
Denmark	407,357	59,341	21,774
France	193,774	417,568	283,199
Gabon	5,361	205,199	22,430
Germany, Federal Republic	320,428	581,384	968,288
Italy	93,317	123,756	215,887
Japan	1,294,901	1,386,974	1,682,837
Netherlands	828,952	547,127	482,119
South Africa	161,144	152,824	210,510
Spain	404,255	616,347	651,931
Trinidad and Tobago	261,563	607,567	123,402
United Kingdom	178,774	479,303	549,360
U.S.A.	2,379,794	2,273,897	5,380,294
Zaire	144,278	227,492	363,139
TOTAL (incl. others)	12,147,051	13,923,273	19,158,221

TOURISM

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Foreign tourist arrivals ('000)	59	69	81	143	139	156

Source: UN Economic Commission for Africa, *African Statistical Yearbook*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	PASSENGERS CARRIED		FREIGHT (metric tons)	
	1972	1973	1972	1973
Luanda Railway	728,307	946,066	319,066	301,376
Moçamedes Railway	333,000	394,130	4,863,860	6,408,557
Benguela Railway	1,412,825	1,590,607	2,688,979	2,557,352

ROADS
(Motor Vehicles)

	1972	1973
Cars	115,452	127,271
Lorries	24,958	26,221
Motor Cycles	19,017	20,029
Tractors	8,795	9,510
TOTAL	168,222	183,031

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic in '000 metric tons)

	GOODS LOADED				GOODS UNLOADED			
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1971	1972	1973	1974
Cabinda	5,092	6,487	7,412	7,885	128	18	19	37
Lobito	957	988	1,322	1,151	962	649	1,009	996
Luanda	799	591	863	876	713	718	880	716
Moçâmedes	5,482	4,835	6,168	5,352	183	149	155	169
TOTAL (incl. others) . . .	12,432	13,007	15,847	15,327	2,033	1,537	2,065	1,919

CIVIL AVIATION
(Angola Airlines—TAAG)

	1972	1973
Passengers Carried . . .	169,560	198,667
Freight Transported (tons) . .	2,437	2,636
Mail Transported (tons) . . .	855	842
Kilometres Flown	4,726,330	5,451,191

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Radio receivers ('000)	100	110	115	116
Telephone licences ('000) . . .	30	32	n.a.	n.a.

Source: UN, Statistical Yearbook.

EDUCATION
(1971-72)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	5,208	12,622	516,131
Secondary	260	4,394	74,625
University	1	274	2,987
Ecclesiastic	3	33	117

Sources: Direcção dos Serviços de Estatística, Luanda; Banco de Angola, Lisbon.

THE CONSTITUTION

(The Constitution was promulgated in November 1975 and amended in October 1976.)

BASIC PRINCIPLES

The People's Republic of Angola shall be a sovereign, independent and democratic state. All sovereignty shall be vested in the Angolan people. The *Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA)*, their legitimate representative, shall be responsible for the political, economic and social leadership of the nation. The people shall be guaranteed broad effective participation in the exercise of political power through the development of people's power organizations.

The People's Republic of Angola shall be a unitary and indivisible State. Economic, social and cultural solidarity

shall be promoted between all the Republic's regions for the common development of the entire nation and the elimination of regionalism and tribalism.

Defence

Under the leadership of the MPLA and with its President as Commander-in-Chief, the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA) shall be institutionalized as the national army of the Republic. It shall be the responsibility of FAPLA to defend the country and to participate alongside the people in production and hence in national reconstruction. The Commander-in-Chief of FAPLA shall appoint and dismiss high-ranking officers.

Religion

The Republic shall be a secular state and there shall be complete separation of the State and religious institutions. All religions shall be respected.

The Economy

Agriculture shall be regarded as the base and industry as the decisive factor in the Republic's development. The Republic shall promote the establishment of just social relations in all sectors of production, furthering and developing the public sector and fostering co-operatives. It shall recognize, protect and guarantee private activities and property, including that of foreigners, provided that they are useful to the country's economy and in the interests of the Angolan people. The fiscal system shall be guided by the principle of graduated direct taxation.

Education

The Republic shall vigorously combat illiteracy and obscurantism and shall promote the development of education and of a true national culture.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

The State shall respect and protect the human person and human dignity. The life, liberty, personal integrity, good name and repute of every citizen shall be protected by law. All citizens shall be equal before the law and enjoy the same rights. They shall be subject to the same duties, without any distinction based on colour, race, ethnic group, sex, place of birth, religion, level of education, or economic or social status.

It shall be the right and duty of every citizen to participate in the defence of the country and to defend and extend the revolution. All citizens over the age of 18 shall have the right and duty to take an active part in public life, to vote and be elected or appointed to any State organ. It shall be the duty of every elected citizen to account for the discharge of his mandate to the electors who have chosen him, who shall at any time have the right to revoke his mandate.

There shall be freedom of expression, assembly and association provided that the basic objectives of the Republic are adhered to. Every citizen has the right to a defence. Individual freedoms, namely the inviolability of the home and the privacy of correspondence, are guaranteed. Freedom of conscience and belief shall be inviolable. Work shall be the right and duty of all citizens. The State guarantees medical and health care and the right to assistance in childhood, motherhood, disability, old age, etc. It also guarantees access to education and culture.

STATE ORGANS**President of the Republic**

The President of the Republic shall be the President of the MPLA. As Head of State he shall represent the Angolan nation. He shall have the following specific functions:

- to preside over the Council of the Revolution and direct its proceedings;
- to nominate, swear in and dismiss members of the Government;
- to preside over the Council of Ministers;
- to declare war and make peace, as authorized by the Council of the Revolution;
- to nominate, swear in and dismiss the Provincial Commissioners;
- to sign, promulgate and publish the laws of the Council of the Revolution, Government decrees and statutory decrees;
- to direct national defence;
- to decree a state of siege or state of emergency;

to pardon and commute sentences;

to indicate from among the members of the Political Bureau who shall replace him in his absence or when temporarily prevented from exercising his functions;

to discharge all the other functions conferred on him by the Council of the Revolution.

In the case of the death, resignation or permanent incapacity of the President, the Central Committee shall appoint from among its members a temporary replacement.

People's Assembly

The People's Assembly shall be the supreme State body. A special law shall establish its composition and its system of election and also its jurisdiction and manner of functioning.

Council of the Revolution

Pending the institution of the People's Assembly, the Council of the Revolution shall be the supreme organ of the State.

The Council of the Revolution shall comprise the members of the MPLA Central Committee; the Minister of Defence, Chief of General Staff, the National Political Commissioner or their deputies; Government members appointed by the Political Bureau of the MPLA for this purpose (to a maximum of three non-members of the Central Committee); Provincial Commissioners appointed for this purpose by the President of the Republic; Commanders and Political Commissars of the Military Regions. Its chairman shall be the President of the Republic.

The Council shall exercise the following duties:

- to discharge legislative functions which it may delegate to the Government;
- to conduct the country's domestic and foreign policy, defined by the MPLA Central Committee;
- to approve the General State Budget and the National Plan drawn up by the Government;
- to authorize the President to declare war and make peace;
- to decree amnesties.

Government

The Government shall comprise the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Ministers, the Ministers and the Secretaries of State.

The Government shall have the following functions:

- to guarantee the safety of persons and property;
- to draw up and implement the General State Budget once it is approved by the Council of the Revolution.

The Government may exercise by decree the legislative functions delegated to it by the Council of the Revolution.

Judiciary

The organization, composition and competence of the Courts shall be established by law. Judges shall be independent in the discharge of their functions.

Local Administration

The People's Republic of Angola shall be administratively divided into *Provincias* (Provinces), *Concelhos* (Councils), *Comunas* (Communes), *Circulos* (Circles), *Bairros* (Neighbourhoods) and *Povoações* (Villages).

Local administration shall be guided by the combined principles of unity, decentralization and local initiative.

In a Province, the Provincial Commissioner shall be the direct representative of the Government. The Government shall be represented in the District by the Local Commissioner, and in the Commune by the Commune Commissioner, who shall be appointed on the recommendation of the MPLA. The administrative bodies of the District,

Commune, Neighbourhood and Village shall be, respectively, the Local Commission, the Commune Commission, and the People's Neighbourhood or Village Commission.

The local authorities shall have legal personality and shall enjoy administrative and financial autonomy. The structure and jurisdiction of the administrative bodies and other organs of local administration shall be established by law.

FINAL AND TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

Pending the establishment of the Assembly with constitutional powers, an amendment to the Constitution may be made only by the MPLA Central Committee. Laws and regulations may be repealed or amended if they conflict with the spirit of the present law or the Angolan revolutionary process. All treaties, agreements and alliances to which Portugal has committed Angola which are contrary to the interests of the Angolan people shall be reviewed.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Dr. ANTÓNIO AGOSTINHO NETO.

CABINET

(December 1977)

Prime Minister and Minister of Internal Trade: LOPO FORTUNATO FERREIRA DO NASCIMENTO.

Deputy Minister of Internal Trade: MARIA MAMBO CAFE.

First Deputy Prime Minister: JOÃO EDUARDO DOS SANTOS.

Second Deputy Prime Minister: Commdr. CARLOS ROCHA DILOLUA.

Third Deputy Prime Minister: Commdr. PEDRO DE CASTRO DOS SANTOS VAN DUNEN.

Minister of Defence: Commdr. HENRIQUE TELES CARREIRA.

Deputy Minister of Defence: Commdr. JOÃO LUIS NETO.

Director of National Security: JOÃO RODRIGUES LOPES.

Minister of Foreign Relations: PAULO TEIXEIRA JORGE.

Deputy Minister of Foreign Relations: ROBERTO ANTONIO DE ALMEIDA.

Minister of Justice: DIOGENES DE ASSIS BOAVIDA.

Minister of Education and Culture: AMBROSIO LUKOKI.

Deputy Minister of Education: ARTUR PESTANA.

Minister of Health: DOMINGOS COELHO DA CRUZ.

Minister of Labour and Social Security: NOEDA SILVA SAUDE.

Minister of Finance: ISMAEL GASPAR MARTINS.

Minister of Foreign Trade: BENVINDO RAFAEL PITRA.

Minister of Industry and Power: AUGUSTO LOPES TEIXEIRA.

Minister of Transport: MANUEL PEDRO PACAVIRA.

Deputy Minister of Transport: JULIO DE ALMEIDA.

Minister of Fisheries: JOSÉ CARLOS VICTOR DE CARVALHO.

Minister of Construction and Housing: MANUEL RESENDE DE OLIVEIRA.

Minister of Agriculture: CARLOS FERNANDES.

Secretary of State for Communications: Major ALBERTO DO CARMO BENTO RIBEIRO.

Secretary of State for Social Affairs: MARIA DA ASSUNÇÃO VAHEKANY.

Secretary of the National Cultural Council: ANTÓNIO JACINTO DO AMARAL MARTINS.

LEGISLATURE

Until a People's Assembly is established, the Council of the Revolution has legislative powers.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA) (*Popular Liberation Movement of Angola*): Luanda; f. 1956; from 1961-74 waged guerrilla war against the Portuguese armed forces; in December 1977 it was reported that the MPLA had been renamed the Marxist-Leninist Angola Workers' Party; Pres. Dr. AGOSTINHO NETO; Sec.-Gen. LUCIO LARA.

The following parties no longer officially exist in Angola:

Frente Nacional de Libertação de Angola (FNLA) (*Angolan National Liberation Front*): f. 1962; based in Zaïre, was active against Portuguese in northern Angola; anti-Communist; Pres. HOLDEN ROBERTO; Sec.-Gen. DANIEL CHIPENDA.

União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) (*National Union for the Complete Independence of Angola*): f. 1966 with an operational base inside Angola to fight the Portuguese; socialist but anti-Communist organization; after the setbacks in early 1976, Dr. Savimbi said that UNITA would begin a campaign of full-scale guerrilla warfare against the Angolan Government; Pres. Dr. JONAS SAVIMBI; Sec.-Gen. MIGUEL N'ZAU PUNA.

Frente de Libertação do Enclave de Cabinda (FLEC) (*Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda*): f. 1963; in 1975 split into two factions, one led by LUIS RANQUE FRANQUE and AUGUSTO TCHIOUFU and the other by NZITA HENRIQUE DE TIAGO. In 1977 a third faction, the Military Command for the Liberation of Cabinda, was formed. Its leader is MARCELLINO LUEMBA TUBI. FLEC guerrillas have continued operations in Cabinda.

Movimento para a Libertação de Cabinda (MOLICA): Leader JOÃO DA COSTA; formed from offshoot of FLEC.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO ANGOLA

(In Luanda, unless otherwise stated)

Brazil: *Ambassador:* RODOLFO GODOIS DA SOUZA DANTAS.

Cuba: *Ambassador:* MANUEL AGRAMONTE.

Denmark: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

France: *Chargé d'Affaires:* JEAN PEYRONNET.

German Democratic Republic: *Ambassador:* EBERHARD FEISTER.

Guinea-Bissau: Hotel Trópico, Quarto 801, Av. Luis de Camões 113, Luanda; *Ambassador:* MANUEL NA N'DIGNA.

Italy: *Ambassador:* GEORGIO VECCHI.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: *Ambassador:* EYI IN-KYA.

Nigeria: *Ambassador:* MUSA MUHAMADU BELLO.

Portugal: *Ambassador:* Dr. JOÃO GAGO COUTINHO REBELO DE SOTTOMAYOR.

U.S.S.R.: *Ambassador:* BORIS VOROBYOV.

Angola also has diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with Belgium, Benin, Bulgaria, Cambodia, the Congo, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, Hungary, Japan, Laos, Libya, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Viet-Nam, Yugoslavia and Zambia. In November 1977 the United Kingdom was in the process of establishing full ambassadorial relations. Angola also has diplomatic relations with Spain, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Zaïre.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system is to be reorganized.

RELIGION

Much of the population follows traditional beliefs.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

Archbishop of
Luanda

Most Rev. EDUARDO ANDRÉ MUACA,
Caixa Postal 1230, Luanda.

Christian Council of Angola: Sec.-Gen. Rev. DANIEL
Mzinga.

Roman Catholics number 2,717,188.

The Baptists and Methodists have a number of missionary stations. There are about 800,000 Protestants.

THE PRESS

The press was nationalized in 1976. This list has not been thoroughly revised since Angolan independence.

DAILIES

Boletim Oficial de Angola: Caixa Postal 1306, Luanda; f. 1845.

O Lobito: Caixa Postal 335, Lobito; Editor SAUL QUEIROZ; evening; circ. 12,000.

A Jornal de Angola: Caixa Postal 1312, Luanda; f. 1923; Dir. FERNANDO COSTA ANDRADE; mornings and Sunday; circ. 41,000.

PERIODICALS

Atualidade Econômica: Caixa Postal 16462, Luanda; weekly; Dir. ANTÓNIO PIRES.

Angola Norte: Caixa Postal 339, Malanje; weekly; Dir. Dr. ALBERTINA VICENTE VIEIRA.

O Apostolado: Caixa Postal 1230, Luanda; weekly; published by the Conferência Episcopal de Angola; Dir. J. FERNANDES DA FONSECA.

Cuanza Sul: Caixa Postal 202, Novo Redondo; weekly; Dir. J. BARBOSA LOUREIRO.

Ecos do Norte: Caixa Postal 402, Malanje; twice weekly; Dir. TIMÓTEO DE ABREU COSTA.

Gazeta Agrícola de Angola: Rua Rui de Souza 17-1, Caixa Postal 5073, Luanda; f. 1956; monthly; Editor J. XABREGAS.

Jornal de Benguela: Caixa Postal 17, Benguela; twice weekly; Dir. HORÁCIO SILVA.

Jornal do Congo: Caixa Postal 329, Uíge; weekly; Dir. Dr. CUSTÓDIO PEREIRA GOMES; Editor LUIZ M. RODRIGUES.

Jornal da Hulla: Caixa Postal 1322, Lubango; weekly; Dir. VENNÁCIO GUIMARÃES SOBRINHO.

Jornal Magazine: Luanda; weekly; Dir. Dr. VÍTOR HOMEM DE ALMEIDA.

O Moxico: Caixa Postal 362, Moxico; f. 1966; fortnightly; Dir. E. DIAS.

O Namibe: Caixa Postal 328, Moçâmedes; twice weekly; Dir. MANUEL JOÃO TENREIRO CARNEIRO.

Novembro: Caixa Postal 6518, Luanda; weekly; Dir. JOÃO FERNANDES.

A Palavra: Rua Dr. João das Regras, Luanda; weekly; Dir. Dr. CARLOS M. PEREIRA DE CARVALHO.

O Planalto: Caixa Postal 06, Huambo; three times weekly; Dr. ALTINO VAZ MONTEIRO.

Prisma: Luanda; monthly; Dir. ILÍDIO INÁCIO ESTEVES.

Revista de Angola: Luanda; fortnightly; Dir. F. DE ARAÚJO RODRIGUES.

Semana Ilustrada: Caixa Postal 2039, Luanda; weekly; Dir. A. BORGES DE MELO.

Sul: Benguela; weekly; Dir. VITÓRIO PEREIRA.

Tribuna dos Muceques: Rua Francisco Newton, Luanda; weekly; Dir. JAYME RAMOS MONTEIRO.

A Voz do Bié: Caixa Postal 131, Bié; f. 1961; weekly; Dir. FRANCISCO JOSÉ DOS REIS RAMOS.

NEWS AGENCIES

ANGOP: Luanda.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Immeuble Mutamba, C.P. 2357, Luanda; Bureau Chief MARIO FIORITO.

Allgemeiner Deutscher Nachrichtendienst (ADN) (*German Democratic Republic*): Caixa Postal 3193, Luanda; Bureau Chief Dr. DIETER COBURGER.

Nóvosti (U.S.S.R.): Luanda; Chief Officer VLADISLAV Z. KOMAROV.

PUBLISHERS

Gráfica de Benguela: Benguela.

Imprensa Nacional de Angola: Caixa Postal 1306, Luanda; f. 1845; Gen. Man. Dr. ANTÓNIO DUARTE DE ALMEIDA E CARMO.

Indústrias A.B.C.: Caixa Postal 1245, Luanda.

Lello and Cia, Lda.: Caixa Postal 1245, Luanda; general fiction and non-fiction.

NEA—Nova Editorial Angolana, S.A.R.L.: Caixa Postal 1225, Luanda; f. 1935; Man. M. POMBO FERNANDES.

Neográfica S.A.R.L.: Caixa Postal 6518, Luanda; publ. *Novembro*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

The radio and television services were nationalized in 1976.

Radio-televisão Popular de Angola: Luanda; parastatal company; Admin. Dir. ORLANDO RODRIGUES.

RADIO

Rádio Angola: Caixa Postal 3159, Luanda; Dir. M. H. DE CARVALHO.

There were 116,000 radio receivers in 1976.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res. = reserves; amounts in kwanza/escudos)

BANKING

All banks were nationalized in 1975.

Banco Nacional de Angola: Avda. 4 de Fevereiro No 151, Luanda; central bank and bank of issue; f. 1926; cap. and res. 1,000m.; dep. 24,700m. (1973); Gov. ISRAEL GASPAS MARTINS; Deputy Gov. HUMBERTO DE ALMEIDA.

Banco Popular de Angola: Rua Visconde Pinheiro, Caixa Postal 1343, Luanda; f. 1956; savings bank; cap. and res. 478 5m, dep. 13,000m. (1974).

Banco de Crédito Comercial e Industrial: Avda. dos Restauradores de Angola 79-83, Caixa Postal 1395, Luanda; f. 1965; cap. 260m., dep. 0.934m. (1973).

ANGOLA

Banco Totta-Standard de Angola: Avda. Paulo Dias de Novais 127, Caixa Postal 5554, Luanda; f. 1966; associate of Totta and Açores and Standard Chartered Banking Group; cap. 186m., dep. 4,122m. (Dec. 1973).

INSURANCE

Cia. de Seguros Angola, S.A.R.L.: Avda. Paulo Dias de Novais 37, 1º, Caixa Postal 721-C, Luanda; f. 1946; cap. 10m.

Cia. de Seguros Angolana, S.A.R.L.: Avda. Comandante Valódia 31, Caixa Postal 738, Luanda; f. 1946; cap. and res. 125m.

Cia. Seguros Garantia Africa, S.A.R.L.: Caixa Postal 2726, Luanda; f. 1954; cap. and res. 88m.

Cia. de Seguros Nacional de Angola, S.A.R.L.: Avda. Paulo Dias de Novais 89, Caixa Postal 2921, Luanda; f. 1957; cap. 27.5m.

Cia. de Seguros Náuticos de Angola, S.A.R.L.: Rua Governador Eduardo Costa 69, Caixa Postal 5059, Luanda.

Cia. de Seguros Universal de Angola, S.A.R.L.: Caixa Postal 2987 and 12010-M, Luanda; f. 1957; cap. 15m.

Confiança Mundial de Angola—Seguros: Avda. Paulo Dias de Novais 93, Caixa Postal 500, Luanda.

Montepio Geral de Angola (Mutual Aid Association): Largo D. João IV 16, Caixa Postal 402, Luanda; f. 1933.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

COMMISSIONS AND NATIONAL BOARDS

Direcção dos Serviços de Comércio (Department of Trade): Largo Diogo Cão, Caixa Postal 1337, Luanda; f. 1970; brs. throughout Angola.

Instituto do Algodão de Angola (Cotton Institute): Caixa Postal 74, Luanda; f. 1938; publs. *Relatórios, Algodão de Angola* (quarterly).

Instituto do Café de Angola (Coffee Institute): Caixa Postal 342, Luanda; Dir. ARTURO MEDINA.

Instituto dos Cereais de Angola (Cereals Institute): Caixa Postal 65, Luanda.

Instituto das Industrias de Pesca (Fishing Institute): Caixa Postal 83, Luanda.

National Planning Commission: Luanda; f. 1977; responsible for drafting and supervising the execution of the National Plan; Chair. the Minister for Planning (to be appointed from the members of the Central Committee).

Importang: Luanda; f. 1977 to co-ordinate imports; government-owned.

National Supplies Commission: f. 1977 to combat sabotage and negligence.

NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

Companhia Angolana de Agricultura: nationalized in 1976; major coffee concern in Angola.

Companhia de Diamantes de Angola S.A.R.L. (Diamang): Caixa Postal 1247, Luanda; f. 1917; in October 1977 the Angolan Government took a 60 per cent shareholding; cap. 865m. kwanza; prospecting for and mining of diamonds.

Sociedade Nacional de Combustiveis de Angola—SONANGOL: f. 1976 to supervise the production and distribution of fuel; cap. 1m. escudos.

TRADE UNION

União Nacional de Trabalhadores Angolanos (UNTA) (National Union of Angolan Workers): the union is to be re-organized under BETO VAN DUNEM.

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport, University

TRANSPORT

All transport services were extensively damaged during the civil war.

RAILWAYS

The total length of track operated is over 3,000 km.

STATE-OWNED

Pôrto e Caminhos de Ferro de Luanda: Direcção de Exploração do Pôrto e Caminhos de Ferro de Luanda, Caixa Postal 1229, Luanda; f. 1886; serves an iron, cotton and sisal-producing region between Luanda and Malange; 608 km.; Dir. MANUEL PACAVIRA.

Caminho de Ferro de Moçâmedes: Moçâmedes; 858 km. main line from Moçâmedes to Menongue via Lubango, Matata and Entrocamento, with a 38 km. branch from Chanja to Chela; branches to Cassinga North (16 km.) and Cassinga South (94 km.) carry 6 million tons of iron ore a year to Salazar Harbour, Moçâmedes.

PRIVATELY-OWNED

Companhia do Caminho de Ferro de Benguela (Benguela Railway Company): Caixa Postal 32, Lobito, Angola; f. 1902; operates railway from the port of Lobito across Angola via Huambo and Luená to the Zaire border where it connects with the SNCZ system which in turn links with Zambia Railways, thus providing the shortest West Coast route for Central African trade; length of track 1,301 km.; gauge 1,067mm.; Chair. Dr. LUIS SUPICO PINTO; Vice-Chair. and Man. Dir. Eng. AUGUSTO BANDEIRA.

Companhia do Caminho de Ferro do Amboim: Porto Amboim; f. 1922; serves a coffee region between Amboim and Gabela; 123 km. of 0.60-metre gauge.

ROADS

Angola has over 8,000 km. of asphalted roads. Plans include a highway from Luanda to Cape Town, and another from Uíge to Quimbele, ultimately to be extended to the Zaire border, is under construction.

SHIPPING

Companhia de Navegação Angolana S.A.R.L.: Caixa Postal 5953, Luanda.

Companhia dos Petroleos de Angola S.A.R.L.: Caixa Postal 1320, Luanda.

CIVIL AVIATION

NATIONAL AIRLINE

Transportes Aéreos de Angola—TAAG: Avda. Luis de Camões 123, Luanda; f. 1938; internal services, and services from Luanda to Maputo (Mozambique), Brazzaville (Congo), Lagos (Nigeria), Algiers (Algeria), Havana (Cuba), Berlin (G.D.R.), Lisbon (Portugal), São Tomé, Paris (France) and Rome (Italy); fleet of 2 F-27, 2 B-737.

Consorcio Técnico de Aeronáutica (CTA): nationalized 1977; air cargo; fleet of Antonov aircraft.

Empresa de Transportes Aéreos de Angola (ETAA): nationalized 1977; charters.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Alitalia, Aeroflot, Cubana de Aviación, Interflug and Transportes Aéreos Portugueses operate services to Luanda.

TOURISM

Centro de Informação e Turismo de Angola—CITA: Caixa Postal 1240, Luanda; Dir. Col. J. F. M. ILHARCO.

UNIVERSITY

Universidade de Luanda: Caixas Postais 815 e 1350, Luanda; f. 1963.

ANTARCTICA

The Continent of Antarctica is estimated to cover 13,900,000 sq. km. There are no indigenous inhabitants, but since 1944 a number of permanent research stations have been established.

MAJOR STATIONS

(The following list includes only stations south of latitude 60°.)

	<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>		<i>Latitude</i>	<i>Longitude</i>
ARGENTINA			POLAND		
Belgrano	77° 46' S	38° 11' W	Henryk Arctowski	62° 09' S	58° 29' W
Brown	64° 53' S	62° 53' W			
Esperanza	63° 24' S	56° 59' W	SOUTH AFRICA		
Marambio	64° 14' S	56° 43' W	Gruehognia	72° 02' S	2° 48' W
Matienzo	64° 58' S	60° 04' W	Sanae	70° 18' S	2° 21' W
Orcadas	60° 45' S	44° 43' W			
Petrel	63° 28' S	56° 17' W	U.S.S.R.		
San Martín	68° 07' S	67° 08' W	Bellingshausen	62° 12' S	58° 58' W
			Druzhnaya	77° 58' S	39° 18' W
AUSTRALIA			Leningradskaya	69° 30' S	159° 23' E
Casey	66° 17' S	110° 32' E	Mirny	66° 33' S	93° 01' E
Davis	68° 35' S	77° 58' E	Molodezhnaya	67° 40' S	45° 51' E
Mawson	67° 36' S	62° 52' E	Novolazarevskaya	70° 46' S	11° 50' E
			Vostok	78° 28' S	106° 48' E
CHILE					
Capitán Arturo Prat	62° 30' S	59° 41' W	UNITED KINGDOM		
General Bernardo O'Higgins	63° 19' S	57° 54' W	Faraday	65° 15' S	64° 16' W
Presidente Frei	62° 12' S	58° 55' W	Halley	75° 31' S	26° 51' W
			Rothera	67° 34' S	68° 07' W
FRANCE			Signy	60° 43' S	45° 36' W
Dumont d'Urville	66° 40' S	140° 01' E			
			UNITED STATES		
JAPAN			Amundsen-Scott	South Pole	
Syowa	69° 00' S	39° 35' E	McMurdo	77° 51' S	166° 40' W
			Palmer	64° 46' S	64° 03' W
NEW ZEALAND			Siple	75° 56' S	84° 15' W
Scott	77° 51' S	166° 46' E			

TERRITORIAL CLAIMS

<i>Territory</i>	<i>Claimant State</i>
Antártida Argentina	Argentina
Antártida Chilena	Chile
Australian Antarctic Territory	Australia
British Antarctic Territory	United Kingdom
Dronning Maud Land	Norway
Ross Dependency	New Zealand
Terre Adélie	France

These claims are not recognized by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

No formal claims have been made in the sector of Antarctica between 90°W. and 150°W.

See also Article 4 of the Antarctic Treaty on next page.

RESEARCH

Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU): f. 1958 to further the co-ordination of scientific activity in Antarctica, with a view to framing a scientific programme of circumpolar scope and significance; mems. 12 countries.

President: Dr. T. GJELSVIK (Norway).

Vice-President: Prof. T. NAGATA (Japan).

Secretariat: Scott Polar Research Institute, Lensfield Road, Cambridge, CB2 1ER, England.

Secretary: Prof. G. A. KNOX (New Zealand).

THE ANTARCTIC TREATY

The Treaty was signed in Washington in December 1959 by the twelve nations co-operating in the Antarctic during the International Geophysical Year. The Treaty entered into force on June 23rd, 1961.

SIGNATORIES

Argentina	France	South Africa
Australia	Japan	U.S.S.R.
Belgium	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Chile	Norway	U.S.A.

ACCEDING STATES

Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, the German Democratic Republic, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania.

ANTARCTIC TREATY CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS

Meetings of delegations from all the signatory nations of the Antarctic Treaty are held from time to time to discuss scientific and political matters. The representatives elect a Chairman and Secretary. Committees and Working Groups may be established as required.

SUMMARY OF TREATY

Article 1. Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only.

Article 2. Freedom of scientific investigation and co-operation.

Article 3. Exchange of information and personnel.

Article 4. 1. Nothing contained in the present Treaty shall be interpreted as:

- (a) a renunciation by any Contracting Party of previously asserted rights of or claims to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica;
- (b) a renunciation or diminution by any Contracting Party of any basis of claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica which it may have whether as a result of its activities or those of its nationals in Antarctica, or otherwise;
- (c) prejudicing the position of any Contracting Party as regards its recognition or non-recognition of any other State's right of or claim or basis of claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica.

2. No acts or activities taking place while the present Treaty is in force shall constitute a basis for asserting, supporting or denying a claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica or create any rights of sovereignty in Antarctica. No new claim, or enlargement of an existing claim, to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica shall be asserted while the present Treaty is in force.

Article 5. Any nuclear explosions in Antarctica and the disposal there of radioactive waste material shall be prohibited.

Article 6. Geographical limits and rights on high seas.

Article 7. Designation of observers and notification of stations and expeditions.

Article 8. Jurisdiction over observers and scientists.

Article 9. Consultative meetings.

Articles 10-14. Upholding, interpreting, amending, notifying and depositing the Treaty.

ARGENTINA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Argentine Republic occupies almost the whole of South America south of the Tropic of Capricorn and east of the Andes. It has a long Atlantic coastline stretching from Uruguay and the River Plate to Tierra del Fuego. To the west lie Chile and the Andes mountains, to the north are Bolivia, Paraguay and Brazil. Argentina also claims the Falkland Islands, the Falkland Islands Dependencies and part of Antarctica. The climate varies from sub-tropical in the north to sub-arctic in Patagonia, generally with moderate summer rainfall. The language is Spanish. Over 90 per cent of the population are Roman Catholic and about 2 per cent Protestant. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has three horizontal stripes of light blue, white and light blue. The state flag (proportions 3 by 2) has the same design with, in addition, a gold "Sun of May" on the white stripe. The capital is Buenos Aires.

Recent History

In June 1966 a military coup overthrew Argentina's civilian administration and began nearly seven years of government by the armed forces. In 1972 the President, Lt-Gen. Alejandro Lanusse, announced that the military regime intended to restore civilian rule.

In the elections of March 1973 the Frente Justicialista de Liberación obtained a large majority in Congress, and its candidate, Dr. Héctor Cámpora, became President, taking office in May. Cámpora resigned in July to make way for the election in September of Lt-Gen. Juan Perón Sosa, President from 1946 to 1955 and a considerable influence on subsequent Argentine politics even though he had been in exile in Spain for 18 years.

General Perón and his wife Mariá Estela Martínez de Perón were sworn in as President and Vice-President respectively in October. A purge of the left-wing elements of the Peronist movement was one of the first acts of the new administration.

General Perón died in July 1974 and was succeeded as President by his widow, who was unable to control the upsurge in violence between left- and right-wing groups. The Government moved further to the right and Señora Perón's right-hand man, José López Rega, became increasingly influential. Assassinations and kidnappings increased until in November 1974 a state of siege was declared. The left-wing *Montoneros* guerrillas were officially outlawed in September 1975 but violence continued unabated. Over 700 people were killed by terrorists in 1975. The Government's economic austerity programme and the soaring rate of inflation caused widespread strikes and dissension among industrial workers. This increasingly chaotic situation resulted in demands for the resignation of President Perón, all of which culminated in an unsuccessful coup by a section of the air force.

In early 1976 several liberal ministers left the cabinet and in February President Perón forced a recess of Congress until May, thus postponing an investigation into her alleged misuse of public funds. On March 24th the military, led by Lt-Gen. Jorge Rafael Videla, Commander of the

army, overthrew the President and installed a three-man junta. Five days later Gen. Videla was sworn in as President. The junta dissolved Congress, suspended all political and trade union activity and removed most government officials from their posts. Several hundred people were arrested and Señora Perón was put into preventive detention.

Although the Government sought to reduce political violence, over 100 murders occurred in the month following the military takeover, and more than 1,000 were killed during 1976 as a whole. In an effort to contain such violence the Government launched a successful anti-guerrilla offensive and reformed the penal code to reintroduce the death penalty for kidnapping, subversion and terrorism. However, certain right-wing groups, notably the *Triple A*, still exist and in December 1977 it was reported that 25,000 people had disappeared since March 1976.

There has been considerable dissension within the army about an eventual return to democracy and President Videla has been severely criticized by various hard line Generals for advocating a dialogue with civilians in order to restore national unity. Widespread labour unrest continues and in late 1977 a strike by railway workers over the Government's economic policies sparked off further strikes and go-slows within the state-controlled sector, which were harshly dealt with by the armed forces.

Government

Argentina is a Republic composed of a Federal District, twenty-two Provinces and the National Territory of Tierra del Fuego, Antarctica and the South Atlantic Islands (United Kingdom jurisdiction over the Falkland Islands, their Dependencies and part of Antarctica is disputed by Argentina). There is also a dispute between Argentina and Chile over the ownership of three islands in the Beagle Channel.

After the military takeover in 1976 Congress was dissolved and the supreme national organ became the *Junta Militar*, with the President holding executive powers. A commission was established to advise the junta on legislative matters. Each Province is administered by an appointed Governor.

Defence

A period of national service is compulsory between the ages of 20 and 45, either one year being spent in the army or air force or fourteen months in the navy. The total strength of the regular armed forces in 1977 was 120,000, of which the army had 80,000 with a further 250,000 trained reservists, the navy had 32,000 and the air force 17,000 men. Defence expenditure for 1977 amounted to 466,240 million pesos.

Economic Affairs

Argentina is primarily an agricultural country and its prosperity is traditionally dependent on foreign trade in meat, wool and cereals. However, since the 1974 EEC ban

on beef imports, exports have been considerably reduced. Efforts to find new markets have been quite successful and it is hoped that the 1977 revised EEC beef import arrangements will improve the situation. Cereals, mainly maize and wheat, are the principal export. The 1976/77 wheat harvest was the biggest in Argentina's history. Argentina is the world's fifth largest producer of wine and the fruit and sugar industries are growing in importance.

Industry is concerned mainly with meat-processing, meat-packing and other animal by-products. There has been rapid growth in the plastics, textile, steel, engineering and chemical industries and Argentina now manufactures almost all kinds of consumer goods, including passenger cars and machine tools.

Argentina has sufficient petroleum reserves to satisfy 85 per cent of domestic requirements and, with increased national and foreign offshore exploration, it is hoped that Argentina will become self-sufficient in oil by 1985. The 1977-78 Energy Plan calls for an investment of U.S. \$24,000 million, with priority given to reducing the generation of thermal energy from 70 to 46 per cent by 1985 and to increasing the generation of hydro-electricity from 5 to 42 per cent and that of nuclear energy from 10 to 12 per cent.

When the military government took over in March 1976 they were faced with many problems, including a negative growth rate, declining industrial and agricultural production, little investment, a large balance of payments deficit and soaring inflation. In April it introduced a recovery programme, including a reduction in the fiscal deficit by sacking over 300,000 public employees and returning many state enterprises to private capital and administration; tax reforms; gradual liberalization of the exchange market; promotion of exports; a new foreign investment law; large-scale investment in the agricultural sector; better prices and lower duties for grain and meat exporters; expansion of the energy and mining sectors and a price policy ruled by market forces rather than government controls.

These measures had some success in 1976 in solving the short-term balance of payments, budgetary and foreign debt problems at the expense of a recession which had an adverse effect on some productive sectors; the overall growth rate fell by 2.9 per cent. The external position improved due to a low level of imports and increased exports. However, inflation continued to be a pressing problem, reaching 347.5 per cent.

The economy began to improve considerably in 1977 and in the first half of the year the growth rate was 4.7 per cent. In the second quarter the manufacturing sector registered a growth rate of 1.6 per cent, the first positive rate in two years. This was accompanied by a 25.3 per cent increase in gross fixed investment. The overall balance of payments results for January-June showed a surplus of \$740 million against one of \$266 million in the first half of 1976; this was mainly due to a favourable trade balance of \$1,064 million, with exports increasing by 67 per cent over the comparable 1976 period. The foreign debt stood at \$9,738 million at the end of 1976 and gross reserves at June 30th, 1977, totalled \$2,732 million, compared with \$914 million in March 1976. Inflation continued to be a major problem, with the rate at 155.8 per cent for the year ending September

1977, compared with a government target of under 100 per cent for the year as a whole.

In 1978 the Government plans to keep investment within reasonable limits; many activities are to be left to the private sector and state enterprises, especially the railways are to be rationalized. Medium- and long-term plans include the development of energy, telecommunications, transport and fisheries.

Argentina is a member of the Latin American Free Trade Association, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Latin American Economic System (SELA).

Transport and Communications

Argentina's transport network is concentrated in the east central provinces. In 1976 there were 39,780 km. of railways. Main railways connect with Chile, Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay and run parallel with branches of the Pan American Highway. In 1976 Argentina had 433,000 km. of roads, of which 41,400 km. were paved. In 1976 two road links between Argentina and Uruguay were opened. River steamers operate on the Plate, Paraguay, Paraná and Uruguay rivers. Internal air services are well developed and Aerolíneas Argentinas, as well as many foreign airlines, operate international schedules.

Social Welfare

Social welfare benefits are provided to wage-earners through trade unions and employers' associations. Pensions, retirement grants, family allowances and the minimum wage are increased regularly to keep pace with inflation. A new pension scheme came into operation in 1976. It provides for a maximum retirement grant of 15 times the minimum wage. Obligatory contributions for those over 16 years of age came into force in November 1976.

Education

The adult literacy rate of 93 per cent (1970) is regarded as the highest in Latin America. Education is free from pre-school to university level and compulsory for all children at primary and intermediate levels, from the ages of six to fourteen. Secondary education covers a five-year period, and university courses range from one to six years. There are 13 national universities, two provincial universities and 23 private universities.

Tourism

Argentina has yet to exploit fully its superb tourist attractions. The principal ones are the Andes mountains, the lake district of Bariloche, where there is a National Park, the Atlantic beaches, the Iguazú falls, the Pampas, the city of Buenos Aires and Tierra del Fuego. In 1976 over one million tourists visited Argentina, mainly from the other Latin American countries.

Visas are not required to visit Argentina by nationals of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the U.K. and all American countries except Cuba.

Sport

The most popular sport is football, followed by horse racing, polo, rugby, motor racing and basket-ball.

Statistical Survey

Weights and Measures

1978: March 23rd (Maundy Thursday), March 24th (Good Friday), May 1st (Labour Day), May 25th (Anniversary of the 1810 Revolution), June 20th (Flag Day), July 9th (Independence Day), August 17th (Death of Gen. José de San Martín), December 8th (Immaculate Conception), December 25th (Christmas).

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Argentine peso.

Exchange rates (December 1977):

£1 sterling = 1,043.6 new pesos:

U.S. \$1 = 569.5 new pesos.

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day).

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA*	POPULATION (June 30th, 1976)		
2,776,889 sq. kilometres	Total	Births (per '000)	Deaths (per '000)
	25,722,000	21.8	8.8

Population at Census of September 30th, 1970: 23,364,431.

* Excluding the Falkland Islands and Antarctic territory claimed by Argentina.

CHIEF TOWNS

(metropolitan areas at 1970 census)

Buenos Aires (capital)	2,972,453	Santa Fé	244,655
Rosario	806,942	San Juan	217,514
Córdoba	790,508	Bahía Blanca	182,158
La Plata	478,666	Salta	176,216
Mendoza	470,896	Resistencia	142,848
San Miguel de Tucumán	366,392	Corrientes	136,924
Mar del Plata	302,282	Paraná	127,635

PROVINCES

(December 31st, 1975—estimates in '000)

	POPULATION	CAPITAL
Buenos Aires—Federal District	2,977	
Buenos Aires—Province	10,057	La Plata
Catamarca	175	Catamarca
Córdoba	2,332	Córdoba
Corrientes	603	Corrientes
Chaco	588	Resistencia
Chubut	194	Rawson
Entre Ríos	879	Paraná
Formosa	238	Formosa
Jujuy	312	Jujuy
La Pampa	175	Santa Rosa
La Rioja	137	La Rioja
Mendoza	1,064	Mendoza

	POPULATION	CAPITAL
Misiones	460	Posadas
Neuquén	161	Neuquén
Río Negro	267	Viedma
Salta	529	Salta
San Juan	398	San Juan
San Luis	187	San Luis
Santa Cruz	88	Río Gallegos
Santa Fé	2,359	Santa Fé
Santiago del Estero .	528	Santiago del Estero
Tucumán	831	Tucumán
TERRITORY:		
Tierra del Fuego .	14	Ushuaia

AGRICULTURE **PRINCIPAL CROPS**

	AREA SOWN (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)				PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			
	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Wheat . . .	4,252	5,183	5,753	7,192	6,560	5,970	8,570	11,000
Maize . . .	4,134	3,871	3,696	2,980	9,900	7,700	5,855	8,300
Oats . . .	1,154	1,201	1,342	1,471	561	327	433	530
Barley . . .	1,037	950	977	967	732	430	523	760
Rye . . .	2,515	2,370	2,408	2,300	613	306	273	330
Linseed . . .	415	520	471	722	297	381	377	617
Sunflower . . .	1,342	1,196	1,411	1,460	970	732	1,085	900
Cotton . . .	556	513	433	531	418	541	445	530
Sugar Cane . . .	350	348	351	351	15,536	15,600	14,310	14,500
Rice . . .	89	97	91	96	316	351	309	320
Millet . . .	272	278	319	350	229	200	294	340
Tobacco . . .	89	93	85	88	98	98	95	80

LIVESTOCK

LIVESTOCK (⁰⁰⁰ head)

	1974	1975	1976
Horses† . . .	3,500	3,500	3,400
Cattle . . .	56,500†	58,000†	58,174
Pigs† . . .	5,100	5,500	5,500
Sheep . . .	41,500†	39,000†	38,000
Goats† . . .	5,400	5,400	5,000
Chickens* . . .	31,700	31,700	35,000
Ducks* . . .	1,350	1,350	1,350
Turkeys* . . .	950	950	1,000

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976
Beef and veal . . .	2,163	2,439	2,792
Mutton and lamb . . .	112	123	134
Goats' meat . . .	10*	10*	9
Pig meat . . .	241	255	248
Horse meat . . .	29†	31*	30
Poultry meat . . .	278	267	242*
Cows' milk . . .	5,133	5,480	5,580*
Butter . . .	35	40	40†
Cheese . . .	218	226	148†
Hen eggs . . .	169	177	162†
Wool: greasy . . .	155	160	164
scoured . . .	84†	83†	88
Cattle hides (fresh)* . . .	303	345	350

* FAO estimate.

† Unofficial figure.

Sources: FAO, *Production Yearbook*, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and Junta Nacional de Carnes.

FISHING (tons)

	1973	1974*	1975*	1976*
Sea fish . . .	260,463	257,537	188,645	250,000
Shell fish . . .	9,673	9,209	10,422	11,000
Freshwater fish . . .	7,589	10,182	15,068	16,000

* Provisional.

MINING

		1973	1974	1975	1976
Sulphur	tons	34,738	24,606	10,248	16,570
Tin	"	2,523	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Silver and Tin	"	284	4,060	3,575	2,505
Coal	'ooo tons	450.6	625.6	502.2	614.4
Crude Petroleum	'ooo cu. metres	24,441	24,023	22,968	23,142

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1973	1974	1975	1976
Edible vegetable oils	'ooo metric tons	502.3	478.1	418.3	419.8
Wheat flour	" " "	2,298	2,393	2,483	2,729
Sugar	" " "	1,542	1,423	1,261	1,460
Beer and malt	'ooo litres	312,850	457,826	412,337	268,019
Cigarettes	'ooo metric tons	34	39	39	38
Paper	" " "	543	574	523	538
Mechanical wood pulp	" " "	34	33	28	34
Chemical and semi-chemical pulp	" " "	244	269	290	245
Quebracho extract	" " "	91	92	69	92
Rayon and acetate continuous filaments	" metric tons	8,936	8,763	7,317	5,332
Rayon and acetate discontinuous fibres	" " "	8,684	9,179	7,194	5,038
Non-cellulosic continuous filaments	" " "	28,831	27,619	26,305	23,373
Non-cellulosic discontinuous fibres	" " "	17,161	19,371	19,946	16,857
Sulphuric acid	" 'ooo	232,878	243,217	225,401	233,889
Rubber tyres	" 'ooo	8,088	8,479	8,628	8,748
Portland cement	'ooo metric tons	5,181	5,392	5,464	5,712
Steel	" " "	2,155	2,411	2,243	2,449
Ferro-alloys	" " "	33	36	n.a.	n.a.
Diesel oil	'ooo cu. metres	2,191.2	1,680.2	772.8	840.1
Fuel oil	" " "	9,008.2	8,640.3	8,225.0	8,457.9
Gas oil	" " "	4,644.5	4,982.0	5,544.2	5,972.4
Kerosene	" " "	942.1	1,052.8	968.0	982.2
Passenger motor vehicles	" number	233,660	244,636	193,557	153,648
Commercial motor vehicles	"	77,936	77,774	57,569	53,300
Domestic sewing machines	"	70,482	78,559	81,943	71,337
Refrigerators and washing machines	"	490,697	499,451	444,806	291,395
Television receivers	"	233,028	279,414	290,210	169,325
Plastic shoes	'ooo pairs	3,782	3,455	3,265	2,368

FINANCE

100 centavos = 1 Argentine peso.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos; 1, 5 and 10 pesos.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 10,000 pesos.

Exchange rates (December 1977): £1 sterling = 1,043.6 new pesos; U.S. \$1 = 569.5 new pesos.

10,000 Argentine pesos = £9.58 = \$17.56.

Note: The new peso was introduced in January 1970, replacing the old peso (official exchange rate: U.S. \$1 = 350 old pesos since March 1967) at the rate of 1 new peso = 100 old pesos. From January to June 1970 the exchange rate remained at U.S. \$1 = 3.50 new pesos. Between June 1970 and April 1971 the rate was \$1 = 4.00 new pesos. After six more devaluations the official rate was fixed at \$1 = 5.00 new pesos in August 1971. The next month a two-tier system was introduced, with a commercial rate (remaining at \$1 = 5.00 pesos until March 1975) and a financial rate, beginning at \$1 = 6.70 pesos (selling rate). The financial rate was revised several times and stood at \$1 = 9.98 pesos from August 1972 to March 1975, when the commercial rate was fixed at \$1 = 10.00 new pesos, with financial rates of \$1 = 15.05 pesos (buying) or 15.10 pesos (selling). The peso has since been devalued on several occasions. In August 1975 a special financial rate was introduced and in November the commercial rate was discontinued, leaving the two financial rates in operation. In January 1976 a free rate (beginning at \$1 = 150.0 pesos) was added. In March a new official rate of \$1 = 140 pesos was established, the financial rates were discontinued but the free rate (then \$1 = 258.0 pesos) remained. In November 1976 the official rate was abolished, leaving all transactions to be settled on the free market. The average market rate (pesos per U.S. dollar) was: 3.78 in 1970; 4.62 in 1971; 8.17 in 1972; 9.35 in 1973; 8.87 in 1974; 27.39 in 1975; 149.67 in 1976. In terms of sterling the official exchange rate was £1 = 8.40 new pesos from November 1967 to June 1970; £1 = 9.60 new pesos from June 1970 to April 1971; and £1 = 13.03 new pesos (commercial rate) from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1977
(million pesos)

REVENUE	
Income tax	104,012.6
Wealth tax	63,286.5
Production, sales and transfer taxes	1,017,542.7
Customs and excise	276,285.1
Other tax revenue	295,419.8
Non-tax revenue	388,581.5
Loans	522,805.6
Other receipts	4,255.8
TOTAL	2,672,189.6

EXPENDITURE	
General administration	273,489.4
Defence	415,518.2
Security	142,662.4
Health	162,888.7
Culture and education	268,106.4
Social welfare	431,031.2
Science and technology	59,026.5
Economic development	1,136,149.9
Public debt	451,910.0
Unclassified	150.0
Errors	3,340,932.7 -170,000.0
TOTAL	3,170,932.7

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S.\$ million at Dec. 31st)

	1974	1975	1976
Gold	169	169	169
Foreign Exchange	1,028	247	1,354
IMF Special Drawing Rights	102	41	91
Reserve position in IMF	14	—	—
TOTAL	1,313	457	1,614

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(million new pesos on Dec. 31st)

1973	1974	1975	1976
26,406	43,125	123,843	411,625

April 30th, 1977: 502,522 million new pesos.

COST OF LIVING INDEX—FEDERAL CAPITAL

Base: 1974=100

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
General level of cost of living . . .	48.06	77.04	95.70	270.6	444.1

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million new pesos at current prices)

	1972	1973	1974*	1975*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST .	200,767	334,148	447,758	1,270,000
of which:				
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.	30,687	50,314	58,722	164,300
Mining and quarrying	3,024	4,992	8,894	20,100
Manufacturing industries	64,554	105,451	140,155	448,170
Building	9,904	16,224	24,611	54,650
Electricity, gas and water	3,760	6,895	8,071	20,820
Transport, storage and communications .	19,163	33,391	43,136	1,120,000
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	26,185	41,596	54,785	135,000
Finance, insurance and property	7,858	13,557	17,416	54,000
Other producers and services	35,633	61,728	91,968	260,000
Indirect taxes net of subsidies	19,171	30,443	49,315	75,000
G.D.P. AT PURCHASERS' VALUES	219,938	364,591	497,073	1,345,000
of which:				
Private consumption	152,520	242,283	336,458	953,116
Government consumption	20,110	36,940	47,810	136,789
Gross domestic investment	45,927	74,650	110,375	290,000
Balance of trade	1,381	10,718	2,430	-34,805
Net income from abroad	-2,860	-4,017	-12,927	-34,297
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	217,078	360,574	484,146	1,310,703

* Provisional.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million U.S. \$)

	1975*			1976*		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	2,961.3	3,946.5	-985.2	3,916.1	3,032.5	883.6
Freight and insurance	267.8	—	267.8	245.0	—	245.0
Transport	138.7	306.5	-167.8	159.2	221.1	-61.9
Travel	154.4	94.0	60.4	180.0	114.5	65.5
Investment income	58.9	488.5	-429.6	58.5	551.0	-492.5
Government n.e.s.	116.6	93.5	23.1	166.8	154.1	12.7
Other services	101.3	159.2	-57.9	107.4	128.2	-20.8
Total	3,799.0	5,088.2	-1,289.2	4,833.0	4,201.4	631.6
Transfer Payments (net)	—	—	4.6	—	—	18.5
CURRENT BALANCE	—	—	-1,284.6	—	—	650.1
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Private long-term	-41.4	—	41.4	-51.5	—	-51.5
Private short-term	-2.6	-161.1	158.2	-887.8	-657.4	-230.4
Local government	-2.5	—	-2.5	-3.6	—	-3.6
Central government	110.5	11.9	98.6	-65.4	111.4	-170.8
Monetary authorities	267.0	-619.1	886.1	1,172.3	1,371.9	-199.6
Banks	7.9	-178.7	186.6	40.5	16.7	23.8
CAPITAL BALANCE	338.6	-947.0	-608.4	201.5	842.6	-641.1
Net Errors and Omissions	—	1.0	-1.0	—	9.0	-9.0

* Provisional.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million pesos)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports	8,579.1	15,630.0	20,859.0	32,327.0	84,201.5	454,029.6
Exports	7,968.5	15,425.3	29,615.0	35,767.0	76,731.2	741,952.8

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	VOLUME (tons)		VALUE ('000 pesos)	
	1975	1976	1975	1976
Animals and animal products	8,327	1,824	306,578	671,637
Vegetable Products	235,916	158,604	3,173,642	1,869,299
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	6,872	5,852	165,800	808,357
Foodstuffs, Beverages and Tobacco	27,663	16,441	948,954	4,195,303
Mineral Products	7,559,196	8,112,742	17,386,698	102,489,787
Chemical Products	781,536	687,383	12,417,650	80,352,760
Natural and Synthetic Rubber and Plastics	151,207	116,098	3,312,460	19,736,970
Timber, Cork, Cane and Manufactures	375,436	149,592	2,468,508	5,856,202
Paper Goods	352,729	249,311	4,173,139	20,922,551
Textiles and Manufactures	41,655	36,495	1,353,038	7,060,169
Stone, Cement, Ceramic and Glassware	61,361	41,849	851,351	4,759,919
Metals and Manufactures	2,404,132	1,260,634	18,327,098	66,683,231
Machinery, including Electrical	116,814	89,000	14,015,192	89,833,485
Transport Material	91,449	125,797	2,793,931	20,998,564
Precision Instruments	2,545	2,055	1,880,800	8,325,498
Miscellaneous Merchandise and Products	3,384	1,979	626,647	2,290,487
TOTAL	12,220,222	11,055,656	84,201,486	453,954,219

EXPORTS	VOLUME (tons)		VALUE ('000 pesos)	
	1975	1976	1975	1976
Animals and Animal Products	300,205	599,124	6,763,777	91,825,304
Vegetable Products	8,652,471	10,938,340	27,975,509	263,429,723
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	143,517	352,613	2,466,714	35,659,797
Foodstuffs, Beverages and Tobacco	1,745,745	2,610,649	11,536,726	110,826,412
Mineral Products	364,508	412,263	533,862	5,311,050
Chemical Products	151,419	222,291	3,201,268	25,377,729
Natural and Synthetic Rubber and Plastics	3,922	7,728	213,969	2,275,840
Leather and Manufactures	39,746	77,914	2,525,605	40,850,056
Textiles and Manufactures	18,141	152,614	747,133	45,595,834
Metals and Manufactures	60,349	361,684	2,229,559	28,773,884
Machinery, including Electrical	43,939	36,780	6,614,941	39,422,793
Transport Material	74,123	92,771	7,177,061	36,653,569
Miscellaneous Merchandise and Products	166,268	62,684	4,670,266	15,950,522
TOTAL	11,770,353	15,927,455	76,726,390	741,952,513

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 pesos)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Austria	169,437	558,638	3,081,387	28,147	36,861	2,106,429
Belgium	522,887	1,325,361	6,352,743	491,996	1,327,736	14,142,525
Brazil	2,686,569	8,754,046	60,782,048	3,309,500	6,085,275	77,610,191
British dependent territories in Asia	44,343	45,950	106,161	33,382	430,289	4,870,550
Canada	580,396	1,777,918	7,633,335	150,547	325,767	3,168,004
Chile	1,438,522	3,953,726	22,015,034	1,825,614	4,311,769	35,216,341
Czechoslovakia	52,186	132,429	694,990	107,609	222,647	2,288,270
France	1,058,275	2,925,637	15,876,976	820,376	2,041,881	19,844,026
Germany, Federal Republic	3,599,654	7,999,816	51,850,501	1,411,282	3,126,124	39,041,332
India	140,729	127,916	591,033	699,675	306,910	740,647
Italy	1,888,810	3,697,285	21,895,874	4,857,734	7,647,315	69,868,635
Japan	3,253,301	8,978,585	32,822,430	1,608,771	3,338,118	42,485,398
Kuwait	105,179	554,212	766,781	8,803	17,693	1,016,681
Netherlands	687,551	1,032,417	6,370,743	2,380,669	5,677,458	66,745,128
Netherlands Antilles	26,186	204,625	6,327,523	6,017	7,586	1,021,587
Paraguay	416,147	1,209,165	3,451,422	488,863	1,118,079	11,903,950
Peru	328,568	909,292	5,449,375	359,039	866,520	11,762,648
Sweden	530,478	960,091	6,029,377	124,611	235,084	1,928,403
United Kingdom	1,030,538	2,814,280	17,790,637	1,691,773	1,976,919	22,970,686
U.S.A.	5,487,532	13,540,294	81,052,527	2,954,632	6,100,231	53,215,720
U.S.S.R.	98,669	357,452	1,791,019	1,843,922	5,988,933	32,027,167
Venezuela	350,809	1,396,923	9,782,949	588,799	1,040,478	20,333,543

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	PASSENGERS CARRIED (million)	FREIGHT CARRIED ('000 tons)	PASSEN- GER-KM. (million)	TON-KM. (million)
1972	401	17,942	12,183	12,284
1973	392	19,123	12,333	12,557
1974	414	19,061	13,177	12,324
1975	436	16,308	14,384	10,676

SHIPPING

TONNAGE OF SHIPPING ENTERING ARGENTINE PORTS
('000 net registered tons)

	TOTAL TONNAGE	BUENOS AIRES	OTHER PORTS
1971	13,276	7,662	5,373
1972	11,123	7,727	3,396
1973	12,954	7,472	5,482
1974	12,706	6,582	6,124

ROADS

MOTOR VEHICLES IN USE

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Passenger cars	2,011,636	2,256,000	2,446,000	2,585,072
Goods vehicles	890,295	994,000	1,050,000	1,101,445

Source: World Road Statistics.

CIVIL AVIATION

	PASSENGERS CARRIED (⁰⁰⁰)		FREIGHT CARRIED (tons)		KILOMETRES FLOWN (⁰⁰⁰)	
	Argentine Airlines	Foreign Airlines	Argentine Airlines	Foreign Airlines	Argentine Airlines	Foreign Airlines
1970 . . .	1,871.6	735.8	23,020.2	26,019.2	47,439.5	7,740.5
1971 . . .	2,278.6	722.7	26,745.1	19,326.3	50,846.6	7,506.2
1972 . . .	2,472.8	683.3	35,381.6	17,777.8	56,688.7	7,242.1
1973 . . .	2,417.0	806.9	36,248.7	24,469.5	53,403.6	7,318.8
1974 . . .	3,077.3	1,065.3	39,994.8	27,931.0	59,107.2	7,828.7
1975 . . .	3,439.6	1,215.5	35,799.0	20,554.8	65,109.4	8,606.2

EDUCATION

	ESTABLISHMENTS		STUDENTS		TEACHERS	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
Primary	26,319	26,375	3,778,434	3,805,454	204,396	216,149
Secondary and technical	4,577	4,767	1,197,729	1,243,058	155,480	161,859
Universities	399	412	441,302	536,959	30,613	33,176
Colleges of higher education . .	421	434	56,425	59,777	11,355	12,028

Sources: Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Buenos Aires; Banco Central de la República Argentina.

THE CONSTITUTION

Since the military took over on March 24th, 1976, the 1853 constitution, with amendments, remains partially in force. All major changes to the constitution are incorporated in the *Acta para el Proceso de Reorganización Nacional*, *Propósitos y Objetivos Básicos del Proceso de Reorganización Nacional* and the *Estatuto para el Proceso de Reorganización Nacional*, all promulgated on March 24th, 1976. These new laws substantially alter the legislative and executive system. The summary below is an amalgamation of the constitution and new laws.

Declarations, rights and guarantees

Each province has the right to exercise its own administration of justice, municipal system and primary education. The Roman Catholic religion, being the faith of the majority of the nation, shall enjoy State protection; freedom of religious belief is guaranteed to all other denominations. All the inhabitants of the country have the right to work and exercise any legal trade; to petition the authorities; to leave or enter the Argentine territory, to use or dispose of their properties, to associate for a peaceable or useful purpose; to teach and acquire education, and to express freely their opinion in the press without censorship. The State does not admit any prerogative of blood, birth, privilege or titles of nobility. Equality is the basis of all duties and public offices. No citizens may be detained, except for reasons and in the manner prescribed by the law; or sentenced other than by virtue of a law existing prior to the offence and by decision of the competent tribunal after the hearing and defence of the person concerned. Private residence, property and correspondence are inviolable. No one may enter the home of a citizen or carry out any search in it without his consent, unless by

a warrant from the competent authority; no one may suffer expropriation, except in case of public necessity and provided that the appropriate compensation has been paid in accordance with the provisions of the laws. In no case may the penalty of confiscation of property be imposed.

The *Acta* states that the Chiefs of Staff of the army, navy and air force establish a *Junta Militar* which assumes all political power. The following officials are removed from their posts: the President; governors and vice-governors; federal interventors; members of Congress, provincial legislatures, municipal councils, the Supreme Court and provincial courts; and the Attorney-General. All political and trade union activity is suspended.

The basic objectives and aims for national reorganization are to restore essential values, eliminate subversion, promote economic development, strengthen political sovereignty, uphold Christian moral values and tradition, enforce national security, promote general welfare and set up an education system in accordance with the needs of the country. The Junta has stated that it intends to restore a democratic representative and republican government when the *Proceso de Reorganización Nacional* has been completed.

Junta Militar

The Junta Militar comprises the Chiefs of Staff of the army, navy and air force. It shall be the supreme organ of State and its members shall remain in office for a maximum of three years. The Junta holds a mixture of legislative and executive powers and is responsible for the general running of the country. It may meet when one of its members

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requests it to do so but to meet in full session all members must be present. Decisions shall be made by simple majority.

The Junta has the following powers: to appoint and dismiss the President and to appoint his successor by a means not yet established. It may also appoint and dismiss members of the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General and the Public Prosecutor. It is the Commander-in-Chief of all the armed forces, may declare war or a state of siege, authorize the executive to declare war or make peace, authorize the formation of provincial militias, allow foreign troops on to Argentine soil and give instructions to the executive regarding the functioning of provincial governments.

President of the Republic

The President must have been born on Argentine soil or be the son of an Argentine national, belong to the Catholic faith, be over 30 years of age and be a high-ranking military officer. He is appointed and dismissed by the Junta Militar. In the case of death, temporary absence or illness, executive power shall be assumed by the Minister of Planning.

The President shall have the following powers: to issue instructions and regulations necessary for the implementation of laws; to approve and promulgate laws; to grant pardons and commute sentences; to appoint and dismiss Ministers; to negotiate treaties; to appoint high-ranking officers of the armed forces on the proposal of the Chiefs of Staff; to supervise the collection of taxes; to regulate foreign trade; to fix import and export duties; to levy taxes for a specified time whenever the defence, common safety or general welfare of the State so requires; to contract loans on the nation's credit; to regulate the internal and external debt and the currency system of the country; to fix the budget and provide for whatever is conducive to the prosperity and well-being of the nation; to fix territorial limits; to establish national security; to negotiate, sign and ratify treaties and concordats; to ratify appointments made by the Junta Militar to the posts of judge of Supreme Court, Attorney-General and Public Prosecutor; to appoint members of the lower courts and to issue instructions to the provincial governments and to appoint governors.

Comisión de Asesoramiento Legislativo

The CAL is a deliberative body and acts as an adviser to

The Constitution, The Government

the Junta Militar and President on legislative matters. It comprises nine officers of the three branches of the armed forces. Its president is elected from among its members in yearly rotation in the manner established by the Junta. Its secretary shall come from the same branch of the armed forces as the current president. It shall have eight working committees responsible for defence and foreign affairs; the interior and justice; social welfare and labour; education; the budget, finance, industry and natural resources; agriculture and livestock; public works and transport; energy, fuel and communications. Decisions shall be made by absolute majority.

Bills must be approved by the relevant working committee and a plenary session of the CAL before they can be approved and promulgated by the executive. A bill must first be considered to be of fundamental importance by the working committee and the CAL before it can be dealt with. If the executive does not agree with the CAL on any issue, the bill is passed to the Junta for final decision.

The preparation of bills is the responsibility of the Government, the President and the Chiefs of Staff. They are then passed to the CAL via the President or the Junta, which can also prepare laws.

Judiciary

Judicial power is exercised by the Supreme Court and all other competent tribunals. The members of the Supreme Court are appointed and dismissed by the Junta Militar. Judges of the lower courts are appointed by the President.

The executive is to pass a law by which a special court shall be established to institute legal proceedings against high officials who have committed any crimes whilst in office. This was previously the responsibility of the legislature.

In the provinces, the provincial governors shall appoint the members of the provincial courts who shall enjoy those guarantees established in the provincial constitutions.

Provincial Government

The twenty-two provinces retain all the power not delegated to the Federal Government. They are governed by their own constitutions and must adapt their action to comply with the Junta's basic objectives and aims and the *Estatuto para el Proceso de Reorganización Nacional*. The President appoints the provincial governors.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: Lt.-Gen JORGE RAFAEL VIDELA

JUNTA MILITAR

Lt.-Gen JORGE RAFAEL VIDELA (Army).

Brig.-Gen. ORLANDO RAMÓN AGOSTI (Air Force).

Rear-Admiral EDUARDO EMILIO MASSERA (Navy).

MINISTERS

(January 1978)

Minister of Planning: Gen. CARLOS ENRIQUE LAIDLAW.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Religion: Vice-Admiral OSCAR ANTONIO MONTES.

Minister of the Interior: Brig.-Gen. ALIANO EDUARDO HARGUINDEGUY.

Minister of Justice: Brig. Auditor JULIO ARNALDO GÓMEZ

Minister of Defence: Brig.-Major JOSÉ MARÍA KEIN.

Minister of Economy: Dr. JOSÉ ALBERTO MARTÍNEZ DE HOZ.

Minister of Culture and Education: Dr. JUAN JOSÉ CARMAN.

Minister of Labour: Brig.-Gen. HORACIO TORRES LUISADA.

Minister of Social Welfare: Rear-Admiral JUAN JOSÉ BARRAL.

LEGISLATURE

Congress was dissolved on March 24th, 1976. A *Comisión de Asesoramiento Legislativo* (CAL) was established to act as an advisory body on legislative matters.

Comisión de Asesoramiento Legislativo:

Army: Gen. EDUARDO CRESPI.
Col. JORGE ARGUINDEGUI.
Col. JORGE POZZO.

Navy: Rear-Admiral ANTONIO VANEK (Chair.).
Capt. RICARDO ACUÑA.
Capt. LEOPOLDO SUÁREZ DE CERRO.

Air Force: Brig. PABLO APELLA.
Commodore ROBERTO MARCONI.
Commodore CARLOS CAVANDOLI.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Following the military takeover in March 1976 all political activity was banned. The following parties were prohibited:

Partido Comunista Revolucionaria.

Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores.

Partido Política Obrera.

Partido Obrero Comunista Marxista-Leninista.

The following parties were suspended:

Frente Justicialista de Liberación (Frejuli): Peronist party.

Unión Cívica Radical: moderate radicals; Leader Dr. RICARDO BALBÍN.

The following guerrilla groups have always been illegal:

Partido Revolucionario de Trabajadores: political wing of the **Ejército Revolucionario del Pueblo (ERP)**; Leader LUIS MATTINI.

Consejo Supremo de Montoneros Peronistas: f. 1977 from a merger of the **Montoneros** (f. 1969, amalgamated with the **Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias** in 1972) and the **Partido Auténtico Peronista**; Leader MARIO FIRMENICH.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO ARGENTINA

(Buenos Aires unless otherwise stated)

Albania: Libertad 1346, 3° piso; *Ambassador:* KUJIM MYZYRI.

Algeria: Montevideo 1889; *Ambassador:* TAIEB BOULAHROUF (also accred. to Bolivia and Uruguay).

Australia: Avda. Santa Fé 846, 8° piso; *Ambassador:* HAROLD W. BULLOCK (also accred. to Paraguay and Uruguay).

Austria: French 2671; *Ambassador:* PETER MÜLLER (also accred. to Bolivia and Paraguay).

Bangladesh: Avda. Santa Fé 1461; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Belgium: Defensa 113, 8° piso; *Ambassador:* MAURICE VAISIÈRE.

Bolivia: Corrientes 545, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* ALBERTO GUZMÁN SORIANO.

Brazil: Arroyo 1142; *Ambassador:* CLAUDIO GARCÍA DE SOUZA.

Bulgaria: Manuel Obartio 2967; *Ambassador:* CHRISTO GUEORGUIEV.

Canada: Suipacha 1111, 26° piso; *Ambassador:* ALFRED P. BISSENET (also accred. to Paraguay and Uruguay).

Chad: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Chile: Tagle 2762; *Ambassador:* RENÉ ROJAS GALDAMES.

China, People's Republic: Conesa 1964; *Ambassador:* CHENG WEI-CHIH.

Colombia: Avda. Santa Fé 782, 1° piso; *Ambassador:* GREGORIO ESPINOSA GONZÁLEZ.

Costa Rica: Reconquista 165, 6° piso; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO VARGAS FERNÁNDEZ.

Cuba: Virrey del Pino 1810; *Ambassador:* EMILIO ARAGONES NAVARRO.

Cyprus: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Czechoslovakia: Figueroa Alcorta 3240; *Ambassador:* Dr. VLADIMIR PAVLICEK.

Denmark: Avda. Leandro N. Alem 1074, 9° piso; *Ambassador:* KJELD E. WILLUMSEN (also accred. to Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay).

Dominican Republic: Avda. Santa Fé 1206, 2°; *Ambassador:* FRANZ EMMANUEL BAEHR CABRAL.

Ecuador: Avda. Quintana 585, 9° piso; *Ambassador:* CRISTÓBAL MONTERO REESE.

Egypt: Callao 1033, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* SAMIH EISA ZAYED.

El Salvador: Talcahuano 1028, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* Gen. GUILLERMO SEGUNDO MARTÍNEZ.

Finland: Avda. Santa Fé 846, 5° piso; *Ambassador:* KLAUS CASTREN (also accred. to Paraguay).

France: Cerrito 1399; *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS DE LA GORCE.

Gabon: Las Heras 1835; *Ambassador:* SIMÓN EDOU EYENE.

German Democratic Republic: Olazábal 2201; *Ambassador:* GÜNTER BLUM.

Germany, Federal Republic: Maipú 938-942; *Ambassador:* JOACHIM JAENDICKE.

Ghana: Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil.

Greece: Avda. Roque S. Peña 547, 4° y 5° pisos; *Ambassador:* JUAN S. SOSSIDIS (also accred. to Paraguay).

ARGENTINA

Diplomatic Representation

Guatemala: Lavalle 1759, 6° piso; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO SESENNE OLIVERO.

Guinea: New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Haiti: Viamonte 1167, 8° piso; *Ambassador:* FRITZ N. CINEAS.

Honduras: R. Peña 336, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* DANIEL BREVÉ MARTÍNEZ.

Hungary: Coronel Díaz 1874; *Ambassador:* LÁSZLÓ MATYÁS.

Iceland: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

India: Paraguay 580, 3° piso; *Ambassador:* SURENDRA MOHAN SINGH CHADHA (also accredited to Paraguay and Uruguay).

Indonesia: M. Ramón Castilla 2901; *Ambassador:* RADEN KUSUMASMORO.

Iran: Ocampo 2901; *Ambassador:* AZIZOLLAH ESKANDARY.

Iraq: La Pampa 3330; *Ambassador:* ABDUL KAREAM SHINTAF.

Ireland: Avda. Santa Fé 782, 7° piso; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Israel: Arroyo 916; *Ambassador:* DR. RAN NIRGAD.

Italy: Billingham 2577; *Ambassador:* DR. ENRICO CARRARA.

Jamaica: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Japan: Azcuénaga 1035; *Ambassador:* SHIRO KONDO.

Jordan: Santiago, Chile.

Korea, Republic: Coronel Díaz 2860; *Ambassador:* CHUL NAM (also accredited to Paraguay).

Kuwait: New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Laos: Bangkok, Thailand.

Lebanon: Avda. Libertador 2354; *Ambassador:* FOUAD TURK (also accredited to Chile and Paraguay).

Libya: Posadas 1650, 3° piso; *Minister:* BASHIR KHALIL FADEL.

Liechtenstein: Consular relations through Switzerland.

Luxembourg: jointly with Belgium

Mali: jointly with Morocco.

Malta: Avda. de Mayo 633, 7° piso; *Ambassador:* CARLOS RADZIWIŁŁ.

Mauritius: New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Mexico: Paraguay 577, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* RAÚL LOPEZLIRA CASTRO.

Morocco: Avda. Santa Fé 1385, 1° piso; *Ambassador:* M. BEN ABDESLEM EL FASSI EL HALFOUQUI.

Nepal: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Netherlands: Maipú 66, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* Jonkheer DORONÉ VAN DEN BRANDELER (also accredited to Paraguay).

New Zealand: Argentine Consulate-General in Washington.

Nicaragua: Paraná 552, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* NOEL SACASA SEVILLA.

Norway: Esmeralda 900, 3° piso; *Ambassador:* KNUT BRODSGAARD AARS (also accredited to Paraguay and Uruguay).

Oman: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Pakistan: Avda. Alvear 1402; *Ambassador:* Gen. SA'AD TARIQUE (also accredited to Chile and Uruguay).

Panama: Montevideo 373; *Ambassador:* ERNESTO ENRIQUE ESTENOZ.

Paraguay: Las Heras 2545; *Ambassador:* DR. ANTONIO MASULTI FUSTER.

Peru: Avda. Libertador 1720; *Ambassador:* FELIPE VALDIVIESO BELAÚNDE.

Philippines: Castex 3123; *Ambassador:* PELAYO F. LLAMAS (also accredited to Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay).

Poland: Alejandro María de Aguado 2870; *Ambassador:* DR. HENRYK SHROBISZ.

Portugal: Córdoba 315, 3° piso; *Ambassador:* ALFREDO LANCASTRE DA VEIGA (also accredited to Paraguay).

Romania: Arroyo 962; *Ambassador:* GHEORGHE APOSTOL.

Saudi Arabia: Caracas, Venezuela.

Sierra Leone: Consulate in Buenos Aires: Córdoba 1233, 4° piso.

South Africa: Marcelo T. de Alvear 590, 8° piso; *Ambassador:* HENDRICK ALBERTUS GELDENHUYS (also accredited to Bolivia).

Spain: Mariscal Ramón Castilla 2720; *Ambassador:* DR. G. MARAÑÓN MOYA.

Sudan: jointly with Egypt.

Sweden: Corrientes 330; *Ambassador:* PER BERTIL NORTHMAN KOLLBERG.

Switzerland: Avda. Santa Fé 846, 12° piso; *Ambassador:* WILLIAM FREI.

Syria: Calloa 956; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Thailand: Belgrano 3416, 9° piso; *Ambassador:* SUMERSER SIRINONGBOL (also accredited to Bolivia, Chile and Paraguay).

Trinidad and Tobago: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Turkey: Avda. Roque S. Peña 852; *Ambassador:* ISMAIL SOYSAL (also accredited to Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay).

U.S.S.R.: R. Peña 1741; *Ambassador:* SEMINON PETROVICH DIUKAREV.

United Kingdom: Dr. Luis Agote 2412; *Chargé d'affaires:* HUGH MICHAEL CARLESS.

U.S.A.: Sarmiento 663; *Ambassador:* RAÚL H. CASTRO.

Uruguay: Las Heras 1907; *Ambassador:* GUSTAVO MAGARIÑOS.

Vatican: Avda. Alvear 1605 (Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Monsignor Pío LAGHI.

Venezuela: Avda. Santa Fé 1461; *Ambassador:* ERNESTO SANTANDER (also accredited to Paraguay).

Viet-Nam: Córdoba 1184; *Ambassador:* TATHAI BUI.

Yugoslavia: Marcelo T. de Alvear 1705; *Ambassador:* MOMILO VUCEKOVIC.

Zaire: Villanueva 1356; *Ambassador:* NIZETA ZI MUYEMBO NOAMBASI.

Zambia: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Argentina also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Andorra, Benin, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Empire, the Congo, Ethiopia, the Gambia, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritania, Monaco, Niger, Qatar, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the Upper Volta, Western Samoa and the Yemen Arab Republic.

Diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were broken off in 1977.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

All members of the Supreme Court are appointed and dismissed by the Junta Militar. Judges of the lower courts are appointed by the President and members of the provincial courts by the provincial governors.

Supreme Court of Justice: Palacio de Justicia, 4°, Buenos Aires.

President: Dr. HORACIO H. HEREDIA.

Ministers: Dr. ADOLFO R. GABRIELLI.

Dr. PEDRO JOSÉ FRIAS.

Dr. ABELARDO F. ROSSI.

Dr. EMILIO MIGUEL DAIREAUX.

Procurator General: Dr. ELÍAS E. GUASTAVINO.

Fiscal General: Dr. SADI CONRADO MASSUE.

The principal Federal Court of Appeal in Buenos Aires has three courts: civil and commercial, criminal, and administrative. There are six other courts of appeal in Buenos Aires: civil, commercial, criminal, special civil and commercial, labour, and monetary. There are also federal appeal courts in: La Plata, Bahía Blanca, Paraná, Rosario, Córdoba, Mendoza, Tucumán and Resistencia.

The provincial courts each have their own Supreme Court and a system of subsidiary courts. They deal with cases originating within and confined to the provinces.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

There were 23,671,345 Roman Catholics in 1976.

METROPOLITAN SEES

Buenos Aires: Palacio Arzobispal, Suipacha 1034; H.E. Cardinal JUAN CARLOS ARAMBURU.

Bahía Blanca: Colón 164; Most Rev. JORGE MAYER.

Córdoba: Hipólito Yrigoyen 98; H.E. Cardinal RAÚL FRANCISCO PRIMATESTA.

Corrientes: 9 de Julio 1543; Most Rev. JORGE M. LÓPEZ.

La Plata: Calle 14, No. 1009; Most Rev. ANTONIO JOSÉ PLAZA.

Mendoza: Catamarca 98; Most Rev. OLIMPO SANTIAGO MARESMA.

Paraná: Eva Perón 77; Most Rev. ADOLFO SERVANDO TÓRTOLO.

Rosario: Córdoba 1677; Most Rev. GUILLERMO BOLATTI.

Salta: España 596; Most Rev. CARLOS MARIANO PÉREZ ESLAVA.

San Juan de Cuyo: Rivadavia 46; Most Rev. ILDEFONSO MARÍA SANSIERRA ROBLA.

Santa Fé: Avda. General López 2720; Most Rev. VICENTE FAUSTINO ZAZPE.

Tucumán: Avda. Sarmiento 895; Most Rev. BLAS VICTORIO CONRERO.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Federación Argentina de Iglesias Evangélicas (*Argentine Federation of Evangelical Churches*): Tucumán 358-6L, Buenos Aires; f. 1958; 41 denominations; Chair. Rev. LUIS P. BUCAFUSCO.

Iglesia Congregacionalista en la República Argentina (*The Congregational Church in the Argentine*): San Martín 119, Concordia, E.R.; f. 1924; 105 congregations, 8,500 mems., 19,000 adherents (1968); Supt. Rev. HERBERT R. SCHAAL; publs. *Der Herold* (German), *Crecimiento* (Spanish).

Iglesia Evangélica del Río de la Plata: Esmeralda 162, 1035 Buenos Aires; f. 1899; 60,000 mems.; Pres. PETER LIENENKAEMPER; publ. *Revista Parroquial*.

Iglesia Evangélica Metodista Argentina (*Methodist Church of Argentina*): Rivadavia 4044, Buenos Aires; f. 1836; 45,000 mems.; 7 regional superintendents; Admin. ARNALDO PEDEMONTE; Chair. Gen. Bd. of Life and Mission ODILA O. DE JACOB; Chair. Gen. Bd. of Admin. PABLO LA MOGLIE; publ. *El Estandarte Evangélico* (monthly).

JEWISH COMMUNITY

Delegación de Asociaciones Israelitas Argentinas—DAIA (*Delegation of Argentine Jewish Associations*): Pasteur 633, 5° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1935; there are about 500,000 Jews, mostly in Buenos Aires; Pres. Dr. NEHEMÍAS RESNIZKY; Sec. Dr. JUAN GUREVICH.

In 1976 and 1977 the Government banned the Jehovah's Witnesses and various Oriental sects including Hare Krishna, the Divine Light Mission and Umbanda.

THE PRESS

In 1976 there were 297 daily newspapers, 765 periodicals and 960 weeklies being published. The major Buenos Aires newspapers have a total circulation of approximately two million. The five most important newspapers, which have a semi-national circulation, are: *La Razón*, *Clarín*, *La Prensa*, *La Nación* and *La Opinión*. All the main provincial centres have their own newspapers.

DAILIES

BUENOS AIRES

Buenos Aires Herald: Azopardo 455; English; f. 1876; morning; independent; Editor ROBERT COX; circ. 20,000.

Clarín: Piedras 1743; f. 1945; morning; independent; Dir. Sra. ERNESTINA LAURA HERRERA DE NOBLE; circ. 364,500.

Crónica: Garay 160; morning and afternoon; circ. 200,000 (morning), 250,000 (afternoon).

El Cronista Comercial: Alsina 547; f. 1908; morning; Dir. JULIÁN DELGADO; circ. 100,000.

La Nación: San Martín 350; f. 1870; morning; democratic; independent; Dir. Dr. BARTOLOMÉ MITRE; circ. 272,150.

La Opinión: Reconquista 585; morning; independent; Editor JACOBO TIMERMAN; circ. 87,016.

La Prensa: Avda. de Mayo 567-75; f. 1869 by José C. Paz; morning; independent; Dir. ALBERTO GAINZA PAZ; circ. 140,000.

La Razón: Avda. de Mayo 729-45; f. 1905; evening; independent; Dir. RICARDO PERALTA-RAMOS; circ. 467,000.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

BAHÍA BLANCA

El Atlántico: Alsina 260; circ. 18,000.

La Nueva Provincia: Sarmiento 54; f. 1898; morning; independent; Dir. DIANA JULIO DE MASSOT; circ. 33,200.

CONCORDIA

El Heraldo: Quintana y San Luis, Concordia; f. 1915; evening; Editor Dr. CARLOS LIEBERMANN; circ. 4,679.

CÓRDOBA

Comercio y Justicia: 27 de Abril 536; f. 1939; morning; economic and legal news; Dir. JORGE RAÚL EGUÍA; circ. 9,000.

Córdoba: Avda. General Paz 410; f. 1928; evening; Dir. JOSÉ W. AGUSTI; circ. 15,962.

Los Principios: 9 de Julio 241; f. 1894; morning; Catholic; independent; Dir. CARLOS A. JUVENTAL; circ. 16,390.

La Voz del Interior: Avda. Colón 37/39; f. 1904; morning; independent; Dir. a.i. JORGE SILVESTRE REMONDA-RUIBAL; Gen. Admin. DOMINGO ARIONI; circ. 70,000.

CORRIENTES

La Mañana: Buenos Aires 466; f. 1930; daily except Mondays; Dir. EUGENIO MANCINI; circ. 10,000.

LA PLATA

El Día: Avda. Ameghino Diagonal 80, No. 817; f. 1884; morning; democratic; independent; Dir. RAÚL E. KRAISELBURD; circ. 53,189.

MAR DEL PLATA

El Atlántico: Bolívar 2965; f. 1938; morning and evening; Dir. JORGE HORACIO ALFIERI; circ. 35,000.

La Capital: San Luis 1731; f. 1905; Dir. Dr. ERNESTO LIAN DE ROSOS; circ. 32,000.

MENDOZA

Los Andes: San Martín 1049; f. 1882; morning; independent; Dir. ELCIRA V. SCHIAPPA DE AZEVEDO; circ. 44,079.

PARANÁ

La Acción: Urquiza 814; f. 1912; morning; circ. 10,000.

El Diario: Buenos Aires y Urquiza; f. 1914; morning; democratic; Dir. Dr. ARTURO J. ETCHEVEHERE; circ. 9,904.

QUILMES, B.A.

El Sol: Rivadavia 279-81; f. 1927; Dir. LONA JOSÉ ANTONIO BLANCO; Dir. LONA S. DE BLANCO; circ. 25,000.

RESISTENCIA

El Territorio: Carlos Pellegrini 213; f. 1919; morning; Editor LUIS S. VIOLA; circ. 11,439.

ROSARIO

La Capital: Sarmiento 763; f. 1867; morning; independent; Dir. CARLOS OVIDIO LAGOS; circ. 93,020.

Crónica: Santa Fe 873-77; f. 1914; evening; independent; Propr. Editorial Crónica S.R.L.; Dir. NÉSTOR JOAQUÍN LAGOS; office in Buenos Aires; Empresa Periodística Linari S.A.C., Esmeralda 358, 5° piso; circ. 67,352.

La Tribuna: Santa Fe 964-68; f. 1950; evening; Dir. RICARDO D. MAINETTI; circ. 30,000.

SALTA

Diario El Tribuno: C.C. 101, Zuviria 20; f. 1949; morning; Dir. ROBERTO ROMERO; circ. 28,500.

El Intransigente: Mitre 256; morning; Dir. MIGUEL ANGEL MARTÍNEZ SARAVIA; circ. 15,000.

SAN JUAN

Diario de Cuyo: Mendoza 380 sur; f. 1947; morning; independent; Dir. FRANCISCO MONTES; circ. 12,518.

SANTA FE

El Litoral: San Martín 2659; f. 1918; evening; independent; Dir. RIOBO CAPUTTO; circ. 45,000.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO

El Liberal: Libertad 263; f. 1898; morning; Editor Dr. ANTONIO CASTIGLIONE; circ. 17,070.

TUCUMÁN

La Gaceta: Mendoza 654; f. 1912; morning; independent; Dir. EDUARDO GARCÍA HAMILTON; circ. 63,703.

Noticias: Buenos Aires 363; f. 1956; evening; Dir. ANGEL ENRIQUE RAFFO; circ. 10,000.

PERIODICALS

BUENOS AIRES

Aerospacio: Paraguay 752, 3° piso; f. 1941; bimonthly; Dir. JOSÉ CÁNDIDO D'ODORICO.

El Arquitecto Constructor: Esmeralda 320, 5° piso; f. 1907; monthly; Dir. JORGE COMETTA MANZONI; circ. 15,000.

ARS, Revista de Arte: Rodríguez-Pena 339, 9° piso A; art magazine; annual; Dir. Dr. I. I. SCHLAGMAN.

Billiken: Azopardo 579; f. 1919; children's magazine; weekly; Dir. ANÍBAL C. VIGIL; circ. 200,000.

Buenos Aires Musical: Alsina 912; fortnightly.

Cámara Argentina de Comercio: Avda. Leandro N. Alem 36; fortnightly.

Casas y Jardines (Houses and Gardens): Sarmiento 643; f. 1933; six times a year; publ. by Editorial Contemporánea S.R.L.; Dir. NORBERTO M. MUZIO.

La Chacra: Editorial Atlántida S.A., Azopardo 579; f. 1930; monthly; farm and country magazine; Dir. CONSTANCIO C. VIGIL; circ. 25,000.

Confirmado: Uruguay 766, 5° piso; monthly; Dir. MIGUEL BRIENTE.

Criterio: Alsina 810, 1087 Buenos Aires, f. 1928, literary and arts; Dir. RAFAEL BRAUN; circ. 5,000.

El Economista: Avda. Córdoba 632, f. 1951; financial weekly; Dir. Dr. D. RADONJIC; circ. 33,000.

Gente: Editorial Atlántida S.A., Azopardo 579; f. 1955, news, current events; weekly; Dir. ANÍBAL C. VIGIL; circ. 300,000.

El Gráfico: Azopardo 579; weekly; sport, publ. by Editorial Atlántida S.A.; Dir. C. FONTANARROSA; circ. 200,000.

Histonium: Paraná 401, 2° piso; f. 1930; monthly, art and literature; Editor Dr. E. DESIATA.

Jurisprudencia Argentina: Talcahuano 650; f. 1918; Dir. ANÍBAL A. BEAGA MENDÉZ; circ. 10,000.

Legislación Argentina: Talcahuano 650, f. 1907, Dir. ANÍBAL A. BEAGA MENDÉZ; circ. 15,000.

Mercado: San Martín 209, 4° piso, f. 1929, weekly; Dir. JULIÁN PILGADO.

Nuestra Arquitectura (Our Architecture): Sarmiento 643, f. 1929, six times a year, publ. by Editorial Contemporánea S.R.L.; Dir. NORBERTO M. MUZIO.

ARGENTINA

- Panorama:** Avda. Leandro N. Alem 896; weekly; Dir. JORGE LOZANO.
- Para Ti:** Editorial Atlántida S.A., Azopardo 579; f. 1922; women's weekly; Dir. ANIBAL C. VIGIL; circ. 200,000.
- La Prensa Médica Argentina:** Junin 845; f. 1914; medical; weekly; Editor Dr. E. S. MAZZEI.
- Review of the River Plate:** Austria 1828; f. 1891; three times monthly; agricultural, financial, economic and shipping news and comment; Dir. ARCHIBALD B. NORMAN.
- Revista Textil:** Avda. de Mayo 1157; monthly.
- La Semana Médica:** Arenales 3574; f. 1894; weekly; Dir. Prof. Dr. GUILLERMO R. JAUREGUI; circ. 7,000.
- Siete Días Ilustrados:** Avda. Leandro N. Alem 896; f. 1967; weekly; Dir. NORBERTO FIRPO.
- Somos:** Azopardo 579; weekly; independent; news.
- Técnica e Industria (Technology and Industry):** Rodríguez Peña 486, 5° piso; f. 1922; monthly; Dir. DANTE R. MARCHESOTTI.
- Vosotras:** Belgrano 624; f. 1935; women's weekly; circ. 160,000. Monthly supplements: **Labores:** circ. 130,000; **Modas:** circ. 70,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

BUENOS AIRES

- Agencia "Los Diarios":** Sarmiento 1236; f. 1910; Dir. JORGE SOLANA.

PUBLISHERS

BUENOS AIRES

- Editorial Abril:** Avda. Leandro N. Alem 896; Dir. RAÚL BURZACO.
- Acme Agency S.A.:** Suipacha 245, 3° piso; f. 1949; Dir. M. EDERRA.
- Aguilar Argentina S.A. de Ediciones:** Avda. Córdoba 2100; f. 1946; general non-fiction; Pres. ANTONIO SEMPERE; Dir. MANUEL RODRÍGUEZ.
- Editorial Albatros, S.R.L.:** Lavalle 3975; technical, non-fiction and general literature; Man. R. CANEVARO.
- Editorial Angel Estrada y Cia:** Bolívar 462-466; f. 1869; textbooks, classics; Pres. TOMÁS N. DE ESTRADA.
- Ediciones Arayú:** law, sociology, economics, philosophy, pedagogy; Pres. MARTÍN J. J. BRITOS; Man. Dir. PEDRO A. FEDERICO.
- Editorial Argentina Aristides Quillot, S.A.:** Uruguay 1037; f. 1938; encyclopaedias; Chair. Dr. LUIS M. BAUDIZONE; Dir. JUAN FANO.
- Argos S.A. Editorial, Comercial e Industrial:** San Martín 345; f. 1946; literature, arts, science; Pres. JUAN ANDRÉS CUELLO FREYRE; Man. Dir. OSCAR L. LAMELAS.
- Editorial "El Ateneo" Editorial:** Flórida 340; f. 1912; medicine, engineering, economics and general; Dirs. PEDRO GARCÍA, EUSTASIO A. GARCÍA.
- Editorial Atlántida, S.A.:** Flórida 643, 1005 Buenos Aires; f. 1918; children's books; Founder CONSTANCIO C. VIGIL; Man. Dir. ALFREDO J. VERCELLI.
- Editorial La Aurora:** Doblas 1753, 1424 Buenos Aires; f. 1927; general, religion, philosophy, psychology, children's; Man. Dir. PABLO A. LA MOGLIE.
- Editorial Bell S.A.:** Otamendi 215/17; f. 1927; scientific, sport and technical books; Man. Dir. HUGO O. VARELA.

The Press, Publishers

Noticias Argentinas: Buenos Aires.

TELAM: Chacabuco 142; f. 1945; Pres. A. O. ALMEIDA.

TelPress International: Perú 275; f. 1964; Dirs. RAMIRO GARCÍA, Ing. LUIS MARÍA PERFILIO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Buenos Aires

- Agence France-Presse (AFP):** Avda. Corrientes 456, 6°, Of. 61; Bureau Chief BERTRAND BELLAIGUE.
- Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy):** Calle San Martín 320, 4° piso; Bureau Chief EDOARDO POLLAK.
- Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.):** Calle San Martín 344; Bureau Chief WILLIAM F. NICHOLSON.
- Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Republic of Germany):** Avda. Corrientes 456, Of. 101.
- Agencia EFE (Spain):** Avda. Corrientes 456, 16°, Of. 162; Bureau Chief JOSÉ ANTONIO RODRÍGUEZ COUCEIRO.
- Reuters-Latin (U.K.):** Edificio Safico, Corrientes 456, Oficina 43, Casilla 894.
- United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.):** Avda. Belgrano 271; Dir. ALBERTO J. SCHAZÍN.

The following are also represented: Jiji Press, Kyodo News Service, Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Entidades Periodísticas Argentinas: Esmeralda 356, Buenos Aires.

Bibliográfica Omeba: Hipólito Yrigoyen 850; scholarly and reference.

Centro Editor de América Latina: Cangallo 1228; f. 1967; literature, history; Man. Dir. JOSÉ B. SPIVACOW.

Centro Nacional de Documentación e Información Educativa: Madero 235; education, bibliography, directories, etc.; Dir. FLORENCIA GUEVARA DE VATEONE.

Editorial Giordia, S.R.L.: Belgrano 2271, 1094 Buenos Aires; f. 1938; general educational and fiction; Man. Dir. E. B. CIORDIA.

Editorial Claridad, S.A.: San José 1627; f. 1922; literature, biographies, social science, medicine, politics; Dir. Dr. ELIO M. A. COLLE.

Club de Lectores: Avda. de Mayo 624; f. 1938; non-fiction; Dirs. LUCÍA ELENA FONTENLA, MARÍA INES FONTENLA.

Editorial Codex, S.A.: Maipú 88; f. 1944; art, history, natural sciences, technology, food and the home, textbooks, encyclopedias.

Librería Colegio: del Humberto 545, 1° piso; children's textbooks.

Editorial Columba S.A.: Sarmiento 1889, 1044 Buenos Aires; f. 1953; general; Man. Dir. RAMÓN COLUMBA.

Editorial Contémpora S.R.L.: Sarmiento 643; publishes *Nuestra Arquitectura, Casas y Jardines*, and books on architecture, town-planning and interior decoration.

Cosmopolita S.R.L.: Calle Chile 474; science and technology.

Editorial Crespillo S.A.C.I.: Defensa 485; fine arts, travel, history.

ARGENTINA

Publishers

Ediciones Depalma: Talcahuano 494, 1013 Buenos Aires; f. 1944; history, politics, sociology, law and economics; Man. Dir. ROQUE DEPALMA.

Editorial Difusión, S.A.: Sarandi 1065-67; f. 1937; Catholic; prayer books, text-books, fiction, juvenile; Dir. LUIS LUCHA PUIG.

Emecé Editores: Carlos Pellegrini 1069, 9°, 1009 Buenos Aires; f. 1939; history, drama, economics, philosophy, religion, fiction, etc.; Chair. BONIFACIO DEL CARRIL; Editors JORGE NAVEIRO, CARLOS V. FRIAS.

Espasa Calpe Argentina, S.A.: Tacuarí 328; f. 1937; literature, science, dictionaries; publ. *Colección Austral*; Dir. RAFAEL OLARRA JIMÉNEZ.

EUDEBA—Editorial Universitaria de Buenos Aires: Rivadavia 1573; f. 1959; fiction and non-fiction; Man. Dir. Capt. FRANCISCO SUÁREZ.

Fabril Editora: Armenia 2098; f. 1958; Editorial Man. ANDRÉS ALFONSO BRAVO; Business Man. RÓMULO AYERZA; non-fiction, science, arts, scholarly and reference.

Editorial Glem, SACIF: Santiago del Estero 1269; f. 1933; literature, technology; Pres. JOSÉ ALFREDO TUCCI.

Editorial Golova: Avda. de Mayo 863; technical and industrial.

Editorial González Porto: Hipólito Yrigoyen 851; science and technology.

Editorial Guadalupe: Mansilla 3865; children's, religious, psychology and pedagogy.

Editorial Hachette S.A.: Rivadavia 739-45; general non-fiction; f. 1931; Man. Dir. J. A. MUSSET.

Editorial Hispano-Americana S.A. (HASA): Alsina 731, 1087 Buenos Aires; f. 1942; science and technology; Pres. MARÍA LUISA MARTÍNEZ DE DUBUISSON; Man. Dir. ROBERTO L. MARTÍNEZ; publ. *Radio Técnica*.

Editorial Inter-Médica S.A.: Junín 917, 1° piso, Casilla 4625; f. 1959; science, medicine, dentistry, psychology; Pres. JORGE MODYEVSKY.

Itinerarium, S.R.L.: Pueyrredón 1716; politics, philosophy, religion, belles-lettres.

Editorial Jackson: Lavalle 1454; scholarly and reference.

Editorial Kapelusz, S.A.: Moreno 372, 1091 Buenos Aires; f. 1905; textbooks, audio-visual aids, juvenile, scientific works, collections; Man. Dir. RICARDO PASCUAL ROBLES.

Guillermo Kraft, Ltda., S.A.: Moreno 872; f. 1864; publs. *Quién es Quién*, textbooks, art, science, fiction; Pres. Dr. FÉLIX A. ZÚÑIGA.

Editorial Labor Argentina S.A.: Venezuela 613, 1095 Buenos Aires; f. 1924; technology, science, art; Man. Dir. PEDRO CLOTAS CIERCO.

Luis Lasserre y Cia, S.A.: Alsina 1666; geography, travel, maps, hygiene, school texts.

Editorial Lautaro, S.R.L.: Sánchez de Bustamante 68; f. 1942; philosophy, technology, science, literature; Dir. SARA MAGLIONE DE JORGE.

Editorial Victor Lerú: Don Bosco 3834; f. 1944; art and architecture, music, school books; Pres. VÍCTOR NEP; Dir. LEON NEP.

Carlos Lohlé SAIC: Tacuarí 1516, Casilla 3097; f. 1953; philosophy, religion, belles-lettres; Pres. CARLOS F. P. LOHLÉ; Dir. FRANCISCO M. LOHLÉ.

Editorial Losada, S.A.: Alsina 1131; f. 1938; general; Dir. GONZALO LOSADA.

Ediciones Macchi S.A.: Córdoba 2015, 1120 Buenos Aires; f. 1947; economic sciences; Man. Dir. RAÚL LUIS MACCHI.

Editorial "Mundi", S.A.I.C. & F.: Junín 895 y Paraguay 2100; f. 1939; science, dentistry, medicine; Man. Dir. CARLOS GARCÍA; Vice-Pres. ADELA D. DE ALVAREZ.

Editorial Musical Américo A. Vivona: San Juan 2223.

Editorial Nova S.A.C.I.: Perú 858, 1068 Buenos Aires; f. 1945; arts, science and technology; Dir. HORACIO D. ROLANDO.

Nueva Visión S.A.I.C.: Tucumán 3748, 1189 Buenos Aires; f. 1954; art, archaeology, cinema, theatre; Man. Dir. JORGE J. GRISETTI.

Editorial Pan América Klug y Cia: Perú 677; f. 1927; technology; Dir. CÉSAR KLUG.

Plaza y Janés, S.A.: Lambaré 893; popular fiction and non-fiction, fine arts; Man. Dir. JORGE PÉREZ.

Editorial Rodolfo Alonso: Flórida 671; f. 1968; general literature, science fiction, linguistics, psychology, social science; Man. Dir. RODOLFO ALONSO.

Salvat Editores Argentina, S.A.: Corrientes 2777; f. 1954; sciences, technology.

Santillana S.A.C.I.F.: San José 1758; f. 1963; textbooks, general fiction, science; Pres. JESÚS POLANCO; Vice-Pres. FRANCISCO PÉREZ GONZÁLEZ.

Schapiro Editor S.R.L.: Uruguay 1249, 1016 Buenos Aires; f. 1941; music, art, theatre, sociology, history, fiction; Dir. MIGUEL SCHAPIRE DALMAT.

Ediciones Siglo XX S.A.C.I.: Maza 177, 1206 Buenos Aires; f. 1946; fiction and non-fiction; Gen. Man. I. WAINER.

Editorial Sopena Argentina, S.A.C.I. e I.: Bolívar 430, 6° piso, Casilla 1075; f. 1918; Pres. MARTA AMÉRICA SOPENA DE OLSEN; publs. *Ajedrez* (monthly), classics, dictionaries.

Editorial Stella: Viamonte 1984; Prop. Asociación Educacionista Argentina; general non-fiction and textbooks.

Editorial Sudamericana, S.A.: del Humberto 545, 1° piso; f. 1939; fiction, biographies, history, essays, agriculture; magazines and reviews; UN and UNESCO Agents; Dirs. A. LÓPEZ LLAUSÁS, FERNANDO VIDAL BUZZI.

Tipográfica Editora Argentina, S.A.: Lavalle 1430; f. 1946; Dir. PEDRO GUILLERMO SAN MARTÍN; law, economics, history, sociology.

Editorial Troquel, S.A.: San José 157-9; f. 1954; children's, textbooks, fiction; Pres. ARMANDO S. RESSIA.

Editorial Universitaria de Buenos Aires: Rivadavia 1573; f. 1958; scientific, technical, Latin American, literary and sociological; paperbacks; Exec. Dir. Dr. ANÍBAL D'ANGELO RODRÍGUEZ.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Cámara Argentina del Libro: Paraguay 610, 7° piso, Buenos Aires; Sec. ABEL A. SALDAÑO.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

In February 1970, all broadcasting stations were placed under the direct control of the Ministry of the Interior. After the military takeover in March 1976 all radio and television services were intervened.

Secretaría de Estado de Comunicaciones: Sarmiento 151, Buenos Aires; Sec. of State for Public Information Capt. CARLOS P. CARPINTERO.

Administración General de Emisoras Comerciales de Radio y Televisión: Uruguay 291, Buenos Aires; Man. A. H. CHRISTIANI.

RADIO

Radio Nacional: Ayacucho 1556, Buenos Aires; 23 stations on medium wave, 5 on short wave and 6 on F.M.; international service Radiodifusión Argentina al Exterior, Sarmiento 151.

Asociación Radiofusasoras Privadas Argentinas (A.R.P.A.): Cangallo 1561, Buenos Aires.

There are 3 privately owned stations in Buenos Aires and 72 in the interior. There are also 73 state-controlled stations. The principal ones are Radio El Mundo, Radio Libertad, Radio Belgrano, Radio Argentina, Radio Continental, Radio Mitre and Radio Splendid, all in Buenos Aires.

In 1976 there were some 6,120,000 radio receivers in use.

TELEVISION

There are four television channels in Buenos Aires, one in Mar del Plata and one in Mendoza, and 48 relay television services under state control in the major cities of

the interior. There are also 18 private television channels in the provinces.

Canal 9-Libertad: Castex 3345, Buenos Aires; Channel 9; Dir.-Gen. ALEJANDRO SAUL ROMAY.

Dicon Difusión Contemporánea, S.A.: Calle Pavón 2444, Buenos Aires; Channel 11; Dir.-Gen. HÉCTOR RICARDO GARCÍA.

Difusora Marplatense S.A.: Avda. Luro 2907, Mar del Plata; Channel 8; Dir.-Gen. N. PAOLETTI.

Difusora Mendoza: Garibaldi 7, 5° piso, Mendoza; Channel 7; Dir.-Gen. H. BORTOLAMEDI.

Primera Televisora Argentina: Viamonte 153, Buenos Aires; f. 1951; official service; Channel 7; Dir.-Gen. T. L. A. PUIG.

Río de la Plata T.V., S.A.: San Juan 1170, Buenos Aires; Gen. Man. JORGE J. ALCARAZ.

Servicios de Radio y Teledifusión de la Universidad Nacional de Córdoba: Rivera Indarte 170; f. 1962; government; Channel 10; Dir.-Gen. R. HEREÑÚ.

Telecor S.A.G.I.: Fader 111, Cerro de las Rosas, Córdoba; Channel 12; Exec. Pres. JOSÉ DOMINGO BONALDI.

Televisora Universitaria: Avda. Buenos Aires 296, San Miguel de Tucumán; f. 1966; Channel 10; Dir.-Gen. MARÍA LUCILA PADRÓN.

Televisora San Juan: Rivadavia 22 Este, 5400 San Juan; f. 1964; Dir. JORGE ENRIQUE ESTORNELL; Gen. Man. CARLOS LLAMES MASSINI; serves 60,000 sets for 12½ hours daily.

In 1977 there were estimated to be some 4,300,000 television receivers in use.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits, m. = million; res. = reserves; amounts in new Argentine pesos)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de la República Argentina: Reconquista 266, Buenos Aires; f. 1935 as a central reserve bank; it has the sole right of note issue; all capital is held by the State; cap. 100m., res. 200m. (Dec. 1974); Pres. Dr. ADOLFO C. DIZ; Gen. Man. Dr. ALBERTO J. CAMPS.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

In June 1977 it was announced that commercial banks would be allowed to finance investments in production, marketing and commercial operations in all sectors of economic activity.

BUENOS AIRES

Banco Alemán Transatlántico: Reconquista 134; f. 1960, cap. 1m., dep. 18,346m. (July 31st, 1977); Exec. Dir. EBERHARD KNORR.

Banco Argentino de Comercio: Sarmiento 454-56; f. 1904, cap. 20m., dep. 7,706m. (July 31st, 1977); Pres. Dr. JOSÉ RAMÓN LEÓN IBARRA, 16 yrs.

Banco Avellaneda: Sarmiento 346; f. 1911; cap. 21m., dep. 22,354m. (July 31st, 1977); Pres. Dr. RUGO YULITA.

Banco Continental, S.A.: Tucumán 661/71; f. 1931; cap. 1,441m., res. 392m. (Aug. 1977); Pres. Dr. HÉCTOR M. CORDOVA; Gen. Man. JORGE ALBERTO WALDOKE.

Banco de Crédito Argentino: Reconquista 2; f. 1887; cap. 129m., dep. 93,094m. (July 31st, 1977); Pres. Dr. ALBERTO BERISSO; Gen. Man. ALBERTO FOA; 62 yrs.

Banco de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires: Flórida 302; f. 1878; cap. 6,536m., dep. 59,833m. (July 31st, 1977); Pres. ALEJANDRO ALIAGO GARCÍA; 25 yrs.

Banco Español del Río de la Plata Ltda.: Reconquista 200; f. 1935; cap. 3m., dep. 117,863m. (July 31st, 1977); 58 yrs.; Pres. JORGE R. VÁZQUEZ IGLESIAS; Gen. Man. JORGE R. FERNÁNDEZ VALINOTI.

Banco de Galicia y Buenos Aires: Cangallo 407, Casilla 86; f. 1905; cap. 509m., dep. 99,030m. (July 31st, 1977); Pres. Dr. HERNÁN LUIS AYERZA; 92 yrs.

Banco Ganadero Argentino: Defensa 113; f. 1964; cap. 291m., res. 59,345m. (July 31st, 1977); Chair. Dr. NARCISO OCAMPO; 24 yrs.

Banco Hipotecario Nacional: Defensa 120; f. 1886; cap. 10m., dep. 33,914m. (July 31st, 1977); Pres. MÁXIMO ALBERTO VÁSQUEZ LLONA.

Banco de Intercambio Regional: San Martín 150; f. 1898; cap. 1,824m., dep. 55,722m. (July 31st, 1977); Pres. Dr. JOSÉ RAFAEL TROZZO.

ARGENTINA

Finance

- Banco Internacional:** Sarmiento 528; f. 1968; cap. 1,000m., dep. 46,411m. (July 31st, 1977); Pres. Dr. ANTONIO MICELE.
- Banco de Italia y Río de la Plata, S.A.:** Bartolomé Mitre 402/68; f. 1872; cap. and res. 5,290.3m., dep. 41,166m. (Nov. 1976); Chair. MARIO BARATELLA; 68 brs.
- Banco Mercantil Argentino, S.A.:** Avda. Corrientes 1891; f. 1923; cap. 20m., dep. 22,865m. (July 31st, 1977); Pres. NOEL WERTHEIN.
- Banco de la Nación Argentina:** Bartolomé Mitre 326; f. 1891; cap. 6,000m., dep. 516,785m. (July 31st, 1977); Pres. (vacant); 565 brs.
- Banco Popular Argentino:** Flórida 201, Casilla 3650; f. 1887; cap. 32m., dep. 37,192m. (July 31st, 1977); Pres. ALFONSO ESCÁMEZ LÓPEZ; 22 brs.
- Banco Río de la Plata, S.A.:** San Martín 180, Buenos Aires; f. 1908; cap. 860m., dep. 111,088m. (July 31st, 1977); First Vice-Pres. JOSÉ A. GARÍN; 47 brs.
- Banco Shaw, S.A.:** Sarmiento 355; f. 1959; cap. 19m., dep. 23,936m. (July 31st, 1977); Pres. Dr. ALEJANDRO SHAW; 18 brs.
- Banco Supervielle de Buenos Aires, Société Générale S.A.:** Reconquista 330; f. 1887; cap. 12.5m., dep. 7,250.6m. (June 1976); Chair. ANDRÉS BARON SUPERVIELLE; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. FRANCIS SENECA.
- Banco Tornquist, S.A.:** Bartolomé Mitre 599; f. 1960; cap. 2,400m., dep. 48,286m. (July 31st, 1977); Pres. Dr. MIGUEL J. L. RODRÍGUEZ DIEZ; 16 brs.

- Banco Argentino del Atlántico:** San Martín 3182, Mar del Plata; f. 1958; cap. 3m., dep. 5,298m. (July 31st, 1977); Pres. RICARDO F. GORTARI.
- Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires:** Avda. Luis Monteverde 726, La Plata; f. 1822; cap. 19,332m., dep. 353,950m. (July 31st, 1977); Pres. Dr. ROBERTO ARTO BULLRICH.

SAVINGS BANK

- Caja Nacional de Ahorro y Seguro:** Hipólito Yrigoyen 1750, Buenos Aires; f. 1915; savings bank and insurance institution; cap. 55.7m. (June 30th, 1977); Pres. Col. HÉCTOR ENRIQUE WALTER; 42 brs.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

- Banco Nacional de Desarrollo:** 25 de Mayo 145, Buenos Aires; f. 1944; cap. 51,361m., dep. 28,306m. (July 31st, 1977); Pres. Dr. CARLOS CONRADO HELBLING.

FOREIGN BANKS

- Banco de Santander, S.A.:** Bartolomé Mitre 575, Buenos Aires; f. 1964; cap. 1,185m., dep. 15,918m. (July 31st, 1977); Gen. Man. BENITO CANTALAPIEDRA.
- Banco di Napoli:** Bartolomé Mitre 699, Buenos Aires; f. 1930; cap. 1m., dep. 3,700m. (July 31st, 1977); Gen. Man. AURELIO FEROLA.
- Banco do Brasil, S.A.:** Sarmiento 487, Buenos Aires; f. 1960; cap. 34m., dep. 1,626m. (July 31st, 1977); Gen. Man. HERALDO QUINTELLA VIANNA.
- Banco Europea para América Latina, S.A.:** Cangallo 338, Buenos Aires; f. 1914; dep. 12,898m. (July 31st, 1977); Man. ALFREDO KRICK.
- Banco Francés del Río de la Plata:** Cangallo 400, Buenos Aires; f. 1887; cap. 546m., dep. 42,292m. (July 31st, 1977); Pres. Dr. LUIS M. OTERO MONSEGUR.

Banco Francés e Italiano para la América del Sud (Banque Française et Italienne pour l'Amérique de Sud, S.A.): Cangallo 500, Buenos Aires; f. 1910; cap. 15m., dep. 30,337m. (July 31st, 1977); Gen. Man. ANTONIO RAMPONI.

Banco Holandés Unido (Hollandsche Bank-Unie, N.V.): Flórida 364, Buenos Aires; f. 1914; cap. 1m., dep. 14,739m. (July 31st, 1977); Man. LUKE SLOTTERBEEK; 1 br.

Bank of America: Cangallo 525, Buenos Aires; f. 1904; cap. 1m., dep. 11,126m. (July 31st, 1977); Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. OSCAR REBECCHI.

Bank of London and South America, Ltd: Reconquista 101, Buenos Aires; f. 1862; dep. 82,664m. (July 31st, 1977); Gen. Man. Argentina WALTER H. NAPIER; 31 brs.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: Maipú 316, Buenos Aires; f. 1956; cap. 2m., dep. 5,773m. (July 31st, 1977); Man. NORIYAKI YAMADA.

Citibank, N.A.: Bartolomé Mitre 502, Buenos Aires; f. 1812; dep. 75,437m. (July 31st, 1977); Vice-Pres. Argentina Dr. CARLOS CORREA; 18 brs.

The First National Bank of Boston: Flórida 99, Buenos Aires; f. 1784; cap. 2m., dep. 56,955m. (July 31st, 1977); Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. MANUEL SACERDOTE; 9 brs.

Royal Bank of Canada: Flórida 202, Buenos Aires; f. 1869; dep. 11,586m. (July 31st, 1977); Gen. Man. JOHN S. HEPWORTH; 2 brs.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de Bancos Argentinos (ADEBA): San Martín 229, 10° piso, Buenos Aires; 15 mems.; Pres. Dr. NARCISO OCAMPO.

Asociación de Bancos de la República Argentina (ABRA): Reconquista 458, 2° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1919; 27 mems.; Pres. MARIO BARATELLA.

Asociación de Bancos de Provincia de la República Argentina (ABAPRO): Flórida 470, 1°, Buenos Aires; 22 mems.; Pres. Capt. JOSÉ GREGORIO.

Asociación de Bancos del Interior de la República Argentina (ABIRA): Corrientes 538, 4°, Buenos Aires; 46 mems.; Pres. ANTONIO RAMÓN FALABELLA.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Bolsa de Comercio: 25 de Mayo esq. Sarmiento, Buenos Aires; Pres. Dr. GUIDO ALBERTO SERVETTE.

There are stock exchanges at Córdoba, San Juan, Rosario, Mendoza and Mar del Plata.

INSURANCE

In 1977 it was announced that no new insurance companies could be established and that all existing companies should have a minimum capital of 50 million pesos.

Aconcagua, S.A.: Lavalle 348, 1°, Buenos Aires; f. 1948; life and risk; Pres. Dr. LUIS FRANCISCO ORCOYEN.

La Agrícola, S.A.: Corrientes 447, Buenos Aires; f. 1905; associated companies: La Mercantil Andina, La Regional; all classes; Pres. INÉS M. VICTORICA ROCA; Man. Dir. JUAN RENÉ GERMAIN.

La Anglo-Argentina S.A.: Juncal 1319, Buenos Aires; f. 1911; life and others; Gen. Man. CONSTANTINO VILLANUSTRE.

Aseguradora de Créditos y Garantías S.A.: San Martín 379, 4°, Buenos Aires; f. 1965; Pres. ALEJANDRO FRERS; Man. CHRISTIAN SCHMIEGELOW.

Aseguradora del Litoral, S.A.: 25 de Mayo 444, Rosario, Sta. Fé; Pres. and Man. JUAN DE CASTRO ZAMORA.

Aseguradora de Río Negro y Neuquén: Villegas 316, Cipolletti, Río Negro; f. 1960; all classes; Gen. Man. ERNESTO LÓPEZ.

Aseguraciones Industriales S.A.: Cangallo 650, Buenos Aires, f. 1961; all classes; Pres. NICOLÁS TRIGUB CLOVER.

La Austral: Juncal 1319, Buenos Aires; f. 1942; all classes; Man. Dir. J. D. ALCORTA; Man. C. J. VILLANUSTRE.

Bernardino Rivadavia, S.C.: Calle 50, No. 889/91, La Plata; f. 1947; life and risk; Pres. RAÚL VÁZQUEZ; Man. ORLANDO D'AMATO.

Boston, S.A.: Suipacha 268, Buenos Aires; f. 1925; life and others; 2nd Vice-Pres. and Man. ENRIQUE J. PORTELA.

La Buenos Aires, S.A.: 25 de Mayo 258, Buenos Aires; f. 1903; all risks except hail; Pres. E. O. ROBERTS.

El Cabildo, S.A.: 25 de Mayo 444, Buenos Aires; Pres. and Man. JUAN DE CASTRO ZAMORA.

Caledonia Argentina, S.A.: San Martín 439, Buenos Aires; f. 1931; risk; Pres. VERNON R. DOUGALL.

Colón, Cia. de Seguros Generales S.A.: San Martín 546-550, Buenos Aires; all classes; Gen. Man. L. D. STÜCK.

Columbia, S.A.: Cangallo 690, Buenos Aires; f. 1918; all classes; Man. EDUARDO A. BONNEU.

La Comercial de Rosario, S.A.: Córdoba 2206, Rosario, Santa Fé; f. 1926; life and risk; Pres. EUGENIO CANDIA; Man. JOSÉ DI LORENZO.

El Comercio, Compañía de Seguros a prima fija: Maipú 53, Buenos Aires; f. 1889; all classes; Pres. J. FELIPE GAMBA; Man. ALBERTO JUAN COMBAL.

El Comercio del Norte, S.A.: 24 de Setiembre 677, Tucumán; f. 1924; life and risk; Pres. CONRADO MARTÍNEZ PASTUR; Man. JUAN P. ROSSINI.

Compañía Aseguradora Argentina S.A. de Seguros Generales: Avda. Roque S. Peña 555, Buenos Aires; f. 1918; all classes; Man. GUIDO LUTTINI.

La Construcción, S.A.: Paseo Colón 823, Buenos Aires; f. 1948; risks; Pres. Arq. MARCELO HÉCTOR ROGGIO; Gen. Man. F. P. FERRERO.

La Continental, S.A.: Corrientes 655, Buenos Aires; f. 1912; all classes; Man. RAÚL MASCARENHAS.

La Economía Comercial, S.A.: Corrientes 550, Buenos Aires; f. 1889; life and risks; Pres. Dr. OSCAR ZAEFERER TORO; Man. GUSTAVO ADOLFO SILVA.

La Equitativo del Plata, S.A. de Seguros: Carlos Pellegrini 1069, Buenos Aires; f. 1897; life and risks; Pres. Dr. ALFREDO C. FALCÓN; Gen. Man. JULIO J. GRANDJEAN.

La Estrella, S.A.: San Martín 483, Buenos Aires; f. 1865; life and risks; Pres. CARLOS MA. DE ALVEAR; Man. CARLOS ALBERTO PORTU.

Federación Agraria Argentina, S.C.: Mitre 1132, Rosario, Santa Fé; f. 1956; life and risks; Pres. NAZARENO MAGNARELLI; Man. LUIS E. MENDE.

La Franco-Argentina, S.A.: Hipólito Yrigoyen 458/78, 1086 Buenos Aires; f. 1896; life and risk; Pres. Dr. GUILLERMO MORENO HUEYO; Man. LIU TERRACINI.

Galicia y Río de la Plata, S.A.: Rivadavia 717, Buenos Aires; f. 1910; life and risks; Pres. MARTÍN BELAQUI; Man. ROBERTO S. PUNTURO.

Hermes, S.A.: San Antonio y Chacabuco, Gualaguay, Entre Ríos; f. 1926; all classes; Pres. CARLOS ANÍBAL PERALTA; Man. DIONISIO CATOPOVITZ.

La Holando-Sudamericana, S.A.: Sarmiento 309, Buenos Aires; f. 1918; life and risk; Pres. FERNANDO LEVI.

La Ibero Platense, S.A.: 25 de Mayo 596, Buenos Aires; f. 1911; life and risks; Pres. FERNANDO GARCÍA OLANO; Man. FRANCISCO JOSÉ ORTIZ.

Iguazu, S.A.: San Martín 442, Buenos Aires; f. 1947; all classes; Gen. Man. V. A. PIOTTO.

India, S.A.: Bolívar 173-177, Buenos Aires; f. 1950; all classes; Pres. CARLOS DE ALZAGA.

La Inmobiliaria, S.A.: San Martín 574, Buenos Aires; f. 1893; life and risks; Pres. LUIS F. AMBROSETTI; Man. HERIBERTO E. E. LAUINGER.

Instituto Italo-Argentino de Seguros Generales, S.A.: Avda. Roque S. Peña 890, Buenos Aires; f. 1920; all classes; Man. H. H. PINNEL.

Londres y Río de la Plata, S.A.: 25 de Mayo 444, Buenos Aires; f. 1966; Pres. and Man. JUAN DE CASTRO ZAMORA.

La Mercantil Rosarina, S.A.: General Mitre 575, Rosario; f. 1919; risks; Pres. JOSÉ ROSETTI; Man. Dir. JUAN BELMONTE.

La Meridional, S.A.: Avda. Roque S. Peña 648, Buenos Aires; f. 1949; life and risks; Pres. RAYMOND REY.

El Mundo, S.A.: Cangallo 555, Buenos Aires; f. 1946; general; Pres. PEDRO PASCUAL MEGNA; Man. FRANCISCO SALVADOR ALLIOPA.

Oceano, S.A.: Lavalle 452/62, Buenos Aires; f. 1947; life and risks; Pres. JOSÉ N. VIDELA ARANGUYEN; Man. ALFONSO J. ANDRADE.

Patria, S.A.: Sarmiento 354-6, 1041 Buenos Aires; f. 1922; life and risk; Pres. THILO MARTENS.

Plus Ultra, Cia. Argentina de Seguros S.A.: San Martín 546-50, Buenos Aires; f. 1956; all classes; Gen. Man. L. D. STÜCK.

La Porteña, Cia. Argentina de Seguros S.A.: Lavalle 648, 8°, 1047 Buenos Aires; f. 1944; risks; Pres. and Man. Dir. L. M. PASCUAL.

La Primera, S.A.: Villegas y Fray Justo Santa María de Oro, Trenque Lanquen, Buenos Aires; all classes; Man. EDUARDO A. PEIRETTI.

Providencia, S.A.: Corrientes 485, Buenos Aires; f. 1903; life and risks; Pres. AMARO FERNÁNDEZ; Man. ÁNGEL DI VÉROLI.

Prudencia, Cia. Argentina de Seguros Generales S.A.: Cangallo 555, Buenos Aires; f. 1923; all risks except life; Pres. MIGUEL ROIG.

La Rectora, S.A.: Corrientes 848, Buenos Aires; f. 1951; all classes; Pres. PEDRO PASCUAL MEGNA; Man. ANTONIO LÓPEZ BUENO.

La República, S.A.: San Martín 627, Buenos Aires; f. 1928; life and risks; Pres. JORGE L. R. AGUILAR; Man. CÉSAR SCARINCI.

La Rosario, S.A.: San Lorenzo 1121, Rosario; f. 1888; life and risks; Pres. EDUARDO BRUERA.

Ruta: Moreno 635, Buenos Aires; f. 1965; life and risks; Pres. SALVADOR CARLOS DE MAIO.

San Cristóbal, Soc. Mutual: Italia 646/62, Rosario, Santa Fé; f. 1940; life and risks; Pres. ALBERTO ESPAÑA.

Sancor Cooperativa de Seguros Ltda.: Independencia 333, 2322 Sunchales, Santa Fé; f. 1947; life and risks; Pres. ARMANDO LÓPEZ CAULA; Gen. Man. RÓMULO S. BONZI.

La Segunda: Rioja 895, Rosario, Santa Fé; f. 1961; life and risks; Pres. CELESTINO SIERRA; Man. EMILIO MANUEL MENENDEZ.

El Sol Argentino, S.A.: San Martín 439, 4° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1923; life and risks; Pres. Dr. PEDRO MARÍA HARRIAGUE CASTEX.

ARGENTINA

Sud América, S.A.: Avda. Roque S. Peña 530, Buenos Aires; f. 1923; life; Pres. ROBERTO GUSTAVO WALLER; Man. DARIO MAZZINI.

Sud América Terrestre y Marítima S.A.: Reconquista 559, Buenos Aires; f. 1919; all classes; Pres. R. G. WALLER.

Sud Atlántica, Cia. de Seguros S.A.: Flórida 142, Buenos Aires; f. 1933; life and risks; Chair. PATRICIO G. WHITNEY; Man. Dir. JORGE R. C. BAUR.

La Tandilense, S.A.: 9 de Julio 417, Tandil, Buenos Aires; f. 1907; life and risks; Pres. JUAN ENRIQUE CANZIANI.

Ultramar, S.A.: Cangallo 925, Buenos Aires; f. 1956; risks; Man. J. RÉNYI.

La Unión Gremial, S.A.: General Mitre 665-99, Rosario, Santa Fé; f. 1908; general; Pres. Ing. SILVIO GAGLIARDI; Gen. Man. CARLOS ENRIQUE ALVAREZ.

La Unión Mercantil: Lavalle 445, Buenos Aires; f. 1901; risks; Man. J. M. CAMPOS.

La Universal: Juncal 1319, Buenos Aires; f. 1905; all classes; Pres. Dr. E. MAYER.

La Uruguay-Argentina: Lavalle 715, 1° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1962; life, accident, fire, risk; Pres. LUIS KUPFERBERG.

SUPERVISING AUTHORITIES

Instituto Nacional de Reaseguros: Avda. Julio A. Roca 694, Buenos Aires; f. 1947; Pres. ISMAEL FELICIANO ALCHOURRON; Gen. Man. FELICIANO SALVIA.

Superintendencia de Seguros de la Nación: Hipólito Yrigoyen 250, 9°, Buenos Aires; f. 1937; Superintendent Dr. MARCELO GOWLAND ACOSTA; Vice-Superintendent Dr. TELMO IVAN ARN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara Argentina de Comercio: Avda. Leandro N. Alem 36, Buenos Aires; f. 1924; Pres. Dr. ARTURO M. BRAUN; Dir. Sec. NICOLÁS B. MIHANOVICH; publs. *Revista "Pensamiento Económico"* (quarterly), *Mercurio* (fortnightly).

Cámara de Comercio de Buenos Aires: Flórida 1, 4°, Buenos Aires; f. 1913; 1,500 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ CHEDIEK; Vice-Pres. Gen. MARIO AGUILAR BENÍTEZ, RAMÓN ENRIQUE GRUNAUER.

Cámara de Comercio Exterior de la Federación Gremial del Comercio e Industria: Avda. Córdoba 1868, Rosario, Santa Fé; f. 1958; deals with import-export; 120 member firms; Pres. OMIL L. FALCONE; Vice-Pres. ENRIQUE TANZI.

Cámara de Comercio Exterior del Centro de la República: Rosario de Santa Fé 231, 4°, Of. 9, 5000 Córdoba.

Cámara de Exportadores de la República Argentina: Avda. de Mayo 633, Buenos Aires; f. 1943 to promote exports; 700 mems.; Pres. HERBERTO LANTERI; Vice-Pres. ALFREDO ORTEGA, JUAN CANELOTTO, Dr. RODOLFO FREYRE.

Similar chambers are located in most of the larger centres and there are many foreign chambers of commerce.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

AND STATE COUNCILS AND ENTERPRISES

Agua y Energía Eléctrica: Lavalle 1554, Buenos Aires; f. 1950; state water and electricity board; Gen. Administrator Ing. PEDRO VICIEN.

Finance, Trade and Industry

Comercial, Inmobiliaria y Financiera Empresa Nacional: Lavalle 2705, Buenos Aires; f. 1949; state commercial organization; Gen. Administrator OSCAR LUGANO.

Compañía Nacional Azucarera, S.A.: Cerrito 1070, Buenos Aires; f. 1970; state sugar company; Interventor Ing. GUILLERMO L. LANUSSE.

Consejo Federal de Inversiones: Alsina 1407, Buenos Aires; national investment board.

Consejo Nacional Económico y Social: Maipú 972-974, Buenos Aires; national economic and social council.

Corporación de Empresas Nacionales: Buenos Aires; f. 1973 to control the activities of all state-owned companies and those in which the State has a majority share; administers bond issues and tax and treasury payments, centralizes the generation of external finance and controls private participation.

Empresa Nacional de Correos y Telégrafos: Sarmiento 151, Buenos Aires; f. 1972; postal services; Gen. Administrator Col. SILVIO CARLOS YORIO.

Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones—Entel: Defensa 143, Buenos Aires; f. 1949; state telecommunications corporation; Gen. Administrator Col. EDUARDO OSCAR CORRADO.

Gas del Estado: Alsina 1169, Buenos Aires; f. 1946; state gas corporation; Gen. Administrator Ing. GABRIEL AGUSTÍN MEOLI.

Hidroeléctrica Norpatagónica S.A.: Avda. Leandro N. Alem 1074, Buenos Aires; f. 1967; state hydroelectric company; Pres. Ing. MARIO LUIS PINEIRO.

Industrias Argentinas M.A.N. S.A.: Bernardo de Irigoyen 190, Buenos Aires; f. 1960; state manufacturing enterprise; Pres. Rear-Admiral JOSÉ MARÍA CAUHEPE.

Instituto Argentino de la Industria Exportadora de Carnes: 11 mem. companies.

Instituto Argentino del Petróleo: Maipú 645, Buenos Aires.

Instituto de Desarrollo Económico y Social (IDES): Güemes 3950, Buenos Aires; f. 1961; Pres. JUAN V. SOURROUILLE; Sec. NATALIO BOTANA; publ. *Desarrollo Económico*, *Revista de Ciencias Sociales*.

Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria (Inta): Rivadavia 1439, Buenos Aires; f. 1956; carries out a variety of research and extension programmes.

Junta Nacional de Carnes: San Martín 459, Buenos Aires; national meat board; Interventor Dr. LUIS PERAZZO.

Junta Nacional de Granos: Paseo Colón 359, Buenos Aires; national grain board; supervises commercial practices; organizes building of farm silos and port elevators; Pres. ROBERTO FLORENTINO VEZZONI.

Obras Sanitarias de la Nación: Marcelo T. de Alvear 1840, Buenos Aires; f. 1973; sanitation; Gen. Administrator Ing. LUIS CARLOS PILATTI.

Petroquímica Comodoro Rivadavia: Avda. Julio A. Roca 651, Buenos Aires; f. 1973; petrochemicals; Pres. Rear-Admiral EDUARDO EMILIO DAVIOU.

Petroquímica Bahía Blanca S.A.I. y C.: Cangallo 1558, Buenos Aires; f. 1971; petrochemicals; Pres. Gen. DIEGO ERNESTO URRICARIET.

Petroquímica General Mosconi S.A.I. y C.: San Martín 229, Buenos Aires; f. 1970; manufacturing; Pres. Gen. EMILIANO SILVIO FLOURET.

Secretaría del Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo (CONADE) (Secretariat of the National Development Council): Hipólito Yrigoyen 250, 8° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1961; state organization with funds totalling 460,100,000

pesos in 1968; formulates national long-term development plans and integrates them into internal, external, economic, social and defence policies; co-ordinates with **Consejo Nacional de Seguridad**; evaluates regional development plans into the *Plan Nacional de Desarrollo y Seguridad*; checks existing organizations and creates new ones to carry out the national plans; publs. reports, etc. in *Serie B.* (internal) and *Serie C.* (public).

Sociedad Rural Argentina: Flórida 460, 1005 Buenos Aires; f. 1866; 11,500 mems.; to promote the development of agriculture; Pres. CELEDONIO V. PEREDA.

Yacimientos Carboníferos Fiscales: Avda. Pte. Roque S. Peña 1190, Buenos Aires; f. 1958; state coal mining enterprise; Gen. Administrator ROBERTO MIGUEL BERWICK.

Yacimientos Mineros de Agua de Dionisio: Avda. Julio A. Roca 710, Buenos Aires; f. 1958; state mining enterprise; Pres. Col. OSCAR A. GRONDONA.

Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales (Y.P.F.): Avda. Roque S. Peña 777, Buenos Aires; f. 1922; public corporation authorized to formulate national petroleum policy and to develop, process and market hydrocarbon resources; Pres. Ing. RAÚL AGUSTÍN ONDARTS.

TRADE UNION

Confederación General del Trabajo—CGT (*General Confederation of Labour*): Azopardo 802, Buenos Aires; f. 1930; 3,500,000 mems. (1965); the Government suspended its activities in 1977; Interventor Col. JUAN ALBERTO PITA; Sec.-Gen. CASILDO HERRERAS (in exile in Mexico); publ. *Weekly News, The Argentine Labour Movement* (monthly).

Immediately after the military takeover in March 1976 the Junta Militar froze the assets of, and intervened in, the CGE (Confederación General Económica, an employers' organization) and the CGT, and prohibited another important labour organization, *Las 62 Organizaciones*. The Junta also suspended the *Fuero Sindical* (Special Labour Law) as being unconstitutional and temporarily suspended the right to strike or any action which could interrupt or reduce production both on the part of workers and management. Prison sentences were established for anyone found guilty of stopping industrial production. In 1977 the CGE was dissolved.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

It is government policy to rationalize the railways. In 1977 the number of employees was reduced by over 20,000. By eliminating branch lines and disused stations, and concentrating on trunk lines, the volume of freight transported by rail has increased by 20 per cent since March 1976 with the result that the railway's budget deficit has been reduced by 60 per cent.

Ferrocarriles Argentinos (FA): Avda. Ramos Mejía 1302, 1104 Buenos Aires; f. 1948; autonomous body consisting of representatives of the Government, railway unions and managers of the various lines, Pres. Gen. TOMÁS JOSÉ CABALLERO.

Principal lines: General Belgrano, General Roca, General Bartolomé Mitre, General San Martín, Domingo F. Sarmiento, General Urquiza, and provincial lines. There is a direct link between Buenos Aires and Santa Cruz in Bolivia and between Buenos Aires and Porto Alegre in Brazil. There are plans to build a railway across the Andes to link Argentina and Chile.

In 1976 there were 39,780 km. of tracks.

Subterráneos de Buenos Aires: Bartolomé Mitre 3342, 1312 Buenos Aires; f. 1952; state-owned underground railway; 5 lines of 32 km.; Gen. Administrator Ing. OSCAR FERNANDO CORDOVA.

Cámara de Industriales Ferroviarios: Alsina 1607, Buenos Aires; to promote the development of Argentine railway industries; Pres. JUAN CARLOS BIETTI.

ROADS

Consejo Nacional de Carreteras: Secretaría de Transportes, Buenos Aires; total road length 433,000 km. (Dec. 1976). It is planned to use the toll system to construct a basic national system of automobile roads, the first stage to be developed in the coastal zone of the country, starting in the cities of Santa Fé and Mar del Plata, and interconnecting the cities of Rosario, San Nicolás, Buenos Aires and La Plata, with an approximate length of 900 km.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Automóvil Club Argentino: Avda. Libertador Gen. San Martín 1850, Buenos Aires; supplies information and road maps for touring Argentina.

Autobuses Sudamericanos S.R.L.: Bernardo de Irigoyen 1370, Local 19, P.O.B. 29, Sucursal 34, Buenos Aires; international bus services; car and bus rentals; charter bus services; tours; Pres. ARMAND SAM SCHLEKER; Gen. Man. SILVIA MARISA CURTI.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Flota Fluvial del Estado Argentino: Corrientes 389, Buenos Aires; f. 1958; services on the Plate, Paraná, Paraguay and Uruguay rivers; Gen. Administrator Capt. EDUARDO MARIO SANGUINETI.

There is a hydrofoil service between Buenos Aires and Colonia del Sacramento (Uruguay).

SHIPPING

Administración General de Puertos: Ministerio de Economía, Avda. Julio A. Roca 734-42, Buenos Aires; f. 1956; State enterprise for exploitation and conservation of all national sea and river ports; U.S. \$350m. was spent over the five-year period 1971-75 on the modernization of river and sea ports; Administrator-Gen. Capt. JORGE ANSELMO MAGNONI; publs. *Técnica y Puertos, Boletín Mensual, Nuestra Imagen*.

Capitanía del Puerto: Dársena "B" Cabecera, Puerto Nuevo, Buenos Aires; f. 1967; co-ordination of the working of the ports; Port Captain CARLOS DOSE.

The chief State-owned organizations are:

Empresa Lineas Maritimas Argentinas S.A. (ELMA): Avda. Corrientes 389, 1043 Buenos Aires; f. 1960; state line operating a fleet of 560,000 d.w.t. of dry, liquid and reefer cargo vessels attending liner service to N. and S. America, Africa, Mediterranean, U.K., Europe, Scandinavia, U.S.S.R., Far East, Australia and Japan; Pres. Rear-Admiral PABLO BELAUSTEGUI.

Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales (Y.P.F.): Avda. Roque S. Peña 777, Buenos Aires; fleet of tankers, cargo and tanker craft, and motor launches; Gen. Man. B. S. MONTICELLI.

There are also private shipping companies operating on coastal and overseas routes.

CIVIL AVIATION

Ezeiza international airport, 35 km. from Buenos Aires, is one of the most important air terminals in Latin America.

ARGENTINA

Dirección Nacional de Aviación Civil: Buenos Aires.

Aerolíneas Argentinas: Paseo Colón 185, Buenos Aires; f. 1950; nationalized industry; non-stop services to New York and Europe and via Rio de Janeiro or São Paulo; to Miami via Santiago and Lima; to Los Angeles via Lima, Bogotá and Mexico; and to Cape Town. Its South American services link Argentina with Chile, Colombia, Bolivia, Uruguay, Brazil, Peru and Paraguay. The internal network covers the whole country. Passengers, mail and freight are carried. Interventor Brig. AMILCAR MARIO SAN JUAN; fleet comprises four Boeing 707-387B, four 707-387C, six 737-287, two 737-287C, three 747, three Caravelle, nine HS.748.

Austral Líneas Aéreas S.A.: Flórida 234, 5°, Buenos Aires; f. 1971; services to Uruguay; domestic flights linking 22 cities in Argentina; fleet includes 4 BAC 1-11 series 400, 5 BAC 1-11 series 500, 3 YS-11A, 1 DC-6 and 1 C-46; Pres. W. J. REYNAL.

Líneas Aéreas del Estado (LADE): Corrientes 480, Buenos Aires; f. 1940; controlled by the Air Ministry and operates through the Argentine Air Force. LADE operates routes in isolated regions with limited traffic which would not sustain commercial operations; this includes a route to the Falkland Islands opened in 1972 in agreement with the British Government; Dir. Brig. D. ALY LUIS IPRES CORBAT; fleet comprises 5 Fokker F.28-1000C, 9 Fokker F.27, 3 Douglas DC-6, 7 Twin Otter.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following airlines also serve Argentina: Air France, Alitalia, Avianca, Braniff, British Caledonian, Canadian Pacific, Cruzeiro do Sul, Ecuatoriana de Aviación, Iberia, KLM, Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano, LAN de Chile, Líneas Aéreas Paraguayas, Lufthansa, Pan American, Primeras Líneas Uruguayas (PLUNA), Sabena, SAS, Swissair and Varig.

TOURISM

Subsecretaría de Turismo: Calle Suipacha 1111, Buenos Aires; Under-Sec. Prof. ANTONIO TORREJON.

Confederación de Organizaciones Turísticas de la América Latina (C.O.T.A.L.): Viamonte 640, 8° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1957; groups 19 Latin American travel agents associations and 1,320 members throughout the world; Pres. CECIL TERAN (Ecuador); Exec. Dir. HÉCTOR JORGE TESTONI; publs. *Revista COTAL*, *Aquí COTAL* (monthly).

Asociación Argentina de Agencias de Viajes y Turismo (AAVYT): Viamonte 640, 10°, Buenos Aires; f. 1951; Pres. ROBERTO R. REZZIO; publ. *Noticias de Turismo*.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Teatro Colón: Cerrito 618; f. 1908; Buenos Aires municipal opera house; has 2 orchestras, a chorus and a ballet company; Dirs. PEDRO IGNACIO CALDERÓN (General), JUAN EMILIO MARTINI (Artistic Adviser), HUGO DE ANA (Scenic Production), Commdr. GUILLERMO GALLACHER (Admin.).

Teatro Municipal General San Martín: Corrientes 1532; f. 1944; municipally owned; contains 2 theatres, 1 cinema, 2 exhibition rooms and 2 museums of plastic art; Gen. and Artistic Dir. KIVE STAFF; Technical Dir. JUAN CARLOS MUIÑO; Admin. Dir. RICARDO SWARZER.

Teatro Nacional Cervantes: Libertad 815, Buenos Aires; f. 1921; operated under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Culture; home of the Comedia Nacional Argentina; Dir. RODOLFO S. GRAZIANO; Admin. ARMADO DANTÉ.

Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

Teatro del Pueblo: Diagonal Norte 943, Buenos Aires; f. 1930; independent; presents classical and modern plays; Dirs. ROSA ERESKY, JOSEFA GOLDAR, CELIA ERESKY.

There are 12 symphony orchestras in Argentina, 5 of them in Buenos Aires.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica: Avda. del Libertador 8250, 1429 Buenos Aires; f. 1950; Pres. Capt. CARLOS CASTRO MADERO.

Argentina's first nuclear reactor, with a capacity of 319 MW, at Atucha on the River Paraná de las Palmas, began to operate in 1974. A second plant is being built at Embalse (Córdoba) with an estimated capacity of 600 MW and a third is to be built near the Atucha plant.

Research reactors: The following research reactors are in operation:

RA-1 Centro Atómico Constituyentes: maximum capacity 150 kW.

RA-2 Centro Atómico Constituyentes: maximum capacity 30 MW.

RA-3 Centro Atómico Ezeiza: maximum capacity 8 MW.

UNIVERSITIES

NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de Buenos Aires: Calle Viamonte 444, Buenos Aires; 9,100 teachers, 178,000 students.

Universidad Nacional del Comahue: Neuquén; 360 teachers, 2,100 students.

Universidad Nacional de Córdoba: Calle Obispo Trejo y Sanabria 242, Córdoba.

Universidad Nacional de Cuyo: Parque General San Martín, Mendoza; 844 teachers, 7,579 students.

Universidad Nacional de la Pampa: 9 de Julio, Santa Rosa; 522 teachers, 1,614 students.

Universidad Nacional de La Plata: Calle 7 No. 776, La Plata; 1,209 teachers, c. 22,000 students.

Universidad Nacional del Litoral: Boulevard Pellegrini 2750, Santa Fé; c. 1,500 professors, c. 15,000 students.

Universidad Nacional del Nordeste: 25 de Mayo 868, Corrientes; 2,332 teachers, 25,000 students.

Universidad Nacional de Rosario: Córdoba 1814, Rosario; 3,542 teachers, 28,891 students.

Universidad Nacional del Sur: Avda. Colón 80, Bahía Blanca; 266 teachers, 6,000 students.

Universidad Nacional de Tucumán: Ayacucho 482, Tucumán; 1,756 teachers, 11,489 students.

Universidad Tecnológica Nacional: 25 de Mayo 564, Buenos Aires; 34,000 students.

Escuela de Ingeniería Aeronáutica: Guarnición Aérea, Córdoba; 46 teachers, 46 students.

PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Provincial de Mar del Plata: Juan Bautista Alberdi 2695, Mar del Plata.

Universidad Provincial "Domingo F. Sarmiento" de San Juan: Avda. del Libertador Esq. Alem, San Juan.

ARGENTINA

PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Argentina de Ciencias Sociales: Flórida 556, Buenos Aires; 139 teachers, 600 students.

Universidad Argentina de la Empresa: Libertad 1340, Buenos Aires; c. 600 teachers, 5,000 students.

Universidad Argentina "John F. Kennedy": Calle Bartolomé Mitre 1407, Buenos Aires; 200 teachers, 2,000 students.

Universidad de Belgrano: Federico Lacroze 1959, Buenos Aires; 1,282 teachers, 8,500 students.

Universidad Católica Argentina "Santa María de los Buenos Aires": Juncal 1912, Buenos Aires; 1,500 teachers, 12,000 students.

Universidad del Centro: Calle Alvear 946, Río Cuarto, Córdoba; 160 teachers, 400 students.

Universidad del Museo Social Argentino: Corrientes 1723, Buenos Aires.

Universidad del Salvador: Callao 542, Buenos Aires; 1,002 teachers, 4,350 students.

Universidad Católica de Córdoba: Obispo Trejo 323, Córdoba; 610 teachers, 3,000 students.

Universidad Católica de Cuyo: Avda. Dr. José I de la Roza 1516, Rivadavia; 250 teachers, 676 students.

Universidad Católica de La Plata: Calle 13-1227, La Plata.

Universities

Universidad Notarial Argentina: Calle 51-435, La Plata; 36 teachers, 903 students.

Universidad Católica de Mar del Plata "Stella Maris": Pasaje Catedral 1750, Mar del Plata, B.A.

Universidad de Mendoza: Diagonal Dag Hammarskjöld 750, Mendoza; 150 teachers, 780 students.

Universidad "Juan Agustín Maza": Salta 1690, Urquiza 350, Mendoza; 244 teachers, 851 students.

Universidad Privada del Aconcagua: Catamarca 147, Mendoza.

Universidad de Morón: Cabildo 134, Morón, B.A.; 760 teachers, 6,274 students.

Universidad del Norte "Santo Tomás de Aquino": C.P. 32 San Miguel de Tucumán; 235 teachers, 1,115 students.

Universidad de la Patagonia "San Juan Bosco": General Mosconi, Comodoro Rivadavia, Chubut; 114 teachers 710 students.

Universidad Católica de Salta: Ciudad Universitaria Castañares; 90 teachers.

Universidad Católica de Santa Fé: Echagüe 7151, Santa Fé; 300 teachers, 1,782 students.

Universidad Católica de Santiago del Estero: Pellegrini 281, Santiago del Estero.

Universidad de Tandil "Dr. Osvaldo M. Sarini": Pinto 348, Tandil, B.A.; 495 teachers, 1,360 students.

AUSTRALIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Commonwealth of Australia occupies the whole of the island continent of Australia in the South Pacific and the offshore island of Tasmania to the south-east. Australia's nearest neighbour is Papua New Guinea. In the summer there are tropical monsoons in the northern part of the continent (except for the Queensland coast), but the winters are dry. Both the north-west and north-east coasts are liable to experience tropical cyclones between December and April. In the southern half of the country, winter is the wet season; rainfall decreases rapidly inland. Very high temperatures are experienced during the summer months over the arid interior and for some distance to the south, as well as during the pre-monsoon months in the north. In the past 100 years Australia has suffered at least seven major droughts affecting most of the country. More than 98 per cent of the population are of European origin. English is the official language. Over 88 per cent of the population were Christian in 1966. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) is blue with a Union Jack in the upper hoist, a large seven-pointed white star in the lower hoist and five smaller white stars in the form of the Southern Cross in the fly. The capital, Canberra, lies in one of two enclaves of Federal Territory known as the Australian Capital Territory.

Recent History

Since the Second World War Australia has taken an important place in Pacific and Asian affairs and has strengthened its political and economic ties with India, South-East Asia and Japan. The country co-operates more closely than formerly with the U.S.A., and contributed troops to the war in Viet-Nam until 1972. As a founder-member of the Colombo Plan it has given much aid in money, materials and training to Asian countries. In June 1976 Australia signed a Basic Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation with Japan.

In 1966 Sir Robert Menzies resigned after sixteen years as Prime Minister, and was succeeded by Harold Holt, who died the next year. His successor, Senator John Gorton, resigned after a vote of no confidence and William McMahon was Prime Minister from March 1971 until December 1972, when, after 23 years in office, the Liberal-Country Party Coalition was defeated by the Labor Party, led by Gough Whitlam.

In May 1974 elections were held for both Houses after a crisis concerning supply funds split the Parliament and led to the dissolution of both Houses. Labor was returned but lost its majority in the Senate and had its majority in the House of Representatives reduced. In June the Liberal and National (formerly National Country) Parties formed a joint Opposition.

In mid-1975 the Whitlam government narrowly survived accusations of unorthodox international loan-raising activities. Opposition to the Government's monetary policy became more strenuous in October when the Senate exercised a constitutional right in blocking Budget Bills concerning money supply. An impasse developed in which

the Opposition was in theory prepared to delay supply indefinitely and the Government was not willing to consent to a general election over the issue. The Senate received further support for its policy of deferment and proposed a general election to be held before mid-1976, which Mr. Whitlam rejected. On November 11th the Governor-General, Sir John Kerr, intervened and took the unprecedented step of dismissing the Government and installing a caretaker ministry, under Malcolm Fraser, the Liberal leader, to govern until elections. Despite widespread strikes and demonstrations in favour of Mr. Whitlam, the elections in December produced a large Liberal majority and Mr. Fraser formed a coalition government with the Country Party. His subsequent policies encountered strong opposition from trade unions, particularly over the proposed restructuring of the Medibank national health service founded by the Whitlam Government. Mr. Fraser called a general election for December 1977 and his coalition was returned with a greatly increased majority. The Labor Party suffered heavy losses to the new Australian Democratic Party, and Mr. Whitlam resigned as leader of his party.

Although the Government is to retain control of uranium, it has agreed to give the Northern Territory "responsible self-government" by July 1979; power is being gradually transferred from Canberra to Darwin.

The Aboriginal Land Rights Act was passed in January 1977 as part of a scheme to establish aboriginal land trusts. These trusts will hold title to land in the Northern Territory on behalf of the traditional owners and will be administered by land councils.

Government

Australia comprises six states and two federally-administered territories. Executive power is vested in the Queen and exercised by her appointed representative, the Governor-General. He normally acts on the advice of the Federal Executive Council, led by the Prime Minister. The Governor-General appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's recommendation, other Ministers.

Legislative power is vested in the Federal Parliament. This consists of the Queen, represented by the Governor-General, and two chambers elected by universal adult suffrage (voting is compulsory). The Senate has 64 members (10 from each State and two from each of the federal territories) elected by proportional representation for six years, with half the Senators retiring every three years. The House of Representatives has 124 members elected for three years (subject to dissolution) from single-member constituencies. The Federal Executive Council is responsible to Parliament.

Each State has a Governor, representing the Queen, and its own legislative, executive and judicial system. The State Governments are autonomous except for certain powers placed under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. All except Queensland have an Upper House, the Legislative Council, and a Lower House, the Legislative Assembly or House of Assembly. The chief ministers of the

AUSTRALIA

Introductory Survey

States are known as Premiers, as distinct from the Federal Prime Minister.

Defence

Australia's defence policy is based on collective security and it is a member of the British Commonwealth Strategic Reserve and ANZUS, with New Zealand and U.S.A. Australia's armed forces numbered 69,350 at June 1977 (army 31,800, navy 16,200, air force 21,650). The estimated expenditure on defence for 1976/77 is \$A2,200 million. Service in the armed forces is voluntary.

Economic Affairs

Australia's traditional reliance on the agricultural sector has been eroded by the phenomenal oil and mineral discoveries of recent years. Some 70 per cent of Australia's oil requirements are now met by domestic sources. In 1972/73 agriculture contributed around 8 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.) and the share of agricultural products in total export trade declined to about 50 per cent in the mid-1970s, with wool, wheat, meat, sugar and dairy products remaining major export items. Gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper have long been exploited, but recent discoveries of vast deposits of oil, natural gas, coal, nickel, iron ore and bauxite have transformed the economy. The Northern Territory contains over 20 per cent of the world's known reserves of low-grade uranium. In 1977 the Fraser Government, despite public opposition, agreed to lift the ban on the uranium export industry, subject to stringent nuclear safeguards and export conditions. In 1975/76 minerals accounted for 28 per cent of export revenue. Many of these minerals are being exploited as raw materials for Japan's industries. The pattern of Australia's dependence on foreign trade has thus undergone a change, with Japan overtaking Western countries as the major market, currently providing one-fifth of imports and taking one-third of Australian exports.

Manufacturing industries contributed 25 per cent of G.D.P. in 1974/75, but employment in this area declined to under 1.3 million, mainly in iron and steel and engineering. Other important industries are food processing, machinery, motor vehicles, chemicals, electrical and electronic equipment. Domestic sources of energy are coal, gas, hydro- and thermal-electricity. Oil and natural gas production totalled 24.5 million and 6.4 million cubic metres respectively during 1976/77.

Australia has been experiencing inflation and unemployment in recent years, and the Australian dollar has been under pressure. Inflation dropped to about 10 per cent in 1977, from about 13 per cent in 1976, but unemployment rose to 5.5 per cent from a level of 4.7 per cent at the end of 1976. In the 1975/76 and 1976/77 budgets the Fraser Government has been following a policy of wage restraint and cuts in public spending. In 1975/76 there was a trade surplus of A\$1,300 million.

Transport and Communications

Australia has a well developed transport system with 40,750 km. of railway, 837,866 km. of roads and over 133,000 km. of scheduled air routes. In the thinly populated areas of Central and Western Australia air trans-

port is extremely important and Australia has pioneered services such as the Flying Doctor Service to overcome the problems of distance. Australia is well served by international shipping and air lines. Its civil aviation industry is expanding rapidly and in 1975/76 Australia's domestic airlines carried over nine million passengers.

Social Welfare

Australia provides old age pensions, invalid, maternity, sickness and unemployment benefits and children's allowances. In July 1975 a new government health insurance scheme was introduced. Reciprocal welfare agreements operate between Australia and New Zealand and the United Kingdom. About 25 per cent of Federal budget expenditure is allocated to welfare.

Education

Education is the responsibility of each of the six States and the Federal Government. It is free and compulsory from the ages of 6 to 15. In 1976 there were 2,335,431 children enrolled in government primary and secondary schools, and some 624,819 attending private schools. Special services have been developed to meet the needs of children living in the outback, notably Schools of the Air, using two-way receiver sets. A system of one-teacher schools also helps meet these needs. Australia has 19 universities with (in 1977) 158,411 students.

Tourism

Australian tourism is developing with quicker and cheaper air transport. The main attractions are swimming and surfing on the Pacific beaches, sailing from Sydney and other harbours, skin-diving along the Great Barrier Reef, winter sports in the Australian Alps and summer sports in the Blue Mountains. Over half a million tourists visited Australia in 1976.

Visas are not required by citizens of New Zealand.

Sport

Australians play tennis, cricket and a number of codes of football. They are enthusiastic followers of horse-racing and they also pursue water sports.

Public Holidays

1978: March 24th-27th (Easter), April 25th (Anzac Day), June 5th* (Queen's Official Birthday), December 25th (Christmas Day), December 26th (Boxing Day†).

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 26th (Australia Day).

* June 12th in Queensland; October 9th in Western Australia.

† Boxing Day is not a public holiday in South Australia.

There are also numerous State holidays.

Weights and Measures

The imperial system of weights and measures is gradually being replaced by the metric system.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Australian dollar.

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = \$A1.576;

U.S. \$1 = 88.8 Australian cents.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

NOTE.—The Australian statistical year usually ends in June.

AREA AND POPULATION

	AREA (sq. km.)	Population (June 30th, 1976)
New South Wales . . .	801,600	4,914,300
Victoria	227,600	3,746,000
Queensland	1,727,200	2,111,700
South Australia . . .	984,000	1,261,600
Western Australia . .	2,525,500	1,169,800
Tasmania	67,800	407,400
Northern Territory . .	1,346,200	101,400
Australian Capital Territory	2,400	203,300
TOTAL	7,682,300*	13,915,500

* 2,966,150 square miles.

At the census of June 1971, there were 106,208 persons who considered themselves to be of Aboriginal origin.

PRINCIPAL CITIES*

POPULATION (June 30th, 1976)†

Canberra (national capital)† . .	214,700	Perth (capital W. Australia) . .	805,500
Sydney (capital N.S.W.)	2,935,900	Newcastle	362,980
Melbourne (capital Victoria) . .	2,603,600	Wollongong	211,100
Brisbane (capital Queensland) . .	957,700	Hobart (capital Tasmania) . . .	162,100
Adelaide (capital S. Australia) . .	900,400	Geelong	131,600

* Statistical divisions or districts.

† Includes the municipality of Queanbeyan in New South Wales.

‡ Preliminary census results.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

(Preliminary figures for 1976)

	BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
New South Wales	78,492	38,487	42,122
Victoria	60,667	28,760	30,753
Queensland	35,243	16,704	17,239
S. Australia	18,947	10,902	9,999
W. Australia	20,670	9,517	7,740
Tasmania	6,702	3,477	3,389
Northern Territory . . .	2,607	541	567
Australian Capital Territory	4,482	1,586	853
TOTAL	227,810	109,974	112,662

PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MIGRATION*

	ARRIVALS			DEPARTURES			NET INCREASE
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1972	99,744	93,561	193,305	71,123	65,862	136,985	56,320
1973	101,104	96,290	197,394	66,639	63,261	129,900	67,494
1974	109,756	101,872	211,528	65,371	59,009	124,380	87,158
1975	64,655	67,672	132,327	62,308	56,508	118,816	13,511
1976	71,228	70,275	141,503	59,824	56,066	115,890	25,613

* i.e. Intending to stay for more than one year.

EMPLOYMENT*
(^{'000} persons at June)

	1975	1976	1977
Forestry, fishing and hunting	15.9	14.9	14.8
Mining	80.8	78.5	79.0
Manufacturing	1,204.8	1,196.9	1,156.2
Electricity, gas and water	101.1	100.5	102.1
Construction	411.5†	370.9	361.0
Transport and storage	255.5	250.8	249.3
Communications	102.5	101.1	100.1
Wholesale and retail trade	955.7	968.4	968.9
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	379.5	380.3	385.0
Public administration and defence	243.5	243.5	246.1
Community services	727.4	761.0	792.4
Entertainment, recreation, restaurants, hotels and personal services	274.5	272.3	271.3
TOTAL	4,752.7†	4,739.1	4,726.2
Private‡	3,315.7	3,305.8	3,262.5
Government‡	1,436.9	1,433.2	1,463.8

* Wage and salary earners in civilian employment. Excludes defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service. In 1976 the total civilian labour force was estimated at 5,808,000 (excluding unemployed), of whom 374,000 were engaged in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

† Affected by industrial disputes.

‡ Estimates of private and government employment are on a revised basis from June 1976.

AGRICULTURE

AREA OF CROPS
(^{'000} hectares)

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77*
Cereals for grain:				
Wheat	8,948	8,308	8,555	8,943
Oats	1,182	897	988	991
Barley	1,895	1,826	2,329	2,320
Maize	46	51	47	55
Sugar cane	226	253	257	288
Potatoes	34	38	34	37
Vineyards	70	71	71	72
Fruit	109	103	100	91

* Provisional.

PRODUCTION
(^{'000} metric tons)

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Wheat for grain	6,590	11,987	11,357	11,982	11,825
Oats for grain	736	1,107	874	1,141	1,073
Barley for grain	1,727	2,397	2,515	3,179	2,850
Maize for grain	139	106	133	131	n.a.
Sugar cane	18,928	19,278	20,418	21,959	23,344

FRUIT
(metric tons)

	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76
Apples . . .	334,701	367,974	274,831
Apricots . . .	37,230	27,337	26,202
Bananas . . .	124,679	118,326	97,080
Oranges . . .	309,867	340,836	361,522
Peaches . . .	81,112	90,506	79,066
Pears . . .	162,093	157,973	140,143
Plums and Prunes	23,057	23,172	26,504

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Cattle . . .	32,793	33,434	32,060
Sheep . . .	151,653	148,643	136,477
Pigs . . .	2,197	2,173	2,254

Horses: 385,397 in 1976.

DAIRY PRODUCE

		1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Whole Milk . . .	million litres	6,756	6,497	6,248	5,720
Factory Butter . . .	million kg.	175	161	148	118
Factory Cheese . . .	" "	96	99	113	103
Processed Milk Products (whole milk equivalent)	million litres	535	627	631	740

OTHER LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
('000 metric tons)

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Beef and Veal	1,547	1,840	1,933
Mutton	258	326	309
Lamb	269	262	244
Pig Meat	175	174	185
Poultry Meat	189	204	215
Hen Eggs	198	193	n.a.
Wool: greasy	794	754	709
clean	475	454	427

1977/78: Wool (greasy) 672,400 metric tons.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(⁰000 cubic metres)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)			BROADLEAVED (hard wood)			TOTAL		
	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975	1973	1974	1975
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	1,914	2,075	1,723	6,749	6,490	6,001	8,663	8,565	7,724
Pitprops (mine timber)	—	—	—	192	214	214*	192	214	214*
Pulpwood	736	897	897*	1,223	1,371	1,371*	1,959	2,268	2,268*
Other industrial wood	57	66	66*	440	478	478*	497	544	544*
Fuel wood	—	—	—	2,152	2,600	2,600*	2,152	2,600	2,600*
TOTAL	2,707	3,038	2,686	10,756	11,153	10,664	13,463	14,191	13,350

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
(⁰000 cubic metres)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Coniferous sawnwood*	769	783	847	838	1,045
Broadleaved sawnwood*	2,443	2,445	2,416	2,491	2,445
Railway sleepers	3,212 267	3,228 269	3,263 227	3,329 170	3,490 189
TOTAL	3,479	3,497	3,490	3,499	3,679

* Including boxboards.

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

FISHING

(⁰000 metric tons, live weight)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Inland waters	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.5
Indian Ocean	57.0	60.1	65.8	55.9	62.7	53.5
Pacific Ocean	45.1	50.5	50.4	54.0	58.4	48.2
TOTAL CATCH	102.7	111.7	117.5	110.9	122.6	103.3

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

MINING*
(July 1st to June 30th)

		1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
Coal (black)	'000 metric tons	70,142	69,269	75,678
Coal, brown (lignite) ¹	" " "	24,441	26,711	} 31,028
Coal, brown (briquettes)	" " "	1,092	946	
Bauxite	" " "	22,205	19,755	25,469
Zircon ²	metric tons	322,229	316,131	277,429
Iron	'000 metric tons	60,860	58,263	60,200
Lead	" " "	417	397	415
Zinc	" " "	508	479	475
Copper	" " "	236	218	211
Titanium ³	" " "	840	898	1,371
Tin	metric tons	10,168	9,685	10,329
Tungsten ⁴	" " "	1,576	2,124	2,860
Crude petroleum	'000 cubic metres	23,096	23,839	24,555
Natural gas	million cubic metres	4,633	5,172	6,365
Gold	kilogrammes	15,061	16,901	15,388
Silver	"	729,913	721,544	838,584
Nickel	metric tons	49,106	80,953	n.a.

* Figures for metallic minerals represent metal contents based on chemical assay, except figures for bauxite, which are in terms of gross quantities produced.

¹ Excludes coal used in making briquettes.

² In terms of zircon (ZrO₂) contained in zircon concentrates.

³ In terms of TiO₂ contained in rutile, ilmenite and leucosene.

⁴ In terms of tungstic oxide (WO₃) contained in scheelite and wolfram concentrates.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS
(July 1st to June 30th)

		1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
Steel (Ingots)	'000 metric tons	8,063	7,937	7,473
Electric Motors (< 1 h.p.)	'000	4,236	3,765	2,922
Clay Bricks	million	1,722	1,834	2,042
Sulphuric Acid	'000 metric tons	1,730	1,295	1,741
Nitric Acid	metric tons	173,970	147,559	177,647
Radios	'000	352	80	29
TV Sets	"	458	533	525
Motor Vehicles	"	448	456	452
Cotton Yarn	'000 metric tons	23	25	21
Cotton Cloth	'000 sq. metres	43,822	46,661	39,496
Tinplate	'000 metric tons	348	282	341
Electricity	million kWh.	73,933	76,597	82,532
Cement	'000 metric tons	5,273	5,007	5,039

FINANCE

100 cents=1 Australian dollar (\$A).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 dollars.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling=\$A1.576; U.S. \$1=88.8 Australian cents.

\$A100=£63.44=U.S. \$112.57.

Note: The Australian dollar was introduced in February 1966, replacing the Australian pound (exchange rate: £A1=U.S. \$2.24 from September 1949) at the rate of \$A2=£A1. From February 1966 to August 1971 the exchange rate remained at \$A1=U.S. \$1.12 (U.S. \$1=89.29 Australian cents). Between December 1971 and December 1972 the par value of the Australian dollar was U.S. \$1.216 (U.S. \$1=82.24 Australian cents), though the effective mid-point exchange rate was \$A1=U.S. \$1.191. Revaluations were made in December 1972 (\$A1=U.S. \$1.275), in February 1973 (\$A1=U.S. \$1.4167) and in September 1973 (\$A1=U.S. \$1.4875). This last valuation remained in effect until September 1974, when the direct relationship with the U.S. dollar was ended and the Australian dollar was linked to a weighted "basket" of the currencies of Australia's main trading partners. The Australian dollar's value immediately fell to U.S. \$1.31, representing an effective devaluation by 11.9 per cent. The currency maintained its weighted value until November 1976, when it was devalued by 17.5 per cent. From December 1976 it was frequently revalued by a small margin. The average value of the Australian dollar was: U.S. \$1.134 in 1971; U.S. \$1.192 in 1972; U.S. \$1.423 in 1973; U.S. \$1.441 in 1974; U.S. \$1.310 in 1975; U.S. \$1.225 in 1976. In terms of sterling the exchange rate was £1=\$A2.143 (\$A1=9s. 4d. or 46.67p) from November 1967 to December 1971; and £1=\$A2.188 from December 1971 to June 1972.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT BUDGET*

(\$A million, year ended June 30th)

REVENUE			EXPENDITURE		
	1976/77	1977/78†		1976/77	1977/78†
Receipts:			Net expenditure on goods and services		
Taxation	19,642	22,323	Current expenditure:		
Interest, rent and dividends . .	1,628	1,814	Defence	1,999	2,151
Other	115	302	Other	2,648	3,054
Financing transactions	2,740	2,217	Capital expenditure	516	476
			Transfer payments and net advances :		
			To State and local government authorities	8,941	9,981
			Cash benefits to persons . . .	7,373	8,102
			Interest paid	1,412	1,727
			Other	1,236	1,165
TOTAL	24,124	26,656	TOTAL	24,124	26,656

* Figures represent the combined transactions of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and the Loan and Trust Funds.

† Estimates.

STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCES*

(\$A million, year ended June 30th)

	RECEIPTS†		EXPENDITURE	
	1975/76	1976/77	1975/76	1976/77
New South Wales	2,909	3,404	2,910	3,404
Victoria	2,156	2,529	2,144	2,520
Queensland	1,350	1,611	1,349	1,612
South Australia	1,037	1,174	1,035	1,183
Western Australia	951	1,145	950	1,141
Tasmania	322	397	318	395
TOTALS	8,724	10,258	8,706	10,255

* For all States except Victoria the figures cover the Consolidated Revenue Funds. The figures for New South Wales also include the transactions of the Public Transport Commission and the Maritime Services Board. The figures for Victoria cover its Consolidated Revenue Fund, excluding the Works and Services section. In all cases the transactions of the Loan and Trust Funds are excluded.

† Figures include payments to the States by the Commonwealth Government of grants for specific and general purposes.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(\$A million)

	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	60,149	70,824	81,530
Indirect taxes <i>less</i> subsidies	6,616	8,516	9,687
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	53,533	62,308	71,843
Consumption of fixed capital	4,062	4,571	5,068
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	49,471	57,737	66,775
Indirect taxes <i>less</i> subsidies	6,616	8,516	9,687
Net income paid overseas	469	653	700
NATIONAL INCOME (AT MARKET PRICES)	55,618	65,601	75,763
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	60,149	70,824	81,530
of which:			
Private final consumption expenditure	35,200	41,662	47,704
Government final consumption expenditure	9,143	11,308	13,211
Gross fixed capital formation	14,406	16,959	19,282
Increase in stocks	671	-223	1,115
Statistical discrepancy	789	664	345
Export of goods and services	9,927	10,889	13,127
Less Import of goods and services	9,987	10,434	13,253

OFFICIAL RESERVE ASSETS
 (June 30th—\$A million)

	1975	1976	1977
Gold	238	749	947
SDR's	89	37	27
IMF Reserve Position	156	155	174
Foreign Exchange	3,010	2,145	2,164
TOTAL	3,493	3,086	3,318

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
 (June 30th—\$A million)

	1974	1975	1976
Coins	225.4	250.4	213.8
Notes	2,146.1	2,557.1	2,921.4
TOTAL	2,371.5	2,807.5	3,135.2

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
 (\$A million)

	1975/76			1976/77		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	9,410	7,924	1,486	11,400	10,346	1,054
Non-monetary gold	23	—	23	—	—	—
Transportation	1,024	1,574	-550	1,244	1,983	-739
Travel	229	509	-280	274	508	-234
Investment income	336	1,545	-1,209	355	1,639	-1,284
Government n.e.s.	77	167	-90	88	177	-89
Other services	126	260	-134	93	243	-150
Total	11,225	11,979	-754	13,454	14,896	-1,442
Transfer Payments:						
Private	359	313	46	280	289	-9
Central Government	—	388	-388	—	414	-414
Total	359	701	-342	280	703	-423
CURRENT BALANCE	—	—	-1,098	—	—	-1,866
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Non-Monetary:						
Government transactions (net)	—	138	-138	116	—	116
Private investment	801	226	575	1,594	160	1,434
Marketing authorities investment	114	—	114	100	—	100
Total	915	364	551	1,810	160	1,650
Monetary:						
Changes in official reserve assets	1,053	—	1,053	190	—	190
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other official monetary institutions transactions	—	32	-32	301	—	301
Other	—	25	-25	22	—	22
Total	1,053	57	996	513	—	513
Balancing item	—	450	-450	—	297	-297
CAPITAL BALANCE	—	—	1,098	—	—	1,866

Note: Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in the above table are due to rounding.

CURRENT BALANCES—REGIONAL
(\$A million)

	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76		1973/74	1975/76	1975/76
<i>United Kingdom:</i>				<i>Japan:</i>			
Exports f.o.b. . .	436	432	398	Exports f.o.b. . .	2,139	2,414	3,189
Imports f.o.b. . .	757	1,141	1,042	Imports f.o.b. . .	1,037	1,392	1,558
Invisibles (net) . .	-570	-481	-748	Invisibles (net) . .	-9	-32	-54
Balance on Current Account . .	-891	-1,191	-1,392	Balance on Current Account . .	1,093	990	1,577
<i>Germany, Federal Republic:</i>				<i>Other Countries:</i>			
Exports f.o.b. . .	179	293	300	Exports f.o.b. . .	2,742	4,018	3,924
Imports f.o.b. . .	411	540	513	Imports f.o.b. . .	1,841	2,457	2,623
Invisibles (net) . .	-54	-36	-72	Invisibles (net) . .	-468	-509	-714
Balance on Current Account . .	-286	-284	-285	Balance on Current Account . .	433	1,052	587
<i>Other EEC:</i>				<i>International Institutions:</i>			
Exports f.o.b. . .	470	547	732	Exports f.o.b. . .	—	—	—
Imports f.o.b. . .	375	557	546	Imports f.o.b. . .	—	—	—
Invisibles (net) . .	-112	-108	-135	Invisibles (net) . .	13	-2	-14
Balance on Current Account . .	-16	-118	49	Balance on Current Account . .	13	-2	-14
<i>U.S.A.:</i>				<i>Non-Monetary Gold:</i>			
Exports f.o.b. . .	723	787	867		30	56	23
Imports f.o.b. . .	1,134	1,565	1,640	<i>TOTAL:</i>			
Invisibles (net) . .	-554	-604	-847	Exports f.o.b. . .	6,688	8,490	9,410
Balance on Current Account . .	-1,165	-1,382	-1,620	Imports f.o.b. . .	5,754	7,652	7,924
				Invisibles (net) . .	-1,754	-1,774	-2,584
				Balance on Current Account . .	-820	-936	-1,098

Note: Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in the above table are due to rounding.

OVERSEAS INVESTMENT
(\$A million)

	INFLOW					
	U.K.	U.S.A.	Canada	Other Countries	IBRD	Total
1970-71 . .	505	470	46	501	-16	1,506
1971-72 . .	325	557	38	505	-16	1,409
1972-73 . .	64	28	7	354	-10	443
1973-74 . .	65	99	18	206	-7	380
1974-75 . .	60	346	14	492	-9	904
1975-76 . .	248	488	21	48	-6	799

[continued on next page]

OVERSEAS INVESTMENT—continued]

	OUTFLOW					
	U.K.	New Zealand	U.S.A. and Canada	Papua New Guinea	Other Countries	Total
1970-71 . . .	3	20	-3	43	15	78
1971-72 . . .	-13	25	12	87	30	141
1972-73 . . .	-6	20	13	50	30	108
1973-74 . . .	33	25	38	52	87	235
1974-75 . . .	32	47	8	-13	56	130
1975-76 . . .	22	11	50	37	42	161

FOREIGN AID EXTENDED BY AUSTRALIA*
(\$A million)

	YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH			
	1974	1975	1976	1977
<i>Government Transfer Payments:</i>				
Papua New Guinea	197	191	239	243
Other Foreign Aid and Contributions	93	160	132	145
TOTAL	290	351	371	388

* Official only; excludes transfers by private persons and organizations to overseas recipients.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(\$A million, twelve months ending June 30th)

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Imports	4,008	4,121	6,085	8,080	8,240	10,410
Exports	4,893	6,214	6,914	8,726	9,640	11,647

COMMODITIES

(\$A'000)

IMPORTS	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	EXPORTS	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76
Food and live animals .	236,778	302,492	274,812	Food and live animals .	2,179,310	2,970,257	3,089,860
Beverages and tobacco .	64,937	74,566	90,164	Butter .	41,880	33,833	63,659
Crudematerials, inedible, except fuels .	414,951	389,868	387,382	Cheese and curd .	28,936	34,639	35,177
Crude fertilizers and crude minerals .	67,142	117,284	92,687	Bacon and hams .	574	695	761
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials .	377,377	724,312	806,926	Meat of bovine animals .	636,152	322,883	487,598
Petroleum and petro- leum products .	376,688	722,362	805,977	Meat of sheep, lambs and goats .	80,783	65,674	102,433
Animal and vegetable oils and fats .	28,048	43,272	42,293	Pork .	8,053	1,614	7,645
Chemicals .	579,921	785,997	709,240	Dried fruits .	19,989	21,412	28,117
Chemical elements and compounds .	212,609	302,517	275,092	Preserved fruit and preparations .	51,720	40,885	39,015
Medicinal and phar- maceutical products .	75,377	105,837	91,737	Wheat .	517,114	1,034,396	921,492
Plastic materials, re- generated cellulose and artificial resins .	145,211	188,076	166,528	Flour .	21,821	50,611	40,022
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material .	1,404,326	1,495,625	1,460,061	Barley .	68,463	186,682	200,827
Rubber manufac- tures, n.e.s. .	83,293	124,187	111,588	Sugar .	223,257	644,574	569,864
Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof .	167,431	224,617	185,784	Beverages and tobacco .	17,053	19,138	21,427
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc. .	579,605	435,707	546,508	Crudematerials, inedible, except fuels .	2,220,973	2,146,744	2,578,355
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s. .	133,666	152,300	166,114	Wool (greasy) .	1,062,237	663,870	842,283
Iron and steel .	214,054	251,683	154,654	Wool (scoured, etc.) .	94,327	89,622	119,617
Machinery and trans- port equipment .	2,091,351	3,059,258	3,177,195	Sheep and lamb skins	91,394	61,081	70,085
Machinery (except electric) .	888,060	1,359,828	1,338,691	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials .	456,888	834,477	1,293,669
Electric machinery, apparatus and ap- pliances .	394,328	715,936	829,511	Animal and vegetable oils and fats .	44,885	55,811	68,374
Transport equipment .	808,962	985,493	1,008,993	Chemicals .	348,365	478,812	619,227
Miscellaneous manufac- tured articles .	721,400	960,641	1,049,952	Manufactured goods, classified chiefly by material .	852,117	1,151,009	1,003,005
Commodities and trans- actions not elsewhere classified .	108,002	124,650	159,654	Machinery and transport equipment .	446,864	564,975	495,763
Total merchandise .	6,027,091	7,960,683	8,157,681	Miscellaneous manufac- tured articles .	101,896	124,651	119,782
Non-merchandise trade .	57,913	119,170	82,506	Commodities and trans- actions not elsewhere classified .	89,822	141,708	71,169
TOTAL .	6,085,004	8,079,853	8,240,187	Total merchandise .	6,758,175	8,526,953	9,360,631
				Non-merchandise trade .	156,220	185,180	240,117
				TOTAL .	6,914,395	8,672,762	9,600,748

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (\$A '000)

	EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
	1974/75	1975/76	1974/75	1975/76
Bahrain	24,702	25,580	97,289	86,921
Belgium-Luxembourg	73,543	125,262	73,026	69,969
Canada	288,906	243,617	217,111	204,080
China, People's Republic	247,518	219,791	81,139	68,942
Egypt	134,573	162,754	345	92
France	175,069	206,545	139,838	138,766
Germany, Federal Republic	308,503	294,518	580,039	543,618
Hong Kong	105,179	147,392	172,240	216,512
India	83,160	71,498	57,840	50,053
Indonesia	175,251	161,331	18,693	24,535
Iran	116,411	89,296	76,796	83,582
Iraq	44,899	55,377	92,519	69,059
Italy	150,042	206,671	208,818	192,230
Japan	2,442,564	3,162,772	1,417,639	1,609,559
Korea, Republic	123,215	120,224	48,369	70,573
Kuwait	30,819	34,674	118,618	125,817
Malaysia	194,370	172,735	58,800	82,116
Netherlands	145,685	173,196	123,399	129,258
New Zealand	529,270	455,297	183,910	250,510
Norway	14,223	66,228	45,578	23,021
Papua New Guinea	193,806	174,719	34,179	36,399
Philippines	99,721	93,517	24,147	27,855
Saudi Arabia	27,863	39,539	171,136	236,020
Singapore	206,175	185,334	126,905	160,319
South Africa	97,861	90,958	43,930	36,890
Spain	35,103	82,309	41,238	36,680
Sweden	34,581	57,405	183,229	166,982
Switzerland	9,391	7,861	104,790	105,352
Taiwan	80,950	114,143	113,103	134,223
U.S.S.R.	243,806	372,783	6,376	3,719
United Kingdom	475,125	406,083	1,214,423	1,108,680
U.S.A.	831,520	968,322	1,668,160	1,655,802
Other countries	968,328	813,017	536,231	492,053
TOTAL	8,712,132	9,600,748	8,079,853	8,240,187

TRANSPORT

		1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76
Railways:					
Route kilometres		40,474	40,406	40,604	40,753
Passengers	'000	377,233	373,618	339,954	317,213
Goods and livestock	'000 metric tons	92,481	96,966	103,465	104,355
Roads:					
Motor vehicles registered	'000	5,634	5,986	6,333	6,660
Overseas shipping:					
Tonnage entered	'000 tons	62,628	72,042	80,313	75,001
Tonnage cleared	" "	62,031	71,462	80,305	75,399
Air transport, internal services:					
Kilometres flown	'000	121,606	135,209	138,928	133,436
Passengers carried		7,502,892	8,857,654	9,393,104	9,315,141
Freight	metric tons	94,426	112,654	107,813	106,061
Mail	" "	10,114	9,916	9,613	9,708
Air transport, overseas services:					
Kilometres flown	'000	64,823	69,062	65,045	65,221
Passengers carried		1,054,929	1,295,457	1,418,541	1,488,858
Freight	metric tons	23,239	27,328	29,974	33,417
Mail	" "	2,791	2,912	2,950	2,997

TOURISM

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Number of Visitors (Arrivals)*	472,124	532,683	516,023	531,804

* i.e. intending to stay less than one year.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(At June 30th—'000)

	1972	1973	1974	1975
Telephones:				
Services in Operation . . .	2,978	3,147	3,361	3,529
Instruments in service . . .	4,400	4,659	5,000	5,267
Radio Licences*† . . .	2,758	2,814	2,851	—
Television Licences*† . . .	2,939	3,013	3,022	—
Combined Licences† . . .	2,420	2,493	2,546	—

* Includes combined radio and television licences.

† Figures no longer collected. Radio and television licenses were abolished in September 1974.

EDUCATION

	INSTITUTIONS	TEACHING STAFF*	STUDENTS
Government schools (1976) . . .	7,306	129,668	2,335,431
Non-government schools (1976) . . .	2,138	29,717	624,819
Universities (1977) . . .	19	11,797	158,411
Colleges of advanced education (1977) . . .	73	9,591	140,109
Private teachers' colleges (1977) . . .	8	n.a.	1,162
Technical education (1976)† . . .	985‡	7,675	737,546

* Full-time staff plus full-time equivalents of part-time staff. Technical education staff are shown in units of 1,000 hours.

† Excluding the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

‡ Includes parent institutions and affiliated branches or annexes as separate institutions.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Australian Bureau of Statistics, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616.

THE CONSTITUTION

PARLIAMENT

The legislative power of the Commonwealth is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the Queen, represented by the Governor-General, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. The Governor-General may appoint such times for holding the sessions of the Parliament as he thinks fit, and may also from time to time, by Proclamation or otherwise, prorogue the Parliament, and may in like manner dissolve the House of Representatives. This power is limited by strict, although unwritten, constitutional understanding, and it is rare for such decisions to be made at the sole discretion of the Governor-General. After any general election Parliament must be summoned to meet not later than thirty days after the day appointed for the return of the writs.

THE SENATE

The Senate is composed of ten Senators from each State, two Senators representing the Northern Territory and two representing the Australian Capital Territory. The Senators are directly chosen for a period of six years by the people of the State, voting as one electorate, and are elected by proportional representation. They retire by rotation, half from each State on June 30th of each third year. The Senate may proceed to the dispatch of business notwithstanding the failure of any State to provide for its representation in the Senate.

If a Senator vacates his seat before the expiration of his term of service, the Houses of Parliament of the State for which he was chosen shall, in joint session, choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term or until the election of a successor. If the State Parliament is not in session, the Governor of the State, acting on the advice of the Executive Council, may appoint a Senator to hold office until Parliament reassembles, or until a new Senator is elected.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

In accordance with the Constitution, the total number of members of the House of Representatives must be as nearly as practicable double that of the Senate. The number in each State is in proportion to population, but under the Constitution must be at least five. The House of Representatives is composed of 124 members, which includes two members for the Australian Capital Territory and one member for the Northern Territory.

Members are elected by universal adult suffrage and voting is compulsory. Qualifications for Commonwealth franchise are possessed by any British subject, not under 18 years of age, subject to certain disqualifications (e.g. if of unsound mind), who has lived in Australia for six months continuously.

Members are chosen by the electors of their respective electorates by the preferential voting system.

The duration of the Parliament is limited to three years.

Qualification for membership of the House of Representatives is possessed by any British subject 18 years of age or over who has resided in the Commonwealth for at least three years and who is, or is qualified to become, an elector of the Commonwealth.

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

The executive power of the Federal Government is vested in the Queen, and is exercised by the Governor-General, assisted by an Executive Council of Ministers of State, known as the Federal Executive Council. These

Ministers are, or must become within three months, members of the Federal Parliament.

THE JUDICIAL POWER

The judicial power of the Commonwealth is vested in the High Court of Australia, in such other Federal Courts as the Australian Parliament creates, and in such other courts as it invests with Federal jurisdiction.

The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and not fewer than two other Justices, appointed by the Governor-General in Council. It has both an original and an appellate jurisdiction.

The High Court's original jurisdiction extends to all matters arising under any treaty, affecting representatives of other countries, in which the Commonwealth of Australia or its representative is a party, between States or between residents of different States or between a State and a resident of another State, and in which a writ of *mandamus*, or prohibition, or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth of Australia. It also extends to matters arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation, and to any other matters empowered by the Australian Parliament.

The appellate jurisdiction extends to appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders and sentences of its own Justices exercising original jurisdiction, of any other Federal Court or court exercising Federal jurisdiction and of the Supreme Court of any State or any other State court from which an appeal lies to the Queen in Council.

The Australian Industrial Court is composed of a Chief Judge and eleven other Judges. The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission comprises a President, Deputy Presidents and a number of Conciliation Commissioners. Jurisdiction in bankruptcy and insolvency is administered by the Federal Court of Bankruptcy or State Courts of Insolvency, or State Courts exercising Federal jurisdiction. There is a Supreme Court in the Australian Capital Territory and in the Northern Territory. State courts, including courts of summary jurisdiction, are invested with Federal judicial power, principally to deal with offences created by Federal statutes.

THE STATES

The Australian Constitution safeguards the Constitution of each State by providing that it shall continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, except as altered in accordance with its own provisions. When a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth, the latter prevails, and the former is invalid to the extent of the inconsistency. However, the legislation of the Australian Parliament is limited in the main to those matters which are listed in section 51 of the Constitution, while the States possess, as well as concurrent powers in those matters, residual legislative powers enabling them to legislate in any way for "the peace, order and good Government" of their respective territories.

The States may not, without the consent of the Commonwealth, raise or maintain naval or military forces, or impose taxes on any property belonging to the Commonwealth, nor may the Commonwealth tax State property. The States may not coin money.

The Commonwealth may not enact any law for establishing any religion or for prohibiting the exercise of any religion, and no religious test may be imposed as a qualification for any office under the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth is charged with protecting every State against invasion, and, on the application of a State Executive Government, against domestic violence.

AUSTRALIA

The Constitution

Provision is made under the Constitution for the admission of new States and for the establishment of new States within the Commonwealth.

ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

Proposed laws for the amendment of the Constitution must be passed by an absolute majority in both Houses of Parliament, and not less than two or more than six months after its passage through both Houses the proposed law must be submitted in each State to the qualified electors.

In the event of one House twice refusing to pass a proposed amendment which has already received an absolute majority in the other House, the Governor-General may, notwithstanding such refusal, submit the proposed amendment to the electors. If, in a majority of the States a majority of the electors voting approve the proposed law and if a majority of all the electors voting also approve, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for Royal Assent.

No alteration diminishing the proportionate representation of any State in either House of the Parliament, or the minimum number of representatives of a State in the House of Representatives, or increasing, diminishing or altering the limits of the State, or in any way affecting the provisions of the Constitution in relation thereto, shall become law unless the majority of the electors voting in that State approve the proposed law.

NEW SOUTH WALES

The executive power is vested in the Governor, appointed by the Crown, who is assisted by a Cabinet.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of sixty members, elected at a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament, for a term of twelve years, fifteen members retiring every three years. The Legislative Assembly consists of ninety-nine members, and sits for three years.

VICTORIA

The legislative authority is vested in a bicameral Parliament: the Upper House, or Legislative Council, of forty members, (to be increased to forty-four in 1979), elected for six years, and the Lower House, or Legislative Assembly, of eighty-one members, elected for three years. One-half of the members of the Council retire every three years.

In the exercise of the executive the Governor is assisted by a Cabinet of responsible Ministers. Not more than five members of the Council and not more than thirteen members of the Assembly may occupy salaried office at any one time.

The State has eighty-one electoral districts, each returning one Member, and twenty-two electoral provinces, each returning two Members.

QUEENSLAND

Legislative power rests with a unicameral Parliament composed of eighty-two members elected from eighty-two districts for a term of three years.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The Constitution vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people and consisting of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The Council is composed of twenty-two members, half of whom retire every three years. Their places are filled by new members elected under a system of proportional representation, with the whole State as a single electorate. The executive has no authority to dissolve this body.

The forty-seven members of the House of Assembly are elected for three years from forty-seven electoral districts.

The executive power is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown, and an Executive Council consisting of twelve responsible Ministers.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The administration is vested in the Governor, a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Council consists of thirty-two members, each of the sixteen provinces returning two members. Election is for a term of six years, one-half of the members retiring every three years.

The Legislative Assembly consists of fifty-five members, elected for three years, each representing one electorate.

The entire management and control of the unalienated lands of the Crown in Western Australia is vested in the State Legislature.

TASMANIA

The executive authority is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown and acting upon the advice of a Legislative Council and House of Assembly. The Council consists of nineteen members who sit for six years, retiring in rotation. There is no power to dissolve the Council. The House of Assembly has 35 members elected for four years.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Northern Territory is administered on behalf of the Commonwealth Government by the Administrator and the Department of Northern Australia in Darwin. In addition, the Legislative Assembly of 19 elected members is given the power to make Ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Northern Territory.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

The Australian Capital Territory, within which the Seat of Government is situated, is administered by the Federal Government. Under legislation passed by the Parliament the Governor-General is given power to make Ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory. There is established in the Territory an elected Legislative Assembly, consisting of 18 elected members, which may advise the Government on matters affecting the Territory.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1977)

Head of State: H.M. Queen ELIZABETH II.

Governor-General: Sir ZELMAN COWEN, C.M.G.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(Coalition of the Liberal Party and the National (Country) Party (CP), first formed in December 1975.)

INNER CABINET

Prime Minister: Rt. Hon. J. MALCOLM FRASER, C.H.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Trade and Resources: Hon. JOHN DOUGLAS ANTHONY (CP).

Treasurer: Hon. JOHN HOWARD.

Minister for Primary Industry: Hon. IAN McCAHON SINCLAIR (CP).

Leader of the Government in the Senate and Minister for Administrative Services: Senator the Hon. REGINALD GREIVE WITHERS.

Minister for Industry and Commerce: Hon. PHILLIP REGINALD LYNCH.

Minister for Employment and Industrial Relations: Hon. ANTHONY AUSTIN STREET.

Minister for Transport: Hon. PETER JAMES NIXON (CP).

Minister for Education: Senator the Hon. JOHN LESLIE CARRICK.

Minister for Foreign Affairs: Hon. ANDREW PEACOCK.

Minister for Defence: Hon. DENIS JAMES KILLEN.

Minister for Social Security: Senator the Hon. MARGARET GUILFOYLE.

Minister for Finance: Hon. ERIC LAIDLAW ROBINSON.

Minister for Aboriginal Affairs: Hon. ROBERT IAN VINER.

OTHER MINISTERS

Attorney-General: Senator the Hon. PETER DURACK.

Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs: Hon. WALTER FIFE.

Minister for Health: Hon. RALPH HUNT (CP).

Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs: Hon. MICHAEL MACKELLAR.

Minister for the Northern Territory: Hon. ALBERT EVAN ADERMANN (CP).

Minister for Posts and Telecommunications: Hon. ANTHONY STALEY.

Minister for Construction: Hon. JOHN ELDEN McLEAY.

Minister for Environment, Housing and Community Development: Hon. RAYMOND GROOM.

Minister for Science: Senator the Hon. JAMES WEBSTER (CP).

Minister for the Capital Territory and Minister for Home Affairs: Hon. ROBERT ELLICOTT.

Minister of Productivity: Hon. IAN MALCOLM MACPHEE.

Minister for National Development: Hon. KEVIN NEWMAN.

Minister for Veterans' Affairs, Minister for Special Trade Representations and Minister Assisting the Minister for Trade and Resources: VICTOR GARLAND.

ADMINISTRATORS OF TERRITORIES

Northern Territory: J. A. ENGLAND.

Norfolk Island: DESMOND O'LEARY.

Cocos (Keeling) Islands: C. I. BUFFETT, M.B.E.

Christmas Island: F. C. BOYLE.

FEDERAL PARLIAMENT

Elections for both Houses were held on December 10th, 1977.

SENATE

(December 1977)

President: Senator the Hon. CONDOR LOUIS LAUCKE (Lib.).

Chairman of the Committee: Senator the Hon. THOMAS DRAKE-BROCKMAN (CP).

Leader of the Government: Senator the Hon. REGINALD GREIVE WITHERS (Lib.).

Leader of the Opposition: Senator the Hon. KENNETH WRIEDT (Lab.).

	SEATS
Liberal-National (Country) Party coalition	35
Labor Party	26
Australian Democratic Party	2
Independents	1
TOTAL	64

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(December 1977)

Speaker: Hon. WILLIAM SNEDDEN (Lib.).

Chairman of the Committee: PHILLIP E. LUCOCK (CP).

Leader of the House: FRANCIS J. WALKER (Lab.).

Leader of the Government: Rt. Hon. J. MALCOLM FRASER (Lib.).

Leader of the Opposition: Hon. WILLIAM HAYDEN (Lab.).

	SEATS
Liberal Party	67
National (Country) Party	19
Labor Party	38
TOTAL	124

STATE GOVERNMENTS**NEW SOUTH WALES**

Governor: Sir RODEN CUTLER, V.C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., K.S.T.J.

LABOR MINISTRY

(December 1977)

Premier: NEVILLE K. WRAN, Q.C., M.L.A.

Deputy Premier and Minister for Public Works and Ports: LAURIE J. FERGUSON, M.L.A.

Treasurer: JOHN B. RENSHAW, M.L.A.

Minister for Transport and Highways: PETER F. COX, M.L.A.

Attorney-General and Leader of the House: FRANCIS J. WALKER, LL.M., M.L.A.

Minister for Industrial Relations, Minister for Mines and Minister for Energy: PATRICK D. HILLS, M.L.A.

Minister for Planning and Environment and Vice-President of the Executive Council: DAVID P. LANDA, LL.B., M.L.C.

Minister for Decentralization, Development and Primary Industries: DONALD DAY, M.L.A.

Minister for Education: ERIC L. BEDFORD, B.A., M.L.A.

Minister for Local Government: HENRY F. JENSEN, M.L.A.

Minister for Lands: WILLIAM F. F. CRABTREE, M.L.A.

Minister for Health: KEVIN J. STEWART, M.L.A.

Minister for Consumer Affairs and Minister for Co-operative Societies: SYDNEY D. EINFELD, M.L.A.

Minister of Justice and Minister for Housing: RONALD J. MULOCK, LL.B., M.L.A.

Minister for Sport and Recreation and Minister for Tourism: KENNETH G. BOOTH, M.L.A.

Minister for Conservation and Water Resources: ALAN R. L. GORDON, M.L.A.

Minister for Youth and Community Services: REX F. JACKSON, M.L.A.

Minister for Services and Minister Assisting the Premier: WILLIAM H. HAIGH, M.L.A.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. Sir HARRY VINCENT BUDD; Chair. of Committees Hon. THOMAS S. MCKAY, B.A., LL.B.

Legislative Assembly: Speaker LAWRENCE BORTHWICK KELLY; Chair. of Committees THOMAS JAMES CAHILL.

VICTORIA

Governor: Sir HENRY WINNEKE, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

LIBERAL MINISTRY

(December 1977)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister of the Arts: RUPERT J. HAMER, E D

AUSTRALIA

Deputy Premier and Minister of Education: LINDSAY H. S. THOMPSON, C.M.G.
Chief Secretary: VANCE O. DICKIE, M.L.C.
Minister of Transport: JOSEPH A. RAFFERTY.
Minister of Agriculture: IAN W. SMITH.
Minister of Public Works: ROBERTS C. DUNSTAN, D.S.O.
Minister for Social Welfare and Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation: BRIAN J. DIXON.
Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Forests: FREDERICK J. GRANTER, M.L.C.
Minister for Conservation, Minister of Lands and Minister of Soldier Settlement: WILLIAM A. BORTHWICK.
Minister for Minerals and Energy: JAMES C. M. BALFOUR.
Minister for Local Government and Minister for Federal Affairs: ALAN J. HUNT, M.L.C.
Minister for State Development and Decentralization and Minister of Tourism: DIGBY G. CROZIER, M.L.C.
Minister of Housing and Minister for Planning: GEOFFREY P. HAYES.
Minister of Health: WILLIAM V. HOUGHTON, M.L.C.
Minister of Labor and Industry and Minister of Consumer Affairs: ROBERT R. C. MACLELLAN.
Minister of Special Education: ALAN H. SCANLAN.
Minister of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs and Assistant Minister of Health: WALTER JONA.
Attorney-General: HADDON STOREY, Q.C., M.L.C.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. WILLIAM G. FRY, M.L.C.; Chair. of Committees WILLIAM M. CAMPBELL, M.L.C.; Clerk of the Council ALFRED R. B. McDONNELL, J.P.
Legislative Assembly: Speaker SIR KENNETH WHEELER; Chairman of Committees IAN FRANCIS MCCLAREN, O.B.E.; Clerk of the Assembly JOHN H. CAMPBELL, J.P.

QUEENSLAND

Governor: Commodore Sir JAMES MAXWELL RAMSEY, C.B.E., D.S.C.

LIBERAL (L)-NATIONAL (COUNTRY) PARTY (CP)
 COALITION MINISTRY

(November 1977)

Premier: JOHANNES BJELKE-PETERSEN, M.L.A. (CP).
Treasurer and Deputy Premier: W. E. KNOX, M.L.A. (L).
Minister for Education and Cultural Activities: VALMOND J. BIRD (CP).
Minister for Industrial Development, Labor Relations and Consumer Affairs: FREDERICK A. CAMPBELL, M.L.A. (L).
Minister for Mines and Energy: RONALD E. CANN, M.L.A. (CP).
Minister for Health: Dr. LLEWELLYN R. EDWARDS (L).
Minister for Justice and Attorney-General: WILLIAM D. LICKISS (L).
Minister of Transport: K. B. TOMKINS, M.L.A.
Minister for Local Government and Main Roads: RUSSELL J. HINZE (CP).
Minister for Lands, Forestry, National Parks and Wildlife Services: KENNETH B. TOMKINS (CP).
Minister for Tourism and Marine Services: ALLEN M. HODGES (CP).

State Governments

Minister for Works and Housing: NORMAN E. LEE (L).
Minister for Primary Industries: VICTOR B. SULLIVAN, M.L.A. (CP).
Minister for Community and Welfare Services and Minister for Sport: JOHN D. HERBERT (L).
Minister for Police: Hon. THOMAS G. NEWBERRY (CP).
Minister for Water Resources: NEVILLE T. E. HEWITT, M.M., A.F.M., M.L.A. (CP).
Minister for Aboriginal and Islanders' Advancement and Fisheries: CLAUDE A. WHARTON (CP).
Minister for Survey and Valuation: J. W. GREENWOOD (L).

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Assembly: Speaker JAMES HOUGHTON; Chair. of Committees WILLIAM D. HEWITT; Clerk CYRIL GEORGE.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Governor: Rev. KEITH DOUGLAS SEAMAN, O.B.E.

LABOR MINISTRY

(December 1977)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs: DONALD A. DUNSTAN, Q.C.
Deputy Premier, Minister of Works, Minister for the Environment and Minister of Marine: JAMES DESMOND CORCORAN.
Minister of Mines and Energy and Minister for Planning: HUGH R. HUDSON.
Minister of Health and Minister Assisting the Deputy Premier: DONALD H. L. BANTFIELD, M.L.C.
Minister of Transport and Minister of Local Government: GEOFFREY T. VIRGO.
Minister of Lands, Minister of Irrigation, Minister of Repatriation and Minister of Tourism, Recreation and Sport: THOMAS M. CASEY, M.L.C.
Minister of Education: DONALD J. HOPGOOD, PH.D.
Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Forests and Minister of Fisheries: BRIAN A. CHATTERTON, M.L.C.
Minister of Labor and Industry: JOHN D. WRIGHT.
Minister of Community Welfare: RONALD G. PAYNE.
Attorney-General and Minister of Prices and Consumer Affairs: PETER DUNCAN, LL.B.
Chief Secretary and Minister Assisting the Premier: DONALD W. SIMMONS, D.F.C., A.U.A.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. and Chair. of Committees FRANK J. POTTER, LL.B.; Clerk of the Legislative Council ALFRED D. DRUMMOND.
House of Assembly: Speaker GILBERT R. A. LANGLEY; Chair. of Committees G. F. KENEALLY; Clerk of the Parliaments and of the House of Assembly AUBREY F. R. DODD.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Governor: Air Chief Marshal Sir WALLACE KYLE, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., K.S.T.J.

LIBERAL (L)-NATIONAL (COUNTRY) PARTY (CP)
 COALITION MINISTRY

(November 1977)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister Co-ordinating Economic and Regional Development: Sir CHARLES COURT, O.B.E., M.L.A. (L).

AUSTRALIA

Deputy Premier, Chief Secretary, Minister for Police and Traffic, Regional Administration and the North-West: DESMOND H. O'NEIL, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Agriculture: RICHARD C. OLD, M.L.A. (CP).

Minister for Fisheries and Wildlife, Tourism, Conservation and the Environment, and Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council: GRAHAM MACKINNON, M.L.C. (L).

Minister for Works, Water Supplies and Housing: RAYMOND J. O'CONNOR, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Labour and Industry, Consumer Affairs and Immigration: WILLIAM L. GRAYDEN, M.L.A. (L).

Attorney-General and Minister for Federal Affairs: IAN G. MEDCALF, M.L.C. (L).

Minister for Education, Cultural Affairs and Recreation: PETER V. JONES, M.L.A. (CP).

Minister for Industrial Development, Mines, Fuel and Energy: ANDREW MENSAROS, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Local Government, Urban Development and Town Planning: EDGAR C. RUSHTON, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Health and Community Welfare: KEITH A. RIDGE, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Transport: D. J. WORDSWORTH, M.L.C. (L).

Minister for Lands and Forests: MARGARET J. CRAIG, M.L.A. (L).

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. ARTHUR FREDERICK GRIFFITHS; Chair. of Committees and Deputy Pres. Victor J. FERRY.

Legislative Assembly: Speaker IAN DAVID THOMPSON; Chair. of Committees JAMES G. CLARKO.

TASMANIA

Governor: Sir STANLEY BURBURY, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., K.S.T.J.

State Governments, Political Parties

LABOR MINISTRY

(December 1977)

Premier and Minister for Industrial Relations and Manpower Planning: DOUGLAS ACKLEY LOWE, M.H.A.

Deputy Premier and Minister for Economic Planning and Development: NEIL LEONARD CHARLES BATT, M.H.A.

Attorney-General and Minister for Consumer and Ethnic Affairs: BRIAN KIRK WALL MILLER, M.L.C.

Minister for Education, Recreation and the Arts: HARRY N. HOLGATE, M.H.A.

Minister for Tourism and Minister for Health: MICHAEL T. C. BARNARD, M.H.A.

Minister for Primary Industry and Minister for Police and Road Safety: ERIC W. BARNARD, M.H.A.

Minister for Main Roads and Transport and Minister for Municipal Planning: DARRELL JOHN BALDOCK, M.H.A.

Minister for Resources and Energy and Minister for the Environment: A. B. LOHREY, M.H.A.

Minister for Housing and Construction: GEOFFREY DONALD CHISHOLM, M.H.A.

Minister for Community Welfare and Minister for National Parks and Wildlife: MICHAEL R. POLLEY, M.H.A.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. BRIAN K. MILLER; Chair. of Committees J. H. DIXON; Clerk of the Council G. B. EDWARDS.

House of Assembly: Speaker RONALD G. DAVIES; Chair. of Committees J. A. COUGHLAN; Clerk of the House G. B. MURPHY.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

(see Constitution)

Minister for the Northern Territory: Hon. ALBERT E. ADERMANN.

Administrator: J. A. ENGLAND.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Liberal Party of Australia: Federal Secretariat, National Headquarters Bldg., cnr. Blackall and Macquarie Sts., Barton, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1944; the Party supports freedom of enterprise, social justice and initiative. It has always maintained uncompromising opposition to doctrinaire socialism and communism; Party Leader J. MALCOLM FRASER, Federal Pres. M. J. N. ATWILL.

National (Country) Party of Australia: John McEwen House, National Circuit, Barton, A.C.T. 2600, f. 1916; name changed from Country to National Party 1975; principal objectives are the betterment of conditions in rural and agricultural communities through improved marketing facilities, more effective Parliamentary representation of country people, the encouragement of desirable immigrants, and the promotion of the study of all matters relating to agricultural and primary production.

Federal Parliamentary Leader Rt. Hon. JOHN DOUGLAS ANTHONY; Gen. Sec. JAMES W. CUMING; publ. *The Countryman*.

Australian Labor Party: Ainslie Bldg., 39 Ainslie Ave., Canberra, A.C.T. 2601; f. 1891, for the democratic socialization of industry, production, distribution and exchange; Leader of the Federal Parliamentary Labor

Party the Hon. WILLIAM HAYDEN; National Pres. ROBERT J. L. HAWKE; Gen. Sec. DAVID COMBE.

Australian Democratic Party: f. 1977; Party Leader DONALD CHIPP.

Australian Democratic Labor Party: 155-159 Castlereagh St., Sydney, N.S.W.; formed 1956 following a split in the Australian Labor Party; Pres. J. D. BROSNAN; Gen. Sec. JOHN KANE.

Australia Party: 1 Arundel St., Glebe, N.S.W. 2037; f. July 1969 "to satisfy an urgent need for an alternative in the political management of Australia"; successor to the *Australian Reform Movement*; advocates friendly relations with all countries, parliamentary and educational reform, environmental policies for an equilibrium economy; supports policies designed to promote social justice and eliminate discrimination within the confines imposed by private enterprise; National Convenor JOHN SIDONS.

Communist Party of Australia: 4 Dixon St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1920; independent of both Soviet and Chinese influence; Pres. L. CARMICHEAL; Jt. Secs. E. AARONS, J. PALMADA, M. ROBERTSON; publ. *Tribune* (weekly).

AUSTRALIA

Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist): 168 Day St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1967 after split in Communist Party of Australia; supports Chinese principles; Chair. E. F. HILL.
Socialist Party of Australia: 111 Sussex St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1971; aims to bring about a socialist society in

Political Parties, Diplomatic Representation

Australia through public ownership of the means of production and working-class political power, and to build a united front of workers allied to other progressive forces. Fosters international co-operation; Pres. P. CLANCY; Gen. Sec. P. SYMON.
 Other political parties include the Farm and Town Party.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO AUSTRALIA
 (Canberra unless otherwise stated.)

(HC) High Commission.

- Afghanistan:** Tokyo, Japan.
Argentina: 12 Daly St., Deakin, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* ARMANDO BULACIA.
***Austria:** 107 Endeavour St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* Dr. FRIEDRICH HOESS.
***Bangladesh:** 43 Hampton Circuit, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Air Vice-Marshal A. KARIM KHANDKER.
Belgium: 19 Arkana St., Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* GEORGES BARTHELEMY.
Bolivia: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
***Brazil:** 11th Floor, Canberra House, 40 Marcus Clarke St., A.C.T. 2601; *Ambassador:* MIGUEL ALVARO OZORIO DE ALMEIDA.
Bulgaria: Jakarta, Indonesia.
***Burma:** 85 Mugga Way, Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* Dr. NYI NYI.
Canada: Commonwealth Ave., A.C.T. 2600 (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. ALAN BEESLEY (also accred. to Fiji).
Chile: 93 Endeavour St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* RENATO GARCIA.
China, People's Republic: 247 Federal Highway, Watson, A.C.T. 2602; *Ambassador:* CHOU CHIU-YEH.
Cyprus: 37 Beagle St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *High Commissioner:* D. MOUSHOUTAS.
Czechoslovakia: Jakarta, Indonesia.
***Denmark:** 24 Beagle St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* MOGENS WARBERG.
Egypt: 125 Monaro Crescent, Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* OSMAN HUSSEIN NOURI.
Fiji: 9 Beagle St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603 (HC); *High Commissioner:* EPELI KACIMAIWAL.
***Finland:** 83 Endeavour St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* Dr. AKE BACKSTROM.
France: 6 Darwin Ave., Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* ALBERT TRECA.
***German Democratic Republic:** 12 Beagle St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* Dr. GERHARD LINDNER.
Germany, Federal Republic: 119 Empire Circuit, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* Dr. H. BLOMEYER-BARTENSTEIN.
Ghana: 44 Endeavour St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603 (HC); *High Commissioner:* EBENEZER M. DEBRAH (also accred. to Malaysia).
***Greece:** 20 Arthur Circle, Forrest, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* NICHOLAS C. DIAMANTOPOULOS.
Guatemala: Tokyo, Japan.
Hungary: 79 Hopetoun Circuit, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* Dr. ZSIGMOND KAZMER.
India: 92 Mugga Way, Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603 (HC); *High Commissioner:* JAGDISH CHAND AJMANI.
Indonesia: 8 Darwin Ave., Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* Mr. NURMATHIAS.
***Iran:** 14 Torres St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* ALI-REZA HERAVI.
Iraq: Jakarta, Indonesia.
***Ireland:** 2nd Floor, Bank House, Civic Square, A.C.T. 2608; *Ambassador:* FLORENCE O'RIORDAN.
Israel: 6 Turrana St., Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* MICHAEL ELIZUR.
Italy: 12 Grey St., Deakin, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* PAOLO MOLAJONI.
Japan: 112 Empire Circuit, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* YOSHIO OKAWARA (also accred. to Nauru).
Jordan: 20 Roebuck St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* JAMAL KHUTAT.
Korea, Republic: 55 Mugga Way, Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* HAN LIM LEE (also accred. to Papua New Guinea and Tonga).
Kuwait: Tokyo, Japan.
***Laos:** 113 Kitchener St., Garran, A.C.T. 2605; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* TIAO SOUPHAN-THAHEUANGSI.
Lebanon: 1 Arkana St., Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* ANTOINE YAZBECK.
Malaysia: 71 State Circle, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Dr. AWANG BIN HASSAN.
Malta: 261 La Perouse St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603 (HC); *High Commissioner:* JOSEPH L. FORACE.
Mauritius: Northbourne Ave., Braddon, A.C.T. (H.C.); *High Commissioner:* L. R. DEVIENCE.
***Mexico:** 1 Beagle St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* DONACIANO GONZÁLEZ.
Mongolia: Tokyo, Japan.
Nepal: Tokyo, Japan.
Netherlands: 120 Empire Circuit, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* ROBERT PESCH.
New Zealand: Commonwealth Ave., A.C.T. 2600 (HC); *High Commissioner:* L. J. FRANCIS.
Nigeria: 27 State Circle, Deakin, A.C.T. 2600 (HC); *Acting High Commissioner:* E. O. FOWORA.
***Norway:** 3 Zeehan St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* CARL O. JORGENSEN.
***Pakistan:** 59 Franklin St., Forrest, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* RIAZ PIRACHA.
Papua New Guinea: 97 Endeavour St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603 (HC); *High Commissioner:* V. S. ERI.

AUSTRALIA

- Peru:** 94 Captain Cook Cres., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* Dr. ENRIQUE FERNÁNDEZ DE PAREDES.
- *Philippines:** 1 Moonah Place, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Chargé d'affaires:* JOSE LITO C. AZURIN.
- Poland:** 7 Turrana St., Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* EUGENIUSZ WISNIEWSKI.
- *Portugal:** 13 Charlotte Street, Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* Dr. ANTONIO CABRITA MATIAS.
- Romania:** Tokyo, Japan.
- Senegal:** New Delhi, India.
- Singapore:** 8 Mugga Way, Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603 (HC); *High Commissioner:* CHAK MUN SEE.
- South Africa:** corner of State Circle and Rhodes Place, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* D. S. SMITH.
- *Spain:** 8 Timbarra Crescent, O'Malley, A.C.T. 2606; *Ambassador:* SALVADORE BARBERA-FRAGUAS.
- *Sri Lanka:** 35 Empire Circuit, Forrest, A.C.T. 2603 (HC); *High Commissioner:* T. S. FERNANDO.
- Sweden:** Turrana St., Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* PER LIND.

* Also accredited to New Zealand.

Australia also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Barbados, Botswana, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Maldives, Monaco, Morocco, Nauru, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela, Western Samoa and Zambia.

Relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were suspended in November 1975.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial power of the Commonwealth is vested in a Federal Supreme Court, the High Court of Australia, consisting of a Chief Justice and six Justices and such other courts as the Federal Parliament may create. Parliament can also vest certain Federal jurisdiction in State courts. The High Court has original jurisdiction in all matters arising under treaties or affecting representatives of other countries, and in certain matters in which the Commonwealth or the States are concerned. It also hears and determines appeals from judgments of its own Justices exercising original jurisdiction, and generally, either as of right or by way of special leave, from judgments of any other Federal Court or of the Supreme Court of any State. Appeals may be made from State courts to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom in non-Federal matters. Each State has a Supreme Court as well as a combination of lesser courts.

In February 1977 the Federal Court of Australia was established. The Court has assumed, in two divisions, the jurisdiction previously exercised by the Australian Industrial Court and the Bankruptcy Court. It also hears appeals from State and Territory Courts in certain areas of Federal law, chiefly administrative.

FEDERAL COURTS

HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

Chief Justice: Rt. Hon. Sir GARFIELD EDWARD JOHN BARWICK, G.C.M.G.

Justices:

Rt. Hon. Sir HARRY TALBOT GIBBS, K.B.E.
Hon. Sir NINIAN MARTIN STEPHEN, K.B.E.
Hon. Sir ANTHONY FRANK MASON, K.B.E.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

- Switzerland:** 7 Melbourne Ave., Forrest, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* MARCEL GROSSENBACHER.
- Thailand:** 111 Empire Circuit, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* WICHET SUTHAYAKHON.
- Turkey:** 60 Mugga Way, Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* HIKMET BENSAN.
- U.S.S.R.:** 78 Canberra Ave., Griffith, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* ALEKSANDR V. BASOV.
- United Kingdom:** Commonwealth Ave., A.C.T. 2600 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir DONALD TEBBIT, K.C.M.G.
- U.S.A.:** Chancery, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* PHILIP HENRY ALSTON, Jr. (also accred to Nauru).
- Uruguay:** 104 La Perouse St., Griffith, A.C.T. 2603; *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* AUGUSTO H. WILD.
- Vatican:** St. Anne's Convent, Key St., Campbell, A.C.T. 2601; *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* The Most Rev. Dr. GINO PARO.
- Viet-Nam:** 92 Endeavour St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* NGUYEN QUANG TAO.
- Yugoslavia:** 11 Nuyts St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* ALEKSANDAR SOKORAC.

Hon. Sir KENNETH SYDNEY JACOBS, K.B.E.
Hon. LIONEL KEITH MURPHY
Hon. Sir KEITH ARTHUR AICKIN, K.B.E.

Principal Registrar: L. B. FOLEY.

AUSTRALIAN CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION COMMISSION

President: Hon. Sir JOHN COCHRANE MOORE.

FEDERAL COURT OF AUSTRALIA

Chief Judge: Sir NIGEL HUBERT BOWEN, K.B.E.
20 other judges.

FAMILY COURT OF AUSTRALIA

Chief Judge: Hon. ELIZABETH ANDREAS EVATT.
29 other judges.

NEW SOUTH WALES

SUPREME COURT

Queens Square, Sydney.

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir LAURENCE WHISTLER STREET, K.C.M.G., K.ST.J.

President of the Court of Appeal: Hon. ATHOL RANDOLPH MOFFITT.

Chief Judge in Equity: Hon. M. M. HELSHAM.

Chief Judge at Common Law: Hon. ROBERT LINDSAY TAYLOR.

Chief Judge of Family Law Division: Hon. PHILIP HARRISON ALLEN.

Masters: B. J. K. COHEN, Q.C., C. R. ALLEN, G. S. SHARPE.
Prothonotary: T. GREENWOOD.

AUSTRALIA

VICTORIA

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir. JOHN MCINTOSH YOUNG, K.C.M.G.
Masters: C. P. JACOBS, M.B.E., P. A. BARKER, E. N. BERGERE, G. S. BRETT.
Prothonotary: P. S. MALBON.

QUEENSLAND

SUPREME COURT

Southern District (Brisbane)

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir CHARLES WANSTALL.
Senior Puisne Judge: Hon. NORTON SHERIDAN STABLE.
Registrar and Prothonotary: J. T. MUNRO.

Central District (Rockhampton)

Puisne Judge: Hon. A. G. DEMACK.
Registrar: G. D. ROBERTS.

Northern District (Townsville)

Puisne Judge: Hon. J. P. G. KNEIPP.
Registrar: R. J. KEANE.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. JOHN JEFFERSON BRAY, LL.D.
Master: J. BOEHM, LL.B.

Judicial System, Religion

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir FRANCIS THEODORE PAGE BURT, K.C.M.G.
Registrar, Master and Keeper of the Records: G. T. STAPLES.

TASMANIA

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. GUY STEPHEN MONTAGUE GREEN.
Master: C. G. BRETtingham-MOORE, M.C.
Registrar: J. DALE.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

SUPREME COURT

Chief Judge: Hon. R. A. BLACKBURN, O.B.E.
Registrar: Z. HARTSTEIN.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

SUPREME COURT

Chief Judge: Hon. WILLIAM EDWARD STANLEY FORSTER.
Master: NARENDRA PATEL.

RELIGION

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

There are over 4.1 million members of the Church of England in Australia. The national office of the Church of England in Australia is: General Synod Office, P.O.B. Q190, Queen Victoria Bldgs., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

Archbishop of Melbourne and Metropolitan of Victoria: Most Rev. ROBERT W. DANN, B.A., TH.L.

Acting Primate of Australia and Archbishop of Sydney and Metropolitan of New South Wales: Most Rev. MARCUS L. LOANE, K.B.E., M.A., D.D.

Archbishop of Brisbane and Metropolitan of Queensland: Most Rev. FELIX R. ARNOTT, M.A., TH.D.

Archbishop of Perth and Metropolitan of Western Australia: Most Rev. GEOFFREY T. SAMBELL, B.A., TH.D.

Archbishop of Adelaide and Metropolitan of South Australia: Most Rev. KEITH RAYNER, B.A., PH.D., TH.L.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

There are over 3.4 million Roman Catholics in the 31 dioceses of Australia.

The Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: H.E. The Most Rev. Dr. GINO PARO, D.D., J.C.D., tit. Archbishop of Torcello, St. Anne's Convent, Key St., Campbell, A.C.T. 2600.

Archbishops

Adelaide	Most Rev. JAMES W. GLEESON, D.D.
Brisbane	Most Rev. FRANCIS R. RUSH, D.D.
Canberra and Goulburn	Most Rev. THOMAS VINCENT CAHILL, D.D., PH.D.
Hobart	Most Rev. GUILFORD C. YOUNG, D.D.
Melbourne	Most Rev. THOMAS F. LITTLE, S.T.D., K.B.E.
Perth	Most Rev. LAUNCELOT JOHN GOODY, D.D., PH.D.
Sydney	His Eminence Cardinal JAMES DARCY FREEMAN, K.B.E.

OTHER CHURCHES

Baptist Union of Australia: P.O.B. 132, Balwyn, Vic. 3103; f. 1926; Pres.-Gen. Rev. Dr. G. N. VOSE, PH.D., TH.M., B.A., B.ED.; Sec. Rev. R. K. SMITH; 50,568 mems.; 697 churches; publs. *Australian Baptist* (fortnightly) and State papers (monthly).

Lutheran Church of Australia: Lutheran Church House, 58 O'Connell St., North Adelaide, S.A. 5006; f. 1966; 155,000 mems.; Pres. Rev. L. B. GROPE, D.D.; Sec. Rev. H. F. W. PROEVE, B.A.; publs. *The Lutheran* (official organ; fortnightly), *Encounter* (for youth), *Lutheran Women*, *Lutheran Men*, *Children's Friend*, *Prism* (all monthly), *Lutheran Theological Journal* (quarterly), *Lutheran Year Book*.

Greek Orthodox Church: Greek Orthodox Archdiocese, 242 Cleveland St., Redfern, Sydney, N.S.W. 2016; leader in Australia, Archbishop STYLIANOS; 380,000 mems.; Archdiocesan offices in Melbourne and Adelaide; Greek Orthodox Communities throughout Australia.

Salvation Army in Australia: 69 Bourke St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; Territorial Commander Commissioner WILLIAM R. H. GOODIER; Chief Sec. Col. BRAMWELL LUCAS.

*Uniting Church in Australia: Box 103, Clarence St. Post Office, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1977; Pres. Rev. Dr. J. D. McCaughey, M.A., D.D., F.A.C.E.; Sec. Rev. W. D. O'Reilly, O.B.E., M.A., M.ED., DIP. SOC. STUD.; 2,200,000 mems.

JUDAISM

Great Synagogue: Elizabeth St., Sydney; f. 1831; Senior Minister Rabbi RAYMOND APPLE; Sec. ISAAC N. GOODMAN, J.P., 166 Castlereagh St., Sydney, N.S.W.

* In June 1977 the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches in Australia united to form the Uniting Church in Australia. A small number of Presbyterian and Congregational local congregations have remained independent.

THE PRESS

Australia's legislation relating to the Press varies in different States.

Under the law concerning contempt of court, since the court takes jurisdiction from the time the accused is arrested, to publish names or photographs before proceedings begin may draw heavy penalties. Though accurate reporting of a case while it is being tried is privileged, and has been known to extend to a degree of scandal, a judge is empowered to ban all reports until the conclusion of the case.

Each state has its legislation against obscene publications, which is particularly severe in the State of Queensland, whose broadly defined Objectionable Literature Act of 1954 covers a wide range of offences.

The libel law ranges from seditious libel for matter liable to cause a breach of the peace, or for excessive abuse of government officials, to defamatory libel. Certain government agencies have privilege.

The total circulation of Australia's daily newspapers was very high in 1972 at about 5,282,000 copies per issue, or 408 for every 1,000 inhabitants. Weekly papers are even more popular as they more successfully penetrate to the remoter parts of the country, whereas metropolitan dailies meet competition from small local papers. The circulation of newspapers has traditionally been almost entirely confined to the state in which each is produced. The only exceptions, which may fairly claim a national circulation, are the dailies *The Australian* and *Australian Financial Review*, and the weeklies, *The Bulletin*, the *National Times* and the *Nation Review*.

The main newspaper centres are Sydney, where the morning *Daily Telegraph* competes with the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and the evening *Daily Mirror* competes with *The Sun*, and Melbourne, where *The Age* competes with *The Sun News-Pictorial*, both morning papers. Perth, Adelaide and Brisbane each have only one major morning and one major evening paper.

Among the daily papers most respected for their serious news treatment should be mentioned the *Sydney Morning Herald*, *The Age* (Melbourne), *The Australian*, *The Canberra Times* and the *Australian Financial Review*. The most popular dailies include Melbourne's *Sun News-Pictorial* (625,000) and *Herald* (436,000), Sydney's *Daily Telegraph* (326,000), *Sun* (328,419) and *Daily Mirror* (389,078), *Sydney Morning Herald* (269,165) and Brisbane's *Courier Mail* (269,000), and Adelaide's *Advertiser* (235,600).

All newspapers in the state capitals are owned by limited companies. The trend towards concentration of ownership has led to the development of three principal groups of newspapers. Economic conditions have necessitated the extension of the activities of newspaper companies into related spheres, magazine and book publishing, radio and television, etc. The main groups are as follows:

The Herald and Weekly Times Group: 44 Flinders St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; Chair. KEITH D. MACPHERSON: controls *The Herald* and *The Sun News-Pictorial* (Melbourne), *The Bendigo Advertiser*, *The Geelong Advertiser*, *West Australian Daily News* (Perth), *Kalgoorlie Miner*, *Papua New Guinea Post-Courier*, *Fiji Times*, and also has holdings in several magazines and radio and television companies.

The John Fairfax Group: 235 Jones St., Broadway, P.O.B. 506, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; Chair. J. O. FAIRFAX: with its subsidiary Associated Newspapers Ltd., controls *The Sydney Morning Herald*, *The Sun*, *National Times*, *Australian Financial Review* and the *Sun-Herald* (Sydney), *The Canberra Times* (Canberra) and *Illawarra Mercury* (Wollongong); also has radio and television interests.

News Ltd.: 2 Holt St., Surry Hills, Sydney, N.S.W. 2010; Chair. Sir NORMAN YOUNG; Chief Exec. RUPERT MURDOCH; controls *Adelaide News* (Adelaide), *The Australian*, *Daily Mirror* and *Sunday Mirror* (Sydney), *The News* (Darwin), *Sunday Sun* (Brisbane), *The Sydney Daily Telegraph* and *Sunday Times* (Perth) and *Truth* (Melbourne); also has a 50 per cent share with Herald and Weekly Times Group in the *Sunday Mail* (Adelaide); also publishes suburban and country newspapers.

Also of some importance are the following:

Consolidated Press Group: 168 Castlereagh St., Sydney; controls *The Maitland Mercury*, and magazines including *The Australian Woman's Weekly* and *The Bulletin*.

David Syme & Co. Ltd., Melbourne: of which John Fairfax Ltd. owns 53 per cent; publishes *The Age* and other newspapers in Victoria.

NEWSPAPERS

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

The Canberra Times: 18 Mort St., Braddon, Canberra 2601; f. 1926; morning; Editor I. R. MATHEWS; circ. 43,746.

NEW SOUTH WALES

DAILIES

The Australian: Nationwide News Ltd., 46 Cooper St., Surry Hills, P.O.B. 4245, Sydney 2001; f. 1964; edited in Sydney, published simultaneously in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Brisbane; Propr. RUPERT MURDOCH; Editor L. HOLLINGS; circ. 152,765.

Australian Financial Review: 235 Jones St., Broadway, P.O.B. 506, Sydney; f. 1951; Mon. to Fri.; Editor MAXIMILIAN WALSH; Man. Editor V. J. CARROLL; circ. 49,000.

Daily Commercial News: P.O.B. 1552, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; f. 1912; News Editor D. DUGAN.

Daily Mirror: 2 Holt St., Surry Hills, Sydney 2010; f. 1941; evening; Chief Exec. RUPERT MURDOCH; Editor-in-Chief MARK DAY; circ. 377,508.

Daily Telegraph: 2 Holt St., Surry Hills, Sydney, 2000; f. 1879; morning; Editor J. MOSES; circ. 326,000.

Newcastle Morning Herald: 28-30 Bolton St., Newcastle, N.S.W. 2300; f. 1858; morning; Editor J. A. ALLAN; circ. 64,000.

The Newcastle Sun: 28-30 Bolton St., Newcastle, N.S.W. 2300; f. 1918; evening; Gen. Man. R. B. A. NOACK; Editor K. BROCK; circ. 28,000.

The Sun: 235 Jones St., Broadway, P.O.B. 506, Sydney 2001; f. 1910; evening; Editor G. R. FORD; circ. 328,419.

The Sydney Morning Herald: 235, Jones St., Broadway, P.O.B. 506, Sydney 2001; f. 1831; morning; Editor-in-Chief D. N. BOWMAN; circ. 269,165.

SUNDAY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Nation Review: 777B George St., Sydney 2000; f. 1958; independent, progressive weekly; circ. 45,488.

National Times: 235 Jones St., Broadway, Sydney 2007; f. 1971; weekly; Editor MAX SUICH; circ. 101,437.

Sun-Herald: 235 Jones St., Broadway, P.O.B. 506, Sydney 2001; f. 1953; Sunday; Editor L. V. KEPERT; circ. 639,595.

Sunday Mirror: 2 Holt St., Surry Hills, Sydney 2010; f. 1961; Editor P. WOMBELL; circ. 493,941.

AUSTRALIA

Sunday Telegraph: 2 Holt St., Surry Hills, Sydney 2010; f. 1938; Editor A. L. HARRISON; circ. 638,482.

VICTORIA

DAILIES

The Age: 250 Spencer St., Melbourne (cnr. Lonsdale St.) 3000; f. 1854; independent liberal; morning; Man. Dir. C. R. MACDONALD; Editor GREGORY TAYLOR; circ. 230,000.

The Herald: 44-74 Flinders St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1840; evening; Editor J. A. FITZGERALD; circ. 435,644.

Sun News-Pictorial: 44-74 Flinders St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1922; morning; Editor J. A. T. MORGAN; circ. 625,000.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Melbourne Sunday Press: 250 Spencer St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1973; Editor DALLAS SWINSTEAD; circ. 112,046.

Sporting Globe: 44 Flinders St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1922; Weds. and Sats.; Editor G. SWINSTEAD.

Sunday Observer: 1 Newton St., Richmond 3121; f. 1971; Editor J. SORELL; circ. 163,000.

Truth: 402 La Trobe St., Melbourne 3001; f. 1902; Sunday; Editor W. MURRAY.

QUEENSLAND

DAILIES

Courier-Mail: Campbell St., Bowen Hills, Brisbane 4001; f. 1933; morning; Editor J. R. ATHERTON; circ. 271,000.

Telegraph: Campbell Street, Bowen Hills, Brisbane 4006; f. 1872; evening; Editor L. K. S. HOGG; circ. 167,499.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

Sunday Mail: Campbell St., Bowen Hills, Brisbane 4006; f. 1933; Editor H. G. TURNER; circ. 380,000.

Sunday Sun: Mirror Newspapers Ltd., cnr. Brunswick and McLachlan Sts., Fortitude Valley, Brisbane 4006; f. 1971; Man. Editor R. RICHARDS; circ. 303,680.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

DAILIES

Advertiser: 121 King William St., Adelaide 5001; f. 1858; morning; Editor-in-Chief D. F. COLQUHOUN; circ. 235,607.

News: 116 North Terrace, Box 1771 G.P.O., Adelaide 5001; f. 1923; evening; Mon. to Fri.; Man. Dir. and Editor SIMON GALVIN; circ. 170,000.

SUNDAY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Sunday Mail: 116-120 North Terrace, Adelaide 5000; f. 1912; Editor GEOFF ROACH; circ. 258,589.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

DAILIES

Daily News: Newspaper House, St. George's Terrace, Box D162 GPO, Perth 6001; f. 1882; evening, Mon.-Fri.; Editor I. L. HUMMERSTON; circ. 122,000.

West Australian: Newspaper House, St. George's Terrace, Box D 162 GPO, Perth 6001; f. 1833; morning; Editor M. C. UREN; circ. 245,970.

SUNDAY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

The Countryman: Newspaper House, St. George's Terrace, Perth; f. 1885; Thurs.; a farmers' magazine, with pages for women; circ. 18,040; Editor G. A. BOYLEN.

Sunday Independent: cnr. Briggs and Swansea Sts., East Victoria Park, Box 40 PO, Bentley, Perth 6102; f. 1969; Sunday; Man. Editor MICHAEL WÖRNER; circ. 85,000.

The Press

Sunday Times: 34-36 Stirling St., Perth 6001; f. 1897; Man. Dir. M. W. JAMES; Editor F. DUNN; circ. 233,333.

Weekend News: 125 St. George's Terrace, Perth 6001; f. 1960; weekly (Saturday); Editor J. R. DAVIES; circ. 97,000.

TASMANIA

DAILIES

Advocate: P.O.B. 63, Burnie 7320; f. 1890; morning; Editor D. J. CHERRY; circ. 23,975.

Examiner: 71-75 Paterson St., Launceston 7250; f. 1842; morning; independent; Gen. Man. B. J. MCKENDRICK; Editor F. G. N. EWENCE; circ. 35,458.

Mercury: 91-93 Macquarie St., Hobart, Port Cook 7000; f. 1854; morning; Editor D. N. HAWKER; circ. 55,571.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Advocate Weekender: P.O.B. 63, Burnie 7320; f. 1968; Saturday afternoon; Editor D. J. CHERRY; circ. 16,000.

Saturday Evening Mercury: 91-93 Macquarie St., Hobart, Port Cook 7000; f. 1954; Editor P. J. HOBBS; circ. 37,566.

Sunday Examiner-Express: 71-75 Paterson St., Launceston 7250; f. 1924; Editor M. C. P. COURTNEY; circ. 36,859.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

DAILY

Northern Territory News: 46 Mitchell St., P.O.B. 675, Darwin 5794; f. 1952; Mon. to Fri.; Man. Editor J. HOGAN; circ. 12,298.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

The Advocate: 143 a'Beckett St., Melbourne; f. 1868; Thurs.; Catholic; Editor Miss E. RENNICK; circ. 23,500.

Australasian Post: 61 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1946; illustrated; factual, general interest, particularly Australian; mainly for male readers; Mon.; Editor T. CARROLL; circ. 260,000.

The Australian Miner: P.O.B. 349, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603; f. 1969; mining and related subjects; weekly; Editor I. HUNTLEY; circ. 18,500.

Australian Women's Weekly: 54 Park St., Sydney; f. 1933; Wed.; Publisher ITA BUTTROSE; circ. over 830,000.

The Bulletin: 54 Park St., Sydney; f. 1880; Wed.; Editor TREVOR KENNEDY.

Incentive: P.O.B. 349, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603; f. June 1965; weekly; Australian and overseas economics, politics, business, money market, statistics; Editor MAXWELL NEWTON.

The Medical Journal of Australia: 71-79 Arundel St., Glebe, N.S.W. 2037; f. 1914; fortnightly; Editor Dr. A. M. GWYNN; circ. 18,000.

Now Idea: 32 Walsh St., Melbourne; weekly; women's magazine; Editor R. PERRY.

News Weekly: G.P.O. Box 66A, Melbourne, Vic. 3001; f. 1943; Wed.; political and trade union affairs in Australia; int. affairs, particularly Indian Ocean and South East Asian area; National Civic Council organ; Man. Dir. G. A. MERCER; Editor L. O'LEARY; circ. 16,500.

Pix/People: P.O.B. 164, Beaconsfield, N.S.W. 2015; f. 1938; weekly; circ. 180,000; Editor K. FINLAY.

Queensland Country Life: 432 Queen St., Brisbane; f. 1935; Thurs.; circ. 30,093; Editor MALCOLM McCOSKER.

Scene: 61 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1925; Thurs.; Editor C. T. DUCK; circ. 108,266.

Stock and Land: Stock and Land Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd., Box 82, North Melbourne, Vic. 3051; f. 1914; weekly; livestock, land and wool market journal; official newspaper of Associated Stock and Station Agents of Melbourne, Man. Editor C. T. DEB. GRIFFITH; circ. 24,000.

TV Times: 309 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; publ. by Australian Broadcasting Commission; f. 1958; Editor C. DAY.

TV Week: 32 Walsh St., Melbourne; f. 1957; Mon.; national; Editor ROBERT GORDON.

Weekly Times: 44 Flinders St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1869; farming, gardening, country life and sport; Weds.; Editor J. BALFOUR BROWN; circ. 106,000.

Woman's Day: P.O.B. 161, Beaconsfield, N.S.W. 2014; Sat.; circulates throughout Australia and New Zealand; Editor MARY FALLOON; circ. c. 557,000.

The Worker: 236-238 Elizabeth St., Brisbane; f. 1890; alternate Mons.; official organ of the Australian Workers' Union in Queensland; Editor J. P. DUNN; circ. 44,562.

MONTHLIES AND OTHERS

Archaeology and Physical Anthropology in Oceania: University of Sydney, N.S.W. 2006; f. 1966; three issues a year; Editor A. P. ELKIN.

Architecture in Australia: 33A McLaren St., North Sydney; f. 1917; official journal of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects; 6 issues a year (Feb., April, June, Aug., Oct., Dec.); Editor ANNE LEONHARD; circ. 7,200.

Australian Cricket: Modern Magazines Pty. Ltd., Ryrie House, 15 Boundary St., Rushcutters Bay, N.S.W. 2011; f. 1968; monthly, October-March inclusive.

Australian Home Beautiful: 44-74 Flinders St., Melbourne; f. 1925; monthly; Editor A. J. HITCHIN.

Australian House and Garden: 142 Clarence St., Sydney; monthly; building, furnishing, decorating, handicrafts, gardening, etc.; Editor MARIA QUINN.

Australian Journal of Biological Sciences: C.S.I.R.O., 314 Albert St., East Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1953; alternate months; Editor B. J. WALBY.

Australian Journal of Botany: C.S.I.R.O., 314 Albert St., East Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1953; alternate months; Editor-in-Chief B. J. WALBY.

Australian Journal of Chemistry: C.S.I.R.O., 314 Albert St., East Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1953; monthly; Editor B. J. WALBY.

Australian Journal of Pharmacy: 35 Walsh St., Melbourne 3003; f. 1886; monthly; official journal of the associated pharmaceutical organizations of Australia; Editor S. L. DICKSON; Man. I. G. LLOYD; circ. 8,500.

Australian Journal of Physics: C.S.I.R.O., 314 Albert St., East Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1953; alternate months; Editor B. J. WALBY.

Australian Journal of Politics and History: University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Qld. 4067; f. 1955; 3 times a year; Editor G. GREENWOOD.

Australian Journal of Zoology: C.S.I.R.O., 314 Albert St., East Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1953; four times a year plus irregular supplements; Editor-in-Chief B. J. WALBY.

Australian Law Journal: 301 Kent St., Sydney; f. 1927; monthly; General Editor J. G. STARKE, Q.C.; Asst. Editor C. A. SWEENEY.

Australian Left Review: Box A247, Sydney South P.O. 200; f. 1966; ten issues per year.

Australian Quarterly: Australian Institute of Political Science, Broughton House, 181 Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1929; quarterly; Editors HUGH PRITCHARD, ANTOINETTE WYLLIE.

Australian Wildlife Research: C.S.I.R.O., 314 Albert St., East Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1974; three times a year; Editor-in-Chief B. J. WALBY.

The Australian Worker: 321 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1891; monthly; published by D. F. AUSTIN; circ. 105,000.

Commerce, Industrial and Mining Review: Invicta Publications, Box 142, Bentley, W.A. 6102; quarterly; Man. M. J. MURPHY.

Current Affairs Bulletin: University of Sydney, Sydney, N.S.W. 2006; f. 1952; monthly; Editor Dr. D. CROWLEY.

Economic Record: Economics Dept., Monash University, Clayton, Vic. 3168; f. 1925; three times a year; journal of Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand; Joint Editors Prof. R. H. SNAPE, Dr. P. J. LLOYD.

Electronics Australia: P.O.B. 163, Beaconsfield, N.S.W. 2014; f. 1939; technical, radio, television, microcomputers, hi-fi and electronics; monthly; Editor-in-Chief W. N. WILLIAMS; Editor J. ROWE.

Forward: 139 Castlereagh St., Sydney, N.S.W.; published by the Uniting Church in Australia (N.S.W. Synod); monthly; Editor Rev. RUSSELL DAVIES; circ. 23,000.

Historical Studies: Department of History, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052; f. 1940; twice yearly, April and October; Editor J. B. HIRST.

Journal of Pacific History: Australian National University, P.O.B. 4, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1966; bi-annual; Editors W. N. GUNSON, D. A. SCARR.

Manufacturers' Monthly: 74 Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1961; circ. 11,440.

Modern Motor: 15 Boundary St., Rushcutters Bay, N.S.W.; f. 1954; monthly; Editor-in-Chief JEFF COLLERTON, Editor MATT WHELAN; circ. 62,000.

New Horizons in Education: c/o Dept. of Education, University of Sydney, Sydney, N.S.W. 2006; f. 1938; published twice a year by the World Education Fellowship; Editors K. D. WATSON, G. WILLIAMS.

Oceania: The University of Sydney, Sydney, N.S.W. 2006; f. 1930; social anthropology; quarterly; Editor A. P. ELKIN.

Open Road: 151 Clarence St., Sydney; f. 1927; official journal of National Roads and Motorists' Asscn. (N.R.M.A.); every second month; Editor B. GIULIANO; circ. 1,036,586.

Overland: G.P.O. Box 98a, Melbourne, Victoria 3001; f. 1954; literary; Editor S. MURRAY-SMITH.

Pacific Islands Monthly: 76 Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1930; specialist journal dealing with current affairs in the South Seas; Publisher STUART INDER; Editor JOHN CARTER.

Progress: 31 Hardware St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; economics, land reform; monthly; Editors A. R. HUTCHINSON, H. B. EVERY, G. A. FORSTER.

Queensland Countrywoman: 89-95 Gregory Terrace, Brisbane; f. 1929; monthly journal of the Queensland Country Women's Association; Editor Mrs. K. MCINTYRE, O.B.E.

Queensland Geographical Journal: 177-179 Ann St., Brisbane, Queensland; annual of The Royal Geographical Society of Australia, Queensland, Inc.; Sec. J. H. GRIFFITHS, J.P., F.R.G.S.A.

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Search-Science Technology and Society: Science House, 157 Gloucester St., Sydney 2000; f. 1970; journal of Australian and N.Z. Association for the Advancement of Science; monthly; Hon. Editor R. STRAHAN; Exec. Editor E. F. F. WHEELER; circ. 4,300.

South Pacific Bulletin (*Bulletin du Pacifique du Sud*): South Pacific Commission Publications Bureau, 720 George St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1951; quarterly in English and French; official journal of the South Pacific Commission; Editor C. E. BIRCHMEIER.

Walkabout: Sungravure Pty. Ltd., Box 164, Beaconsfield, N.S.W. 2014; f. 1934; monthly; magazine of Australian way of life; published on behalf of Australian National Travel Association; Editor-in-Chief K. FINLAY; circ. 38,000.

World Review: University of Queensland Press, P.O.B. 42, Brisbane University, St. Lucia, Qld. 4067; f. 1962; three times a year; published under the auspices of the Australian Institute of International Affairs, Queensland; Editor DENIS WRIGHT.

Your Garden: 61 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Vic. 3000; monthly; Editor A. BALHORN; circ. 87,554.

PRESS AGENCIES

Australian Associated Press: 364 Sussex St., Sydney; f. 1935; owned by principal daily newspapers of Australia; Chair. D. F. COLQUHOUN; Joint Man. Dirs. A. H. McLACHLAN and E. J. L. TURNBULL; Gen. Man. C. L. CASEY.

Australian United Press Ltd.: 44 Flinders St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1928; Chair. K. FLECKNOE.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): P.O.B. 48, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; Chief of Bureau FRANK S. CHAMBERLAIN.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): 499 Parramatta Rd., Leichhardt, N.S.W. 2040; Chief of Bureau EVASIO COSTANZO.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 3978, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; Chief of Bureau PETER O'LOUGHLIN.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Federal Germany): 67 Kipling Ave., Mooroolbark, Melbourne, Vic. 3138.

PUBLISHERS

The following is a list of the principal book publishers.

Addison-Wesley Publishing Co.: 31 Albany St., Crows Nest, N.S.W. 2065; educational, scientific, technical, juvenile; Gen. Man. W. DOUGLAS.

Angus and Robertson Publishers: 102 Glover St., Cremorne Junction, N.S.W. 2090; f. 1884; fiction, general and children's; Dir. RICHARD WALSH.

Edward Arnold (Australia) Pty. Ltd.: 373 Bay St., Port Melbourne, Vic. 3207; all categories; Dirs. E. A. HAMILTON, W. B. M. HUNTER, B. BENNETT, B. FORDHAM.

Australasian Medical Publishing Co. Ltd.: 71-79 Arundel St., Glebe, N.S.W. 2037; f. 1913; scientific, medical and educational; Man. JAMES G. ASTLES.

Australasian Publishing Co. Pty.: corner of Bridge Rd. and Jersey St., Hornsby, N.S.W. 2077; f. 1937; Man. A. S. M. HARRAP; fiction, educational; children's books, general.

Australia and New Zealand Book Co. Pty. Ltd.: P.O.B. 459, Brookvale, N.S.W. 2100; f. 1964; general non-fiction, technical, scientific; Exec. Chair. GEOFFREY M. KING; Man. Dir. G. ROSS KING.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): First Floor News House, 2 Holt St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2010; Man. BRIAN DEWHURST.

The following foreign bureaux are represented in Sydney: DPA, Jiji Press, New Zealand Press Association Reuters and Tass. Antara Indonesian News Agency is represented in Canberra; Kyodo News Service is represented in Melbourne.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Australian Journalists Association: 36 Chalmers St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1910; 8,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. S. P. CROSLAND; publ. *The Journalist*; circ. 7,500.

Australian Newspapers Council: 100 Bathurst St., Sydney, f. 1958; membership 13, confined to metropolitan daily or Sunday papers; Pres. R. H. SAMPSON; Sec. B. G. OSBORNE.

Australian Provincial Press Association: 33 Rathdowne St., Carlton, Vic. 3053; f. 1906; Pres. B. A. KAESEHAGEN; Sec. K. B. LAURIE.

New South Wales Country Press Association: Newspaper House, 44 Pitt St., Sydney; f. 1900; 114 mems.; Sec. NORMAN V. BUCHANAN.

Provincial Press Association of South Australia Incorporated: 130 Franklin St., Adelaide; f. 1912; represents South Australian country newspapers; Pres. P. MARSTON; Sec. M. R. TOWNSEND.

Queensland Country Press Association: P.O.B. 103, Paddington, Qld. 4064; Pres. H. DARWEN, O.B.E.; Sec. G. P. W. WILLCOCKS.

Regional Dailies of Australia Ltd.: 247 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1936; Chair. C. M. MANNING; Chief Exec. Officer R. W. SINCLAIR; 30 mems.

Tasmanian Press Association Pty. Ltd.: 71-75 Paterson St., Launceston; Sec. B. J. MCKENDRICK.

Victorian Country Press Association Ltd.: 33 Rathdowne St., Carlton, Vic. 3053; f. 1910; Pres. F. V. GANNON; Exec. Dir. K. B. LAURIE; 115 mems.

Western Australian Provincial Press Association: 97 Colir St., West Perth, W.A. 6005; Sec. J. F. OCKERBY.

Australian Government Publishing Service: 109 Canberra Ave., Griffith, A.C.T. 2603; Publishing Dir. B. P. SHURMAN.

Australian National University Press: P.O.B. 4, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1966; scholarly; publishes 30-40 new books annually; Dir. B. CLOUSTON.

S. John Bacon Pty. Ltd.: 13 Windsor Ave., Mount Waverley, Melbourne, Vic. 3149; f. 1938; theology and Christian education, educational; Man. Dir. J. F. BACON; Operations Man. H. EADON.

Butterworths Pty. Ltd.: 586 Pacific Highway, Chatswood, N.S.W. 2067; f. 1912; law, medical, scientific and accountancy publications; Chair. W. G. GRAHAM; Man. Dir. P. CHEESEMAM.

Cambridge University Press (Australia) Pty. Ltd.: 296 Beaconsfield Parade, Middle Park, Vic. 3206; scholarly and educational; Chair. G. O'D. CROWTHER; Man. Dir. BRIAN W. HARRIS.

Cassell Australia Ltd.: 31 Bridge Rd., Stanmore, N.S.W. 2048; f. 1963; educational and general; Gen. Man. W. J. MACKARELL.

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Publishers

- Collins, Wm., Publishers Pty. Ltd.:** 36 Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; fiction, non-fiction, religious, Bibles, children's, reference, natural history, paperbacks; Man. Dir. K. W. WILDER.
- Currawong Press Pty. Ltd.:** P.O.B. 233, Milson's Point, Sydney, N.S.W. 2061; f. 1940; general, mainly non-fiction; Dirs. P. MATHEWS, H. WESTON.
- Encyclopaedia Britannica (Australia) Inc.:** 44 Miller St., North Sydney, N.S.W. 2060; reference, education, art, science and commerce; Man. Dir. H. W. DEWEESE.
- Georgian House Pty. Ltd.:** 296 Beaconsfield Parade, Middle Park, Melbourne; f. 1943; general, including educational; Man. Dir. B. W. HARRIS.
- Golden Press Pty. Ltd.:** 2-12 Tennyson Rd., Gladesville, Sydney, N.S.W. 2111; children's, general non-fiction, education; Gen. Man. H. RICHARDSON.
- Granada Publishing Australia Pty. Ltd.:** 117 York St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; general; Man. Dir. M. L. JOHNSON.
- Hamlyn Books Pty. Ltd.:** 176 South Creek Rd., Dee Why West, N.S.W. 2099; reference, non-fiction, practical, children's; Gen. Man. MAX HENRY.
- Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Group (Australia) Pty. Ltd.:** Centrecourt, 25-27 Paul St., North Ryde, N.S.W. 2113; educational, technical, scientific, medical; Man. Dir. ANTHONY CRAVEN.
- The Hawthorn Press Pty. Ltd.:** 601 Little Bourke St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1945; poetry, biography, history, reference, religion, academic; Man. JOHN GARTNER.
- Wm. Heinemann Australia Pty. Ltd.:** 60 Inkerman St., St. Kilda, Vic. 3182; f. 1948; Australian history, biography and travel, fiction and general; Man. Dir. JOHN BURCHALL.
- Heinemann Educational Australia Pty. Ltd.:** 85 Abinger St., Richmond, Melbourne, Vic.; Chair. ALAN HILL, C.B.E.; Man. Dir. NICHOLAS HUDSON.
- Hodder and Stoughton (Australia) Pty. Ltd.:** 2 Apollo Place, Lane Cove, Sydney, N.S.W.; offices in Melbourne, Brisbane and Doubleview, Western Australia; fiction, general, educational, technical, children's; Man. Dir. E. COFFEY.
- Holt-Saunders Pty. Ltd.:** 9 Waltham St., Artarmon, N.S.W. 2064; all categories; Man. Dir. J. FROST.
- Horwitz Group Books Pty. Ltd.:** 506 Miller St., Cammeray, N.S.W. 2062; fiction, reference, educational, Australiana, general; imprints: *Horwitz Publications*, *Martin Educational*; Man. Dir. L. J. MOORE; Deputy Man. Dir. and Financial Dir. M. C. PHILLIPS.
- Hutchinson Group (Australia) Pty. Ltd.:** 30-32 Cremorne St., Richmond, Vic. 3121; Man. Dir. OTTO HOFNER.
- Jacaranda Wiley Ltd.:** 65 Park Rd., Milton, Qld. 4064; general, educational, technical and cartographic; Man. Dir. JOHN COLLINS.
- Lansdowne Editions:** 37 Little Bourke St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1960; limited editions of books on Australiana, natural history and art; Man. Dir. MAX HENRY; Man. TERENCE GREENWOOD.
- L. & S. Publishing Company Pty. Ltd.:** 99 Argus St., Cheltenham, Vic. 3192; educational; Man. Dir. IAN R. STEVENSON.
- The Law Book Company Ltd.:** 301 Kent St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1869; legal and commercial textbooks, legal reports and journals; Chair. D. W. POTTER; Man. Dir. D. S. LEES.
- Longman Cheshire Australia Pty. Ltd.:** 346 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne, Vic. 3004; f. 1947; mainly educational; Man. Dir. W. P. KERR.
- Lothian Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.:** 4-12 Tattersalls Lane, Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1905; Dirs. LOUIS A. LOTHIAN, K. A. LOTHIAN, PETER H. T. LOTHIAN, L. N. JUPP; general, practical, educational.
- McGraw-Hill Book Co. Australia Pty. Ltd.:** 4 Barcoo St., Roseville E., Sydney, N.S.W. 2069; general.
- Macmillan Company of Australia Pty. Ltd.:** 107 Moray St., South Melbourne, Vic. 3205; f. 1967; general and educational; Man. Dir. BRIAN STONIER.
- Melbourne University Press:** 932 Swanston St., Carlton, Vic. 3053; f. 1923; academic, educational, Australiana, general (all fields except fiction and children's); Chair. Prof. J. R. POYNTER; Dir. P. A. RYAN.
- Methuen of Australia Pty. Ltd.:** 301 Kent St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; educational and general; Dir. D. W. POTTER.
- Thomas Nelson (Australia) Ltd.:** 19-39 Jeffcott St., West Melbourne, Vic. 3003; all categories; Man. Dir. J. W. MICHIE.
- New South Wales University Press Ltd.:** P.O.B. 1, Kensington, N.S.W. 2033; f. 1961; general, especially educational; Gen. Man. DOUGLAS HOWIE.
- Outback Press Pty. Ltd.:** 24 Peel St., Collingwood, Vic. 3066; fiction, non-fiction, children's; Dir. ALFRED MILGROM.
- Oxford University Press:** 7 Bowen Crescent, Melbourne, Vic. 3004; f. 1908; general, excluding fiction; Dir. D. C. CUNNINGHAM.
- Penguin Books Australia Ltd.:** 487/493 Maroondah Highway, Ringwood, Vic. 3134; general paperbacks; Man. Dir. T. G. GLOVER; Chief Editor J. HOOKER.
- Pergamon Press (Australia) Pty. Ltd.:** 19A Boundary St., Rushcutters Bay, N.S.W. 2011; educational, general, scientific; Chair. I. R. MAXWELL, M.C.; Deputy Chair. R. McLEOD; Man. Dir. J. MAYER.
- Pitman Publishing Pty. Ltd.:** 158 Bouverie St., Carlton, Vic. 3053; f. 1968; secretarial and management sciences, art, photographic, medical, educational, technical, general; Chair. Sir GEORGE PATON; Man. Dir. PHILIP J. HARRIS.
- Prentice-Hall of Australia Pty. Ltd.:** 7 Grosvenor Place, Brookvale, N.S.W. 2100; educational textbooks, popular trade books, reference, audiovisual material; Man. Dir. P. F. GLEESON.
- Reed (A. H., and A. W.) Pty. Ltd.:** 53 Myoora Rd., Terrey Hills, Sydney, N.S.W. 2084; Head Office, Wellington, N.Z.; f. 1907; books on Australia and New Zealand, educational, general; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. M. REED.
- Rigby Ltd.:** 30 North Terrace, Kent Town, S.A. 5067; f. 1859; general and educational; Chair. W. H. HAYES; Chief Exec. R. L. MEAD.
- Science Research Associates Pty. Ltd.:** 82-84 Waterloo Rd., North Ryde, N.S.W. 2113; educational; Chair. and Man. Dir. C. R. CARNACHAN.
- Sydney University Press:** Press Building, University of Sydney, Sydney, N.S.W. 2006; f. 1964; scholarly, academic and educational books and journals; Dir. MALCOLM TITT.

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Thames and Hudson (Australia) Pty. Ltd.: 86 Stanley St., West Melbourne, Vic. 3003; art and general; Gen. Man. H. LONGMUIR.

Transworld Publishers (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.: 380 Lonsdale St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; general, fiction, juvenile, education; Dir. A. BOARDMAN.

University of Queensland Press: P.O.B. 42, St. Lucia, Qld. 4067; f. 1948; scholarly and general cultural interest; microfilm, audio-visual programmes; Man. FRANK W. THOMPSON; Chief Editor MERRIL E. YULE.

University of Western Australia Press: Nedlands, W.A.

Publishers, Radio and Television

6009; f. 1954; educational, secondary and university, technical and scientific, scholarly, humanities; Man. V. S. GREAVES.

Ure Smith: 176 South Creek Rd., Dee Why West, Sydney, N.S.W. 2099; f. 1930; general; a division of Paul Hamlyn Pty. Ltd.; Man. Editor SUE WAGNER.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Australian Book Publishers' Association: 163 Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1949; about 90 mems.; Pres. MALCOLM TITT; Dir. J. P. HALL.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Australian Broadcasting Commission: 145-153 Elizabeth St., P.O.B. 487, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; Chair. J. D. NORGARD; Gen. Man. T. S. DUCKMANTON, C.B.E.

The programmes for the national broadcasting and national television services are provided by the non-commercial statutory corporation, the Australian Broadcasting Commission. All studio technical services are manned by the A.B.C.; transmitting stations in both broadcasting and television are manned by the staff of the Australian Telecommunications Commission. Radio: 89 medium-wave stations, 4 FM, 6 domestic and 12 overseas (Radio Australia) short-wave stations. Television: one national network of 6 metropolitan channels with 85 regional transmitters and 71 translators.

RADIO

Federation of Australian Radio Broadcasters: P.O.B. 294, Milson's Point, Sydney, N.S.W. 2061; Federal Dir. D. L. FOSTER; Federal Sec. J. H. FINLAYSON.

Commercial services are provided by stations operated by companies under licences granted and renewed by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal. They rely for their income on the broadcasting of advertisements. On June 30th, 1977, there were 122 commercial broadcasting stations in operation.

MAJOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATION LICENSEES

Adelaide Central Mission, Inc.: 43 Franklin St., Adelaide, S.A.; operates stations in Adelaide, Port Augusta, Whyalla and Berri.

Advertiser Broadcasting Network: 121 King William St., Adelaide, S.A. 5000; operates station 5AD in Adelaide and regional stations 5PI and 5SE in other parts of the State; Gen. Man. L. J. SUTTON.

Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd.: 47 York St., Sydney; operates stations at Sydney, Grafton, Goulburn, Albury, Bendigo, Townsville, Cairns and Launceston; Chair. and Chief Exec. J. A. L. HOOKE.

Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd.: 290 La Trobe St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1957; operates stations at Shepparton, Warragul and Warrnambool; Chair. SIDNEY J. A. KEMP; Gen. Man. R. W. ELLENBY.

Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd.: 365 Kent St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; operates station 2UW Sydney; stations at Brisbane, Toowoomba, Rockhampton and Maryborough; Gen. Man. K. R. ARCHER.

Consolidated Broadcasting System (W.A.) Pty. Ltd.: 283 Rokeby Rd., Subiaco, W.A.; operates stations 6GE Geraldton, 6KG Kalgoorlie, 6AM Northam and 6PM Perth; Gen. Man. GRAEME B. EDWIN.

Radio Broadcasting Network of Queensland: 27 Wharf St., Brisbane, Qld. 4001; operates stations at Longreach, Mount Isa, Darling Downs, Charleville and Brisbane area; Gen. Man. ALLEN BRANDT.

Tamworth Radio Development Company Pty. Ltd.: P.O.B. 497, Tamworth, N.S.W. 2340; controls stations 2TM Tamworth, 2MO Gunnedah and 2RE Taree and operates 2AD Armidale through the New England network; Man. G. M. ELLIS.

Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.: "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic.; operates stations at Hamilton, Maryborough, Sale and Swan Hill.

6IX Radio Network Pty. Ltd.: P.O.B. 77, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060; operates stations 6IX Perth, 6WB Katanning and 6BY Bridgetown; Chief Exec. G. V. BYRNE.

TELEVISION

Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations: 167 Kent St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; Chair. R. P. CASEY.

The commercial television service is provided by stations operated by companies under licences granted and renewed by the Minister for Post and Telecommunications. In December 1977 there were 50 commercial television stations in operation. Colour services came into operation in most areas in March 1975.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATION LICENSEES

Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd.: TV Centre, Epping, N.S.W. 2121; f. 1956; operates one station at Sydney, ATN7; Gen. Man. E. F. THOMAS.

Austarama Television Pty. Ltd.: Hawthorn Rd., Nunawading, Vic. 3131; operates station ATV-O at Melbourne.

Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd.: Box 464, Ballarat, Vic. 3350; f. 1962; operates BTV-6, and translators Channel 9 (Warrnambool), Channel 11 (Portland) and Channel 7 (Nhill); Chair. W. H. HEINZ; Gen. Man. J. L. STAPP.

Brisbane TV Ltd.: Box 604J, G.P.O., Brisbane, Qld. 4001; operates station BTQ-7; Chief Exec. G. M. MOLLER.

Broken Hill Television Ltd.: P.O.B. 472, Broken Hill, N.S.W. 2880; station BKN-7; Chair. P. MARTIN; Man. Dir. J. M. STURROCK; Station Man. K. R. BOUCHER.

Canberra Television Ltd.: P.O.B. 21, Watson, A.C.T. 2602; f. 1962; station CTC-7; Gen. Man. G. K. BARLIN.

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Country Television Services Ltd.: P.O.B. 465, Orange, N.S.W. 2800; f. 1962; operates country stations CBN-8, CWN-6, 2GZ Orange and 2NZ Inverell; Gen. Man. E. YELF.

Darling Downs TV Ltd.: Mt. Lofty, Toowoomba, Qld. 4350; f. 1962; operates country stations DDQ-10, SDQ-4 and Channel 5, Toowoomba; Gen. Man. L. R. BURROWS.

Far Northern Television Ltd.: 101 Aumuller St., Cairns, Qld. 4870; f. 1966; operates station FNQ-10; Chair. C. K. CARMODY.

General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd.: 22-46 Bendigo St., P.O.B. 100, Richmond, Vic. 3121; f. 1957; operates station GVT-9 at Melbourne; Pres. D. J. EVANS.

Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd.: P.O.B. 666, Shepparton, Vic. 3630; f. 1961; operates country station GMV-6. Shepparton; Chair. SIDNEY J. A. KEMP; Gen. Man. PETER L. TWOMEY.

Herald-Sun TV Pty. Ltd.: 44-47 Flinders St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1956; operates station HSV-7 in Melbourne; parent company, The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.; Chair. R. H. SAMPSON; Gen. Man. R. P. CASEY.

Mackay Television Ltd.: Box 496, P.O. Mackay, Qld.; f. 1965; operates MVQ-6; Gen. Man. M. R. WILLIAMS.

Murrumbidgee Television Ltd.: Remembrance Driveway, Griffith, N.S.W. 2680; f. 1965; operates station MTN-9; Gen. Man. W. R. GAMBLE.

Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd.: Mosbri Crescent, Newcastle, N.S.W.; f. 1962; operates regional station NBN-3; Chair. ALEC FORSYTHE; Gen. Man. GEORGIE BROWN.

Northern Rivers Television Ltd.: Pacific Highway, Coff's Harbour, N.S.W.; operates stations NRN-11 and RTN-8; Man. J. W. MCKENZIE.

Northern Television (TNT9) Pty. Ltd.: Watchorn St., Launceston, Tas.; f. 1962; operates Tasmanian country station TNT-9; Man. Dir. A. E. EVANS.

Queensland Television Ltd.: Box 72, G.P.O., Brisbane, Qld. 4001; f. 1958; operates QTQ-9; Gen. Man. J. W. MCKAY.

Riverina and North East Victoria TV Ltd.: Television Centre, Lake Albert Rd., Wagga Wagga, N.S.W. 2650; f. 1964; operates country station; RVN-2; Man. W. P. MARSDEN.

Rockhampton Television Ltd.: Dean Street, Rockhampton, Qld.; f. 1963; operates country station RTQ-7; Gen. Man. B. SAUNDERS.

South Australian Telecasters Ltd.: 45-49 Park Terrace, Gilberton, S.A. 5081; f. 1965; operates station SAS-10; Gen. Man. K. CAMPBELL.

South East Telecasters Ltd.: P.O.B. 821, Mount Gambier, S.A. 5290; f. 1962; operates country station SES-8; Chair. G. T. BARNFIELD; Gen. Man. A. B. NOBLET.

South Western Telecasters Ltd.: P.O.B. 112, Bunbury, W.A. 6230; f. 1967 to operate country stations BTW-3 and GSW-9; Man. B. F. HORWOOD.

Southern Television Corporation Ltd.: 202 Tynite St., North Adelaide; f. 1958; station NWS-9 at Adelaide; Man. Dir. REX HEADING.

Sponcer Gulf Telecasters Ltd.: P.O.B. 305, Port Pirie, S.A. 5540; f. 1968; stations GTS-4, 5 and 8; Network Man. N. K. NORTON.

Sunraysia Television Ltd.: P.O.B. 1157, Mildura, Vic.; f. 1965 to operate country station STV-8; Chair. C. D. LANYON; Gen. Man. B. McLEAN.

Swan Television and Radio Broadcasters Ltd.: Hayes Ave., Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060; f. 1965; operates station STW-9 and Radio 6KY in Perth; Man. Dir. L. J. KIERNAN.

Tasmanian Television Limited: 52 New Town Rd., Hobart; f. 1959; started operating TVT-6 at Hobart in 1960; Man. Dir. E. G. McRAE; Gen. Man. D. L. CARTER.

Telecasters North Queensland Ltd.: S.G.I.O. Bldg., Lower Denham St., P.O.B. 1016, Townsville, Qld. 4810; f. 1962; operates country station TNQ-7; Dir. J. F. GLESON.

Television Corporation Limited: 168-174 Castlereagh St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1956; operates station TCN-9 at Sydney; Chair. and Man. Dir. K. F. B. PACKER; Gen. Man. S. H. CHISHOLM; Network Gen. Man. L. A. MAUGER.

Television New England Ltd.: P.O.B. 317, Tamworth, N.S.W. 2340; f. 1965; operates stations NEN-9 and ECN-8; Chair. H. JOSEPH; Gen. Man. M. M. MORONEY.

Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd.: Fort Drummond, Mount St. Thomas, Wollongong, N.S.W.; f. 1962; operates station WIN-4, Channels 3 (Wollongong), 6 (Bega), 11 (Moruya), 3 (Eden); Gen. Man. W. LEAN.

TV Broadcasters Ltd.: 125 Strangways Terrace, North Adelaide, S.A. 5006; f. 1958; station ADS-7 at Adelaide; Gen. Man. J. S. DOHERTY.

TVW Enterprises Limited: P.O.B. 77, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060; commercial stations TVW-7 at Perth and SAS-10 at Adelaide, commercial radio station 6IX Radio Network at Perth; started operations 1959; Man. Dir. J. W. CRUTHERS.

United Telecasters Sydney Ltd.: Epping and Pittwater Rds., North Ryde, N.S.W. 2113; operates station TEN-10, Sydney; Gen. Man. I. W. KENNON.

Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd.: Box 751, G.P.O., Brisbane, Qld. 4001; f. 1965; operating TVQ-0; Gen. Man. R. G. ARCHER.

Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.: P.O.B. 240, Lily St., Bendigo, Vic. 3350; f. 1961; operates country stations BCV-8, Bendigo, BCV-11 Swan Hill, and GLV-10, Gippsland, on relay; relays programmes to STV-8 Mildura; Exec. Dir. F. A. McMANUS.

Wide Bay-Burnett TV Ltd.: Granville, Maryborough, Qld.; f. 1965; operates station SEQ-8, Channel 10, Sunshine, Coast; Gen. Man. MUIR DANIEL.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million)
(\$A = \$ Australian)

CENTRAL BANK

Reserve Bank of Australia: 65 Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1911; sole bank of issue for Australia and Territories; has separate dept. for commodity marketing finance; cap. \$A49.4m.; res. funds \$A19.9m.; dep. and other accounts \$A3,179.4m. (June 1976); Gov. H. M. KNIGHT; Deputy Gov. D. N. SANDERS.

COMMONWEALTH BANKS

Commonwealth Banking Corporation: G.P.O. Box 2719, Pitt St., and Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1960; Government-run controlling body for three member banks; Chair. Prof. L. F. CRISP; Man. Dir. R. S. ELLIOTT.

Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia: Pitt St. and Martin Place, Sydney 2000; est. 1953 to take over business of General Banking Division of Commonwealth Bank of Australia; cap. \$A14.8m.; dep. \$A5,153m. (June 1977); Gen. Man. J. F. LAVAN.

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia: Pitt St. and Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1912; dep. \$A5,960m. (June 1977); Gen. Man. E. J. BRIGHTON.

Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia: Prudential Bldg., 39 Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1960; loans and equipment finance outstanding \$A393m. (June 1977); Gen. Man. ALWYN RICHARDS.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Australian Resources Development Bank Ltd.: 379 Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria 3000; f. 1967 by major Australian trading banks with support of Reserve Bank of Australia, the Rural Bank of New South Wales and the Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia to marshal funds from local and overseas sources for the financing of Australian participation in projects of national importance; cap. p.u. \$A7m.; dep. \$A565m. (Sept. 1977); Chair. D. W. STRIDE; Gen. Man. R. G. MCCROSSIN.

TRADING BANKS

The Bank of Adelaide: 81 King William St., Adelaide, S. Australia; f. 1865; cap. p.u. \$A31,505m.; dep. \$A275,124m. (1976); Chair. Hon. Sir ARTHUR RYNILL, M.L.C.; Gen. Man. L. R. CLIFFORD.

Bank of New South Wales: 60 Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1817; cap. p.u. \$A107.47m.; dep. \$A5,638m. (1976); Pres. Sir JOHN CADWALLADER; Chief Gen. Man. R. J. WHITE.

Bank of Queensland Ltd.: 115 Queen St., Brisbane; f. 1874; cap. p.u. \$A2.75m.; dep. \$A41m. (1976); Chair. E. W. SAVAGE; Gen. Man. A. N. MURRELL.

Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd.: 335-339 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1866; cap. p.u. \$A39.63m.; dep. \$A2,593m. (June 1976); 710 brs. in Australia and New Zealand; Chair. Sir THOMAS WEBB; Man. Dir. DAVID DOBBIE.

Commonwealth Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd.: 343 George St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1834; cap. p.u. \$A40.1m.; dep. \$A2,698.0m. (1976); 545 brs.; Chair. Sir GREGORY B. KATER; Man. Dir. V. E. MARTIN.

National Bank of Australasia Ltd.: 271-285 Collins St., P.O.B. 84A, Melbourne, Vic. 3001; f. 1858; group cap. p.u. \$A86.2m.; dep. \$A3,834m. (Sept. 1977); Chair. Sir JAMES FORREST; Group Gen. Man. C. G. K. SMITH.

Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia: 54-58 Barrack St., P.O.B. E237, Perth, W.A. 6001; f. 1945; State Government Bank; cap. \$A22m.; dep. \$A481m. (1977); Chair. DAVID P. FISCHER; Man. KEITH C. HAND.

Rural Bank of New South Wales: 52-56 Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; 225 offices in N.S.W.; cap. \$A1,543.8m.; res. \$A82.46m.; dep. \$A1,440m.; Pres. A. OLIVER, C.M.G.; Sec. BRIAN HERBERT.

State Bank of South Australia: 51 Pirie St., Adelaide, S. Australia; f. 1896; cap. \$A238.1m.; dep. \$A112.2m. (June 1976); Chair. G. F. SEAMAN, C.M.G., B.E.C., A.U.E., F.A.S.A.; Gen. Man. J. C. TAYLOR.

SAVINGS BANKS

Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd.: 60 Martin Place, Sydney; f. 1956; cap. p.u. \$A20m.; dep. \$A2,446m. (1977); Chair. Sir JOHN CADWALLADER; Chief Man. J. W. TWYXCROSS.

The Savings Bank of South Australia: King William St., Adelaide, S.A.; f. 1848; assets \$A842.6m. (1976); 143 brs.; Chair. R. D. BAKEWELL; Gen. Man. A. G. SHEPHERD.

Savings Bank of Tasmania: 39 Murray St., Hobart, Tasmania; f. 1845; Pres. H. A. CUTHBERTSON; Gen. Man. R. H. TAYLOR.

State Savings Bank of Victoria: 233 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1842; dep. \$A2,891.5m.; total resources \$A3,217.1m. (June 1977); 526 brs.; Chair. Prof. DONALD COCHRANE, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. H. E. TORRENS.

FOREIGN BANKS

Most of the major foreign banks are represented in Australia.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Australian Associated Stock Exchanges: King George Tower, 388 George St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1937; mems. Stock Exchanges in the six capital cities; Exec. Dir. RONALD L. COPPEL.

The Brisbane Stock Exchange Ltd.: M.M.I. Bldg., 344 Queen St., Brisbane, Qld.; f. 1885; 36 mems.; Chair. R. W. FREUDENBERG; Man. G. P. CHAPMAN.

Hobart Stock Exchange: 86 Collins St., Hobart; f. 1891.

Stock Exchange of Adelaide Ltd.: 55 Exchange Place, Adelaide, S.A.; f. 1887; 55 mems.; Chair. T. N. PHILLIPS; Gen. Man. S. E. BANKS.

Stock Exchange of Melbourne Ltd.: 351 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1859 (inc. 1970); 193 mems.; Chair. D. V. C. TRICKS; Gen. Man. R. B. LEE.

Stock Exchange of Perth Ltd.: Exchange House, 68 St. George's Terrace, Perth; f. 1889; 31 mems.; Chair. T. W. HOGAN; Gen. Man. C. C. T. DURRANT.

Sydney Stock Exchange: 20 O'Connell St., Sydney; f. 1871; 137 mems.; Chair. B. C. FRANCE; Gen. Man. P. W. MARSHMAN; publ. *Australian Stock Exchange Journal* (monthly).

PRINCIPAL INSURANCE COMPANIES

A.G.C. (Insurances) Ltd.: A.G.C. House, Philip and Hunter Sts., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1938; Chair. N. H. ROUTLEY, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. E. H. WOOD.

AUSTRALIA

Finance

A.M.P. Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd.: A.M.P. Bldg., Sydney Cove, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1958; Chair. Sir THEO KELLY, O.B.E.; Man. Dir. J. K. STAVELEY.

Australian Reinsurance Co. Ltd.: 325 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1962; reinsurance; Chair. R. S. TURNER, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. J. H. WINTER.

The Chamber of Manufactures Insurance Ltd.: 368-374 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne, Vic. 3004; f. 1914; Chair. E. R. BEATTIE; Gen. Man. G. P. SUTHERLAND.

City Mutual General Insurance Ltd.: 66 Hunter St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1889; Chair. GERALD WELLS; Gen. Man. R. J. LAWSON.

City Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 60-66 Hunter St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1878; Chair. GERALD WELLS; Gen. Man. P. C. WICKENS, M.A., LL.M., F.I.A.

The Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 330 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1873; Chair. W. D. BROOKES, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. M. S. MAINPRIZE.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: Temple Court, 428 Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1960; fire, accident, marine, life; Chair. Sir EDWARD COHEN; Gen. Man. A. L. BREND.

The Co-operative Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: Sixth Floor, 410 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1918; Gen. Man. G. F. SCARTH.

Copenhagen Reinsurance Company (Aust.) Ltd.: 1 Castle-reagh St., Sydney; f. 1961; reinsurance; Chair. F. M. D. JACKETT; Man. D. F. BURKE.

Federation Insurance Ltd.: 342-348 Flinders St., Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1926; Chair. L. G. KEATING; Gen. Man. PARIS CHAMBERS.

GRE Insurance Ltd.: 604 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne; fire, marine, accident; Gen. Man. K. GILBERT.

Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Ltd.: 60-62 York St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1914; workers' compensation, fire, general accident, motor and marine; Chair. J. M. BURNETT, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. J. D. BROWNE.

Mercantile & General Life Reassurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: Swire House, 8 Spring St., Sydney; f. 1957; life reinsurance; Chair. Sir GREGORY KATER; Gen. Man. S. R. B. FRANCE.

Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.: 117 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1878; Chair. M. C. DAVIS; Man. Dir. W. M. COWPER.

M.L.C. Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Victoria Cross, North Sydney, N.S.W. 2060; f. 1958; Chair. G. W. E. BARRACLOUGH; Gen. Man. C. D. A. WHIPP.

Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 200, North Sydney, N.S.W. 2060; f. 1886; Chair. B. J. D. PAGE; Gen. Man. R. G. VIRGO.

National & General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 100 New South Head Rd., Edgecliff, N.S.W.; f. 1954; fire, marine, general; Chair. P. H. FINLEY, O.B.E., D.F.C.; Gen. Man. R. W. MANN.

National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.: 447 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1957; fire, accident, marine; Chair. G. M. NIALI; Gen. Man. H. G. WALKER, B.C.E., F.I.A.; Man. K. N. FISK.

National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd.: 447 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1869; Chair. G. M. NIALI; Gen. Man. R. L. BIENVENU.

New Zealand Victoria Life Ltd.: 54 Carrington St., Sydney, N.S.W.; Chair. L. N. ROSS; Gen. Man. J. R. MARKLEY.

N.R.M.A. Insurance Ltd.: 151 Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1926; Gen. Man. R. J. LAMBLE.

QBE Insurance Group Limited: 82 Pitt St., Sydney; f. 1970; 2,217 mems.; Chair. J. F. R. LAWES; Gen. Man. R. R. M. MORGAN.

Reinsurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: 1 York St., Sydney; f. 1961; reinsurance, fire, accident, marine; Chair. Sir JOHN MARKS, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. P. J. MILLER.

South British United Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Cnr. Hunter and O'Connell Sts., Sydney; f. 1921; Gen. Man. JOHN T. CORBETT.

Southern Pacific Insurance Co. Ltd.: 80 Alfred St., Milson's Point, N.S.W. 2061; f. 1935; fire, accident, marine, Chair. C. H. V. CARPENTER; Chief Gen. Man. B. A. SELF.

Sun Alliance Insurance Ltd.: Sun Alliance Bldg., 22 Bridge St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; fire, accident and marine insurance; Man. Dir. D. G. PETTIGREW.

T & G Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Collins and Russell Sts., Melbourne; f. 1958; Chair. H. D. STEWART; Gen. Man. M. A. KEMP.

T and G Mutual Life Society Ltd.: Collins and Russell Sts., Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1876; Gen. Man. K. T. BLAMEY, O.B.E., E.D.

ASSOCIATIONS

Australian Insurance Association: 11th Floor, 82 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1968; Pres. B. A. SELF; Exec. Dir. I. J. FREW, B.E.C., A.A.S.A.

Australian Insurance Institute: 257 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1919; Pres. R. W. GUEST, F.A.I.I.; Exec. Officer K. G. LOW, A.A.S.A., A.A.I.M.; 3,089 mems.

Insurance Council of Australia: Head Office 31 Queen St., Melbourne, Vic.

The Life Offices' Association of Australia: 303 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1905; Chair. R. L. BIENVENU; Sec. E. D. M. CAPE; 23 mems.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

International Chamber of Commerce: Australian Council, 161 Clarence St., P.O.B. 5329, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001.

Australian Chamber of Commerce: Brisbane Ave., Barton, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1901; Dir. R. PELHAM THORMAN; membership includes Chambers of Commerce in Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, Newcastle, Darwin, Gove, Tamworth, Cairns, Norfolk Island, and State Federations of Chambers of Commerce in N.S.W., Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Brisbane Chamber of Commerce Inc.: Qantas House, 288 Queen St., Brisbane, Qld.; f. 1868; Dir. C. ROBERTSON, F.C.I.S., F.A.S.A.; publ. *The Voice of Business*.

Chamber of Commerce and Industry, South Australia, Inc.: 12-18 Pirie St., Adelaide, S.A. 5000; 3,900 mems.; Gen. Man. A. C. SCHRAPE, F.A.I.M., J.P.; publ. *Journal of Industry* (fortnightly).

Hobart Chamber of Commerce: 130 Collins St., Hobart, Tasmania; f. 1851; Dir. B. A. JENNINGS; publ. *Hobart Commerce*.

Launceston Chamber of Commerce: 57 George St., Launceston, Tasmania; f. 1849; Pres. T. A. BARRENGER.

Melbourne Chamber of Commerce: 60 Market St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1851; Exec. Dir. I. MCLACHLAN.

Perth Chamber of Commerce (Inc.): 14 Parliament Place, West Perth, West Australia; f. 1890; 1,000 mems.; Dir. P. C. FIRKINS.

Sydney Chamber of Commerce Inc.: 95-99 York St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1826; Dir. D. COX; Exec. Dir. J. DAVID ABBA.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Australian Agricultural Council: Dept. of Primary Industry, Canberra, A.C.T.; f. 1934 to provide means for consultation between individual States and Commonwealth on agricultural production and marketing (excluding forestry and fisheries), to promote the welfare and standards of Australian agricultural industries and to foster the adoption of national policies in regard to these industries; 8 mems. comprising the 6 State Ministers for Agriculture and the Commonwealth Ministers for Primary Industry and Northern Territory; Sec. G. C. POWER.

Standing Committee on Agriculture: f. 1927; associated as an advisory body with the Australian Agricultural Council; additional functions are the co-ordination of agricultural research and of quarantine measures relating to pests and diseases of plants and animals; comprises the 6 State Directors of Agriculture and heads of Commonwealth Departments with a direct or indirect interest in agriculture; Sec. G. C. POWER.

There is also a Standing Committee on Soil Conservation associated with the Council.

Australian Dairy Corporation: Dairy Industry House, 576 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne, Vic. 3004; promotes export of dairy produce; Chair. A. A. S. WEBSTER.

Australian Industry Development Corporation: 218 Northbourne Ave., Canberra, A.C.T. 2601; f. 1970; a Commonwealth Statutory Authority providing a wide range of financial facilities including loan and equity financing to promote the development of Australian

manufacturing and mining industries, and supporting local participation in the ownership and control of industries and resources; brs. in Sydney and Melbourne; cap. p.u. \$A62.5m. (1976); Chair. Sir ALAN WESTERMAN, C.B.E.

Australian Meat Board: P.O.B. 4129, Sydney, N.S.W., Chair. Col. M. McARTHUR.

Australian Trade Development Council: c/o Department of Overseas Trade, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1976; advises the Australian Government on all aspects of the development of overseas trade; Chair. A. H. PARBO.

Australian Wheat Board: Ceres House, 528 Lonsdale St., Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1939; only internal wheat marketing authority; export wheat and flour; 14 mems.; Chair. Sir LESLIE PRICE; Gen. Man. J. H. WILLIAMS; publs. *Wheat Australia* (every 2 months), *Annual Report*.

Australian Wool Corporation: Wool House, 369 Royal Parade, Parkville, Vic. 3052; f. 1973; responsible for wool marketing, research and testing; board of 10 mems. (chairman, 4 wool growers, 4 from commerce, 1 Govt. mem.); Chair. A. C. B. MAIDEN, C.B.E.

Australian Wool Industry Conference: 447 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; composed of 25 mems. each from the Australian Woolgrowers' and Graziers' Council and the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation; participates in selection/nomination of Australian Wool Corporation members and advises Minister for Primary Industry on financial and other aspects of wool research and marketing; Independent Chair. D. D. von BIBRA, O.B.E.

Department of National Development: Tasman House, 26-30 Farrell St., Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601; functions include the assessment and development of natural resources, mining and non-ferrous metallurgical industries; undertaking geological and geophysical surveys and investigations as well as geographical and resources mapping; Man. Dir. A. E. CREBBIN; Sec. L. F. BORT, D.S.C.

Australian Minerals Council: Tasman House, 26-30 Farrell St., Canberra, A.C.T. 2601; functions include the progressive development of mining and minerals; Chair. Minister for National Development.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Confederation of Australian Industry—National Employers' Industrial Council: 21 Burwood Rd., Hawthorn, Vic. 3122; comprises major national employer associations; Pres. K. W. G. MASON; Dir. G. POLITES.

Dairy Farmers Co-operative Ltd.: 700 Harris St., Ultimo, N.S.W. 2007; Sec. J. B. SHARPE.

Film and Television Production Association of Australia: 3rd Floor, 129 York St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1972; 65 mems.; Pres. G. JENNINGS; Exec. Dir. G. E. FARRAR.

Graziers' Association of New South Wales: G.P.O. Box 1068, 56 Young St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1890; publs. *Muster* (monthly), *The Pastoral Employment Guide*.

The Master Builders' Association of New South Wales: P.O.B. 234, Newtown, N.S.W. 2042; f. 1873; 1,800 mems.; Exec. Dir. R. L. ROCHER; publ. *Builder N.S.W.* (monthly).

Meat and Allied Trades Federation of Australia: National Secretariat: Paul Bldgs., 33-35 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1928; Pres. T. J. JACKMAN, M.B.E.; Chief Exec. Officer E. W. HORTON.

AUSTRALIA

Trade and Industry

Metal Trades Industry Association of Australia: 105 Walker St., North Sydney; National Pres. R. J. KIRBY; Nat. Dir. and Chief Exec. R. G. FRY.

Metropolitan and Suburban Dairymen's Association: Old Windsor Rd., Parklea, N.S.W.; f. 1903; Pres. D. H. CROSBY; Acting Sec. I. S. JENKINS.

New South Wales Flour Millers' Council: B.N.Z. House, 333 George St., P.O.B. 2125, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; Sec. K. G. WILLIAMS.

Timber Trade Industrial Association: 155 Castlereagh St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1940; 530 mems.; Sec./Man. H. J. MCCARTHY.

United Farmers' and Woolgrowers' Association of New South Wales: 32 York St., Sydney; f. 1962; 375 rural brs.; 24,000 mems.; direct representation on marketing boards, commodity cttees., education councils, etc.; provides co-operative buying facilities, special insurance rates, etc.; annual conference in July elects General Council of 40; Gen. Pres. M. W. TAYLOR; Gen. Sec. B. F. REGAN; publ. *United Farmer* (monthly); has own radio programme weekly.

MANUFACTURERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Australian British Trade Association: P.O.B. 141, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603; Dir. D. C. DOUGLAS, O.B.E., B.COM., A.A.S.A.

Australian Industries Development Association: P.O.B. 998, Civic Square, A.C.T. 2608; Dir. W. CALLAGHAN.

Australian Manufacturers' Export Council: Industry House Canberra; f. 1955; Exec. Officer G. M. CARR.

Chamber of Manufactures of New South Wales: Box 3968, G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; f. 1885; Dir. NOEL J. MASON.

Confederation of Western Australian Industry, Inc.: P.O.B. 6209, Hay St. East Perth, W.A. 6000; Exec. Dir. B. G. ATKINSON; Dirs. W. J. BROWN, F. J. MALONE, J. R. COOKE.

National Trade and Industry Council: Industry House, Canberra; f. 1977; Dir.-Gen. W. J. HENDERSON; 30,000 mems.

Queensland Confederation of Industry: Manufacturers' House, 375 Wickham Terrace, Brisbane, Qld. 4000; f. 1976; 2,000 mems.; Gen. Man. G. B. SIEBENHAUSEN.

Tasmanian Chamber of Industries: Industry House, Cnr. Charles and Cameron Streets, Launceston, Tasmania; f. 1898; Exec. Dir. L. M. TROUNCE.

Tasmanian Chamber of Manufactures: Manufacturers' Bldg., Cnr. Charles and Cameron Streets, Launceston, Tasmania; f. 1898; (acting) Gen. Man. E. C. ILES.

The Victorian Chamber of Manufactures: Industry House, 370 St. Kilda Rd., G.P.O. Box 1469N, Melbourne, Vic. 3001; f. 1877; 6,000 mems.; Dir. B. H. B. POWELL.

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS

Australian Council of Trade Unions (A.C.T.U.): 254 La Trobe St., Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1927; Pres. R. J. HAWKE; Sec. H. J. SOUTER; the organization includes a branch in each State generally known as a Trades and Labour Council; over 150 Trade Unions are affiliated to the A.C.T.U. and its branches.

Administrative and Clerical Officers' Association: 75 King St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; Gen. Sec. M. J. CAMPBELL.

Amalgamated Metal Workers' & Shipwrights' Union: 136 Chalmers St., Surry Hills, N.S.W. 2010.

Amalgamated Postal Workers' Union of Australia: 4 Goulburn St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

Australasian Meat Industry Employees' Union: 377 Sussex St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

Australian Builders' Labourers' Federation: 4 Goulburn St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

Australian Insurance Employees' Union: 21st Floor, 114 William St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; Gen. Pres. PHIL REILLY; Gen. Sec. KEN H. MCLEOD; 22,000 mems.

Australian Railways Union: 377 Sussex St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

Australian Teachers' Federation: 300 Sussex St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

Australian Telecommunications Employees Association: P.O.B. A129, Sydney South; 300 Sussex St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; Pres. J. KREGER.

Australian Textile Workers' Union: 54 Victoria St., Carlton, Vic. 3050; Gen. Pres. L. A. NORTH, M.L.C.; Gen. Sec. W. A. C. HUGHES.

Australian Transport Officers' Association and Federation: 327 Sussex St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

Australian Workers' Union: MacDonell House, 321 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1886; Pres. E. WILLIAMS; Gen. Sec. F. V. MITCHELL; 165,000 mems.

Building Workers' Industrial Union of Australia: 535 George St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1945; Pres. N. A. CURRIE; Gen. Sec. P. M. CLANCY; 50,000 mems.

Commonwealth Public Services Association: 26 King St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

Electrical Trades Union of Australia: National Council, 262 Castlereagh St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1919; Pres. D. McLEISH; Nat. Sec. C. O. DOLAN; 75,000 mems.

Federated Clerks' Union of Australia: 26 King St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000.

Federated Ironworkers of Australia: 188 George St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

Federated Municipal and Shire Council Employees' Union of Australia: Box 45, 54 Victoria St., Carlton South, Vic. 3053.

Federated Tobacco and Cigarette Workers' Union: 18 Balfour Rd., Kensington, N.S.W. 2033.

Hospital Employees' Federation: 240 Macquarie Rd., Greystanes, N.S.W. 2145.

Miscellaneous Workers' Union: Federal Council: Suite 1, First Floor, Labor Council Bldg.; 377 Sussex St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1916; Gen. Sec. R. GIETZELT; 95,000 mems.

Printing and Kindred Industries Union: Third Floor, 377-383 Sussex St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

Public Service Professional Officers' Association: 377 Sussex St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

Seamen's Union of Australia: 289 Sussex St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

Sheet Metal Workers' Union: 300 Sussex St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

Transport Workers' Union of Australia: 4 Goulburn St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

Vehicle Builders Employees' Federation of Australia: 377 Sussex St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

Waterside Workers' Federation of Australia: 377 Sussex St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

TRANSPORT

Australian Transport Advisory Council: Civic Permanent Building, Allara St., Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1946; Members: Commonwealth Minister for Transport, Minister for Northern Australia, Minister for the Capital Territory, State Ministers of Transport and Roads; Observer: the New Zealand Minister for Transport; formed to discuss transport matters, promote co-ordination of development and maintain research.

RAILWAYS

Before July 1975 there were seven government-owned railway systems in Australia. The six States each had their own railways and the Commonwealth Railways operated four railways on behalf of the Australian Government. In July 1975 the Australian National Railways Commission was formed to incorporate the Commonwealth Railways and any railway systems acquired from the States. The Tasmanian Government Railways are being transferred to the new Commission.

Australian National Railways Commission: 55 King William Rd., North Adelaide, S.A. 5006; a statutory Authority operating 3,084 km. of railways in addition to those being transferred to the Commission by the State governments (*see above*). An 831 km. line between Tarcoola, Southern Australia, and Alice Springs is scheduled for completion in 1980. Chair. K. A. SMITH, O.B.E.; Acting Gen. Man. V. H. DYASON, M.B.E.

Public Transport Commission of New South Wales: 11-31 York St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; administers government transport services in N.S.W.; 9,756 km. train network, with 17 km. under construction; Chief Commissioner ALAN S. REIHER; Sec. A. R. COLEMAN.

Queensland Railways: 305 Edward St., Brisbane; operates 9,796 km. of track; Commissioner P. J. GOLDSTON.

State Transport Authority—Rail Division (South Australia): G.P.O. Box 2351, Adelaide, S.A. 5001; Railway Bldg., North Terrace, Adelaide; f. 1856; operates 4,007 km. of track; Gen. Man. J. M. DOYLE.

Tasmanian Railways: Box 1002K, G.P.O., Hobart; Collins St., Hobart; operates 850 km. of track; Gen. Man. G. J. DINEEN; Sec. R. G. BARBER.

Victorian Railways: 67 Spencer St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1856; operates 6,653 km. of track; Chair. A. G. GIBBS; Gen. Man. I. G. HODGES.

Western Australian Government Railways: Perth, W.A.; operates passenger and freight transport services mainly in the south of Western Australia; 6,402 main line route km. of track, 6,916 bus route km. and 3,005 truck route km. of road services; Commissioner R. J. PASCOE; Sec. A. E. WILLIAMS.

ROADS

At the end of 1974 there were 837,866 km. of roads, including 120,593 km. of main roads.

SHIPPING

Commonwealth of Australia, Australian National Line: (Australian Shipping Commission), 65-79 Riverside Ave., South Melbourne, Vic. 3025; (P.O.B. 2238T); services: Australian coastal trade and passenger and car services between mainland and Tasmania; overseas container services to Europe, United Kingdom, United States, Hong Kong, Philippines, Korea, Singapore, Malaysia and Japan; Chair. N. G. JENNER; Gen. Man. R. D. ROBIN.

Adelaide Steamship Co. Ltd.: 123 Greenhill Rd., Unley, S.A. 5061; f. 1875; Gen. Man. W. K. RUSSELL; Sec. H. R. GOODE.

Ampol Petroleum Ltd.: 84 Pacific Highway, North Sydney, N.S.W.; Chair. Sir WALTER LEONARD; bulk carriage of oil from Bass Strait and Indonesia to Brisbane.

Associated Steamships Pty. Ltd.: 94 William St., Melbourne; f. 1964; wholly-owned subsidiary of Bulkships Ltd.; manages vessels for related, associated and other companies including tankers for oil companies; Chair. Sir IAN POTTER; Man. Dir. A. CARMICHAEL.

Bulkships Ltd.: Tower 1, TNT Plaza, Lawson Sq., Redfern, Sydney; f. 1958; subsidiary company of Thomas Nationwide Transport Ltd., through wholly-owned subsidiary companies owns and manages vessels on the Australian coast and in international waters; Chair. Sir IAN POTTER; Man. Dir. P. W. NAUGHTON; Sec. M. J. KENT.

John Burko Pty. Ltd.: MacQuarrie St., Teneriffe, P.O.B. 509, Fortitude Valley; Chair. D. B. HILL; 5 vessels; coastal services.

Burns, Philp and Co. Ltd.: 7 Bridge St. (P.O.B. 543), Sydney, N.S.W.; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. D. O. BURNS; Gen. Man. P. C. BEST.

Holyman and Sons Pty. Ltd.: 54 Brisbane St. (P.O.B. 70), Launceston, Tas.; Chair. and Man. Dir. K. C. HOLYMAN; coastal services.

Howard Smith Industries Pty. Ltd.: 1 York St., Sydney; Chair. WM. HOWARD-SMITH; Chief Gen. Man. J. G. EVANS; 16 vessels, including 11 tugs.

Mellwraith McEachern Ltd.: Scottish House, 90 William St., Melbourne, Vic.; Chair. Sir IAN POTTER; Gen. Man. A. D. CAMPBELL; tug and shipowners, liner and tramp-ship agents; agency for coal exports and coke-selling.

Mason Shipping Co. Pty. Ltd.: Smiths Creek, Cairns, Qld.; 4 vessels; Man. R. A. MASON; coastal services.

Western Australian Coastal Shipping Commission (State Shipping Service): 6 Short St., Fremantle, P.O.B. 394; Chair. R. M. ROWELL; Gen. Man. D. F. WILSON.

CIVIL AVIATION

Ansett Airlines of Australia Ltd. (Division of Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Pty. Ltd.): 489 Swanston St., Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1936; commercial airline operators; passenger and cargo air services throughout Australia; fleet includes 4 Boeing 727-100, 8 727-200, 12 DC-9-30, 11 Fokker F.27, 4 Electra, 2 Sikorsky S-61N and 1 JetRanger; Chair. and Man. Dir. Sir REGINALD M. ANSETT, K.B.E.; Gen. Man. F. PASCOE, C.B.E.

Ansett Airlines of N.S.W. Ltd. (Division of Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Pty. Ltd.): Kingsford Smith Airport, Mascot, Sydney, N.S.W. 2020; f. 1934; operates extensive services from Sydney to N.S.W.; fleet includes 6 Fokker F.27-500 and 2 F.27-200; Gen. Man. P. STEDMAN.

Ansett Airlines of South Australia (Division of Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Pty. Ltd.): Adelaide Airport, S. Australia; services in South Australia between Adelaide and Kangaroo Island, Port Lincoln, Whyalla, Ceduna, Mount Gambier and Broken Hill; fleet of 3 Fokker F.27; Gen. Man. L. CONNELLY.

AUSTRALIA

Transport, Tourism

Connair Pty. Ltd.: 51 Todd St. (P.O.B. 1), Alice Springs, N.T. 5750; f. 1938; services throughout Northern Territory; charter and maintenance services also available; fleet of 3 DC-3, 5 Heron (Lycoming); Chair. E. J. CONNELLAN; Gen. Man. S. J. MARSHALL.

East-West Airlines Ltd.: P.O.B. 249, Tamworth, N.S.W. 2340; f. 1947; routes total 11,424 km.; services to N.S.W., Queensland, Victoria, Northern Territory and Norfolk Island; aerial surveys and exploration activities; Chair. G. W. HARRISON; Man. Dir. J. G. RILEY; operates 9 Fokker Friendships.

MacRobertson Miller Airline Services: International House, 26 St. George's Terrace, Perth, W.A. 6000; began operations 1934 (formerly Mac. Robertson Miller Aviation Co.); a division of Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Pty. Ltd.; Gen. Man. J. E. KARASEK; F.28 jet services Perth-Darwin, via North West ports; mainline domestic services using F-28 and Twin Otter throughout Western Australia and to Darwin, Groote Eylandt in the Northern Territory; fleet: 1 Twin Otter, 5 Fokker F.28, 1 DC9.

Qantas Airways Ltd.: Qantas House, 70 Hunter St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000 (P.O.B. 489); f. 1920; Chair. Sir

LENOX HEWITT, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. K. R. HAMILTON; services from Sydney to the U.K. via Middle East and Europe, U.S.A. and Canada, Japan, Hong Kong via Manila, Papua New Guinea via Brisbane, various routes across the Tasman Sea to New Zealand and Noumea; fleet: 15 Boeing 747-238B, 6 Boeing 707-338C, 1 HS-125.

Trans-Australia Airlines (TAA): 50 Franklin St. (P.O.B. 2806AA), Melbourne 3000; f. 1946; operated by Australian National Airlines Commission (Chair. K. H. VIAL); routes totalling approx. 52,359 km. to 50 ports in every Australian State; Gen. Man. L. L. MCKENZIE; fleet includes 11 Boeing 727, 12 Douglas DC-9, 13 Fokker F.27 and 4 DHC Twin Otter.

The following foreign airlines serve Australia: Air Canada, Air France, Air India, Air Nauru, Air New Zealand, Air Niugini, Air Pacific, Alitalia, British Airways, Canadian Pacific, Cathay Pacific, JAL, KLM, Lufthansa, MEA, Malaysian Airlines System (MAS), Olympic Airways, Pan American, Philippine Airlines (PAL), Singapore Airlines (SIA), South African Airways, SAS, Swissair, Thai International, TWA and UTA.

TOURISM

Australian Tourist Commission: 414 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne, Vic. 3004; f. 1967; Government organization for encouraging overseas and domestic tourists; Chair. Capt. R. J. RITCHIE, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. K. A. McDONALD; offices in Sydney, London, Auckland, Los Angeles, New York, Tokyo, Frankfurt-am-Main.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Australia Council: P.O.B. 302, North Sydney, N.S.W. 2060; f. 1975 to replace the Australian Council for the Arts.

The Australian Ballet: 11 Mount Alexander Rd., Flemington, Vic. 3031; f. 1962 by The Australian Ballet Foundation; 60 full-time dancers; Artistic Dir. Dame PEGGY VAN PRAAGH, D.B.E.; Administrator PETER F. BAHEN, M.B.E.

Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust: 153 Dowling St., Potts Point, N.S.W.; f. 1954; controls and administers Elizabethan Sydney Orchestra and Elizabethan Melbourne Orchestra, The Marionette Theatre of Australia and the Theatrical Services Division; also major national entrepreneur touring overseas and handling Australian companies and artists on a national basis; financed by subsidies from Commonwealth and State Governments and city councils of approximately \$A3,000,000 per annum, and private donations and subscriptions; Pres. Sir JAMES DARLING, C.M.G., O.B.E.; Chair. Sir IAN POTTER; Gen. Man. JEFFREY JOYTON-SMITH.

The Australian Opera: 569 George St., Sydney; f. 1955; full-time professional opera company, tours Melbourne, Canberra, Adelaide, Brisbane; 185 singers and staff mems.; Chair. CHARLES J. BERG, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. PETER HEMMINGS.

Sydney Opera House Trust: Box 4274 G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; f. 1961 to manage Sydney Opera House as a performing arts complex and convention centre; Gen. Man. FRANK BARNES.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Australian Broadcasting Commission: 145-49 Elizabeth St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1932; organizes more than 750 concerts and recitals each year throughout Australia; has established a major symphony orchestra in each of the six State capitals, as well as a national training orchestra based in Sydney.

Melbourne Symphony Orchestra: Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1947; 87 mems.; Man. G. S. WRAITH; Chief Conductor HIROYUKI IWAKI.

Queensland Symphony Orchestra: f. 1947; 65 mems.; Man. ROBERT SHEPHERD; Chief Conductor PATRICK THOMAS.

Adelaide Symphony Orchestra: f. 1946; 64 mems.; Man. L. G. CASEY; Chief Conductor ELYAKUM SHAPIRRA.

West Australian Symphony Orchestra: f. 1947; 57 mems.; Man. CARL EDWARDS; Chief Conductor DAVID MEASHAM.

Tasmanian Symphony Orchestra: f. 1948; 42 mems.; Man. Mrs. JUNE FISHER; Chief Conductor VANCO CAVDARSKI.

Sydney Symphony Orchestra: Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1946; 96 mems.; Man. COLIN DUNTON; Chief Conductor WILLEM VAN OTTERLOO.

All orchestras listed are maintained and administered by the A.B.C. with, in addition, small subsidies from State and municipal authorities.

FESTIVALS

Adelaide Festival of Arts: Adelaide Festival Centre, King William Rd., Adelaide, S.A. 5000; f. 1960; biennial; international; performing, visual and creative arts; Artistic Dir. ANTHONY STEEL.

Festival of Perth: Perth, W.A.; f. 1953; annual; concerts, plays, opera, film, dancing, art exhibitions, jazz, poetry and prose, by Australian and international artists; Chair. Prof. R. STREET; Dir. G. D. BLENKINSOP.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Australian Atomic Energy Commission: 45 Beach St., Coogee, N.S.W. 2034; Chair. Prof. D. W. GEORGE, PH.D., F.I.E.E., F.I.MECH.E.; Deputy Chair. Sir LENOX HEWITT, O.B.E., B.COM., F.A.S.A., F.C.I.S., L.C.A.; Sec. A. D. THOMAS, M.SC.; publs. Annual Report, *Atomic Energy in Australia* (quarterly journal).

The Commission is concerned with scientific research, development of practical uses of atomic energy, the training of scientists and engineers, the discovery and production of uranium, the production of radioisotopes and radiopharmaceuticals.

HIFAR: 10 MW. research reactor; critical 1958; for testing materials and radioisotope production.

MOATA: 100 kW. research reactor; critical 1962; provides neutron radiography, uranium analysis and general activation services and beams and irradiation space for physical chemistry and materials research.

Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering: Lucas Heights, New South Wales; the Institute supports university research and training projects in all branches of nuclear science and engineering. Its membership comprises seventeen Universities and A.A.E.C.; Pres. (1977-78) Prof. E. O. HALL; Exec. Officer E. A. PALMER.

Australian School of Nuclear Technology: Private Mail Bag, PO, Sutherland, N.S.W. 2232; provides courses for Australian and overseas students in nuclear medicine, radioisotope techniques and applications and radiation protection; Principal D. A. NEWMARCH.

The following universities have facilities for nuclear research and training: Universities of Adelaide, New South Wales, Newcastle, Queensland, Sydney and Tasmania, The Australian National University, Flinders University of South Australia and La Trobe University.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Adelaide: Adelaide, S.A. 5001; f. 1874; 673 teachers, 9,345 students.

The Australian National University: Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1946; 780 teachers, 5,272 students.

Deakin University: Geelong, Vic. 3216; f. 1974; c. 180 teachers, 2,100 students.

Flinders University of South Australia: Bedford Park, S.A. 5042; f. 1966; 325 teachers, 3,985 students.

Griffith University: Nathan, Qld. 4111; f. 1971; 136 teachers, 1,200 students.

James Cook University of North Queensland: Townsville, Qld.; f. 1970; 202 teachers, 1,854 students.

La Trobe University: Bundoora, Vic. 3083; f. 1964; 489 teachers, 8,886 students.

Macquarie University: North Ryde, N.S.W. 2113; f. 1964; c. 590 teachers, c. 10,300 students.

University of Melbourne: Parkville, Melbourne, Vic.; 1,036 teachers, 15,796 students.

Monash University: Clayton, Vic.; f. 1961; 1,024 teachers, 13,751 students.

Murdoch University: Murdoch, Western Australia; f. 1973; 136 teachers, 1,812 students.

University of New England: Armidale, N.S.W. 2351; f. 1954; 480 teachers, 8,014 students.

The University of New South Wales: Kensington, N.S.W. 2033; f. 1948; 1,083 teachers, 18,520 students.

University of Newcastle: Newcastle, N.S.W. 2308; f. 1965; 331 teachers, 4,621 students.

University of Queensland: Brisbane, Qld. 4967; f. 1969; 1,159 teachers, 18,517 students.

University of Sydney: Sydney, N.S.W. 2006; f. 1850; c. 1,200 teachers, 17,667 students.

University of Tasmania: Hobart; 280 teachers, 3,399 students.

University of Western Australia: Nedlands, W.A. 6009; f. 1911; 640 teachers, 9,865 students.

University of Wollongong: Wollongong, N.S.W.; f. 1975; 154 teachers, 2,429 students.

AUSTRALIAN EXTERNAL TERRITORIES

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

NORFOLK ISLAND

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

OTHER TERRITORIES

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

Christmas Island covers an area of about 135 square kilometres and lies 360 kilometres south of Java Head in the Indian Ocean. The nearest point on the Australian coast is North West Cape.

Administration was transferred from Singapore to Britain on January 1st, 1958, pending final transfer to Australia. It became an Australian territory on October 1st, 1958. The island has no indigenous population. At June 30th, 1977, the total population was 3,255 (1,839 Chinese, 956 Malays, 378 Europeans and 82 others). Residents consist of employees of the British Phosphate Commissioners and the Administration and their families. The recovery of phosphates is the sole economic activity, and exports were 995,650 metric tons of phosphate rock, 123,260 tons of phosphate dust and 15,285 tons of citraphos dust for the year ending June 30th, 1977.

Administrator: F. C. BOYLE.

Supreme Court: Judge: The Hon. Mr. Justice E. A. DUNPHY.

Christmas Island Broadcasting Station: Lower Drumsite; daily broadcasting service by Radio VLU 2.

There were 2,000 radio sets in 1975.

Christmas Island Phosphate Commission: 515 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000, Australia. The British Phosphate Commissioners are the managing agents for the Christmas Island Phosphate Commission. Commissioners: M. C. TIMBS (Australia), W. D. BREMNER (New Zealand), W. B. MARSTON, O.B.E. (Commissioner jointly for Australia and New Zealand). On behalf of the governments of Australia and New Zealand, the Commission controls the Christmas Island mining operation and the distribution of phosphate from Christmas Island (Indian Ocean), Ocean Island, Nauru and other sources to Australia and New Zealand.

Transport: Australian Government charter aircraft operate a three-weekly service from Perth. The British Phosphate Commissioners conduct a cargo-shipping service to Singapore and Australian ports. They also operate flights from Singapore and Malaysia to Christmas Island.

NORFOLK ISLAND

Norfolk Island is about 8 km. long and 4.8 km. wide and was discovered by Captain Cook in 1774. The island was used as a penal settlement from 1788 to 1813 and again from 1825 to 1855. It was a separate Crown Colony until 1897, when it became a Dependency of New South Wales. In 1913 it was transferred to the Australian Government.

In November 1976 a report by the Nimmo Royal Commission was tabled in Parliament in Canberra. The Report recommends that Norfolk Island be politically integrated into mainland Australia, thus making the islanders part of the electorate of Canberra. Following an appeal made by the Norfolk Island Council in February 1977, the UN Committee on Decolonization has advised

the islanders that it is unable to take up their case against possible incorporation into Australia. Two-thirds of the island's electorate have signed a declaration stating that they wish the island to remain a distinct and separate Australian Territory with its own system of laws, benefits and taxes.

Area: 3,455 hectares; Estimated population (June 30th, 1977): 1,825.

About 405 hectares are arable. The main crops are Kentia palm, cereals, vegetables and fruit. The Administration is increasing the area devoted to Norfolk Island pine and hardwoods. Seed of the Norfolk Island pine is exported. Tourism is the island's main industry. In 1976/77 there were 18,844 visitors.

STATISTICS

Imports (year ending June 30th, 1977): \$A6,472,245, mainly from Australia.

Exports (1977): \$A800,912.

Budget (year ending June 30th, 1977): Revenue \$A1,678,827; Expenditure \$A1,584,344.

THE GOVERNMENT

ADMINISTRATION

Administrator: DESMOND O'LEARY.

The Administrator is appointed by the Governor-General of Australia. The Norfolk Island Council acts as an advisory body to the Administrator, who is its Chairman. The eight members are elected by adult franchise. Legislation must be referred to the Council for its advice.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court of Norfolk Island; appeals lie to the High Court of Australia.

Judges: The Hon. Sir PERCY JOSKE, C.M.G., The Hon. Mr. Justice E. A. DUNPHY.

PRESS AND RADIO

Norfolk Island News: Collins Head Rd.; f. 1975; weekly; Proprietor and Editor E. HOWARD.

Norfolk Island Government Gazette: Kingston; weekly.

Norfolk Islander: "Greenways Press", Queen Elizabeth Ave.; f. 1965; weekly; circ. 1,100; Co-Editors Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS LLOYD.

Norfolk Island Broadcasting Service: Norfolk Island Administration; broadcasts about 45 hours of programmes a week; Broadcasting Officer Mrs. K. M. LECREN.

There were 1,150 radio receivers in 1975.

FINANCE, TRADE AND TOURISM

Banking: There are branches of the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia, the Bank of New South Wales Trading Bank and the Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank.

AUSTRALIAN EXTERNAL TERRITORIES

Trade Association: Norfolk Island Chamber of Commerce;
Pres. R. C. H. IRVINE; Sec. G. C. DUVALL; 92 mems.
Tourism: Norfolk Island Tourist Bureau, Burnt Pine.

TRANSPORT

There are about 80.5 km. of roads, including 33 km. of sealed road. Regular air services operate between Sydney and Auckland and Norfolk Island, and between Brisbane, Lord Howe Island and Norfolk Island. There are also regular shipping services from Sydney and New Zealand. A small tanker from Nouméa (New Caledonia) delivers petroleum products to the island.

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands are 27 in number and lie 2,768 kilometres north west of Perth in the Indian Ocean. The islands, which have an area of 14 square kilometres, form two low-lying coral atolls, densely covered with coconut palms. The population on June 30th, 1977, was 444, comprising 125 Australian Administration employees and their families on West Island and 319 Cocos Malays on Home Island, the only inhabited islands in the group. The Cocos Malays are descendants of the original labourers brought to the islands in the early nineteenth century by John Clunies Ross.

The islands were declared a British possession in 1857 and came successively under the authority of the Governor of Ceylon (1878) and the Governor of the Straits Settlements (1886); they were annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement (later Colony) of Singapore in 1903. Administration of the islands was transferred to the Commonwealth of Australia in November 1955.

An Administrator, appointed by the Governor-General of Australia and responsible to the Minister for Administrative Services, is the senior government representative in the islands.

The Australian Government has, in recent years, sought to lessen the degree of dependence of the Home Islanders on the Clunies Ross Estate which for over a century has exercised almost complete control over the economy, employment and welfare of the islanders. In 1975 negotiations for the purchase of the Estate's lands by the Australian Government broke down but in 1976 officials reaffirmed their intention to carry through the takeover, and protracted discussions began. In addition to concern for the islanders' welfare Australia is interested in the development of its military base on West Island, which it purchased in 1951.

In June 1977 the Australian Government announced a number of policy decisions aimed at ensuring the political, social and economic advancement of the Cocos Islanders. The major decisions were that the inhabitants of the Territory should have the right to their own land on Home Island; that there should be a form of representative local government; the principle of freedom of movement and association was endorsed without reservation, there should be improvement in education and living standard generally; and provision of Australian citizenship to all residents wishing to become Australian citizens be simplified.

Cocos (Keeling) Islands, etc.

Administrator: C. I. BUFFETT, M.B.E.

Supreme Court, Cocos (Keeling) Islands: Judge: The Hon. Mr. Justice E. A. DUNPHY.

Radio Cocos: daily broadcasting service from 15.30 to 23.30 by Radio VKW, West Island.

There were 650 radio receivers in 1975.

The main economic activity is the production and export of copra, which is controlled by the Clunies Ross Estate. Total exports in 1975/76 were 423 metric tons.

Australian Government charter aircraft carry passengers, supplies and mail to and from the Cocos every three weeks. Cargo vessels deliver supplies, usually at six-monthly intervals.

OTHER TERRITORIES

AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

The AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY was established by Order in Council, proclaimed in August 1936, subsequent to the Australian Antarctic Territory Acceptance Act (1933). It consists of the portion of Antarctica (divided by the French territory of Adélie Land) lying between longitudes 45°E and 136°E, and between longitudes 142°E and 160°E. The Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions (ANARE) maintains three permanent scientific stations, Mawson, Davis and Casey, in the territory. The area of the territory is 6,120,000 sq. kilometres.

HEARD ISLAND AND McDONALD ISLANDS

These islands are situated 4,000 km. south-west of Perth, Western Australia, and have been administered by the Australian Government since 1947, when it established a scientific research station on Heard Island (which functioned until 1955). The area is 370 sq. kilometres. There are no permanent inhabitants, but Australian expeditions visit the island from time to time. Heard Island is about 44 kilometres long and 20 wide. The McDonald Islands, with an area of about one sq. kilometre, lie approximately 40 km. to the west of Heard Island.

CORAL SEA ISLANDS TERRITORY

The Coral Sea Islands Territory was created in May 1969 and is composed of a number of islands situated east of Queensland between the Great Barrier Reef and 157° 10'E longitude. The islands had been acquired by the Commonwealth by acts of sovereignty over a number of years. All are very small and they include Cato Island, Chilcott Islet in the Coringa Group, and the Willis Group. Three members of the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology are stationed on one of the Willis Group, but the remainder of the islands are uninhabited.

The Act constituting the Territory did not establish an administration on the islands but provides means of controlling the activities of those who visit them. The possibility of exploration for oil on the continental shelf and the increasing range and scope of international fishing enterprises made desirable such an administrative framework and system of law. The Governor-General is empowered to make ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory, and the Supreme Court and Court of Petty Sessions for Norfolk Island have jurisdiction in relation to the Territory.

THE BAHAMAS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Commonwealth of the Bahamas consists of about 700 islands and over 2,000 cays and rocks extending from off the Florida coast of the U.S.A. to just north of Cuba and Haiti. The climate is mild and sub-tropical. English is the official language. The population is mainly Christian, the largest denominations being the Anglicans, Baptists, Roman Catholics and Methodists. The flag has three equal horizontal stripes of blue, gold and blue, with a black triangle at the hoist extending across half the width of the flag. The capital, Nassau, stands on the island of New Providence.

Recent History

As a British colonial territory, the Bahamas were given increased responsibility for their own affairs in 1964 and 1968, and in 1969 the constitution was modified to give the Government some control of external affairs. In the general election in 1968 the Progressive Liberal Party (PLP), led by Lynden Pindling, won a majority in the House of Assembly. In the elections of September 1972, which were dominated by the issue of independence, the PLP maintained its majority, and on July 10th, 1973, the Bahamas became an independent nation within the Commonwealth. The Bahamas was admitted to the United Nations in September 1973. In the elections of July 1977, which were fought on the issues of unemployment and corruption, the PLP again retained its majority.

Government

There is a 16-member Senate, nine members appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister, four by the Leader of the Opposition and three after consultation with the Prime Minister. Together with the 38-member House of Assembly, elected for five years (subject to dissolution) by universal adult suffrage, it forms a bi-cameral Parliament to which the Cabinet is responsible. Executive power is vested in the Queen, represented by a Governor-General who is advised by the Cabinet.

Defence

The Royal Bahamas Police Force is a semi-military organization. A defence force was established in 1977.

Economic Affairs

The economy is dependent on tourism, which accounts for over 70 per cent of G.N.P. The Government has introduced a programme of diversification in agriculture, finance and industry to lessen this dependence. A Bahamas Agricultural Corporation has been established to promote large-scale farming and the fishing industry. A five-year agricultural and fishing programme on the island of Andros was initiated in 1973 by the U.S. Agency for International Development as a joint venture with the Bahamas Government. In 1977 the Government declared an economic and fishing zone within 200 nautical miles (370 km.) of the islands' coastline.

Industrial development is based on the oil industry although the cement, pharmaceuticals and spirits indus-

tries are also expanding. The Government aims to attract light manufacturing and assembly industries and the Bahamas Development Corporation makes funds available by participating in ventures with foreign investors or with local concerns. The economy has suffered from the oil crisis. The oil transshipment terminal completed in 1974 is dealing with only 36 million barrels per year, compared with its capacity of 150 million, and a 500,000-barrel oil refinery is operating at half capacity. Legislation intended to develop the islands as an international shipping centre by allowing foreign-owned vessels to register under the Bahamian flag was approved in November 1976.

Although the Government is committed to retaining the Bahamas' status as a tax haven, recent measures to "Bahamianize" the companies registered in the Bahamas have resulted in higher stamp, property, immigration and company registration fees. Of the 15,000 companies registered in 1976, 90 per cent were foreign. Legislation taxing all undeveloped properties held by foreigners or foreign-owned companies has also been approved.

Transport and Communications

Inter-island transport is by aircraft and boat and on the larger islands there are excellent roads for motor traffic. A 225-mile submarine 1,380-channel telecommunications system has been installed between the Bahamas and the U.S.A., and there are radio telephone connections between the islands.

Social Welfare

The health service is centralized in Nassau, although cottage hospitals and health centres exist in several of the Family Islands. A Flying Doctor Service supplies medical attention to islands not already provided for. A National Insurance Scheme supplies death, sickness and injury benefits and there is a government-supported old age pension scheme.

Education

The Bahamas contribute financially to the University of the West Indies, and in 1974 over 700 Bahamian students were registered at universities and colleges overseas. There is an extensive primary and secondary school education system. Education is free and compulsory between the ages of five and fourteen. In 1975 education received B\$27.7 million, representing 22 per cent of the total budgetary expenditure.

Tourism

The mild climate and beautiful beaches attract many tourists to the Bahamas and tourism is the principal source of income. In 1976, 1,403,640 tourists visited the islands.

Nationals of Commonwealth countries may visit the Bahamas without visas. Nationals of the following countries may visit without a visa for eight months: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S.A.;

THE BAHAMAS

and for three months: Austria, France, Federal Republic of Germany.

Sport

Swimming, fishing, tennis, cricket, baseball, boat-racing, soccer and golf are popular sports.

Public Holidays

1978: March 24th (Good Friday), March 27th (Easter Monday), May 15th (Whit Monday), June 2nd (Labour Day), July 10th (Independence Day), August 7th (Eman-

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

cipation Day), October 12th (Discovery Day/Columbus Day), December 25th-26th (Christmas).

1979: January 2nd (New Year).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Bahamian dollar (B\$)

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = B\$1.77;

U.S. \$1 = B\$1.00.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 5,382 square miles (13,939 sq. km.).

Population: 175,192 at census of April 7th, 1970. Latest estimate: 211,000 (July 1st, 1976).

Capital: Nassau, on New Providence Island (population of island 101,503 in 1970).

MAIN ISLANDS

	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION* (1970)
Abaco	395	6,501
Andros	2,300	8,845
Cat Island	150	2,657
Eleuthera	200	9,468
Grand Bahama	530	25,859
Inagua	645	1,109
Long Island	173	3,861
New Providence	80	101,503

Population of other islands: Exuma 3,767; Biminis and Cay Lobos 1,509. Total population 168,812.

* Provisional figures. Revised total is 175,192.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	1973	1974	1975
Births	4,419	4,401*	4,033
Marriages	1,288	1,142	1,047
Deaths	1,180	1,186	1,106

* Excluding late registrations.

SEA FISHING

Total catch (metric tons, live weight): 2,992 in 1974, 2,801 in 1975.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Bahamian dollar (B\$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50 cents; 1, 2 and 5 dollars.

Notes: 50 cents; 1, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling = B\$1.77; U.S. \$1 = B\$1.00.

B\$100 = £56.35 = U.S. \$100.00.

Note: The Bahamian dollar was introduced in May 1966, replacing the Bahamian pound (at par with the pound sterling) at the rate of B\$1 = B£0.35 or 7 shillings. The new currency had an initial value of 98 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = B\$1.0204), which remained in effect until February 1970. Since February 1970 the Bahamian dollar has been at par with the U.S. dollar, despite two devaluations of U.S. currency (in December 1971 and February 1973). In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1 = B\$2.4490 (B\$1 = 8s. 2d.) from November 1967 to February 1970; £1 = B\$2.40 (B\$1 = 8s. 4d. or 41.67p) from February 1970 to August 1971; and £1 = B\$2.6057 (B\$1 = 38.38p) from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET (B\$ million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976*
Revenue	115.2	128.2	126.9	147.99
Expenditure	103.6	123.5	135.1	147.90

* Estimates.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	530	1,796	2,213	2,545
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-740	-2,084	-2,465	-2,814
TRADE BALANCE	-210	-288	-252	-269
Exports of services	498	574	1,685	619
Imports of services	-312	-368	-1,436	-313
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-24	-82	-3	37
Private unrequited transfers (net)	-20	-19	-15	-16
Government unrequited transfers (net)	2	1	4	5
CURRENT BALANCE	-42	-101	-13	25
Direct capital investment (net)	79	111	51	5
Other long-term capital (net)	12	2	-14	3
Short-term capital (net)	-4	38	14	-33
Net errors and omissions	-38	-44	-34	-6
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	7	6	4	-6

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(B\$ million)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports c.i.f.	180.0	302.3	337.5	511.3	484.9	764.3	1,908.4	2,696.9	3,559.6
Exports f.o.b.	51.8	54.3	89.6	266.6	343.4	529.7	1,443.6	2,508.3	2,878.8

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(B\$ million)

IMPORTS c.i.f.	1976	EXPORTS f.o.b.*	1976
Food and live animals	69.7	Food and live animals	6.0
Beverages and tobacco	12.5	Beverages and tobacco	10.2
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	6.0	Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	13.7
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	3,280.8	Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc.	849.7
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1.0	Chemicals	38.6
Chemicals	56.3	Basic manufactures	7.3
Basic manufactures	46.9		
Machinery and transport equipment	48.8		
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	37.4		
Other commodities and transactions	0.2		
TOTAL	3,559.6	TOTAL (incl. others)	925.5

* Excluding re-exports.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(B\$ million, 1974)

Imports (by country of purchase): Saudi Arabia 491.3, Nigeria 319.7, Iran 279.8, U.S.A. 233.3, Libya 146.8, Gabon 90.8, Total (incl. others) 1,908.4.

Exports (by country of sale): U.S.A. 1,303.5, Total (incl. others) 1,443.6.

TRANSPORT**ROAD TRAFFIC**

(Motor vehicles registered in 1976)

	NEW PROVIDENCE	FAMILY ISLANDS
Private cars . . .	22,750	11,490
Other vehicles . . .	5,737	4,951
TOTAL . . .	28,487	16,441

Source: Road Traffic Department, Nassau.

TOURISM

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Tourist arrivals .	1,511,860	1,520,010	1,388,040	1,380,860	1,403,640

EDUCATION

(1975/76)

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS
All-age	114	14,821
Primary	74	23,275
Junior High	34	12,928
Senior High		8,986

There are more than 3,000 students at the College of the Bahamas.

THE CONSTITUTION

Parliament consists of the Queen, represented by a Governor-General, a nominated Senate and an elected House of Assembly. The Governor-General appoints the Prime Minister and the Cabinet on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Cabinet has not fewer than eight other ministers, of which one is the Attorney-General. The Governor-General appoints a Leader of the Opposition.

The Senate (upper house) consists of 16 members of whom nine are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Prime Minister, four members on the advice of the

Opposition Leader, and three on the Prime Minister's advice after consultation with the Opposition Leader. The House of Assembly (lower house) has 38 members. A Constituencies Commission reviews numbers and boundaries at intervals of not more than five years and can recommend alterations for approval of the House. The life of Parliament is limited to a maximum of five years.

The constitution provides for a Supreme Court and a Court of Appeal.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: H.M. Queen ELIZABETH II.

Governor-General: Sir MILO BUTLER, G.C.M.G.

THE CABINET

(December 1977)

Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs: Rt. Hon. LYNDEN OSCAR PINDLING.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance: Hon. ARTHUR D. HANNA.

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Local Government: Hon. GEORGE A. SMITH.

Minister of External Affairs and Attorney-General: Senator • PAUL L. ADDELEY.

Minister of Home Affairs: Hon. DARRELL E. ROLLE.

Minister of Labour and National Insurance: Sir CLIFFORD DARLING, K.C.M.G.

Minister of Transport: Hon. PHILIP M. BETHEL.

Minister of Education and Culture: Hon. LIVINGSTONE N. COAKLEY.

Minister of Tourism: Hon. CLEMENT T. MAYNARD.

Minister of Works and Utilities: Hon. A. LOFTUS ROKER.

Minister of Development: Hon. ALFRED T. MAYCOCK.

Minister of Health: Hon. PERRY G. CHRISTIE.

Minister of Youth, Sports and Community Affairs: Hon. KENDAL W. NOTTAGE.

SENATE**President:** Hon. Dr. DORIS L. JOHNSON, M.E.D., D.E.D.**Nominated Members:** 16.**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY****Speaker:** Sir CLIFFORD DARLING, K.C.M.G.**Elected Members:** 38.

GENERAL ELECTION—July 19th, 1977

PARTY	SEATS
Progressive Liberal Party .	30
Bahamas Democratic Party .	6
Free National Movement .	2

POLITICAL PARTIES**Bahamas Democratic Party:** f. 1976 by dissident mems. of the Free National Movement; Leader J. HENRY BOSTWICK.**Free National Movement:** P.O.B. N-4923, Nassau; Chair. ELWOOD DONALDSON; Parl. Leader CECIL WALLACE WHITFIELD; amalgamation of United Bahamian Party and eight dissident mems. of the Progressive Liberal Party.**Progressive Liberal Party:** P.O.B. 1107, Nassau; supported by the black community which makes up about 80 per cent of the population; Chair. GEORGE MACKEY; Parl. Leader The Hon. ARTHUR D. HANNA.**DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION****HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSY
IN THE BAHAMAS****Jamaica:** P.O.B. N4898, Nassau; *High Commissioner:* OSWALD MURRAY (acting).**United Kingdom:** P.O.B. N7516, Nassau; *High Commissioner:* P. MENNELL, C.M.G., M.B.E.**U.S.A.:** P.O.B. N8197, Nassau; *Ambassador:* L. B. JOHNSON.

The Bahamas also has diplomatic relations with Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Sweden and Switzerland.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Bahamas Court of Appeal, the Supreme Court, the Magistrates' Courts and the Juvenile Courts are the main courts of the Bahamian judicial system.

All Courts, apart from the Juvenile Courts which are concerned only with criminal matters, have both a criminal and civil jurisdiction. All but the Supreme Court are of limited jurisdiction. The Magistrates' Courts are presided over by a lay Commissioner, or by a professionally qualified Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate in New Providence and Grand Bahama.

Whereas all magistrates are empowered to try offences which may be tried summarily, a Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate may, with the consent of the accused, also try certain less serious indictable offences. But a Stipendiary

and Circuit Magistrate may, in no case, pass a sentence of imprisonment of more than two years for any one offence or impose a fine in excess of B\$1,500. For the lay magistrate these limits are lower.

All magistrates may make maintenance orders, and, in certain circumstances, orders for separation and custody of children. Where title to land is not in dispute and the value of the land is B\$142.85 or less they may hear and determine the case.

A lay magistrate has a jurisdiction of up to B\$285.71 for matters of contract or tort. But when a case is remitted to him by the Supreme Court the limit is B\$428.56. The limit for a Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate is B\$571.42.

Appeals in all matters lie to the Court of Appeal, with further appeal in certain instances to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the United Kingdom.

Justices of the Supreme Court: Sir LEONARD J. KNOWLES, C.B.E., JAMES A. SMITH, T.D., C.B.E., SAMUEL GRAHAM, C.M.G., O.B.E., KENNETH POTTER, Q.C.

Justices of the Court of Appeal: Sir MICHAEL HOGAN, C.M.G., Q.C., B.A., LL.D., Sir WILLIAM DUFFUS, Prof. TELFORD GEORGES, Sir ALASTAIR BLAIR-KERR.

Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrates: EMMANUEL OSADEBAY, KENNETH MCALISTER, JESSEL HANNAYS, Mrs. STEPHANIE UNWALA.

Registrar: BENJAMIN PRESCOD.**Assistant Registrar:** JOSEPH STRACHAN.**RELIGION**

The chief religious denominations in the country are the Anglicans, Baptists, Methodists and Roman Catholics. There were in 1970 (census year) 40,000 Anglicans, 27,236 Baptists, 25,675 Roman Catholics and 10,534 Methodists.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Nassau and the Bahamas: Right Rev. MICHAEL ELDON, Addington House, P.O.B. 107, Nassau.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Bishop of Nassau: Most Rev. PAUL LEONARD HAGARTY, O.S.B., D.D., LL.D., P.O.B. N-8187, Nassau.

METHODIST

General Superintendent of the Methodist Church in the Bahamas: Rev. ERIC ST. C. CLARKE, P.O.B. N3702, Nassau.

THE PRESS

Freeport News: P.O.B. F7, Freeport, Grand Bahama; f. 1961; daily; Gen. Man. BOB MARTIN; circ. 6,000.

The Herald: P.O.B. N-1914, Nassau; daily; Man. Editor MICHAEL A. SYMONETTE.

Nassau Guardian: P.O.B. N-3011, Nassau; f. 1844; daily; Gen. Man. KENNETH N. FRANCIS; circ. 9,000.

The Tribune: Shirley St., P.O.B. N-3207, Nassau; f. 1903; evening; Publ./Editor EILEEN DUPUCH CARRON; circ. 15,000.

Bahamas Magazine: P.O.B. 208, Nassau; f. 1933; five times a year; Editor DOROTHY ZINZOW.

Bahamas Pictorial: P.O.B. 5828, Nassau; f. 1964; monthly; Editor A. L. ROKER; circ. 13,000.

Bahamas Tourist News: P.O.B. N-4855, Nassau; monthly; Editor PAUL BOWER; circ. 208,000 (annually).

BAHRAIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The State of Bahrain consists of a group of islands situated midway down the Arabian Gulf about 18 miles from the east coast of Saudi Arabia. The climate is cool and temperate from December to the end of March, becoming very hot and humid during the summer months. In August and September temperatures can rise to 44°C (111°F). The official language is Arabic, but English is widely spoken. Bahrain is a predominantly Muslim country, the population being divided between the Sunnis and Shi'ites. The national flag (proportions 5 by 3) is scarlet, with a vertical white stripe at the hoist, the two colours separated by a serrated line. The port of Manama is the capital.

Recent History

Bahrain was a British Protected State from 1816 until 1971. In 1971 the British Government withdrew troops "east of Suez" and on August 15th, 1971, the Amir, Sheikh Isa, declared Bahrain an independent sovereign state, declining to join any federation of Gulf Emirates. Shortly afterwards Bahrain became a member of the United Nations and the Arab League. In August 1975 the arrest of left-wing dissidents was followed by the dissolution of the National Assembly, and by December 1977 no resumption of parliamentary life had taken place.

Government

Bahrain is an independent sovereign state ruled by an Amir through an appointed Cabinet. In August 1975 the National Assembly was dissolved (*see* National Assembly, p. 1598).

Defence

The Bahrain Defence Force consists of 2,300 men. In December 1971 Bahrain agreed to the U.S. Middle East fleet using part of the naval base formerly used by Britain. One year's notice of the termination of this facility was given to the U.S. Government during the October 1973 Arab-Israeli war. This was not implemented in 1974, but Bahrain took over the base in July 1977.

Economic Affairs

The traditional occupations of cattle breeding, agriculture and fishing are still practised throughout the islands. The main crops are vegetables, lucerne, other fodder crops and some dates. The Bahrain Fishing Company, jointly British and Bahraini owned, has now been operating successfully for several years.

Oil in commercial quantity was found in 1932 and has since been developed by the Bahrain Petroleum Company. Bahrain became a member of OAPC in May 1970. Although Bahrain's production of crude oil is relatively small it has a large refinery which processed 77.8 million barrels in 1976.

Important new communications facilities and port installations have improved Bahrain's transit trade. Storage and refrigeration facilities, a slipway and marine

engineering workshops have been installed at Mina Sulman. Bahrain has a free zone in which many British, American and local concerns have their headquarters. The ALBA aluminium smelter has an annual capacity of 120,000 tons (planned to be increased to 180,000 tons) and an OAPC dry dock, capable of accepting tankers of 400,000 d.w.t., was opened in December 1977.

In October 1975 the Government began to license "Off-shore Banking Units" (*see* Banking section), and by October 1977 40 "OBUs" were in operation.

Transport and Communications

Roads are good and there is a national bus system. Muharraq Airport is just over three miles from the centre of Manama and is the destination of one of the Concorde services from London. The port of Mina Sulman is being further developed, and the congestion evident in 1976 was eliminated in 1977.

Tourism

There are several archaeological sites of importance. Entry visas are required by all non-Bahrainis, except holders of British passports.

Social Welfare

The State-run medical service provides comprehensive in-patient and out-patient treatment. There are also dentists, doctors and opticians in private practice. A Social Security Law covering pensions, industrial accidents, sickness, unemployment, maternity and family allowances was introduced in October 1976.

Education

Education is free in Bahrain. In 1975/76, 41,751 children were receiving primary education in 1,099 classes. There were 8,533 pupils at intermediate level and 8,819 at secondary and technical level. The amount allocated to education in the 1976/77 budget was B.D. 11.4 million.

Public Holidays

1978: September 2nd-4th (Id ul Fitr), November 10th-12th (Id ul Adha), December 1st (Muslim New Year), December 8th-9th (Ashoura), December 16th (National Day).

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 10th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is being introduced.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 fils = 1 Bahrain dinar (BD).

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 702.1 fils;

U.S. \$1 = 395.6 fils.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. km.	POPULATION (Census of April 3rd, 1971)		
	Total	Manama (capital)	Muharraaq Town
369.6	216,815	89,399	37,732

Population (October 1975): 266,078.

EMPLOYMENT
(1971)

Agriculture and fishing	3,990
Mining and manufacturing	4,152
Oil	4,312
Public utilities	1,705
Construction	10,404
Wholesale and retail trade, and catering	7,706
Transport, storage and communications	7,743
Finance, insurance, property and business services	1,084
Community, social and personal services	13,182
Public administration and defence	5,206
Other	817
TOTAL	60,301

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
('000 metric tons)

1972*	1973*	1974*	1975	1976
3,488	3,411	3,363	3,040	2,916

* Source: Bahrain Petroleum Company.

REFINERY PRODUCTION
(Output in million barrels)

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
87.2	90.7	91.4	76.4	77.8

Note: 1 metric ton equals approx. 7.3 barrels.

Industry: Building materials, clothing, soft drinks, plastic products, industrial gases, boat building, air conditioning manufacture, flour mills and an aluminium plant. Estimated production of primary aluminium (in '000 metric tons) was: 10.2 in 1971; 62.7 in 1972; 102.6 in 1973; 118.0 in 1974; 116.3 in 1975.

FINANCE

1,000 fils = 1 Bahrain dinar (BD).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500 fils.

Notes: 100, 250 and 500 fils; 1, 5 and 10 dinars.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling = 702.1 fils; U.S. \$1 = 395.6 fils.

100 Bahrain dinars = £142.43 = \$252.75.

Note: The Bahrain dinar was introduced in October 1965, replacing the Persian Gulf Indian rupee at the rate of 1 dinar = 10 rupees = 15 shillings sterling (£1 = 1.333 dinars). Until August 1971 the dinar was valued at U.S. \$2.10 (\$1 = 476.19 fils). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the dinar was worth U.S. \$2.28 (\$1 = 438.60 fils). In February 1973 the dinar's official parity was fixed at \$2.5333 (\$1 = 394.74 fils) but the market rate of exchange was 1 dinar = \$2.5284 (\$1 = 395.5 fils) from January 1975 to May 1976 and 1 dinar = \$2.5275 (\$1 = 395.6 fils) since May 1976. In terms of sterling, the value of the Bahrain dinar between November 1967 and June 1972 was 17s. 6d. (87½ new pence), the exchange rate being £1 = 1.143 dinars.

BUDGET

('000 Bahrain dinars)

REVENUE	1976	1977
Oil revenue	131,000	150,000
Other	50,000	85,000
TOTAL	181,000	235,000

EXPENDITURE	1976	1977
Capital expenditure	100,000	138,500
of which:		
Housing	20,000	n.a.
Food subsidies	6,000	
Food projects	5,600	
Airport	18,000	
Water, electricity and sewerage	29,400	
Roads	5,200	n.a.
Health	6,400	
Other	9,400	
Recurrent expenditure	91,000	111,000
of which:		
Education	11,400	n.a.
Health	9,400	
TOTAL	191,000	249,500

MONEY SUPPLY
(million Bahrain dinars at December 31st)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Currency outside banks . . .	17.2	18.9	21.2	23.8	14.9	16.9	24.0	34.2
Demand deposits	17.2	19.1	27.4	31.4	44.5	44.4	53.8	93.7
TOTAL MONEY	34.4	38.0	48.6	55.2	59.4	61.3	77.8	127.9

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million Bahrain dinars)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports c.i.f.	99.5	117.7	148.0	165.6	212.6	473.3	458.1	657.6
Exports f.o.b.	119.4	127.7	151.6	141.7	162.4	459.0	453.7	532.5

* Figures include stores and bunkers for ships and aircraft but exclude trade in silver bullion and dust.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
('000 Bahrain dinars)

IMPORTS (excl. petroleum)	1974	1975	1976
Food and live animals	24,853.6	24,694.8	39,099.9
Beverages and tobacco	4,830.8	5,965.1	8,566.7
Inedible raw materials (not fuels)	2,776.3	2,975.5	8,701.6
Mineral fuels, lubricants etc.	4,173.6	4,222.2	7,349.9
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	276.4	485.0	658.2
Chemicals	14,778.1	18,520.9	21,968.9
Basic manufactured goods	48,084.4	57,016.8	96,049.0
Machinery and transport equipment	52,548.0	85,973.3	155,567.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	23,473.0	32,956.8	49,569.9
Unclassified groups and transactions	330.4	89.6	113.4
TOTAL	175,877.0	232,630.0	387,644.5

Imports of crude petroleum (million dinars): 268.4 in 1974; 240.9 in 1975; 272.7 in 1976.

EXPORTS (excl. petroleum)	1974	1975	1976
Cereals and cereal preparations	4,184.6	357.2	1,424.3
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	1,722.5	1,836.1	3,380.1
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	4,785.4	5,427.3	33,000.4
Iron and steel	n.a.	7,110.4	1,603.1
Non-ferrous metals	n.a.	32,154.3	44,244.4
Machinery, other than electric	4,928.5	5,626.8	16,722.6
Electric machinery, etc.	1,611.7	3,446.4	6,627.6
Transport equipment	2,192.4	4,017.6	11,787.4
Clothing	5,522.2	5,588.6	10,694.9
Footwear	2,391.4	3,343.3	4,293.1
Scientific instruments, optical and photographic goods, watches and clocks	612.6	1,146.3	1,062.8
TOTAL (including others)	71,722.0	83,952.0	136,633.2

Exports of refined petroleum (million dinars): 390.3 in 1974; 354.0 in 1975; 396.1 in 1976.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 Bahrain dinars)

IMPORTS (excl. petroleum)	1973	1974	1975	1976
Australia	13,184	10,080	12,338	20,336
China, People's Republic	7,561	11,244	14,441	15,204
France	2,497	3,177	7,267	9,460
Germany, Federal Republic	5,150	8,256	11,478	24,844
Hong Kong	2,820	3,140	3,814	7,277
India	3,544	6,506	5,755	13,349
Italy	3,886	5,721	11,499	8,808
Japan	15,119	23,177	27,350	53,736
Netherlands	2,501	3,408	7,423	10,589
Pakistan	3,617	4,769	2,013	5,093
United Kingdom	24,147	25,726	42,810	68,369
U.S.A.	17,647	31,726	36,321	57,395

EXPORTS (excl. petroleum)	1973	1974	1975	1976
Saudi Arabia	16,592	22,340	25,636	68,219
Qatar	1,461	1,604	2,160	2,884
Iran	1,875	2,535	4,249	5,157
Dubai	2,691	3,766	2,893	4,816
Abu Dhabi	1,292	1,200	8,399	1,323
Kuwait	1,235	2,649	1,566	3,163
United Kingdom	911	2,622	1,930	4,241
China, People's Republic	n.a.	n.a.	5,923	7,247
Japan	n.a.	n.a.	17,761	25,684

TRANSPORT

ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES

(number registered)

TYPE OF LICENCE	1972	1973	1974	1975
Private Cars	12,389	15,228	18,689	22,835
Taxi Cabs	837	895	945	1,012
Vans and Lorries	4,267	5,156	6,343	8,470
Private Buses	491	545	666	813
Public Buses	175	184	207	262
Motor Cycles	1,966	2,286	2,742	2,792
TOTAL	20,125	24,294	29,592	36,184

EDUCATION

GOVERNMENT EDUCATION, 1975/76

	CLASSES	STUDENTS
Primary	1,099	41,751
Intermediate	236	8,533
Secondary (General)	215	7,154
Technical, Commercial	61	1,665
Higher (incl. Teacher Training Colleges)	12	281
Religious	8	113
TOTAL	1,631	59,497

Source: Statistical Bureau, Ministry of Finance and National Economy, Bahrain Government.

THE CONSTITUTION

A 108-article constitution was ratified in June 1973. It states that "all citizens shall be equal before the law" and guarantees freedom of speech, of the Press, of conscience and religious beliefs. Other provisions include the outlawing of the compulsory repatriation of political refugees. The constitution also states that the country's financial comptroller should be responsible to Parliament and not to the Government, and allows for national trade unions "for legally justified causes and on peaceful lines". Compulsory free primary education and free medical care are also laid down in the constitution. The constitution provides for a National Assembly, composed of the members of the Cabinet and 30 members elected by popular vote, although this was dissolved in August 1975.

THE GOVERNMENT

Amir: Sheikh Isa bin Sulman al-Khalifa, K.C.M.G.

Heir Apparent: Sheikh Hamad bin Isa al-Khalifa.

THE CABINET

(December 1977)

Prime Minister: Sheikh Khalifa bin Sulman al-Khalifah.

Minister of Defence: Sheikh Hamad bin Isa al-Khalifah.

Minister of Finance: Ibrahim Abdel-Karim Mohamed.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Sheikh Mohamed bin Mubarak bin Hamad al-Khalifa.

Minister of Education: Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Mohamed al-Khalifa.

Minister of Health: Dr. Ali Mohamed Fakhro.

Minister of Interior: Sheikh Mohamed bin Khalifa al-Khalifa.

Minister of Information: Tariq Abdal-Rahman al-Muayyad.

Minister of Justice and Islamic Affairs: Sheikh Abdullah bin Khalid al-Khalifa.

Minister of Development and Industry: Yousef Ahmed al-Shirawi.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: Sheikh Isa bin Mohamed bin Abdulla al-Khalifa.

Minister of Transport: Ibrahim Mohamed Homeidan.

Minister of Housing: Sheikh Khalid bin Abdullah bin Khalid al-Khalifa.

Minister of Public Works, Electricity and Water: Majid Jawad al-Jishi.

Minister of National Economy, Commerce and Agriculture: Habib Ahmed Qassen.

Minister of State for Legal Affairs: Dr. Hussain al-Baharna.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs: Jawid Salim al-Urriayed.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

In accordance with the 1973 constitution elections to a National Assembly took place in December 1973. About 30,000 electors elected 30 members for a four-year term. Since political parties are not allowed, all 114 candidates stood as independents, but in practice the National

Assembly was divided about equally between conservative, moderate and more radical members. In addition to the 30 elected members, the National Assembly contained the members of the cabinet. In August 1975 the Prime Minister resigned because, it was said, the National Assembly was preventing the government from carrying out its functions. The Amir invited the Prime Minister to form a new government and two days later the National Assembly was dissolved by Amiri decree.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO BAHRAIN

(Manama unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Baghdad, Iraq (E).

Belgium: Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates (E).

Canada: Teheran, Iran (E).

Egypt: 3105/7 Adliya, P.O.B. 818 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED SEIF AL DESOUQI.

France: Mahooz 1785/7, P.O.B. 1034 (E); *Ambassador:* MAURICE FOUGEROUSE.

Germany, Federal Republic: Kuwait City, Kuwait (E).

Guinea: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).

India: Sh. Isa Rd. 2299/7, Ad Adlia Area (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID CHRISTOPHER MANNERS.

Iran: Sh. Isa Rd. 1018/7 (E); *Ambassador:* ISMAIL FARBOUD.

Iraq: Almutanbi Road 911/8, Al-Mahouz (E); *Ambassador:* NASSER ABDEL-QADER AL-HADITHI.

Ireland: London, England (E).

Italy: Kuwait City, Kuwait (E).

Japan: Kuwait City, Kuwait (E).

Jordan: Sh. Isa Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* MOUSSA AL KILANI.

Kuwait: Bani Atha Road 2105/7, Qudhaibiyya, nr. the new Palace (E); *Ambassador:* GHAZI MOHAMMED AMIN AL RAYYIS.

Lebanon: Kuwait City, Kuwait (E).

Libya: P.O.B. 5240 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* IBRAHIM SAAD AL AGIE.

Morocco: Kuwait City, Kuwait (E).

Netherlands: Kuwait City, Kuwait (E).

Norway: Teheran, Iran (E).

Pakistan: Sh. Isa Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* GHOULAM GHOUTH KHAN.

Saudi Arabia: Sulmaniyah Rd., P.O.B. 1100 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDER-RAHMAN AL-QADI.

Senegal: Teheran, Iran (E).

Somalia: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).

Spain: Kuwait City, Kuwait (E).

Sudan: Kuwait City, Kuwait (E).

Switzerland: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).

Tunisia: Kuwait City, Kuwait (E).

Turkey: Kuwait City, Kuwait (E).

United Kingdom: Al-Mathaf Square (E); *Ambassador:* EDWARD GIVEN.

U.S.A.: Sh. Isa Rd., P.O.B. 431 (E); *Ambassador:* WAT T. CLUVERIVUS IV.

Yemen Arab Republic: Kuwait City, Kuwait (E).

Bahrain also has diplomatic relations with Australia, Chad, Denmark, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Libya, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Niger, Oman, Portugal, Qatar, Syria, the U.S.S.R. and the United Arab Emirates.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Minister of Justice: Sheikh ABDULLAH BIN KHALID AL-KHALIFA.

Since the termination of British legal jurisdiction in 1971, intensive work has been undertaken on the legislative requirements of Bahrain. The Criminal Law is at present contained in various Codes, Ordinances and Regulations.

Judges, both Bahraini and Arab, are all fully qualified, as are the lawyers that appear before the courts.

All nationalities are subject to the jurisdiction of the Bahrain Courts which guarantee equality before the Law irrespective of nationality or creed.

RELIGION

The great majority of the people are Muslims of the Sunni and Shi'ite sects. The ruling family is Sunni.

Religious affiliation (1971 Census):

Muslims	206,708
Christians	6,590
Others	2,780

TOTAL . . . 216,078

THE PRESS

al Adhwaa: Arab Printing and Publishing Establishment, P.O.B. 224, Old Palace Rd., Manama; f. 1965; Arabic; weekly; Editor MAHMOUD ALMARDI, circ. 5,000.

Akhbar Al Khalij: P.O.B. 5300, Manama; daily; Arabic.

Awali Daily News: Published by The Bahrain Petroleum Co. Ltd.; daily; English; circ. 1,000.

Awali Weekend: Published by The Bahrain Petroleum Co. Ltd.; weekly; English; circ. 1,000.

Al Bahrain Al-Yom (Bahrain Today): P.O.B. 253, Manama; weekly; Arabic; published by the Ministry of Information; Editor SALMAN TAK; circ. 4,000.

Bahrain News: P.O.B. 726, Manama; weekly; English; prepared by Gulf Public Relations for Ministry of Information.

Bahrain Trade Directory: P.O.B. 524, Manama; annually; Publisher and Man. Dir. A. E. ASHIR.

Gulf Mirror: P.O.B. 455, Manama; f. 1971; weekly; English; also circulates in Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates and eastern Saudi Arabia; Man. Editor ALAN BROWN; Business Man. J. FAUREFIELD; circ. 14,000.

al Hiya al Tijariya (Commerce Review): P.O.B. 248, Manama; monthly; Arabic; published by Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Al-Mujtama Al-Jadid: P.O.B. 590; Editor MUSTAFA.

al Jarida al Rasmiya (Official Gazette): Information Department, Government of Bahrain, Manama; f. 1957; Arabic; weekly.

al Mawaquf: P.O.B. 1083, Manama, f. 1973; weekly; Arabic; world news, politics, arts, religion.

al Murshid: Arabian Printing and Publishing House, P.O.B. 553, Bahrain; monthly guide, including "What's on in Bahrain"; English and Arabic; Editor M. SOLIMAN.

al Najma al Asbuia (Weekly Star): Awali; Arabic; weekly; published by The Bahrain Petroleum Co. Ltd.; circ. 8,000.

The New Society: P.O.B. 590, Manama; weekly.

Sada Al Usbou: P.O.B. 549, Bahrain; f. 1969; Arabic; weekly; Owner and Editor-in-Chief ALI SAYYAR; circ. 6,000 (in various Gulf States).

This is Bahrain: P.O.B. 726, Manama; English; quarterly; information; Editor JACK LUNDIN; published by Gulf Public Relations.

NEWS AGENCY

Reuters: P.O.B. 1030, Manama.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Bahrain Broadcasting Station: P.O.B. 253, Manama; f. 1955; state-owned and operated enterprise; two rokW. transmitters; programmes are in Arabic only, and include news, plays and talks; Dir. of Broadcasting IBRAHIM KANOO.

Bahrain Television: P.O.B. 1075, Manama; commenced colour TV broadcasting in 1973. The station takes advertising; taken over by Bahrain Government, February 1975.

English language programmes broadcast by the U.S. Air Force in Dhahran and by ARAMCO can be received in Bahrain, as can the television service provided by the latter.

In 1976 there were approximately 85,000 radio receiving sets and 30,000 TV receiving sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = millions; br. = branch; B.D. = Bahrain Dinars)

CENTRAL BANK

Bahrain Monetary Agency: P.O.B. 27, Manama; f. 1973 and became fully operative January 1975; controls issue of currency, organization and control of banking system and bank credit; Dir.-Gen. ABDULLAH SAIF; Adviser A. E. MOORE.

LOCALLY INCORPORATED COMMERCIAL BANKS

National Bank of Bahrain: P.O.B. 106, Manama; f. 1957; commercial bank with Government of Bahrain as major shareholder; total assets (Dec. 1976) 232m. B.D.; Chair. AHMED ALI KANOO; Gen. Man. JOHN HOUSE.

Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait: P.O.B. 597, Manama; cap. p.u. 3m. B.D. subscribed by Bahraini citizens and seven finance institutions in Kuwait; Gen. Man. RICHARD E. UNGER.

Continental Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 5237, Manama; joint venture between Continental Illinois National Bank, Chicago, and Bahrain's interests; Chair. and Man. Dir. DAVID GILLESPIE.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland: Amsterdam; P.O.B. 350, Manama; Man. H. AFMAN.

Arab Bank Ltd.: Amman, Jordan; P.O.B. 395, Manama; Man. WA'EL A. ATO'UT.

Bank Melli Iran: Teheran; Government Rd., P.O.B. 785, Manama; 1 br.; Man. M. JAFARIAN.

Bank Saderat Iran: Teheran; P.O.B. 825, Manama; Man. M. AHMED.

BAHRAIN

Banque du Caire: P.O.B. 815, Manama; Man. A. FARID.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas: Paris; P.O.B. 5241, Manama; Man. A. CURE.
British Bank of the Middle East: London; P.O.B. 57, Manama; Man. F. X. PAUL.
The Chartered Bank: London; P.O.B. 29, Manama; Chief Man. Gulf Branches A. WREN; Bahrain Man. P. PICKERING.
Chase Manhattan Bank: New York; P.O.B. 368, Manama; Man. HEINZ HACKL.
Citibank N.A.: New York; P.O.B. 548, Manama; 1 br.; Resident Vice-Pres. BLAINE W. NICHOLS.
Grindlays Bank Ltd.: London; P.O.B. 793, Manama; Man. J. D. McDONALD.
Habib Bank Ltd.: Karachi; Government Rd., P.O.B. 566, Manama; Man. S. M. ABBAS.
National Bank of Abu Dhabi: Abu Dhabi; P.O.B. 5274, Manama; Man. J. SAMI.
Rafidain Bank: Baghdad; f. 1969; P.O.B. 607, Manama; Man. A. REZOOGI.
United Bank Ltd.: Karachi; Government Road; P.O.B. 546, Manama; Man. S. NAJAMUDDIN.

OFFSHORE BANKING UNITS

Bahrain has been encouraging the establishment of Offshore Banking Units (OBUs) since October 1975. An OBU is not allowed to provide local banking services but is allowed to accept deposits from governments and large financial organizations in the area and make medium-term loans for local and regional capital projects.

OPERATIONAL OBUS

Algemene Bank Nederland: P.O.B. 350.
American Express International: P.O.B. 93.
Arab Bank: P.O.B. 813.
Arab International Bank.
Arab Malaysian Development Bank: P.O.B. 5619.
Banco de Vizcaya.
Banco do Brasil: P.O.B. 5489.
Bank of America: P.O.B. 5280.
Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait: P.O.B. 597.
Bank of Nova Scotia: P.O.B. 5260.
Bank Saderat Iran: P.O.B. 825.
Bankers' Trust Co. of New York: P.O.B. 5905.
Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement: P.O.B. 5333.
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez: P.O.B. 5410.
Banque Nationale de Paris: P.O.B. 5253.
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: P.O.B. 5484.
Chartered Bank: P.O.B. 29.
Chase Manhattan Bank: P.O.B. 368.
Chemical Bank: P.O.B. 5492.
Citibank: P.O.B. 548.
European Arab Bank: P.O.B. 5888.
FRAB Holdings Ltd.
Grindlays Bank: P.O.B. 5793.
Gulf International Bank: P.O.B. 1017.
Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation: P.O.B. 5497.
Korea Exchange Bank: P.O.B. 5767.
Kredietbank: P.O.B. 5456.
Lloyds Bank International: P.O.B. 5500.
Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.: P.O.B. 5471.
Midland Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 5675.
National Bank of Abu Dhabi: P.O.B. 5274.
National Westminster Bank: P.O.B. 820.
Scandinavian Bank: P.O.B. 5345.
Security National Bank of Los Angeles.
Société Générale: P.O.B. 5275.

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

State Bank of India: P.O.B. 5466.
Swiss Bank Corporation: P.O.B. 5560.
Union des Banques Arabes et Françaises: P.O.B. 5595.
United Bank of Kuwait: P.O.B. 5494.

REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES

Al Saudi Bank, Bank of Korea, Bank of New South Wales, Bank of Tokyo, Barclays Bank, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Citicorp International Bank, Commercial Bank of Australia, Commerzbank, Crédit Industriel et Commercial, Crédit Suisse, Dresdner Bank, Handelsbank N.W. Zürich, Kleinwort Benson Ltd., National Bank of Australia, National Bank of Greece, Scandinavian Bank Ltd., Société Générale (Paris), Texas Commerce Bank, Thomas Cook Bankers, Union Bank of Switzerland.

INSURANCE

Al Ahlia Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 5282, Manama; f. 1976.
Bahrain Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 843, Manama; f. 1971; general accident, fire and life insurance; cap. B.D. 300,000; 66⅔ per cent Bahrain owned; 33⅓ per cent Iraq owned.

About fifteen foreign insurance companies are represented.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 248, Manama; f. 1939; 1,200 mems.; Pres. MUHAMMAD YOUSUF JALAL; Dir. YUSUF MUHAMMAD SALEH.

ArabConsult: P.O.B. 551, Manama; public relations consultants to the Government of Bahrain and numerous organizations and companies operating in Bahrain, Qatar, U.A.E., Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

There are no trade unions in Bahrain, but a law to make them legal was before the National Assembly at the time of its suspension in August 1975.

OIL

Bahrain National Oil Company (BANOCO): Manama; involved in exploration for gas, oil and other hydrocarbons, and their refining, transport, storage, marketing and export; controls the 60 per cent in BAPCO which the Government acquired in 1974; Chair. YOUSEF AHMED AL-SHIRAWI (Minister of Development and Industry); Gen. Man. HASSAN FAKHROO.

The Bahrain Petroleum Company Ltd. (BAPCO): Awali; the sole oil producer in Bahrain; owned by Caltex Petroleum Corporation; a participation agreement giving 60 per cent State participation in producing facilities to Bahrain Government was signed in November 1974; presently negotiating agreement for remaining 40 per cent producing facilities; BAPCO also owns and operates the Bahrain refinery; Pres. W. O. STOLZ.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Most inhabited areas of Bahrain are linked by bitumen-surfaced roads. Public transport consists of taxis and privately owned bus services. A national bus company provides public services throughout the country. A modern network of dual highways is being developed.

SHIPPING

Assistant Under-Secretary for Customs and Ports: Sheikh DAJJ BIN KHALIFA AL-KHALIFA.

BAHRAIN

Transport

Port Director: EID ABDULLA YUSUF.

Harbour Master: JOHN ALAN DUCK.

Numerous shipping services link Bahrain and the Gulf with Britain and with Europe (Strick Line, V.N.S. "Kerk" Line, Hansa Line, Nationale Compagnie Havraise Peninsulaire and Compagnie Maritime Belge, Kuwait Shipping Company, Iraqi Maritime Transport Corporation, Lauro Line, Yugo-Linea, Polish Ocean Lines); with the East and West Coasts of U.S.A. (Concordia Line, Nedlloyd Line); with Pakistan, India, Japan and the Far East and Australia (P & O, British & India Steam Navigation Company, Maersk Line, Everett Johnson Line, "K" Line of Japan, etc.). Though predominantly cargo operators, most of the foregoing lines have some passenger accommodation available; the British India Line operates a mail service between Bombay, Karachi, Bahrain and other Gulf Ports, and also carries passengers; the Mogul line operates mail and passenger services between Bombay and the Gulf, and the Pan Islamic Steamship Co. between Karachi and the Gulf ports.

The deep water harbour of Mina Sulman was opened in April 1962; it has ten berths capable of taking vessels of draughts up to 10 metres. In the vicinity are two slipways able to take vessels of up to 1,016 tonnes and 73 metres in length, with services available for ship repairs afloat. Further development for Mina Sulman is planned, for completion in 1979. A trawler basin is the centre of a flourishing shrimping industry, the packaged produce being exported primarily to Europe, North America and Japan.

A dry dock project, backed by OAPEC, was ready for use in October 1977. Known as Arab Shipbuilding and Repair Yards (ASRY), the yard can take tankers of up to 500,000 deadweight tons and was opened in December 1977.

CIVIL AVIATION

Bahrain Airport has a first-class runway, capable of taking the largest aircraft in use, and it was the destination of British Airways' first Concorde service. A new jumbo jet airport terminal was opened in December 1971 and expansion is still in progress.

Gulf Air: P.O.B. 138, Bahrain; f. 1950; jointly owned by the governments of Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates and Oman; services linking Bahrain, Doha, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Salalah and Muscat with London, Amsterdam, Paris, Larnaca, Beirut, Cairo, Kuwait, Dharan, Shiraz, Bandar Abbas, Karachi, Bombay, Basra, Baghdad, Amman and Athens; fleet consists of four TriStars, five VC-10, four BAC 1-11, three F27, four Skyvans, two Islanders, two Beechcraft B80; five Boeing 737 were due to be delivered in June 1977.

Bahrain is served by the following foreign airlines: Air India, Alia, British Airways, Ethiopian Airlines, Iran Air, Iraqi Airways, KLM, Kuwait Airways, MEA, Pan American World Airways, PIA (Pakistan), Qantas, Saudia, TWA, Singapore International Airlines, UTA, Cathay, Pacific.

questions of cross-border terrorism and of the Farakka barrage, which was built by India to divert water from the Ganges to a tributary in India, which would clear excess silt from the port of Calcutta. This deprived Bangladesh of water for irrigation and river transport. After many unsuccessful talks, the two countries signed a five-year agreement on the sharing of the Ganges water in November 1977, bringing the 25-year dispute to an end.

Government

Since August 1975 Bangladesh has been governed under martial law. Parliament was dissolved in November 1975.

Defence

Military service is voluntary. In 1977 the army had a total strength of 65,000; the navy 3,000; the air force 3,000. The para-military forces included an Armed Police Reserve of 36,000, and the Bangladesh Rifles of 12,000. Budget expenditure on defence was estimated at 746 million taka for 1976/77.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture, in which 80 per cent of the population is employed, accounts for over half of Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.). The land is fertile but crops are often destroyed by floods, cyclone and drought, and disruptions caused by the war of secession further depressed production after 1971.

Production of rice, which is grown on 80 per cent of cultivated land, fell sharply after independence and did not regain former levels until 1974. Better weather and availability of more fertilizers led to a record rice crop in 1975, totalling over 13 million tons (in terms of milled rice), and in 1976/77 12.8 million tons of rice were produced. However, self-sufficiency in rice is unlikely to be achieved, in view of the population growth rate of over 2 per cent a year, continuing fragmentation of land and frequent natural disasters.

Jute and tea are the main cash crops. Bangladesh supplies about 90 per cent of world raw jute exports. Because of competition from synthetic substitutes for jute, the area of land under jute cultivation was gradually reduced from 2.5 million acres in 1969/70 to 1.5 million acres in 1976/77, but increased world demand halted this trend in 1977, when 1.8 million acres were planted with jute. Output of tea in 1976/77 rose to 32,000 tons, of which 70 per cent was exported. Potatoes, sugar cane, tobacco, spices and tropical fruits are also produced.

Industry accounts for under 10 per cent of G.D.P. About 20 per cent of the industrial labour force is employed in the jute-based industries. Other major products are cotton textiles, chemicals and sugar. Production fell in nearly all the main industries after independence in 1971, because of damage to plant during the war, the departure of the largely non-Bengali financier and managerial class and the loss of many skilled Bengali workers. Most organized industry was nationalized and state corporations were set up for the major commodities. Gen. Zia's Government changed industrial policy, encouraging private investment. In January 1976 it promised to pay compensation to foreign investors, whose assets had been nationalized in 1971, on condition that the money was reinvested in Bangladesh. Many tea plantations and state-owned industrial units were returned to the private sector during 1976 and 1977.

Jute and jute-based exports provide most of export earnings. Foodgrains and oil are the major imports. Trade patterns were disrupted by the separation from Pakistan, to which the tea crop had largely been exported before the war. However, during 1976 direct trade links were re-established with Pakistan: shipping and banking arrangements were agreed and a joint trade committee was set up between the two countries.

Although exports have increased and imports remained steady, Bangladesh still needs U.S. \$1,000 million a year in aid. Foreign aid is to finance 75 per cent of development in 1977/78, and with such aid Bangladesh intended to launch a \$229 million rural development programme.

The country's first Five-Year Plan (1973-78), introduced by Sheikh Mujib, aimed at an annual growth of 5.5 per cent in G.D.P. and an annual increase of 2.5 per cent in per capita income. In the first year of the plan G.D.P. increased by 9.4 per cent, but a decline in agricultural and in manufacturing output resulted in a growth rate of only 2 per cent for 1974/75. In the following year, mainly due to a 17 per cent rise in foodgrain output and a 13 per cent increase in the production of raw jute, G.D.P. grew by 11.4 per cent. In 1976/77 G.D.P. grew by 3 per cent. The Government is against deficit financing and consumer prices declined by 10 per cent in 1976. Although rising in 1977, they remained below the 1975 level.

Transport and Communications

Of some 3,900 miles of roads, about 2,400 are metalled. The railway system consists of about 1,750 route miles. Inland water transport is also of major significance and there are about 5,000 miles of navigable waterways, on which are located five major river ports. The chief seaports are Chalna and Chittagong and a modern one is being developed at Mangla. *Bangladesh Biman*, the national airline, operates internal services between major towns and international ones from the airports in Dacca and Chittagong.

Social Welfare

The Government's main task after independence was to prevent epidemics and widespread malnutrition and to treat and rehabilitate war victims. The number of hospital beds has increased from 8,000, before independence, to 13,000. Half the doctors practising in Bangladesh are based in Dacca. A five-year health programme costing 1,660 million taka began in July 1973 with particular priority being given to the popularization of birth control.

Education

Education is not compulsory but the Government provides free primary schooling for five years. Some pilot schemes for compulsory attendance in primary schools are in progress. Secondary schools and colleges in the private sector vastly outnumber Government institutions: in 1976 Government high schools comprised about 2 per cent of the country's total, while only 48 colleges, out of a total of 626, were Government-owned. There are six universities, including one for agriculture and one for engineering.

Educational reform is designed to help meet the manpower needs of the country, and most importance is given to primary, technical and vocational education. About 20 per cent of the population is literate, and in 1975 only 20 per cent of girls received any education.

BANGLADESH

Tourism

Visas are required by nationals of all countries except the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia.

Public Holidays

1978: March 24th (Good Friday), March 26th (Independence Day), March 27th (Easter Monday), May 1st (May Day), May* (Buddha Purnima), September 4th-6th (Id-ul-Fitr, end of Ramadan), September* (Shab-i-Bharat), October 3rd (Jamai Wida), October 14th (Durga Puja), November 11th (Id-ul-Azha), December 16th (National Day), December 25th (Christmas), December 26th (Boxing Day).

* Dates of certain religious holidays are subject to the sighting of the Moon.

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 21st (National Mourning Day).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system of measures is in force pending the introduction of the metric system. The following local units of weight are also used:

1 maund = 82.27 lb.

1 seer = 2.057 lb.

1 tola = 180 grains.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 paisa = 1 taka.

Exchange rate: (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 26.00 taka;

U.S. \$1 = 15.16 taka.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION		ESTIMATED POPULATION (mid-year)		
	Feb. 1st, 1961	March 1st, 1974	1975	1976	1977
143,998 sq. km.*	50,853,721†	71,479,071†	78,021,000	80,674,000	82,421,000

* 55,598 sq. miles.

† Excluding adjustment for underenumeration. According to the Pakistan Planning Commission, the 1961 census result understated the total population (in both wings of pre-1971 Pakistan) by about 8.3 per cent.

DIVISIONS

	1961 Census*	1974 Census
Chittagong . . .	13,629,650	18,636,177
Dacca	15,293,596	21,316,067
Khulna	10,066,900	14,195,274
Rajshahi	11,850,089	17,331,553
TOTAL	50,840,235	71,479,071

* Excluding aliens, who numbered 13,486.

CHIEF TOWNS

	1961 Census	1974 Census
Dacca (capital)	556,712	1,679,572
Chittagong	364,205	889,760
Khulna	127,970	437,304
Narayanganj	162,054	270,680

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 49.7 per 1,000 in 1965-70, 49.5 per 1,000 in 1970-75; death rate 21.6 per 1,000 in 1965-70, 28.1 per 1,000 in 1970-75 (UN estimates).

Employment: (1974 census, provisional): Total economically active population 25,181,328 (males 18,740,364; females 6,440,964), excluding adjustment for underenumeration. About 20 million are active in agriculture.

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE, 1975/76
(million acres)

Total area	35.4
Forests	5.4
Not available for cultivation	6.6
Other uncultivated land	0.7
Total non-agricultural area	12.7
Fallow land	1.6
Net sown area	20.9
Total cultivated area	22.5
Sown more than once	8.7
Total cropped area	31.2

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(Twelve months ending June 30th)

	AREA (million acres)	YIELD (tons per acre)	PRODUCTION (million tons)		
	1976/77	1975/76	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
Rice (milled)	24.42	0.49	11.11	12.56	11.57
Wheat	0.40	0.57	0.11	0.21	0.26
Sugar cane	0.36	17.85	6.63	5.89	6.40
Potatoes	0.19	3.71	0.87	0.89	0.72
Sweet potatoes	0.17	4.33	0.71	0.78	0.75
Pulses	0.82	0.29	0.22	0.22	0.23
Oilseeds	0.76	0.25	0.17	0.24	0.23
Jute	1.60	0.55	0.62	0.70	0.86

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates, '000 head, year ending September)

	1974	1975	1976
Cattle	26,667	27,334	28,002
Buffaloes	673	696	719
Sheep	726	752	777
Goats	11,924	12,348	12,772
Horses	43	43	43
Chickens	29,700	30,399	31,099
Ducks	5,336	5,471	5,607

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976
Beef and veal	155,000	159,000	162,000
Buffalo meat	4,000	4,000	4,000
Mutton and lamb	2,000	2,000	2,000
Goats' meat	48,000	49,000	51,000
Poultry meat	32,000	33,000	34,000
Edible offals	42,000	43,000	44,000
Cows' milk	785,000	795,000	800,000
Buffalo milk	42,000	43,000	43,000
Sheep's milk	13,000	14,000	14,000
Goats' milk	525,000	543,000	562,000
Butter	6,548	6,637	6,697
Cheese	7,181	7,279	7,345
Hen eggs	23,853	24,397	24,940
Other poultry eggs	12,005	12,310	12,615
Wool: greasy	910	920	930
clean	550	560	570
Cattle and buffalo hides	96,318	98,816	101,314
Sheep skins	379	392	405
Goat skins	11,198	11,597	11,995

Source: FAO, mainly *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	621	642	605	634	660	427	450*
Pulpwood	—	—	65	60	60	60	60
Other industrial wood	245	255	236	239	242	245	250
Fuel wood	8,656	8,970	13,201	13,357	13,513	13,670	14,012
TOTAL	9,522	9,867	14,107	14,290	14,475	14,402	14,772

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Sawnwood (incl. boxboards)	372	385	362	380	395	255	270
Railway sleepers	—	—	15*	15*	15*	15*	15*
TOTAL	372	385	377	395	410	270	285

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING

('000 tons, year ending June 30th)

	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77*
Inland	729	731	732	735	733	733
Marine	85	87	88	90	89	89
TOTAL CATCH	814	818	820	825	822	822

* Estimates.

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

(Public sector only, July 1st to June 30th)

		1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
Jute textiles	'000 tons	500	444	478	490
Hessian	" "	172	146	161	166
Sacking	" "	227	228	221	227
Carpet backing	" "	66	40	95	96
Others	" "	35	30		
Cotton cloth	million yards	79	86	74	68
Cotton yarn	million lb.	96	101	88	82
Newsprint	'000 tons	26	29	20	15
Other paper	" "	24	25	20	32
Cement	" "	53	143	157	308
Steel ingots	" "	74	76	89	106
Re-rolled steel products	" "	128	150	75	96
Petroleum products	" "	323	761	n.a.	n.a.
Urea fertilizer	" "	279	69	276	281
Ammonium sulphate	" "	10.3	4.9	6.0	9.0
Chemicals	" "	5.7	7.0	13	13
Soaps	" "	10.4	5.9	n.a.	n.a.
Refined sugar	" "	88	98	86	140
Footwear	'000 dozen	391	280	n.a.	n.a.
Wine and spirits	'000 galls.	614	700	733	n.a.
Tea*	million lb.	61	66	70	75
Edible oil and vegetable ghee	'000 tons	18.4	15.4	n.a.	25
Cigarettes	'000 million	1.1	1.8	12	12

* Including production in the private sector.

Source: Nationalized Industries Division, Public Sector Corporations, Planning Commission and Bureau of Statistics.

FINANCE

100 paisa = 1 taka.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 paisa.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 100 and 500 taka.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling = 26.90 taka; U.S. \$1 = 15.16 taka.

1,000 taka = £37.17 = \$65.97.

Note: The taka was introduced in January 1972, replacing the Pakistan rupee. At the same time the currency was devalued by 34.6 per cent, so that the taka would be at par with the Indian rupee. Until May 1975 the link with India was retained and Bangladesh maintained an official exchange rate against sterling at a mid-point of £1 = 18.9677 taka. Before the "floating" of the pound in June 1972 this was equivalent to a rate of U.S. \$1 = 7.279 taka. In May 1975 the currency was devalued by 36.8 per cent against sterling, the new exchange rate being £1 = 30.00 taka. This remained in effect until April 1976, when a new rate of £1 = 28.10 taka was introduced. This was adjusted to £1 = 26.70 taka in June 1976 and to £1 = 25.45 taka in November 1976. In January 1977 the rate reverted to £1 = 26.70 taka but has since been adjusted again. The average market rate of the taka per U.S. dollar was 7.595 in 1972; 7.742 in 1973; 8.113 in 1974; 12.019 in 1975; 15.347 in 1976.

FOREIGN AID
(U.S. \$ million, July 1st to June 30th)

DONOR	1974/75	1975/76*	1976/77*
Canada	80	18	7
India	20	30	19
Japan	30	45	41
Netherlands/Belgium	14	24	5
Sweden	33	21	26
U.S.S.R.	13	13	12
United Kingdom	21	18	26
U.S.A.	253	258	59
TOTAL	464	427	195

* Actually received.

Source: Bangladesh Planning Commission.

COST OF LIVING
(Middle class families in Dacca, 1969/70=100)

	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
Food	263	470	385	367
Fuel and lighting	250	369	370	391
Housing and household requisites	161	268	406	476
Clothing and footwear	355	413	380	387
Miscellaneous	236	345	358	365
All items	253	408	380	382

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT
CONSTANT FACTOR COST**
(provisional estimates, million taka at 1972/73 prices)

	1974/75	1975/76
Agriculture	29,701	32,627
Industry	3,735	3,942
Construction	1,756	1,954
Power and gas	265	316
Transport services	2,615	2,955
Trade, restaurants and hotels	3,924	4,289
Owner-occupied dwellings	2,494	2,594
Public administration	2,462	3,005
Banking and insurance	349	392
Professional and other services	3,297	3,429
TOTAL	50,598	55,503

Source: Planning Commission.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975	1976
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	322.9	400.5
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-1,159.1	-803.2
TRADE BALANCE	-836.2	-402.8
Exports of services	74.4	85.3
Imports of services	-220.6	-170.9
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-982.4	-488.5
Unrequited transfers (net)	411.8	228.1
BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT	-570.7	-260.4
Long-term capital (net)	573.2	322.4
Short-term capital (net)	-3.2	-10.6
Net errors and omissions	14.1	-1.4
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	13.4	50.1

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million taka, July 1st to June 30th)

	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
Imports	5,013.0	10,842.4	14,703.2	9,197.9
Exports	2,769.0	3,135.8	5,551.7	6,261.3

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million taka, July 1st to June 30th)

IMPORTS	1975/76	1976/77	EXPORTS	1975/76	1976/77
Food and live animals . . .	4,281.4	2,413.8	Raw jute and jute cuttings . .	1,634.3	1,747.5
Wheat	2,336.5	1,052.8	Jute goods	2,778.4	2,677.6
Rice	1,576.3	1,051.3	Tea	238.4	545.8
Beverages and tobacco . . .	66.8	92.5	Hides, skins and leather goods	504.5	—
Crude materials (inedible) except fuels	1,159.8	904.7	Fish and fish preparations . .	175.8	280.7
Mineral fuels, lubricants, etc. .	1,841.6	2,200.1	Newsprint and other paper . .	40.4	34.6
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	1,447.0	649.3	Cotton (raw and textiles) . .	8.1	—
Chemicals, drugs and medicines	1,829.9	863.9	Spices	30.8	20.9
Basic manufactures	1,769.0	—	All other items	141.0	954.2
Machinery and transport equipment	2,093.8	1,654.3			
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	198.3	250.3			
Other commodities and transactions	15.6	169.0			
TOTAL	14,703.2	9,197.9	TOTAL	5,551.7	6,261.3

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS
(July 1st to June 30th)

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75
Passenger-miles (million)	1,243.4	468.6	1,739.7	2,070.2	2,389.4
Freight-miles (million)	512.0	100.3	408.1	368.6	381.2

Source: Bangladesh Railway.

ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES
(number in use)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Private motor cars	9,198	9,847	10,413	11,160	11,882	12,409
Taxis	805	847	928	904	815	837
Buses and coaches	3,812	4,497	6,030	6,207	5,223	5,264
Trucks	6,344	7,278	8,440	9,380	9,457	9,369
Jeeps	2,682	3,177	3,521	4,100	4,112	4,570
Station wagons	759	950	1,201	1,360	1,583	1,686
Auto-rickshaws	5,062	5,206	7,375	8,424	7,398	7,486
Motor-cycles	11,226	12,996	15,264	17,026	20,194	22,605
Others	912	947	1,367	1,358	1,403	1,753
TOTAL	40,800	45,745	54,539	59,919	62,067	65,979

Source: Ministry of Communications, Government of Bangladesh.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(freight traffic in '000 long tons, July 1st to June 30th)

	GOODS LOADED				GOODS UNLOADED			
	1972/73*	1973/74*	1974/75	1975/76	1972/73*	1973/74*	1974/75	1975/76
Chalna	694	502	n.a.	627	712	1,058	n.a.	900
Chittagong	293	262	n.a.	365	3,348	4,309	n.a.	4,114
TOTAL	987	764	752	992	4,060	5,367	5,282	5,014

* Figures refer to '000 metric tons.

EDUCATION
(1976/77 estimate)

	NUMBER	STUDENTS
Primary schools	40,165	8,000,000
Secondary schools	8,083	1,955,000
Technical colleges and institutes (government)*	114	16,000
Universities	6	28,000

* In addition to government-owned and managed institutes, there are many privately-run vocational training centres.

Source: Ministry of Education.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated November 1972; amended 1973, 1974, 1975, 1977.)

Note: A state of emergency was proclaimed in December 1974 and fundamental constitutional rights such as freedom of speech and of associations were suspended. Martial law was imposed in August 1975 and Parliament was dissolved in November 1975.

SUMMARY

Fundamental Principles of State Policy

The 1977 amendment to the Constitution, which was initially based on the fundamental principles of nationalism, socialism, democracy and secularism, replaced secularism with Islam. The amendment states that the country shall be guided by "the principles of absolute trust and faith in the Almighty Allah, nationalism, democracy and socialism". The Constitution aims to establish a society free from exploitation in which the rule of law, fundamental human rights and freedoms, justice and equality are to be secured for all citizens. A socialist economic system is to be established to ensure the attainment of a just and egalitarian society through state and co-operative ownership as well as private ownership within limits prescribed by law. A universal, free and compulsory system of education shall be established. In foreign policy the State shall endeavour to consolidate, preserve, and strengthen fraternal relations among Muslim countries based on Islamic solidarity.

Fundamental Rights

All citizens are equal before the law and have a right to its protection. Arbitrary arrest or detention, discrimination based on race, age, sex, birth, caste or religion and forced labour are prohibited. Subject to law, public order and morality, every citizen has freedom of movement, of assembly and of association. Freedom of conscience, of speech, of the Press and of religious worship are guaranteed.

GOVERNMENT

The President

The President is the constitutional Head of State and is elected for a term of five years. He is eligible for re-election. The supreme control of the armed forces is vested in the President. He appoints the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and other Ministers as well as the Chief Justice and other judges. The outgoing President has the right to nominate his successor.

The Executive

Executive authority shall rest in the President and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the Constitution.

There shall be a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President. All ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.

The Legislature

Parliament (*Jatiya Sangsad*) consists of a unicameral legislature. It comprises 300 members and, for ten years, an additional 15 women members. Members of Parliament, other than 15 women members, are directly elected on the basis of universal adult franchise from single territorial constituencies. Persons aged 18 and over are entitled to vote. The parliamentary term lasts for five years unless sooner dissolved by the President. War can be declared only with the assent of Parliament. In the case of actual or imminent invasion, the President may take whatever action he may consider appropriate.

BANGLADESH

THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary comprises a Supreme Court with High Court and an Appellate Division. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as may be appointed by the President. The High Court division has such original appellate and other jurisdiction and powers as are conferred on it by the Constitution and by other law. The Appellate Division has jurisdiction to determine appeals from decisions of the High Court division. Subordinate courts, in addition to the Supreme Court, have been established by law.

The Constitution, The Government, Parliament

Elections

An Election Commission supervises elections for the Presidency and for Parliament, delimits constituencies and prepares electoral rolls. It consists of a Chief Election Commissioner and other Commissioners as may be appointed by the President. The Election Commission is independent in the exercise of its functions. Subject to the Constitution, Parliament may make provision as to elections where necessary.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President, Chief Martial Law Administrator, in charge of Ministries of Defence, Finance and Home Affairs: Maj.-Gen. ZIAUR RAHMAN.

Vice-President: Justice ABDUS SATTAR.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

(December 1977)

Presidential Adviser for Communications, Flood Control and Water Resources: B. M. ABBAS.

Presidential Adviser for Civil Aviation and Tourism: Air Vice-Marshal ABDUL GAFFAR MAHMOOD.

Presidential Adviser for Education, Sports and Culture: SYED ALI AHSAN.

Presidential Adviser for Agriculture: AZIZUL HUQ.

Presidential Adviser for Jute: S. M. SHAFIUL AZAM.

Presidential Adviser for Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives: KAZI AMWARUL HUQ.

Presidential Adviser for Planning: Dr. MIRZA NURUL HUDA.

Presidential Adviser for Commerce: MOHAMMED SAIFUR RAHMAN.

Presidential Adviser for Health and Population Control: Dr. BADRUDDOZA CHOUDHURY.

Presidential Adviser for Relief and Rehabilitation: BANITA ROY.

Presidential Adviser for Industries: JAMAL UDDIN.

Presidential Adviser for Foreign Affairs: SHAMSUL HUQ.

Presidential Adviser for Textiles: Dr. MUZAFFAR AHMAN.

Presidential Adviser for Information and Broadcasting: SHAMSUL HUDA CHOUDHURY.

Presidential Adviser for Petroleum and Mineral Resources: ASHSAQ HOSSAIN KHAN.

Presidential Adviser for Food: ABDUL MOMEN KHAN.

Presidential Adviser for Railways, Highways and Road Transport: Maj.-Gen. (retd.) MAJEDUL HUQ.

Presidential Adviser for Ports, Shipping and Inland Waterways: Capt. NURUL HUQ.

Presidential Adviser for Fisheries and Livestock: Dr. MUJIBUR RAHMAN KHAN.

Presidential Adviser for Land Administration and Land Reform: ENAYETULLAH KHAN.

Presidential Adviser for Manpower Development, Labour and Social Welfare: ZAKARIA CHOUDHURY.

DEFENCE

Chief of Army Staff: Maj.-Gen. ZIAUR RAHMAN.

Chief of Naval Staff: Rear-Admiral MUSHARRAF HUSSAIN KHAN.

Chief of Air Staff: Air Vice-Marshal ABDUL GAFFAR MAHMOOD.

MARTIAL LAW ADMINISTRATORS

In August 1976 Bangladesh was divided into eleven zones, each with a martial law administrator.

Zone A: Maj.-Gen. QUAZI GOLAM DASTGIR.

Zone B: Col. AMJAD AHMED CHOWDHURY.

Zone C: Brig. M. ATIQUUR RAHMAN.

Zone D: Capt. SULTAN AHMAD, B.N.

Zone E: Commander M. RAHMAN, B.N.

Zone F: Col. SHAMSUZZAMAN.

Zone G: Col. A. S. M. HANNAN SHAH.

Zone H: Col. ABDUL MANNAF.

Zone J: Col. M. NOOR UD DIN KHAN.

Zone K: Col. M. A. SAMAD.

Zone L: Col. B. A. M. GOLAM MUKTADIR.

PARLIAMENT

Parliament was dissolved in November 1975, following the imposition of martial law. A general election is to be held in December 1978.

POLITICAL PARTIES

In August 1975 the then President, Mushtaq Ahmed, banned all political parties and disbanded the Bangladesh Awami League. In August 1976 the Government permitted political activities to be resumed, with some restrictions laid down in a Political Parties Regulation. This states that, before it may operate, every political party must submit its manifesto to the Government for approval. Any party which, in a general election, fails to win at least 10

seats in Parliament, will be dissolved and the seats declared vacant. Twelve parties have come into existence since 1976, but little order had been established amongst them by late 1977. The main opposition party is the Jatyto Samajtantrik Dal (Socialist Nationalist Party). Party leaders changed frequently. No list of parties is therefore available.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO BANGLADESH

(Dacca, unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: House 161, Road 13/2, Dhanmandi; *Chargé d'Affaires:* FASSIHUDDIN ZIA.

Algeria: Hanoi, Viet-Nam.

Argentina: Hotel Intercontinental, Rooms 703 & 934; *Chargé d'Affaires:* NICOLAS ADRIAN SONSCHNEIN.

Australia: Hotel Purbani, 9th Floor; *High Commissioner:* K. McDONALD.

Austria: New Delhi, India.

Belgium: Plot 40, Rd. 21, Block B, Banani; *Ambassador:* MARCEL VAN ROEY.

Bhutan: New Delhi, India.

Bulgaria: House 12, Rd. 127, Gulshan Model Town; *Ambassador:* DIMO KAMBOUROV (also accred. to Burma).

Burma: Plot 38, Rd. 11, Banani; *Ambassador:* THIRI PYANCHI SITHU U MAUNG MAUNG.

Canada: House 69, Rd. 3, Dhanmandi R/A; *High Commissioner:* JACK S. GODSELL.

China, People's Republic: Plot NE(L)6, Rd. 83, Gulshan; *Ambassador:* CHUANG YEN.

Cuba: New Delhi, India.

Czechoslovakia: House CWS/A-12, 71 Gulshan Ave., Gulshan Model Town; *Ambassador:* ADOLF PANZ.

Denmark: New Delhi, India.

Egypt: House NE(N)-9, Rd. 90, Gulshan; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD WAFAA HEGAZI.

Finland: New Delhi, India.

France: Hotel Purbani, 9th Floor; *Ambassador:* ROBERT DUVAUCHELLE.

Gabon: Paris, France.

German Democratic Republic: 32/34, Rd. 74, Gulshan Model Town; *Ambassador:* WOLFGANG BAYERLACHER.

Germany, Federal Republic: House Kalpana 7, Green Rd., P.O.B. 108, Dhanmandi R/A; *Ambassador:* Dr. W.-D. SCHILLING.

Ghana: New Delhi, India.

Greece: New Delhi, India.

Hungary: House 10, Rd. 9, Gulshan Model Town; *Ambassador:* LAJOS BOZI.

India: House 120, Rd. 2, Dhanmandi R/A; *High Commissioner:* K. P. S. MENON.

Indonesia: CWS(A) 10, 75 Gulshan Ave., Rd. 30; *Ambassador:* EFFENDI NUR.

Iran: House CWS-77(B), Rd. 24, Gulshan; *Ambassador:* KIUMARS VAZEEN.

Iraq: House 64, Gulshan Ave.; *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. SAAD AL-KHAFAGI.

Italy: 18/A New Eskaton Rd.; *Ambassador:* MASSIMO CASILLI D'ARAGONA.

Japan: 1 Shantinagar; *Ambassador:* ICHIRO YOSHIOKA.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: New Delhi, India.

Korea, Republic: New Delhi, India.

Kuwait: House 143-B, Rd. 5, Dhanmandi; *Ambassador:* SAUD ABDUL AZEEZ AL-HUMAIDHI.

Libya: House CWN(C)-4, Gulshan Ave.; *Ambassador:* ALI HUSSEIN ALGHADAMSI.

Malaysia: House 14, Rd. 113, Gulshan; *High Commissioner:* ISMAIL AMBIA.

Mauritius: New Delhi, India.

Mongolia: New Delhi, India.

Nepal: House 17, Rd. 59, Gulshan Model Town; *Ambassador:* HARKA BAHADUR THAPA.

Netherlands: House 17, Rd. 59; *Ambassador:* Dr. F. VAN DONGEN.

New Zealand: New Delhi, India.

Norway: New Delhi, India.

Pakistan: Hotel Purbani, Room 816; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED KHURSHID.

Poland: House NE(A) 5, Rd. 71, Gulshan; *Ambassador:* Dr. STANISLAW GUGALA (also accred. to Burma).

Romania: 126 Gulshan Ave., Rd. 111; *Ambassador:* IOSIF CHIVU (also accred. to Thailand).

Sierra Leone: Peking, China.

Singapore: New Delhi, India.

Spain: New Delhi, India.

Sweden: New Delhi, India.

Switzerland: New Delhi, India.

Thailand: 138 Gulshan Ave.; *Ambassador:* WITHI CHUCHOM.

U.S.S.R.: NE(J) 9, Rd. 79, Gulshan; *Ambassador:* V. P. STEPANOV.

United Kingdom: DIT Bldg. Annexe; *High Commissioner:* F. S. MILES.

U.S.A.: Adamjee Court, Motijheel; *Ambassador:* EDWARD E. MASTERS.

Vatican: House NW(K) 9, Rd. 50, Gulshan; *Ambassador:* Most Rev. EDWARD CASSIDY.

Viet-Nam: *Ambassador:* NGUYEN VAN SINH.

Yugoslavia: House 14, Rd. 9, Gulshan Model Town; *Ambassador:* Dr. DEJAN KOSTIC.

Bangladesh also has diplomatic relations with Barbados, Brazil, Iceland, Jamaica, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, the Philippines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

BANGLADESH

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chief Justice: Justice SYED A. B. MAHMUD HUSAIN.

Attorney-General: A. K. BAKR.

Note: See also under the Constitution

RELIGION

According to preliminary results of the 1974 census, over 85 per cent of the population are Muslims, the rest are caste Hindus, scheduled castes, Buddhists, Christians and tribals.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

BENGALI

Azad: 27A Dhakeshawri Rd., Dacca; f. 1936; Editor MD. ZAINUL ANAM KHAN; circ. 30,000.

Azadi: Andarkilla, Chittagong; f. 1960; Editor MOHAMMAD KHALED; circ. 10,000.

Dainik Bangla: 1 D.I.T. Ave., Dacca 2; f. 1964; Editor SHAMSUR RAHMAN; circ. 40,000.

Dainik Barta: Natore Rd., Rajshahi; f. 1976; Editor NURUL ISLAM PATWARI.

Ittefaq: 1 Ram Krishna Mission Rd., Dacca 3; f. 1950; Editor ANWAR HOSSAIN; circ. 130,000.

Sangbad: 263 Bangshal Rd., Dacca 1; f. 1951; Editor AHMADUL KABIR; circ. 10,000.

ENGLISH

Bangladesh Observer: Observer House, 33 Toynbee Circular Rd., Dacca 2; f. 1948; Editor OBAIDUL HAQ; circ. 30,000-45,000.

Bangladesh Times: 81 Motijheel Rd., Dacca 2; f. 1974; Editor ENAYETULLAH KHAN; circ. 20,000.

People's View: 129 Panchlaish Residential Area, Chittagong; f. 1969; Editor NURUL ISLAM; circ. 5,000.

PERIODICALS

(All in Dacca)

BENGALI

Ahmadi: 4 Bakshi Bazar; f. 1925; fortnightly; Editor A. H. M. ALI ANOWAR.

Arafat: 86 Qazi Alauddin Rd.; f. 1957; weekly; Editor M. A. RAHMAN.

Begum: Saoghat Press, 66 Lyall St.; f. 1947; women's weekly; Editor NURJAHAN BEGUM; circ. 25,000.

Bichitra: 1 D.I.T. Ave.; f. 1972; weekly; Editor SHAMSUR RAHMAN; circ. 30,000.

PUBLISHERS

Adeyle Bros.: 60 Patuatuly, Dacca 1.

Anwari Publications: 5/1 Simson Rd., Dacca 1.

Banga Sahitya Bhavan: 144 Government New Market, Dacca 5; f. 1950; school and college textbooks, general literature, etc.; Chief Editors A.-H. HASHEM KHAN, A. MASUD KHAN.

Biswakosh: 316 Government New Market, Dacca.

Boighar: Pyaridas Rd., Dacca 1.

Chalantika: 177 Government New Market, Dacca.

Continental Publications: 18-19, Dhanmandi Hawkers Market, Dacca 5; f. 1957; publishers, importers and

Judicial System, Religion, The Press, Publishers

Complete freedom of religious worship is guaranteed under the Constitution (q.v.).

CHURCH OF BANGLADESH

The Bishop of Dacca: Rt. Rev. B. D. MONDAL, St. Thomas' Church, 54 Johnson Rd., Dacca 1.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Dacca: Most Rev. THEOTONIUS AMAL GANGULY, C.S.C., Archbishop's House, Dacca 2.

There were 133,964 Catholics in Bangladesh in 1976.

Chitrali: Observer House 33, Toynbee Circular Rd., Dacca 2; f. 1963; film weekly; Editor SYED MOHAMMAD PARVEZ; circ. 60,000.

Purbani: 1 R. K. Mission Rd.; f. 1973; film weekly; Editor SHAHADAT HOSSAIN; circ. 60,000.

Saogat: 66 Lyall St.; monthly; Editor M. NASIRUDDIN.

ENGLISH

Bangladesh Gazette: Bangladesh Government Press, Tejgaon, Dacca; f. 1972; weekly; government publication.

Bulletin of Statistics: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Bangladesh Secretariat; monthly.

Financial Times: 7/G Motijheel Commercial Area; f. 1974; monthly; Editor OSMAN HAIDER CHOWDHURY.

Holiday: 41/I Shaheed Manik Nagar; f. 1965; weekly; Editor FAZAL M. KAMAL.

New Economic Times: 44/J Azimpur Estate; f. 1973; weekly; Editor A. K. M. SHAMSUL HUDA.

Saturday Post: 33 Topkhana Rd.; f. 1975; weekly; Editor HABIBUL BASHAR.

NEWS AGENCIES

Bangladesh Sangbad Sangasta (*Bangladesh News Agency*): 68/2 Purana Paltan, Dacca 2; Gen. Man. and Chief Editor AMANULLAH.

Eastern News Agency (E.N.A.): 3/3c Purana Paltan, Dacca; Man. Dir. and Chief Editor GOLAM RAŞUL MALLICK.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Bangladesh Federal Union of Journalists: National Press Club Bldg., Ramna, Dacca; f. 1972; Pres. NIRMAL SEN; Sec. GIAS KAMAL CHOWDHURY.

Bangladesh Sangbadpatra Karmachari (*Newspaper Employees Federation*): 47/3 Toynbee Circular Rd., Bikrampur House, Dacca 2; Sec.-Gen. MOZAMMEL HOSSAIN.

distributors of scientific and technical books; Chief Exec. M. A. NOOR.

Crescent Publishers: 77 Patuatuly, Dacca 1.

Kitabistan: 3 Liaquat Ave., Dacca.

Lokha Prokashani: 18 Pyaridas Rd., Dacca 1.

Mowla Bros.: Bangla Bazar, Dacca 1.

Mullick Bros.: 3/1 Bangla Bazar, Dacca; textbooks and schoolbooks.

Oxford University Press: P.O.B. 88, 114 Motijheel C.A., Dacca; f. 1952; academic and educational; Man. M. ISLAM.

BANGLADESH

Pak Kitab Ghar: 39 Patuatuly, Dacca.

Paramount Book Corporation: Ashraf Chamber, 66 Bangabandhu Ave., Dacca 2; Administrator D. H. KHONDKER.

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

The Bangladesh Publishers' and Booksellers' Association: 3rd Floor, 3/12 Liaquat Ave., Dacca 1; Sec. Z. I. KHAN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Bangladesh: 28A Rd. 2, Dhanmandi Residential Area, Dacca 5; f. 1971; 6 regional stations broadcast 91 hours on week-days, 95 hours on Sundays; external service broadcasts 9 programmes daily in 6 languages; Dir.-Gen. M. YAHIA KHAN.

There are five main stations in addition to Dacca: Rajshahi, Chittagong, Sylhet, Rangpur, Khulna.

TELEVISION

Bangladesh Television (BTV): Television Bhaban, P.O.B. 456, Rampura, Dacca; f. 1964, under state control since 1971; daily broadcasts from Dacca Station of 4½ hours, 1½ hours on Sundays; transmissions also from stations at Chittagong, Khulna, Natore, Sylhet; stations planned at Noakhali and Mymensingh, to be opened by end of 1980; Dir.-Gen. AMIR-UZ-ZAMAN KHAN.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; res. = reserves; m. = million)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bangladesh Bank: Head Office, P.O.B. 325, Dacca 2; f. 1972; cap. p.u. 30m. taka, total assets 6,814.3m. taka (June 1977); Gov. M. NURUL ISLAM.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

In 1972 all 12 commercial banks were nationalized and six incorporated banks established:

Agrani Bank: Head Office, Agrani Bank Bhaban, Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca 2; 351 brs.; cap. 30m. taka, res. 30m. taka, dep. 1,815.9m. taka (1976); Chair. and Man. Dir. M. FAZLUR RAHMAN.

Janata Bank: P.O.B. 468, 1 Dilkusha Commercial Area, Motijheel, Dacca 2; 400 brs.; cap. 30m. taka, res. 25m. taka (1974); Chair. and Man. Dir. MUSHFEG-US-SALEHEEN.

Pubali Bank: P.O.B. 853, 24-25 Dilkusha Commercial Area, Dacca 2; 202 brs.; cap. p.u. 20m. taka, dep. 1,702.7m. taka (Dec. 1976); Chair. and Man. Dir. M. KHALED; Gen. Man. M. U. AHMED.

Rupali Bank: 34 Dilkusha Commercial Area, Dacca 2; 275 brs.; cap. 2,000m. taka, res. 1,840m. taka (1977); Man. Dir. ABDUL WAHID.

Sonali Bank: Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca 2; 367 brs.; cap. 30m. taka, dep. 2,278m. taka (1974); Man. Dir. K. A. RASHID.

Uttara Bank: 42 Dilkusha Commercial Area, Dacca 2; 90 brs.; cap. 20m. taka, res. 12.5m. taka (1974); Man. Dir. RUHUL AMIN.

FOREIGN BANKS

American Express International Banking Corp.: Dacca, Chittagong.

Bank of Baroda: Dacca.

Central Bank of India: Mymensingh.

Chartered Bank: Box 536, 18-20 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca 2; also in Chittagong.

Grindlays Bank: Dacca (4 brs.), Chittagong (4 brs.), Khulna (2 brs.).

Habib Bank Ltd. of Pakistan: 53 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca 2.

United Bank of India: Barisal, Bogra, Brahmanbaria, Chandpur.

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE ORGANIZATIONS

Bangladesh Industrial Bank: 4-6 Floor, Agrani Bank Bldg., Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca 2; Dir. A. H. M. KAMALUDDIN.

Bangladesh Krishi Bank (Agricultural Bank): 84 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca 2; Man. Dir. HEMAYETUDDIN AHMED.

Bangladesh Shilpa Rin Sangstha: 1-2 Floor, Agrani Bank Building, Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca 2; Man. Dir. A. N. M. SULAIMAN.

House Building Finance Corporation: HBFC Bldg., 22 Purana Paltan, Dacca 2; f. 1952; provides credit facilities at low interest for house-building; cap. authorized 100m. taka (subscribed by the Bangladesh Government); credit facilities exist in 129 towns and villages, 4 zonal offices and 10 regional offices; Dir. K. M. E. SUBHAN.

Investment Corporation of Bangladesh: 64 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca 2; f. 1976; cap. 200m. taka; Joint Sec. M. A. MALIK; Dir.-Gen. RASHIDUL HASSAN.

INSURANCE

The Bangladesh Government in August 1972 set up a National Insurance Corporation to regulate all national and foreign general and life insurance companies. The Corporation comprises:

Shadharan Bima Corporation: Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca 2; government-owned; general insurance.

Jiban Bima Corporation: 24 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca 2; government-owned; life insurance; publ. *Sangbad Parikrama* (fortnightly, Bengali; circ. 5,000).

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES

American International Underwriters Insurance Co. Ltd.: American Life Building, 18/20 Motijheel, Dacca 2; Man. S. K. HUSSEIN; agent for *New Hampshire Insurance Co. Ltd.*

Guardian Assurance Group: Ispahani Building, 14/15 Motijheel, P.O.B. 42, Dacca 2; Man. M. M. Z. MOGRI.

Home Insurance Co. Ltd.: 31 Banglabandhu Ave., Dacca; Man. G. FALLEIRO.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd.: 10K Motijheel, Dacca 2; Man. M. G. KEBRIA; agent for *Scottish Union and Maritime Insurance Cos. Ltd.*

Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd.: Adamjee Court, Motijheel, Dacca 2; Branch Sec. N. PALMER.

Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.: 47 Motijheel, Dacca 2; Branch Sec. M. A. SHAH; agent for *London & Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd.*

South British Insurance Co. Ltd.: c/o Finlay House, Agrabad, Chittagong; Man. B. M. KADWANI.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

In 1972 the Government took over all cotton, jute and other major industrial enterprises and the tea estates. Management Boards were appointed by the Government. During 1976 and 1977 many tea plantations and the smaller industrial units were returned to the private sector.

GOVERNMENT SPONSORED ORGANIZATIONS

Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation: Shilpa Bhaban, 2nd Floor, Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca 2; Chair. Dr. RAFIUDDIN AHMED.

Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corporation: 24/25 Dilkusha Commercial Area, Dacca 2; f. 1964; Chair. A. LATIF.

Bangladesh Forest Industries Development Corporation: 186 Circular Rd., Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca 2; Chair. M. R. CHOWDHURY.

Bangladesh Jute Mills Corporation: Adamjee Court, 4th Floor, Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca 2; Chair. SALAH UDDIN AHMED.

Bangladesh Mineral Exploration and Development Corporation: 85-86 Segun Bagicha, Dacca 2; Chair. Dr. MOHSIN-UL-HUQ.

Bangladesh Oil and Gas Corporation: 122/124 Motijheel Commercial Area, Chamber Bldg., Dacca 2; Chair. Dr. HABIBUR RAHMAN.

Bangladesh Small and Cottage Industries Corporation (BSCIC): 137/138 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca 2; f. 1957; Chair. M. AYUBUR RAHMAN.

Bangladesh Steel and Engineering Corporation: Shilpa Bhaban, 4th Floor, Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca 2; Chair. M. ANOWAR HOSSAIN (acting).

Bangladesh Sugar and Food Industries Corporation: Amin Court, 5th Floor, Shilpa Bhaban, Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca; f. 1972; Chair. MOHAMMAD ALI.

Bangladesh Textile Mills Corporation: Shadharan Bima Bhaban, 33 Dilkusha Commercial Area, Dacca 2; f. 1972; Chair. A. T. M. SHAMSUL HUQ.

Trading Corporation of Bangladesh: H.B.F.C. Bldg., 22 Purana Paltan, Dacca 2; f. 1972; Chair. A. K. M. HEDAYETUL HUQ.

Export Promotion Bureau: 122-124 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca 2; f. 1972; under the Ministry of Commerce; regional offices in Chittagong, Khulna and Rajshahi; Dir.-Gen. M. MOKAMMEL HUQ.

Planning Commission: Planning Commission Secretariat, G. O. Hostel, Sher-e-Bangla Nagar, Dacca; f. 1972; government department responsible for all aspects of economic planning and development including the preparation of the Five- and Three-Year Plans and annual development programmes (in conjunction with

appropriate government ministries), promotion of savings and investment, compilation of statistics and evaluation of development schemes and projects; Chair. (vacant).

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Agrabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 70, Chamber Building, Bangabandhu Rd., Chittagong; Pres. M. A. ANWAR.

Bogra Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Jhawtala Rd., Bogra; Pres. AMJAD HOSSAIN TAZMA.

Chittagong Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Chamber House, Agrabad Commercial Area, Chittagong; f. 1963; 2,319 mems.; Pres. A. M. ZAHIRUDDIN KHAN.

Dacca Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 65-66 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca 2; f. 1960; 680 mems.; Pres. TANBIR AHMED SIDDIQUE.

Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry: 60 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca 2; Pres. A. M. ZAHIRUDDIN KHAN.

Khulna Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 49 Haji Ali Rd., Khulna; f. 1934; Pres. M. ZAIUDDIN.

Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Chamber Bldg. (2nd Floor), 122-124 Motijheel C.A., Dacca 2; Narayanganj Office: 137 Bangabandhu Sharak; Pres. M. ANISUDDOWLA.

Rajshahi Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O. Ghoramara, Rajshahi; f. 1960; 48 mems.; Pres. MUSTAFIQUR RAHMAN.

Sylhet Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Lal Digirpar, Sylhet; Pres. K. A. MALIK.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Bangladesh Jute Association: 937 Bangabandhu Rd., Narayanganj; Chair. Capt. SUJAT ALI.

Bangladesh Jute Export Corporation: 14 Topkhana Road, Dacca-2; f. 1972; Chair. S. M. MOTIUR RAHMAN.

Bangladesh Tea Board: 111/113 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca 2; Chair. MANZUR MURSHED.

Bangladeshiyo Cha Sangsad (Bangladesh Tea Association): Bangabandhu Rd., Chittagong; f. 1972; Chair. D. C. P. BLAKE.

CO-OPERATIVES

Bangladesh Co-operative Marketing Society: 90 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca 2.

Chattagram Bahini Kalyan Shamabaya Samity Ltd.: 70 Agrabad Commercial Area, Osman Court, Chittagong; f. 1972.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Railway Division, Ministry of Communications

The Bangladesh Railway Board was dissolved in 1973 and the Railway Division in the Ministry of Communications established for policy-making and government control of the railway system. There are 2,874 km. of railway.

ROADS

Of the 3,900 miles of road, 2,400 are metalled.

Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation: D.I.T. Ave., Dacca; land transportation services.

INLAND WATERWAYS

In Bangladesh there are some 5,000 miles of navigable waterways on which are located the main river ports of Dacca, Narayanganj, Chandpur, Barisal and Khulna. A river steamer service connects these ports several times a week. Vessels of up to 575 ft. in overall length can be manoeuvred on the Karnaphuli river.

Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Corporation: 6 Dil-kusha Commercial Area, Dacca 2; water transportation services.

SHIPPING

The chief ports are Chittagong and Chalna. A modern seaport is being developed at Mangla.

Bangladesh Shipping Corporation: 28/1 Toynbee Circular Rd., Motijheel Commercial Area, P.O.B. 53, Dacca-2; f. 1972; maritime shipping line; over 300,000 ton capacity; Chair. and Man. Dir. Capt. Q. A. B. M. RAHMAN.

Bangladesh Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: Batali Hills, Chittagong; coastal services; Chair. A. K. KHAN; Man. Dir. A. M. Z. KHAN.

Chittagong Port Trust: P.O.B. 151, Chittagong; provides bunkering and lighterage facilities as well as provisions and drinking water supplies.

CIVIL AVIATION

Dacca and Chittagong are international airports. There are also airports at all major towns.

Biman (Bangladesh Airlines): Biman Bhaban, Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca 2; f. 1972; fleet of 6 Fokker Friendship and 3 Boeing 707; domestic service covers all major towns; international services to Abu Dhabi, Dubai, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore, Thailand and the U.K.; Chair. M. K. ANWAR.

UNIVERSITIES

Bangladesh Agricultural University: Mymensingh; 313 teachers, 2,371 students.

Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology: Ramna, Dacca; 234 teachers, 1,675 students.

University of Chittagong: Chittagong; 283 teachers, 3,461 students (excluding those at affiliated colleges).

University of Dacca: Ramna, Dacca; 813 teachers, 57,946 students (including those at affiliated colleges).

Jahangirnagar University: Savar, Dacca; 132 teachers, 920 students.

University of Rajshahi: Rajshahi; 369 teachers, 32,630 students (including those at affiliated colleges).

BARBADOS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Barbados is the most easterly of the Caribbean islands, lying about 200 miles north-east of Trinidad. There is a rainy season from July to November and the climate is cool during the rest of the year. The mean annual temperature is about 26°C (78°F). The language used is English and the majority of the population are Anglicans. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three equal vertical stripes of blue, gold and blue. On the gold band is the head of a black trident. The capital is Bridgetown.

Recent History

A former British colony, Barbados achieved internal self-government in 1961 and full independence in 1966. Barbados was a member of the West Indies Federation from 1958 until its dissolution in 1962. In 1964 it was agreed that Bridgetown should become the capital of a proposed East Caribbean Federation, to include the Windward and Leeward Islands, but the Federation was never established. However, some common services, particularly transport and education, are shared with other Caribbean territories.

In the general election of September 1976 the Barbados Labour Party led by Mr. J. M. G. M. Adams won a large majority over the Democratic Labour Party, which had been in power since 1961 under the leadership of Errol Barrow. The election was fought on the issues of unemployment, wasteful spending and corruption. The Barbados Labour Party is committed to retaining a system of free enterprise and Mr. Adams stated that there would be no significant changes in foreign policy. The Government is giving priority to the economy and to reducing unemployment.

Government

The British monarch, represented by a Governor-General, is head of state, and executive power is in the hands of a Cabinet consisting of a Prime Minister and not fewer than five other Ministers. Parliament consists of a Senate of 21 members, appointed by the Governor-General, and a House of Assembly with 24 members elected by universal adult suffrage for five years (subject to dissolution). The Cabinet is responsible to Parliament.

Defence

There is a small local volunteer force, the Barbados Regiment, and it was announced in 1977 that a professional defence force would be established.

Economic Affairs

Sugar and tourism are the dominant sectors of the Barbados economy. Sugar production has fallen steadily since independence due to the sale of arable land for development, adverse weather conditions and the reluctance of young workers to enter the sugar industry. In 1975 the Government passed a Sugar Export Levy Act which increased the value of the 1975 crop by B\$28.4 million despite the poor crop yield. However, sugar production continued to fall in 1976 and, with a drop in world sugar prices, receipts were substantially lower. Output rose in 1977. In an effort to lessen the dependence on sugar, the

production of crops such as sea island cotton and onions has been developed. Production of cotton was doubled in 1975. An Agricultural Development Corporation was set up in 1974.

Tourism has also been affected by the world recession. The steady expansion which had been maintained since the 1960s slowed in 1974 and in 1975 the number of visitors dropped below the 1974 record total. However, the number of visitors increased in 1977, when tourism contributed about 23 per cent of G.D.P. The Government plans to increase tourist promotion and to set up training centres for hotel staff.

Government policy is to reduce dependence on agriculture and tourism and to diversify industry. It aims to attract light manufacturing industries and subsidiaries of North American companies through tax incentives. In 1977 a five-year industrial development plan was elaborated, which seeks to encourage the pharmaceutical, ceramics, glass and electronic manufacturing industries. Further economic measures include the introduction of import restrictions on various luxury goods, with the aim of reducing the balance of payments deficit, which was B\$39.2 million in 1976.

Barbados has the most developed infrastructure in the Caribbean and the Government plans to deal with the unemployment problem, which is serious outside the harvest season, by continuing to develop and modernize. Bridgetown deep-water port is being expanded, a flour mill and grain terminal are to be built, and the fish-landing centres are being modernized.

With Guyana and Antigua, Barbados set up in 1967 the Caribbean Free Trade Association (Carifta), and in 1973 was a founder-member of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

Transport and Communications

The situation of the island and its good harbour and airport facilities make it a natural entrepôt for the eastern Caribbean. There are 1,020 miles of roads, mostly bitumenized; the airport can handle jet aircraft; and the harbour at Bridgetown has moorings for eight ocean-going ships. Both the airport and port are being extended.

Social Welfare

Estimated expenditure on health services was B\$36.9 million in 1974-75. There are one government and three private (acute short-stay) hospitals, 15 day nurseries and seven children's homes. There is a government building scheme of group housing for lower income families and a National Insurance and Social Security Scheme was set up in 1967. A National Health Service is to be introduced in 1978.

Education

Education is free and the minimum school-leaving age is 16. The State provides for approximately 86 per cent of those eligible for primary and secondary education. The literacy rate is 97 per cent. There are ten comprehensive schools, ten grammar schools, a community college, a teacher training college, a technical institute and a poly-

BARBADOS

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

technic. At the Barbados branch of the University of the West Indies an in-service training programme for graduate teachers in secondary schools is run at the School of Education.

Tourism

The natural attractions of the island consist chiefly of the healthy climate and varied scenery. In addition, there are many facilities for outdoor sports of all kinds. Bathsheba on the east coast is a well-known health resort. Revenue from tourism has increased from B\$13 million in 1960 to \$165.3 million in 1976.

Visas are not required by nationals of Commonwealth countries and Italy, by nationals of the U.S.A. (for periods not exceeding six months) and by nationals of Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles, Norway, Peru, Spain, Surinam, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia and Turkey (for periods not exceeding three months), and by Venezuela nationals in possession of return tickets.

Sport

Sporting facilities cover golf, tennis, cricket, football, rugby, hockey, polo, riding, horse racing, motor racing, fishing, swimming, surfing and boating. Cricket is especially popular. A new National Stadium was opened in 1970.

Public Holidays

1978: March 24th-27th (Easter), May 1st (May Day), May 15th (Whit Monday), July 3rd (Caricom Day), August 2nd (Emancipation Day), October 4th (United Nations Day), November 30th (Independence), December 25th-26th (Christmas).

1979: January 2nd (New Year).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system of weights and measures is used, with the exception of the U.S. gallon (231 cubic inches).

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Barbados dollar (B\$).

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = B\$3.556.

U.S. \$1 = B\$2.004.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (Census of April 7th, 1970)			
	Total	Bridgetown	St. Michael	Other Areas
166 sq. miles*	235,229	8,868	97,565	137,664

* 430 sq. km.

Estimated Population: 258,500 (Dec. 1976).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Birth Rate (per 1,000)	21.9	22.5	21.5	19.9	19.2	18.6
Marriage Rate (per 1,000)	4.5	3.97	3.99	3.74	4.04	4.0
Death Rate (per 1,000)	8.7	8.7	9.7	8.6	8.2	9.2

EMPLOYMENT (1970 Census)

Sugar	16,034
Other Agriculture	1,781
Mining, Quarrying, etc.	295
Manufacturing	11,237
Construction	10,737
Electricity, Gas, Water	1,088
Commerce	12,178
Transport and Communications	4,624
Services (Government)	9,882
Services (Other)	15,813
TOTAL	83,669

AGRICULTURE

SUGAR PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Canes Reaped	1,072	941	832	829	1,029
Sugar Produced	116	110	97	93	118

LIVESTOCK*

(1974)

CATTLE	PIGS	SHEEP AND GOATS	POULTRY
21,000	34,000	70,000	371,000

*FAO estimates.

FISHING

('000 lb.)

	1975	1976
Total Catch	9,300	11,000

Source: Barbados High Commission, London.

Mining: Natural gas 75 million cubic feet (1975).

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Barbados dollar (B\$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10 and 25 cents; 1 dollar.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling = B\$3.556; U.S. \$1 = B\$2.004.

B\$100 = £28.123 = U.S. \$49.905.

Note: The Barbados dollar was introduced in November 1973, replacing the East Caribbean dollar (EC\$) at par. The East Caribbean dollar, replacing (at par) the West Indian dollar, was introduced in Barbados and other islands in October 1965, with an exchange rate of £1 sterling = EC\$4.80 (EC\$1 = 4s. 2d. or 20.83p). This valuation in terms of sterling remained in effect until July 1975, when the Barbados dollar was linked to U.S. currency with a central exchange rate of U.S. \$1 = B\$2.00 and a market rate of U.S. \$1 = B\$2.0038. Previously the rate had been U.S. \$1 = EC\$2.00 from November 1967 to August 1971; and U.S. \$1 = EC\$1.842 from December 1971 to June 1972. The average exchange rate (B\$ per U.S. \$) was 1.959 in 1973; 2.053 in 1974; 2.020 in 1975.

BUDGET

(B\$ '000, April 1st to March 31st)

REVENUE	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	EXPENDITURE	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77
Taxes on income and profits	70,378	82,715	93,284	General public service	31,592	43,673	40,082
Taxes on property	8,516	8,695	11,275	Defence	2,433	958	1,486
Excise duties	4,380	4,062	4,956	Education	38,670	48,114	58,835
Licences	569	1,217	786	Health	28,055	34,215	38,839
Taxes on goods and services	22,801	33,052	35,701	Social security and welfare services	18,589	19,297	27,034
Taxes on international trade	29,416	31,209	42,675	Housing and community amenities	9,627	12,594	7,143
Other taxes	899	911	1,156	Other community and social services	1,881	2,177	4,372
Non-tax revenue	17,754	18,991	21,222	Economic services	55,067	56,316	84,889
Special receipts	8,813	21,512	5,051	Other purposes (incl. charges of public debt)	33,033	20,094	22,830
Loans and advances	677	677	697				
TOTAL	164,204	203,041	216,805	TOTAL	218,947	237,438	285,509

Development Plan (1973-77): The Plan called for an investment of EC\$42 million in housing, EC\$34 million in airport and harbour improvements, EC\$26 million in

education, EC\$10 million in health, and EC\$24 million in agricultural and industrial development and export promotion.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(B\$ '000)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Imports (c.i.f.)	243,685	270,436	328,602	418,319	437,175	474,067
Exports (f.o.b.)	80,345	84,462	103,699	174,955	217,925	172,506

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1975	1976	EXPORTS	1975	1976
Food and Live Animals	92,495	98,031	Sugar	97,135	46,929
Beverages and Tobacco	9,347	9,808	Molasses	11,761	9,343
Raw Materials	11,090	14,000	Rum	4,347	4,430
Mineral Oils	73,827	61,698	Semi-Processed and Other Food		
Other Oils and Fats	6,356	6,645	Products	5,711	6,991
Chemicals	37,163	43,637	Crustacea and Molluscs	3,092	374
Manufactures	70,552	90,708	Manufactured Goods	38,452	47,878
Machinery	79,730	82,125	Machinery and Transport		
Miscellaneous Manufactures	41,628	51,337	Equipment	13,100	16,332
Other Items	14,988	16,579	Chemicals	9,143	10,336
			Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	29,335	22,763
			Other Items	5,849	7,131

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Canada	37,967	38,040	40,825	9,765	12,731	11,993
Guyana	8,110	10,114	9,710	3,571	3,426	5,059
United Kingdom	85,696	95,142	88,425	25,154	59,349	6,111
U.S.A.	81,089	82,921	108,452	44,647	64,859	51,603
West Indies	64,319	60,753	72,341	34,181	36,208	40,733

TOURISM

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Visitors	222,080	230,718	221,576	224,314
Expenditure by tourists (B\$m.)	136.4	156.6	156.0	165.3

EDUCATION

(1975-76)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Primary	116	35,710
Secondary*	20	19,042
Technical	1	1,278
Teacher Training	1	241
Theological	1	48
University of the West Indies	1	1,020

* There are also 19 government-aided independent schools with 7,171 pupils.

Source (except where otherwise stated): Barbados Statistical Service, St. Michael.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution came into force in November 1966. Under its terms protection is afforded to individuals from slavery and forced labour, from inhuman treatment, deprivation of property, arbitrary search and entry, and racial discrimination; freedom of conscience, of expression, assembly, and movement are guaranteed.

Her Majesty's representative in Barbados is the Governor-General, who appoints the Prime Minister and, on the advice of the Prime Minister, appoints Ministers and some Senators.

The executive consists of the Prime Minister, appointed by the Governor-General as being the person best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly, and not fewer than five other Ministers. Provision is also made for a Privy Council, presided over by the Governor-General.

Parliament consists of two houses, the Senate and the House of Assembly. The Senate has 21 members, 12 appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister, 2 on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition, and 7 as representatives of such interests as the Governor-General considers appropriate. The House of Assembly has 24 members, elected by universal adult suffrage for a five-year term. The minimum voting age is 18.

The Constitution also provides for the establishment of a Judiciary and a Legal Service, and Service Commissions for the Judicial Service, the Public Service and the Police Service. These Commissions are exempt from legal investigation; they have executive powers to deal with appointments, dismissals and disciplinary control of the services for which they are responsible.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: H.M. Queen ELIZABETH II.

Governor-General: Sir DEIGHTON WARD, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

THE CABINET

(December 1977)

Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Planning:
J. M. G. M. ADAMS, P.C.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Caribbean Affairs, External Trade, Industry and Tourism: BERNARD ST. JOHN, Q.C.

Minister of Housing and Lands and Leader of the Senate:
Senator RONALD G. MAPP.

Minister of Labour and Community Services: LIONEL S. CRAIG.

Attorney-General and Minister of External Affairs: HENRY FORDE.

Minister of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Affairs:
CHARLES BOLDEN.

Minister of Communications and Works: LLOYD BRATHWAITE.

Minister of Education and Community Development: LOUIS TULL.

Minister of Health and National Insurance: BILLIE MILLER.

PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

President: Sir ARNOTT SAMUEL CATO, K.B.

Twenty other members.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: W. C. BURTON HINDS.

Twenty-four elected members (one for each electoral district).

Clerk of Parliament: GEORGE BRANCKER (acting).

POLITICAL PARTIES

Barbados Labour Party: 111 Roebuck St., Bridgetown; f. 1938; the majority party in the House of Assembly (holds 17 seats, 1977); Chair. J. M. G. M. ADAMS; Sec. KEITH HINDS.

Democratic Labour Party: George St., Belleville, St. Michael; f. 1955; holds 7 seats in the House of Assembly (1977); Leader FREDERICK SMITH.

(Election, September 1976)

PARTY	SEATS (Sept. 1976 Election)
Barbados Labour	17
Democratic Labour	7

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS
ACCREDITED TO BARBADOS

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Argentina: New York, U.S.A. (E).

Australia: Kingston, Jamaica (HC).

Austria: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

Bangladesh: New York, U.S.A. (HC).

Belgium: Kingston, Jamaica (E).

Brazil: Port of Spain, Trinidad (E).

BARBADOS

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, etc.

Canada: CDC Bldg., Culloden Rd., St. Michael (HC);

High Commissioner: TREVOR PINNACLE (acting).

Cuba: Ottawa, Canada (E).

Cyprus: New York, U.S.A. (HC).

Dominican Republic: Kingston, Jamaica (E).

France: Port of Spain, Trinidad (E).

Germany, Federal Republic: Port of Spain, Trinidad (E).

Guyana: Kingston, Jamaica (HC).

India: Port of Spain, Trinidad (HC).

Israel: Kingston, Jamaica (E).

Jamaica: Port of Spain, Trinidad (HC).

Japan: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

Mauritius: Washington, U.S.A. (HC).

Mexico: Washington, U.S.A. (E).

Netherlands: Port of Spain, Trinidad (E).

New Zealand: Ottawa, Canada (HC).

Nigeria: Port of Spain, Trinidad (HC).

Peru: Kingston, Jamaica (E).

Tanzania: New York, U.S.A. (HC).

Turkey: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

United Kingdom: Barclays Bank Bldg., Roebuck St., Bridgetown (HC); *High Commissioner:* STUART ROBERTS.

U.S.A.: Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce Bldg., Broad St., Bridgetown (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* FRANK ORTIZ.

Uruguay: Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic (E).

Venezuela: Barclays Bank Bldg., Broad St., Bridgetown (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* DANIEL L. PENÁ.

Zambia: Ottawa, Canada (HC).

Barbados also has diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, Grenada, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Romania and Trinidad and Tobago.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Consists of a High Court and a Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice: Sir WILLIAM R. DOUGLAS.

Puisne Judges: Hon. C. S. HUSBANDS, Hon. LINDSAY WORRELL, DENYS A. WILLIAMS.

Registrar: C. A. ROCHEFORD.

Magistrates' Courts: Appeals lie to a Divisional Court of the High Court.

RELIGION

There are over 90 denominations and sects. According to the 1970 census figures, Anglicans number about 150,000 and the Methodist, Moravian and Pentecostal groups are next in importance. There are about 6,500 Roman Catholics, and other Christian groups have a combined membership of 50,000.

Anglican Bishop of Barbados: Rt. Rev. DREXEL GOMEZ, B.A.

Roman Catholic Bishop of Barbados: Rt. Rev. A. H. DICKSON, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Jemmott's Lane, Bridgetown, Barbados.

Chairman, Methodist Church, South Caribbean District: Rev. PHILLIP SAUNDERS, Bethel Church Office, Bay St., Bridgetown, Barbados.

Moravian Superintendent: Rev. SHERWIN ALLEYNE.

THE PRESS

Advocate-News: P.O.B. 230, Fontabelle, Bridgetown; f. 1895; daily; Man. Dir. and Publ. N. S. GROSVENOR; Editor ROBERT BEST; circ. 22,731.

The Bajan and South Caribbean: Carlisle House, Hincks St., P.O.B. 718c, Bridgetown; f. 1953; monthly; illustrated magazine; Man. Editor TREVOR A. D. GALE; circ. over 6,000.

Barbados News: Carlisle House, The Wharf, P.O.B. 718c, Bridgetown; f. 1963; bi-monthly; tourist news sheet; Man. Editor TREVOR A. D. GALE.

The Nation: Fontabelle, St. Michael; f. 1973; Editor HAROLD HOYTE; circ. 31,200.

Official Gazette: Government Printing Office, Bay Street, St. Michael; Mons. and Thurs.

Sunday Advocate-News: P.O.B. 230, Fontabelle, Bridgetown; Man. Dir. and Publ. N. S. GROSVENOR; Editor ULRIC RICE; circ. 34,902.

PUBLISHER

Carib Publicity Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 718c, Carlisle House, The Wharf, Bridgetown; f. 1953; Editor TREVOR A. D. GALE.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 900, Bridge town; f. 1963; Chair. Sen. NIGEL BARROW; Gen. Man. TONY BEST.

RADIO

Radio Barbados: P.O.B. 900, Bridgetown; f. 1963; administered by the Caribbean Broadcasting Commission; broadcasts 18 hours a day.

Number of radio receivers (1977): 111,000.

Barbados Rediffusion Service Ltd.: River Rd., Bridgetown; f. 1934; commercial wired service with island-wide coverage; rented sets (1977) c. 25,500; Gen. Man. F. DUESBURY; Eng. J. S. W. MARSHALL.

TELEVISION

CBC TV: P.O.B. 900, Bridgetown; operated by Caribbean Broadcasting Commission; 7 hours colour transmission daily. Educational broadcasts are made in the morning and afternoon.

Number of television sets (1977): 48,000.

FINANCE

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Barbados: P.O.B. 1016, Treasury Bldg., Bridgetown; f. 1972; authorized cap. B\$5m.; Governor Dr. C. N. BLACKMAN; Gen. Man. U'TIN TUN.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANK

Caribbean Development Bank: Wildey, P.O.B. 408, St. Michael; equity subscribed by former British Caribbean Territories, Canada, the U.K., Colombia and Venezuela;

BARBADOS

auth. cap. U.S. \$192m. (Oct. 1974); minimum loan U.S. \$100,000; priority given to projects in agriculture, livestock, fisheries, manufacturing, mining, tourism, housing and technical education; Pres. WILLIAM DEMAS.

Agricultural Credit Bank: 3rd Floor, National Insurance Bldg., Fairchild St., Bridgetown; f. 1937; cap. B\$3.9m. (Oct. 1977); makes loans to farmers and co-operatives; Man. A. O. WEEKES.

Barbados Development Bank: Lot 61, Garrison, P.O.B. 50, St. Michael; f. 1969; auth. cap. B\$3m.; Gen. Man. RICHARD LESLIE.

Barbados Savings Bank: Bridgetown; f. 1852; government-controlled; total credits (June 1977) B\$38.9m.; Man. D. C. T. GRANNUM.

Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank: Bridgetown; f. 1907; authorized to make loans to sugar factories, sugar plantations, for cane cultivation and for diversification of crops designated by the Ministry of Agriculture; cap. B\$1.7m.; Chair. G. ARMSTRONG.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association Ltd.: Trident House, Broad St., Box 1009, Bridgetown; f. 1969; Man. WILLIAM REILLY.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Toronto; P.O.B. 202, Bridgetown; 7 brs.; Man. RICHARD GALLAGHER.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, EC3P 3AH; P.O.B. 180, Broad St., Bridgetown; f. 1837; Man. A. D. McCONNEY; seven branches, four sub-branches and eight agencies in Barbados.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: P.O.B. 405, Bridgetown; 8 brs.; Man. G. I. MCGREGOR.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: Nile House, Lower Broad St., Bridgetown; f. 1971; Man. DAVID DACOSTA.

Citibank: P.O.B. 1007C, Broad St., Bridgetown; 3 brs.; Man. G. R. ACHANG.

First National Bank of Chicago: Trident House, Broad St., Bridgetown; Man. DENNIS PETERS.

Royal Bank of Canada: Broad St., Bridgetown; 8 brs.; f. 1911; Man. (Bridgetown) R. I. COX.

TRUST COMPANIES

Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Co. (Caribbean) Ltd.: Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg., Broad St., P.O.B. 1003B, Bridgetown.

Canadian Bank of Commerce Trust Co. (Barbados) Ltd.: Broad St., Bridgetown.

Canadian Bank of Commerce Trust Co. (Caribbean) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1008, Broad St., Bridgetown.

Royal Bank Trust Co. (Barbados) Ltd.: Cockspur House, Nile St., P.O.B. 626C, Bridgetown; Man. N. L. SMITH.

INSURANCE

The leading British and a number of U.S. and Canadian companies have agents in the territory. The Government announced in 1977 that a State insurance corporation would be established. Local insurance companies include the following:

Barbados Fire Insurance Co.: Beckwith Place, Bridgetown.

Barbados Fire & General Insurance Co.: Beckwith Place, Bridgetown; f. 1880.

Finance, Trade and Industry

Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society: Beckwith Place, P.O.B. 104, Bridgetown; f. 1840; Chair. P. MCG. PATTERSON; Man. D. W. ALLAN.

C. F. Harrison & Co. (Barbados) Ltd.: 1 & 2 Broad St., P.O.B. 304, Bridgetown.

Life of Barbados Ltd.: Plantations Bldg., Lower Broad St., Bridgetown.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Barbados Agricultural Development Corporation: Bridge-town; f. 1965; programme of diversification and land reforms; Chair. BURT REECE; Gen. Man. (vacant).

Barbados Industrial Development Corporation: P.O.B. 250, Bridgetown; f. 1969; operates industrial estates; processes applications for industrial incentives; provides information on plant location; Gen. Man. R. G. B. CHASE; publs. *Investing in Barbados, Special Survey for Businessmen*.

Barbados Marketing Corporation: P.O.B. 703C, Bridge-town; Gen. Man. FRANK RICHARDS.

British Development Division in the Caribbean: P.O.B. 167, Carlisle House, Hincks St., The Wharf, Bridgetown; Head Sir BRUCE GREATBATCH, KT., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.B.E.

ASSOCIATIONS

Barbados Agricultural Society: The Grotto, Culloden and Beckles Rd., St. Michael; Pres. PATRICK BETHELL; Exec. Sec. ISLA GILKES.

Barbados Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 189, Bridgetown; f. 1825; 173 mem. firms with 271 reps.; Pres. JOHN KINCH; Sec. KEITH P. ROBERTS; publs. *Journal* (irregular), *Newsletter* (every 2 months).

Barbados Junior Chamber of Commerce: Bridgetown; Pres. KYLE LASHLEY; Sec. MICHAEL DRAYTON.

Barbados Manufacturers' Association: Room 206, Plantations Bldg., Bridgetown; f. 1964; 74 mem. firms; Pres. BASIL FORBES; Exec. Sec. Mrs. RITA ALKINS.

Barbados Sugar Producers' Association (Inc.): Warrens, St. Michael; Dir. N. D. OSBORNE; Sec. D. H. A. JOHNSON.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Barbados Employers' Confederation: Room 206, Plantations Bldg., Broad St., Bridgetown; f. 1956; 262 mems.; Pres. JULIAN COLE; Dir. COLLIS E. BLACKMAN; Sec.-Treas. Mrs. M. HUTSON.

TRADE UNIONS

Principal unions include:

Barbados Secondary Teachers' Union: Queens College, Constitution Rd., St. Michael; f. 1948; 230 mems.; Pres. JOHN BLACKMAN; Sec. Mrs. E. JOHNSON; Treas. Miss SHEILA PILGRIM.

Barbados Union of Teachers: P.O.B. 127, Bridgetown; f. 1974; 1,700 mems.; Pres. JOHN CUMBERBATCH; Gen. Sec. S. MAYERS.

Barbados Workers' Union: Nelson and Fairchild Sts., Bridgetown; f. 1948; 30,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. FRANK WALCOTT.

The National Union of Public Workers: P.O.B. 174, Bridgetown; f. 1944; 5,000 mems.; Pres. CARL TROT-MAN; Gen. Sec. JOSEPH GODDARD.

BARBADOS

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Ministry of Communications and Works: Chief Techn. Dir. H. L. V. GRIFFITH.

The Ministry maintains a network of 1,020 miles of roads, of which 840 miles have an asphalt surface.

SHIPPING

Inter-island traffic is catered for by a fortnightly service of one vessel of the West Indies Shipping Corporation operating from Trinidad as far north as Jamaica. The CAROL container service consortium connects Bridgetown with West European ports. Bridgetown harbour has berths for eight ships and simultaneous bunkering facilities for five.

CIVIL AVIATION

The principal airport is Grantley Adams International Airport.

Caribbean Airways: Lower Bay St., Bridgetown; f. 1970; low-cost jet services to Montreal, Luxembourg and London; Man. Dir. IAN ALLEN.

Transport, Tourism, University

The following foreign airlines serve Barbados: Air Canada, American Airlines, British Airways, BWIA (Trinidad), Cubana Airlines, Eastern Airlines, Leeward Island Air Transport (Antigua), SAS, Venezuela Airways (VIASA), Wardair.

TOURISM

Barbados Board of Tourism: P.O.B. 242, Bridgetown; f. 1958; office in Toronto; Chair. MAURICE WARD; Dir. of Tourism F. J. ODLE, M.B.E.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Barbados Arts Council: Pelican Village, Bridgetown, St. Michael; Pres. GRANTLEY PRESCOD; First Vice-Pres. BASIL SANDIFORD; Second Vice-Pres. BASIL JONES; Sec. EDWARD OXLEY.

UNIVERSITY

University of the West Indies: Cave Hill Campus, P.O.B. 64, Bridgetown; f. 1963; 135 teachers, 1,144 students.

BENIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Republic of Benin is a narrow stretch of territory in West Africa, flanked by Nigeria and Togo. The climate is tropical in the north, with one rainy season and a maximum temperature of 46°C (115°F), and equatorial in the south, with average temperatures of 20°–34°C (68°–93°F) and two rainy seasons. French is the official language but each tribe has its own tongue. The majority of the people follow traditional beliefs and customs. Christians, mainly Roman Catholics, make up 15 per cent of the population and Muslims 13 per cent. The national flag is green and bears a five-pointed red star. The capital is Porto-Novo.

Recent History

Benin, called Dahomey until 1975, was formerly part of French West Africa. It became a self-governing republic within the French Community in December 1958, and an independent state in August 1960. Since independence there have been five successful coups involving the army. Hubert Maga was overthrown in 1963 by Gen. Christophe Soglo, who installed Justin Ahomadegbé and Souru Apithy in a coalition. They were ousted by Soglo himself in 1965, but he in turn was toppled in 1967. Lt.-Col. Alphonse Alley presided over the return to civilian rule and a strong presidential constitution was adopted. The disqualification of the main presidential candidates resulted in the annulment of the 1968 elections and Dr. Emile Zinsou was appointed President. Deposed in 1969, he was succeeded by a Military Directorate. The 1970 elections led to violence and a Presidential Council was formed consisting of the three candidates, MM. Maga, Apithy and Ahomadegbé, with the post of President rotating. In October 1972 the army, led by Major (now Lt.-Col.) Mathieu Kerekou, overthrew the Council and established a military Government.

In December 1975, Dahomey's "colonial" name was changed to an "authentic" title, the People's Republic of Benin. Kerekou intended to establish a Marxist-Leninist regime and to this end a sole party, the Benin People's Revolutionary Party, was founded in December 1975. Secularization of the country has so far entailed the state takeover of all primary schools, and religious holidays have been abolished. Meanwhile, much of the economy has been nationalized and the legal system has come under review. This has not been achieved without opposition, including three alleged attempted coups, in two of which the supporters of Dr. Zinsou and the Togolese authorities were accused of complicity, in January and October 1975. Popular unrest was most evident following the shooting by security forces of Capt. Michel Aikpe, Minister of the Interior, under mysterious circumstances in June 1975. Relations with Togo improved during 1976 and 1977.

In January 1977 there was an airborne attack on Cotonou by "imperialist mercenaries" which was defeated by government troops with some losses. One mercenary was captured, and damage was estimated at U.S.\$28 million. Investigations by both an OAU and a UN committee named the raiders as Moroccan-trained mercenaries

hired by the Dahomey Liberation and Rehabilitation Front and their leader as Gilbert Bourgeaud, an adviser to President Bongo of Gabon. Morocco and Gabon strongly denied the allegations. The raid was followed by a xenophobic spate of arrests of foreigners in Benin, and the boycotting of the OAU meeting at Libreville in the summer of 1977. In January 1978 the French ambassador was recalled, and Michel Alladaye, the Foreign Minister, accused France of involvement in subversion against Benin.

Government

Benin is ruled by a military government of army officers. A 69-member National Council of the Revolution (CNR), headed by a National Political Bureau, is responsible for the development of the revolution. Nearly half the members of the CNR are civilians. In 1977 it was announced that the CNR would be replaced by an elected National Revolutionary Assembly.

Defence

Citizens of both sexes are liable for military service between the ages of 18 and 51 years. The army strength in 1976 was 2,100, the air force 150 and in addition there were paramilitary forces numbering 1,000 men. France provides technical assistance and equipment. In 1977 a central organization, the Headquarters People's Armed Forces of Benin, was established to unify the police, customs, armed forces and gendarmerie.

Economic Affairs

Over 75 per cent of Benin's working population is employed in agriculture, which accounts for about 30 per cent of G.D.P., while crop processing is the basis of the country's industry, contributing 9 per cent to G.D.P. Benin is almost self-sufficient in foodstuffs, palm products being the main exports. Limestone is the only mineral exploited, but oil has been discovered offshore and a domestic hydro-electric scheme is being planned jointly with Togo. Heavily dependent on foreign aid, especially from France, to subsidize the budget and permanent balance of payments deficit (which reached 20,000 million francs CFA in 1976), Benin's foreign capital receipts are being eroded to pay compensation to recently nationalized companies. Benin is a member of several African regional economic organizations and is a signatory to the Lomé Convention.

Transport and Communications

Transport services are few; three short sections of railway run inland from Cotonou, and the coast road links Togo in the west and Nigeria in the east. The main port is Cotonou.

Education

Following legislation in 1975, the State has taken control of all education, which is to be free, public, compulsory and secular. Secondary school pupils and students must undertake nine months' teaching and three months' military and ideological training. The University of Benin was founded in 1970.

Tourism

There is little tourism but safaris can be arranged to the two National Parks and the numerous hunting reserves. *Visas* are not required by French nationals.

Sport

There is little organized sport but football is generally popular. Big game hunting is possible for tourists.

Public Holidays

1978: May 1st (Labour Day), August 1st (National Day), October 26th (Félés Revolution), November 30th (Félés Revolution), December 31st (Harvest Day).

1979: January 1st (New Year).

All religious holidays have been abolished and are to be replaced by five secular public holidays.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (October 1977):

1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 429.75 francs CFA;

U.S. \$1 = 241.75 francs CFA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY**AREA AND POPULATION**

AREA	ESTIMATED POPULATION (mid-year)							DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1976
115,762 sq. km.*	2,718,000	2,792,000	2,869,000	2,948,000	3,029,000	3,112,000	3,197,000	27.6

* 44,696 sq. miles.

Ethnic groups (1959 estimates): Fon 47.0%; Adja 12.2%; Bariba 9.7%; Yoruba and Mali 8.8%; Aizo 5.1%; Somba 5.0%; Fulani 3.8%; Coto-Coli 2.5%; Dendi 1.7%; others 4.4%.

DÉPARTEMENT	CHIEF TOWN	POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWN (1975 est.)
Ouémé	Porto-Novo (capital)	104,000
Atlantique	Cotonou	178,000
Borgou	Parakou	23,000
Zou	Abomey	41,000
Atacora	Natitingou	50,800
Mono	Lokossa	7,000

Births and deaths: Average annual birth rate 50.9 per 1,000 in 1965-70, 49.9 per 1,000 in 1970-75; death rate 25.5 per 1,000 in 1965-70, 23.0 per 1,000 in 1970-75 (UN estimates).

LABOUR FORCE

(ILO estimates, '000 persons at mid-year)

	1960			1970		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, etc. . . .	487	103	590	563	92	655
Industry	48	49	96	79	76	156
Services	59	337	396	84	423	506
TOTAL	594	488	1,082	726	591	1,317

Source: ILO, *Labour Force Estimates and Projections, 1950-2000*.

Mid-1975 (official estimate): Total labour force 1,445,000 (males 777,000, females 668,000).

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Rice (paddy)	5	7	12	9	13	20
Maize	302	310	350	229	217	221
Millet	24*	30*	25*	12†	15†	15†
Sorghum	115	58	84	79	52	57
Sweet potatoes	13	11	10	52	44	39
Cassava (manioc)	92	75	65	548	340	381
Other roots and tubers	47	47	55	435	306	515
Dry beans	42	36	44	14	11	15
Groundnuts (in shell)	58	58	73	42	35	46
Seed cotton	48	31	54	31	23	46
Cottonseed				20*	15*	30*
Cotton (lint)				10*	8*	15*
Coconuts	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	20†	20†	20†
Palm kernels	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	81.8	83*	80*
Oranges	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12*	12*	12*
Mangoes	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11*	12*	12*
Bananas	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12*	12*	12*
Pineapples	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3*	3*	3*
Coffee (green)	1*	2*	5*	n.a.	1*	3*
Tobacco (leaves)	1	1	2	1	1	2

* FAO estimates.

† Unofficial figure.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK (‘000 head, year ending September)

	1974*	1975*	1976*
Horses	5	6	6
Asses	1	1	1
Cattle	694	700	800
Pigs	353	358	365
Sheep	806	820	850
Goats	776	780	840
Chickens	3,000	3,100	3,900

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, ‘000 metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976
Beef and veal	9	9	10
Mutton and lamb	2	2	3
Goats' meat	2	3	2
Pig meat	4	4	4
Poultry meat	3	3	3
Other meat	6	7	4
Cows' milk	9	10	12
Goats' milk	4	4	4
Hen eggs	2.5	2.7	2.8

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

FORESTRY ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS (‘000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	20	20	20	16	16	16	15	15*
Other industrial wood	130	130	135	140	140	145	150	155
Fuel wood	1,800	1,850	1,900	1,950	2,000	2,000	2,090	2,150
TOTAL	1,950	2,000	2,055	2,106	2,156	2,161	2,255	2,320

*FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING

('000 metric tons, live weight)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Inland waters . . .	23.1	23.1	23.0	22.5	22.5*	22.5*	22.5*	22.5*
Atlantic Ocean . . .	5.9	6.6	8.5	5.6	5.9	8.6	7.0	7.0*
TOTAL CATCH . . .	29.0	29.7	31.5	28.1	28.4*	31.1*	29.5*	29.5*

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.**INDUSTRY**

		1972	1973	1974	1975
Palm oil	'000 metric tons	32	32	25	43
Electric energy	million kWh.	45	50	52	57

Palm kernel oil: 60,000 metric tons in 1970.

Beer: 104,000 hectolitres in 1970/71.

FINANCE

100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs CFA.

Exchange rates (October 1977): 1 franc CFA=2 French centimes;

£1 sterling=429.75 francs CFA; U.S. \$1= 241.75 francs CFA.

1,000 francs CFA=£2.33=\$4.14.

Note: Between December 1958 and August 1969 the value of the franc CFA was 3.6 milligrammes of gold, equal to 0.4051 U.S. cent (U.S. \$1=246.853 francs CFA). Since January 1960 the franc CFA has been equivalent to 2 French centimes (1 French franc=50 francs CFA). In August 1969 the franc CFA was devalued (in line with the French franc) to 3.2 milligrammes of gold, the exchange rate being 1 franc CFA=0.3601 U.S. cent (\$1=277.71 francs CFA) until August 1971. From December 1971 to February 1973 the official rate was 1 franc CFA=0.3909 U.S. cent (\$1=255.785 francs CFA). Since March 1973 the French authorities have ceased to maintain the franc-dollar rate within previously agreed margins. As a result, the value of the franc CFA has fluctuated on foreign exchange markets in line with the French franc. The average market rates of francs CFA per U.S. dollar were: 252.2 in 1972; 222.7 in 1973; 240.5 in 1974; 214.3 in 1975; 239.0 in 1976. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between August 1969 and June 1972 was £1=666.503 francs CFA (1 franc CFA=0.15004p).

BUDGET
(million francs CFA)

	1973	1974	1975	1976*	1977*
Revenue	12,391	12,485	13,738	16,080	16,182
Expenditure	13,192	13,572	14,479	16,080	16,182

* Estimate.

Five-Year Plan (1966-70—m. francs CFA): Total investment 35,128 (Foreign Public Aid 20,500); Rural Development 12,065; Communications and Power 10,250; Industrial and Commercial Development 9,934; Social and Administrative Development 2,870.

An interim plan covered the years 1971-72, to complete projects not fully executed by the end of the 1966-70 plan. A three-year plan was announced in January 1977.

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	1.7	3.3	4.8	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.2
Reserve position in IMF	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5
Foreign exchange	8.8	7.0	8.9	6.1	11.7	19.0	21.3	25.2	26.6	7.3	11.6
TOTAL	9.7	8.0	10.0	7.5	15.5	24.6	28.4	33.1	34.7	15.0	19.2

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million francs CFA, July 1st to June 30th)

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	17,900	18,900	19,200	21,600	22,200	23,500	25,400
Mining and quarrying	3,600	4,300	5,600	6,100	6,700	6,600	7,500
Manufacturing							
Electricity, gas and water							
Construction	2,100	2,200	2,200	2,500	2,700	3,000	3,300
Trade, restaurants and hotels	14,500	15,600	17,900	19,200	21,100	22,200	24,800
Transport, storage and communications	6,800	7,200	3,500	15,200	17,200	18,300	19,800
Other services	6,400	6,900	12,400				
TOTAL	51,300	55,100	61,300	64,600	69,900	73,600	80,800

Source: United Nations, *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Merchandise exports f.o.b.	58.0	69.7	67.3	93.0	94.4	89.6
Merchandise imports f.o.b.	-66.0	-78.4	-94.3	-115.5	-118.2	-137.1
TRADE BALANCE	-8.0	-8.7	-27.0	-22.5	-23.8	-47.5
Exports of services	15.3	15.7	20.0	25.3	26.1	31.8
Imports of services	-28.6	-30.5	-37.8	-39.9	-34.4	-50.3
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	-21.3	-23.5	-44.8	-37.2	-32.1	-66.0
Private unrequited transfers (net)	2.9	4.8	6.7	7.4	8.5	18.1
Government unrequited transfers (net)	17.2	18.5	32.0	18.4	25.5	25.7
CURRENT BALANCE	-1.2	-0.2	-6.1	-11.4	1.9	-22.1
Long-term capital (net)	7.6	8.8	8.7	11.7	19.6	17.5
Short-term capital (net)	0.3	-0.7	-3.7	10.6	-16.0	-25.9
Net errors and omissions	-0.5	-2.1	3.1	-9.2	-5.2	9.1
TOTAL (net monetary movements)	6.2	5.8	2.1	1.7	0.4	-21.4
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	1.7	1.4	1.5	—	—	—
CHANGES IN RESERVES, ETC.	7.9	7.2	3.6	1.7	0.4	-21.4

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million francs CFA)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Imports c.i.f.	14,128	17,660	21,202	23,510	24,859	35,174	32,106
Exports f.o.b.	7,066	9,062	11,648	9,189	9,794	8,185	9,797

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1972	1973	1974
Rice	470	680	344
Flour	450	449	49
Fruit and vegetables	355	n.a.	n.a.
Milk, eggs and honey	180	229	262
Tobacco	1,265	1,568	2,416
Sugar	495	596	806
Petroleum products	1,005	1,410	2,005
Cement	375	420	1,177
Machinery	2,980	2,753	6,703
Transport equipment	1,990	2,175	2,782
Textile materials and products	5,790	5,973	6,213
Beverages	555	652	888
Paper, cardboard and products	385	447	673
Chemical and paracheical products	2,170	2,220	3,679

EXPORTS	1972	1973	1974
Coffee	435	273.0	31.2
Cocoa beans	1,780	2,414.3	1,062.5
Tobacco	185	172.4	286.4
Groundnuts	185	820.6	489.1
Karité nuts	180	101.4	458.5
Palm kernels	155	2.2	9.3
Palm oils	1,415	854.0	155.0
Palm seed cake	385	378.9	319.2
Cotton lint	2,475	2,875.1	4,471.0
Cottonseed	495	n.a.	n.a.
Woven cotton fabrics	185	n.a.	n.a.

* Estimates.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

IMPORTS	1972	1973	1974
China, People's Republic	n.a.	1,727	1,312
France	9,420	8,990	11,716
Germany, Federal Re- public	1,460	1,768	2,696
Ivory Coast	n.a.	n.a.	1,563
Netherlands	1,385	1,271	1,755
United Kingdom	1,347	1,361	2,458
U.S.A.	1,572	1,145	2,393
TOTAL (incl. others)	23,510	24,859	35,174

EXPORTS	1972	1973	1974
China, People's Republic	n.a.	360	2,107
France	3,443	3,494	2,638
Germany, Federal Re- public	1,465	1,200	604
Japan	310	471	742
Netherlands	1,795	968	544
Niger	n.a.	n.a.	457
Nigeria	410	n.a.	802
TOTAL (incl. others)	9,189	9,794	8,185

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1975	1976
Passengers Carried ('000)	1,563	1,827
Passenger-km. (million)	96.7	119.2
Freight carried ('000 tons)	305	296
Freight ton-km. (million)	126.5	123.7

ROADS

VEHICLES IN USE (December 31st)

	1972	1973	1974
Private Cars	13,994	13,500	14,000
Buses and Coaches	116	8,500	8,600
Goods Vehicles	8,160		

Source: World Road Statistics (International Road Federation, Geneva); UN, Statistical Yearbook.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(Cotonou)

	1974	1975	1976
Ships Entered	n.a.	1,106	1,079
Displacement of Ships Entered ('000 net tons)	2,206	2,676	2,787
Freight Loaded ('000 metric tons)	127	108	128
Freight Unloaded ('000 metric tons)	611	755	912

CIVIL AVIATION
(Cotonou)

	1972	1973	1974
Kilometres flown (million)	1.4	1.4	1.5
Passengers carried ('000)	26	28	31
Passenger-km. (million)	78	91	101
Freight ton-km. (million)	8.0	8.3	10.8
Mail ton-km. (million)	0.5	0.5	0.5

EDUCATION
(1971-72)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Primary	852	186,000
Secondary	60*	27,000
Technical	7*	2,000
Teacher Training, etc.	4	2,553
University	1	600

* 1970 figures.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Institut National de la Statistique et de l'Analyse Economique, Cotonou.

THE CONSTITUTION

From his assumption of power in 1972 to September 1973 President Kerekou governed through a Military Council of the Revolution, based on the "revolutionary movement of national liberation". From 1973 to August 1977 the country was governed by institutions which included civilians, the highest of which was the National Council of the Revolution, directed by a National Political Bureau. On May 23rd, 1977, a Fundamental Law was announced by the Parti de la Révolution Populaire du

Bénin (PRPB) as preparation for the "people's democratic revolution". In August the National Revolutionary Council was announced to be about to be disbanded; in its place a National Revolutionary Assembly would be elected, comprising people's commissioners elected directly, who would in turn elect the President and Head of State. According to a draft Constitution, the Council would also pass laws submitted to it by the Executive Council.

THE GOVERNMENT

(December 1977)

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic: Lieut-Col. MATHIEU KEREKOU.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Head of Military Revolutionary Government, in charge of National Defence: Lieut.-Col. MATHIEU KEREKOU.

Minister of Industry and Crafts: Lieut.-Col. BARTHÉLEMY OHOUENS.

Minister of Equipment: Lieut.-Col. RICHARD RODRIGUEZ.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: Major MICHEL ALLADAYE.

Minister of Finance: Intendant ISODORE AMOUSSOU.

Minister-Delegate to the President, responsible for the Plan, Statistics and Co-ordination of Foreign Aid: Major FRANÇOIS DOSSOU.

Minister of Justice, Legislation and Social Affairs: Captain DJIBRIL MORIBA.

Minister of Technical and Higher Education: Captain AUGUSTIN HONVOH.

Minister of Primary Education: Captain VINCENT GUEZODJE.

Minister of Trade and Tourism: Captain ANDRÉ ATCHADE.

Minister of Health: Captain ISSIFOU BOURAIMA.

Minister of Transport: Captain LÉOPOLD AHOUEYA.

Minister of Civil Service and Labour: Captain ADOLPHE BIAOU.

Minister of Youth, Popular Culture and Sports: Captain FRANÇOIS KOUYAMI.

Minister-Delegate to the President, responsible for the Interior and National Orientation: Lieut. MARTIN AZONHIHO.

Minister of Rural Development and Co-operative Action: Lieut. PHILIPPE AKPO.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Subject to democratic approval, a new Constitution was announced in August 1977. The National Council of the Revolution was to be disbanded. A National Revolutionary Assembly, consisting of People's Commissioners, would be directly elected and would, in turn, elect the President.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti de la Révolution Populaire du Bénin (PRPB): Cotonou; f. 1975; Marxist-Leninist ruling party; the Central Committee plays a leading role in government; Chair. of Central Committee Lieut.-Col. MATHIEU KEREKOU.

There is an illegal opposition party, the Front for the Liberation and Rehabilitation of Dahomey, which was blamed for the unsuccessful coup in January 1977.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATION ACCREDITED TO BENIN

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Accra, Ghana (E).

Argentina: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Austria: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Belgium: Accra, Ghana (E).

Brazil: Lagos, Nigeria.

Bulgaria: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Canada: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

China, People's Republic: B.P. 196, Cotonou; *Ambassador:* LI LIEN-PI.

Cuba: Lagos, Nigeria.

Czechoslovakia: Accra, Ghana (E).

Denmark: Accra, Ghana (E).

Egypt: B.P. 1215, Cotonou; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* MOHAMED TEOFIK.

Ethiopia: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

France: B.P. 776, Cotonou; *Ambassador:* JEAN MEADMORE (recalled January 1978).

Gabon: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

German Democratic Republic: Cotonou; *Ambassador:* WOLFGANG SEYFARTH.

Germany, Federal Republic: blvd. de France, B.P. 504, Cotonou; *Ambassador:* HANS-JOACHIM HELDT.

Ghana: Lomé, Togo (E).

Greece: Lagos, Nigeria.

Guinea: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Hungary: Accra, Ghana (E).

India: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Italy: Accra, Ghana (E).

Japan: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: B.P. 317, Cotonou; *Ambassador:* DOKKO MOUN HEUNG.

Korea, Republic: Cotonou (E).

Lebanon: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Liberia: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Mali: Accra, Ghana (E).

Malta: B.P. 532, Cotonou.

BENIN

Mauritania: Dakar, Senegal (E).

Netherlands: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Niger: B.P. 352, Cotonou (L); *Permanent Representative:* SOUMANA OUSEINI.

Nigeria: Lot 21, Patte d'Oie, Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* M. IHAMI.

Norway: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Pakistan: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Poland: Lagos, Nigeria.

Romania: Lagos, Nigeria.

Spain: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Sudan: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Sweden: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Benin also has diplomatic relations with Angola, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Empire, Libya, Mexico and Viet-Nam.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT: Cotonou

President of the Supreme Court: CYPRIEN AINADOU.

The work of the Supreme Court is divided into Constitutional, Administrative, Judicial and Accountancy Chambers.

There is a *tribunal de conciliation* in each of the 31 sub-prefectures and in main centres and a *tribunal de première instance de deuxième classe* (Magistrate's Court) at Porto-Novo, Cotonou, Ouidah, Abomey, Parakou, Natitingou and Kandi. The Court of Appeal, which has jurisdiction over the Assize Court, sits at Cotonou. In May 1977 a new system was announced. The Executive Council would appoint provincial and district judges; "people's judges" would be appointed in the villages.

RELIGION

According to the 1961 census 65 per cent of the population hold animist beliefs, 15 per cent are Christians (12 per cent Catholics, 3 per cent Protestants) and 13 per cent Muslims. There are 257 Protestant mission centres with a personnel of about 120. There are 443,469 Roman Catholics in Benin (1976).

Archbishop of Cotonou: Mgr. CHRISTOPHE ADIMOU; B.P. 491, Cotonou.

PRESS AND PUBLISHERS

Office National d'Édition, de Presse et d'Imprimerie: P.M.B. 1210, Cotonou; f. 1975; state publishing and printing corporation; Dir.-Gen. LALEYE ABIODUN.

L'Action Populaire: B.P. 215, Cotonou; f. 1964; weekly; Ed. JULIEN AZA.

L'Aube Nouvelle: Cotonou; daily.

Bulletin de l'Agence Béninoise de Presse: Cotonou; daily.

La Croix du Bénin: B.P. 105, Cotonou; fortnightly.

Ehuzu: B.P. 1210, Cotonou; formerly *Dako-Express*; government daily; circ. 10,000.

Journal Officiel de la République Populaire du Bénin: Porto-Novo; published by the Government Information Service; fortnightly.

Libération: Cotonou; fortnightly.

Agence Béninoise de Presse: Cotonou; f. 1961; national news agency; section of the Ministry of Information; Dir. GISELE PARAISO.

Tass has an office in Benin.

Judicial System, Religion, Press and Publishers, Radio and Television, etc.

Switzerland: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Tunisia: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Turkey: Lagos, Nigeria.

Uganda: Accra, Ghana (E).

U.S.S.R.: B.P. 2013, Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* IVAN ILYINE.

United Kingdom: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

U.S.A.: B.P. 119, Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* JAMES BRUCE ENGEL.

Vatican: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (Apostolic Pro-Nunciature).

Yugoslavia: Accra, Ghana (E).

Zaire: B.P. 130, Cotonou; *Ambassador:* M. KUMUAMBA.

Zambia: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Office de Radiodiffusion et Télévision du Bénin: B.P. 366, Cotonou; Dir.-Gen. LUCIEN MAGHONKOU.

La Voix de la Révolution: B.P. 366, Cotonou; broadcasts in French, English and ten national languages.

There were 15,000 radio receivers in 1972.

Television broadcasting began in 1972 and now covers two-thirds of the country.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris; Cotonou, B.P. 325; cap. and reserves 7,341m. francs CFA; Gov. ABDOULAYE FADIGA; National Dir. GUY POGNON.

Banque Béninoise de Développement: rue des Cheminots, Cotonou, B.P. 300; f. 1962; cap. 300m. francs CFA; Pres. ABOU BABA MOUSSA.

Banque Commerciale du Bénin: rue de Rév.-Père-Colineau, B.P. 85, Cotonou; f. 1962; state-owned; cap. 1,000m. francs CFA; conducts all government business; Dir.-Gen. BRUNO AMOUSSOU.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Économique: ave. Giram, B.P. 38, Cotonou; Dir. HERVÉ BIZIEN.

Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole: Cotonou; f. 1975; cap. 300m. francs CFA.

New Nigeria Bank: Cotonou; f. 1977; Chair. and Man. Dir. WALTER J. ANUKPE.

INSURANCE

Société Nationale d'Assurances et de Réassurances (SONAR): Cotonou; f. 1974; cap. 300m. francs CFA; state monopoly of insurance; Dir.-Gen. ALFRED ELEGBE.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie du Bénin: ave. Général de Gaulle, Cotonou, B.P. 31; Pres. ABOU BABA MOUSSA; Vice-Pres. J.-V. ADJOVI, M. T. LALEYE; Sec. ALFA OROU.

BENIN

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism, Power, University

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Association des Syndicats du Bénin (Asynba): Cotonou
Pres. PIERRE FOURN.

Groupeement Interprofessionnel des Entreprises du Bénin (GIBA): B.P. 6, Cotonou; Pres. A. JEUKENS.

Jeune Chambre Economique: Pres. JEAN-BONIFACE AKANNI.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs et Exportateurs:
B.P. 6, Cotonou; Pres. M. BENCHIMOL.

Syndicat Interprofessionnel des Entreprises Industrielles du Bénin: Cotonou; Pres. M. DOUCET.

Syndicat National des Commerçants et Industriels Africains du Bénin (SYNACIB): B.P. 367, Cotonou; Pres. URBAIN DA SILVA.

Syndicat des Transporteurs Routiers du Bénin: Cotonou;
Pres. PASCAL ZENON.

TRADE UNIONS

Union Nationale des Syndicats des Travailleurs du Bénin:
Cotonou; formed by integration of all previous trade union organizations.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Organisation Commune Bénin-Niger des Chemins de Fer et des Transports (OCBN): P.O.B. 16, Cotonou; f. 1959; Benin has a 63 per cent share, Niger 37 per cent. The main line runs for 438 km. from Cotonou to Parakou in the interior; a branch runs westwards via Ouidah to Segboroué (34 km.). There is also a line of 107 km. from Cotonou via Porto-Novo to Pobé near the Nigerian border. Total length of railways: 579 km. Dir.-Gen. BOUKARY ALIDOU.

It is planned to extend the line 520 km. from Parakou to Dosso in Niger.

ROADS

The system is well developed. There are a total of 6,937 km. of classified roads and a further 1,200 km. of tracks suitable for motor traffic in the dry season. The roads along the coast and those from Cotonou to Bohicon and from Parakou to Malanville, a total of 700 km., are bitumen-surfaced. In 1977 the International Development Agency granted U.S. \$7.2 million for resurfacing 170 km. of road to improve access to Cotonou.

Société de Transit et de Consignation du Bénin (SOCA-TRAB): B.P. 253, Cotonou; cap. 100m. francs CFA; 49 per cent state-owned.

SHIPPING

The main port is at Cotonou. The port handled 1,040,000 metric tons of goods in 1976. An extension of the port, to be financed by international loans and credits, was being planned in 1977.

Cie Béninoise de Navigation Maritime (COBENAM): Cotonou, B.P. 2032; f. 1974; cap. 500m. francs CFA; state-owned; member of COWAC; agents for shipping companies from France, Japan, U.K., China; Dir.-Gen. NOUHOU ASSOUMAN.

Port Autonome de Cotonou: B.P. 927, Cotonou; Pres. BERTIN AHOVADI; Dir. ALPHONSE BABADJIDE.

Société Navale Chargeurs Delmas Vieljeux-Bénin: ave. Mgr.-Steinmetz, B.P. 213, Cotonou; agents for Cie. Maritimes des Chargeurs Réunis, Compagnie Fabre, Deutsche Afrika Linien and Woermann Linie, Nouvelle Compagnie des Paquebots; Dir. Cotonou JEAN SOULETIE.

Société Ouest-Africaine d'Entreprises Maritimes (Bénin) —SOAEM: B.P. 74, Cotonou; agents for Lloyd Tries-tino, Société Navale de l'Ouest.

SOCOPAO-Bénin: B.P. 253, Cotonou; agents for Acomar, Elder Dempster, Palm Line, Splošna Plovba, United West Africa Service.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport at Cotonou has a 2.4 km. runway and there are secondary airports at Parakou, Natitingou Kandi and Abomey. There were 45,113 passengers in 1976 (transit passengers not included).

Air Afrique: Cotonou, avenue du Gouverneur Ballot, B I 200; the Benin Government has a 7 per cent share in Air Afrique (*see* under Ivory Coast); Dir. Benin ALI BERE KONE.

Cotonou is also served by Cameroon Air Lines, Pan American and UTA.

TOURISM

Office Nationale du Tourisme et de l'Hôtellerie (ONATHO): Ministry of Trade and Tourism, B.P. 89, Cotonou; Dir. AMOS ELEGBE.

POWER

Société Béninoise d'Electricité et d'Eau (SBEE): B.P. 123, Cotonou; f. 1973; national public company for production of electricity and water.

Dir.-Gen. EMILE-LOUIS PARAISO; 240 employees.

Production (1975) 56 million kWh.

Communauté Electrique du Bénin: established between Benin and Togo; office at Lomé; *see* under Togo

UNIVERSITY

Université du Bénin: Abomey-Calavy. B.P. 526, Cotonou; 126 teachers, 2,578 students.

BHUTAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Bhutan lies in the Himalayas, with the People's Republic of China to the north and India to the south. Average monthly temperature ranges from 4.4°C (40°F) (mean January) to 17°C (62°F) (mean July). Rainfall is heavy, averaging over 300 cm. (120 inches) in a year. The official language is Dzongkha, spoken mainly in western Bhutan. Written Dzongkha is based on the Tibetan script. The State religion is Mahayana Buddhism of the Drukpa Kargyu sect. The national flag (proportions 5 by 4) is divided diagonally to form two triangles, one yellow and the other maroon, with a white dragon superimposed in the centre. The capital is Thimphu.

Recent History

The first hereditary King of Bhutan was installed on December 17th, 1907. An Anglo-Bhutanese Treaty signed in 1910 placed all Bhutan's foreign relations under the supervision of the Government of British India. When India became independent, that treaty was replaced by the Indo-Bhutan Treaty of Friendship of 1949, under which Bhutan agrees to seek the advice of the Government of India with regard to its foreign relations, but remains free to decide whether or not to accept such advice. Bhutan has asserted itself as a fully sovereign, independent state, becoming a member of the UN in 1971 and of the non-aligned movement in 1973.

King Jigme Dorji Wangchuk, installed in 1952, established a Royal Advisory Council in 1965 and formed the country's first Cabinet in 1968. He died in July 1972 and was succeeded by the Western-educated 17-year-old Crown Prince, Jigme Singye Wangchuk. The new King stated his wish to maintain the Indo-Bhutan Treaty and to further strengthen friendship with India.

When Chinese authority was established in Tibet in 1959, Bhutan granted asylum to about 4,000 Tibetan refugees. Because it had been discovered that many refugees were engaged in spying and subversive activities, the Bhutan Government decided in 1976 to disperse them in small groups, introducing a number of Bhutanese families into each settlement. Anxious not to spoil its relations with China, Bhutan rejected the Dalai Lama of Tibet's demands that Bhutan should accept more refugees and that he should maintain a liaison office in Bhutan.

Government

Bhutan is an absolute monarchy. The system of government is unusual in that power is shared between the monarchy (assisted by the Royal Advisory Council), the Council of Ministers, the National Assembly (*Tsogdu*) and the monastic head (*Jey Khempo*) of Bhutan's 6,000 Lamas. The National Assembly, which serves a three-year term, has 150 members, including 110 indirectly elected by village headmen, 10 representing monastic bodies and 30 appointed officials.

Defence

The strength of the Royal Bhutanese Army, which is

under the direct command of the King, is classified information. As well as the regular standing army, there is a large militia. Army training facilities are provided by an Indian military training team. Though India is not directly responsible for the country's defence, the Indian Government has indicated that any act of aggression against Bhutan would be regarded as an act of aggression against India.

Economic Affairs

The economy is predominantly agrarian. Forests cover about 70 per cent of the country's area, and further afforestation is envisaged. Timber and fruit, including apples, are exported. There is some small-scale industry, producing, for example, textiles, soap, slate and steel furniture. Centres for the production of traditional handicrafts, such as bamboo-work, lacquer woodwork and woven carpets, have been set up. Being under-populated, Bhutan is dependent on foreign labour. To lessen this dependence on imported labour, many construction activities are to be mechanized.

A series of Five-Year Economic Plans began in 1961, the first two being 100 per cent financed by India. Considerable improvements have been brought about in roads, animal husbandry, irrigation, forestry and electricity generation. At least five hydro-electricity stations have been set up and Bhutan expects to export a surplus of energy in the future. Fifty per cent of expenditure under the fourth Five-Year Plan (1976-81) has been allocated to agriculture.

Since the 1960 ban on trade with Tibet, Bhutan's main trading partner has been India, although timber, liquor and cardamom are also exported to the Middle East and Western Europe. In 1976 the recently established Food Corporation exported 4,000 kg. of cardamom to Singapore. More transit trade facilities are now required. After the inauguration of the postal system in 1972, Bhutan's postage stamps became the main earner of foreign exchange, but in 1976 were superseded by tourism.

Bhutan is a member of the Colombo Plan and of ESCAP.

Transport and Communications

By 1976 more than 1,500 kilometres of roads, most of which are surfaced, linked different parts of the kingdom, and further surfaced roads connected main towns in Bhutan with the Indian states of West Bengal and Assam. There is a shortage of road transport. Paro, the chief airport, is served by a weekly flight to and from Hashimara in West Bengal. An airport at Yangphulla serves the east.

Social Welfare

In 1976 the country had 11 hospitals with a total of 405 beds. A mobile hospital unit was operating in the remote central areas. There were 40 doctors. Because of the shortage of doctors and lack of funds, local dispensaries are being converted into basic health units, providing basic

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medical services. Malaria and smallpox have been eradicated, but tuberculosis is still widespread.

Education

Free education of eleven years' duration is available. Some of the schools are co-educational and run along the lines of an American private school but using a British syllabus. There are no mission or private schools in Bhutan, all schools being subsidized by the Government. In 1976 there were 111 schools and colleges with totals of 19,000 pupils and 682 teachers. About 500 Bhutanese students are receiving higher education in India, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Singapore, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Austria and the U.S.A.

Tourism

Bhutan was opened to tourism in the autumn of 1974 and hotels, transport and other facilities were created in the west. Foreign tourists may visit Bhutan in package tours only, accompanied by guide/interpreters. Visas are required by all visitors.

In 1976 tourists from the Federal Republic of Germany, the U.S.A., Belgium, Italy, France, Australia and Japan totalled 1,500.

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Sport

Archery is the national sport. Soccer, basketball, volleyball, badminton, tennis, table tennis, fishing and shooting are the major sports practised and there are also facilities in Thimphu for golf, ice-skating and swimming.

Public Holidays

The usual Buddhist holidays are observed, as well as the National Day of Bhutan (December 17th) and the Birthday of H.M. Jigme Singye Wangchuk (November 11th).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in operation.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 chetrams = 1 ngultrum.

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 15.44 ngultrums;

U.S. \$1 = 8.70 ngultrums.

Indian currency is also legal tender.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 47,000 sq. kilometres (18,000 sq. miles), of which 30,000 sq. kilometres is forested.

Population: 1,034,774 (Census of November-December 1969). Mid-1976: 1,202,000 (UN estimate).

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS (FAO estimates, '000 metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976
Rice (paddy)	268	274	279
Wheat	59	60	61
Maize	54	55	56
Barley	7	8	8
Buckwheat	4	5	5
Millet	4	4	5
Mustard seed	2.1	2.2	n.a.
Potatoes	34	35	37
Other roots and tubers	5	5	5
Pulses	2	2	2
Tobacco	1	1	1
Jute	5	5	5

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Cardamom: 300 metric tons (estimate) in 1971.

LIVESTOCK (unofficial estimates, '000 head)

	1974	1975*	1976*
Cattle	191	195	198
Pigs	54	55	56
Sheep	38	39	39
Goats	20	20	20
Buffaloes	4	4	4
Horses	18	18	19
Asses	16*	16	17
Mules	7*	7	8
Poultry	98	100	102

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Cows' Milk: 12,000 metric tons (FAO estimate) in 1976.

FINANCE

Bhutanese and Indian currency are both legal tender.
Bhutanese currency: 100 chetrums (Ch) = 1 ngultrum (Nu).

Coins: 5, 10, 25, 50 chetrums, 1 ngultrum.

Notes: 1, 5, 10 and 100 ngultrums.

Indian currency: 100 paisa = 1 rupee.

Coins: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 paisa; 1 rupee.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 100, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 rupees.

Exchange rates (October 1977): 1 ngultrum = 1 rupee; £1 sterling = 15.44 ngultrums or rupees; U.S. \$1 = 8.70 ngultrums or rupees.

100 ngultrums or Indian rupees = £6.48 = \$11.49.

Note: Since April 1974 Bhutan has issued its own currency, the ngultrum, which is at par with the Indian rupee and circulates with it inside the country. For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on India.

BUDGET
(million ngultrums)

REVENUE	1973/74	1974/75	EXPENDITURE	1973/74	1974/75
<i>Revenue:</i>			<i>Non-development expenditure:</i>		
Income tax	1.06	0.83	Defence	n.a.	n.a.
Customs duties	0.16	0.70	General	4.17	4.11
Excise duties	3.57	5.00	General administration	19.78	17.83
Other taxes	3.54	3.64	Debt servicing	—	—
Net receipts from public enterprises	2.29	2.18	Others	22.05	26.39
Other revenue receipts	10.43	12.84			
TOTAL	21.05	25.19	TOTAL	46.00	48.33
<i>Sources of finance for excess of expenditure over revenue:</i>			<i>Development expenditure:</i>		
Foreign aid	110.66	122.95	Agriculture	19.13	28.10
Deposits and others	15.23	9.78	Industries	5.25	5.35
			Mining	0.31	0.50
			Transport, communications	18.40	24.07
			Education	21.86	23.31
			Planning secretariat	2.94	3.96
			Health	7.46	8.30
			Power	5.90	6.49
			Others	19.69	9.51
TOTAL	125.89	132.73	TOTAL	100.94	109.59
GRAND TOTAL	146.94	157.92	GRAND TOTAL	146.94	157.92

Source: The Colombo Plan, Twenty-second annual report.

1975/76: Budget to balance at Nu 45.06 million.

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THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(1971-76)

Proposed expenditure
(million ngultrums)

Agriculture	55.54
Animal husbandry	24.43
Forest and soil conservation	33.06
Power	30.19
Small-scale industry	24.31
Industry and mineral development	2.23
Roads	64.20
Road transport, telephone, postal and telecommunications	36.30
Tourism	14.63
Education	91.62
Health	37.98
Water supply, sanitation and urban development	7.41
Others	41.00
TOTAL	462.81

Source: The Colombo Plan, Twenty-second annual report.

Fourth Five-Year Plan (1976-81): Proposed expenditure Nu 778 million.

EDUCATION

(1976)

Primary schools	85
Junior high schools	14
Central schools	6
Teachers' training institute	1
Schools for Buddhist studies	2
Junior college	1
Technical schools	2
Total pupils	19,000
Total teachers	682

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: His Majesty Druk Gyalpo JIGME SINGYE WANGCHUK, succeeded to the Throne in July 1972.

Royal Advisory Council: Established 1965 and composed of nine members, one representing H.M. the King, two representing ecclesiastical bodies and six regional representatives of the people.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(October 1977)

Representative of His Majesty in the Ministry of Finance: H.R.H. SONAM CHODEN WANGCHUK.

Representative of His Majesty in The Ministry of Development: H.R.H. DECHAN WANGMO WANGCHUK.

Minister of Trade, Industry and Forests: H.R.H. NAMGYAL WANGCHUK.

Home Minister: LYONPO TAMJI JAGAR.

Finance Minister: LYONPO CHOYAL.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: LYONPO DAWA TSERING.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

A National Assembly (*Tsogdu*) was established in 1953. The Assembly has a three-year term and meets twice

Statistical Survey, The Government, Political Parties, etc.

yearly in spring and autumn. There are 150 members, of whom 110 are indirectly elected by village headmen. Ten seats are reserved for ecclesiastical bodies (*see* Religion below) and the remainder are occupied by officials, the ministers, their deputies and members of the Royal Advisory Council. The Assembly enacts laws, advises on constitutional and political matters and debates all important issues. Both the Royal Advisory Council and the Council of Ministers are responsible to it.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Districts: There are 17 districts, each headed by a Dzongda (in charge of administration and law and order) and a Thrimpon (in charge of judicial matters). Land revenue is collected by the village headmen and remitted to the Dzongda.

POLITICAL PARTIES

There are no political parties in Bhutan.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Bangladesh: New Delhi, India.

India: Lungtzenzempa, Thimphu; *Representative (Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary):* J. R. HIREMATH.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Bhutan has a Civil and a Criminal Code.

High Court: Established February 1968 to review Appeals from Lower Courts; 6 Judges.

Appeal Court: The Supreme Court of Appeal is H.M. the King.

Magistrates Courts: All cases are heard by Thrimpons (District Magistrates). Appeals are made to the High Court.

RELIGION

The State religion is Mahayana Buddhism. Buddhism was introduced into Bhutan in the eighth century A.D. by the Indian saint Padma Sambhava, known in Bhutan as Guru Rimpoche. In the thirteenth century Phajo Drugo made the Drukpa School of Kagyu Buddhism dominant in Bhutan and this sect is still supported by the dominant race in Bhutan, the Bhutias. Monasteries are numerous. The chief monastery is situated at Tashichho Dzong and contains 1,000 Lamas. There are 6,000 state-supported Lamas in the kingdom, with the *Jey Khempo* as their head.

THE PRESS

Kuensel: Thimphu; f. 1967; weekly government newspaper; in English, Dzongkha and Nepalese; Editors SURESH K. PRAMAR, J. B. NEPAL (English) and DAMCHU LHENDUP (Dzongkha); combined circ. 3,500.

RADIO

There are 24 radio stations in Bhutan. Eight of them are for transmitting flood warning data.

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FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of Bhutan: Phuntsholing; 8 brs.; f. 1968; 40 per cent shares held by State Bank of India; auth. cap. Rs. 5m. and cap. p.u. Rs. 2.5m. (in Indian Rupees and Bhutanese currency in fully paid shares of Rs. 1,000 each). Dirs. nominated by the Bhutan Govt.: Chair. LYONPO CHOGYAL (Minister of Finance, Bhutan); Dasho T. TOBGYAL, Dasho OM PRADHAN, Dasho PRITHIMAN GHALEY; Dirs. nominated by the State Bank of India: M. MANDAL, P. K. SEN; Man. Dir. V. B. CHADHA (State Bank of India).

INSURANCE

Royal Insurance Corporation of Bhutan: P.O. Phuntsholing; f. 1975; Chair. H.R.H. SONAM CHODEN WANGCHUK; Dir. G. C. BHURA; Man. M. N. GHOSH.

TRANSPORT

ROADS AND TRACKS

More than 1,500 km. of motorable roads (most of which are surfaced) now connect different parts of the kingdom.

Finance, Transport, Tourism

In addition, surfaced roads link the important border towns of Phuntsholing, Gaylephug, Sarbhang and Samdrup Jongkhar in southern Bhutan to towns in West Bengal and Assam in India. Yaks, ponies and mules are still the chief means of transport on the rough mountain tracks.

State Transport Department: Phuntsholing; f. 1962; operates a fleet of 74 buses (1976).

Lorries for transporting goods are operated by the private sector.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is at Paro; an airport at Yangphulls serves the east of the country. There are numerous helicopter landing pads.

TOURISM

The Kingdom was opened to tourism in the autumn of 1974 and the tourist seasons are from March to June and September to December. Due to lack of facilities, individual tourists are not yet permitted to visit Bhutan. Tourists must travel in organized package tours. Hotels have been constructed by the Department of Tourism at Phuntsholing, Paro and Thimphu. There are also many small privately run hotels.

BOLIVIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Bolivia is a landlocked Andean state bordered by Chile and Peru to the west, Brazil to the north and east and Paraguay and Argentina to the south. Climate varies according to altitude from humid tropical below 1,500 metres to the cool and cold zones above 3,500 metres. The official languages are Spanish, Quechua and Aymará. Roman Catholicism is the principal religion. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has equal horizontal stripes of red, yellow and green. The state flag has, in addition, the national emblem in the centre. The legal capital is Sucre. The administrative capital and seat of government is La Paz.

Recent History

Despite being in exile in Argentina, Dr. Victor Paz Estenssoro was elected President in May 1951. However, the military intervened and he was not allowed to return. In April 1952 a popular revolution overthrew the military junta and Dr. Paz Estenssoro returned as President. His government, a coalition of the Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario (MNR) and the Labour Party, committed itself to profound social revolution; it nationalized the tin mines and introduced universal suffrage and land reform. Hernán Siles Zuazo was elected President for the 1956-60 term and Dr. Paz Estenssoro was again elected President in 1960. However, in November 1964, shortly before beginning his third term, he was overthrown by the Vice-President, Gen. René Barrientos Ortuño. Gen. Barrientos shared the Presidency with Gen. Alfredo Ovando Candía until January 1966 but was elected sole President in July.

In April 1969 Dr. Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas, the Vice-President, succeeded to the presidency on the death of Gen. Barrientos, but in September Gen. Ovando Candía assumed power by *coup d'état*. In October 1970 he was deposed and Gen. Juan José Torres González emerged as President, pledging support for agrarian reform and worker participation in management. A "People's Assembly" was allowed to meet which called for extreme socialist measures to be taken, causing disquiet in right-wing circles. Gen. Torres' failure either to purge his right-wing opponents from the army or to arm his civilian supporters led to his deposition in August 1971 by Col. (later Gen.) Hugo Banzer Suárez, who became the country's fifty-eighth President in 146 years. Col. Banzer drew support from the right-wing Falange Socialista Boliviano and a section of the MNR, as well as from the army. During 1972 strains appeared in the ruling coalition and many of the MNR were arrested. In June 1973 President Banzer announced an imminent return to constitutional government but elections were later postponed to June 1974. The MNR withdrew its support and entered into active opposition.

Following an attempted military coup in June 1974 the cabinet was replaced by an all-military one. After an attempt to overthrow him in November 1974 President Banzer declared that elections had been postponed in-

definitely and that his military regime would retain power until at least 1980. All political and union activity was banned.

In January 1976 dissension within the army led President Banzer to replace the three armed forces commanders and several ministers. Members of opposition groups and trade unions were expelled after the alleged discovery of a plot to install a Communist dictatorship. In June political unrest intensified with widespread strikes among tin miners and disturbances in the universities, following the death of former President Torres in Buenos Aires. A short state of siege was declared, universities were closed and troops occupied the mining areas and took over their local radio stations. Many miners and students were arrested. The strikes officially ended at the end of June as the Government agreed to a 30 per cent wage rise. In May 1977 the Government announced that political parties would remain in recess indefinitely and the following month a group of prominent citizens published a manifesto asking for a return to constitutionality. In late 1977 the Government announced that general elections would take place on July 9th, 1978, to elect a President and a Constituent Assembly charged with replacing the previous bicameral parliamentary system with a unicameral one. It later declared that political activity would be legalized, including that of left-wing parties, although certain political leaders in exile would not be granted amnesty. It was reported that President Banzer would stand as a candidate of the Partido de Unidad Nacional (PUN), comprising elements of the MNR, Falange Socialista Boliviano and other groups.

The question of Bolivia's access to the Pacific continues and in 1976 Peru put forward certain proposals which were rejected by Chile. Tension between the three countries is increasing over this problem.

Government

Since 1969 Bolivia has been under military rule, sometimes with the participation of political parties.

Defence

Military service for one year is compulsory for all males at nineteen. The armed forces number 22,500 men, of whom the army has 17,000, the air force 4,000, and the navy 1,500. Defence expenditure for 1977 amounted to 1,500 million pesos.

Economic Affairs

Bolivia is the world's second largest producer of tin and the economy still depends largely on the export of tin, although progress is being made to diversify exports. Tin accounted for 34 per cent of export earnings in 1976, compared with 60 per cent in 1969.

Agriculture employs two-thirds of the labour force. Although subsistence farming predominates in the central

highlands, agricultural production is more effective in the tropical lowlands. Potatoes, maize, rice and wheat are the principal agricultural products for domestic consumption, while sugar, cotton, coffee and, increasingly, timber are the principal agricultural exports. Agriculture is a priority sector with increased government investment aimed at eventual self-sufficiency.

The mining sector employs only 3 per cent of wage earners but remains the main source of currency earnings, providing 66 per cent of total exports in 1976. Tin is the most important mineral but lead, tungsten, antimony, silver, zinc and others are also mined. By 1980 Bolivia should be able to smelt five-sixths of the tin it produces and a large percentage of other minerals. A major steel plan has been drafted, based on the 48,000 million metric tons of iron ore discovered at El Mutún. An integrated steel plant is to be established in co-operation with Brazil. Crude petroleum and natural gas have become of increasing importance since 1972. In 1976 Bolivia produced 2.36 million cubic metres of oil, with exports amounting to \$167.5 million. With the recent discovery of a major oil deposit near Santa Cruz, Bolivia hopes to increase daily output from 40,000 barrels in 1977 to 70,000 by 1980. Extensive exploration is being carried out by the state-controlled YPFB and by foreign oil companies working under partnership agreements. The export value of natural gas increased by 29 per cent to \$54.9 million in 1976, with output amounting to 4,370 million cubic metres. Recent agreements concluded with Argentina provide for higher prices and for exports to be increased from 150 to 220 million cubic metres in 1979.

The 1974 mining code is designed to encourage foreign investment, although the Government intends to maintain a 70 per cent overall control in the production of minerals and a 51 per cent interest in any joint venture enterprises. Projects include doubling the capacity of the Santa Cruz-Arica pipeline to 50,000 barrels per day and a new pipeline with a capacity of 20,000 barrels per day to be built between Santa Cruz and Choreti. \$160 million is to be spent on the complete modernization of Bolivia's refinery structure, including the construction of a new refinery at Santa Cruz. Between 1976 and 1981 the Government is to invest \$500 million in two petrochemical complexes, one in Oruro with 60 per cent participation by Argentina and one in the south-east with Brazilian participation.

Following a 40.6 per cent devaluation of the currency in 1972, Bolivia experienced severe inflation. The cost of living rose by 39 per cent in 1974 but was then brought under control by the Government's conservative fiscal, monetary and credit policies to reach 6 per cent in 1975 and 5.4 per cent in 1976. Estimates for 1977 are higher, due to rising import prices.

Bolivia's economic growth rate was 6.8 per cent in 1975 and 6.7 per cent in 1976, although agricultural production increased by only 4.4 per cent in 1976, due to bad weather conditions. Confidence was at a high level, with 80 per cent of investments being financed internally. 1976 was marked by a good export performance in both traditional and non-traditional sectors. There was a trade surplus of \$3.4 million, compared with a 1975 deficit of \$54 million, and international reserves rose to a record \$241 million in June 1977. The high level of international confidence is shown

by the amount of foreign loans being offered. The foreign debt reached \$1,418 million in 1976 and government priority is to channel this into productive activities. The recent growth in the economy owes much to the country's political and monetary stability and the longer term planning, together with the high prices for Bolivia's principal export products. It is expected that the Government will achieve its 1977 goal of a 7.5 per cent growth rate.

The five-year plan (1976-80) calls for an investment of \$3,000 million, 60 per cent of which will require external financing. The plan gives priority to agriculture, industry, mining and petroleum. It is hoped to diversify the country's industrial base and emphasis is being laid on current smelting projects and the development of a steel industry.

Bolivia is a member of LAFTA and the Andean Development Corporation.

Transport and Communications

In 1977 there were 3,787 km. of railways, linking the main towns, and there were 37,313 km. of roads in 1974. A 560 km. highway runs from Santa Cruz to Cochabamba, serving a colonization scheme on virgin lands around Santa Cruz. The Pan-American highway, linking Argentina and Peru, crosses Bolivia from south to north-west. Bolivia also has over 14,000 km. of navigable rivers which connect with the Amazon basin. In 1976 Argentina gave Bolivia free-port facilities at Rosario on the Paraná River. This gave Bolivia an independent Atlantic outlet. There are hopes of securing a Pacific outlet from Chile. Internal and international air services are provided by Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano and Transportes Aéreos Militares.

Social Welfare

There are benefits for unemployment, accident, sickness, old age and death. The Government intends to introduce a social security system for rural workers by 1980.

Education

The illiteracy rate was 40 per cent in 1976, despite a ten-year literacy campaign introduced in 1966. Education is free and, where possible, compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14. There are nine universities.

Quechua and Aymará are to become compulsory in schools from 1979.

Tourism

Lake Titicaca, at 3,800 metres above sea-level, offers excellent fishing and on its shore stands the famous Catholic sanctuary of Copacabana. The Andes peaks include Chacaltaya, which has the highest ski-run in the world. Tourists are mainly from the U.S.A. and South American countries.

Visas are not required to visit Bolivia by nationals of Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Norway, Peru, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. All visitors require an exit permit.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport.

Public Holidays

1978: March 24th (Good Friday), May 1st (Labour Day), May 25th (Corpus Christi), August 6th (Independence), November 2nd (All Souls' Day), December 25th (Christmas).

1979: January 1st (New Year).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is officially in force, but various old Spanish measures are also used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 peso Boliviano.

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 35.49 pesos;

U.S. \$1 = 20.00 pesos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY**AREA AND POPULATION**

AREA	POPULATION† (census results)	
	Sept. 5th, 1950	Sept. 29th, 1976
1,098,581 sq. km.*	2,704,165	4,647,816

* 424,164 square miles.

† Figures exclude adjustment for underenumeration. For 1950 this was estimated at 8.4 per cent. The 1976 figure is provisional.

Estimated population: 4,687,718 (provisional) at December 31st, 1976.

DEPARTMENTS

(1976 Census—provisional data)

	POPULATION	CAPITAL
Beni	167,969	Trinidad
Chiquisaca	357,244	Sucre
Cochabamba	730,358	Cochabamba
La Paz	1,484,151	La Paz
Oruro	311,245	Oruro
Pando	34,409	Cobija
Potosí	658,713	Potosí
Santa Cruz	715,072	Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Tarija	188,655	Tarija
TOTAL	4,647,816	

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

	POPULATION	
	1975	1976
La Paz (administrative capital)	660,700	654,713
Cochabamba	184,340	204,414
Santa Cruz de la Sierra	149,230	255,568
Oruro	110,490	124,121
Potosí	76,550	77,233
Sucre (legal capital)	57,090	63,259

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 43.9 per 1,000 in 1965-70, 43.7 per 1,000 in 1970-75; death rate 19.0 per 1,000 in 1965-70, 18.0 per 1,000 in 1970-75 (United Nations estimates).

AGRICULTURE**PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)**

	1974-75	1975-76
Sugar cane	2,366.5	3,040.6
Potatoes	834.0	873.1
Maize	305.0	356.5
Wheat	61.7	63.8
Rice	126.6	113.0

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1975	1976*
Cattle	2,877	2,926
Sheep	7,694	7,767
Pigs	1,158	1,186
Poultry	9,478	5,844

* FAO estimates.

MINING

MINERAL PRODUCTION
('000 metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976
Tin	29.0	30.3	29.8
Tungsten (Wolfram)	3.4	3.2	3.0
Antimony	12.0	14.0	15.3
Lead	17.6	16.0	16.4
Zinc	46.0	46.5	48.5
Copper	7.4	5.9	4.8
Silver	0.1	0.2	0.2
Petroleum ('000 cubic metres)	2,639.6	2,342.2	2,361.9

INDUSTRY
(million)

	1975	1976
Cigarettes	720	n.a.
Beer (litres)	n.a.	n.a.
Flour (Kg.)	69.1	n.a.
Cement (Kg.)	226.2	232.1
Refined Sugar (Kg.)	197.4	267.0

FINANCE

100 centavos = 1 peso Boliviano.

Coins: 10, 20, 25 and 50 centavos; 1 and 5 pesos.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pesos.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling = 35.49 pesos; U.S. \$1 = 20.00 pesos.

100 pesos Bolivianos = £2.82 = \$5.00.

Note: The Bolivian peso was introduced in January 1963, replacing the boliviano at the rate of 1 peso = 1,000 bolivianos. Until October 31st, 1972, the central exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 11.875 pesos. Since October 1972 the rate has been \$1 = 20.00 pesos. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1 = 28.50 pesos from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1 = 30.94 pesos from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET ESTIMATES
(million pesos)

REVENUE	1975	1976	EXPENDITURE	1975	1976
Internal taxation	1,659.7	2,423	Presidency	109.9	314.2
Customs receipts	1,180.0	1,830	Foreign affairs and religion	102.4	118.9
Mineral royalties	1,392.7	1,515	Interior, migration and justice	409.6	480.4
Tax on sale of foreign currency	225.0	300	National defence	1,279.3	1,368.6
Tax on revaluation of assets	50.0	40	Finance	412.1	489.7
Export duties	624.0	560	Education and culture	1,522.1	1,752.2
Loans and grants	787.1	1,140	Transport, communications and civil aviation	659.0	353.9
Cotton, sugar and rice taxes	356.4	112	Social welfare and public health	520.8	625.9
Balance from previous years	115.0	170.5	Mining and metallurgy	75.3	46.5
Other receipts	145.0	330	Agriculture and rural affairs	186.5	157.2
			Urban development and housing	100.2	58.8
			Interest on public debt	714.2	1,096.5
			Others	473.5	1,068.7
TOTAL	6,564.9	8,420.5	TOTAL	6,564.9	8,420.5

Source: Tesoro General de la Nación.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million pesos at 1970 prices)

	1972	1973	1974	1975*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	13,181	14,086	15,034	16,057
<i>of which:</i>				
Agriculture	2,049	2,092	2,174	2,320
Mining (incl. petroleum exploration)	1,656	1,812	1,851	1,681
Industry	1,875	1,967	2,158	2,401
Construction	527	533	585	664
Transport and fuel	1,345	1,406	1,548	1,677
Commerce and finance	2,081	2,381	2,657	2,959
Services and rent	2,379	2,524	2,605	2,806
Public administration	1,269	1,371	1,456	1,549
Income per capita (pesos)	2,537	2,642	2,748	2,850
Income per capita (U.S. \$)	211	220	229	238

* Provisional figures.

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(December)

	1975	1976
Total Reserves (U.S. \$ million)	164.8	196.5
<i>of which</i> Gold in Bolivia	17.3	17.6
Currency in Circulation (million pesos)	4,653.6	6,391.9

COST OF LIVING
(Base: 1966=100)

	LA PAZ	
	1975	1976
General Index	317.92	332.50
Food	380.19	389.35
Housing	221.26	343.81
Clothes	291.94	324.01
Various	219.54	228.86

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975*			1976*		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods, Services and Transfer Payments:</i>						
Goods	460.5	514.9	-54.4	565.9	562.3	3.6
Non-monetary gold	1.8	—	1.8	1.8	—	1.8
Freight and insurance	—	65.0	-65.0	—	64.3	-64.3
Travel and transport	25.8	59.5	-33.7	33.0	53.2	-20.2
Investment income	6.7	38.1	-31.4	11.4	52.6	-41.2
Government transactions	6.9	12.1	-5.2	8.0	13.3	-5.3
Other services	32.8	15.8	17.0	20.8	18.1	2.7
Transfer payments	15.4	2.3	13.1	16.0	2.0	14.5
CURRENT BALANCE	549.9	707.7	-157.8	656.9	765.8	-108.9
<i>Capital Movements:</i>						
Long term	242.2	83.1	159.1	331.9	96.6	235.3
Short term	27.0	49.4	-22.4	21.5	59.0	-37.5
CAPITAL BALANCE	269.2	132.5	136.7	353.4	155.6	197.8
Net Errors and Omissions	—	23.3	-23.3	—	25.8	-25.8
Balance (Reserves movement, incl. banking system)			-44.4	1,010.3	947.2	63.1

* Preliminary.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(U.S. \$ million)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975*	1976*
Imports c.i.f.	169.6	185.4	229.4	390.0	557.9	554.6
Exports f.o.b.	181.1	201.2	260.5	556.4	442.5	553.9

* Preliminary.

COMMODITIES

(U.S. \$'ooo)

IMPORTS	1974	1975	1976	EXPORTS	1974	1975	1976
Consumer Goods	90,400	127,800	118,700	Minerals	387,279	304,493	366,716
Raw Materials	119,600	199,200	195,800	Crude Oil	163,929	111,429	112,511
Capital Goods	177,200	223,700	235,700	Others	99,287	100,555	133,798
Others	2,800	7,200	4,400				

EXPORTS OF MINING PRODUCTS

(U.S. \$'ooo)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Tin	107,032	105,878	113,541	130,993	230,117	171,398	216,129
Wolfram	17,568	13,610	10,284	11,128	21,096	22,298	34,844
Antimony	30,978	9,081	9,081	17,353	29,114	17,159	31,393
Lead	7,808	5,949	5,776	8,347	11,495	7,706	8,436
Zinc	14,319	15,270	15,438	25,963	37,657	40,332	39,139
Copper	12,498	8,291	8,762	13,440	16,018	7,263	6,510
Silver	10,508	8,342	7,590	12,561	26,834	28,542	24,321
Bismuth	7,958	5,792	2,646	4,378	12,700	7,528	3,697

COUNTRIES

(U.S. \$'ooo)

IMPORTS	1974	1975	1976	EXPORTS	1974	1975	1976
Argentina	58,300	80,316	87,780	Argentina	114,186	134,966	139,548
Belgium	3,114	8,120	4,820	Belgium	18,886	9,753	9,796
Brazil	60,511	79,882	85,020	Brazil	28,351	18,476	20,313
Canada	6,375	7,247	4,300	Chile	27,069	5,774	8,876
Chile	3,800	11,300	11,300	France	2,977	2,733	8,724
France	5,102	10,240	9,867	German Fed. Republic	32,636	17,602	19,110
German Fed. Republic	31,112	43,231	45,333	Italy	2,097	762	562
Italy	3,321	11,761	8,638	Japan	32,456	18,315	20,560
Japan	55,128	88,276	65,233	Netherlands	5,817	12,648	20,485
Netherlands	9,619	5,215	6,100	Peru	16,262	7,447	17,256
Peru	4,183	8,678	9,000	Switzerland	29,359	21,258	22,658
Switzerland	5,695	6,333	9,100	United Kingdom	75,644	56,420	56,200
United Kingdom	10,002	13,616	15,467	U.S.A.	200,145	160,699	210,085
U.S.A.	103,121	139,561	150,820				

TRANSPORT

Railways (1976): Passengers transported: 1,251,000;
Freight transported: 1,138,000 tons.

Roads (1975): 15,669 cars, 30,123 lorries and vans, 3,789
buses and 6,881 jeeps.

Civil Aviation (1975): Passengers 173,512; Freight 2,830
tons.

TOURISM

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Number of visitors . . .	22,248	36,767	81,693	100,387	124,811

EDUCATION

(1975)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary and Elementary . . .	9,651	39,835	912,998
Secondary	567	8,044	124,092
Higher	40	858	17,800
Specialized	1,199	718	37,498

Sources (unless otherwise indicated): Instituto Nacional de Estadística, La Paz; Banco Central de Bolivia, La Paz.

THE CONSTITUTION

Note: The Constitution is suspended at present.

Bolivia became an independent republic in 1825 and received its first Constitution in November 1826. Since that date a number of new Constitutions have been promulgated. Following the *coup d'état* of November 1964 the Constitution of 1947 was revived. Under it the executive power is vested in the President and members of his cabinet. In the revised Constitution the President is elected by direct suffrage for a four-year term and is not eligible for immediate re-election. In the event of his death or failure to assume office, the Vice-President takes his place and, failing the Vice-President, the President of the Senate.

The President has power to appoint members of the cabinet, diplomatic representatives, and archbishops and bishops from a panel proposed by the Senate. He is responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs and is also empowered to issue decrees, and initiate legislation by special messages to Congress.

Congress consists of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies and meets annually on August 6th at La Paz. Its ordinary sessions last only 90 working days, which may be extended to 120. Each of the nine departments (La Paz,

Chuquisaca, Oruro, Bení, Santa Cruz, Potosí, Tarija, Cochabamba and Pando), into which the country is divided for administrative purposes, elects three senators to serve for a period of six years. One-third of the Senate retires every two years. The 102 deputies are elected for four years, half the Chamber retiring every two years.

The supreme administrative, political and military authority in each department is vested in a prefect appointed by the President. The sub-divisions of each department, known as provinces, are administered by sub-prefects. The provinces are further divided into cantons. There are 94 provinces and some 1,000 cantons. The capital of each department has its autonomous municipal council and controls its own revenue and expenditure.

Public order, education and roads are under national control.

A decree issued in July 1952 conferred the franchise on all persons who had reached the age of 21, whether literate or illiterate. Previously the franchise had been restricted to literate persons.

The death penalty was restored in October 1971.

THE GOVERNMENT**HEAD OF STATE****President:** Gen. HUGO BANZER SUÁREZ.**THE CABINET***(January 1978)***Minister of Foreign Affairs:** Gen. OSCAR ADRIÁZOLA VALDA.**Minister of the Interior:** Gen. G. JIMÉNEZ GALLO.**Minister of Finance:** Lic. DAVID BLANCO ZABALA.**Minister of Labour and Union Affairs:** Lt.-Col. MARIO VARGAS SALINAS.**Minister of Education and Culture:** Col. JAIME NIÑO DE GUZMÁN QUIREZ.**Minister of Transport, Communications and Civil Aviation:** Ing. FADRIQUE MUÑOZ REYES.**Minister of Industry and Commerce:** Col. CARLOS RODRIGO LEA PLAZA.**Minister of Rural Affairs and Agriculture:** Lt.-Col. ALBERTO NATUSCH BUSCH.**Minister of Welfare and Public Health:** Col. GUIDO VILDOSO CALDERÓN.**Minister of Mines:** Col. E. CAMACHO.**Minister of Urban Development and Housing:** Capt. FERNANDO GUILLÉN MONJE.**Minister of Energy and Hydrocarbons:** Lt.-Col. LUIS CORDERO MONTELLANO.**Minister of Defence:** Gen. RENÉ BERNAL ESCALANTE.**Minister of Planning and Co-ordination:** Gen. JUAN LECHÍN SUÁREZ.**CONGRESS**

Congress has been suspended indefinitely.

POLITICAL PARTIES

All political activity is suspended but it was announced in late 1977 that political activity would be resumed before the July 1978 general elections.

Falange Socialista Boliviano (FSB): Leader MARIO GUTIÉRREZ.**Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario (MNR):** f. 1942 by Dr. Víctor Paz Estenssoro; led revolution of 1952 and remained in power for twelve years; at present in opposition to government.**Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC):** f. 1954; left of centre; Leader BENJAMÍN MIGUEL.**Partido Comunista Boliviano (PCB):** f. 1950.

It was reported in late 1977 that the following party had been formed: **Partido de Unificación Nacional (PUN):** La Paz; comprising elements of the MNR and FSB; Pres. candidate for 1978 elections Gen. HUGO BANZER SUÁREZ.

The following left-wing movements also exist on a small-scale: **Movimiento del Izquierdo Revolucionario**, **Partido Obrero Revolucionario** and **Ejército de Liberación Nacional** (guerrilla group).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION**EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO BOLIVIA***(La Paz unless otherwise stated)**(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.***Algeria:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).**Argentina:** Calle Aspiazu, Esquina Sánchez Lima (E); *Ambassador:* Brig.-Mayor ALY LUIS IPRES CORBAT.**Australia:** Brasília, D.F., Brazil (E).**Austria:** Lima, Peru (E).**Belgium:** Lima, Peru (E).**Brazil:** Fernando Buachalla 494 (E); *Ambassador:* SINIZIO PONTES DE NOGUEIRA.**Bulgaria:** Lima, Peru (E).**Canada:** Lima, Peru (E).**Chile:** Avda. Arce 2670, Edif. Apolo 16° y 17° (E); *Ambassador:* PEDRO DAZA VALENZUELA.**China (Taiwan):** Gabriel Consálves 240 esq. Avda. 6 de Wu Tsu-yu.**Colombia:** Avda. 6 de Agosto 2376 (E); *Ambassador:* ERNESTO VELA ANGULO.**Costa Rica:** Potosí 1130 (E); *Ambassador:* TOMÁS SOLEY SOLER.**Czechoslovakia:** 8692 Man. Cesped. La Florida (L); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* ANTONIN VOSTRUHA.**Denmark:** Lima, Peru (E).**Dominican Republic:** Lima, Peru (E).**Ecuador:** Avda. Arce 2108 (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE ORTIZ ESCOBAR.**Egypt:** Avda. 6 de Agosto 2919 (E); *Ambassador:* ISMAEL MAHMOUD ABD EL-MOETI.**Finland:** Lima, Peru (E).**France:** Avda. Arce 2383 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN MOREL.

BOLIVIA

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press

Germany, Federal Republic: Avda. Arce 2395 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ERNST AUGUST RACKY.

Greece: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

Guatemala: Lima, Peru (E).

Hungary: 8140 Calle 13, Calacoto (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ISTVÁN SOOS.

India: Brasília, D.F., Brazil (E).

Israel: Edif. Esperanza, 10°, Avda. Mariscal Santa Cruz (E); *Ambassador:* MORDECHAI PALZUR.

Italy: Avda. 6 de Agosto 2575 (E); *Ambassador:* SERGIO KOCIANCICH.

Japan: Sánchez Lima y Belisario Salinas 2400 (E); *Ambassador:* TAKAYOSHI TSUDA.

Korea, Republic: Lima, Peru (E).

Lebanon: Bogotá, Colombia (E).

Malta: Avda. Camacho, Edificio Bernardi, 3° (E); *Minister:* CARLO DI LEONARDIS.

Mexico: Clavijo 245, San Jorge (E); *Ambassador:* PLUTARCO ALBARRÁN LÓPEZ.

Netherlands: Lima, Peru (E).

Nicaragua: Quito, Ecuador (E).

Norway: Santiago, Chile (E).

Pakistan: Brasília, D.F., Brazil (E).

Panama: Calacoto Plaza Humbolt 78 (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL A. RUIZ.

Paraguay: Potosí 1285 (E); *Ambassador:* RUBEN DOMINGO RUIZ.

Peru: Avda. 6 de Agosto 2190 (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL A. ROCA ZELA.

Bolivia also has diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic and Grenada.

Poland: 7836 Calle 11, Calacoto (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* ALBIN TRAWINSKI.

Portugal: Edificio Cosmos, 10° (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Romania: Lima, Peru (E).

South Africa: Edif. Castilla, 7° piso, Loayza 150 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* WERNER SCHOLTZ.

Spain: Avda. 6 de Agosto 2827 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN LUIS MAESTRO DE LEÓN.

Sweden: Lima, Peru (E).

Switzerland: Avda. 16 de Julio, Edificio Petrolero (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* GIULIO CATTANEO.

Thailand: Buenos Aires, Argentina (L).

Turkey: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

U.S.S.R.: Avda. Arequipa 8129 (E); *Ambassador:* BORIS KARANTSEV.

United Kingdom: Avda. Arce 2732 (E); *Ambassador:* ADRIAN C. BUXTON.

U.S.A.: Calle Colón, Edificio Banco Popular del Perú (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL H. BOEKER.

Uruguay: Calle Loayza, 250 Edificio Castilla (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO BUSTILLO DEL CAMPO.

Vatican: Avda. Arce 2990 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. GIUSEPPE LAIGUEGLIA.

Venezuela: Isabel la Católica 2508 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Viet-Nam: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

Yugoslavia: Avda. 20 de Octubre 2683 (E); *Ambassador:* ISTOK ZAGAR.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

President of the Supreme Court: RAÚL ROMERO LINARES.

Attorney-General: MANUEL SILVA.

Judicial power is vested in the **Supreme Court** which sits at Sucre. There are 13 members, appointed by Congress for a term of ten years. The court is divided into four sections of three justices each. Two sections deal with civil cases, the others deal with criminal cases and fraud. The President of the Supreme Court presides over all four subsidiary sections.

There is a **District Court** sitting in each Department, and additional provincial and local courts to try minor cases.

In addition to the Attorney-General at Sucre (appointed

by the President), there is a District Attorney in each Department.

RELIGION

The majority of the population is Roman Catholic; there were an estimated 5,141,000 adherents in 1976 (provisional figure, not revised in the light of the 1976 census result).

Metropolitan Sees:

La Paz: Calle Ballivián, Casilla 259; Most Rev. JORGE MANRIQUE HURTADO.

Sucre: Casilla 205; H.E. Cardinal JOSÉ CLEMENTE MAURER.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra: Casilla 25; Most Rev. LUIS RODRIGUEZ PARDO.

THE PRESS

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

LA PAZ

El Diario: Loayza 118, Cajón Postal 8; f. 1904; morning; independent; Dir. JORGE CARRASCO VILLALOBOS; circ. 65,000.

Hoy: Avda. 6 de Agosto 2170; morning; independent; Dir. JAIME HUMEREZ; circ. 40,000.

Jornada: Calle Bequaron 605; evening; Dir. Sra. HILDA RÍOS DE CABRERA; circ. 6,000.

Presencia: Avda. Mariscal Sta. Cruz, Casilla 1451; f. 1952; morning; Catholic; Dir. HUÁSCAR CAJÍAS K.; Gen. Man. ARMANDO MARIACA V.; circ. 70,000.

Ultima Hora: Avda. Camacho 1372; f. 1939; evening; independent; Dir. MARIO BAPTISTA; circ. 20,000.

La Voz del Pueblo: Dir. LUIS MARTÍNEZ CASO.

COCHABAMBA

Prensa Libre: Casilla 482; independent; Dir. JOSÉ CABERO AMADOR; circ. 8,000.

Los Tiempos: Casilla 139; independent; Dir. C. CANELAS; circ. 30,000.

ORURO

La Patria: Casilla 48; f. 1919; independent; Dir. ENRIQUE MIRALLES B.; Man. CRISTÓBAL MOLINA; circ. 6,000.

SANTA CRUZ

La Crónica: Calle Junia 222; independent; Dir. SERAFÍN DÍAZ G.; circ. 3,000.

El Deber: Calle Bolívar esq. Beni; Dir. P. RIVERO MERCADO; circ. 3,000.

Diario del Oriente: Suárez de Figueroa 126; Dir. F. MONTALVÁN L.

BOLIVIA

SUCRE

La Prensa: Grau 70; f. 1896; evening; Liberal; Dir. ARMANDO OROPEZA; circ. 4,000.

PERIODICALS

La Paz

Actualidad Aeronáutica: Avda. Montes 734, Edif. FAB; official organ of the Air Force; bi-monthly; Dir. Lt. VÍCTOR MALDONADA GUZMÁN.

Amigol: Universal Bookstore, Calle Mercado; quarterly; Dir. WERNER GUTTENTAG.

Campo: Casilla 221; monthly; Dir. E. ROMECIN.

Diagrama Económico: Casilla 2762; monthly; Dir. V. RODRIGUEZ.

Heraldo: Mina Chojlla; monthly; Dir. PETER F. GORAM.

Industria: Casilla 611; monthly; Dir. RODOLFO SALAMANCA.

Kollasuyo: f. 1939; quarterly; current affairs.

El Mercantil Boliviano: Casilla 1096; bi-monthly; Dir. CARLOS SORIA J.

Minería Boliviana: Pasaje Bernardo Trigo 429; monthly; Dir. ERNESTO CABALLERO.

Prensa Médica: Casilla 891; bi-monthly; Dir. Dr. SANTIAGO MEDEIROS.

Progreso-Revista Técnica: Calle Comercio 943; monthly; Dir. ARMANDO ALIAGA.

Revista Aeronáutica: Avda. Montes 734, Edif. FAB; official organ of the Air Force; weekly; Dir. Lt. VÍCTOR MALDONADO GUZMÁN.

Revista Minera: Casilla 2720; irregular.

Revista Técnica de YPFB: Casilla 401; f. 1971; quarterly; Editor Dr. JUSTO QUEVEDO VELASCO.

Salud Pública Boliviana: Minsiterio de Salud Pública, Plaza Franz Tamayo 1904; quarterly; Dir. Dr. FERNANDO RODRIGUEZ.

SIB (Sociedad de Ingenieros de Bolivia): Edificio Conavi 5º, Casilla 187; quarterly; Dir. Ing. JORGE OTERO C.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television

Via Libre: Automovil Club Boliviano; twice a year.

Yacibol: YPFB quarterly; Dir. CARLOS MEYER AYALA.

SANTA CRUZ

Democracia: published periodically; independent; Dir. RUBÉN DARÍO F.

El Llano: Editorial Santa Cruz; published periodically; independent; Dir. CARMELO SAUCEDO.

La Universidad: published periodically; independent; Dir. NAPOLEÓN RODRÍGUEZ.

SUCRE

Junín: Grau 601; weekly; independent; Dir. LUIS S. WAYAR.

Tribuna Universitaria: Universidad Mayor de San Francisco Xavier.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación Boliviana de Periodistas: La Paz.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

La Paz

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): c/o Ultima Hora, Avda. Camacho 1372; Bureau Chief JORGE ALVÉSTEGUI.

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Casilla 4364; Corresp. HAROLD OLMOS.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Fed. Republic of Germany): Casilla 164.

EFE (Spain): Casilla 5782; Bureau Chief JOSÉ GRAMUNT.

Reuter-Latin (U.K.): Edif. Electra, Mercado 2, 2º; Bureau Chief JUAN JAVIER ZEBALLOS.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): c/o Ultima Hora, Avda. Camacho 1372; Corresp. ALBERTO ZUAZO NATHES.

PUBLISHERS

Editorial los Amigos del Libro: Avda. Heroínas 3712, Cochabamba; f. 1945; Man. Dir. WERNER GUTTENTAG.

Editorial Difusión: Avda. 16 de Julio 1601, Casilla 1510, La Paz; f. 1960; literature, history, politics, social studies; Man. Dir. JORGE F. CATALANO.

Editorial Don Bosco: Avda. 16 de Julio 1899, Cajón Postal 204, La Paz; religion.

Gisbert y Cia., S.A.: Casilla 195, La Paz; f. 1906; textbooks and general.

Ichus Editorial: Avda. 16 de Julio 1800, Casilla 8353, La Paz; Dir. SALVADOR DE LA SERNA.

Librería y Editorial Juventud: Casilla 1489, La Paz; f. 1955; general and textbooks; Man. Dir. RAFAEL URQUIZO.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Dirección General de Telecomunicaciones: Departamento de Radiodifusión, La Paz; Government-controlled broadcasting authority; Dir.-Gen. RENÉ G. OSSORIO BELTRÁN.

RADIO

Asociación Boliviana de Radiodifusoras (ASBORA): Casilla 5028, La Paz; Pres. R. SALMÓN.

There are 53 short-wave and 71 medium-wave stations,

the majority of which are commercial. Broadcasts take place in Spanish, Quechua, English and German.

There were estimated to be 426,000 radio receivers in 1976.

TELEVISION

Televisión Boliviana, S.A.: Casilla 900, La Paz; f. 1969; Dir.-Gen. ALFREDO ARCE.

There were 45,000 television sets in 1976.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; p.u.=paid up; m.=million; amounts are in Pesos Bolivianos unless otherwise stated)

BANKING

STATE BANKS

Banco Central de Bolivia: Ayacucho esq. Mercado, Cajón Postal 3118, La Paz; f. 1928; bank of issue; Pres. MANUEL MERCADO MONTERO; Gen. Man. MILTON PÁZ CARDOZO.

Banco del Estado: Mercado 308, Casilla 1401, La Paz; f. 1970; state bank incorporating banking department of Banco Central de Bolivia; Pres. JORGE TAMAYO RAMOS; Gen. Man. Dr. JOSÉ LUIS APARICIO CARRASCO.

Banco Agrícola de Bolivia: Avda. Mariscal Santa Cruz esq. Almirante Grau, Casilla 1179, La Paz; f. 1942; cap. 179m. (Dec. 1976); Pres. ALBERTO NATUSCH BUSCH; Gen. Man. Lic. CARLOS TABORGA ARANDIA.

Banco Minero de Bolivia: Calle Comercio 1290, Casilla 1410, La Paz; f. 1936; Gen. Man. Dr. HUGO URIONA A.

Banco de la Vivienda: Avda. Camacho 1336, Casilla 8155, La Paz; f. 1964; to encourage and finance housing developments; 51 per cent state participation; initial cap. 100m.; Pres. Rear Admiral SANTIAGO MAESE ROCA; Vice-Pres. Col. Lic. HUGO BADANI MONTAÑO; Gen. Man. Ing. ARTURO MONTERO NUÑES DEL PRADO.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banco Boliviano Americano: Calle Loayza 127-133, Casilla 478, La Paz; f. 1957; cap. and res. 31.8m., dep. 395m. (June 1976); Pres. LUIS E. SILES; Vice-Pres. GENARO LERY SILES.

Banco de Cochabamba: Avda. Camacho esq. Colón, Casilla 4314, La Paz; Pres. MARIO SALVIETTI; Man. GUIDO QUIROGA.

Banco de Crédito Oruro: Calle Potosí esq. Ayacucho, Casilla 8156, La Paz; Pres. ARMANDO FERNÁNDEZ; Gen. Man. ERNESTO SILES GÓMEZ.

Banco de Financiamiento Industrial, S.A.: Washington 1402, Casilla 51, Oruro; f. 1974; cap. 30m. (Sept. 30th, 1977); to encourage and finance industrial development; Pres. Lic. FRANCISCO BERMÚDEZ BELLOT; Man. EDGAR J. GUZMÁN; publ. *Memorias Anuales*.

Banco Hipotecario Nacional: Socabaya 348, Casilla 4824, La Paz; Pres. JAIME QUIROGA MATOS; Gen. Man. LUIS VIZCARRA CRUZ.

Banco Industrial, S.A.: Avda. 6 de Agosto 2845, Casilla 1290, La Paz; f. 1963; industrial credit bank; cap. U.S. \$3.42m. (June 30th, 1977); Pres. JAIME QUIROGA MATOS; Gen. Man. JORGE LÓPEZ PACHECO.

Banco Industrial y Ganadero del Beni: Avda. 16 de Julio, Edif. Alameda, Casilla 8717, La Paz; Pres. Dr. ISAAC SCHIRIQUI; Gen. Man. JORGE FERNÁNDEZ.

Banco de Inversión Boliviano, S.A.: Avda. 16 de Julio, Edif. Alameda, Casilla 8717, La Paz; Pres. Dr. ISAAC VILLEGAS LUNA; Gen. Man. EDWARD DERKSEN.

Banco de La Paz: Avda. Camacho 1484, Casilla 6826, La Paz; Pres. Lic. GUIDO HINOJOSA; Gen. Man. Lic. JORGE FERNÁNDEZ.

Banco Mercantil S.A.: Ayacucho esq. Mercado, Casilla 423, La Paz; f. 1906; cap. and res. 14.930m., dep. 226m. (Dec. 1974); Pres. Dr. JOSÉ LUIS JOHNSON; Gen. Man. Lic. FERNANDO SÁNCHEZ DE LOSADA.

Banco Nacional de Bolivia: Avda. Camacho esq. Colón, Casilla 560, La Paz; f. 1872; 5 brs.; Pres. Dr. FERNANDO BEDOYA BALLIVÁN; Gen. Man. Lic. ALFREDO BUCHÓN RIVAS.

Banco Potosí, S.A.: Plaza 10 de Noviembre, Casilla 85, Potosí; Pres. Ing. JAIME BUITRAGO; Gen. Man. Lic. WALTER BELLIDO.

Banco de Santa Cruz de la Sierra: 21 de Mayo esq. Junín, Casilla 865, Santa Cruz; f. 1966; cap. and res. 53m., dep. 666m. (June 30th, 1977); Chair. LYDERS PAREJA E.; Gen. Man. MARIO MELGAR PEREDO; 5 brs.

Caja Central de Ahorro y Préstamo para la Vivienda: Avda. Villazón 1966, 3°, Casilla 4808, La Paz; Pres. ERNESTO WENDE.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banco do Brasil: Avda. Camacho 1448, Casilla 1650, La Paz; f. 1960; Man. a.i. PAULO WILSON HOLLAND.

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Avda. 6 de Julio 1486, Casilla 2745, La Paz; Man. CARLOS ALBERTO CABRAL.

Banco Popular del Perú: Mercado esq. Colón, Casilla 907, La Paz; f. 1942; cap. and res. 78.230m., dep. 654.440m. (Dec. 1976); Gen. Man. Lic. MIGUEL FABRI; 6 brs.

Bank of America: Calle Mercado 1046, Casilla 2728, La Paz; Pres. JAIME QUIÑONES; Man. KEITH PARKER.

Citibank N.A.: Colón 288, Casilla 260, La Paz; Vice-Pres. JOSÉ ANTONIO DE LA OSSA.

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G. (Banco Germánico de la América del Sud) and Dresdner Bank A.G.: Joint representation: Avda. Mariscal Santa Cruz 1285, 5°, Casilla 1077, La Paz; Rep. PETER HÜLST.

First National Bank of Boston: Av. 16 de Julio, Edif. Hermann, Casilla 7955, La Paz; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

SUPERVISING AUTHORITY

Departamento de Fiscalización del Banco Central de Bolivia: Edificio Banco do Brasil, Avda. Camacho 1448, Casilla 447, La Paz; Man. Lic. OSCAR ARANCIBIA.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Bancos Privados de Bolivia: Avda. Camacho esq. Loayza, Edif. Banco Boliviano Americano 14°, Casilla 5822, La Paz; f. 1957; Pres. Lic. ALFREDO BUCHÓN RIVAS; Man. Dr. FREDDY REYNOLDS EGUÍA; 20 mems.

INSURANCE

SUPERVISORY AUTHORITY

Superintendencia Nacional de Seguros y Reaseguros: La Paz; f. 1975; Superintendent Dr. CARLOS CASTANON BARRIENTOS.

Andes Insurance Corporation S.A.: Colón s/n, La Paz; f. 1957; life and risk; Pres. ARMANDO SALINAS GUZMÁN.

Argos Cía. de Seguros S.A.: Potosí esq. Colón 1320, Casilla 277, La Paz; f. 1962; risk; Pres. JOSÉ T. KAWAI K.

Bolívar S.A. de Seguros Generales: Avda. Mariscal Santa Cruz, Casilla 1459, La Paz; f. 1952; life and risk; Pres. Dr. FELIPE NAVARRO LARRAZABAL; Gen. Man. Lic. ALFREDO OPORTO CRESPO.

Cía. Americana de Seguros y Reaseguros S.A.: Avda. Camacho 1377, Casilla 6180, La Paz; f. 1969; risk; Pres. RAFAEL MENDOZA C.

Cía. Andina de Seguros y Reaseguros S.A.: La Paz; f. 1974; general insurance; Exec. Pres. Lic. LUIS ADOLFO DE UGARTE; Man. Ing. JOSÉ LUIS ALMANZA.

Cía. Boliviana de Seguros S.A.: Colón 288, 6°, Casilla 628, La Paz; f. 1946; life and risk.

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- La Continental de Seguros y Reaseguros S.A.:** Edif. Herrmann 1°, Plaza Venezuela, Casilla 5959, La Paz; f. 1975; general insurance; Exec. Pres. GONZALO BEDOYA; Man. JULIO MACIAS.
- Credinform Internacional S.A. de Seguros:** Potosí 1230, Casilla 1724, La Paz; f. 1954; general insurance; Pres. Dr. ROBIN BARRAGAN P.; Gen. Man. RUBEN LIJERON P.
- Delta Insurance Company S.A.:** España 6081, Casilla 920, Cochabamba; risk.
- La Mercantil de Seguros y Reaseguros S.A.:** Mercado 1121, Casilla 2727, La Paz; Exec. Pres. Dr. HUGO ECHEVERRIA; Gen. Man. ANTONIO HERNANDEZ M.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

- Cámara Nacional de Comercio:** Avda. Camacho, Casilla No. 7, La Paz; f. 1890; 30 hrs. and special hrs.; Pres. RUFFO MIRANDA B.; Man. RENÉ CANDIA NAVARRO; publ. *Boletín Informativo*.
- Cámara de Industria y Comercio:** Santa Cruz; Pres. LIDER PAREJA; Man. JAIME JORDÁN.
- Cámara Departamental de Comercio:** Casilla 493, Cochabamba; f. 1922; 405 mems.; Pres. JUAN GUMUCIO L.; Man. NÉSTOR SAAVEDRA L.
- Cámara Departamental de Comercio:** Casilla 148, Oruro; Pres. ALEJANDRO CABRERA A.; Man. JULIO BAHOS RAMÍREZ.
- Cámara de Comercio de España (Spain):** Casilla 1434, La Paz.
- Cámara Nacional de Comercio Argentino-Boliviana (Argentina-Bolivia):** Casilla 2142, La Paz.

STATE INSTITUTES AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

- Agencia Promotora de Inversiones A. Castedo Leygue:** Casilla 2355, La Paz; f. 1967 to promote agricultural and industrial investment in Bolivia; agricultural and industrial programmes in Bolivia; Man. A. CASTEDO LEIGUE.
- Asociación Nacional Exportadores de Bolivia (ANEB):** Casilla 2355, La Paz; f. 1968, to promote exports of agricultural products and Bolivian raw materials; Pres. GUILLERMO CROOKER; Vice-Pres. ANTONIO CASTEDO LEIGUE.
- Cámara Agropecuaria del Oriente:** Casilla 116, Santa Cruz; f. 1964; agriculture and livestock association for Eastern Bolivia; Pres. JORGE TARABILLO.
- Cámara Nacional Forestal:** Edif. Cámara Dptal. de Comercio e Industria, Casilla 364, Santa Cruz; forestry development; Pres. JORGE PAZ RIVERO; Man. HUMBERTO CASTEDO L.
- Cámara Nacional de Industrias:** Avda. Camacho 1485, Casilla 611; f. 1931; Pres. JOSÉ FAJURI DUARTE; Man. HUGO CASTELLANOS ORTIZ; publ. *Revista Industria Boliviana*.
- Cámara Nacional de Minería:** Bernardo Trigo 429, Casilla 2022, La Paz; f. 1953; mining institute; Pres. Dr. JORGE GUTIÉRREZ DEL RÍO; Man. LEONCIO BARRENECHEA; publ. *Carta Semanal* (weekly).
- Comité Boliviano del Café:** Ministerio de Industria y Comercio, La Paz; controls the export, marketing and growing policies of the coffee industry; Pres. Ing. JAVIER VILLA; Dir. WALTER MUR GUTIÉRREZ.
- Consejo Directivo Técnico de la Empresa Pública:** La Paz; f. 1977 to co-ordinate the financial administration of

Finance, Trade and Industry

- La Oriental de Seguros S.A.:** Bolívar 61, 1°, Casilla 193, Santa Cruz.
- Union Insurance Company S.A.:** Plaza Franz Tamayo, Casilla 2922, La Paz; f. 1961; life and risk; Pres. MANUEL GRANIER; Gen. Man. CARLOS ALBERTO GOTTRET.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

- Asociación Boliviana de Aseguradores:** Loayza 150, Edif. Castilla 5°, Of. 505, Casilla 4804, La Paz; 16 mems.; Pres. LUIS SAENZ PACHECO.

the 200 autonomous state institutes which are to come under presidential control in 1978; Pres. Minister of Planning; First Vice-Pres. Minister of Finance.

- Corporación Boliviana de Fomento:** Avda. Camacho, Casilla 1124, La Paz; f. 1942; all aspects of national development; main fields of aid include highways, agriculture, conservation of natural resources, electricity, industries, housing; Pres. JOAQUÍN AGUIRRE LAVAGÉN; Gen. Man. GASTÓN VILLA A.

- Corporación de las Fuerzas Armadas para el Desarrollo Nacional (Cofadena):** La Paz; industrial holding company and development organization owned by the Bolivian armed forces.

- Corporación Minera de Bolivia (COMIBOL):** Avda. Mariscal Santa Cruz 1092, Casilla 349, La Paz; f. 1952; a government organization which produces 70 per cent of Bolivia's tin and which also produces silver, lead, bismuth, copper, wolfram, cadmium and zinc; Pres. Minister of Mines and Metallurgy; Gen. Man. Gen. CARLOS ALCOREZA MELGAREJO.

- Corporación Regional de Desarrollo de La Paz:** Casilla 6102, La Paz; f. 1972; autonomous state institute to foster the development of the La Paz area.

- Empresa Nacional de Electricidad (Ende):** La Paz; state electricity company.

- Empresa Nacional de Fundiciones:** Avda. Villazón 1966, La Paz; f. 1966; state company for the smelting of tin and antimony; Gen. Man. Gen. HUGO ORTIZ.

- Empresa Nacional de Siderurgia:** La Paz; state company for iron and steel.

- Instituto Nacional de Financiamiento (INDEF):** Ministerio de Finanzas, La Paz; financing national projects; Dir. ENRIQUE ACKERMANN.

- Instituto Nacional de Inversiones (I.N.I.):** La Paz; state institution for the promotion of investments governed by a Board consisting of three Ministers of State and two representatives of the private sector.

- Instituto Nacional de Preinversión (INALPRE):** Calle Hermanos Manchego 2441, Casilla 8358, La Paz; f. 1974; financial and technical assistance for national projects; cap. U.S. \$5.4m. (1976); Exec. Dir. Ing. ANTONIO BAZOBERY QUIROGA.

- Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales Bolivianos—YPFB:** Calle Bueno, Casilla 401, La Paz; f. 1936; state oil enterprise; Pres. Ing. ROLANDO PRADA M.; Publ. Relations CARLOS MEYER AYALA.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

- Asociación Nacional de Mineros Medianos:** Avda. 16 de Julio 1616, Edif. Petrolero 5°, Of. 4, Casilla 6094, La Paz; f. 1939; association of private medium-sized

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mining companies; Pres. ARTURO PABÓN; Sec.-Gen. RAÚL ESPAÑA-SMITH; publs. *Noticias Mineras* (fortnightly), *Ofertas* (monthly), *Cotizaciones* (weekly), *Memoria Anual*.

Confederación de Empresarios Privados de Bolivia: Edif. La Esperanza 10°, Of. 5, Avda. Mariscal Santa Cruz s/n, Casilla 130, La Paz; largest national employers' organization; Pres. MARCELO PÉREZ MONASTERIOS; Exec. Sec. Dr. HUGO SAÍNZ TRIGO.

There are also employers' federations in Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, Sucre, Potosí, Oruro and Tarija.

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

TRADE UNIONS

Trade unions were disbanded in 1974 but illegal meetings, particularly by mineworkers, continue. It was reported in 1976 that the government had imposed an official mine-workers union to replace the dissident miners' leaders.

The principal *de facto* unions are the *Central Obrera Boliviana* and the *Federación de Obreros Mineros* led by JUAN LECHIN OQUENDO (in exile).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Empresa Nacional de Ferrocarriles: Calle Bolívar 724, Casilla 428, La Paz; f. 1964; administers most of the railways in Bolivia; Gen. Man. GUSTAVO A. MÉNDEZ T.

Western Network: Total 2,197 km.

Eastern Network: Total 1,222 km.

Mixed Argentine-Bolivian Commission: Total 208 km.

Total networks: 3,627 km. (1977).

Private Railways:

Machacamarca-Uncia (Owners: Corporación Minera de Bolivia) 108 km.

Uyuni-Pulacayo (Owners: Empresa Minera Pulacayo) 52 km.

The Government was to spend 341 million pesos on rehabilitating the railway system during 1977-78.

ROADS

In 1974 Bolivia had 37,313 km. of roads, 1,163 km. of which were paved and another 6,560 km. of which were all-weather roads. Almost the entire road network is concentrated in the *altiplano* region and the Andes valleys.

The Five-Year Plan (1976-80) includes an ambitious programme to provide highways in rural areas, especially the province of Beni. There are plans to consolidate the La Paz-Santa Cruz highway, by completing its middle section between Oruro and Cochabamba, and to asphalt the Bolivian section of the Pan-American highway. The most important projected new road will be the Carretera Interoceánica to link Arica on the Pacific with Santos on the Atlantic via Tambo, Quemada, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz and Corumbá.

T.I.S.A. International: Bozo 167, Plaza Alonso de Mendoza, P.O.B. 6594, La Paz; international bus services; bus charter; car and bus hire; tours; Pres. ALEJANDRO HERRERA BUSTAMANTE; Gen. Man. ARMAND SAM SCHLEKER.

INLAND WATERWAYS

By agreement with Paraguay in 1938 (confirmed in 1939) Bolivia has an outlet on the River Paraguay. This

arrangement, together with navigation rights on the Paraná, gives her access to the River Plate and the sea. The River Paraguay is navigable for vessels of 12-foot draught for 288 km. beyond Asunción in Paraguay and for smaller boats another 960 km. to Corumbá in Brazil.

In 1974 Bolivia was granted free duty access to the Brazilian coastal ports of Belém and Santos and the inland ports of Corumbá and Port Velho. In 1976 Argentina granted Bolivia free port facilities at Rosario on the River Paraná. Most of Bolivia's foreign trade is handled through the ports of Matarani (Peru); Antofagasta and Arica (Chile), Rosario and Buenos Aires (Argentina) and Santos (Brazil).

Bolivia has over 14,000 km. of navigable rivers which connect most of Bolivia with the Amazon basin.

Bolivian River Navigation Company: f. 1958; services from Puerto Suárez to Buenos Aires (Argentina).

CIVIL AVIATION

Bolivia has 30 airports including the two international airports at La Paz and Santa Cruz. In 1974 air transport accounted for 25 per cent of cargo carried compared with 7 per cent by rail.

Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano (LAB): Casilla 132, Cochabamba; Avda. Camacho 1460, Casilla 691, La Paz; G.R. Moreno esq. Suárez de Figueroa, Santa Cruz; f. 1925; partly State-owned since 1941. Operates internal services linking the main localities in Bolivia. Joint services with other national lines to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Paraguay, Panama, Uruguay and the U.S.A.; Pres. MARIO PATIÑO AYORA; fleet: 3 Boeing 727-100, 1 Boeing 727-200, 2 Fairchild F-27M, 2 Fairchild F-27J, 1 Douglas DC-3.

Transportes Aéreos Militares: La Paz; passenger and cargo services; Dir.-Gen. Col. J. M. COQUIS; fleet: one DC-54, 4 CV-440, 20 C-47, one C-46, 6 IAI Arava.

The following foreign airlines serve Bolivia: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Air France, Avianca, Braniff, British Caledonian, Cruzeiro do Sul, Iberia, Líneas Aéreas Paraguayas, Lufthansa and Varig.

TOURISM

Dirección Nacional de Turismo: Avda. Camacho esq. Bueno, Casilla 1868, La Paz; f. 1973; Dir. JUAN LUZIO.

Asociación Boliviana de Agencias de Viajes y Turismo: Casilla 460, La Paz; Pres. MARIO GRISI.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Consejo Nacional del Arte: Palacio de los Marqueses de Villaverde, La Paz; f. 1960 to encourage the arts and organize cultural events.

Dirección General de Cultura: La Paz; publs. *Khana*, *Cuadernos quincenales de poesía*.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Boliviana de Energía Nuclear: Avda. 6 de Agosto 2905, P.O.B. 4821, La Paz; f. 1960; Exec. Dir. Capt. Ing. FRANCISCO MARIACA SALAS; Legal Adviser Dr. AGUSTÍN MÉNDEZ FERRUFINO; Dir. Nuclear Medicine Centre Dr. LUIS F. BARRAGÁN MARTÍNEZ; Dir. Dept. of Nuclear Engineering Ing. JUAN CARLOS MÉNDEZ FERRY; Dir. Dept. of Radioactive Nuclear Raw Materials Ing. VÍCTOR VIRREIRA P.; Dir. Dept. of Radiological Protection Ing. JAIME MARTÍNEZ PACHECO;

main activities include: nuclear engineering, surveys, exploitation and treatment of radioactive materials, agricultural and industrial application of radioisotopes, radiochemical analysis, neutron generating, experimental nuclear reactor, nuclear physics and dosimetry.

The Nuclear Medicine Centre deals with clinical diagnosis using radioisotopes in gastroenterology, nephrology, radiopharmacy, cardiology and research into altitude physiology.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Boliviana Mayor Gabriel René Moreno: Santa Cruz; c. 270 teachers, c. 1,900 students.

Universidad Boliviana General José Ballivián: Bení; 44 teachers, 256 students.

Universidad Boliviana Juan Misael Saracho: Tarija; 104 teachers, 750 students.

Universidad Boliviana Mayor, Real y Pontificia de San Francisco Xavier: Sucre; 203 teachers, 4,210 students.

Universidad Boliviana Mayor de San Andrés: La Paz; 900 teachers, 17,000 students.

Universidad Boliviana Mayor de San Simón: Cochabamba; 273 professors, 4,024 students.

Universidad Boliviana Tomás Frías: Potosí; 207 teachers, 2,500 students.

Universidad Boliviana Técnica de Oruro: Oruro.

Universidad Boliviana Católica: La Paz.

BOTSWANA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Botswana lies between the Republic of South Africa to the south and east, Rhodesia to the north-east and Namibia (South West Africa) to the west and north. A short section of the northern frontier adjoins Zambia. The climate is generally sub-tropical, with hot summers and an average annual rainfall of 45 cm. The territory is largely near-desert, and most of the population lives along the eastern border by the main railway line. The languages used are Tswana and English. The chief religion is Christianity. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of a central horizontal band of black edged with white, between bands of azure above and below. The capital is Gaborone.

Recent History

Formerly one of the British High Commission Territories in southern Africa, the Bechuanaland Protectorate became internally self-governing in March 1965 and, as Botswana, attained full independence within the Commonwealth on September 30th, 1966. The Prime Minister, Sir Seretse Khama, became the country's first President at independence.

Political life has been dominated by Sir Seretse Khama's Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) which won the general elections in 1965, 1969 and 1974, with little real opposition. A liberal conservative, Sir Seretse has consolidated his leadership of the country over the years while pursuing a national programme of democracy, development, self-reliance and unity.

New-found mineral wealth is stimulating the transition from a predominantly rural to a mixed economy, as well as creating new problems for the country. Growth of the urban at the expense of the rural sector, unequal distribution of capital and incidents of labour unrest and criticism of the public services present obstacles for development. In 1977, following a three-year study of 1,800 rural households, Mr. Derek Hudson of the Bank of Botswana claimed that Botswana has one of the most unequal distributions of wealth in the world. The survey revealed that, while 1 per cent of the rural population had annual incomes of 7,000 pula or more, for half of rural households the figure is less than 630 pula. Nevertheless, Botswana has won increasing respect for its stability of government, non-racialism and democratic practice.

In southern African politics, Botswana occupies a delicate position which is reflected in a foreign policy of moderation and non-alignment. While openly critical of the social and political structures in the neighbouring white-ruled countries, it depends heavily upon them for its trade and communications. Sir Seretse has maintained a firm attitude of opposition by refusing financial aid and diplomatic relations, and by repeatedly denouncing *apartheid* and accepting political refugees. The decision to open the border with Zambia and the establishment of full diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China further strengthened Botswana's political independence from South Africa.

Sir Seretse played a leading role in the attempts to encourage a peaceful solution to the constitutional problems of Rhodesia and Namibia but the continuing failure of negotiations for a peaceful transition to black majority rule in either country and repeated incursions into Botswana by members of the Rhodesian security forces have caused the President to adopt a more sympathetic attitude to the armed struggle. Tension was also heightened by the influx of black Rhodesians—an estimated 15,000 between January and July 1977—into Botswana. Many were young ZAPU recruits on their way to Zambia. In 1977 the Police Mobile Unit was expanded to become the Botswana Defence Force, although an offer of military assistance from the U.S.S.R. was rejected, and contingency plans were formulated to nationalize the vital Rhodesian-owned railway if communications became disrupted. Botswana's economic reliance on Rhodesia and South Africa will decrease when it withdraws from the customs union with South Africa and nationalizes the railway.

Government

Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly, with 38 members holding office for five years, including 32 elected by universal adult suffrage. Executive power is vested in the President, elected by the Assembly for its duration. He appoints and leads a Cabinet which is responsible to the Assembly. The President has powers to delay implementation of legislation for six months; and certain matters also have to be referred to the 15-member House of Chiefs for approval though they have no power of veto. Local government is effected through nine district councils and three town councils (Gaborone, Lobatse and Francistown).

Defence

Botswana established a permanent Defence Force in 1977 and intends to increase its strength to 2,000 men by January 1978. In November 1977 it was announced that Botswana intends to form a small air force.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based chiefly on livestock raising and agriculture which provide a livelihood for 85 per cent of the population and which, until about 1971, were the source of almost all the country's exports. The predominant cattle industry depends on the periodic renewal of the agreement whereby the EEC rebates 90 per cent of its levies on Botswana's vital beef exports to the United Kingdom. The expansion of the national herd—to 2.6 million head in 1976—has led to risks of over-grazing and soil erosion. The Government's Tribal Land Grazing Policy is intended to safeguard against these, but has been criticized for favouring wealthy cattle-owners.

The fastest growing economic sector is mining, which already provides a major source of exports and revenues, although, with the exception of diamonds, production has not yet reached the expected levels. In addition to the established extraction of asbestos, manganese, coal, copper, copper-nickel and diamonds, deposits of brine, soda-

BOTSWANA

Introductory Survey

ash, salt, sodium sulphate, potash, talc and gypsum have still to be developed.

The Selebi-Pikwe copper and nickel operation, in which the Government has a 15 per cent share, began production in 1974. More than 40 million metric tons of ore were located and potential output was estimated at 46,000 tons of copper-nickel matte per year. Full capacity was almost reached in 1977. The biggest deposit of diamonds outside the U.S.S.R. was discovered in 1967 at Orapa, in northern Botswana, and production began four years later. Annual output is expected to rise from 2.4 million carats in 1976 to 4.5 million carats in 1978. The nearby Letlhakane kimberlite pipes, which are smaller than the deposits at Orapa but contain higher quality diamonds, began production at the end of 1976 with an initial annual output of 200,000 carats, rising to 400,000 carats by 1980. In July 1975 the Government increased its equity stake in the diamond operations from 15 to 50 per cent. Its share of the profits rose from 57.5 to 77.5 per cent. In January 1978 the Government reached agreement with De Beers for the exploitation of the high-grade kimberlite pipes at Jwaneng in southern Botswana.

The manufacturing sector is restricted to the processing of meat, beer and minerals although there are plans for expansion which will allow for the manufacture of soda ash. Botswana, with Lesotho and Swaziland, is linked to South Africa in a customs union but the establishment of its own currency and central bank in August 1976 is an indication of its growing economic self-confidence. The budget has shown a surplus since 1973 and current expenditure of P73.3 million and revenues totalling P94.2 million were announced for the 1977/78 budget, with P65.8 million for development, most of which will go towards the Accelerated Rural Development Programme, education and road construction schemes. However, since 1976 large sums have had to be diverted from development programmes to pay for additional security measures.

At the end of 1977 the economy was suffering from inflation and reduced foreign aid and investment. The latter was curtailed partly because of reduced world commodity prices and because of the equity stake demanded by the Government, but mainly because of the uncertain political situation in southern Africa.

Botswana's trade deficit, which goes back to 1962, remains considerable, as the rapid growth of mineral exports has been accompanied by an increased demand for imported manufactured goods and machinery. Development is also hampered by frequent drought, inadequate internal and external communications and a shortage of trained manpower. In the long term, the economic outlook is promising in view of Botswana's highly developed beef industry and its vast mineral resources which offer excellent prospects for the growth of ancillary industries, employment opportunities and economic diversification.

Transport and Communications

Communications are largely undeveloped and the lifeline of the country is the railway between South Africa and Rhodesia which is owned and operated by Rhodesia Railways. There are several airfields served by government and

private charter companies. In the north the Okavango River represents the only major source of water, one which it has not yet proved possible to exploit, either for irrigation or transport. A large road development plan is under way. In 1977 the Botswana-Zambia (Bot-Zam) highway from Nata to Kazungula was completed. The road offers increased opportunities for trade with Zambia, and connects the remote north of the country with the more populated south.

Social Welfare

Health services are being developed, and in September 1976 there were 13 general hospitals, one mental hospital, 7 health centres, 179 health posts and 81 clinics. Treatment is free for children under eleven years of age.

Education

In 1977 there were 137,000 pupils in primary schools, mostly financed by district councils, assisted by Government grants in aid. In addition, 16,059 students received secondary education, and 520 students received higher education at the University of Botswana and Swaziland in Botswana. Literacy in Tswana is about 25 per cent, and in English just over 15 per cent. The Government aims to provide free education by 1980. A major problem remains the shortage of jobs in Botswana outside the agricultural sector, despite the present mining boom.

Tourism

There are eight game reserves, including Chobe, only a short drive from Victoria Falls by first-class roads. Most of the main centres of population have hotels, and photographic and big-game safaris can be organized. Despite lack of infrastructure and the security problems associated with southern Africa, Botswana attracted 65,000 holiday visitors and 10,000 day trippers in 1976, mostly from South Africa.

Visas are not required to enter Botswana by nationals of Commonwealth countries, Austria, EEC countries, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Norway, San Marino, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, the U.S.A. and Uruguay.

Public Holidays

1978: March 24th-27th (Easter), May 4th (Ascension), May 14th (Whit Monday), May 31st (President's Day), June 18th (Commonwealth Day), August 7th (Bank Holiday), September 30th (Botswana Day), October 24th (United Nations Day), December 25th (Christmas Day), December 26th (Boxing Day).

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 thebe = 1 pula.

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 1.470 pula;

U.S. \$1 = 82.8 thebe.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION							
	Census of Aug. 31st, 1971		Tribes (1964 Census)					
	Total	Non-citizens	Bakgatla	Bakwena	Bamalete	Bamangwato	Bangwaketse	Batawana
231,805	630,379*	11,261	32,118	73,088	13,861	199,782	71,289	42,347

* This is an overall estimate including Batswana absent from the country. The actual total recorded was 574,094 plus 10,550 nomads. There were 10,861 non-citizens.

Estimated Population: 693,000 (July 1st, 1976).

POPULATION BY CENSUS DISTRICT (1971 Census)

Barolong	12,158	Kweneng	72,093
Central	234,828	Lobatse	12,920
Chobe	5,411	Ngamiland	53,870
Francistown	19,906	Ngwaketse	79,152
Gaborone	18,436	North-East	28,524
Ghanzi	17,352	Orapa	1,209
Kgalagadi	17,289	Selebi-Pikwe	4,940
Kgatleng	35,752	South-East	22,691

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(June 1976 estimates)

Gaborone (capital)	36,900	Molepolole	19,000
Francistown	24,800	Mochudi	17,400
Serowe	24,300	Lobatse	15,400
Selebi-Pikwe	23,000	Mahalapye	15,100
Kanye	21,600	Maun	14,300

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

	1974	1975
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	264,100	271,800
Construction	6,800	6,400
Commerce and finance	8,200	8,500
Manufacturing	3,400	3,900
Transport and communications	1,600	1,900
Mining	4,100	4,400
Domestic service	10,000	10,000
Other services	20,700	21,300
TOTAL	318,900	328,200

The number of Batswana recruited for South African mines was 34,020 in 1975 and 39,214 in 1976.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE (1975)
([']000 hectares)

Arable land and permanent crops	512
Permanent meadows and pastures	41,100
Forest land	962
Other land	15,963
Inland water	1,500
TOTAL	60,037

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA* (['] 000 hectares)			PRODUCTION (['] 000 metric tons)			YIELD* (100 kg. per hectare)		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Maize	70	40	70	45	25	62	6.4	6.2	8.9
Millet	10	10	10	4*	5*	5*	4.0	5.0	5.0
Sorghum	80	100	100	55	30	56	6.9	3.0	5.5
Roots and tubers	1	1	1	6*	6*	6*	44.6	46.1	48.5
Pulses	25	25	25	10*	15*	17*	4.0	6.0	6.8
Groundnuts	3	5	7	2*	6*	7*	6.7	12.8	10.0

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

Official figures: maize production (metric tons): 1974/75 28,677, 1975/76 62,137 1976/77 64,800; sorghum production (metric tons): 1974/75 33,843, 1975/76 55,540, 1976/77 77,600.

LIVESTOCK
([']000)

	1974	1975	1976
Cattle	2,300	2,600	2,600
Horses*	9	9	9
Donkeys*	40	40	40
Sheep*	390	400	425
Goats*	1,050	1,000	1,050
Pigs*	17	18	19
Poultry*	520	540	560

* FAO estimate.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCE
(FAO estimates, [']000 metric tons)

	1974	1975	1976
Beef	28	29	30
Mutton and goat meat	4	4	5
Cow's milk	67	70	75
Hen eggs	0.5	0.5	0.5
Cattle hides	3.4	3.5	3.6

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
([']000 cubic metres, all non-coniferous)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Industrial wood	40	40	45	45	45	47	47	48
Fuel wood	600	610	620	640	650	670*	674	691
TOTAL	640	650	665	685	695	717	721	739

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

MINING

		1974	1975	1976
Coal	metric tons	25,498	71,248	224,175
Copper ore*	" "	8,300	10,800	} 32,506
Nickel ore*	" "	9,648	13,223	
Semi-precious stones	" "	81	65	41
Diamonds	carats	2,718,000	2,397,000	2,361,000

* Figures refer to the metal content of ores.

FINANCE

100 thebe=1 pula.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 thebe.

Notes: 1, 2, 5 and 10 pula.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling=1.470 pula; U.S. \$1=82.8 thebe.

100 pula=£68.05=\$120.75.

Note: The pula was introduced in August 1976, replacing (at par) the South African rand, which from September 1975 had a value of U.S. \$1.15. On April 30th, 1977, the pula was revalued at U.S. \$1.2075. For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on South Africa.

BUDGET

('000 pula, April 1st to March 31st)

REVENUE	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	EXPENDITURE	1974/75	1975/76
Customs and excise (incl. sales duty)	20,941	30,389	24,605	Parliament	300	191
Taxes and duties	8,906	16,396	23,641	Office of the President	4,677	6,734
Licences	684	914	1,041	Ministry of Finance Development Planning	2,630	2,873
Departmental services	1,345	2,110	2,471	Ministry of Home Affairs	2,366	1,572
Post and telegraphs	2,041	—	2	Ministry of Agriculture	4,612	6,185
Government properties	4,613	4,449	15,691	Ministry of Education	3,898	5,022
Fines	112	135	208	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	1,118	1,577
Reimbursements	832	1,492	2,198	Ministry of Local Government and Lands	4,756	5,791
Loan repayments	1,136	4,838	5,715	Ministry of Works and Communications	4,677	5,929
Interest	881	1,838	2,903	Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs	2,006	3,417
Miscellaneous	296	347	839	Ministry of Health	1,823	4,177
				Administration of justice	142	323
				Attorney General	1,558	1,883
				Auditor General	92	137
				Appropriation from revenue	24,109	22,221
				Public debt	2,742	4,164
				Pensions, gratuities and Compensations	756	870
				Salaries and allowances—specified officers	38	43
				Overseas Services Aid Scheme	276	216
				Miscellaneous	—	40
TOTAL	41,787	62,917	79,315	TOTAL	62,576	73,274

1976/77 (estimates, million pula): Recurrent Revenue 68.0; Recurrent Expenditure 60.6; Development Expenditure 38.0

1977/78 (estimates, million pula): Recurrent Revenue 94.2; Recurrent Expenditure 73.3; Development Expenditure 65.8.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1973-78
PROJECTED CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(million pula)

EXTERNAL FINANCE		PROJECTED EXPENDITURE BY DEPARTMENT	
United Kingdom	13.3	Agriculture	12.4
Swedish Government	3.1	Justice	0.5
US AID	13.5	Commerce and Industry	2.8
IBRD and IDA	16.8	Finance and Development Planning	0.3
Canadian Government	5.8	Education	11.4
DANIDA	1.1	Local Government and Lands	33.9
Others	3.3	Health, Labour and Home Affairs	4.8
		Works and Communications	54.7
TOTAL NEGOTIATED	56.9	Minerals and Mineral Resources	2.1
Under Negotiation	81.1	Interdepartmental Projects	33.6
		Parastatal Organizations	3.0
Projected External Finance	138.0	Law and Order	1.1
Projected Appropriations from Domestic Revenue	22.3		
TOTAL PROJECTED REVENUE	160.3		
Shortfall	0.3		
	160.6	TOTAL PROJECTED EXPENDITURE	160.6

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million pula, July 1st to June 30th)

	1973/74	1975/76
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (at Factor Cost)	183.0	185.4
of which:		
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	70.1	56.5
Mining and quarrying	15.9	13.2
Manufacturing	10.1	14.3
Electricity and water supply	3.3	6.9
Construction	21.1	21.2
Transport, storage and communication	5.3	5.5
Retail and wholesale trade, hotels and restaurants	19.9	26.0
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	13.1	13.7
Ownership of dwellings, domestic services, other community, social and personal services	6.7	8.5
Government services	18.2	24.9
Unallocated	-0.7	-3.5
Indirect Taxes less subsidies	15.4	18.5
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (at Market Prices)	198.4	205.7
Less consumption of fixed capital	-15.9	-18.1
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT	182.5	187.6
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	198.4	205.7
of which:		
Government final consumption	28.3	37.0
Private final consumption	108.0	121.6
Increase in stocks	26.0	44.8
Gross fixed capital formation	77.5	56.8
Export of goods and services	76.4	93.8
Less Import of goods and services	-116.7	-142.3
Errors and omissions	-1.1	-6.0

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 pula)

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75*	1975/76*
Imports . . .	44,772	62,700	96,901	103,927	120,736	159,326
Exports . . .	20,000	31,000	50,973	67,441	84,321	109,106
Balance . . .	-24,772	-31,700	-45,928	-36,486	-36,415	-50,220

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 pula)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1973	1974		1974	1975
Food and Live Animals . .	10,362	14,578	Meat and Meat Products . .	31,913	36,446
Beverages and Tobacco . .	7,092	6,139	Hides and Skins	1,625	1,497
Crude Materials, Inedible, except Fuels	3,270	1,453	Copper-nickel matte	8,258	21,997
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	5,103	13,447	Diamonds	30,135	32,122
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	129	308	Other Commodities	10,059	12,978
Chemicals	6,185	6,073			
Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material	21,238	24,498			
Machinery and Transport Equipment	44,376	33,829			
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	9,252	14,000			
Commodities and Transactions Not Classified According to Kind	4,698	7,141			

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(1976)

Passengers Carried*	545,384
Freight Traffic (metric tons)	2,455,762

* Internal traffic only.

ROAD TRAFFIC
(Vehicles registered*)

1973	1974	1975	1976
8,357	11,668	13,380	15,400

* Excludes government vehicles (1975: 1,992).

CIVIL AVIATION
(scheduled services)

	1971	1972	1973
Passenger-km. (million) . .	9.0	10.0	14.9
Freight ('000 tonne-km.) . .	80.0	76.0	90.0
Mail ('000 tonne-km.) . .	16.0	11.5	10.0

1976: Passengers handled: 153,440.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1973	1974	1975	1976
Telephones	5,244	6,699	7,096	8,344
Post Offices and Agencies	77	81	82	87

EDUCATION

(1977)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Primary	349	137,000
Secondary	32	16,059
Teacher Training	3	646
University	1	520

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Statistics Office, Gaborone.

THE CONSTITUTION

The current Constitution of Botswana came into operation in September 1966.

EXECUTIVE

President

Executive power lies with the President of Botswana, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. Election for the office of President is linked with the General Election of members of the National Assembly. Presidential candidates must receive at least 1,000 nominations. If there is more than one candidate for the Presidency, each candidate for office in the Assembly must declare which presidential candidate he supports. The candidate for President who commands the votes of more than half the elected members of the Assembly will be declared President. If the Presidency falls vacant the members of the National Assembly will themselves elect a new President. The President will hold office for the duration of Parliament. After the 1974 elections the President became an ex-officio member of the assembly.

Cabinet

There is also a Vice-President, whose office is Ministerial. The Vice-President is appointed by the President, and acts as his deputy in the absence of the President. The Cabinet consists of the President, the Vice-President, and ten other Ministers appointed by the President. Every member of the Cabinet accepts responsibility before the National Assembly for the policies of the Government.

LEGISLATURE

The legislative power is vested in Parliament, consisting of the President and the National Assembly, acting after consultation in certain cases with the House of Chiefs. The President may withhold his assent to a Bill passed by the National Assembly, but if it is again presented to him after six months, he is required to assent to it unless he dissolves Parliament within 21 days.

House of Chiefs

The House of Chiefs has the Chiefs of the eight principal tribes of Botswana as *ex officio* members, 4 members elected by sub-chiefs from their own number, and 3 members elected by the other 12 members of the House. Bills and motions relating to chieftaincy matters and alterations of the Constitution must be referred to the House, which may also deliberate and make representations on any matter, including Bills affecting tribal interests.

National Assembly

The National Assembly consists of the Speaker, the Attorney-General, who does not have a vote, 32 elected members and 4 specially elected members. There is universal adult suffrage. The life of the Assembly is five years.

The Constitution also contains a code of human rights, enforceable by the High Court.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Dr. Sir SERETSE KHAMA, K.B.E., LL.D.

CABINET

(December 1977)

President: Dr. Sir SERETSE KHAMA, K.B.E., LL.D.

Vice-President and Minister of Finance and Development Planning: Dr. QUET K. J. MASIRE, J.P.

Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs: Dr. GAOSITWE K. G. CHIEPE, M.B.E., LL.D.

Minister of Agriculture: EDSON S. MASISI.

Minister of Works and Communications: JAMES G. HASKINS, O.B.E., J.P.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: M. P. K. NWAHO.

Minister of Health: LENYELETSE SERETSE.

Minister of Education: KEBATLAMANG PITSEYOSI MORAKE.

Minister of Home Affairs: PETER S. MMUSI.

Minister of Local Government and Lands: LEMME MAKGEK-GENENE.

Minister of Public Service and Information: DANIEL K. KWELAGOBÉ.

Minister of External Affairs: ARCHIE M. MOGWE, M.B.E.

Assistant Minister of Finance and Development Planning: WELLIE M. SEBONI.

Assistant Minister of Local Government and Lands: (vacant).

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Rev. ALBERT A. LOCK, C.B.E.

Attorney-General: M. D. MOKAMA.

(General Election of October 1974)

PARTY	VOTES	SEATS
Botswana Democratic Party .	49,047	27
Botswana People's Party .	4,199	2
Botswana National Front .	7,358	2
Botswana Independence Party .	3,086	1

There are six additional members of the Assembly: the Speaker, the Attorney-General and four specially elected members.

HOUSE OF CHIEFS

Chairman: Chief LETSHOLATHEBE.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Botswana Democratic Party: P.O.B. 28, Gaborone; Pres. Sir SERETSE KHAMA, Vice-Pres. A. M. TSOEBELI. Exec. Sec. PATRICK BALOPE, 27 seats in National Assembly.

Botswana Independence Party: P.O.B. 37, Palapye; Pres. MOYISAI K. MHO, Sec.-Gen. E. K. MOROBI, Vice-Pres. J. G. GUGUSHI, one seat in National Assembly.

Botswana National Front: P.O.B. 11, Mahalapye; Leader Dr. KENNETH KOMA, Parl. Leader ex-Chief BATHOLE H. GASETSEWE, 2 seats in National Assembly.

Botswana People's Party: P.O. Frankstown; Pres. PHILIP L. MALAM, Sec. P. K. PROKHORATSWA, 2 seats in National Assembly.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO BOTSWANA

(In Gaborone, unless otherwise stated)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

Australia: Pretoria, South Africa (HC).

Austria: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

Belgium: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

Canada: Pretoria, South Africa (HC).

China, People's Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* CHAO CHENG-YI.

Czechoslovakia: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Denmark: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).

Egypt: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

France: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Germany, Federal Republic: P.O.B. 315 (E); *Ambassador:* KARL-WILHELM SEEGER.

India: Lusaka, Zambia (HC).

Japan: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Kenya: Lusaka, Zambia (HC).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Netherlands: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Nigeria: P.O.B. 274 (HC); *High Commissioner:* RUDA MOHAMMED.

Romania: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Sweden: P.O.B. 17 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* OVI HEYMAN.

Swaziland: (HC).

Switzerland: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).

Tanzania: Lusaka, Zambia (HC).

U.S.S.R.: (E).

United Kingdom: P.B. 23 (HC); *High Commissioner:* W. TURNER, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: P.O.B. 90 (E); *Ambassador:* DONALD R. NORLAND.

Yugoslavia: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Zambia: P.O.B. 362 (HC); *High Commissioner:* GEORGE CHIPAMPATA (also accred. to Lesotho).

Botswana also has diplomatic relations with Cuba, Luxembourg, Mexico and Norway.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a High Court at Lobatse and Magistrates' Courts in each district. Appeals lie to the Court of Appeal for Botswana.

Chief Justice: Hon. G. O. L. DYKE.

Puisne Judge: J. W. EDWARDS.

Registrar and Master of the High Court: J. McWHINNIE.

President of Court of Appeal: Hon. I. A. MAISELE.

Justices of Appeal: Hon. A. MILNE, Hon. J. A. SMIT, Hon. BRIAN DOYLE, Hon. N. OBLIVIE-THOMPSON.

Chief Magistrates: A. A. OSHOGLUN, G. L. PATEL.

Senior Magistrates: P. F. W. POWELL, A. NTHANANAN.

RELIGION

Most Christians are members of the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa. There are a large number of "Zionist" or Evangelical Christians. In 1977 there were 24,020 Roman Catholics in Botswana.

United Congregational Church of Southern Africa: P.O. Molepolole, Pres. throughout Botswana.

BOTSWANA

Religion, The Press, Publisher, Radio, Finance, Trade and Industry

United Methodist Church.

Methodist Church in Southern Africa.

Christian Council of Botswana: P.O.B. 355, Gaborone; Gen. Sec. Rev. BRIAN H. BAILEY.

Roman Catholic Bishop of Gaborone: P.O.B. 218, Gaborone; Rt. Rev. URBAN CHARLES JOSEPH MURPHY.

Anglican Bishop of Botswana: Rt. Rev. C. SHANNON MALLORY.

THE PRESS

Agrinews: f. 1971; technical journal on agriculture and rural development published monthly by the Agricultural Information Service, Private Bag 003, Gaborone; circ. 4,500.

Botswana Daily News: P.O.B. 51, Gaborone; f. 1964; Government-sponsored; circ. 15,000 in English, 7,500 in Tswana.

Government Gazette: P.O.B. 87, Gaborone.

Kutlwano: Gaborone; monthly; Government-sponsored; in Tswana and English; circ. 10,000.

Mafeking Mail and Botswana Guardian: Mafeking, South Africa; bilingual weekly; caters specially for the Mafeking district and Botswana.

Masa (Dawn): P.O. Francistown; a monthly publication of the Botswana People's Party.

Puo Pha (Straight Talk): P.O.B. 11, Mahalapye; a monthly publication of the Botswana National Front.

Therisanyo (Consultation): P.O.B. 28, Gaborone; monthly publication of the Botswana Democratic Party.

PUBLISHER

Botswana Information Services: P.O.B. 51, Gaborone; material on Botswana.

RADIO

Radio Botswana: P.O.B. 52, Gaborone; broadcasts 150 hours a week in Tswana and English; f. 1965; Dir. of Broadcasting P. MOLEFHE.

There are from 30,000 to 40,000 radio sets (1974).

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits)

Bank of Botswana: P.O.B. 712, Gaborone; f. 1976; bank of issue; cap. P3.0m.; dep. P51.4m. (Sept. 1977); Gov. B. C. LEAVITT (acting); Sec./Admin. Man. S. W. FRYER.

Barclays Bank of Botswana Ltd.: Barclays Bank Bldg., The Mall, P.O.B. 478, Gaborone; 9 brs.; Chair. ROBERT WHYTE; Man. Dir. A. H. C. TWEEDIE.

Standard Bank Botswana Ltd.: Botsalano House, The Mall, P.O.B. 496, Gaborone; 7 brs.; Chair. L. W. FREEMAN; Man. Dir. D. G. MOIR.

National Development Bank: Development House, P.O.B. 225, Gaborone; f. 1964; priority given to agricultural credit for Botswana farmers, and co-operative credit and loans for local business ventures; br. at Francistown; Gen. Man. A. G. WOODCOCK.

INSURANCE

Botswana Insurance Co.: Madirelo House, P.O.B. 336, Gaborone.

I.G.I. Botswana (Pty.) Ltd.: Botsalano House, P.O.B. 715, Gaborone.

Minet Botswana (Pty.) Ltd.: Tswana House, P.O.B. 624, Gaborone; insurance brokers.

South African Eagle Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1, Francistown.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS AND MAJOR COMPANIES

Anglo-American Corporation Botswana (Services) (Pty.) Ltd.: Botsalano House, P.O.B. 329, Gaborone.

Bamangwato Concessions Ltd.: P.O.B. 3, Selebi-Pikwe; operates copper and nickel mine production at Selebi-Pikwe; 85 per cent of shareholding owned by Botswana RST, 15 per cent by Botswana Government.

Botswana Game Industries (Pty.) Ltd.: Private Bag 30, Francistown; f. 1966; paid up cap. R391,000; tanners and dressers of game skins; taxidermists, ivory buyers, manufacturers of game skin products; Man. Dir. PETER BECKER; Technical Man. GERHARD FELSNER; 180 employees.

Botswana Housing Corporation: P.O.B. 412, Gaborone; public corporation; Chair. the Permanent Sec., Ministry of Local Government and Lands; Gen. Man. J. D. RICHARDSON; 500 employees.

Botswana Meat Commission: Private Bag 4, Lobatse; f. 1966; public corporation; cap. R1.58m.; slaughter of livestock, exports of hides and skins, carcasses, frozen and chilled boneless beef, offal, production of by-products; Exec. Chair. TITUS MADISA; Consultant O. K. NIELSEN; 1,400 employees.

Botswana Power Corporation: P.O.B. 48, Gaborone; Man. Dir. H. E. COOK.

De Beers Botswana Mining Company (Pty.) Ltd. (Debswana): P.O.B. 329, Gaborone; operates diamond mines at Orapa and Letlhakane; 50 per cent government-owned.

Morupule Colliery (Pty.): P.O.B. 329, Gaborone.

Water Utilities Commission: P.O.B. 127, Gaborone.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Northern Botswana Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 2, Palapye; f. 1903; 28 mems.; Chair. C. W. FREEMAN; Sec. T. C. P. SHAW.

There are other Chambers of Commerce at Francistown, Serowe, Selebi-Pikwe and Mahalapye.

MARKETING BOARD

Botswana Agricultural Marketing Board: Private Bag 0053, Gaborone; Gen. Man. S. GALPIN.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Botswana Development Corporation Ltd.: Madirelo House, P.O.B. 438, Gaborone; f. 1970; cap. R8m.; Chair. the Permanent Sec., Ministry of Finance and Development Planning; Gen. Man. PAUL HINCHEY.

Botswana Enterprise Development Unit (BEDU): Plot No. 1269, Lobatse Rd., P.O.B. 0014, Gaborone; f. 1973 to promote industrialization and rural development; Dir. J. M. MBAAKANYE.

Botswana Livestock Development Corporation: P.O.B. 455, Gaborone.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Botswana Employers' Federation: Botsalano House, P.O.B. 432, Gaborone; Dir. JOHN PRICE.

BOTSWANA

TRADE UNIONS

- Botswana Federation of Trade Unions:** P.O.B. 440, Gaborone; Sec.-Gen. E. B. SETLHARE.
- Botswana Commercial and General Workers' Union:** P.O.B. 62, Gaborone; Sec.-Gen. ROBERT MAPHOSA.
- Botswana Construction Workers' Union:** P.O.B. 1508, Gaborone; Sec.-Gen. J. M. MZILA.
- Botswana Bank Employees' Union:** Box 111, Gaborone; Sec.-Gen. O. J. MOUMAKWA.
- Botswana Diamond Sorters-Valuators' Union:** P.O.B. 1186, Gaborone; Sec.-Gen. TOD MAJAYE.
- Botswana Local Government Workers' Union:** P.O.B. 251, Selebi-Pikwe; Sec.-Gen. G. MOSIMAKOKO.
- Botswana Mining Workers' Union:** P.O.B. 14, Selebi-Pikwe; Sec.-Gen. KHALIWE PAULUS MAFA.
- Botswana Railway Workers' Union:** P.O.B. 181, Gaborone; Sec.-Gen. E. B. SETLHARE.
- Botswana Trade Education Centre:** P.O.B. 440, Gaborone; Sec.-Gen. K. GABONEWE.
- Meat Industry Workers' Union:** P.O.B. 181, Lobatse; Sec.-Gen. K. L. NTSEANE.
- National Union of Government, Parastatal Statutory Bodies Manual Workers:** P.O.B. 374, Gaborone; Sec.-Gen. MONTY MOLATEDI.
- Non-Academic Staff Union:** University College of Botswana, Private Bag 0022, Gaborone; Sec.-Gen. Mrs. A. M. SEELETSO.

CO-OPERATIVES

- Department of Co-operative Development:** P.O.B. 86, Gaborone; f. 1964; by 1976, there were 116 co-operatives, of which 57 were marketing and supply co-operatives, 20 consumers' co-operatives, 29 thrift and loan societies, 4 credit societies, 2 dairy co-operatives, 1 horticultural co-operative, 1 fisheries co-operative, 1 co-operative union and 1 co-operative bank. Turnover in 1976 was P15 million.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The main railway line from Cape Town to Rhodesia passes through the country entering at Ramatlabama

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism, University

and leaving at Ramaquabane (246 km.) reaching Rhodesia at Bakaranga. Two new railway lines to serve the Selebi-Pikwe mining complex and the Morupula colliery were completed in June 1973.

Rhodesia Railways: Bulawayo, Rhodesia; operate the railway system in Botswana.

ROADS

In 1974 there were 7,812 km. of maintained roads. Of these, 6,486 km. were earth roads, 1,107 km. were gravel roads and only 219 km. were bitumenized. The road between Lobatse and Francistown is being bitumenized. An American financed 400-mile road from Nata near Francistown to Kazungula was completed early in 1977. There are plans to spend P8.4 million on an 80-km. bitumenized road from Francistown to Serule. Zambia has installed a 50-ton ferry at Kazungula which has improved the ferry service between this politically vital area, the meeting place of the borders of Rhodesia, Botswana, Zambia and Namibia (South West Africa), and Livingstone in Zambia.

CIVIL AVIATION

The principal airports are at Francistown and Gaborone.

Air Botswana (Pty) Ltd.: P.O.B. 92, Gaborone; f. 1972; owned by the Botswana Development Corporation; regular scheduled services to Francistown, Gaborone, Johannesburg, Lusaka and Selebi-Pikwe; services operated in association with Zambia Airways and South African Airways; Chair. P. R. HINCHEY; Gen. Man. F. D. CLASSEY; fleet of 1 HS 748, 1 Viscount.

TOURISM

Department of Wildlife, National Parks and Tourism: P.O.B. 131, Gaborone; Dir. E. T. MATENGE.

UNIVERSITY

University of Botswana and Swaziland: formerly University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland; Botswana Campus: Private Bag 22, Gaborone; 17 teachers, 520 students.

BRAZIL

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Federative Republic of Brazil, the fifth largest country in the world, lies in central and north-eastern South America. To the north are Venezuela, Colombia, Guyana, Surinam and French Guiana, to the west Peru and Bolivia, with Paraguay, Argentina and Uruguay to the south. Climatic conditions vary from the tropical rain forest of the Amazon basin to the savannah grasslands of the central and southern uplands. The language is Portuguese. Over 90 per cent of the population is Roman Catholic. The national flag (proportions 10 by 7) is green with a yellow diamond in the centre charged with a blue celestial globe. The capital is Brasília, though some administrative offices still remain in Rio de Janeiro.

Recent History

From 1930 to 1945, Brazil was ruled by the benevolent dictatorship of Dr. Getúlio Vargas. Under him, stability was maintained, despite strong undercurrents of both Fascist and Communist opposition, and his corporative state made steady economic progress. Vargas resigned in 1945 and in 1946 Eurico Dutra was elected President. Vargas was re-elected President in 1950, but failed to create the necessary stability and committed suicide in 1954. The next President was Dr. Juscelino Kubitschek, the founder of Brasília. President Kubitschek was succeeded briefly by Dr. Jânio Quadros in 1961 and then by the left-wing President João Goulart, who was overthrown by a military coup led by Gen. Humberto Castelo Branco in April 1964. Marshal Artur da Costa e Silva, who was elected President in October 1966, took office for a four-year term in March 1967. At this time a series of Institutional Acts were promulgated giving the President wide-ranging powers of government by decree.

In September 1969 President da Costa e Silva resigned, due to ill-health, and the Government was taken over by the three heads of the armed forces until October when Lieut.-Gen. Emílio Garrastazú Médici took office as President, having been elected by Congress under the new Constitution passed by the Government junta. Urban guerrilla activity was widespread during 1970 but was largely eliminated by stern security measures. General Ernesto Geisel, chosen by an electoral college as President, took office in March 1974. Despite his more liberal outlook, the opposition party, the MDB, made sweeping gains in the congressional elections of November 1974, and calls were made for an end to military government. General Geisel reaffirmed his intention to re-establish stable democratic institutions and considerably relaxed press censorship. However, in 1976 it was reported that political arrests and torture continued, and Church-State relations deteriorated late in the year. In November 1976 municipal elections were freely contested throughout Brazil. The Government party, ARENA, won overall despite significant opposition victories in nearly all the major State capitals.

In 1977 relations with the U.S.A. deteriorated over human rights issues and the question of Brazil's nuclear development. In April President Geisel closed Congress

for ten days after the MDB had blocked a bill to reform the judiciary. The President used his powers under Institutional Act 5 to reform the judiciary and institute various constitutional amendments by decree and later to remove José Alençar Furtado, the leader of the opposition in the Chamber of Deputies, from his post and strip him of his civic rights for ten years. In mid-1977 the first serious student unrest since 1968 took place and many were arrested. Various influential groups, including the MDB and some elements of the military, issued manifestos calling for a return to democracy. This resulted in further arrests and the censorship of foreign publications. In October divisions within the ruling élite over the presidential succession erupted with the dismissal of the hard-line candidate, Gen. Frola (Minister of the Army). In December President Geisel announced his intention to repeal the Institutional Acts but also declared that certain safeguards would be written into the constitution to defend order and democracy.

Government

Brazil has had a military-backed Government since the 1964 coup. Under the 1969 constitution the country is a federal republic comprising 21 States, four Territories and a Federal District (Brasília). In 1977 a new state was created, Mato Grosso do Sul. Legislative power is exercised by the bicameral National Congress, comprising the Chamber of Deputies (364 members elected for four years) and the Federal Senate (66 members elected in rotation for eight years). Election is by universal suffrage of literate adults (aged 18 or over) and voting is compulsory. Executive power is exercised by the President, elected for five years by an electoral college comprising all members of the National Congress and delegates from State legislatures. He appoints and leads the Cabinet. Each State has an appointed Governor and an elected legislature. Only two political parties have been legalized. Various amendments to the constitution were promulgated by presidential decree in 1977. From 1979 the President's term of office will be increased to six years.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for one year between the ages of 18 and 45. The armed forces consist of 271,800 men: army 180,000, navy 49,000 and air force 42,800. Public security forces number about 200,000 men. Defence expenditure in 1977 was 26,950 million cruzeiros.

Economic Affairs

Agricultural production provides a large proportion of Brazil's export earnings. In 1977 Brazil became the world's second largest exporter of agricultural products. The principal exchange earners are coffee, sugar and soya beans. Despite spectacular increases in soyabean production from 3.7 million tons in 1972 to 11 million tons in 1976, and very low coffee production due to the severe frosts in 1975, coffee regained its position as the top exchange earner in 1976 because of the world price boom. Other crops include cocoa, sisal, tobacco, maize and cotton.

Agricultural production rose by 4.2 per cent in 1976, compared with only 3 per cent in 1975.

Since the early 1960s increased emphasis has been laid on industrial development, and manufacturing accounted for over 25 per cent of Brazil's G.D.P. in 1974. In 1976 industrial production rose by 11 per cent. The Government's industrial policy includes self-sufficiency programmes in agro-chemicals, fertilizers, paper, cellulose, non-ferrous metals, steel, pharmaceuticals and petrochemicals. Steel is a fast-growing industry although the steel expansion programme was revised downwards in 1977 due to investment cutbacks. It is planned to increase steel production from 12 million metric tons in 1976 to 27 million tons in 1985. Brazil's largest shipyard, which can handle ships of up to 650,000 d.w.t., was opened in 1974 and it is planned to add another 150 ships to the Brazilian fleet by the 1980s. Brazil now has the world's fifth largest motor industry but, after years of growth, production fell in the first eight months of 1977 by 8 per cent due to the worsening economic climate.

Brazil possesses vast mineral reserves, the leading export being iron ore. Deposits at Serra dos Carajás, in Amazonia, are estimated to be the largest in the world: 18,000 million tons of over 66 per cent iron content. Production was due to start in 1979 but has been delayed until 1981 due to the withdrawal of various U.S. and Japanese interests; however, production should reach 12 million tons in 1982, rising to 50 million tons after five years. New mineral discoveries, including phosphates, uranium, manganese, copper and coal, are constantly being made but few reserves have been fully exploited. Less than 20 per cent of the nation's petroleum requirements are produced domestically and production fell slightly in 1976. However, the Campos offshore field, with estimated reserves of 600 million barrels, is due to start operating in 1978 at 45,000 barrels per day, rising to 230,000 in 1980, more than doubling total output. Foreign participation in oil exploration was allowed for the first time in 1976. Brazil relies on oil for 45 per cent of its energy needs, (but the Government is attempting to cut oil consumption in an effort to reduce its oil bill, which was U.S. \$3,500 million in 1976).

In 1976 90 per cent of all electric power was hydro-generated. Several important hydro-electric projects are under way, including the Itaipú project on the Paraná river which will increase Brazil's installed capacity to 63,600 MW by 1990. The project has been re-scheduled but should produce 12,600 MW by 1988. The Government aims to expand hydro-electric power so that it produces 32 per cent of electricity requirements in 1986, compared with 24 per cent in 1976, and to reduce oil-generated power from 44 per cent to 37 per cent. It is estimated that the nuclear programme will be producing 4 per cent of the nation's requirements in 1986. Following the discovery of two large uranium deposits, Brazil has signed a nuclear agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany under which eight nuclear power stations, with a total capacity of 10,000 MW, are to be built by 1990.

For eight years Brazil achieved a very high growth rate but was affected by the international economic recession in 1975. In 1976 economic growth accelerated again: the G.D.P. grew by 8.8 per cent, more than twice the increase

in 1975, but the inflation rate reached 46.3 per cent, the highest rate for ten years. In order to contain inflation and to reduce the current account deficit, the Government cut the 1977 investment budget by 40,000 million cruzeiros and introduced anti-inflationary measures, including monetary corrections, a prices and wages policy and a series of mini-devaluations. Further deflationary measures were announced in 1977 including a 12 per cent reduction in the 1977 imports by ministries and federal agencies. By the end of 1976 gross international reserves had increased to \$6,477 million, mainly due to a lower trade deficit (\$2,152 million, compared with \$3,513 million in 1975) and a higher rate of borrowing abroad. The foreign debt reached \$25,985 million in 1976, compared with \$21,171 million in 1975. Despite restrictive government policies to decelerate the economy and therefore ease the balance of payments and inflation problems, the economy was forecast to grow by 5-6 per cent in 1977. In the first half of the year the first trade surplus since the 1973 oil crisis was registered and inflation was reduced to under 40 per cent in the year ending August 1977.

The second Five-Year Development Plan (1975-79) aimed at improved social welfare and massive investment in industry, energy, transport, education and health. The sum of 716,000 million cruzeiros was to be invested in the Centre-South area which is to become the economic nucleus of the country. In 1976 heavy cutbacks in the Government's investment plans were announced, including a 40 per cent reduction in investments envisaged in the Plan. The main sectors affected were transport, communications and energy.

Brazil is a member of LAFTA and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Transport and Communications

Transport services are limited by jungles, rivers and mountains. Over large areas the aeroplane is the only practicable means of transport and Brazil has a large domestic network of internal air services. Highways are the principal mode of transport, accounting for 70 per cent of freight and 90 per cent of passenger traffic in 1974. Major projects include the 5,000-km. Trans-Amazonian Highway, running from Recife and Cabedelo to the Peruvian border, the 4,138-km. Cuiabá-Santarém highway which will run in a north-south direction and the 3,555-km. Trans-brasiliana project which will link Marabá on the Trans-Amazonian highway with Aceguá on the Uruguayan frontier. There are long-distance express bus services which play an important part in the scheme of public transport. Rivers are very important as a means of transport and 42,720 km. are navigable. The Amazon is navigable for 3,680 km. as far as Iquitos in Peru, and ocean-going ships can reach Manaus, 1,600 km. upstream. It is planned to lengthen and modernize the railway system in order to decrease reliance on the highway system.

Social Welfare

In 1960 the social security system was rationalized and in 1966 the National Institute for Social Security (INPS) was formed. However, in September 1977 a new system of social assistance, known as the Sistema Nacional de Previdência e Assistência, was introduced. It is to come into operation on July 1st, 1978, absorbing all existing

BRAZIL

social welfare institutions. In 1974, 43 million Brazilians received social security benefits compared with 13 million in 1960.

Education

Pre-elementary schooling is provided in urban areas for children up to 7 years old. Education is free in official primary schools and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15. Secondary education is for three years; where necessary it is free, but a system of repayable grants is being encouraged, and the majority of secondary schools are private. The Federal Government is responsible for higher education and there are 63 universities and 740 other institutions of higher education, with a total of 889,000 students in 1974.

Although the high drop-out rate of children at elementary level is still a serious problem, illiteracy has steadily been reduced. A literacy drive (*Movimento Brasileiro de Alfabetização—Mobral*) was launched in 1971. The adult illiteracy rate fell from 35 per cent in 1970 to an estimated 26 per cent in 1973.

Tourism

Rio de Janeiro, with its famous beaches, is the centre of the tourist trade. Like Salvador, Recife and other towns, it has excellent examples of Portuguese colonial and modern architecture. The new capital, Brasília, incorporates a new concept of city planning and is the nation's showpiece. Other attractions are the Iguaçu Falls, seventh largest (by volume) in the world, and the tropical forests of the Amazon basin.

Visas are not required to visit Brazil by nationals of the following countries: Canada, EEC countries (except

Introductory Survey

Ireland), Greece, Liechtenstein, Morocco, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.A. and Latin American countries except Cuba.

Sport

Football is by far the most popular sport; basketball is the second great national sport, and tennis, water sports, golf, horse racing and recently underwater fishing are also popular.

Public Holidays

1978: March 24th (Good Friday), April 21st (Tiradentes Day), May 1st (Labour Day), September 7th (Independence Day), November 2nd (All Souls' Day), November 15th (Proclamation of the Republic), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1979: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 26th–28th (Carnival).

Local holidays: Rio de Janeiro: May 4th (Ascension), May 25th (Corpus Christi), November 2nd (All Souls' Day), December 8th (Immaculate Conception), January 20th (Foundation of Rio de Janeiro). São Paulo: as Rio de Janeiro and January 25th (Foundation of São Paulo).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 cruzeiro.

Exchange rates (October 1977):

£1 sterling = 26.98 cruzeiros;

U.S. \$1 = 15.225 cruzeiros.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION†				
	Census, September 1st, 1970			Mid-year Estimates	
	Males	Females	Total	1975	1976
8,511,965 sq. km.*	45,754,659	46,586,897	92,341,556	107,145,200	110,123,500

* 3,286,488 square miles.

† Excluding Indian jungle population, numbering 45,429 in 1950.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
(1976)

STATE	POPULATION (⁰ 000)	CAPITAL	STATE	POPULATION (⁰ 000)	CAPITAL
Acre	256.4	Rio Branco	Piauí	2,047.9	Teresina
Alagoas	1,828.7	Maceió	Rio de Janeiro	10,704.2	Rio de Janeiro
Amazonas	1,120.1	Manaus	Rio Grande do Norte	1,913.3	Natal
Bahia	8,640.6	Salvador	Rio Grande do Sul	7,623.1	Porto Alegre
Ceará	5,257.7	Fortaleza	Santa Catarina	3,450.7	Florianópolis
Espírito Santo	1,750.9	Vitória	São Paulo	21,268.1	São Paulo
Goiás	4,504.4*	Goiânia	Sergipe	1,011.5	Aracajú
Maranhão	3,999.0	São Luís			
Mato Grosso†	2,097.3	Cuiabá	DISTRITO FEDERAL	n.a.*	Brasília
Minas Gerais	12,764.0	Belo Horizonte			
Pará	2,626.1	Belém	FEDERAL TERRITORY:		
Paraíba	2,729.2	João Pessoa	Amapá	148.1	Macapá
Paraná	8,791.4	Curitiba	Rondônia	147.0	Porto Velho
Pernambuco	5,994.7	Recife	Roraima	49.7	Boa Vista

* Federal District included in Goiás.

† In 1977 a new state was created, Mato Grosso do Sul, the capital of which is Campo Grande.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS
(1975 estimates)

Brasília (capital)	241,543	Curitiba	765,716	São Luís	330,311
São Paulo	7,198,608	Duque de Caxias	537,308	Maceió	323,601
Rio de Janeiro	4,857,716	Goiânia	518,469	Guarulhos	311,318
Belo Horizonte	1,557,464	Santo André	515,232	Teresina	290,268
Recife (Pernambuco)	1,249,821	Campinas	472,663	João Pessoa	287,607
Salvador (Bahia)	1,237,373	Santos	395,721	Juiz de Fora	284,069
Fortaleza	1,109,837	Manaus	388,811	São Bernardo do Campo	267,038
Porto Alegre	1,043,964	Osasco	376,689	Ribeirão Preto	258,741
Nova Iguaçu	931,954	Niterói	376,033	Olinda	250,704
Belém (Pará)	771,665	Natal	343,679	Aracajú	226,248

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 38.0 per 1,000 in 1965-70, 37.1 per 1,000 in 1970-75; death rate 9.5 per 1,000 in 1965-70, 8.8 per 1,000 in 1970-75 (United Nations estimates).

The official estimate of the 1974 birth rate is 36.8 per 1,000.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*
(1970 census, 25 per cent sample tabulation)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	11,832,699	1,257,659	13,090,358
Mining and quarrying	172,276	3,148	175,424
Manufacturing	2,633,050	608,811	3,241,861
Electricity, gas and water supply	149,561	8,867	158,428
Construction	1,704,648	15,066	1,719,714
Trade, restaurants and hotels	1,893,152	370,387	2,263,539
Transport, storage and communications	1,182,660	61,735	1,244,395
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	356,329	77,711	434,040
Community, social and personal services	2,916,180	3,600,150	6,516,330
Other activities (not adequately described)	377,510	116,868	494,378
TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	23,218,065	6,120,402	29,338,467

* Excluding persons seeking work for the first time, numbering 218,757 (males 173,712, females 45,045) at the time of the census.

October-December 1973 (household survey): Economically active population 37,750,238 (males 26,079,628; females 11,670,610).

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS
(‘000 metric tons)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977*
Coffee	1,746	3,220	2,526	708	1,887
Cotton (ginned)	2,251	1,959	1,751	1,279	1,891
Maize	14,109	16,285	16,354	17,845	19,176
Beans (<i>Feijão</i>)	2,229	2,238	2,271	1,842	2,317
Rice	7,167	6,482	7,538	9,560	8,932
Cassava (manioc)	26,559	24,715	25,812	24,839	26,566
Wheat	2,031	2,858	1,788	3,215	3,362
Potatoes	1,337	1,669	1,669	1,816	1,895
Sweet potatoes	1,814	1,673	1,669	n.a.	n.a.
Sugar cane	91,994	96,412	91,386	104,068	n.a.
Cocoa	196	165	282	232	240
Oranges (million)	24,646	31,161	31,666	36,670	35,235
Tobacco leaf	234	304	287	301	345
Bananas (‘000 bunches)	356	349	354	384	400
Groundnuts	590	439	441	514	324
Natural rubber	23.5	17.1	19.3	20.3	n.a.

* Estimates.

LIVESTOCK
(‘000)

	CATTLE	HORSES	DONKEYS AND MULES	PIGS	SHEEP	GOATS
1969	95,150	9,100	7,754	65,867	24,449	14,637
1970	97,864	9,114	7,745	66,374	24,727	14,609
1971	88,034	7,889	6,705	45,817	22,610	12,906
1972	90,122	7,711	6,546	43,536	22,627	12,835
1973	90,437	6,889	3,686	37,587	18,356	6,394
1974	92,695	5,215	3,322	34,191	18,877	7,172

FORESTRY

 ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
 ('000 cubic metres, excluding bark)

	CONIFEROUS (soft wood)		BROADLEAVED (hard wood)		Total	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
Sawlogs, veneer logs and logs for sleepers	6,705	7,020	8,605	9,305	15,310	16,325
Pulpwood	1,600*	1,600*	2,400*	2,400*	4,000*	4,000*
Other industrial wood	370*	370*	3,300*	3,300*	3,670*	3,670*
Fuel wood	15,000*	15,000*	125,000*	125,000*	140,000*	140,000*
TOTAL	23,675	23,990	139,305	140,005	162,980	163,995

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

('000 cubic metres, including boxboards and railway sleepers)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Coniferous	3,865	4,167	4,535	4,500	4,350	3,665	2,875	3,063
Broadleaved	3,100	3,300	3,500	3,600	3,200	3,444	3,977	4,332
TOTAL	6,965	7,467	8,035	8,100	7,550	7,109	6,852	7,395

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

 FISHING
 (metric tons)

1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
500,387	501,197	526,292	591,543	604,673	698,802	815,720

MINING

		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Bauxite	'000 metric tons	566	765	849	858	969	998
Coal	" " "	5,666	5,876	5,574	5,498	6,394	7,033
Iron ore	" " "	37,486	46,471	55,019	91,488	108,160	107,395
Manganese ore	" " "	2,873	2,402	2,594	2,800	2,828	2,881
Lead	" " "	354	374	374	304	304	283
Dolomite	" " "	461	886	1,339	1,237	1,180	1,599
Sea salt	" " "	1,477	2,168	1,855	1,552	2,145	2,482
Gold	kilogrammes	5,116	6,338	6,946	5,864	3,852	4,922
Silver	metric tons	19,491	13,810	15,892	16,378	7,323	6,726
Crude petroleum	'000 cu. metres	10,114	9,951	10,103	10,565	10,285	10,029
Natural gas	million cu. metres	1,177	1,252	1,181	1,488	1,625	1,640

Source: Anuário Mineral Brasileiro, Ministério das Minas e Energia.

INDUSTRY **SELECTED PRODUCTS**

		1973	1974	1975	1976
Asphalt	'000 metric tons	963	831	807	n.a.
Electric power	GWh.	64,641	72,396	80,293	88,383
Coke	'000 metric tons	1,798	1,756	2,104	2,805
Pig iron	" " "	5,471	5,846	7,026	8,170
Steel ingots	" " "	7,150	7,502	8,288	9,182
Cement	" " "	13,397	14,919	16,735	19,146
Tyres	'000 units	13,465	16,237	16,705	19,148
Synthetic rubber	metric tons	125,131	142,542	128,848	164,384
Cars	units	467,575	531,839	524,203	526,943
Commercial vehicles	"	282,327	373,260	405,604	458,526
Tractors	"	44,145	52,884	65,406	71,695
Fertilizers	'000 metric tons	1,541	1,504	n.a.	n.a.
Sugar	" " "	6,937	6,931	6,299	n.a.
Newsprint	" " "	128	122	128	n.a.
Other paper and paperboard	" " "	1,460	1,732	1,518	n.a.

Sources: IBGE and UN Statistical Yearbook.

FINANCE

100 centavos = 1 cruzeiro.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos; 1 cruzeiro.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 cruzeiros.

Exchange rates (October 1977): £1 sterling = 26.98 cruzeiros; U.S. \$1 = 15.225 cruzeiros.

100 cruzeiros = £3.71 = \$6.57.

Note: The new cruzeiro, equal to 1,000 old cruzeiros, was introduced in February 1967. The exchange rate, linked to the U.S. dollar, has been frequently adjusted. The average rates of new cruzeiros per U.S. dollar were: 3.184 in 1968; 4.026 in 1969; 4.494 in 1970; 5.304 in 1971; 5.960 in 1972; 6.128 in 1973; 6.843 in 1974; 8.204 in 1975; 10.786 in 1976.

BUDGET (million cruzeiros)

REVENUE	1976	1977	EXPENDITURE	1976	1977
Taxes	126,100	209,049	Legislative and Auxiliary	966	1,541
Patrimonial Revenue	546	793	Judiciary	1,130	1,773
Industrial Revenue	42	59	Executive	137,229	226,580
Other Revenue	5,307	7,209	Presidency (including Planning		
Extraordinary	1	87	Secretariat)	2,083	3,012
Currency Transfers	7,329	12,692	Air	4,729	7,345
			Agriculture	2,816	4,541
			Communications	1,005	1,587
			Education and Culture	7,083	12,187
			Army	7,210	11,062
			Finance	2,291	9,063
			Industry and Commerce	534	762
			Interior	2,179	3,307
			Justice	625	1,042
			Marine	4,467	6,773
			Mines and Power	1,350	1,751
			Foreign Affairs	1,162	1,373
			Health	2,310	3,918
			Work and Social Welfare	3,543	6,997
			Transport	9,705	11,029
			Unspecified Items	84,137	145,831
TOTAL	139,325	229,894	TOTAL	139,325	229,894

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million cruzeiros)

	1972	1973	1974	1975
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT	293,366	402,444	586,756	833,985
Income paid abroad	3,311	4,469	6,183	14,016
NET NATIONAL INCOME	290,055	397,975	580,573	819,969
Indirect taxes <i>less</i> subsidies	51,819	71,186	97,117	125,655
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	341,874	469,161	677,690	945,624
Depreciation allowances	17,983	24,678	35,646	49,740
AVAILABLE RESOURCES (GROSS NATIONAL PRO- DUCT)	359,857	493,839	713,336	995,364
Private	304,561	414,258	607,539	853,414
Governmental	55,296	79,581	105,797	141,950
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE AND GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	368,670	504,278	761,409	1,049,594
Private consumption expenditure	240,523	320,259	468,671	694,337
Government consumption expenditure	35,485	47,898	65,455	99,354
Gross fixed capital formation	83,256	114,701	174,370	255,903
Increase in stocks	9,406	21,420	52,913	—
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	-5,503	-5,971	-41,890	-40,214
GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	363,167	498,307	719,519	1,009,380
Less Income paid abroad	3,311	4,469	6,183	14,016
NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	359,856	493,838	713,336	995,364

Source: Fundação Getúlio Vargas.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION AND GOLD RESERVES

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Currency in circulation (million cruzeiros at year's end)	11,547	18,384	23,199	34,111	50,017
Gold reserves (kilogrammes)	41,168	41,274	41,274	41,274	44,202

COST OF LIVING
(Percentage increases)
(Rio de Janeiro—December)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Foodstuffs	16.1	16.4	41.4	26.2	47.1
Clothing	8.8	7.1	17.0	14.6	40.8
Housing	5.2	7.6	28.2	52.8	50.8
Household articles	5.4	14.7	29.8	18.9	47.4
Health	13.8	11.5	28.5	34.7	39.7
Personal services	18.4	14.6	33.2	33.1	43.7
Public services	23.3	10.6	27.1	41.3	28.5
ALL ITEMS	14.0	13.7	33.8	31.2	44.8

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1975			1976*		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise trade f.o.b.	8,503	12,047	-3,544	9,980	12,277	-2,297
Freight on merchandise	262	426	-164	269	359	-90
Insurance on merchandise	8	12	-4	16	21	-5
Port disbursements	60	269	-209	56	329	-273
Other transportation	37	566	-529	24	593	-569
Travel	71	400	-329	56	359	-303
Investment income	367	2,065	-1,698	285	2,422	-2,137
Other government services	82	235	-153	49	363	-314
Non-merchandise insurance	46	40	6	36	52	-16
Other private services	399	530	-131	388	600	-212
TOTAL GOODS AND SERVICES	9,835	16,590	-6,755	11,159	17,375	-6,216
<i>Unrequited Transfers:</i>						
Private	125	115	10	107	100	7
Government	5	15	-10	4	7	-3
TOTAL CURRENT ACCOUNT	9,965	16,720	-6,755	11,270	17,482	-6,212
<i>Capital Flows:</i>						
Direct investment	1,094	199	895	1,204	194	1,010
Other private long-term	3,216	1,205	2,011	3,546	1,605	1,941
Other private short-term	925	13	912	1,042	69	973
Local government	326	45	281	208	70	138
Central government	2,276	571	1,705	3,008	917	2,091
TOTAL NON-MONETARY SECTORS	7,837	2,033	5,804	9,008	2,855	6,153
Private monetary institutions	662	350	312	2,215	249	1,966
Central bank	17	48	-31	43	99	-56
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT	8,516	2,431	6,085	11,266	3,203	8,063
<i>Allocation of Special Drawing Rights</i>	0	—	0	1	—	1
<i>Net Errors and Omissions</i>	—	390	-390	387	—	387
BALANCE (net monetary movements)	—	—	-1,060	—	—	2,239

* Preliminary.

OVERSEAS INVESTMENT IN BRAZIL, 1976
(U.S. \$'000)

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	INVESTMENTS	REINVESTMENTS	TOTAL
Belgium	63,439	40,571	104,010
Canada	344,434	137,598	482,032
France	156,118	170,143	326,261
Germany, Federal Republic	824,930	293,099	1,118,029
Japan	967,053	38,847	1,005,900
Luxembourg	194,209	58,825	253,034
Netherlands	120,661	112,867	233,528
Netherlands Antilles	76,803	114,947	191,750
Panama	161,730	113,446	275,176
Sweden	131,003	89,212	220,215
Switzerland	725,543	255,186	980,729
United Kingdom	180,639	240,035	420,674
U.S.A.	1,825,156	1,076,090	2,901,246
Others	442,177	70,372	492,549
TOTAL	6,193,895	2,811,238	9,005,133

EXTERNAL TRADE

(U.S. \$ million)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976*
Imports f.o.b.	3,247	4,232	6,192	12,641	12,169*	12,277
Exports f.o.b.	2,904	3,991	6,199	7,951	8,670	10,130

* Provisional figures.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1976*		EXPORTS	1976*	
	Quantity (tons)	Value (U.S. \$'000)		Quantity (tons)	Value (U.S. \$'000)
Live Animals	23,982	28,443	Live Animals and Animal Products	126,854	174,022
Vegetable Products	4,203,665	810,751	Live Animals	1,446	3,480
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	38,845	32,005	Vegetable Products	6,241,409	3,288,417
Food, Beverages, Vinegar and Tobacco	47,927	36,046	Bananas	92,149	18,084
Mineral Products	48,502,778	4,013,075	Brazil Nuts	23,293	21,968
Products of the Chemical and Allied Industries	5,639,309	1,576,172	Coffee	848,969	2,378,226
Plastic Materials, Resins and Rubber	334,068	303,137	Maté	24,543	12,025
Paper-making Materials, Paper	326,438	197,888	Oranges	36,404	5,323
Base Metals and Articles of Base Metal	1,502,583	1,054,209	Rice	76,350	11,956
Machinery and Mechanical Appliances, Electrical Equipment	396,200	2,981,006	Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	757,123	360,280
Transport Equipment	182,327	575,331	Carnauba Wax	9,223	17,509
Optical, Photographic and Measuring instruments, Clocks and Watches	8,294	272,433	Castor Oil	140,895	76,625
			Food, Beverages, Vinegar and Tobacco	7,665,586	2,240,204
			Cocoa Beans	128,838	218,757
			Cocoa Butter	21,676	70,020
			Sugar	806,628	204,893
			Ethyl Alcohol	25,163	7,035
			Tobacco Leaf	101,161	161,197
			Mineral Products	71,161,848	1,349,458
			Haematite	67,085,514	993,972
			Manganese Ore	1,072,697	64,899
			Products of Chemical and Allied Industries	100,060	140,906
			Hides and Skins	21,030	139,112
			Wood, Charcoal and Cork	434,781	136,396
			Pinewood	107,212	37,455
			Textiles and Textile Articles	301,230	458,500
			Cotton (raw)	5,579	6,957
			Sisal	108,936	35,967
			Machinery and Mechanical Appliances, Electrical Equipment	116,677	573,796
			Transport Equipment	124,869	379,899
			Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	8,913	22,489
TOTAL IMPORTS	61,478,816	12,277,486	TOTAL EXPORTS	89,686,889	10,130,376

* Provisional figures.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(U.S. \$'000 f.o.b.)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1974	1975	1976	1974	1975	1976
Argentina	359,213	238,655	428,705	301,732	383,126	331,124
Belgium-Luxembourg	306,133	229,423	132,311	145,042	116,283	122,695
Canada	410,199	202,882	313,188	95,395	136,236	136,852
Chile	137,423	103,106	266,733	91,778	99,849	81,844
Denmark	43,311	45,306	32,924	101,916	77,431	154,274
Finland	43,822	32,565	36,394	18,999	27,406	40,667
France	304,627	341,850	335,041	268,967	247,928	343,628
Germany, Federal Republic	1,585,373	1,337,214	1,071,720	569,844	701,794	918,899
Italy	343,013	566,121	394,849	357,259	360,204	419,834
Japan	1,095,295	1,105,194	900,917	556,717	671,946	639,248
Netherlands	246,280	194,404	193,554	605,243	561,749	722,863
Norway	69,906	65,919	52,119	76,457	77,457	107,253
Peru	20,746	41,884	56,423	52,654	92,976	80,147
Poland	23,465	77,546	106,943	79,130	134,329	156,519
Saudi Arabia	1,186,888	975,867	1,088,170	5,493	14,379	14,981
Spain	119,472	102,524	101,408	301,988	364,400	441,131
Sweden	240,260	317,078	239,837	72,440	82,820	185,992
Switzerland	198,434	248,367	250,776	53,926	60,987	60,344
United Kingdom	323,071	330,871	310,568	374,793	340,134	386,780
U.S.A.	3,070,791	3,074,801	2,794,965	1,712,522	1,316,868	1,816,397
U.S.S.R.	55,896	21,906	18,570	135,380	397,311	411,068
Venezuela	164,601	104,746	99,223	86,463	109,521	125,195
Other countries	2,293,101	2,401,611	3,052,108	1,886,858	2,294,810	2,432,641
TOTAL	12,641,320	12,168,840	12,277,486	7,950,096	8,669,944	10,130,376

TOURISM
(Number of visitors)

1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975*	1976*
194,186	287,926	342,961	405,601	480,267	517,317	579,395

* Provisional.

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS

	PASSENGERS ('000)	ANIMALS ('000 tons)	BAGGAGE AND PARCELS ('000 metric tons)	FREIGHT ('000 metric tons)
1971	308,781	413	115	47,404
1972	313,760	446	68	77,789
1973	307,972	387	78	116,759
1974	305,516	293	241	124,639
1975	291,692	277	78	125,231

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Passenger cars	2,637,492	3,067,153	3,521,473	3,210,911	4,169,868
Lorries	470,501	499,417	590,187	495,441	634,644
Buses	57,081	57,919	73,078	59,356	74,206
Commercial vehicles . .	212,608	254,026	307,301	857,893	1,105,138

Source: Anuário Estatístico dos Transportes (GEIPOT) and Cadastro da TRU/DNER.

SHIPPING

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Brazilian fleet	406	529	565	665	748
Dead weight ('000 d.w.t.) . .	2,264	2,560	2,980	4,110	4,604
Freight (million tons):					
Total shipping	75.8	83.8	112.5	126.2	133.9
Brazilian share	28.2	35.1	51.0	53.5	60.7

Source: Sunamam.

CIVIL AVIATION
(Embarked passengers, mail and cargo)

	1973	1974	1975
Number of passengers ('000) . . .	5,322	6,218	7,493
Freight (metric tons) . . .	87,605	110,589	124,203
Mail (metric tons) . . .	3,016	4,011	3,977

Source: INFRAERO.

EDUCATION
(1974)

	INSTITUTIONS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary	180,915	887,424	19,286,611
Secondary	10,885	156,174	1,681,728
Higher	3,080	64,479	827,593

Sources: Banco Central do Brasil, Brasília, D.F.; Fundação Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (FIBGE), Rio de Janeiro, RJ.

THE CONSTITUTION

Brazil is a Federative Republic consisting of 21 states, one Federal District and four Territories indissolubly united under a representative form of government to constitute the Union. The Federal District is the capital of the Union.

The Union's competence includes maintaining relations with foreign states and making treaties with them, and taking part in international organizations; declaring war and making peace; decreeing a state of siege; organizing the armed forces, planning and guaranteeing national security, issuing currency; supervising credits, etc.; establishing national services, including communications, development and education services; legislating on the execution of the Constitution and federal services and on civil, commercial, penal, procedural, electoral, agrarian, maritime and labour law. The Union, States, Federal District and Municipalities are forbidden to make any distinction between Brazilians, establish any religious cults or churches against the public interest, and to deny public documents.

The Union may intervene in state affairs only in matters of extreme urgency, such as national security, and then only by Presidential decree. The States are responsible for electing their Governors by universal suffrage by direct secret ballot. The state law will decree the establishment of Municipalities, after due consultation with the local population; it will also decree the division of the States into districts; municipal organization may vary from state to state.

LEGISLATIVE POWER

The legislative power is exercised by the National Congress, which is composed of the Chamber of Deputies and the Federal Senate. Elections for deputies and senators take place simultaneously throughout the country; candidates for Congress must be Brazilian by birth, have full exercise of their political rights and be over twenty-one in the case of deputies and over thirty-five in the case of senators. Congress meets twice a year in ordinary sessions, and extraordinary sessions may be convened on demand of a third of the members of either House or the President. Each Chamber arranges its own internal procedure.

The *Chamber of Deputies* is made up of representatives of the people, elected by direct secret ballot by men and women over 18 years of age, for a period of four years. The number of inhabitants determines the number of deputies per state. Each Territory will have one deputy.

The *Federal Senate* is composed of representatives of the States, elected by direct secret ballot. Each State will elect three senators with a mandate for eight years, with elections after four years of one-third of the members and after another four years of the remaining two-thirds. Each Senator is elected with his substitute. The Senate approves, by secret ballot, the choice of Magistrates, when required by the Constitution; of the Attorney-General of the Republic, of the Ministers of the Accounts Tribunal, of the Governor of the Federal District, of the Territorial Governors and of the permanent heads of diplomatic missions.

The *National Congress* is responsible for legislating on all matters within the competence of the Union; national and regional plans and programmes, the strength of the armed forces in times of peace and territorial limits. Both houses vote on the budget in joint session. It is also responsible for making definitive resolutions on Presidential treaties, authorizing the President to leave the country; to declare war, to approve boundary changes in the States or Territories. The Executive power must send any bills proposed by the President to the National Congress within

fifteen days of signing. Constitutional amendments must be proposed by at least a third of the total number of members of both houses or by the President. Amendments are ratified by a simple majority. No changes may be made to the Constitution during a state of siege. Any Presidential bill must be considered by Congress within forty-five days if so requested by the President. The President is exclusively responsible for legislation concerning finance, creating new public offices, etc., matters concerning the administration of the Federal District and the Territories.

EXECUTIVE POWER

Executive power is exercised by the President of the Republic, aided by the Ministers of State. Candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency must be Brazilian-born, be in full exercise of their political rights and be over thirty-five years of age. The President and Vice-President will be elected by a simple majority in open session by an electoral college composed of all members of the National Congress and delegates appointed by the State Legislatures on the basis of three for each state and one more for each 500,000 voters registered in the state. The President holds office for a term of five years and is not eligible for re-election. If the President violates any of his responsibilities he may be impeached by a two-thirds majority of the Deputies and judged by the Supreme Tribunal or the Senate according to the nature of his crime.

The Ministers of State are chosen by the President and their duties include carrying out the President's decrees, expediting instructions for the enactment of laws, decrees and regulations, and presentation to the President of an annual report of their activities.

National security is the responsibility of every citizen. There is a National Security Council, composed of the President and the Vice-President of the Republic, all the Ministers of State and the Chiefs of Staff of the armed services.

JUDICIAL POWER

Judicial power in the Union is exercised by the Supreme Federal Tribunal; the Federal Recourse Tribunals and federal judges; Military Tribunals and judges; Electoral Tribunals and judges; Labour Tribunals and judges; and State Tribunals and judges. Judges are appointed for life; they may not undertake any other employment, receive any percentages from cases tried by them or engage in any party political activity. The Tribunals elect their own presidents and organize their own internal structure.

The *Supreme Federal Tribunal*, situated in the Union capital, has jurisdiction over the whole national territory and is composed of eleven Ministers. The Ministers are nominated by the President after approval by the Senate, from Brazilian-born citizens, over the age of thirty-five, of proved judicial knowledge and experience.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL RIGHTS

Registration and voting are compulsory for all Brazilian citizens over the age of eighteen except those who are illiterate or unable to express themselves in the national language or are temporarily or definitively deprived of political rights. The organization of political parties is regulated by federal law, with the guarantee of the fundamental rights of man. Congressional representation is achieved when five per cent of the total electorate votes for one party, with a minimum of seven per cent in each of seven states.

All citizens are equal in the eyes of the law, regardless of sex, race, employment, religion or political convictions; any racialism will be prosecuted; there is no death penalty (except under military legislation in case of external war), no life imprisonment, banishment or confiscation of property. Rights concerning citizens' life, liberty, security and property are inviolable.

The President may declare a state of siege in cases of serious breaches of order or the likelihood of their occurring; or war. Except in cases of war, the state of siege may not last longer than sixty days, with the possibility of extension with the approval of Congress. During a state of siege Congress may suspend constitutional guarantees, and also the immunity of federal deputies and senators.

The Constitution also lays down principles of economic and social order, concerning freedom of enterprise, dignity of human labour, social function of ownership, harmony and solidarity in production, economic development and repression of abuse of economic power. Strikes are not permitted in public services and essential activities, as defined by law. The constitution lays down certain rights for workers, including limited hours of work, paid holidays and social welfare benefits; voting in trade union elections is compulsory.

The law protects family life; education is the right of all, with equal opportunity. Education will be organized by the States and the Federal District and the Union will give technical and financial assistance to develop education.

In April 1977 the following constitutional amendments were promulgated by presidential decree:

1. The presidential term of office is to be increased from five to six years as from the expiry of the present incumbent's term, March 15th, 1979, and the date for presidential nominations has been brought forward from January 1979 to October 1978.

2. Henceforth, constitutional amendments must be approved by Congress by a simple majority, not the two-thirds majority as at present.

3. From 1978 state governors and one-third of the seats in the Senate are to be elected indirectly by electoral colleges comprising members of the state assemblies and municipal councils. Those elected (including mayors) in November 1976 are to hold office until 1982 instead of 1980.

4. Federal deputies are to be allocated on the basis of population and not on the number of registered voters as before.

5. Non-budgetary tax measures will no longer require congressional approval.

6. No election candidates are to be allowed to appear on radio or television to discuss campaign issues.

In December 1977 the Senate approved rules for allowing marriages to be dissolved. Brazilian citizens will be able to apply for one divorce only during their lifetime. In the case of a marriage partner becoming mentally ill, divorce proceedings cannot begin until five years after the illness has been proved.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: Gen. ERNESTO GEISEL.

Vice-President: Gen. ADALBERTO PEREIRA DOS SANTOS.

CABINET

(December 1977)

Minister of Justice: Dr. ARMANDO RIBEIRO FALCÃO.

Minister for External Relations: ANTÔNIO FRANCISCO AZEREDO DA SILVEIRA.

Minister of Finance: Prof. MÁRIO HENRIQUE SIMONSEN.

Minister of Planning: Prof. JOÃO PAULO DOS REIS VEL-
LOSO.

Minister of the Interior: Dr. MAURÍCIO RANGEL REIS.

Minister of Industry and Commerce: Dr. ANGELO CALMON
DE SÁ.

Minister of Mines and Energy: Dr. SHIGEAKI UEKI.

Minister of Agriculture: Prof. ALYSSON PAULINELLI.

Minister of Transport: Gen. DYRCEU ARAÚJO NOGUEIRA.

Minister of Communications: Capt. EUCLIDES QUANDT DE
OLIVEIRA.

Minister of Education and Culture: Sen. NEY AMINTAS DE
BARROS BRAGA.

Minister of Health: Prof. PAULO DE ALMEIDA MACHADO.

Minister of Labour: ARNALDO DA COSTA PRIETO.

Minister of Welfare and Social Assistance: Dr. LUÍS
GONZAGA DO NASCIMENTO E SILVA.

Minister of the Army: Gen. FERNANDO BELFORT BETHLEM.

Minister of the Navy: Adm. GERALDO AZEVEDO HENNING.

Minister of Aeronautics: Brig. JOELMIR CAMPOS DE
ARARIPE MACEDO.

Chief of the President's Military Household: Gen. HUGO DE
ANDRADE ABREU.

Chief of the President's Civil Household: Gen. GOLBERY DO
COUTO E SILVA.

Chief of the National Information Service: Gen. JOÃO
BAPTISTA DE OLIVEIRA FIGUEIREDO.

NATIONAL CONGRESS

President of the Federal Senate: JOSÉ DE MAGALHÃES PINTO.

President of the Chamber of Deputies: CÉLIO BORJA.

(General Election, November 1974)

PARTY	NUMBER OF SEATS	
	Federal Senate	Chamber of Deputies
ARENA—Aliança Renovadora Nacional	46	202
MDB—Movimento Democrático Brasileiro	20	155

GOVERNORS

(January 1977)

STATES*

Acre: Prof. GERALDO GURGEL DE MESQUITA.

Alagoas: DIVALDO SURUAGHI.

Amazonas: HENOC DA SILVA REIS.

Bahia: ROBERTO FIGUEIRA SANTOS.

Ceará: JOSÉ ADAUTO BEZERRA.

Espírito Santo: ELCIO ALVARES.

Goiás: IRAPUÁ COSTA JÚNIOR.

Maranhão: OSWALDO DA COSTA NUNES FREIRE.

Mato Grosso: JOSÉ GARCIA NETO.

Minas Gerais: ANTÔNIO AURELIANO CHAVES DE MENDONÇA.

Pará: Dr. ALOYSIO DA COSTA CHAVES.

Paraíba: IVAN BICHARA SOBREIRA.

Paraná: JAYME CANET JÚNIOR.

Pernambuco: JOSÉ FRANCISCO DE MOURA CAVALCANTI.

Piauí: DIRCEU MENDES ARCOVERDE.

Rio de Janeiro: Adm. FLORIANO PEIXOTO FARIA LIMA.

Rio Grande do Norte: TARCÍSIO DE VASCONCELOS MAIA.

Rio Grande do Sul: SINVAL SEBASTIÃO DUARTE GUZZELLI.

Santa Catarina: ANTONIO CARLOS KONDER REIS.

São Paulo: PAULO EGYDIO MARTINS.

Sergipe: JOSÉ ROLENBERG LEITE.

FEDERAL TERRITORIES

Amapá: Capt. ARTHUR AZEVEDO HENNING.

Fernando de Noronha: Lt.-Col. RUPERTO CLODOALDO PINTO.

Rondônia: Col. JOÃO CARLOS MARQUES HENRIQUES NETTO.

Roraima: Col. FERNANDO RAMOS PEREIRA.

FEDERAL DISTRICT

Brasília: Dr. ELMO SEREJO FARIAS.

* In 1977 another state was created, Mato Grosso do Sul.

POLITICAL PARTIES

A Political Parties Statute, the *Lei Orgânica dos Partidos Políticos*, was signed by the President on July 21st, 1971. It prohibited the establishment of organizations whose programmes were in conflict with the "principles of the democratic régime", or of any party unless it had the support of 5 per cent of the voters who took part in the latest general elections, spread over at least seven states. The following are the only two legal parties:

Aliança Renovadora Nacional (ARENA): Câmara dos Deputados, Palácio do Congresso Nacional, 70.000 Brasília, D.F.; f. 1966; pro-Government Party; Pres.

FRANCELINO PEREIRA; Leader in Senate EURICO REZENDE, in Chamber of Deputies JOSÉ BONIFÁCIO; publ. *O Renovador*.

Movimento Democrático Brasileiro (MDB): Câmara dos Deputados, Palácio do Congresso Nacional, Brasília, D.F.; includes members of former Partido Trabalhista Brasileiro; Pres. ULISSES GUIMARÃES; Leader in Senate FRANCO MONTUORO; Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates in 1973 ULISSES GUIMARÃES and BARBOSA LIMA SOBRINHO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO BRAZIL

(Brasília, D.F., unless otherwise stated)
(E) Embassy.

- Afghanistan:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).
- Algeria:** SQS 308, Bloco B, Apt. 201 (E); *Ambassador:* ALI LAKHDARI (also accred. to Venezuela).
- Argentina:** SDS, Edifício Venâncio VI, 4º andar (E); *Ambassador:* OSCAR HÉCTOR CAMILION.
- Australia:** SDS, Edifício Venâncio IV, 5º andar, salas 513-524 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN ROBERT KELSO (also accred. to Bolivia).
- Austria:** SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 40 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRIEDRICH HOHENBUHEL.
- Bangladesh:** SHIG-Sul, Av. W-3 Sul, Quadra 705, Bloco A, Casa 19 (E); *Ambassador:* ALI KAISER HASAN MORSHED.
- Barbados:** Caracas, Venezuela (E).
- Belgium:** Av. das Nações, Lote 32 (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES HOUARD.
- Benin:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).
- Bolivia:** SQS 206, Bl. B, Ap. 303 (E); *Ambassador:* MARCELO TERCEROS BANZER.
- Bulgaria:** SEN, Av. das Nações, Lote 8 (E); *Ambassador:* MARIN IVANOV TCHOUROV.
- Canada:** SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 16 (E); *Ambassador:* JAMES HOWARD STONE.
- Chile:** SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 11 (E); *Ambassador:* HÉCTOR BRAVO MUÑOZ.
- China, People's Republic:** MSPW-Sul, Conjunto 43, Lote 4 (E); *Ambassador:* CHANG TE-CHUN.
- Colombia:** SQS 113, Edifício Leme, Bloco C, Apt. 105 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GERMÁN RODRIGUES FONNEGRA.
- Costa Rica:** SQS 206, Bloco J, Apt. 203 (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL BLANCO CERVANTES.
- Cyprus:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).
- Czechoslovakia:** SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 21 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* IVO MENSİK.
- Denmark:** SES, Avda. das Nações, Lote 26, CP 07-0484, 70.000 (E); *Ambassador:* RICHARD WAGNER HANSEN.
- Dominican Republic:** SQS 111, Bloco E, Apto. 602 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ ANGEL SAPIÓN.
- Ecuador:** SQS 206, Bloco B, Apt. 503 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALFREDO LUNA TOBAR.
- Egypt:** SEN, Av. das Nações, Lote 12 (E); *Ambassador:* KAMAL-ELDIN ZAKI.
- El Salvador:** SQS 206, Bl. E, Ap. 201 (E); *Ambassador:* RIGOBERTO CARTAGENA DÍAZ.
- Finland:** SES, Avda. das Nações, Lote 27 (E); *Ambassador:* MARTTI LINTULAHTI.
- France:** Av. das Nações, Lote 4 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN BELIARD.
- Gabon:** SDS, Edifício Venâncio V, 4º, salas 409 e 414 (E); *Ambassador:* MOCKTAR GEORGES ABDOULAYE MBINGT.
- German Democratic Republic:** SHI-Sul, QL 1/3, Casas 17 e 18 (E); *Ambassador:* GÜNTHER SEVERIN.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 25 (E); *Ambassador:* HORST RÖDING.
- Ghana:** SQS 111, Bloco B, Apt. 603 (E); *Ambassador:* VISHNU KOFI WASSIAMAL.
- Greece:** SHIS, QI 4/14, Casa 11 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIOS PROTONOTARIOS (also accred. to Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela).
- Guatemala:** SHIS, QI 1/4, Casa 12 (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL VILLACONTA VIELMAN.
- Guinea:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).
- Guyana:** Edifício Venâncio III, salas 410-414 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* CLEMENT JARVIS.
- Haiti:** SHIS, QI 5/21, Casa 9 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* JEAN PHITO GEORGES (also accred. to Paraguay).
- Honduras:** SQS 105, Bloco K, Ap. 304 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS VILLANUEVA DOBLADO.
- Hungary:** SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 19 (E); *Ambassador:* EGON FORGACS (also accred. to Ecuador).
- Iceland:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).
- India:** SHI-Sul, QL 1/1, Casa 14 (E); *Ambassador:* Shri NARENDRA SINGH (also accred. to Bolivia).
- Indonesia:** SCS, Ed. Central, 5º andar (E); *Ambassador:* ADIWOSO ADUBAR.
- Iran:** SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 31 (E); *Ambassador:* ALI FOUTOUHI.
- Iraq:** SES, Avda. das Nações, Lote 64 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JIHAD KARAM.
- Israel:** SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 38 (E); *Ambassador:* MOSHE ERELL.
- Italy:** SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 30 (E); *Ambassador:* MAURIZIO BUCCI.
- Ivory Coast:** SDS, Edifício Venâncio VI, 2º andar (E); *Ambassador:* SEYDOU DIARRA.
- Japan:** SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 39 (E); *Ambassador:* KENZO YOSHIDA.
- Jordan:** Santiago, Chile (E).
- Kenya:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).
- Korea, Republic:** SEN, Av. das Nações, Lote 14 (E); *Ambassador:* CHAE MYUNG-SHIN (also accred. to Colombia).
- Kuwait:** SHI-Sul QI B/1, Lote 1 (E); *Ambassador:* JASIM MOHAMED BOURSLEY.
- Lebanon:** SDS, Edifício Acropol, Bl. N, salas 401-407 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN HADJI-THOMAS.
- Libya:** SQS 106, Bl. K, Ap. 304 (E); *Ambassador:* ALI EL SONNI EL MUNTASSER.
- Malaysia:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).
- Mali:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).
- Malta:** Av. L-2 Norte, Q 609-D (E); *Ambassador:* H.H. Prince JEAN LOUIS DE FAUCIGNY LUCINGE ET COLIGNY.
- Mauritius:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).
- Mexico:** SQS 111, Bloco H, Apt. 402 (E); *Ambassador:* LEÓN ROBERTO GARCÍA LUIZ.
- Morocco:** SQS 308, Bloco B, Apt. 402 (E); *Ambassador:* AISSA BENCHEKROUN.
- Netherlands:** SES, Avda. das Nações, Lote 18 (E); *Ambassador:* Baron GERHARD WOLTER BENTINCK.

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Nicaragua: SHI Sul, QIA/2, Casa 19 (E); *Ambassador:* ALFONSO ORTEGA URBINA.

Nigeria: SDS, Edifício Venâncio II, 4° andar (E); *Ambassador:* ALFRED B. AYODELE.

Norway: SES, Avda. das Nações, Lote 28 (E); *Ambassador:* PETER MICHAEL MOTZFELD.

Pakistan: SHIG, Avda. W-3, Quadra 704, Bloco M, Casa 9 (E); *Ambassador:* ASLAM MALIK (also accredited to Bolivia, Colombia, Paraguay and Surinam.)

Panama: SQN 202, Bloco F, Ap. 403 (E); *Chargé d'affaires:* GERARDO CHIARI DE HASETH.

Paraguay: SQS 307, Bloco H, Apt. 501 (E); *Ambassador:* Rear-Admiral J. WENCESLAO BENITES E.

Peru: SES, Avda. das Nações, Lote 43 (E) *Ambassador:* GONZALO FERNÁNDEZ-PUYO.

Philippines: SEN, Av. das Nações, Lote 1 (E); *Ambassador:* EMILIO DIMAYUGA BEJASA.

Poland: SES, Avda. das Nações, Lote 33 (E); *Ambassador:* EDWARD WYCHOWANIEC.

Portugal: Edifício Venâncio III, 3°-4° andares (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ EDUARDO DE MENEZES ROSA.

Qatar: New York, N.Y., U.S.A. (E).

Romania: SHI-Sul, QL 3/1, Casa 17 (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLAE GHENEA.

Saudi Arabia: SQS 308, Bloco B, Ap. 201 (E); *Ambassador:* MAMOUN KABBANI.

Senegal: SEN, Av. das Nações, Lote 18 (E); *Ambassador:* SIMON SENGHOR (also accredited to Uruguay).

Sierra Leone: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Singapore: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

South Africa: Av. das Nações, Lote 5 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHAN FREDERICK PRETORIUS.

Spain: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 44 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ PÉREZ DEL ARCO Y RODRÍGUEZ.

Brazil also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Angola, Bahrain, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Ireland, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Mozambique, New Zealand, Niger, Oman, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda and the United Arab Emirates.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Sri Lanka: New York, N.Y., U.S.A. (E).

Sudan: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Surinam: SHI-Sul, QI 2/3, Casa 14 (E); *Ambassador:* INDERDEW SEWRAJSING.

Sweden: SES, Avda. das Nações, Lote 29 (E); *Ambassador:* GUNNAR NICOLAUS LINAEUS.

Switzerland: SCS, Edifício das Pioneiras Sociais, 3° andar, sala 311 (E); *Ambassador:* MAX FELLER.

Syria: SEN, Av. das Nações, Lote 11 (E); *Ambassador:* ZOUHEIR MOURABET (also accredited to Ecuador).

Thailand: SEN, Av. das Nações Norte, Lote 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Col. ARSH BOONGRAPU (also accredited to Peru).

Trinidad and Tobago: SHIG-Sul, Av. W-3, Quadra 704, Bloco Q, Casa 47 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT GERARD MONTANO.

Turkey: SQS 114, Bloco F, Apt. 206 (E); *Ambassador:* VEYSEL VERSAN.

U.S.S.R.: SES, Avda. das Nações, Lote A (E); *Ambassador:* DMITRI A. JUKOV (also accredited to Guyana).

United Kingdom: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 8 (E); *Ambassador:* Sir NORMAN STATHAM, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.

U.S.A.: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 3 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN HUGH CRIMMINS.

Uruguay: SDS, Edifício Venâncio IV, 2° andar (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO M. ZUBIA.

Vatican: SES, Avda. das Nações, Lote 1 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* CARMINE ROCCO.

Venezuela: SHI-Sul, QI 0/2, Casa 8 (E); *Ambassador:* HUMBERTO DE JESÚS MORET ARELLANO.

Yugoslavia: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 15 (E); *Ambassador:* DRAGI STAMENKOVIC.

Zaire: Edifício Venâncio III, 2° andar, salas 201-208 (E); *Ambassador:* MULAMBA NYUNYU WA KADIMA.

Zambia: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judiciary powers of the State are held by the following tribunals: the Supreme Federal Tribunal, the Federal Tribunal of Recourses, the State Tribunals of Appeals, the Superior Military, the Electoral, and the Labour Tribunals; and by judges of other courts.

The Supreme Federal Court comprises eleven ministers, nominated by the President and approved by the Senate. It judges offences committed by persons exempt from appearing before the normal courts, such as the President, Ministers of State, its own members, judges of other courts, and chiefs of permanent diplomatic missions. It also litigates in disputes between the Union and the states, between the states, or between foreign nations and the Union or the states; disputes as to jurisdiction between justices and/or tribunals of the different states, including those of the federal district and of the territories; in cases involving the extradition of criminals, in certain special cases involving the principle of *habeas corpus*, and in other cases. It is also empowered to judge ordinary appeals in cases in which the Union is interested as plaintiff or defendant.

The Federal Tribunal of Recourses judges the cases in which the Federal Union has interest.

The Tribunals of Appeals, apart from their normal function as a court of appeal, can sit in judgment on their own members. The number of judges varies according to the judiciary organization of each state.

The organs of the Electoral Tribunal (the Superior Tribunal, the Regional Tribunals, and the electoral judges) register the names of political parties, fix the date of elections, supervise the listing of voters, and deal with all infractions of the electoral laws. The seven judges of the Superior Electoral Tribunal are chosen: two from the Supreme Federal Tribunal, two from the Tribunal of Appeals, one from the Tribunal of Justice of the Federal District and two by the President.

The functions of the Military Court are no more than the name implies. The Labour Tribunal deals with labour disputes.

Civil offenders usually come before the courts of the separate states and of the Federal District. Each state

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organizes its own judiciary system on the principles established in the Constitution, and appoints its own judges from those who have passed the State examination in law.

THE SUPREME FEDERAL TRIBUNAL

Praça dos Três Podêres, Brasília, D.F.

President: CARLOS THOMPSON FLORES.

Vice-President: OLAVO BILAC PINTO.

Judicial System, Religion

Justices:

ANTÔNIO NEDER	JOSÉ CARLOS MOREIRA
FRANCISCO MANDEL	ALVES
XAVIER DE ALBUQUERQUE	CARLOS FULGÊNCIO DA
JOSÉ GERALDO RODRIGUES	CUNHA PEIXOTO
DE ALCKMIN	DJACI ALVES FALCÃO
JOÃO LEITÃO DE ABREU	PEDRO SOARES MUÑOZ
JOÃO BAPTISTA CORDEIRO	
GUERRA	

RELIGION

The majority of the population is Roman Catholic. There were 95,523,940 adherents in 1976.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan Sees:

Aparecida do Norte, SP: His Eminence Cardinal CARLOS CARMELO DE VASCONCELLOS MOTTA, Cardinal Primate of Brazil; Praça N. Sra. Aparecida 303, 12570 Aparecida.

Fortaleza, CE: C.P. 9, 60.000; His Eminence Cardinal ALOISIO LORSCHIEDER.

Porto Alegre, RS: Rua Espírito Santo 95, 90.000; His Eminence Cardinal ALFREDO VICENTE SCHERER.

São Paulo, SP: Avda. Higienópolis 890, C.P. 30.405; His Eminence Cardinal PAULO EVARISTO ARNS.

São Salvador da Bahia, BA: Praça da Sé 1, 40.000 Salvador; His Eminence Cardinal AVELAR BRANDÃO VILELA.

São Sebastião de Rio de Janeiro, RJ: Rua da Glória 446, 20.000; His Eminence Cardinal EUGENIO DE ARAÚJO SALES.

Most Rev.:

Aracaju, Sergipe: Praça Olímpio de Campos 228, 49.000; LUCIANO JOSÉ CABRAL DUARTE.

Belém do Pará, PA: C.P. 282, 66.000; ALBERTO GAUDÊNCIO RAMOS.

Belo Horizonte, MG: Praça da Liberdade 263, C.P. 494, 30.000; JOÃO REZENDE COSTA.

Botucatu, SP: Rua Dr. Costa Leite 648, C.P. 33, 18.600; VICENTE MARCHETTI ZIONI.

Brasília, D.F.: C.P. 07-0561, 70.000; JOSÉ NEWTON DE ALMEIDA BATISTA.

Campinas, SP: Rua Aquidabã 734, C.P. 98, 13.100; ANTÔNIO MARIA ALVES DE SIQUEIRA.

Cuiabá, Mato Grosso: C.P. 22; ORLANDO CHAVES.

Curitiba, PR: Avda. Jaime Reis 369, C.P. 1371, 80.000; ANTÔNIO FEDALTO.

Diamantina, MG: Rua do Contrato 104, 39.100; GERALDO DE PROENÇA SIGAUD.

Florianópolis, SC: Rua Esteves Junior 105, 88.000; ALFONSO NIEHUES.

Goiânia, Goiás: C.P. 174, 74.000; FERNANDO GOMES DOS SANTOS.

Juiz de Fora, MG: Rua Santo Antônio 1201, 36.110; GERALDO MARIA DE MORAIS PENIDO.

Londrina, PR: C.P. 872, 86.100; GERALDO FERNANDES BIJOS.

Maceió, Alagoas: Rua Barão de Anadia 110, C.P. 91, 57.000; MIGUEL FENELON CÂMARA FILHO.

Manaus, AM: Avda. Joaquim Nabuco 1035, 69.000; JOÃO DE SOUSA LIMA.

Mariana, MG: Rua Direita 102, 35.420; OSCAR DE OLIVEIRA.

Natal, RN: Praça Pio X 335, C.P. 227, 59.000; NIVALDO MONTE.

Niterói, RJ: Rua Gayião Peixoto 250; ANTÔNIO DE ALMEIDA MORAES.

Olinda e Recife, PM: Rua do Giriquiti 48, 50.000; HELDER PESSOA CÂMARA.

Paraíba: C.P. 13, 58.000; JOSÉ M. PIRES.

Pouso Alegre, MG: Rua Dom Nery 367, C.P. 122, 37.550; JOSÉ D'ANGELO NETO.

Ribeirão Preto, SP: C.P. 105, 14.100; BERNARDO JOSÉ BUENO MIELE.

São Luís do Maranhão: C.P. 11; JOÃO JOSÉ DA MOTA E ALBUQUERQUE.

Teresina, Piauí: Avda. Frei Serafim 1693, C.P. 140, 64.000; JOSÉ FREIRE FALCÃO.

Uberaba, MG: C.P. 36, 38.100; ALEXANDRE GONÇALVES DO AMARAL.

Vitória, ES: C.P. 107; JOÃO BATISTA DA MOTA E ALBUQUERQUE.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Igreja Episcopal do Brasil: C.P. 2684, 90.000 Porto Alegre, RS; Primate of the Episcopal Church of Brazil Rt. Rev. A. R. KRATZ.

Igreja Evangélica de Confissão Luterana no Brasil: Rua Senhor dos Passos 202, 2º andar, C.P. 2876, 90.000 Porto Alegre, RS; f. 1949; 800,000 mems.; Pres. Pastor KARL GOTTSCHALD; publ. *Jornal Evangélico*.

Igreja Metodista do Brasil: Department of Communication, C.P. 30, 626, 01000 São Paulo, SP; Exec. Sec. Rev. SÉRGIO MARCUS PINTO LOPES.

THE PRESS

The most striking feature of the Brazilian press is the relatively small circulation of newspapers in comparison with the size of the population. The newspapers with the largest circulations are *O Estado de São Paulo* (192,000), *Jornal do Brasil* (170,000) and *O Globo* (180,000). The low circulation is mainly due to distribution difficulties. In consequence there are no national newspapers.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

MORNING

Rio de Janeiro, RJ

Brazil Herald: Rua do Resende 65; f. 1946; Managing Partner W. P. WILLIAMSON, Jr.; daily, except Mondays; only English language daily in Brazil; circ. 27,000.

O Dia: Rua Riachuelo 359; f. 1951; popular labour; Dir. PASCHOAL MARCHETTI; circ. 172,000.

Diário de Notícias: Rua Riachuelo 114/116; f. 1930; democratic; Dir. RICARDO FERREIRA FIERGA; circ. 70,000, Sundays 80,000.

Jornal do Brasil: Avda. Brasil 500; f. 1891; Catholic, conservative; Dirs. Countess PEREIRA CARNEIRO, MANOEL FRANCISCO DO NASCIMENTO BRITO, BERNARD DA COSTA CAMPOS, LYWAL SALLES; circ. 170,000 daily, 250,000 Sundays.

São Paulo, SP

O Estado de São Paulo: Av. Engenheiro Caetano Alvares 55, C.P. 8005, 02550 S.P.; f. 1875; independent; Dir. JULIO DE MESQUITA NETO; circ. 192,000.

Folha de São Paulo: Alameda Barão de Limeira 425; f. 1921; Dir. OCTÁVIO FRIAS DE OLIVEIRA; circ. 205,000 daily, 276,000 Sundays.

Brasília, D.F.

Correio Brasiliense: Setor das Indústrias Gráficas, Lotes 300/500; f. 1960; Dir. PAULO CABRAL DE ARAÚJO; circ. 15,000.

Jornal de Brasília: Setor das Indústrias Gráficas, trecho 01, Lotes 615/645.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING

Rio de Janeiro, RJ

A Notícia: Rua Riachuelo 357, 4º; f. 1894; popular; Dir. PASCHOAL MARCHETTI; circ. 97,000.

O Globo: Rua Irineu Marinho 35; f. 1925; Dir. PAULO MARINHO; circ. 180,000.

Tribuna da Imprensa: Rua Lavradio 98; f. 1949; progressive; Dir. JOSÉ COSTA; circ. 30,000.

Ultima Hora: Avda. Almirante Barroso 63; f. 1951; Dir. and Pres. ANTÔNIO ARY DE CARVALHO; circ. 64,000.

São Paulo, SP

Diário da Noite: Rua 7 de Abril 230; f. 1924; Dir. EDMUNDO MONTEIRO; circ. 80,000.

Diário Popular: Rua do Carmo 14; f. 1884; independent; Dir. RODRIGO SOARES, Jr.; circ. 30,000.

Folha da Tarde: Alameda Barão de Limeira 425; f. 1921; Dir. OCTÁVIO FRIAS DE OLIVEIRA; conservative; circ. 90,000.

A Gazeta: Avda. Paulista 900; f. 1906; independent; Dir. OCTÁVIO FRIAS DE OLIVEIRA; publ. by Fundação Cásper Líbero; circ. 35,000.

Jornal da Tarde: Av. Engenheiro Caetano Alvares 55; f. 1966; Dir. RUY MESQUITA; circ. 75,000.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

Bélem, PA

Folha do Norte: Rua Gaspar Viana 253; f. 1896; morning; independent; Dir. CLOVIS MARANHÃO; circ. 6,000.

Belo Horizonte, MG

O Diário: Av. Francisco Sales 536; f. 1935; morning; Catholic; Pres. SÉRGIO NEVES; circ. 12,000.

Diário da Tarde: Rua Goiás 36; f. 1936; evening; Dir. PEDRO AGUINALDO FULGÊNCIO; circ. 18,000.

Diário de Minas: Praça Raul Soares 339; f. 1949; Dir. JANUÁRIO L. CARNEIRO; circ. 15,000.

Estado de Minas: Rua Goiás 36; f. 1927; morning; independent; Dirs. PEDRO AGUINALDO FULGÊNCIO, JOÃO CALMON; circ. 65,000 (weekdays), 100,000 (Sundays).

Curitiba, PR

Diário do Paraná: Rua José Loureiro 119; f. 1955; Dir. ARMANDO DE OLIVEIRA; circ. 10,000.

O Estado do Paraná: Rua Barão Rio Branco 556; f. 1951; Dir. MUSSA JOSÉ ASSIS; circ. 40,000.

Gazeta do Povo: Praça Carlos Gomes 4; f. 1919; Dirs. FRANCISCO DA CUNHA PEREIRA, DILMAR ABILIO ARCEGAS; circ. 10,000.

Tribuna do Paraná: Rua Barão Rio Branco 556; Dir. MUSSA JOSÉ ASSIS; circ. 30,000.

Florianópolis, SC

O Estado: Rua Felipe Schmidt; f. 1915; Dir. and Pres. JOSÉ MATUSALÉM COMELLI; circ. 5,000.

A Gazeta: Rua Conselheiro Mafra 51; f. 1933; Dir. MARIA INÁ VAZ; circ. 5,000.

Fortaleza, CE

O Povo: Av. Aguanambi 40; f. 1928; evening; Dir. CREUSA DO CARMO ROCHA; circ. 10,000.

Unitário: Rua Visconde de Mauá 2390; f. 1903; Dir. MANUEL EDUARDO PINHEIRO CAMPOS; circ. 10,000.

Natal, RN

Diário de Natal: Avda. Deodoro 2, 45; f. 1939; circ. 4,000.

Porto Alegre, RS

Correio do Povo: Rua Caldas Jr. 219; f. 1895; morning; independent; Dir. BRENO CALDAS; circ. 82,000.

Diário de Notícias: Av. São Pedro 733; f. 1925; morning; Conservative; Dir. NELSON DIMAS DE OLIVEIRA; circ. 20,000.

Folha da Tarde: Rua Caldas Jr. 219; f. 1949; evening; Dir. BRENO CALDAS; circ. 75,000.

Jornal do Comercio: Avda. João Pessoa 1282; Dir. ZAIDA J. BARROS; circ. 60,000.

Recife, PE

Diário da Noite: Rua do Imperador 346; f. 1946; Dir. F. PESSOA DE QUEIROZ; circ. 23,000.

Diário de Pernambuco: Praça da Independência 12; f. 1825; morning; independent; Dir. ANTIÓGENES FERREIRA DE CASTRO CHAVES; circ. 30,000.

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Jornal do Comercio: Rua do Imperador 346; f. 1919; morning; conservative; Dir. F. PESSOA DE QUEIROZ; circ. 20,000.

Salvador, BA

Diário de Notícias: Rua Carlos Gomes 57; f. 1875; morning; democratic; Dir. ODORICO TAVARES; circ. 10,000.

Jornal da Bahia: Rua Dr. J. J. Seabra 22; f. 1958; Dir. JOÃO DA COSTA FALCÃO; circ. 20,000.

A Tarde: Av. Prof. Magalhães Neto; f. 1912; evening; Dir. RENATO SIMÕES; circ. 40,000.

Santos, SP

A Tribuna: Rua General Camara 90-94; f. 1894; morning; conservative; Dir. GIUSFREDO SANTINI; circ. 36,000.

PERIODICALS

Rio de Janeiro, RJ

Antenna: Avda. Marechal Floriano 143, C.P. 1131, ZC-00; f. 1926; telecommunications and electronics; monthly; Dir. G. A. PENNA; circ. 18,000.

Casa e Jardim: Rua Felistelo Freire 671-Ramos; f. 1953; homes and gardens; illustrated; monthly.

Conjuntura Econômica: Editora da Fundação Getúlio Vargas, Praia de Botafogo 188, C.P. 9052, ZC-02, 20.000 RJ; monthly.

Desfile: Rua do Russell 804; monthly; women's interest.

Eletrônica Popular: Avda. Marechal Floriano 143, C.P. 1131, ZC-00; f. 1956; electronics, radio, TV, Hi-Fi; bi-monthly; circ. 19,000.

Manchete: Rua do Russell 804; f. 1952; weekly; general; Dir. JUSTINO MARTINS.

Opinião: Rua André Cavalcanti 86, ZC-06; f. 1972; weekly; general; Dir. FERNANDO GASPARIAN; circ. 48,000.

O Pasquim: Rua Saint Roman 142, ZC-37; f. 1969; Pres. SÉRGIO DE MAGALHÃES GOMES JAGUARIBE; circ. 100,000.

São Paulo, SP

Acropóle: Rua Xavier de Toledo 264, 5°, C.P. 3798; f. 1938; architecture; monthly.

Claudia: Avda. Octaviano Alves de Lima 800, C.P. 2372; f. 1961; women's magazine; monthly; Dir. CARLOS ALBERTO FERNANDES; circ. 270,000.

Digesto Econômico: Associação Comercial de São Paulo, Rua Boa Vista 51, C.P. 8082; monthly.

Exame: Rua Aurélia 650, C.P. 05046; business; fortnightly; Man. Dir. RICARDO FISCHER; circ. 55,000.

Iris: Rua Jacucaim 67, C.P. 1704; f. 1947; photography, cinema and sound; monthly; Editor SILVIA HELENA DE AZEVEDO MARQUES.

Máquinas & Metais: Rua Emilio Goeldi 575; monthly; machine and metal industries; circ. 22,000.

Mundo Elétrico: Rua Xavier de Toledo 264, 5°, C.P. 3798; f. 1959; electricity; monthly.

Nova: Rua do Curtume 585, Bloco B, 2°, C.P. 2372; f. 1973; monthly; women's interest; Dir. FATIMA ALI; circ. 175,000.

Placar: Rua Emilio Goeldi 575; f. 1970; monthly; sports magazine; Dir. JAIR REGIS.

Planeta: Av. Paulista 2006, 15°; f. 1972; monthly; general news; Dir. LUIS CARTA.

Quatro Rodas: Rua Emilio Goeldi 575; f. 1960; motoring; monthly; Dir. MAURO IVAN PEREIRA DE MELLO; circ. 95,000.

The Press

Realidade: Rua Emilio Goeldi 575; f. 1966; monthly; illustrated; general interest; Dir. ULYSSES ALVES DE SOUZA; circ. 200,000.

Veja: Rua Emilio Goeldi 575; f. 1968; news weekly; Dir. MINO CARTA; circ. 170,000.

Visão: Rua Afonso Celso 243, 2°, C.P. 04119; f. 1952; fortnightly; business magazine; Pres. HENRY MAKSOUD; circ. 130,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agência Nacional: Presidência da República, Brasília, D.F.; official; Dir. JOÃO BAPTISTA DA COSTA.

Agência Meridional, Ltda.: Rua Livramento 189/203, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; Dir. FRANCISCO BUSTO.

"ANB"—Brastele, Agência Noticiosa Ltda.: Avda. Alm. Barroso 72, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1970; Dir. ARLINDO MOREIRA.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Rio de Janeiro, RJ

Agence France-Presse (AFP) (France): C.P. 2.575-ZC-00, Praça Floriano 55-3°; Bureau Chief YVAN CHEMLA.

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA) (Italy): Largo do Machado 39°, C.P. 16095; Bureau Chief (vacant).

Associated Press (AP) (U.S.A.): Av. Rio Branco 25, 13°, C.P. 72-ZC-000; Bureau Chief EDGAR H. MILLER, Jr.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa) (Fed. Germany): Rua Dom Gerardo 46.

EFE (Spain): Rua Senador Dantas, 71-10°, ZC-05; Bureau Chief ZOILO GUTIÉRREZ MARTÍNEZ DE LA VEGA.

Reuters-Latin (U.K.): Av. Rio Branco 25, 12°, C.P. 266-ZC-00.

United Press International (UPI) (U.S.A.): Av. Brasil 500, 6°, ZCP 791; Gen. Man. LUIS MENEZES.

São Paulo, SP

AFP: Praça Carlos Gomes 153-2° A, Salas 23-24; Bureau Chief FRANÇOIS CAMPREDON.

ANSA: Av. São Luis, 258, 13°, Of. 1302; Bureau Chief VINCENZO GIORGIO FIASCHITELLO.

AP: Rua Major Quedinho 28, 6°, C.P. 3815.

Reuters: Rua Libero Bandero 488, 7°.

UPI: Rua Major Quedinho 28; Bureau Chief STANLEY H. LEHMAN.

Brasília, D.F.

AFP: SDS, Edif. Venâncio IV, Sala 307; Bureau Chief GILBERT GRELLET.

ANSA: Edif. Goiás; Bureau Chief LUIS TORRES.

AP: C.P. 14-2260; Corresp. RICHARD W. FOSTER.

UPI: Edif. Gilberto Salomão, Sala 813; Corresp. ANTONIO PRAXEDAS.

ANSA also has offices in Curitiba, PR and Porto Alegre, RS.

Jiji Press, Kyodo News Service, Novosti and Tass are also represented in Brazil.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Associação Brasileira de Imprensa: Rua Araújo Porto Alegre 71, Castelo, ZC-P, CEP 20.000, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1908; 4,000 mems.

PUBLISHERS

Rio de Janeiro, RJ

Almeida Neves-Editores Ltda.: Rua Catumbi 84; f. 1969; science, commerce, medicine; Man. REGINALDO ALMEIDA NEVES.

Antenna Edições Técnicas Ltda.: Avda. Marechal Floriano 143, C.P. 1131-ZC-00; f. 1926; technical books and magazines on electronics and radio; Man. Dir. GILBERTO A. PENNA.

Ao Livro Técnico S.A.: Rua Sá Freire 40, São Cristóvão; f. 1955; technical, scientific, children's, art, textbooks; Man. Dir. REYNALDO MAX PAUL BLUHM.

Artes Gráficas Indústrias Reunidas, S.A. (AGIR): Rua dos Inválidos 198, C.P. 3291; f. 1944; literature, juvenile, social science, religion; Man. Dir. ALFONSO D. FAVARET.

Bloch Editores, S.A.: Rua Fei Caneca 511; education, literature, sociology and economics; Pres. ADOLPHO BLOCH.

Gadernos Didáticos, Livros Gadernos Ltda.: Rua Gen. Rocca 194, Tijuca; education, textbooks; Dir. PAULO C. CURSINO DE MOURA.

Distribuidora Record de Serviços de Imprensa, S.A.: Av. Erasmo Braga 255-8°; general, fiction, education, textbooks, fine arts; Pres. ALFREDO C. MACHADO.

Editora Artenova, S.A.: Rua Cap. Abdala Chamma 254, Benfica, 20.000; f. 1962; fiction, philosophy, literature and history; Pres. ALVARO PACHECO.

Editora Brasília/Rio Ltda.: Rua Muniz Barreta 16, Botafogo, ZC-02, 20.000; f. 1974; fiction, literature, social science, law, textbooks; Man. Dir. Dr. JOSÉ JOBIN.

Editora Civilização Brasileira, S.A.: Rua Muniz Barreto 91-93, ZC-02, 20.000; f. 1932; textbooks, general literature, science, national and foreign works; Man. Dir. ENIO SILVEIRA.

Editora Guanabara Koogan S.A.: Travessa do Ouvidor 11; f. 1930; medical books; Man. Air. JOÃO PEDRO LORCH.

Editora Monterrey Ltda.: Av. Calógeras 15-12°; fiction, literature; Dir. JOSÉ ALBERTO GUEIROS.

Editora Nova Aguilar, S.A.: Rua Barão de Itambi 28; f. 1958; literature, fiction; Pres. SILVIA FARRÉ; Vice-Pres. MÁRIO QUARTIN GRAÇA.

Editora Nova Fronteira: Rua Barão de Itambi, 20.000; f. 1965; fiction, psychology, history; Dir. ALBERTO FLAKSMAN.

Editora Vecchi, S.A.: Rua do Resende 144; f. 1913; general literature and magazines; Dir. LOTARIO CAMPELLO VECCHI.

Editora Vozes, Ltda.: Rua Frei Luís 100, Petrópolis, RJ; f. 1901; Catholic publishers; management, agriculture, anthropology, fine arts, history, linguistics, science, fiction, education, data processing, etc.; Dir. Dr. MIGUEL GOMES MOURÃO DE CASTRO.

Editorial Labor do Brasil S.A.: Rua Buenos Aires 104, C.P. 1519, ZC-00; art, medicine, science, engineering, technology; Pres. JUAN GUITART.

Exped—Expansão Editorial S.A.: Rua Luís Câmara 535, ZC-22, Olaria, 20.000; f. 1967; general literature, science and technology; Dir. CONFUCIO PAMPLONA.

Livraria Francisco Alves Editora, S.A.: Rua Barão de Lucena 43, Botafogo; f. 1854; textbooks, fiction, non-fiction; Pres. Dr. ARIOSTO AMADO; Man. Dir. Dr. LEO MAGARINOS DE SOUZA LEÃO.

Livraria Freitas Bastos S.A.: Rua 7 de Setembro 127-129; f. 1918; law and general; Man. LINDA ANTGINI DE FREITAS BASTOS.

Livraria Interciência Ltda.: Av. Presidente Vargas 435, 5°, C.P. 1825; f. 1969; science; Man. Dir. EDSON DO NASCIMENTO PEREIRA.

Livraria José Olympio Editora, S.A.: Rua Marquês de Olinda 12, Botafogo, ZC-02; f. 1931; juvenile, science, fiction, textbooks; Dir. HÊNIO RODRIGUES DE SOUZA.

Livro Ibero-Americano Ltda.: Rua Hermenegildo de Barros 40, CEP 20.000; f. 1946; history, philosophy, religion, medicine, psychology, textbooks; Man. Dir. RAMÓN MARTÍN GONZÁLEZ.

Livros Técnicos e Científicos Editora, S.A.: Av. Venezuela 163; technical; Sup. PROFÍCIO MACHADO ALVES.

Zahar Editores Ltda.: Rua México 31-A; f. 1957; education, technical, linguistics, philosophy, fine arts; Pres. JORGE ZAHAR.

São Paulo, SP

Abril S.A. Cultural e Industrial: Rua Emilio Goeldi 575, Água Branca; f. 1950; magazines, textbooks, science encyclopaedias, guides; Man. VÍCTOR CIVITA.

Cia. Melhoramentos do São Paulo, Indústrias de Papel: Rua Tito 479, C.P. 8120, 05051; f. 1890; textbooks, science, juvenile, education, history; Pres. MÁRIO TOLEDO DE MORAES.

Companhia Editora Nacional: Rua dos Gusmões 639, Caixa Postal 7032, 01212; f. 1926; textbooks, history, science, social sciences, philosophy, fiction, juvenile; Dir. EZIO TAVORA DOS SANTOS.

DIFEL-Difusão Editorial S.A.: Av. Passos 122, 11°, C.P. 58, 20.000; f. 1950; management, agriculture, anthropology, history, linguistics, literature, fiction, psychology, religion, sociology; Dir. FERNANDO BAPTISTA DA SILVA.

Edart São Paulo Livraria Editora Ltda.: Rua Jaguaribe 47; education, textbooks, technical; Dir. WASHINGTON LUIZ JOSÉ HELOU.

Editora Atica, S.A.: Rua Barão de Iguape 110, CEP 01507, C.P. 8656; f. 1965; education, economics, literature, accountancy; Pres. ANDERSON FERNANDES DIAS.

Editora Atlas S.A.: Rua Helvétia 574-578, C.P. 7186, 01215; f. 1944; management, agriculture, economics, accounting, law, education, sociology; Pres. LUIZ HERRMANN.

Editora do Brasil S.A.: Rua Conselheiro Nebias 887, Campos Elísios, C.P. 4986; f. 1943; geography, education, physics, literature; Man. CARLOS COSTA.

Editora Brasiliense, S.A.: Rua Barão de Itapetininga 93, 12°, C.P. 30644, 01042; education, sociology, history, administration, psychology, literature, children's books; Mans. CAIO GRACO DA SILVA PRADO, THEOPHILIO ISIDORO DE ALMEIDA, JR.

Editora Cultrix: Rua Conselheiro Furtado 648, 6°, sala 61; f. 1956; fine arts, history, popular sciences, fiction, school textbooks; Mans. DIAULAS RIEDEL, JOSÉ ARTHUR FERRAZ RIEDEL.

Editora Edgard Blucher Ltda.: Rua Valson Lopes 101, Vila Butantã, C.P. 5450; technical and scientific; Pres. EDGARD BLÜCHER.

Editora F.T.D., S.A.: Rua do Lavapés 1023; f. 1897; education, textbooks, linguistics, literature; Pres. JOÃO TISSI.

BRAZIL

EPU—Editora Pedagógica e Universitária Ltda.: Praça D. José Gaspar 106, 3° sobreloja No. 15; f. 1952; philosophy, psychology, education, social sciences, economics, anthropology, natural sciences and professional books; Man. Dir. WOLFGANG KNAPP.

IBEP—Instituto Brasileiro de Edições Pedagógicas Ltda.: Rua Joli 294; education, textbooks; Dir. JORGE YUNES.

IBRASA—Instituição Brasileira de Difusão Cultural S.A.: Rua 21 de Abril 97, C.P. 03047; f. 1958; medicine, social science, psychology, philosophy, politics, economics, history, classics; science and literature; Man. Dir. JORGE LEITE.

Lisa—Livros Irradiantes, S.A.: Rua Castro Alves 131, Liberdade; education, textbooks, literature and general; Pres. LEONIDIO BALBINO DA SILVA.

Livraria Nobel S.A. Editora: Rua Maria Antonia 108, Vila Buarque, C.P. 2373; textbooks, dictionaries, science, management and economics.

Livraria Pioneira Editora: Praça Dirceu de Lima 313, 02515; f. 1948; architecture, political science, science, languages, social sciences; Man. ENIO MATHEUS GUAZZELLI.

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

Mestre Jou S.A.: Rua Guaipa 518; Vila Leopoldina, C.P. 24090; f. 1946; literature, history, philosophy, psychology, medicine, social science, engineering, science; Man. Dir. FELIPE MESTRE JOU.

Saraiva S.A. Livres Editores: Av. do Emissário 1897, 01139; education, textbooks, law, economics; Pres. PAULINO SARAIVA.

Belo Horizonte, MG

Editora Bernardo Alvares S.A.: Rua Claudio Manuel 48; f. 1966; general; Man. BERNARDO ALVARES DA SILVA.

Porto Alegre, RS

Editora Globo, S.A.: Avda. Getúlio Vargas 1271, C.P. 1520, 90.000; f. 1883; reference, textbooks, literature, technical works; Dir. JOSÉ OTÁVIO BERTASO.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Câmara Brasileira do Livro: Av. Ipiranga 1267, 10°, 01039 São Paulo, SP; Superintendent JOSÉ GORAYEB.

Sindicato Nacional dos Editores de Livros: Avda. Rio Branco 37, 15°, salas 1503-1506, 1510-1512, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; 206 mems.; Pres. EDGARD BLÜCHER; Sec. THOMAZ AQUINO DE QUEIROZ.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Departamento Nacional de Telecomunicações (Dentel) (*National Telecommunications Council*): Ministério das Comunicações, Esplanada dos Ministérios, Brasília, 7000, D.F.

RADIO

In 1977 there were 1,305 radio stations in Brazil; 199 of these were in the state capitals, 13 in Brasília, 24 in Rio de Janeiro and 20 in São Paulo.

The main broadcasting stations in Rio de Janeiro are: Rádio Nacional, Rádio Globo, Rádio Jornal do Brasil, Rádio Tamoio, Rádio Tupi and Rádio Ministério da Educação e Cultura. In São Paulo the main stations are Rádio Bandeirantes, Rádio Difusor de São Paulo, Rádio Eldorado, Rádio Cultura, Rádio Pan-Americana, Rádio Record, Rádio Gazeta and Rádio Excelsior; and in Brasília: Rádio Nacional, Rádio Alvorada, Rádio Planalto and Rádio Independência.

In 1976 there were 41,492,420 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

In 1973 there were 146 television stations in Brazil, of which 69 were in the state capitals and 4 in Brasília. PAL colour television was adopted in 1973 and the Brazilian system is connected with the rest of the world by satellite.

There were an estimated 12,500,000 television sets in use in 1976.

BROADCASTING ASSOCIATIONS

Associação Brasileira de Emissoras de Rádio e Televisão, ABERT: Rua Barão do Flamengo, 32-4°, 20.000, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1962; mems.: 97 short-wave, 102 FM and 968 medium-wave radio stations and 64 television stations (1976); Pres. ADALBERTO DE BARROS NUNES; Exec. Dir. MOACYR ARÊAS.

Serviços de Imprensa, Rádio e Televisão Associados: Rua Paulino Fernandes 78, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; mems.: 23 radio stations, 14 television stations and 33 newspapers; Pres. Dr. JOÃO DE MEDEIROS CALMÓN; Gen. Dir. RUBENS FURTADO.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; res.=reserves; amounts in new cruzeiros, unless otherwise stated.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central do Brasil: Edifício-sede do Banco do Brasil, SBS, Avda. Presidente Vargas 84, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1965; bank of issue; cap. 9,836m., dep. 24,417m. (Dec. 1974); Pres. PAULO H. PEREIRA LIMA.

FINEX: Fund f. 1966 to finance exports and purchase exportable surpluses.

FUNDEPE—Fundo para Desenvolvimento da Pecuária: f. 1967 to finance development of cattle-raising and wool and milk production; disposable funds

216m., half from an IBRD loan; funds to be allocated mainly in states of Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, Paraná, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso and Goiás.

STATE BANKS

Brasília, D.F.

Banco do Brasil, S.A.: Edifício do Banco do Brasil; f. 1808; cap. 108m., dep. 17m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. KARLOS RISCHBIETER; 929 brs.

Banco Nacional de Crédito Cooperativo, S.A.: SNB, Lote 32, Bloco C, 2° andar; established in association with

BRAZIL

the Ministry of Agriculture and guaranteed by the Federal Government to aid co-operativism; cap. and res. 60m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. MARCOS R. PESSOA DUARTE.

Banco Nacional da Habitação: SCS, Edifício Antonio Venâncio, 6º andar; f. 1964; cap. and res. 24,541m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. MAURICIO SCHULMAN.

Rio de Janeiro, RJ

Banco Bozano, Simonsen de Investimento, S.A.: Av. Rio Branco 138; f. 1967; investment bank catering for medium- and long-term capital requirements, mergers, acquisitions; cap. and res. 445.7m. (June 1977); Pres. J. R. DE ARAGAO BOZANO; 5 brs.

Banco Brascan de Investimento, S.A.: Rua da Candelária 60, 10º andar; Pres. ROBERTO CEZAR DE ANDRADE; 2 brs.

Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Econômico: Avda. Rio Branco 53, C.P. ZC-21; f. 1952; to assist in the financing of development schemes sponsored by the Government with particular emphasis on the development of the regions; Pres. MARCOS PEREIRA VIANNA; Exec. Man. ADALMIRO MOURA.

Banco Novo Rio de Investimentos, S.A.: Rua do Carmo 27-10º andar; Pres. SERGIO CARLOS ABRUZZINI DE LACERDA; Man. D. H. A. HARRISON.

Financiera Nacional: Rua da Quitanda 119; f. 1965; finances production and sales of machinery and industrial, agricultural and transport equipment; cap. and res. 6m. (Sept. 1977).

Unibanco—União de Bancos Brasileiros, S.A.: Rua do Ouvidor 91/95; f. 1967; cap. 596m., dep. 16,786m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. ROBERTO KONDER BORNHAUSEN; 460 brs.

São Paulo, SP

Banco de Desenvolvimento do Estado de São Paulo, S.A. (BADESP): Av. Paulista 1776; Pres. ONADYR MARCONDES.

Banco do Estado de São Paulo, S.A.: Praça Antônio Prado 6; cap. 714m., dep. 18,966m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. JOFFRE ALVES DE CARVALHO; 341 brs.

Banco Finasa de Investimento, S.A.: Rua Líbero Badaró 377, 3º andar; f. 1965; medium- and long-term financing for industrial and commercial activities; underwriting shares and debentures; investment advisers; cap. and res. 495m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. GASTÃO EDUARDO DE BUENO VIDIGAL.

Banco Itaú, S.A.: Rua Boa Vista 176, C.P. 30341; f. 1944; cap. 1,755m., dep. 17,304m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. ALOYSIO RAMALHO FOZ; 676 brs.

Belo Horizonte, MG

Banco de Desenvolvimento de Minas Gerais, S.A.: Rua da Bahia 1600; Pres. ABILIO DOS SANTOS.

Banco Mercantil do Brasil, S.A.: Rua Rio de Janeiro 680, C.P. 836; f. 1941; cap. 200m., dep. 3,699m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. OSWALDO DE ARAÚJO; 131 brs.

Curitiba, PR

Banco Bamerindus do Brasil, S.A.: Av. Presidente Kennedy 3080; cap. 1,200m., dep. 10,231m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. TOMAZ EDISON DE ANDRADE VIEIRA; 471 brs.

Banco de Desenvolvimento do Estado do Paraná, S.A.: Rua XV de Novembro 270; Pres. LUIZ ANTONIO FAYET.

Banco do Estado do Paraná, S.A.: Rua Monsenhor Celso 256, C.P. "A"; f. 1928; cap. 420m., dep. 4,147m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. CELSO DA COSTA SABOIA; 193 brs.

Fortaleza, CE

Banco do Nordeste do Brasil, S.A.: Rua Major Facundo 500; f. 1955; cap. and res. 3,091m., dep. 2,050m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. ANTONIO NILSON CRAVEIRO HOLANDA; 79 brs.

Porto Alegre, RS

Banco de Desenvolvimento do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul, S.A. (BADESUL): Rua Sete de Setembro 666; cap. and res. 166m. (Sept. 1977); Vice-Pres. SÉRVULO LUIZ ZARDIN.

Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul, S.A.: Rua Capitão Montanha 177, C.P. 505; f. 1928; cap. 253m., dep. 4,555m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. WALDEMAR ALBINO GEHLEN; 195 brs.

Banco Regional de Desenvolvimento do Extremo Sul (BRDE): Rua Uruguai 155-4º andar, C.P. 139; f. 1961; development bank for the states of Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina; acts as agent for numerous federal financing agencies and co-operates with IBRD and Eximbank; finances small- and medium-sized enterprises; Pres. EWALDO VITA; 3 brs.

Salvador, BA

Banco de Desenvolvimento do Estado da Bahia, S.A.: Largo dos Afritos, C.P. 347; Pres. SYLVIO SANTOS FARIA.

Banco Mineiro, S.A.: Rua Lauro Muller s/n, Edifício Centenário; cap. 600m., dep. 5,114m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. PÂMPHILO PEDREIRA FREIRE DE CARVALHO; 214 brs.

Vitória, ES

Banco de Desenvolvimento do Espírito Santo, S.A.: Av. Princesa Isabel 54-4º andar, C.P. 1168; Pres. ALZIRO ASSUMPCÃO V. DA SILVA.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Rio de Janeiro, RJ

Banco Boavista, S.A.: Praça Pio X 118A, C.P. 1560-ZC-00; f. 1924; cap. and res. 290.8m., dep. 1,546m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. CÂNDIDO GUINLE DE PAULA MACHADO; 46 brs.

Banco Bozano, Simonsen S.A.: Avda. Rio Branco 138; f. 1900; cap. and res. 48m., dep. 195m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. SERGIO COUTINHO DE MENEZES; 2 brs.

Banco do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, S.A.: Avda. Nilo Peçanha 175, C.P. 21090 ZC-P; f. 1945; cap. and res. 1,242m., dep. 9,972m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. OLYMPIO PINTO REIS FILHO; 180 brs.

São Paulo, SP

Banco América do Sul, S.A.: Avda. Brigadeiro Luis Antônio 2020, C.P. 8075; f. 1940; cap. and res. 573m., dep. 4,227m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. APOLÔNIO JORGE DE FARIA SALLES; 81 brs.

Banco Bandeirantes, S.A.: Rua Líbero Badaró 425, 17º andar, C.P. 8260; f. 1944; cap. and res. 343m., dep. 3,144m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. Dr. GILBERTO DE ANDRADE FARIA; 124 brs.

Banco Brasileiro de Descontos, S.A.: Av. Ipiranga 210, C.P. 8250; f. 1943; cap. and res. 5,075m., dep. 27,223m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. AMADOR AGUIAR; 802 brs.

Banco Cidade de São Paulo: Praça Dom José Gaspar 106; f. 1965; cap. and res. 112m., dep. 692m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. EDMUNDO SAFDIÉ; 5 brs.

Banco do Comércio e Indústria de São Paulo, S.A.: Rua XV de Novembro 289; f. 1889; cap. and res. 1,271m., dep. 6,507m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. CARLOS EDUARDO QUARTIM BARBOSA; 230 brs.

BRAZIL

Banco Francês e Brasileiro, S.A.: Rua XV de Novembro 268; f. 1948; affiliated with Crédit Lyonnais; cap. and res. 842m., dep. 3,843m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. JOÃO PEDRO GOUVÊA VIEIRA; 44 brs.

Banco Francês e Italiano para a América do Sul, S.A. Sudameris: Rua Bela Vista 739, (Santo Amaro), 04709 SP; f. 1949; affiliated to Banque Française et Italienne pour l'Amérique du Sud, S.A.; cap. 188m., dep. 2,888.9m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. ROGERIO GIORGI; 58 brs.

Banco Internacional S.A.: Rua XV de Novembro 240; f. 1967; cap. and res. 66m., dep. 185m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. J. A. MANO SILVA; 3 brs.

Banco Real, S.A.: Rua Boa Vista 254, 2º, C.P. 144; f. 1925; cap. and res. 1,811.9m., dep. 10,254m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. ALOYSIO DE ANDRADE FARIA; 560 brs.

Fortaleza, CE

Banco do Nordeste do Brasil, S.A.: Rua Major Facundo 500; f. 1955; cap. and res. 1,343m., dep. 1,122.4m. (Sept. 1975); Pres. ANTÔNIO NILSON CRAVEIRO HOLANDA.

Juiz de Fora, MG

Banco de Crédito Real de Minas Gerais, S.A.: Rua Halfeld 504; f. 1889; cap. and res. 637m., dep. 4,621m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. Dr. MIGUEL AUGUSTO GONÇALVES DE SOUZA; 169 brs.

Porto Alegre, RS

Banco Sul Brasileiro, S.A.: Rua 7 de Setembro 1028; f. 1973; cap. and res. 920m., dep. 4,103m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. DANIEL MONTEIRO; 302 brs.

Salvador, BA

Banco Econômico, S.A.: Rua Lauro Muller s/n; f. 1834; cap. and res. 1,156m., dep. 5,114m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. PÂMFILO PEDREIRA FREIRE DE CARVALHO; 214 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banco Europeu para a América Latina, S.A.: Rua Bela Cintra 952, São Paulo, SP; f. 1911; formerly Banco Italo-Belga; cap. and res. 92m., dep. 249m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. JULES TILLIER; 5 brs.

Banco Holandês Unido S.A.: Rua do Ouvidor 101, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1917; cap. and res. 122m., dep. 414m. (Sept. 1977); Pres. W. DE MAREZ OYENS; 4 brs.

Bank of London and South America, Ltd.: Rua XV de Novembro 143/165, São Paulo, SP; cap. and res. 299m., dep. 1,150m. (Sept. 1977); Gen. Man. DAVID BLAIR PIRRIE; 14 brs.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Rua do Ouvidor 98, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; Pres. JORGE OSCAR DE MELLO FLORES; 36 brs.

Citibank N.A.: Avda. Rio Branco 85, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1812; cap. 504m. (Sept. 1977); Vice-Pres. Ivo CAUDURO TONIN; 11 brs.

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G. (Banco Germânico de la América del Sud) and Dresdner Bank, A.G.: Hamburg and Frankfurt/Main; joint representation Rua da Candelária 60; f. 1906; Gen. Man. KARL SCHMIDT.

The First National Bank of Boston: Rua Líbero Badaró 487, C.P. 8263, 01000 São Paulo, SP; cap. 19.9m.; Senior Vice-Pres. FRANK N. ALDRICH; 4 brs.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

Rio de Janeiro, RJ

Federação Nacional dos Bancos: Av. Rio Branco 39-20º, 20.000; Pres. THEOPHILO DE AZEREDO SANTOS.

Finance

Sindicato dos Bancos dos Estados do Rio de Janeiro e Espírito Santo: Avda. Rio Branco 81-19º.

São Paulo, SP

Sindicato dos Bancos no Estado de São Paulo: Rua Líbero Badaró 293, 13º andar, CEP 01095; f. 1924; Pres. LÁZARO DE MELLO BRANDÃO; Sec. ARMANDO CONDE.

There are six other banking associations in Maceió, Salvador, Fortaleza, Belo Horizonte, João Pessoa, Recife and Porto Alegre.

STOCK EXCHANGES

In 1977 the Comissão de Valores Mobiliários was set up to supervise the operations of the stock exchanges.

Rio de Janeiro, RJ

Bolsa de Valores do Rio de Janeiro: Praça XV de Novembro 20; f. 1843; 200 stocks quoted; Pres. CARLOS DE ALMEIDA LIBERAL; Vice-Pres. IGNÁCIO H. CORRÊA DE MELLO.

São Paulo, SP

Bolsa de Valores de São Paulo: Rua Líbero Bandaró 471, 3º; 500 stocks quoted.

There are commodity exchanges at Porto Alegre, Vitória, Recife and Santos.

INSURANCE

Rio de Janeiro, RJ

Cia. Adriática de Seguros: Av. Presidente Vargas 463, 5º e 7º; f. 1838; life and accident; Dir. FRANCO MELE.

Allianz-Ultramar, Cia. Brasileira de Seguros: Rua Barão de Itapagipe 225; f. 1973; general; Pres. ANTÔNIO CARLOS DE ALMEIDA BRAGA.

American Morotists Insurance Co.: Rua Debret 79, 10-13º; f. 1955; general; Pres. HARVEY A. BUFFALO.

Cia. de Seguros Argos: Praça Olavo Nilac 28-17º; f. 1845; general; Pres. SEBASTIAN LAFUENTE.

Atlântica, Cia. Nacional de Seguros: Rua Barão de Itapagipe 225; f. 1935; general; Pres. ANTÔNIO CARLOS DE ALMEIDA BRAGA.

Cia. Boavista de Seguros: Rua Barão de Itapagipe 225; f. 1937; general; Pres. ANTÔNIO C. DE ALMEIDA BRAGA.

Cia. União Continental de Seguros: Avda. Rio Branco 37, 20º e 21º; f. 1924; general; Pres. Dr. JORGE HILÁRIO GOUVEIA VIEIRA.

Cia. Excelsior de Seguros: Avda. Rio Branco 131, 8º; f. 1943; general; Pres. Dr. RONALDO XAVIER DE LIMA.

Capemi Seguradora S.A.—CAPESA: Rua dos Inválidos 34, Sobrelaja; f. 1965; general; Pres. JAIME ROLLEMBERG DE LIMA.

Commercial Union do Brasil Seguradora S.A.: Rua México 168, 3º e 4º; f. 1939; general; Pres. VICENTE DE PAULO GALLIEZ.

Federal de Seguros S.A.: Rua Sta. Luzia 732, 7º; f. 1968; general; Pres. SERGIO VIOLA.

Fortaleza—Cia. Nac. de Seguro: Rua Barão de Itapagipe 225; f. 1935; general; Pres. ANTÔNIO CARLOS DE ALMEIDA BRAGA.

Generali do Brasil—Cia. Nac. de Seguros: Avda. Rio Branco 128, 4º; f. 1925; general; Pres. EDMUNDO P. BARBOSA DA SILVA.

Interamericana—Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Rua Senador Dantas 70-74, 9º; f. 1956; general; Pres. RAYMOND A. REY.

Cia. Nacional de Seguros Ipiranga: Praia do Flamengo 200, 19º; f. 1939; life and risk; Pres. Dr. GUSTAVO AFONSO CAPANEMA.

BRAZIL

Finance

Cia. Internacional de Segs.: Rua da Assembléia 104, C.P. 1136; f. 1920; life and risk; Pres. Dr. CELSO DA ROCHA MIRANDA, K.B.E.

Lloyd Industrial Sul Americano, Cia. de Seguros: Rua Debret 79, 10-13°; f. 1920; general; Pres. HARVEY A. BUFFALO.

Nacional Cia. de Segs.: Rua da Alfândega 90; f. 1946; life and risk; Pres. EDUARDO DE MAGALHÃES PINTO.

Nacional Brasileiro, Cia. de Seguros: Av. Rio Branco 245, 7° e 8°; f. 1955; life and risk; Pres. Dr. CLITO BARBOSA BOKEL.

Prudential—Atlântica Cia. Brasileira de Seguros: Rua Barão de Itapagipe 225; f. 1919; general; Pres. ANTÔNIO CARLOS DE ALMEIDA BRAGA.

Rio Branco—Cia. de Segs.: Rua da Assembléia 104, 2°, C.P. 893-ZC-00; f. 1946; general; Pres. JORGE MOURÃO.

Sagres, Seguradoras das Américas, S.A.: Praia do Flamengo 200, 19°; f. 1924; life and risk; Pres. GUSTAVO AFFONSO CAPANEMA.

Sasse Cia. Nac. de Seguros Gerais: Av. Rio Branco 125, 3°-5°; f. 1969; general; Pres. ERNANI DUNCAN DE AGUIRRE.

Seguradora Industrial e Mercantil, S.A.: Rua da Alfândega 90, 3°; f. 1939; general.

Cia. Sol de Seguros: Praia do Flamengo 200, 19°; f. 1956; general; Pres. Dr. GUSTAVO AFFONSO CAPANEMA.

Sul América (T.M.A.): Rua da Quitanda 86; f. 1913; general; Pres. Dr. ANTÔNIO SÁNCHEZ DE LARRAGOITI, Jr.

Sul América—Cia. Nacional de Seguros: Rua da Quitanda 86; f. 1895; life and risk; Pres. Dr. ANTÔNIO SÁNCHEZ DE LARRAGOITI, Jr.

Unibanco Seguradora, S.A.: Rua Líbero Badaró 293, 28°; f. 1866; life and risk; Pres. WALTHER MOREIRA SALLES.

Yorkshire-Corcovado, Cia. de Seguros: Av. Rio Branco 103, 16°; f. 1944; life and risk; Pres. FERNANDO MACHADO PORTELLA.

São Paulo, SP

América Latina, Cia. de Seguros: Rua 13 de Maio 1529, Paraíso; f. 1887; Pres. Dr. PASCHOAL W. B. GIULIANO.

Cia. Anglo Americana de Seguros Gerais: Rua Boa Vista 314, 10°, C.P. 1618; f. 1955; general; Pres. PLINIO DE REZENDE KIEHL.

Cia. Bandeirante de Seguros Gerais: Praça D. José Gaspar 30, 13°-22°; f. 1944; life and risk; Pres. JORGE DUPRAT FIGUEIREDO.

Brasil—Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Rua Luiz Coelho 26; f. 1904; general; Pres. Prof. ANTÔNIO CARLOS PACHECO E SILVA.

Brasileira, Cia. de Seguros de Vida: Av. Ipiranga 952, 4°-5°; f. 1936; life; Pres. FRANCISCO ANTÔNIO DE TOLEDO PIZA.

Cia. Central de Segs.: Av. Brigadeiro Luiz Antônio 2482; f. 1944; general; Pres. ATTILIO MATHEUS PRINCE COMODO.

Cia. de Seguros Cruzeiro do Sul: Rua Barão de Itapetininga 151, 5° e 7°; f. 1942; life and risk; Pres. GUSTAVO AFFONSO CAPANEMA.

Cia. de Seguros do Estado de São Paulo: Rua Braulio Gomes 81; f. 1967; life and risk; Pres. JOFFRE ALVES DE CARVALHO.

Indiana—Cia. de Segs. Gerais: Rua Boa Vista 254, 6°, C.P. 2581; f. 1943; general; Pres. MAURO PAES DE ALMEIDA.

Itaú Seguradora S.A.: Rua Barão de Itapetininga 18; f. 1921; life and risk; Pres. JOSÉ CARLOS DE MORAES ABREU.

A Marítima—Cia. de Segs. Gerais: Rua Coronel Xavier de Toledo 114, 9° e 10°, C.P. 5130; f. 1943; general; Pres. Dr. ALVARO AUGUSTO DE BUENO VIDIGAL.

Cia. Paulista de Seguros: Rua Líbero Badaró 158, 1°-7°; f. 1906; general; Pres. Dr. NICOLAU MORAES BARROS FILHO.

Cia. Piratininga de Seguros Gerais: Rua Quirino de Andrade 215, 11°, C.P. 3648; f. 1938; life and risk; Pres. ABIBE ISFER.

Porto Seguro Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Av. Rio Branco 1489; f. 1945; life and risk; Pres. ABRAHÃO GARKINKEL.

São Paulo—Cia. Nacional de Seguros: Av. Ipiranga 1248; f. 1920; life and risk; Pres. DÉCIO FERRAZ NOVAES.

Universal Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Rua Líbero Badaró 377, 28°; f. 1969; general; Pres. ANTÔNIO NICOLAU VIANNA DA COSTA.

Vera Cruz Seguradora, S.A.: Av. Maria Coelho Aguiar 215, Bloco D, 2° andar, 05805 SP; f. 1955; general; Man. Dirs. D. LEAHY, S. TIMM.

Porto Alegre, RS

Madepinho Seguradora S.A.: Avda. Julio de Castilhos 360; f. 1937; general; Pres. AGILBERTO FRANCIOSI.

Mauá, Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Rua dos Andradas 1560, 11° e 12°; f. 1946; general; Pres. ANTÔNIO CARLOS DE ALMEIDA BRAGA.

Cia. de Seguros Marítimos e Terrestres Phenix de Porto Alegre: Praça 15 de Novembro 16, 2-3° C.P. 446; f. 1879; general; Pres. SERGIO SILVEIRA SARAIVA.

Providência do Sul—Cia. de Seguros: Rua General Câmara 230, C.P. 76; f. 1906; life and risk; Pres. Dr. IVANIO DA SILVA PACHECO.

Santa Cruz Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Trav. Fco. de Leonardo Truda 98, Edif. Brasília 5°-7°; f. 1943; general; Pres. LAURO MIGUEL STURM.

Sul Brasileiro, Seguros Gerais: Rua dos Andradas 1234, 20° e 23°; f. 1882; life and risk; Pres. DANIEL MONTEIRO.

Cia. União de Seguros Gerais: Avda. Borges de Medeiros 261, 12°, C.P. 400; f. 1891; life and risk; Pres. Dr. LAURO PEREIRA GUIMARÃES.

Principal Provincial Companies

Cia. de Seguros Aliança da Bahia: Rua Pinto Martins 11, C.P. 351, Salvador, BA; f. 1870; general; Pres. PÂM-FILO PEREIRA FREIRE DE CARVALHO.

Aliança Brasileira Cia. de Seguros: Rua José Loureiro 720/722, Curitiba, PR; f. 1943; general; Pres. ABIBE ISFER.

Bamerindus Cia. de Seguros: Rua Mal. Floriano Peixoto 5500, Curitiba, PR; f. 1938; life and risk; Pres. TOMAZ EDISON DE ANDRADE VIEIRA.

Banestes Seguros S.A.: Rua General Osório 83, 13°, Vitoria, E.S.; f. 1971; general; Pres. CARLOS LINDENBERG.

BEMGE, Cia. de Seguros de Minas Gerais: Rua Rio de Janeiro 471, Belo Horizonte, MG; f. 1963; general; Pres. ADMARDO TERRA CALDEIRA.

Cia. de Seguros da Bahia: Rua Miguel Calmon 57, Salvador, BA; f. 1929; general; Pres. CLEMENTE MARIAM BITTEN-COURT.

Cia. de Seguros do Estado de Goiás: Av. Goiás 310, Cj. 506-8 e 406, Goiânia, Goiás; f. 1963; general; Pres. JOSÉ JAMIL FERNANDES MARTINS.

Cia. de Seguros Minas-Brasil: Rua dos Caetés 745, Belo Horizonte, MG; f. 1938; life and risk; Pres. JOSÉ CARNEIRO DE ARAÚJA.

BRAZIL

Finance, Trade and Industry

Cia. Ilheus de Seguros: Rua Miguel Calmón 39, S/504, Salvador, BA; f. 1965; general; Pres. ALVARO JOSÉ BAPTISTA DE OLIVEIRA.

Novo Hamburgo—Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Av. Pedro Adams Filho, 5413, 2º, C.P. 191, Novo Hamburgo, RS; f. 1949; general; Pres. WERNER RUTH KORNDORFER.

Pátria—Cia. Brasileira de Seguros Gerais: Praça Pereira de Oliveira 10, Florianópolis, SC; f. 1945; general; Pres. MILTON FETT.

Seguradora Mineira, S.A.: Rua São Paulo 638, 8º, Belo Horizonte, MG; f. 1953; general; Pres. FRANCISCO ASSIS NAVES.

Supervising Authorities

Superintendência de Seguros Privados (SUSEP): Praça XV de Novembro 34, 12º, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1966; within Ministry of Industry and Commerce; Superintendent ALPHEU AMARAL.

Conselho Nacional de Seguros Privados (C.N.S.P.): Ministério da Indústria e do Comércio, Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco 6, Brasília, D.F.; f. 1966; Pres. Minister of Industry and Commerce, Dr. ANGELO CALMON DE SÁ; Sec. HERNANI TRINDADE DE SANT'ANNA.

Instituto de Resseguros do Brasil (IRB): Av. Marechal Câmara 171, C.P. 1440, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1939; reinsurance; Pres. JOSÉ LOPES DE OLIVEIRA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Rio de Janeiro, RJ

Associação Comercial Rio de Janeiro: Rua da Candelaria 9, 11º e 12º; f. 1834; 6,000 members; Pres. RAUL DE GÓES; official Technical Advisory Board for the Federal Govt.; publ. *Revista das Classes Produtoras* (monthly), *Noticiário Semanal* (weekly).

Confederação Nacional da Agricultura: Avda. General Justo 171.

Confederação Nacional do Comércio: Av. General Justo 370, 20.000 Rio de Janeiro, RJ.

The following commercial federations are affiliated to the Confederation:

Alagoas (AL)

Federação do Comércio do Estado de Alagoas: Praça 13 de Maio, Centro Brasília Machado Neto, C.P. 82, Maceió; f. 1922; Pres. JOÃO ALVES DE MELO.

Amazonas (AM)

Federação do Comércio do Estado do Amazonas: Rua Costa Azevedo 9, 12º andar, Edifício Rio Madeira, Manaus; f. 1908; Pres. JOSÉ RIBEIRO SOARES.

Bahia (BA)

Federação do Comércio do Estado da Bahia: Rua Miguel Calmón 39, 7º andar, Edifício Nelson Faria, C.P. 1067, Salvador; f. 1930; Pres. DERALDO MOTTA.

Brasília, D.F.

Federação do Comércio de Brasília: SCS, Quadra 17, Lotes 24/25, Edifício Fed. do Comércio, Brasília, D.F.; f. 1929; Pres. NEWTON EGYDIO ROSSI.

Ceará (CE)

Federação do Comércio do Estado do Ceará: Av. Tristão Gonçalves 1245, Fortaleza; f. 1908; Pres. CLÓVIS ARRAIS MAIA.

Federação do Comércio Atacadista do Estado do Ceará: Palácio Progresso 12º andar, Fortaleza; f. 1902; Pres. JOÃO LUIZ RAMALHO DE OLIVEIRA.

Espírito Santo (ES)

Federação do Comércio do Estado do Espírito Santo: Rua Princesa Isabel 54, 11º andar, C.P. 538, Vitória; f. 1930; Pres. ANTÔNIO JOSÉ DOMINGUES DE OLIVEIRA SANTOS.

Goiás (GO)

Federação do Comércio do Estado de Goiás: Av. Anhanguera 3712, 2º andar, Goiânia; Pres. WILTON HONORATO RODRIGUES.

Rio de Janeiro (RJ)

Federação do Comércio Atacadista do Estado do Rio de Janeiro: Av. Franklin Roosevelt 194, 8º andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1920; Pres. VICTOR D'ARAUJO MARTINS.

Federação dos Agentes Autônomos do Comércio do Estado do Rio de Janeiro: Av. Graça Aranha 416, 4º andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1926; Pres. PAULO RODRIGUES ALVES.

Federação do Comércio Varejista do Estado do Rio de Janeiro: Rua da Candelária 79, 8º andar, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1922; Pres. MOZART AMARAL.

Maranhão (MA)

Federação do Comércio do Estado do Maranhão: Av. Pedro II, 258, 1º andar, C.P. 140, São Luís; Pres. FRANCISCO GUIMARESE E SOUZA.

Mato Grosso (MT)

Federação do Comércio do Estado de Mato Grosso: Rua Galdino Pimentel 14, 14º andar, Edifício Palácio do Comércio, Cuiabá; f. 1902; Pres. EDGARD FRANCA.

Minas Gerais (MG)

Federação do Comércio do Estado de Minas Gerais: Rua Curitiba 561, C.P. 230, Belo Horizonte; f. 1908; Pres. ANTÔNIO MARTINS DE ARAÚJO.

Pará (PA)

Federação do Comércio do Estado do Pará: Rua Senador Manoel Brata 1873, C.P. 60, Belém; f. 1911; Pres. ORLANDO SOZINHO LOBATO.

Paraíba (PB)

Federação do Comércio do Estado da Paraíba: Rua Des. Souto Maior 281, 1º andar, João Pessoa; f. 1923; Pres. RENATO RIBEIRO COUTINHO.

Paraná (PR)

Federação do Comércio do Estado do Paraná: Rua José Loureiro 578, 5º andar, C.P. 1096, Curitiba; Pres. EGIDIO PEREIRA.

Federação do Comércio Varejista do Estado do Paraná: Rua André de Barros 750, 4º andar, C.P. 2572, Curitiba; f. 1904; Pres. JOÃO KRACIK NETO.

Pernambuco (PE)

Federação do Comércio Atacadista do Estado de Pernambuco: Rua do Apolo 81, 3º andar, Recife; f. 1911; Pres. CLODOMIRO FERRARI.

Federação do Comércio Varejista do Estado de Pernambuco: Praça da Independência 29, 5º andar, Edifício Brasilair, Recife; Pres. ANTENOR MARTINHO DE OLIVEIRA.

Piauí (PI)

Federação do Comércio do Estado do Piauí: Av. Presidente Getúlio Vargas 266; 1º andar, C.P. 01, Parnaíba; f. 1927; Pres. LUCIMAR VEIGA DE ALMEIDA.

Rio Grande do Norte (RN)

Federação do Comércio de Estado do Rio Grande do Norte: Praça Thomaz de Araújo s/n, Edifício do SESC, Cidade Alta, Natal; f. 1914; Pres. REGINALDO TEOFILO DA SILVA.

Rio Grande do Sul (RS)

Federação dos Agentes Autônomos do Comércio do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul: Av. Julio de Castilhos 440, 15º andar, Porto Alegre; f. 1915; Pres. ARMANDO SIMÕES PIRES.

Federação do Comércio Atacadista do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul: Av. Julio de Castilhos 440, 15º andar, Porto Alegre; f. 1921; Pres. JOÃO BURTET.

Federação do Comércio Varejista do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul: Rua Dr. Timóteo 764, Porto Alegre; f. 1918; Pres. ORLANDO FRANCISCO DE ROSE.

Santa Catarina (SC)

Federação do Comércio do Estado de Santa Catarina: Rua Felipe Schmidt 117, C.P. 1132, Florianópolis; f. 1921; Pres. CHARLES EDGAR MORITZ.

São Paulo (SP)

Federação do Comércio do Estado de São Paulo: Rua Dr. Vila Nova 228, 2º andar, Bairro Vila Buarque, C.P. 5207, São Paulo; f. 1914; Pres. JOSÉ PAPA JÚNIOR.

Sergipe (SE)

Federação do Comércio do Estado de Sergipe: Rua Senador Rollemberg 301, Centro SESC/SENAC, C.P. 317, Aracaju; Pres. HILTON JOSÉ RIBEIRO.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Companhia de Desenvolvimento da Amazônia (CODAM): f. 1975 to administer and develop the Amazonian forests.

Companhia de Desenvolvimento do Vale do São Francisco (CODEVASF): Av. Presidente Wilson 210, 10º, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; attached to the Ministry of the Interior; Superintendent Dr. NILO PEÇANHA ARAÚJO DE SIQUEIRA.

Cia. Vale do Rio Doce, S.A.—CVRD: Av. Graça Aranha 26, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1942; primarily connected with the export of iron ore, many subsidiaries; Pres. FERNANDO ROQUETTE REIS.

Cia. Siderúrgica Nacional: Av. 13 de Maio 13, 13º, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; to promote the development of the steel industry; Pres. PLÍNIO REIS DE CATANHEDE ALMEIDA.

Conselho de Desenvolvimento Comercial—CDC: Praça Mauá 7, 18º, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; attached to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce; Sec.-Gen. JORGE MAIA DA SILVA.

Conselho de Desenvolvimento Industrial—DCI (Industrial Development Council): Praça Mauá 7, 17º, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; attached to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce; offers incentives for private investment and exemption from import duty on machinery and equip-

ment not available in Brazil; Gen. Sec. GUILHERME HATAB.

Conselho Nacional de Comércio Exterior—CONCEX (Foreign Trade Council): Ministério da Indústria e do Comércio, Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco 6, Brasília, D.F.; f. 1966 to be responsible for foreign exchange and trade policies and for the control of export activities.

Conselho Nacional do Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico: Praia do Flamengo 200 3º, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; Chair. Dr. JOSÉ DION DE MELLO TELLES.

Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Pecuário—CONDEPE: to promote livestock development.

Conselho Nacional do Petróleo: Avda. 13 de Maio 13, 26º, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1938; consultative body to the Ministry of Mines and Energy; directs national policy on petroleum; Pres. Gen. ARAKEN DE OLIVEIRA; Vice-Pres. FERNANDO S. FERREIRA COELHO.

Conselho de Siderurgia e Não-Ferroso—CONSIDER: responsible to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce; exercises supervisory role of over industrial development in fields of iron and steel and non-ferrous metals.

Departamento Nacional da Produção Mineral—DNPM: SAN-Bloco B, Quadra 1, 70.000 Brasília, D.F.; f. 1934; responsible for the development of mineral resources; Dir. Dr. ACYR AVILA DA LUZ.

Eletrobrás: Head Office: Av. Presidente Vargas 642-10º, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1962; Governmental holding company (7 subsidiaries and 28 associated electricity companies) responsible for planning, financing and managing Brazil's electric energy programme; cap. U.S. \$1,833m.; investments in 1976, U.S. \$2,334m.; Brazil's electricity programme is based mainly on hydroelectric plants; there is to be U.S. \$3,500m. investment each year from 1976 to 1981 to increase generating capacity from 21,796 MW (1976) to 37,249 MW (1981); Pres. ANTÔNIO CARLOS MAGALHÃES.

Empresa Brasileira de Aeronáutica (EMBRAER): Av. Brig. Faria Lima, C.P. 343, 12200 São João dos Campos, SP; f. 1969; promotes development of the Brazilian aeronautics industry; auth. cap. U.S. \$41.6m.; Pres. ALDO B. FRANCO.

Empresa Brasileira de Telecomunicações, S.A.—EMBRATEL: Av. Presidente Vargas 1012, 20.000, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1965; telecommunications; Pres. HAROLDO CORRÊA DE MATTOS; Vice-Pres. HELVÉCIO GILSON.

Grupo Executivo da Indústria Química—GEIQUIM: Praça Mauá 7, sala 1606, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1964 to establish an overall policy for the chemical field and to promote the chemical industry; Exec. Sec. GERALDO GUENNES TAVARES DE LIMA.

Grupo Executivo para o Desenvolvimento Agrícola—Geida: Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1968 to supervise the implementation of the National Irrigation Plan, which includes 56 regional projects for which U.S. \$120m. had been budgeted up to 1974.

Grupo Executivo para a Racionalização da Cafeicultura (GERCA): Instituto Brasileiro do Café, Avda. Rodrigues Alves 129, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; promotes coffee production in Brazil; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ JORGE SEBASTIÃO.

Instituto do Açúcar e do Alcool: Praça XV de Novembro 42, 8º, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; Government agency for the promotion and development of the sugar economy; sole exporter of raw sugar; Pres. Gen. ALBARO TAVARES DO CARMO.

Instituto Brasileiro do Café: Avda. Rodrigues Alves 129, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1942; controls and promotes production and commerce of coffee and gives technical

advice to producers; government agency; Pres. CAMILO CALAZANS DE MAGALHÃES.

Instituto Brasileiro do Desenvolvimento Florestal: Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1967; independent organization affiliated to the Ministry of Agriculture; responsible for the annual formulation of national and regional forest plans.

Instituto Nacional de Colonização e Reforma Agrária—INCRA: Palácio do Desenvolvimento, Brasília, D.F.; f. 1970; affiliated to the Ministry of Agriculture; Pres. Eng. Agron. Dr. LOURENÇO VIEIRA DA SILVA.

Instituto Nacional de Tecnologia—INT: Avda. Venezuela 82, 7º, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1921; co-operates in national industrial development; Dir.-Gen. Dr. JOÃO BOSCO DE SIQUEIRA.

Petróleo Brasileiro S.A.—Petrobrás: Avda. República do Chile 65, C.P. 809, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; responsible for development and production of petroleum products; f. 1953; cap. 17,970.6m. (Dec. 1976); Pres. ARAKEN DE OLIVEIRA.

Petrobrás Química S.A.—Petroquisa: Rua Buenos Aires 40, 9º, 20.000 Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1968; petrochemicals; subsidiary mixed economy capital; Pres. ARAKEN DE OLIVEIRA; Vice-Pres. BERNARDO GEISEL FILHO.

Petrobrás Distribuidora S.A.: Praça 22 de Abril 36, 8º, Castelo, 20.000 Rio de Janeiro RJ; f. 1971; marketing of oil by-products; Pres. ARAKEN DE OLIVEIRA; Vice-Pres. ORIOVALDO PEREIRA LIMA.

Petrobrás Internacional S.A.—Braspetro: Praça Pio X 119, 11º, 20.000 Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1972; foreign operations in Algeria, Colombia, Egypt, Iran, Iraq and Libya; Pres. ARAKEN DE OLIVEIRA; Vice-Pres. GEONÍSIO CARVALHO BARROSO.

Petrobrás Comércio Internacional, S.A.—Interbrás: Rua do Rosário 90, 10º, 20.000 Rio de Janeiro, RJ; Pres. ARAKEN DE OLIVEIRA; Vice-Pres. CARLOS SANT'ANNA.

Petrobrás Fertilizantes, S.A.: Praça Pio X, 119, 2º, 20.000 Rio de Janeiro, RJ; Pres. ARAKEN DE OLIVEIRA; Vice-Pres. PORTHOS AUGUSTO DE LIMA.

Siderbrás: f. 1974 as a holding company for the Federal Government's interests in the steel industry; Chair. AMÉRICO DA SILVA.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento da Amazônia—SUDAM: Av. Alce. Barroso 426, Bairro do Marco, Belém, PA; f. 1966 to develop the Amazon regions of Brazil; attached to the Ministry of the Interior; 502 new approved projects with total investment of 6,399.Sm. (Jan. 1973), including industrial, cattle breeding and basic services projects; Superintendent Eng. HUGO DE ALMEIDA.

FIDAM: Private investment fund for Amazonia.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento do Nordeste—SUDENE: Av. Prof. Moraes Rego s/n, Edif. SUDENE, Cidade Universitária, Recife, PE; f. 1959; attached to the Ministry of the Interior; assists development of Northeast Brazil; Superintendent JOSÉ LINS ALBUQUERQUE.

Grupo Executivo da Grande São Paulo—GEGRAP: São Paulo, SP; f. 1967 to co-ordinate development plans for greater São Paulo.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento da Pesca—SUDEPE: Edifício Pesca, Praça XV de Novembro 4, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; attached to the Ministry of Agriculture; assists development of fishing industry; Superintendent Dr. JOSIAS LUIZ GUIMARÃES.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento da Região Oeste—SUDECO: Edifício Ministério do Interior, SAS Quadra 1, Bloco A, lotes 9/10, Brasília, DF; f. 1968 to co-ordinate development projects in the State of Goiás, the Triângulo Mineiro area of Minas Gerais and southern Mato Grosso; replaces Fundação Brasil Central; Superintendent Dr. NELSON JAIRO FERREIRA FARIA.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento da Região Sul—SUDESUL: Rua Caldas Junior 120, 20º, Porto Alegre, RS; f. 1967 to co-ordinate development in the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina and Paraná; attached to Ministry of the Interior; Superintendent Dr. PAULO AFFONSO DE FREITAS MELRO.

Other regional development organizations include Poloamazônia (agricultural and agro-mineral nuclei in the Amazon Region), Polocentro (woodland savannah in Central Brazil), Poloeste (agricultural and agro-mineral nuclei in the Centre-West), Polonordeste (integrated areas in the North-East), Procacau (expansion of cocoa industry), Prodoeste (development of the Centre-South), Proterra (land distribution and promotion of agricultural industries in the North and North-East), Provale (development of the São Francisco basin).

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Confederação Nacional da Indústria (C.N.I.) (*National Confederation of Industry*): Avda. Nilo Peçanha 50, 34º, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1938; set up in 1945 the National Service for Industrial Apprenticeship (SENAI) to provide advanced technical training through its regional training colleges in the Federal District, State capitals and important industrial centres; also administers the Serviço Social da Indústria (SESI), est. 1945, to secure improvements in the general living standards and education of workers; Pres. THOMÁS POMPEU DE SOUZA BRASIL NETTO.

Federação das Indústrias do Estado de São Paulo (*Federation of Industries of the State of São Paulo*): Viaduto Dona Paulina 80, 6º, São Paulo, SP; f. 1937; 102 member firms; affiliated to Confederação Nacional da Indústria; promotes periodical exhibitions of industrial products of São Paulo State; Pres. THEOBALDO DE NIGRISS; publs. *Boletim Informativo* (monthly) and legal and economic publications.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores na Indústria—CNTI (*National Confederation of Industrial Workers*): Rio de Janeiro, RJ; 4 million (est.) mems. including 2 national federations (Workers in the Printing Industry and Public Utility Workers) and 57 state or regional federations; there are also 7 regional councils; Pres. OLAVO PREVIATTI; Gen. Sec. ARGEU EGYDIO DOS SANTOS.

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores no Comércio—CNTC (*National Confederation of Commercial Workers*): Rua Alvaro Alvim 21, 9º, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1947; 2.5m. (est.) mems.; 22 affiliated federations, including 6 national federations (Hospital Employees, Employees of Resort Centres and Hostels, Hotel Employees, Employees of Commercial Distribution Companies of Minerals and Combustible Minerals, Salesmen and Travelling Salesmen, Warehousemen); Pres. ANTÔNIO ALVES DE ALMEIDA; First Sec. RAYMUNDO NONATO DA COSTA ROCHA; publ. *Boletim Informativo*.

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores em Transportes Terrestres—CNTTT (*National Confederation of Land Transport Workers*): Avda. Rio Branco 20, 17º,

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Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1953; 500,000 mems.; affiliated mems. composed of 3 national federations (Motor Vehicle Operators, Railroad Workers, Trolley Car Workers) and 2 state federations; Pres. MÁRIO LOPES DE OLIVEIRA; Sec. FRANCISCO MURCIA COMPAN; publ. *Boletim de Orientação Sindical* (bi-monthly).

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores nas Empresas de Crédito—CONTEC (*National Confederation of Workers in Credit Institutions*): Avda. Graça Aranha 19, Gr. 904, C.P. 52, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1959; 150,000 (est.)

mems.; 10 federations of bank employees are affiliated with 160 Unions and 20 Associations; Pres. RUY BRITO DE OLIVEIRA PEDROZA; Sec.-Gen. LAÉCIO DE FIGUEIREDO PEREIRA.

Major National Unions not affiliated with a National Centre:

Federação Nacional dos Trabalhadores Marítimos—FNTM (*National Federation of Maritime Workers*): Rua Camerino 128, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; 180,000 (est.) mems.; Sec. NELSON MENDONÇA.

TRANSPORT

Conselho Nacional de Transportes: Ministério dos Transportes, Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco 9, Brasília, D.F.; f. 1961 to study, co-ordinate and execute government transport policy and reorganize railway, road and ports and waterways councils; Pres. Minister of Transport.

Empresa Brasileira de Planejamento de Transportes—GEIPOT: Setor de Autarquias Sul, Quadra 2, Bloco 9, Brasília, D.F.; f. 1973; agency for the promotion of an integrated modern transport system and advises the Minister of Transport on transport policy; Pres. Eng. JOSÉ MENEZES SENNA.

Empresa Brasileira de Transportes Urbanos (EBTU): SCS-Edifício Sofia, 4º, S/403, Brasília, D.F.; f. 1975 to administer the resources of the Fundo de Desenvolvimento de Transportes Urbanos (17,000 million cruzeiros (1976-79)) and to execute national urban transport plans within the context of the overall system; Pres. Eng. ALBERTO TAVARES DA SILVA.

RAILWAYS

Rêde Ferroviária Federal S.A. (RFFSA) (*Federal Railway Corporation*): Praça Duque de Caxias 86, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1957, as a holding company for 14 railways owned by the Union, a total of 24,119 km. in 1974; Pres. Eng. STANLEY FORTES BAPTISTA.

There are also railways owned by State Governments and several privately owned railways:

FEPASA—Ferrovia Paulista S.A.: Rua Líbero Badaró 39, 01009 São Paulo, SP; 5,296 km. in 1975; Pres. WALTER PEDRO BODINI.

Companhia Vale do Rio Doce (Vitória a Minas Railway): C.P. 155, Vitória, ES; 782 km. open; Superintendent J. C. BELESA.

Estrada de Ferro do Amapá: Porto Santana, Macapá, C.P. 396, Belém 66.000, PA; 194 km. open; owned by Icomi, a manganese ore mining concern; Pres. SAMUEL FINEBERG.

The National Transport Plan envisages an expenditure of 83,200 million cruzeiros on railways, of which 67,000 million is to be spent before 1979. It is aimed to construct 2,500 km. of new track and to standardize the gauges over 500 km. Nine hundred kilometres of track is to be electrified and track improvement should cover 14,000 km.

ROADS

Departamento Nacional de Estradas de Rodagem (DNER) (*National Roads Development*): Avda. Pres. Vargas 522/534, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1945 to plan and execute federal road policy and to supervise state and municipal roads with the aim of integrating them into the national network; Dir. Eng. ADHEMAR RIBEIRO DA SILVA.

In 1976 there were 1,489,064 km. of roads in Brazil, of which 4.8 per cent were paved.

Brasília has been a focal point for inter-regional development, and paved roads link the capital with every region of Brazil. The building of completely new roads has taken place predominantly in the north. The east-west Trans-Amazonian highway was due for completion in 1974 but 10 per cent of it was still to be completed in late 1976.

According to the Second National Development Plan, the paved federal network alone will increase from 41,200 km. to 63,000 km. by 1979 while the unpaved federal roads will increase from 33,500 km. in 1974 to 45,800 km. by 1979.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATIONS

Automóvel Club do Brasil: Rua do Passeio 90, Rio de Janeiro, RJ.

Touring Club of Brazil: Praça Mauá, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1923; 1m. mems.; Pres. Dr. JAMES DE MENDONÇA CLARK; publ. *Journal do Touring*.

INLAND WATERWAYS

River transport plays only a minor part in the movement of goods, carrying 1.44 million tons a year. However, since the mid-1960s there has been an average annual increase of 6.5 per cent. There are three major river systems, the Amazon, Paraná and the São Francisco, only the first of which is easily navigable. Plans have been drawn up to improve the inland waterway system and one plan is to link the Amazon and Upper Paraná to provide a navigable waterway across the centre of the country.

Companhia das Docas do Pará: Avda. Presidente Vargas 41, 2º, Belém, PA; administers the port of Belém; cap. 45m.; Dir.-Pres. Col. RAÚL DA SILVA MOREIRA.

Companhia de Navegação do São Francisco: Rua Santa Luzia 799, 15º, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1955; promotion of river transport; Pres. JOSÉ ALONSO SARTIÉ.

Empresa de Navegação da Amazônia, S.A. (Enasa): Travessa 9 de Janeiro 1645, Belém, PA; f. 1967; cargo and passenger services on the Amazon river and its principal tributaries, connecting the port of Belém with Santarém, Manaus, Porto Velho, Iquitos (Peru) and other river ports; Pres. CLOVIS WINKLEWSKY DE FRANÇA.

SHIPPING

There are 36 deep-water ports in Brazil, five of which, including the port of Santos which handles 30 per cent of all cargo, are privately owned. The largest ports are Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Paranaguá, Recife and Vitória. Tubarão, an iron ore port, and Icomi on the Amazon, from where manganese is exported, are among the ports already equipped with automated facilities. Both ports are being

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expanded, as are Recife and Maceio, the sugar ports, and Ilheus, the cocoa port, on the eastern seaboard. The two main oil terminals, at São Sebastião (São Paulo) and Madre de Deus (Bahia), are being expanded. Port expansion plan also include the building of terminals at Areia Branca, Paranaguá and Rio Grande. A new iron ore terminal is to be built at Sepetiba and a sugar terminal in São Paulo State. All ports will be deepened to accommodate vessels of over 40,000 tons. Brazil's merchant fleet is the largest in Latin America (4,205,000 d.w.t. 1974).

Superintendência Nacional da Marinha Mercante—SUNAMAM: Avda. Rio Branco 115, 14°, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1941; supervisory board of the merchant marine; Superintendent Comdr. MANOEL ABUD.

Empresa dos Portos do Brasil (Portobrás): Praça Mauá 10, 1°, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1975 to supervise, control and develop policies for the ports and navigable waterways; Pres. Eng. ARNO OSCAR MARKUS.

Companhia Brasileira de Transportes de Granéis: f. 1976 for the carriage of liquid and solid bulk cargoes.

Companhia de Navegação Marítima—NETUMAR: Rua Guilherme Moreira 194, Manaus, AM; Avda. Pres. Vargas 482, 22-23°, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1959; 15 vessels, 125,000 tons d.w.t.; coastal traffic including Amazon region, foreign trade to U.S.A. and Canada, east coast and Great Lakes ports, Argentina and Uruguay; Supervisor W. GAINSBURY.

Empresa de Navegação Aliança, S.A.: Av. Venezuela 3-15°, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; 16 vessels, approx. 180,000 d.w.t.; cargo services to Argentina, Europe, Baltic, Atlantic and North Sea ports; Chair. C. G. E. FISCHER.

Frota Amazônica, S.A.: Avda. Venezuela 110, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; cargo services between the Amazon Region and the U.S. Gulf ports, the east coast of the U.S.A. and Canada and Northern Europe; 6 vessels of 25,970 total gross tonnage; Chair. FERNANDO SALDANHA DA GAMA FROTA.

Frota Oceânica Brasileira, S.A.: Av. Venezuela 110, C.P. 1279, ZC-P, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; eleven cargo vessels and bulk carriers; Pres. J. C. FRAGOSO PIRES.

Linhas Brasileiras de Navegação S.A. (LIBRA): Av. Rio Branco 25, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; 24 cargo vessels; Exec. Dirs. W. PENHA BORGES, A. MARQUES CANOILAS.

Lloyd Brasileiro: Rua do Rosário 1, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1966; partly government-owned; possesses 52 vessels with a total displacement of 404,398 g.r.t.; has 18 vessels under construction, with a total displacement of 249,876 g.r.t.; is contracting the construction of 12 vessels with a total displacement of 163,200 g.r.t. to be delivered by 1979; operates an average of 60 chartered vessels; maintains passenger and cargo services along the coast from the Amazon; operates between Brazil, the U.S.A. and Canada, northern Europe, Scandinavia, the Mediterranean, East and West Africa, the Far East, the Arabian Gulf, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, and around the South American coast through the associated company **Lloyd-Libra**. Operates with palletized, containerized and frozen cargoes, as well as with general and bulk cargoes; has recently introduced the roll-on/roll-off system; Pres. JONAS CORREA DA COSTA SOBRINHO.

Navegação Mercantil S.A.: Avda. Rio Branco 103, 3° & 4°, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; Brazilian coastal services, Buenos Aires, U.S. Gulf, Mexico, Caribbean; world-wide bulk carrier service; 10 ships totalling 50,940 tons gross; Pres. PAULO FERRAZ.

Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. (Petrobrás) (Frota Nacional de Petroleiros) (Fronape): Avda. Chile 65, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; transports bulk goods; tanker fleet of 2,562,150 tons d.w.t.; Pres. A. DE OLIVEIRA.

Vale do Rio Doce Navegação S.A.—DOGENAVE: Av. Nilo Pecanha 12, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; bulk cargo carrier to Japan, Persian Gulf, Europe, North America and Argentina; eleven bulk and oil carriers; Pres. R. SOVERAL VOLKART.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are 1,453 airports, of which 103 are used by regular commercial flights and 35 by jet aircraft. Most international traffic is handled by the two airports at Rio de Janeiro and two at São Paulo. A new international airport for Rio de Janeiro was opened in 1977 and another international airport for São Paulo is due for completion in 1983. There are also international airports at Porto Alegre, Campo Grande, Brasília, Salvador, Recife, Belém and Manaus. Between 1975 and 1979 9,012 million cruzeiros are to be spent on further improvements.

DOMESTIC LINES

Brasília, D.F.

Transbrasil S.A. Linhas Aéreas: SQS 305, Bloco C, Lojas 31-33; f. 1955; scheduled passenger and cargo services to south and north Brazil; 1977 fleet: 10 Boeing 727-100, 2 BAC 1-11/500; Pres. OMAR FONTANA.

Rio de Janeiro, RJ

Serviços Aéreos Cruzeiro do Sul, S.A.: Avda. Rio Branco, 128, C.P. 190; f. 1927; in 1975 VARIG purchased an 86 per cent participation in the company; network routes: Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru, Trinidad, Uruguay; 1977 fleet: 8 Boeing 727, 6 Boeing 737; Pres. Dr. AGUINALDO JUNQUEIRA FILHO.

VARIG S.A. (Viação Aérea Rio-Grandense): Varig Building, Santos Dumont Airport; f. 1927; international services: Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Mexico, U.S.A., Japan, Nigeria and Western Europe; domestic services to major cities of the country; 1977 fleet: 16 Boeing 707, 9 Boeing 727, 10 Boeing 737, 12 Electra II L-188, 4 Douglas DC-10-30; Pres. ERIK DE CARVALHO.

São Paulo, SP

Viação Aérea São Paulo, S.A. (VASP): 04695 Edifício VASP, Aeroporto Congonhas, SP; f. 1933; domestic services covering all Brazil; 1977 fleet: 22 Boeing 737-200, 2 Boeing 727-200; Pres. Dr. FLAVIO M. DE FREITAS GUIMARÃES.

In addition to the airlines listed above, there are a number of others operating regional services.

FOREIGN SERVICES

The following foreign airlines serve Brazil: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Aeroperú, Air France, Alitalia, Avianca (Colombia), Braniff, British Caledonian, Iberia, KLM, LAP, LAN de Chile, Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano, Lufthansa, Pan American, Primeras Líneas Uruguayas de Navegación Aérea, SAS, South African Airways, Swissair, TAP, Varig and Viasa.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Conselho Nacional de Turismo (CNTUR) (*National Tourism Office*): Ministério da Indústria e do Comércio, Praça Mauá 7, 14º, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1966; Exec. Sec. ROBERTO TORRES BERGALLO.

Divisão de Exposições e Feiras: Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco 6-6º, Brasília, D.F.; f. 1967; organizes fairs and exhibitions; Dir. IRENE EULINA ALVES DA SILVA; publ. *Calendário de Exposições e Feiras*.

Empresa Brasileira de Turismo—EMBRATUR: Praça Mauá 7, 11º, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1966; studies tourist development projects; investments for the 1969-79 period are estimated at 744m. cruzeiros; Pres. SAID ABRAHIM FARHAT; publs. *Revista da EMBRATUR*, *Tourist Calendar*, *Anuário Estatístico da EMBRATUR*.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Each State has a department concerned with tourism or culture.

Rio de Janeiro is the venue for the International Winter Festival of Ballet in August and the Villa Lobos Festival of String Quartets and concerts in November. At São Paulo there is the famous Biennial, which has received world-wide acclaim and participation.

The principal body concerned with the organization of the arts and culture is:

Ministério da Educação e Cultura: Esplanada dos Ministérios, Brasília, D.F.; Minister NEY BRAGA; the Ministry is responsible for a number of cultural organizations, among them:

Campanha de Defesa do Foklore Nacional (*Campaign for the Defence of National Folklore*).

Conselho Federal do Cultura (*Federal Cultural Council*).

Empresa Brasileira de Filmes, S.A. (*Brazilian Film Authority*).

Instituto do Patrimônio Histórico e Artístico Nacional (*National Historical and Artistic Institute*).

Serviço Nacional de Teatro (*National Theatre Service*): f. 1937 to develop and encourage the theatre in Brazil, subsidizing national companies where necessary.

THEATRE

Teatro Municipal do Rio de Janeiro: under Secretaria de Educação do Estado de Rio de Janeiro it accommodates the Rio International Music Festival and many other national and international artistic events.

There are also a number of provincial theatres.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comissão Nacional de Energia Nuclear: Rua General Severiano, 90 Botafoga ZC-82, 20.000 Rio de Janeiro, RJ; f. 1956; Pres. HERVÁSIO GUIMARÃES DE CARVALHO.

Brazil's first nuclear power station is being built at Angra dos Reis, RJ. Its initial capacity will be 630 MW. and it is scheduled to come into operation in 1978. Two other plants, of 1,200 MW. each, have been commissioned and will be built at the same site with Brazilian participation, following an agreement between Brazil and the Federal Republic of Germany.

The 1977 budget of the CNEN amounted to Cr. 325,245,000 (U.S. \$21,683,000).

Research reactors: The following research reactors are in operation:

(IPR-RI) IPR-NUCLEBRAS, Belo Horizonte, MG: thermal power 250 kW.

(IEA-RI) IEA, São Paulo, SP: thermal power 10 MW.

(IEN-RI) IEN-NUCLEBRAS, Rio de Janeiro, RJ: thermal power 10 kW.

(URANIE) IPR-NUCLEBRAS, Belo Horizonte, MG (subcritical).

(RESUCO) CEN-UFPE, Recife, PE (subcritical).

(NC-9000) CTA, São José dos Campos, SP (subcritical).

(CAPITU) IPR-NUCLEBRAS, Belo Horizonte, MG (subcritical).

(SUBLIME) IME, Rio de Janeiro, RJ (subcritical).

(COBRA) IEN-NUCLEBRAS, Rio de Janeiro, RJ (planned).

A government-owned company, **Empresas Nucleares Brasileiras, SA (NUCLEBRAS)** was formed in 1974 (succeeding the Companhia Brasileira de Tecnologia Nuclear). Its main objectives are to establish fuel-cycle and NSSS industries to promote the transfer of nuclear and conventional technology to industries in Brazil and to pursue research and development programmes.

As a result of the Brazil-Federal Republic of Germany nuclear agreement signed in July 1975, four joint-ventures between Nuclebrás and German firms were established: NUCLAM (mining), NUCLEI (enrichment by the nozzle method), NUCLIN (engineering) and NUCLEP (heavy equipment).

Eletrobrás: Avda. Presidente Vargas 642-10º, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; a subsidiary, FURNAS, is building a 626 MW. atomic power plant due for completion in 1978.

Instituto de Energia Atômica: Cidade Universitária, C.P. 11049, Pinheiros, São Paulo, SP; divisions of nuclear physics, reactor physics, reactor operations and maintenance, radio-biology, radio-chemistry, nuclear metallurgy, nuclear engineering, chemical engineering; Dir. Prof. RÔMULO RIVEIRO PIERONI.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidade Federal de Alagoas: Praça Visconde de Sinimbu 206, 57.000 Maceió, Alagoas; 536 teachers, 5,000 students.

Universidade do Amazonas: Rua S. Bolívar 245, Manaus, Amazonas; c. 400 teachers, c. 3,000 students.

Universidade Federal da Bahia: Rua Augusto Viana s/n, Canela, Salvador, Bahia; 1,642 teachers, 15,311 students.

Universidade Regional de Blumenau: Rua Antônio da Veiga, C.P. 7E, 89100 Blumenau, SC; c. 150 teachers, c. 2,100 students.

Universidade de Brasília: Agência Postal 15, 70.000 Brasília, D.F.; c. 730 teachers, c. 10,000 students.

Universidade Estadual de Campinas: Cidade Universitária, Barão Geraldo, C.P. 1170, Campinas, São Paulo; 1,400 teachers, 8,638 students.

Universidade de Caxias do Sul: C.P. 1352, Bairro Petropolis, 95.100 Caxias do Sul, RS; 347 teachers, 7,230 students.

Universidade Federal do Ceará: Avda. da Universidade 2853, C.P. 1000, Fortaleza, Ceará; 1,088 teachers, 12,627 students.

Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo: Campus Universitário de Goiabeiras, 29.000 Vitória, Espírito Santo; c. 560 teachers, c. 5,000 students.

Universidade Federal Fluminense: C.P. 296, Icaraí, Niterói, Rio de Janeiro; 1,400 teachers, 17,712 students.

Universidade de Fortaleza: C.P. 1258, Fortaleza, Ceará; 198 teachers, 4,000 students.

Universidade Católica de Goiás: Praça Universitária, C.P. 86, Goiânia, Goiás; 303 teachers, 8,013 students.

Universidade Federal de Goiás: 5a Avda. Esq. Com Praça Universitária, C.P. 131, 74.000 Goiânia, Goiás; 836 teachers, 6,979 students.

Universidade de Itaúna: Rua Silva Jardim 242, C.P. 40, 35.680 Itaúna, MG; 142 teachers, 2,000 students.

Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora: Rua B. Constant 790, Juiz de Fora, MG; 698 teachers, 8,518 students.

Universidade Estadual de Londrina: C.P. 2111, 86.100, Londrina, Paraná; 574 teachers, 6,491 students.

Universidade Mackenzie: Rua Itambé 149, C.P. 8792, São Paulo, SP; c. 650 teachers, c. 11,000 students.

Universidade do Maranhão: Rua 13 de Maio 500, São Luis, Maranhão.

Universidade Estadual de Maringá: Avda. Colombo 3060, C.P. 331, 87100 Maringá, PR; 406 teachers, 3,700 students.

Universidade Estadual de Mato Grosso: C.P. 649, Cidade Universitária, Campo Grande, MG; 300 teachers, 2,500 students.

Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso: Avda. Fernando da Costa s/n, Cuiabá, MG; 300 teachers, 4,700 students.

Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais: Avda. Dom José Gaspar 500, C.P. 2686, Belo Horizonte, MG; 614 teachers, 7,316 students.

Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais: Cidade Universitária, Pampulha, C.P. 1621, Belo Horizonte, MG; 2,194 teachers, 15,029 students.

Universidade Mineira de Arte: Rua das Cajazeiras 1930, Belo Horizonte, MG.

Universidade de Mogi das Cruzes: Av. Tte. Luiz Marcondes dos Santos 325, 08.700 Mogi das Cruzes, SP; 818 teachers, 15,024 students.

Universidade Regional do Nordeste: Avda. Floriano Peixoto 718, Campina Grande, Paraíba; 370 teachers, 5,560 students.

Universidade Fundação Norte Mineira de Ensino Superior: Vila Mauricéia s/n, C.P. 126, Montes Claros, MG; 188 teachers, 1,939 students.

Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto: Praça Tiradentes 20, Ouro Preto, MG; 178 teachers, 1,106 students.

Universidade Federal do Pará: Avda. Governador José Malcher 1192, Belém, Pará; 985 teachers, 10,077 students.

Universidade Federal da Paraíba: Cidade Universitária, 58.000 João Pessoa, Paraíba; 1,340 teachers, 13,427 students.

Universidade Católica do Paraná: Avda. Imaculada Conceição s/n, C.P. 2293, Curitiba, Paraná; c. 400 teachers, 5,600 students.

Universidade Federal do Paraná: Rua 15 de Novembro s/n, C.P. 441, Curitiba, Paraná; 1,400 teachers, 12,900 students.

Universidade de Passo Fundo: Avda. Brasil 743, 99.100 Passo Fundo, RS; 400 teachers, 7,600 students.

Universidade Católica de Pelotas: Rua Felix da Cunha 412, 96.100 Pelotas, RS; 435 teachers, 3,991 students.

Universidade Federal de Pelotas: Praça 7 de Julho 180, 96.100 Pelotas, RS; c. 400 teachers, c. 3,000 students.

Universidade Católica de Pernambuco: Rua do Príncipe 526, Boa Vista, Recife, PE; 477 teachers, 8,665 students.

Universidade Federal de Pernambuco: Cidade Universitária, Recife, PE; c. 1,700 teachers, c. 14,500 students.

Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco: Rua D. Manuel de Medeiros, C.P. 2071, Dois Irmãos, 50.000 Recife, PE; c. 200 teachers, c. 2,000 students.

Universidade Católica de Petrópolis: Rua Benjamin Constant 213, C.P. 944, 25.600 Petrópolis, RJ; 240 teachers, 3,746 students.

Universidade Federal do Piauí: Rua Monsenhor Lopes 1988, Teresina, Piauí; 450 teachers, 4,058 students.

Universidade Estadual de Ponta Grossa: Praça Santos Andrade s/n, 84.100 Ponta Grossa, PR; 313 teachers, 3,072 students.

Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte: Avda. Hermes da Fonseca 780, Natal, RN; 670 teachers, c. 5,000 students.

Universidade Regional do Rio Grande do Norte: Rua Almino Afonso 478, Mossoró, RN.

Fundação Universidade do Rio Grande: Rua Luiz Loréa 261, 96.200 Rio Grande, RS; 286 teachers, 2,833 students.

Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul: Avda. Paulo Gama s/n, 90.000 Porto Alegre, RS; 2,030 teachers, 18,566 students.

Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Campinas: Rua Marechal Deodoro 1099, C.P. 317, Campinas, São Paulo; 713 teachers, 15,000 students.

Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul: Avda. Ipiranga 6681, C.P. 1429, 90.000 Porto Alegre, RS; 1,440 teachers, 16,000 students.

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Universities

- Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Rio de Janeiro:** Rua Marquês de São Vicente 209, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; 957 teachers, 8,944 students.
- Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro:** Av. Turf Club 5, Maracá, ZC-11, CEP 20.000 Rio de Janeiro, RJ; 629 teachers, 7,868 students.
- Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro:** Ilha da Cidade Universitária, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; 2,806 teachers, 25,313 students.
- Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro:** Km. 47 Rodovia Rio-São Paulo, Itaguaí, Rio de Janeiro, RJ; c. 330 teachers, c. 3,300 students.
- Universidade Católica do Salvador:** Praça 2 de Julho 7, Campo Grande, Salvador, Bahia.
- Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina:** Campus Universitário, Trindade, 88.000 Florianópolis, Santa Catarina; 920 teachers, 8,000 students.
- Universidade para o Desenvolvimento do Estado de Santa Catarina:** Avda. Rio Branco 164, C.P. D-34, Florianópolis, SC; c. 300 teachers, c. 4,500 students.
- Universidade Federal de Santa Maria:** Rua Floriano Peixoto 1184, Santa Maria, RS; 1,025 teachers, 10,311 students.
- Universidade Federal São Carlos:** Via Washington Luís, Km. 235, C.P. 384, 13560 São Carlos, SP; 213 teachers, 1,430 students.
- Universidade de São Paulo:** Cidade Universitária "Armando de Salles Oliveira", C.P. 8191, São Paulo, SP; 4,136 teachers, 30,451 students.
- Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo:** Rua Monte Alegre 984, C.P. 7892, São Paulo, SP; 1,137 teachers, 10,300 students.
- Universidade Federal de Sergipe:** Rua Lagarto 952, Aracaju, Sergipe; 277 teachers, 2,700 students.
- Universidade Municipal de Taubaté:** Taubaté, São Paulo, SP.
- Universidade de Uberlândia:** Jardim Umuarama, C.P. 593, 38400 Uberlândia, Minas Gerais; 395 teachers, 5,177 students.
- Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos:** Praça Tiradentes 35, C.P. 275, 93.900 São Leopoldo, RS; 595 teachers, 17,144 students.
- Universidade Federal de Viçosa:** Av. P. H. Rolfs s/n, Viçosa, Minas Gerais; 373 teachers, 3,780 students.

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